

ISA RULEBOOK & CONTEST ADMINISTRATION MANUAL

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CHAPTER 1: ISA Introduction and Operations

I. About the ISA

Recognized by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the International Surfing Association (ISA) is the World Governing Body for Surfing and all related activities, as defined by the ISA Constitution. It was originally founded as the International Surfing Federation in 1964 and has been running Open Division World Championships since 1964, Junior World Championships since 1980, Masters World Championships since 2007, World Bodyboard Championships since 2011, World StandUp Paddle (SUP) and Paddleboard Championships since 2012 and World Adaptive Surfing Championships since 2015. The ISA also sanctions the World Kneeboard Titles and the Tandem Surfing World Title.

Under the ISA's leadership and authority, surfing was included in the Olympic Program for the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games in August 2016.

ISA membership includes the surfing National Federations of 104 countries and territories on five continents. Its headquarters are located in San Diego, California. It is presided over by Fernando Aguerre (ARG), first elected President in 1994 in Rio de Janeiro and re-elected every four years ever since. The ISA's four Vice-Presidents are Kirsty Coventry (ZIM), Barbara Kendall (NZL), Karín Sierralta (PER), and Casper Steinfath (DEN).

The ISA is a member of the Association of IOC Recognized International Sports Federations (ARISF), the Global Association of International Sports Federations (GAISF), and the International World Games Association, (IWGA).

The ISA is also a signatory to the World Anti-Doping Agency Code, as listed here: <https://www.wada-ama.org/en/what-we-do/the-code/code-signatories>

II. ISA Membership Categories

- A. **APPLYING MEMBER** - An Applying Member has submitted all required application material to the ISA and has had their application approved by the ISA Executive Committee (EC). All Applying Members are subject to ratification as such at an Annual General Meeting (AGM). An Applying Member may have the right to participate in ISA events, receive ISA communications, have access to ISA programs, and may attend ISA meetings but shall not have the right to vote. An Applying Member will remain as such until all requirements of a Provisional Member are met. If all requirements have been completed and submitted to the ISA 30 days prior to an AGM, the Applying Member may be included in the meeting's agenda for vote to upgrade to Provisional Member status.
- B. **PROVISIONAL MEMBER** - An approved Provisional Member may have the right to vote at ISA meetings, may participate in ISA events, receive ISA communications and have access to ISA programs. A Provisional Member will remain as such until all requirements of a Full Member are met. If all requirements have been completed and submitted to the ISA 30 days prior to an ISA AGM, the Provisional Member may be included in the meeting's agenda for vote to upgrade to Full Member status.
- C. **FULL MEMBER** - Once voted at an ISA AGM, a Full Member receives full recognition by the ISA. A Full Member shall continue to pay its annual fees, submit yearly activity reports, maintain communication with the ISA and abide by the ISA Constitution and Rulebook in order to maintain its status.

III. ISA Participating vs. Non-Participating Members

A new member shall elect to begin its ISA membership as a Participating or Non-Participating Member. If choosing to begin membership as a Non-Participating Member, a member may remain this way as long as it so desires, but cannot go back to being a Non-Participating Member once having been upgraded to the Participating Member status. Once an ISA member elects to be a Participating Member, its membership remains unchanged.

- A. **DEFINITION OF A PARTICIPATING MEMBER** - A Participating Member will have the opportunity to participate in any ISA event, be listed as the ISA member for its country, be included in all ISA communications and have access to ISA programs. The Participating Member annual fee is \$500 (USD) or \$1000 (USD) dependent upon its overall ranking of all ISA World Championships participated in from the prior year. Participating Members ranked #17 and below in overall ranking pay the annual fee of \$500 (USD), as do Participating Members who have not participated during the previous year
- B. **DEFINITION OF A NON-PARTICIPATING MEMBER** - A Non-Participating Member will be listed as the ISA member for its country, be included in all ISA communications, and have access to ISA programs. Non-Participating Membership status does not grant the ISA member the right to participate in any ISA Event. The Non-Participating Member fee is \$50 (USD) per year.

IV. ISA Membership Sub Categories

- A. **ASSOCIATE MEMBER** - The ISA shall provide Associate Membership to national organizations seeking membership from the ISA for territories without representation of a National Olympic Committee (NOC). An Associate Member qualifies for Applying, Provisional and Full Membership status under the same application requirements as an ISA Member as per the ISA Constitution. Hence, it will be listed as the ISA member for its territory, have the right to participate in ISA events, be included in all ISA communications, have access to ISA programs but it may not vote on ISA matters at ISA Annual General Meetings (AGM).
- i. Hawaii and Tahiti, who represent territories without NOCs, have been accepted at the AGM as Full Voting Members of the ISA. Both members are subject to Chapter 2, section C, point E for participation in ISA Events serving as official Qualifying Events for the Olympic Games

V. ISA Recognized Continental Associations

The ISA may recognize one Continental Surfing Association for each of the following five areas: Africa, The Americas, Asia, Europe, and Oceania. The Constitution and By-Laws of a Recognized Continental Association must, as a requirement for recognition, fully comply with the ISA Constitution and Rulebook. ISA Continental Associations may organize competitions in accordance with ISA Rules and shall have as one of their main objectives to collaborate with the ISA for the development of surfing and related activities in their region. Such Continental Associations may only include as full voting members, ISA Member Federations in good standing within the region. Non-ISA Member Federations can be affiliated to a Continental Association but may not be considered as a full voting member until they are recognized and in good standing with ISA. The process and complete criteria for recognition of Continental Associations shall be determined by the ISA Executive Committee.

VI. ISA Recognized Organizations

The ISA may formally recognize certain surfing-related Organizations seeking affiliation from the ISA. An ISA Recognized Organization has the right to publicize its status and has access to ISA communications and programs. An ISA Recognized Organization may attend ISA Annual General Meetings or events and shall be entitled to speak, but shall not be entitled to vote. An ISA Recognized Organization may be required to pay an annual fee, the amount of which shall be established by the ISA Executive Committee.

VII. Application for ISA Membership

The ISA Management shall define the technical process for application for ISA Membership with the approval of the ISA President and Executive Committee. Such process may be updated from time to time. The current application process can be found on <http://www.isasurf.org/membership/become-a-member/>.

VIII. ISA Member Nations (100)

Afghanistan	Ecuador	Liberia	Singapore
Algeria	Fiji	Lithuania	Slovakia
Angola	Finland	Madagascar	Slovenia
Argentina	France	Malaysia	Somalia
Aruba	Germany	Maldives	South Africa
Australia	Ghana	Mexico	Spain
Austria	Great Britain	Morocco	Sri Lanka
Bahamas	Greece	Namibia	Sweden
Bangladesh	Guam	Nauru	Switzerland
Barbados	Guatemala	Nepal	Tahiti
Belgium	Haiti	Netherlands	Thailand
Brazil	Hawaii	New Zealand	The Gambia
Bulgaria	Hong Kong	Nicaragua	Trinidad & Tobago
Canada	Hungary	Nigeria	Turkey
Cape Verde Islands	India	Norway	United States of America
Cayman Islands	Indonesia	Panama	U.S. Virgin Islands
Chile	Iran	Papua New Guinea	Uruguay
China	Ireland	Peru	Vanuatu
Chinese Taipei/Taiwan	Israel	Philippines	Venezuela
Colombia	Italy	Poland	
Cook Islands	Ivory Coast	Portugal	
Costa Rica	Jamaica	Puerto Rico	
Czech Republic	Japan	Russia	
Denmark	Kiribati	Samoa	
Dominican Republic	Korea	São Tomé e Príncipe	
Dubai (UAE)	Latvia	Senegal	
El Salvador	Lebanon	Sierra Leone	

IX. ISA Associate Member Nations (4)

Channel Islands
England
Scotland
Wales

X. ISA Recognized Continental Associations

TBC

XI. ISA Recognized Surfing Organizations

World Surf League, WSL
Association of Paddlesurf Professionals, APP
European Surfing Federation
Pan-American Surf Association, PASA
ALAS Latin Tour

XII. ISA Member Obligations

All ISA rules should be encapsulated within ISA member National Federation (NF) rules, including but not limited to:

- i. Contest rules
- ii. Code of conduct rules
- iii. Annual reporting to ISA to meet ISA Olympic recognition requirement (stats etc.).
- iv. NF or ISA insurance should be held for EVERY ACTIVITY.
- v. "Open membership" eligibility – any surfer can be a member of the NF and thus ISA (including pro surfers).
- vi. Members should embrace all ISA disciplines in their operational activities.
- vii. Members are expected to support and promote ISA projects including but not limited to the ISA Scholarship Program, Coaching and Judging Programs, and ISA insurances.
- viii. Any Member that is not compliant with the terms of their membership level, violates the ISA Constitution and/or ISA Rulebook, or has outstanding debt to the ISA is subject to disciplinary review and/or suspension, at the discretion of the ISA Executive Committee.

XIII. ISA Recognized Continental Association Obligations

- i. Comply with ISA Rules for all activities and conduct. The ISA Executive Committee reserves the right from time to time to review this compliance
- ii. Promote and encourage Surfing throughout the region in conformity with the ISA's principles, goals, and rules
- iii. Respect the autonomy of each ISA Member Federation to govern the sport of Surfing within their nation
- iv. Annual Reporting to the ISA on activities and meetings
- v. Recognized Continental Association or ISA insurance should be held for EVERY ACTIVITY
- vi. Recognized Continental Associations should embrace all ISA disciplines in their operational activities.
- vii. Responsibility to report to and seek approval from the ISA on all technical matters related to the staging of surfing or related activity competitions at Regional Multi-Sport Games under the authority of the Olympic Movement.
- viii. Continental Associations should work with the ISA to support and promote key development initiatives in the region, including but not limited to: ISA Coaching and Judging Courses, Olympic Solidarity initiatives, Regional Development Conferences, Individual Scholarship Program, and ISA insurances

XIV. ISA Championships or Sanctioned Events and Frequency

ISA WJSC	World Junior Surfing Championship	[Annual]
ISA WSG	World Surfing Games	[Annual]
ISA WMSC	World Masters Surfing Championship	[Annual]
ISA WSUPPC	World StandUp Paddle and Paddleboard Championship	[Annual]
ISA WLSC	World Longboard Surfing Championship	[Annual]
ISA WASC	World Adaptive (Para) Surfing Championship	[Annual]
ISA WBC	World Bodyboard Championship	[Annual]
ISA WKC	World Kneeboard Championship	[Annual]
ISA WTSC	World Tandem Surfing Championship	[Annual]
ISA AC	Aloha Cup	[Specialty]

The Aloha Cup may run as an exhibition if time schedules permit within the above events.

For the purposes of these rules, Continental Championships organized by ISA-Recognized Continental Associations in accordance with ISA Rules shall also be considered ISA Events.

ISA events are for surfers who are members of affiliated NFs, in good standing with the ISA.

XV. Bids to host ISA events

Bids to host any ISA sanctioned event must be submitted in writing in accordance with the ISA Invitation to Bid

Manual on the official letterhead of the applicant organization or entity to the ISA President and/or Executive Director. Such bids must be signed by the authorized individual and will be evaluated by the ISA Management for submission to the ISA Executive Committee for final decision. In the event of more than one bid being received, the Executive Director shall present a comparative analysis to the ISA President for a final decision by the Executive Committee. The ISA Invitation to Bid Manual, as well as hosting agreements and questionnaires, are subject to change and may be revised from time to time by the ISA Management with the approval of the ISA President.

CHAPTER 2: ISA EVENT ADMINISTRATION

I. Section 1: Eligibility

A. International Age Categories for Events - Applies to all ISA Disciplines

Open Men: Male of any age.

Open Women: Female of any age

U18 Junior: Boy or Girl 18 years and younger

U16 Junior: Boy or Girl 16 years and younger

Senior: Male or Female 28 years and older

Master: Male or Female 35 years and older

Grandmaster: Male or Female 40 years and older

Kahuna: Male or Female 45 years and older

Grand Kahuna: Male or Female 50 years and older

- Special note: Ages are taken from January 1st in the year of participation.
- Example: A Master surfer must be 35 years and older ON JANUARY 1ST IN THE YEAR OF COMPETITION.
- An Under 18 competitor may not turn 19 between January 1st and December 31st of the year in which they are competing in this Division and an Under 16 surfer may not turn 17 between January 1st and December 31st of the year in which they are competing in this Division. Proof of the age of Under 18 and Under 16 competitors must be submitted with team lists (a copy of passport or birth documentation is required).
- All under-aged surfers [Under 18] must have adult appointed NF team manager supervision. Where possible a female manager if females are in the team.
- An Open Surfer is a surfer of any age.
- Passports will be verified by ISA officials prior to the start of all ISA Events.

B. Olympic Games

- i. Eligibility for participation in the Olympic Games is in accordance with the rules and provisions of the Olympic Charter.
- ii. In addition, and in agreement with the IOC, the ISA has established the "Eligibility Requirements for the Olympic Surfing Event in Tokyo 2020" which are enclosed as Appendix 3 and shall form an integral part of this Rulebook.

C. Representation

- i. A competitor may only represent a country if he/she holds a passport or national identification card issued by the national government of that country. A national identification card must clearly show nationality or citizenship of the country. A competitor who is a national of more than one country at the same time may represent any of them, as he/she may elect.
- ii. Once a competitor has represented one country in any Olympic Games, ISA World Championship, ISA-recognized continental championship, or ISA-sanctioned event (ISA Event), he/she generally may not surf for another country at future International Events. If an athlete is allowed to represent a second nation based on the conditions set forth in *the By-Laws to rule* outlined below, he/she may not change back to representing his/her original country.
- iii. **By-Laws to rule:**
 - a. Special exemptions may be considered by the ISA Executive Committee provided the petitioning NF submit a formal request to the ISA Executive Committee at least three (3) months prior to the start of any ISA Events. Requests for exemption will only be considered if the formal request is received via the ISA Headquarters, with certified copies of all relevant documentation included. Required documentation shall include, but not be limited to passport copies, request form from petitioning NF and athlete, release letter from current NF, etc.
 - b. A competitor who has represented one country in an ISA Event and who changes or who has changed nationality, according to ISA Rules, or acquired a new nationality, may participate in ISA Events to represent their new country provided at least 18 months has passed since the competitor last represented their former country. This period may be reduced or even cancelled, with the agreement of the Executive Committee of the ISA,

which takes into account the circumstances of each case.

- c. If an associated State, province or overseas department, a country or colony acquires independence, if a country becomes incorporated within another country by reason of a change of border, if a country merges with another country, or if a new NF is recognized by the ISA a competitor may continue to represent the country to which they belong or belonged. However, they may, if they prefer, elect to represent their new country or compete in ISA Events if selected by their new NF if one exists. This particular choice may be made only once.
 - d. Furthermore, in all cases in which a competitor would be eligible to participate in ISA Events, either by representing another country than theirs or by having the choice as to the country which such competitor intends to represent, the ISA Executive Committee may take all decisions of a general or individual nature with regard to issues resulting from nationality, citizenship, domicile or residence of any competitor, including the duration of any waiting period.
 - e. For ISA Events serving as official Qualifying Events for the Olympic Games, and in accordance with the Olympic Charter, surfers may only represent an ISA Member from territories with representation of a National Olympic Committee (NOC). If a surfer has represented an ISA Member without NOC representation at previous ISA events, he or she may return to represent that ISA Member at other ISA Events following Olympic qualification.
- iv. **Change of Nationality for Olympic Games**
- a. As the International Federation (IF), the ISA's rules regarding national representation apply to the Olympic Games. However, change of nationality in the Olympic Games is governed by both the ISA and Olympic Charter (Rule 41).
 - b. A competitor who has represented one country in the Olympic Games, in continental or regional games or in world or regional championships recognized by the relevant IF, and who has changed his nationality or acquired a new nationality, may participate in the Olympic Games to represent his new country provided that at least three years have passed since the competitor last represented his former country. This period may be reduced or even cancelled, with the agreement of the NOCs and IF concerned, by the IOC Executive Board, which takes into account the circumstances of each case.
 - c. To view the Olympic Charter that further expands upon change of nationality ruling, please visit: https://stillmed.olympic.org/media/Document%20Library/OlympicOrg/General/EN-Olympic-Charter.pdf#_ga=2.121407488.984930256.1498059911-2107803427.1489683656

II. Section 2: Event Registration Policy and Procedures.

A. Fee Structure

- i. The registration fee shall be decided by the ISA Executive Committee and is applicable to all participating members of the team excluding judges. The registration fee is to be paid to the ISA by each Member Nation as and when directed by the ISA Executive Committee. A surfer competing in more than one division is required to pay the registration fee for each division entered. Late submission of registration fees may attract a penalty to be decided upon by the ISA Executive Committee.
- ii. The current ISA fee structure is as follows:
 - a. USD \$250: Three (3) months from the start of the World Championship, unless otherwise announced by the ISA, up until one (1) month from the start of the ISA World Championship
 - b. USD \$300: One (1) month from the start of World Championship to the closing of registration. Registration will close one (1) week prior to the start of on-site check-in, as defined by the ISA. The final deadline for payment to be received by the ISA is midnight one (1) weeks prior to the start of on-site check-in.

B. Registration / Entry Process & Team Lists

- i. Placements are not guaranteed until ALL documentation has been received (payment and registration forms) by set deadlines. Partial registration does not guarantee your spot (for example, payment received but teams have not submitted competitor lists or required registration forms).
- ii. If/when registration entries are limited, participation will be guaranteed on a first-come-first-serve basis only to teams and competitors that have completed all registration requirements (submitted payment and registration forms).
- iii. Changes to seeding order and athlete alternates for confirmed registered teams will be permitted up to 3pm on the final day of on-site check-in. Those surfers who have been nominated to compete at this point are the final starters for the event and any no-show competitor for the first round will forfeit their right to compete. **Once the initial draw has been made no redraws will be made to account for no-show competitors.** When Double Elimination format is being used, surfers who are no shows in first qualifying may compete in first round of repechage. A reserve may only be substituted

at the beginning of the division or discipline if there is a medically documented illness or injury, in which case a direct substitution will be made (I.e. No reseeding). Once a substitution has been made the original surfer cannot re-enter the competition. After a surfer has surfed in the contest a reserve may not be substituted for him/her.

- iv. Reserves may surf in the ISA Aloha Cup Exhibition (refer to Chapter 1, Section 2.C. ISA Aloha Cup for contest rules), as long as the reserve competitor completed registration payment and paperwork prior to the closing of registration. The top eight (8) to sixteen (16) teams from the results of the previous World Team Championships (not the previous Aloha Cup result) will compete in the ISA Aloha Cup Exhibition.

C. Official ISA Event Protocol

i. Participating Persons

- a. Official Participating persons shall be considered Team Members and include, but not be limited to:
 - i. All Athletes participating in the event, whether surfing or serving as a team alternate
 - ii. Team Manager and supporting persons, whether staff or volunteer
 - iii. Team Coach(es) and supporting persons, whether staff or volunteer
 - iv. Persons providing services to Team Members and their assistants, such as physiotherapists, masseuse, medical persons, chaperones
 - v. Team Media specialists accompanying teams to provide services
 - vi. Officially recognized "associated" persons accompanying teams [negotiable with ISA].
- b. An integral part of the Host Nation's responsibilities, which are audited by the ISA, is to provide various services to the ISA and its member national teams during these events. These services are set out in the official hosting agreement and include, but are not limited to, discounted and special accommodation and meals; facilities for teams on the beach; provision of opening and closing ceremonies which provide team participation in various ways; communication access during the event and provision of various meetings and special event activities.
- c. For persons accompanying teams to avail themselves of these special services and opportunities of involvement in official activities, they must be identified as an Official Participating person and are required to pay the official "ISA Registration Fee" in order to receive event benefits.
- d. Official Protocol for Participating Persons.
 - i. Only paid Team Members can wear Official Team Uniform during any official event activity.
 - ii. Only paid Team Members can participate in the Opening Ceremony / Parade of Nations / Official ISA Meetings.
 - iii. Only paid Team Members can use free or paid services provided by Organizers, including but not limited to ground transportation, special hotel team rates, etc.
 - iv. Only paid Team Members are to be allocated official Wristbands and have the right to enter "designated areas" at the event site and other associated activities.
 - v. **NOTE:** Payment of registration fees for this event, official participating status, identification and security are linked together in these ISA international events. Infringing the intention and effectiveness of these protocols is regarded as demanding a severe disciplinary action. Teams found to be fraudulently attempting to avoid payment of registration fee, will receive the penalty of paying double in registration fees (having to pay \$600 USD instead of the \$300).
 - vi. Associated Persons may include, but not limited to:
 - vii. Supporter Groups, family of team members, friends, etc.
 - viii. On a case by case basis, official dispensation may be given by the ISA President or Executive Director to other associated persons to participate in official event activities, provided application is made in writing to the ISA Contest Director and sufficiently in advance of the activity, so the ISA may properly assess the situation and plan for the change. This decision is at the discretion of the ISA Contest Director upon consultation with the ISA Executive Director.
 - ix. Associated persons are not to be issued with any items of "official team uniform" or accessories to indicate the appearance of a current official team member. ISA recommends any promotional items and clothing provided to supporter's groups by national member teams, be clearly labeled as such.

ii. **Official Identification [wristbands / lanyards]**

- a. These are issued to athletes and team officials during the on-site check-in appointment. Teams are to receive one (1) band per individual. These are “non-transferable”, accountable items and must remain on EACH team member’s wrist for the duration of the event. They are a critical security device and will identify team members from the public at all times in all locations. Wristbands will also indicate to event security the status and rights of the wearer to enter various parts of the event facilities and functions. Wristbands are the responsibility of the Team Manager and must not be exchanged or temporarily distributed to other persons. If Wristbands are in poor condition and need to be exchanged for new ones, the old one must be given to an ISA Employee at the ISA office at time of exchange in order for a new Wristband to be issued. A Wristband replacement, without the original returned, is required to be purchased from the ISA, unless special circumstances to be decided upon by the ISA Executive Committee exist.

D. Official Language and Translators.

- i. The ISA official language is English with official and event announcements also to be made equally in Spanish whenever possible.
- ii. Where the official language of the host nation (or a team) is not English, a translator may be included in the team and he/she will be afforded the same privileges as a competitor by the host nation.

III. Section 3: Contest Rules and Procedures

A. General

i. **Rules of Competition: Coverage and Authority.**

- a. The rules of competition as set out in the ISA rulebook must be applied by each national team. This is particularly relevant to those nations that are hosting ISA sanctioned events.
- b. Amendments to these rules are the prerogative of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee will advise all member nations once any amendments have been made and approved by the Executive Committee.
- c. These amendments, once approved, will be applied to ISA contests as long as they are circulated to member nations 45 days prior to the start of the specific event.
- d. Any proposals for changes to the Rule Book must be submitted in writing, with reasons for requesting the change, to the Executive Committee at least 90 days before an Annual General Meeting.

ii. **Format of Events**

- a. The contest will consist of a format decided by the ISA Executive Committee. The competition and the Finals may be held at different venues or at the same venue.
- b. Where, for any reason it is not possible to hold or complete the Finals, the ISA Contest Director may determine division winners from the accumulated places of the contest. If required by the Host Nation, the last competition day will be set-aside for the Finals.
- c. In extraordinary circumstances where registrations for ISA events may fall below 6 and the application of the 8 surfer double elimination format is unfair, the Technical Director, in association with the Contest Director, may customize an alternative draw for that specific situation that incorporates multiple rounds and points for places, with the object of giving the competitors more than one opportunity to surf.
- d. **Seedings**
- i. In ISA events, the seeding order in each division will be based on the complete sequence of the surfers of each participating NF, as submitted to the Contest Director, following the rankings of each member Nation at the previous matching event [ie. WSG 2010 for WSG 2011].
- ii. Where a nation did not compete in the previous matching event, the surfers of this nation will be seeded at the end of the team list, in the order that the official team entry was received.
- iii. The first round seeding will follow the seeding order as specified in paragraph one above. The contest first seed will be the first seed of the first rated team; the contest second seed will be the second seed of the first rated team, and so on.
- iv. Within the competition, participants who progress through the heats will be seeded into each successive heat according to the position that they obtained in the previous heat.
- v. The event should be designed to accommodate a minimum 50% progression rate.
- vi. In the event of there being only two surfers in a heat that was seeded for three or four surfers, the heat will not be surfed and the surfers will be given positions based on their points scored in the previous round or according to their seedings in the case of a first round heat.

- e. Team Points
 - i. In applicable ISA events, each competitor will accumulate team points according to the place he/she finishes in the contest. **The ISA Team Points Allocation Table will be used, beginning with 1000 points for each division winner (please refer to the ISA Official Team Points Allocation Table for subsequent placing-point ratios).** The total points will be distributed amongst the available places. The winning team will be that team with the highest sum of points (Note: ISA Aloha Cup Exhibition event excluded). **Where places are equal, then the highest of the possible points for those places will be allocated to each competitor.**
 - ii. In the WSG, individual points for all surfers, per nation, in each division, will count towards the ISA Team Results. The winning Team will be named World Surfing Games Champions and will be awarded the Fernando Aguerre Perpetual Trophy.
 - iii. In the WJSC, individual points for all surfers, per nation, in each division will count towards the ISA Team results. The winning Team will be named World Junior Surfing Champions and will be awarded the ISA World Junior Championship Trophy.
 - iv. In the WMSC, individual points for all surfers, per nation, in each division will count towards the ISA Team results. The winning Team will be named the World Masters Surfing Champions and will be awarded the Eduardo Arena Trophy.
 - v. In the WLSC, individual points for all surfers, per nation, in each division will count towards the ISA Team results. The winning Team will be named the World Longboard Surfing Champions and will be awarded the ISA World Longboard Surfing Championship Trophy.
 - vi. In the WSUPPC, individual points for **all** surfers and racers, per nation, in each division will count towards the ISA Team results. The Team Relay, which will include all eligible teams, is included in the Team Total Points with a first place value of **1000 points (please refer to the ISA Official Team Points Allocation Table for subsequent placing-point ratios).** The winning Team will be named the World StandUp Paddle and Paddleboard Champions and will be awarded the Hector Velarde SUP and Paddleboard Perpetual Trophy. Official Meetings
- f. Official Meetings
 - i. The ISA Contest Director, together with the ISA Contest Head Judge, will hold Judge and Team Manager Meetings prior to the commencement of all ISA events. Attendance at these meetings is compulsory for ALL relevant participating persons. Suitable prior notice of these meetings must be given by the ISA Contest Director in consultation with the ISA Head Judge and Host Contest Coordinator.
 - ii. The purpose of such meetings is to inform officials of the arrangements for the competition, clarify operational questions from teams, and manage the judging process and other event requirements.
 - iii. All functions, meetings, etc. are to be held near the contest site and at a reasonable time.
- iii. **ISA Event Code of Conduct**
 - a. The ISA Code of Conduct Declaration is to be completed and signed by each participating official in any ISA event. Failure to comply with the ISA Code of Conduct Declaration may result in disciplinary action by the ISA in accordance with the ISA Discipline Policy contained herein.
- iv. **ISA Code of Ethics**
 - a. As part of its participation in and support of the Olympic Movement, and in the interest of disseminating a culture of ethics and integrity within its area of competence, the ISA has adopted the IOC's Code of Ethics. In adopting the IOC Code of Ethics, the ISA voluntarily and specifically complies with all provisions of the Code. To view the IOC Code of Ethics, click here: <https://www.olympic.org/code-of-ethics>
- v. **ISA Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions**
 - a. As part of its participation in and support of the Olympic Movement, and in the interest of protecting the integrity of Events within ISA's area of competence, the ISA has adopted the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions. In doing so, the ISA voluntarily and specifically complies with all provisions of the Code. To view the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions, click here: http://www.isasurf.org/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2018/07/Implementation-Framework_OM-Code-PMC.pdf

vi. **ISA Discipline Policy**

- a. **Misbehavior** - Several areas for disciplinary action follow and all other areas not as yet defined will be adjudicated by the Executive as special cases arise.

Team Competitor / Team Official or Participating Person - Official Misbehavior, Unsporting Conduct or bringing an ISA event or the ISA itself into Disrepute.

The ISA Executive Committee has agreed that, “a surfer or team member that violates the Code of Conduct, causes wilful destruction or damage to property, makes public displays of aggressive behaviour [ie. Loud aggressive comments or actions in public about judging decisions, refusal to leave the tower or other official area when first directed], or damage to the image of surfing at an ISA event will be subject to disciplinary action and a possible immediate fine and /or disqualification or suspension or other appropriate penalties imposed by the Contest Director after consultation with the Head Judge and Technical Director.”

The Executive Committee has the power to review any such decision. All fines under this category will be issued on the National Team that the individual represents.

Fines levels imposed will be \$250, \$500, \$1000 or \$2000 with, in addition, a possible disqualification and/or suspension of the individual concerned, which will also affect Team points calculations. For multiple offenses over one or more events, fines will move to the higher level. These fines must be paid by the end of the day on which the fine was imposed or penalties may be supplemented by the Executive Committee.

- b. **Judging Discipline** - Judges, once selected, must remain on the panel for the duration of the event. If a judge forfeits his/her position on the panel, he/she will be suspended for a period determined by the ISA Judging Director, and may incur other penalties.
- c. **ISA Penalties & Infringements**
- i. ISA Penalties
 - ii. Penalties for infractions, other than those associated with the use of banned substances, will be determined on the spot by the Contest Director based on the attached scale. The competitor has the right to appeal the decision at a meeting of the Jury of Appeal.
 - iii. All fines will be billed to the NF and are considered the NF'S sole responsibility. These fines must be paid by the end of the day on which the fine was imposed or the surfer in question will lose the points that would accrue to the team score.

INFRINGEMENTS

Assaulting (judge, official, event staff, other competitors, media, public)

Derogatory or rude gestures or comments to judges, team officials, event staff, media, and public

Destruction or abuse of judging sheets or heat sheets

Abuse of contest equipment or event property

Abuse of own equipment during event or in contest area

Damage to property in event locality

Damage to the sport of surfing due to misbehaviour

Unsporting conduct

Replacement of Team Registration Wristband without return of the old band

Illegal obtainment of Team Registration Wristband

PENALTIES

\$1000 and suspension

\$250

\$250

\$250

\$250

\$500 plus costs and suspension

\$250 to \$1000 and/or suspension

Fine of \$250-\$1000, Disqualification or both

Cost of Entry Fee: \$300

Cost of Double Entry Fee: \$600

TECHNICAL INFRINGEMENTS

Catching a wave in excess of wave count

PENALITES

\$25 per wave

Knowingly wearing contest vest incorrectly	\$125
Failure to have National Flag sticker on equipment	\$50/ surfboard used in event or media outlet
Failure to have ISA sticker on equipment	\$50/ surfboard used in event or media outlet
Failure to wear vest until the return to Beach Marshall area after heats	\$100
Surfing in contest area during heats	Fine of \$100-\$1000, disqualification or both
Surfing during prior (i.e. entering water early without permission)	\$100/ wave, disqualification or both pending severity or following heats
Surfers caddie rides a wave	\$100/ wave
Outside Assistance (Third party help to competitor ie. return board)	\$100, if no advantage. \$100 plus possible disqualification, if advantage is gained.

The penalties attached to the infringements are the maximum applicable. The Contest Director in consultation with the Head Judge and Technical Director may decide to impose a suspended penalty ("yellow card") based on the severity of the infringement. This would be a first warning. Subsequent infringements would attract the maximum penalty.

Other infringements not specified above may attract a warning, a fine, disqualification and/or suspension.

- d. **Disqualification** - In the case of disqualification (DSQ) during or after an event in the double elimination system, the surfer will lose ALL allocated Team points and the following process will be applied.

If the surfer is DSQ during the event, he/she will be immediately withdrawn from the remaining heat schedule. No points will be allocated against the surfer's name for the team points aggregate Award. The surfer's name will appear in the final event ratings list in last place and annotated "DSQ". The respective surfer will also be DSQ from ALL OTHER DIVISIONS in which he/she has entered at that contest.

- i. If the surfer is **DSQ after the event and occupies individual places 1 - 8:**
- Then he/she will be required to return any medals received for reallocation to upgraded placegetters.
 - The surfer's name will appear in the final event ratings list in last place and annotated "DSQ".
 - Points allocated to the DSQ surfer will be deducted from his/her Team aggregate Award score.
 - Points for the upgraded top seven surfers will be reallocated and eighth place points will be deleted from the points allocation.
 - If the 8th place surfer is DSQ, there will be no change of positions for the top seven surfers, and the 8th place position will be unallocated.
 - This process will be applied irrespective of the number of DSQ surfers affected.
 - The Team points aggregate Award rating will then be re-calculated. This process may result in a change in the team rated order and if so, team medals must be returned and reallocated.
- ii. If surfer is **DSQ after the event and occupies an equal place 9 onwards:**
- The surfer's name will appear in the final event ratings list in last place and annotated "DSQ".
 - Points allocated to the DSQ surfer will be deducted from his/her Team aggregate Award score.
 - No points or places will be reallocated in this situation.
 - This process will be applied irrespective of the number of DSQ surfers affected.
 - The Team points aggregate Award rating will then be re-calculated. This process may result in a change in the team rated order and if so, team medals must be returned and reallocated.

- iii. Where the **DSQ is after the event** then the surfer will additionally be **DSQ from ALL ENTERED DIVISIONS AT THAT EVENT, including the ALOHA CUP.**
 - All medals / awards received by the DSQ surfer for any division must be returned to the ISA, irrespective of any changes of team standings.
 - If the DSQ surfer was part of an Aloha Cup Team in the top four places, then the Team will be subsequently DSQ and must return their medals which will be reallocated if places 1 to 3 are affected. Fourth place in the Aloha Cup final will remain unallocated in this case.
- iv. **Appealing a DSQ:**
 - DSQ as a result of a positive drug test: The appeal process is identified in the ISA Anti-Doping Code Article 13.
 - DSQ for any other event related infringement: The appeal process is identified in the ISA Rulebook Section 3. A.v. e, ISA Penalties and Infringements.
- e. **Anti-Doping** – The ISA is unequivocally opposed, on ethical and medical grounds, to the practice of doping in sport and fully supports the Olympic Movement and World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) in the fight against the use of banned substances and methods.

As a signatory to the WADA Code, the ISA implements a strict adherence to the Code as a way to ensure a clean, healthy and fair sporting atmosphere for all athletes. By conducting both in-competition and out-of-competition testing, the ISA confirms proper testing and results management methods are administered throughout the sport.

- i. ISA Members should carefully review both the ISA Anti-Doping Rules and the WADA Code including the WADA Prohibited Substance list on the ISA Website for current regulations and policies regarding the ISA's anti-doping practices:
<http://www.isasurf.org/development-programs/anti-doping/>
- ii. All athletes competing in ISA Events shall be subject to In-Competition Testing at any time, with or without advance notice. "In Competition" refers to the period of time from the start of Opening Ceremony until the end of Closing Ceremony. An athlete is subject for In Competition testing during that window regardless of if they are no longer competing.
- iii. In-Competition testing shall be conducted at all ISA World Championships. All medallists in every division are subject to testing.
- iv. Out-of-Competition testing shall be conducted by the selection of a Registered Testing Pool (RTP), as per the ISA program requirements.
- v. Any Adverse Analytical Finding resulting from an athlete's sample will undergo the Results Management Process as outlined in the ISA Anti-Doping Code.
- vi. Any coach, trainer, medical practitioner, sports scientist or psychologist who aids, abets, counsels or is knowingly involved in an athlete's breach of doping regulations will face sanction.
- vii. All ISA drug testing samples shall be taken by a WADA appointed agency and analyzed by a laboratory accredited by WADA in accordance with WADA regulations.
- viii. **All ISA Members should conduct anti-doping tests as per ISA and WADA rules in their National Championships. Contact the ISA for additional information.**
- f. **ISA Dispute Settlement - Court of Arbitration for Sport**
 - i. Any dispute, any controversy or claim arising under, out of, or relating to the ISA constitution, bylaws or agreements or any subsequent amendments of or in relation to the ISA constitution, bylaws or agreements including but not limited to, its formation, validity and binding effect, interpretation, performance, breach or termination, as well as non-contractual claims, shall be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) Arbitration Rules. The language to be used in the arbitration shall be English.
 - ii. Where a settlement of the dispute is not reached within 90 days of the commencement of the arbitration, or if, before the expiration of the said period either party fails to participate in the arbitration, the dispute shall, upon the filing of a request of Arbitration by either party, be referred to and finally settled by CAS arbitration pursuant to the Code of Sports related Arbitration. When the circumstances so require, the arbitrator may, at his own discretion or at the request of a party, seek an extension of the time limit from the CAS President.

- A member, National Federation (NF) in violation of the ISA By-Law, Constitution or agreement and / or its policies will be penalized according to the gravity of the violation. An NF loses all rights during the period of suspension, i.e., the right to submit resolutions, to take part in meetings and to enter competitors in ISA competitions, and competitions organized by member National Federations, unless otherwise decided by the Board of directors.
- An NF in violation of the constitution and / or policies which continues to do so after having been previously warned or suspended may be expelled from ISA.
- Disputes between ISA and one or several of its members which are not settled by a decision of ISA, may be submitted for arbitration by either of the parties to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS), to the exclusion of any other domestic tribunal. Any decision taken by the said court shall be without appeal or recourse to ordinary courts, and is binding on the parties concerned.
- The Board of directors shall have the following powers:
 - to suspend NFs or to modify its membership to provisional status until the next meeting of Congress
 - to suspend NFs from International events; until the next meeting of Congress
 - to caution or censure an NF;
 - to reinstate an NF which was previously suspended
 - before the Board of directors may use its power of suspension, the NF must have been sent notice in writing of the alleged infringement, at least one month before the next Board of directors meeting, at which the NF will be afforded a reasonable opportunity of being heard.
- The Congress shall have the following powers:
 - to suspend an NF from membership for a fixed period, or until a specified set of circumstances cease to exist;
 - to suspend an NF from any one or more types of International events for a fixed period or until a specified set of circumstances cease to exist;
 - to caution or censure an NF;
 - to reinstate an NF which has been suspended before the end of the period or before the set of circumstances specified have ceased to exist.
- Unresolved disputes between an NF and the Board of directors or Congress howsoever arising, shall be submitted to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) for final and binding determination, to the exclusion of any other domestic tribunal.
- Each NF shall incorporate in its constitution a provision that all disputes between that NF and an athlete and ISA must be submitted to final arbitration before the Court of arbitration for Sport (CAS). In the case of a dispute between an NF and an athlete, this dispute must be submitted to an arbitration panel constituted by the NF. In the case of a dispute between an athlete and ISA, this dispute must be submitted directly to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).

B. Event Officials: Job Description and Selection

- i. **Technical Director** - To be appointed by the Technical Committee of the ISA to manage the beach presentation and other aspects of the event. TD reports to the ISA Executive Director. The TD is the highest event official. The TD works closely with the Contest Director to manage the event delivery on a daily basis. The Contest Director and all other event officials, report to the Technical Director. The Technical Director and Contest Director positions may be combined at ISA events at the discretion of the ISA Technical Committee.
- ii. **Contest Director** - To be selected by the ISA Technical Committee based on Professional, International and National criteria.
 - a. To work with the Head Judge in all aspects of the running of the event (see duties of Head Judge and Contest Administration Rules).
 - b. To apply the Rules of Competition as laid out in Sections 2 & 3.
 - c. To seed the surfers competing in the event in accordance with these Rules.
 - d. To apply the Contest Format, as determined by the Executive Committee.
 - e. To maintain a daily updated team points total and to distribute same to all team managers, ISA officials and media by 20h00 at the end of each day of competition.
 - f. To convene officials, judges and managers meetings when necessary.
 - g. To apply the penalties as laid out in the ISA Disciplinary Code (Section 11) and to impose the appropriate penalties as indicated in this code.

- iii. **Jury of Appeal** – the Jury of Appeal shall be composed of the ISA Technical Director, ISA Contest Director, ISA Executive Director and the ISA President, or his representative, and shall be convened upon request by one of its members. The Jury of Appeal may be called to hear questions of penalties, infringements of the rules, disqualifications or other non-Anti-doping related matters.
- iv. **Head Judge[s]** - Top ranking professional judges will be hired by the ISA and ratified by ISA Executive Committee as Head Judges after receiving recommendation from the ISA Technical Committee. Selection and the number of Head Judges is determined solely by the ISA Executive Committee. Head Judges will be paid a salary as outlined by the ISA.
- v. **Judges** - The Technical Committee recommends the Judging Panel based on Professional, International and National criteria.
 - a. Judges will be selected by the ISA Technical Committee (TC) using the comprehensive ISA Judges database to appoint the most appropriate International and/or National Judges. The TC's selection will be based on a Judge's ISA event experience, accreditation level, professional surfing judging experience and internal ISA rating. Nations may supply names and CV of Judges they consider appropriate for ISA level Judging duties. ISA TC will review. Upon the decision of the ISA TC, each Judge will be notified of their appointment directly. No additional judges can be added to or dismissed from the ISA selected panel by the ISA Head Judge unless specific agreement is received from the ISA Contest Director after consultation with the ISA Technical Committee [or representative present]. All Judges MUST have fundamental understanding of the English language.
 - b. Selection of Judges for Single Podium Events (WSG/ WMSC / WSUPSC / WBC/ WLSC) is based on the following criteria:
 - i. Appointed Judges: A selection of seven (7) appointed paid judges and one or two (1-2) appointed paid priority judges bringing the total number of judges to 10-11 (including 2 Head Judges), will be approved by the ISA Technical Committee. Appointed Judges will be paid a salary as outlined by the ISA. ISA Appointed Judges will be regarded as having “no national affiliation” and will be appointed based on their demonstrated international judging experience.
 - c. Selection of Judges for Two Podium Events (WSG/WJSC) is based on the following criteria:
 - i. Appointed Judges: A selection of fourteen (14) appointed paid judges and three (3) appointed paid priority judges bringing the total number of judges to 20 (including 3 Head Judges), will be approved by the ISA Technical Committee. Appointed Judges will be paid a salary as outlined by the ISA. ISA Appointed Judges will be regarded as having “no national affiliation” and will be appointed based on their demonstrated international judging experience.
 - ii. In two podium events, when/if the competition is reduced to just one podium the HJs in consultation with the CD and TD will nominate in maximum the 9 (nine) best judges based in the last day's performance to judge the remaining days with a corresponding roster in order do not have two judges from the same country judging the same heat.
- vi. **Tabulator** - Duties vary according to the presence of a scoring computer. If a scoring computer is being used then the Tabulator will basically check the typing input from the judge's personal record sheet to the computer printout, immediately the heat concludes. Any irregularities are brought to the attention of the Head Judge.

If a manual system is being used then the process is as follows:

- a. On receipt of the completed Judges' sheet at the end of a heat, the Tabulators will immediately check to see if:
 - i. All the Judges' sheets have been handed in and completed legibly on paper.
 - ii. That the correct number of waves has been scored on each sheet for each surfer.
 - iii. That any/all interference calls have been recorded.
- b. In the event that an interference call is recorded by the majority of Judges, the Tabulator will notify the Contest Director of this fact in terms of the protest rule. No tabulation of the results of the heat will take place until approval is given by the Contest Director.
- c. If the ride has been missed an attempt will be made to identify the missing ride by referring to other Judges sheets, under the direction of the Head Judge.
- d. If the ride is identified to the satisfaction of the Head Judge then a score is given to the ride:
 - Averaging the scores awarded by other Judges for the ride.

- Taking this average score and adjusting it, if necessary to bring it into line with the Scoring Spread that the errant Judges used.
- e. When the Head Judge is satisfied that the best attempt has been made to establish correct value of the missed ride, this value will be written on the Judging Sheet and signed by the Head Judge.
- f. Where interference is ruled and the surfer's appeal is not upheld, then the interference is tabulated by applying the provisions of the applicable Rule.
- g. On completion of these formalities, the Judges' sheets may be totaled. The TWO best scoring waves will be circled and the total entered in the total column. The heat places are then calculated and entered on the Judges' sheet. The surfer with the highest score will receive 1st place, the second highest score 2nd place, and so on. If a Judge ties two or more surfers, the places awarded to each of the tied surfers will be the average of the affected placing points added together (e.g. If 3rd, 4th and 5th are tied: 3+4+5=12. Divided by 3 placed giving and average placing of 4).
- h. When no further calculations are required on the Judges' sheets the results are transcribed onto a Tally Sheet, which is completed in the following way:
 - i. The Competitor's names are entered on tally sheet.
 - ii. The Judges' numbers are entered across the page at the top of each column.
 - iii. Positions are copied down beneath each Judge.
 - iv. The highest and lowest positions are crossed off for each surfer.
 - v. The positions that remain are added and entered into the total in the total points column, then;
 - vi. Complete the competitors' heat places.
- i. If at this point a tie situation occurs, the Tabulator will proceed to break the tie as indicated in the Tie Break Rule.
 - i. In a four-person heat, ties must be broken by a general judging consensus using the plus/minus system on the judging master sheet; i.e., the two tied surfers five places are compared and marked "+" for the highest and "-" for the lowest.
 - Most "+" marks wins.
 - In the case of a three-way tie, the plus/minus system is used to find the top two surfers, then used again to split these surfers.
 - If the tie cannot be broken by using the above system the next process is to go back to the BEST WAVE; i.e., drop the lowest wave score on the tied judges sheets only and recalculate.
 - ii. Count backs on tied judging sheets go to the best wave, then 3 waves, then best four waves and so on until the tie is broken.
 - iii. Only completely unbreakable ties will be re surfed. Only the tied surfers will be involved in the re surf and the heat will be no longer than 15 minutes.
- j. **NOTE:** Section 3.D is applicable if an officially endorsed contest computer system is not used. If the computer system is used and breaks down, the Head Judge may choose to switch to the manual tabulations described here (Section 3.D). This will be adopted at the point designated by the Head Judge and Contest Director.
- k. The procedure for calculation of the final surfer wave scores using the contest computer system is as follows:
 - i. The judge with the higher score and the judge with the lower score for each wave will be deleted. The average of the other three judge's scores (in a 5 judge panel) will be the "wave score average".
 - ii. The sum of the wave score average for the two best scoring waves of each surfer will decide the heat places.
 - iii. In the case of a Tie for a place(s): In the case of ties in the sum of the best two waves the tie will be broken as follows (applied only to the surfers directly involved in the tie):
 - Consider just "the wave score average" for the ONE best wave. If the tie persists,
 - Consider the "total of the wave score averages" for the THREE best waves. If the tie persists,
 - Consider the "total of the wave score averages" for the FOUR best waves, and continue this procedure until the tie is broken.

NOTE: In the case of ties and interferences where the computer has corrected down to TWO decimal points in numbers with more than TWO decimals (i.e. : 3,335 = 3,34 , or 3,666666666 = 3,67) and this arrangement results in potentially different places to that using extended decimal calculations, the computer correction to two decimal places will be taken as the official score.

- vii. **Media Director** - Is responsible to the Contest Director / Event Co-ordinator for the preparation and

implementation of a media plan for the event, which will consist of pre, during and post event elements, together aimed at maximizing interest in the event, promoting the participation of all stakeholders [generally in order of importance] and the distribution of factual information and results to targeted and general audiences.

- viii. **Beach Announcer[s]** - Primary responsibility is to present the event to the spectators and competitors in an entertaining and instructive fashion and to lead the Assistant Announcer in bringing the surfing information from the bio sheets and scoring computer to the audience and surfers. The Head Announcer must provide consistent live scoring updates to the surfers at appropriate times and situations. The Head Announcer reports to the Contest Director / Event Co-Ordinator.

The Assistant Announcer manages the flow of information from the computer and bios to the Head Announcer and directly reports to him.

- ix. **Beach Marshal[s]** - All beach marshals must be English speaking. They will ensure that all competitors are checked in for their heat, that they have the correct lycra contest vest color and that they have been personally informed of the heat rules [maximum number of waves that can be ridden by each competitor, number of waves to be included in the score, duration of heat, timing disc colors, horn blasts [one blast to start and two to finish heat], paddle out time and starting point. **Competitors must be requested to wear their contest vest from collection at the Beach Marshall before their heat to return after the heat.**
- x. **Scoring Computer Operator** - The scoring computer will provide real time results after calculating the wave scores punched in by the individual judges. This information is used by the Announcer to inform competitors in the current heat. Scores allocated and scores needed to progress are available. The Operator will provide terminals for each judge, a central scoring management computer and TV monitors for the Head Judge, Announcer, media and VIP areas as required.
- xi. **Timers, Disk Operators, Spotters** - Work on a roster operating timing disk, priority / interference disk[s] and calling colors for the judge panel.
- xii. **Security** - All official areas must be kept free from unauthorized entry. Personal safety of contestants as they move to and from the water for their heats is essential. The Judging Podium must be secure with access to event personnel only. Overnight security is necessary for events with facilities.

C. ISA Championship [& sanctioned] Event Administration

i. **Team Composition Changes**

The amendment of team sizes is the prerogative of the Executive Committee and these may be amended at any meeting of the Executive Committee provided that such a meeting takes place during the year preceding that in which the WSG are to be held, (or at any earlier meeting).

In ISA events, an eligible surfer may compete in multiple divisions if his / her team selects him/her to do so. Team managers must identify those surfers involved in this situation to the contest officials. The event organizers have no obligation to provide any special consideration for these surfers as this is a team decision. In back to back heats, time may be given to change contest vests if the contest format allows. Where there is only one age division posted, as in an ISA World Masters Surfing Championships [ie not designated male or female], this will be regarded as an open division, and any eligible male or female may compete in this division.

ii. **Medal Allocations**

All finalists in individual divisions of ISA events will receive a gold / silver / bronze / copper medal according to final placing. In addition a team medal will be presented to each official team member of the top four [4] teams, gold / silver / bronze / copper medal according to final placing.

The ISA Aloha Cup Exhibition final team members will receive individual medals plus one trophy signifying team final placing.

Participation medals will be provided for all judges and senior officials at the event [subject to prior agreement with the ISA].

Specific reference to presentation items can be found in the ISA event contract, which is entered into by the organization hosting the specific event.

- iii. **ISA WSG**
 - a. **Team Size**
 - i. Men's Open Division 3
 - ii. Women's Open Division 3
 - iii. ISA Aloha Cup 4
 - b. **Special rules and requirements**
 - i. The surfing competition is conducted as specified in the "Competition Rules" below.
 - ii. Surfboard Design Specifications are unlimited.

- iv. **ISA WJSC**
 - a. **Team Size**
 - i. U18 Boys 3
 - ii. U16 Boys 3
 - iii. U18 Girls 3
 - iv. U16 Girls 3
 - v. ISA Aloha Cup 4
 - b. **Special rules and requirements**
 - i. The surfing competition is conducted as specified in the "Competition Rules" below.
 - ii. Surfboard Design Specifications are unlimited.

- v. **ISA WMSC**
 - a. **Team Size**
 - i. Master's Division 2
 - ii. Grandmaster's Division 2
 - iii. Kahuna's Division 2
 - iv. Grand Kahuna's Division 1
 - v. Women's Masters 1
 - vi. ISA Aloha Cup 5
 - b. **Special rules and requirements**
 - i. The surfing competition is conducted as specified in the "Competition Rules" below.
 - ii. Surfboard Design Specifications are unlimited.
 - iii. Aloha Cup Team will include at least one female.

- vi. **ISA WSUPPC (World StandUp Paddle and Paddleboard Championship)**
 - a. **Athlete Team Size**
 - i. Men 9, Women 9, Boys 1, Girls 1
 - ii. Manager[s] / Coach[s] - no limit
 - b. **Competitors Per Category**
 - i. SUP Surfing: Men (2), Women (2)
 - ii. SUP Racing Technical: Men (2) Women (2)
 - iii. SUP Racing Distance: Men (2) Women (2)
 - iv. Paddleboard Racing Technical: Men (1), Women (1)
 - v. Paddleboard Racing Distance: Men (1), Women (1)
 - vi. SUP Sprint Racing: Men (1), Women (1)
 - vii. Junior SUP Racing Technical: Boys (1), Girls (1)
 - c. **Competitors for Special Event**
 - i. Team Paddle Relay:
 - SUP Racing: Men (1), Women (1)
 - Paddleboard: Men (1), Women (1)
 - d. **Special Rules and Requirements**
 - i. All Boards:
 - Single hull
 - Stationary/non-correctional fins
 - Fin box allowed
 - ii. SUP Surfing
 - Open Men
 - Open Women
 - Athletes must supply their own equipment
 - iii. SUP Racing: 5-6 km Technical Race
 - Open Men

- Open Women
 - Equipment specification is “12’6” and under”
 - Athletes must supply their own equipment
 - iv. SUP Racing: 18-20 km Distance Race
 - Open Men
 - Open Women
 - Equipment specification is: “12’6” and under”
 - Athletes must supply their own equipment
 - v. SUP Sprint: 200 meter Sprint Race
 - Open Men
 - Open Women
 - Equipment specification is: “12’6” and under”
 - Athletes must supply their own equipment
 - vi. Paddleboard Racing: 5-6 km Technical Race
 - Open Men
 - Open Women
 - Equipment specification is “12’ and under”
 - Athletes must supply their own equipment
 - vii. Paddleboard Racing: 18-20 km Distance Race
 - Open Men
 - Open Women
 - Equipment specification is: “12’ and under”
 - Athletes must supply their equipment
 - viii. Paddle Team Relay
 - 2 Men, 2 Women for a total of 4 members.
 - Course Length will be between 400-1000m per relay leg.
 - Equipment specification is “SUP 12’6 and Under & Paddleboard 12’ Stock”.
 - e. **Equipment is the responsibility of the teams and must be officially checked at designated times prior to its use in competition. Each competitor will be required to present their board to the Beach Marshall prior to every heat for measurement. When they return their lycra after the heat, the Beach Marshall shall check their board again. The board will be measured from tip to tail on the top of the board in a straight line, not pressed against the deck of the board. Board extensions will be allowed but they must be permanent and follow the outline of the board.**
 - f. **Paddle Team Relay**
 - i. Format 4 paddlers per team. Team members are SUP male and female, PADDLEBOARD male and female. Order to paddle – Male PB, Female SUP, Female PB, Male SUP.
 - ii. Course and Relay Description: Team Relay over a specified [400 – 1000 meter leg] short sprint course. Beach Start from team box by competitor, running to water and collecting equipment, paddling out and back around marker buoy, leaving equipment and running up beach to box for changeover to next competitor. Final competitor to sprint to prearranged finish line within 50 meters of the team boxes. SUP Equipment 12’6” and Under, Paddleboard 12” stock.
- vii. **ISA WLSC**
- a. **Team Size**
 - i. Open Men 2
 - ii. Open Women 2
 - iii. ISA Aloha Cup 4
 - b. **Special rules and requirements**
 - i. The surfing competition is conducted as specified in the “Competition Rules” below.
 - ii. Surfboard Design Specifications are unlimited.
 - iii. LONGBOARD Design Specifications: **Length is a minimum of 9 feet from the tip of the board in a straight line along its deck. Width dimensions to be a minimum aggregate of 47 inches. That is the total of the widest point, plus the width 12 inches up from the tail and the width 12 inches back from the nose.**
- viii. **ISA World Adaptive (Para) Surfing Championship (Please reference ISA Adaptive Surfing Rulebook)**

ix. **ISA Aloha Cup [Teams Championship]**

a. **Team Size**

- i. The following team composition [confirmed by the Contest Director prior to event]:
- ii. Open Male Team Members 2
- iii. Open Female Team Member 2

b. **Format and requirements**

The Aloha Cup format may be used as the team exhibition in the WSG / WJSC / WMSC, known as the ISA Team Cup Exhibition event.

- i. A match will consist of registered teams, with four (4) surfers per team. This number may be changed at the ISA discretion.
 - A four-surfer team will consist of: Two (2) Men and Two (2) Woman in each team. Surfers may be substituted in subsequent rounds. A team may start with an incomplete number of surfers, but once the heat is started, no one else can enter, unless with previous allowance of the Contest Director.
 - The top 7 teams from the results of the previous identical World Team Championship plus the Host Country will compete in the ISA Aloha Cup, if the host country is not in to the top 8 from the results of the previous World Team Championship. If the event is decided to include more teams then these will be taken from the last ISA team ratings in the prior identical event.
 - The Technical Director, in association with the Contest Director, will determine how many teams compete in the event.
 - Substitutes may be used in each separate round
 - A reserve from the National Team, not surfing in any individual division, may compete in the Aloha Cup, as long as the reserve competitor pays an Entry Fee by the registration deadline for the event.
 - Officially registered Team reserve athletes may compete in the Aloha Cup if nominated for their Team.
 - An Official may only compete if they are also registered as an athlete or a reserve athlete.
 - A team must have a full list of team members at registration to compete.
 - A team may still compete if it has been reduced by withdrawals due to illness after registration.
- ii. Four surfers will compete in each heat, each representing a separate team.
- iii. Each surfer must commence from behind a designated start line / area near the shoreline.
- iv. The team order of surfing cannot be changed once submitted at check in time. A surfer may only surf once.
- v. Each surfer can catch a maximum of three (3) waves. When a surfer has three [3] rides scored they return to the shore, make contact with the designated beach marker, releasing the next surfer to catch their waves. Surfers can only enter the water once to take their rides.
- vi. Team surfer must make physical contact with the beach marker to release the next team surfer.
- vii. Heat length will be forty to sixty (40- 60) minutes. (This may be altered at the discretion of the Contest Director).
- viii. The official in charge designates the start line and beach marker.
- ix. Match final results will be calculated by the scoring computer.
- x. As per ISA Interference Rules (refer to Chapter 1, Section 2.D).
- xi. In the event of an interference, the Head Judge may award a replacement wave within the heat time period to the surfer who has had their scoring potential hindered. The surfer will be notified of the option of the replacement wave by public address announcement.
- xii. Surfers may release their board at the water's edge when returning to the beach marker / finish line.
- xiii. All team members are required to stay within the team box wearing contest vest for the duration of each heat in which that team is surfing, unless under extreme conditions as decided by the Contest Director. Team boxes should be enlarged to accommodate all team members.
- xiv. Penalties for team / team members:
 - Surfer leaves the box before the siren or during the heat. To be penalized under this rule a team member must be clearly outside the box with both feet on the sand. 5-point penalty

- Surfer tags outside of the box. Exiting surfer must be grounded totally inside the box. 5-point penalty
- Surfer tagging does not make contact with next surfer (or designated marker). 5-point penalty
- Surfer competes out of nominated order. 5-point penalty
- Team surfer surfs in his place and then substitutes for another team member (surfs twice) - TEAM DISQUALIFICATION
- Surfer catches more than official wave limit - 5-point penalty for each extra wave
- Interference. 5-point penalty
- Non completion (i.e. of required number of scoring waves) within time. 5-point penalty
- Surfer removes his official contest vest during event. 5-point penalty
- Surfers may release their board at the water's edge when returning to the beach marker / finish line. The water's edge is an approximate line and the aim of this rule is to ensure surfers are not changing over the surfboards going into and out of the box simultaneously, creating a rick management issue.
- If a surfer loses a board at any point in the match they can return to the beach to secure another board and continue and also likewise they are free to swim in and complete their turn by crossing into their team box.

x. **ISA WORLD BODYBOARD CHAMPIONSHIP**

a. **Team Size**

- | | | |
|------|-----------------|---|
| i. | Open Men | 3 |
| ii. | Open Women | 1 |
| iii. | U18 Junior Boy | 1 |
| iv. | U18 Junior Girl | 1 |
| v. | Drop Knee Open | 1 |

b. **Special rules and requirements**

- i. Refer to the Official Event Information
- ii. Alternates, Team Officials and Team Supporters at the discretion of team management

xi. **ISA WORLD TANDEM CHAMPIONSHIP**

- a. **Team Size:** Refer to Official Event Information
- b. **Special rules and requirements:** Refer to Official Event Information.

xii. **ISA WORLD KNEEBOARD CHAMPIONSHIP**

- a. **Team Size:** Individual entry through Official Entry Form.
- b. **Special rules and requirements:** Refer to Official Event Information

D. Competition Rules

i. **Competition Clothing and Equipment**

During ISA Events all registered team members must wear a uniform that clearly identifies their national team representation. The National Federation (NF) is allowed to prescribe team uniforms which can include all items worn with the exception of specialized competition clothing and equipment.

The ISA acknowledges that items worn in the water have an impact on performance and therefore, deems the following items as forms of specialized competition clothing and equipment:

Specialized Competition Clothing:

- Bathing suit top
- Brief/bathing suit bottom
- Boardshort
- One-piece wetsuit
- Wetsuit top
- Watch

Specialized Competition Equipment:

Board
Leash
Traction pad
Fins

Athletes shall have the independent ability to select their specialized competition equipment. For specialized competition clothing, the NF shall work directly with the athletes to adopt solutions that are suitable for the best conditions and performance of the athletes.

ii. Equipment specifications

- a. Surfboard Design: **Unlimited.**
- b. LONGBOARD Design: Length is a minimum of 9 feet from the tip of the **nose, to the end of the tail** in a straight horizontal line along its deck. The width dimensions to be a minimum aggregate of 47 inches. That is the total of the width at the widest point, plus the width 12 inches up from the tail and the width 12 inches back from the nose.
- c. SUP Design for Surfing: No length or aggregate dimensions apply. In the spirit of traditional surfing, no structural device to maintain foot contact with the board is allowed. **[SUP and Paddleboard Racing Rules below].**
- d. SUP Race: 12'6 Length maximum or 14' length maximum [AS DIRECTED BY CONTEST DIRECTOR].
- e. SUP Paddleboard: 12' length maximum
- f. Kneeboard Design: **Unspecified, but must be ridden on knees.**
- g. Bodyboard Design: Boards will be flexible and shall include some portion of soft exterior skin, shall not exceed 5 feet in length and the use of fins is optional.
- h. **Method of measurement of straight-line length: Two methods may be applied.**
 1. Two blocks must be placed exactly 9, 12.5, or 14 feet apart on a flat surface. The craft is placed with deck down and must exceed the length between the blocks or exactly fit in contact with both blocks at either end of its length.
 2. A tape may be used by pulling it tight and stretching it between the nose and the tail on the deck. The curve of the rail at each end must be taken into account in the length. If a swallowtail board, then the mid-point between the two is used as the "notional end" of the board.
At ISA events, measurement method 1 [above] will be used and all intending competitors are strongly advised to check their equipment by this method in advance.
- i. Any additions to the original equipment to meet specifications must completely follow the continuous contour of the adjacent rail and the craft itself must be of accepted design shape for longboard, paddleboard, or SUP raceboard. Any increase must be made in rigid material and in harmony with the shape. Commercially available nose guards are considered in the measurement.

iii. Timing & Wavecounts

- a. Recommended heat times and wave counts: All Heats including Finals will total the best 2 waves with a maximum of up to 10-15 waves ridden by each surfer being decided by the Contest Director after consultation with the Head Judge. Heats and Finals will be a minimum of 15 minutes and a maximum of up to 30 minutes being decided by the Contest Director after consultation with the Head Judge.
- b. Variations to heat times may be made in cases where there may be insufficient time to finish an Event. ISA Technical Director, ISA Contest Director and ISA Head Judge will decide this at the relevant time.
- c. The Contest Director will consult with the Head Judge for a recommendation on heat times and wave counts. Any alteration during an event must be made known to Team Managers before surfers enter the water.
- d. Official timing of all heats will be done by the Commentator, or in the absence of a Commentator, by the Head Judge.
- e. A five minute visual and PA warning will be given when 5 minutes remain in a heat.
- f. Siren or horn blasts must be used to start and finish heats. One blast to start and two blasts to finish. The Head Judge will indicate when a heat is to commence.
- g. A large disc system at least 1 meter square must also be used. Green to start and yellow for the last 5 minutes.
- h. The commentator must give a five second countdown at the beginning and end of each heat, and when he reaches zero the heat must start or end immediately.

- i. The first of the two sirens must blow immediately when the commentator reaches zero. The official end of the heat is when the siren is first audible to the Head Judge, who will indicate to the judges that no more rides are to be scored for that heat. The siren takes precedence over the disc.
 - j. The colored disc must be in the neutral position with no color showing when the commentator reaches zero in the countdown. The disc must remain in the neutral position between heats.
 - k. In the event of siren failure the colored disc will be the indicator for heat timing.
 - l. During and at the end of any heat the surfer must be clearly in possession of the wave on the wave face, making a movement to stand, his hands having left the rails (rail grabs excluded) for the wave to be scored.
 - m. If the Contest Director wishes to use the minimum time delay between heats (of 10 seconds) he must provide a marshalling area in the water outside of the lineup.
 - n. In the case of a water start the maximum time between heats shall be 5 minutes, unless unforeseen circumstances arise.
 - o. Under no circumstances will there be any time extensions once a heat has entered the water. If a heat is interrupted for any reason it will be stopped by the Head Judge and will be resumed at the time it was stopped, and will run for its original period.
 - p. The only exception will be if the Head Judge, in consultation with other qualified officials, feels that the entire heat should be rerun because no surfer had a clear advantage at the time of cancellation, or if altered conditions make it impossible for judges to keep to the same scale.
 - q. Also, if the halfway mark of any heat is reached and no one has caught a wave then the heat may be cancelled and re-run. The Head Judge must decide on this at the time.
 - r. If the Beach Marshall tells Surfers in a heat the wrong heat time then the following shall occur:
 - s. If actual heat time is shorter than a restart at a later time for the remaining time period as told by the Beach Marshall will occur with all Surfers starting from the line-up.
 - t. If actual heat time is longer than told by the Beach Marshall the heat will run through to the end of the actual set time by the judging panel.
 - u. It is a competitor's responsibility to monitor the number of waves he has ridden. An attempt will be made to inform a competitor who has caught the maximum number of waves. Surfers must monitor their wave count. Protests will NOT be accepted. If more than the maximum number of waves is ridden, within the time limit, the surfer shall be penalized for each extra wave caught. In addition the surfer who remains in the water after catching the wave maximum will be penalized with a fine or interference if:
 - v. He/she rides an extra wave that clearly deprives another competitor of an available ride
 - w. He/she interferes with any other competitor by paddling, positioning or blocking causing loss of scoring potential.
 - x. **This penalty might be a fine OR disqualification (OR both) for unsportsmanlike conduct. In this case, the surfers' team points will be zero.**
- iv. **Contestable Surf Conditions**
- a. There must be a minimum of 18 inches (0,5m) of wave height before surf can be deemed contestable. A special allowance may be made on the final scheduled day of an event, if the surf is rideable. This will be determined by the Contest Director and Head Judge.
- v. **Start of Heat**
- a. All heats are started from either a marshalling area in the line-up, or from the beach, under the Contest Director's direction. The marshalling area in the line-up must be clear of the take-off area, and the Contest Director must demarcate the marshalling area by means of a buoy or other suitable method.
 - b. Where water starts are being used, competitors will be permitted to paddle out within a time limit set by the contest Director in consultation with the Head Judge, and will congregate in the marshalling area, well clear of competitors in the heat in progress. Surfers may only paddle towards the line-up ONLY when the previous heat has ended. Any surfer entering the take-off area during the preceding heat may be penalized. In extreme conditions the Contest Director may allow extra paddle time.
If a surfer enters the water and paddles out before the designated paddle out time, the surfer will be subject to a listed fine. In addition, if the surfer reaches the takeoff position before the other competitors and is considered to have advantage, this surfer is banned from taking a wave until after the first wave of the heat has been caught by any other competitor. If the surfer paddles out before the designated time and proceeds to ride the first heat wave(s), before any other surfer in the heat, then this wave(s) will be scored as zero(s).

- vi. **Unauthorised Surfers in Contest Area**
 - a. While the contest is in progress any unauthorized surfer in the competition area may be penalized. This ruling also applies to clearing the water before the start of the day's events.
 - b. If a surfer in the heat rides a wave out of the competition area, the judges may score that ride. If the judges do not score the wave, or score only score part of it, the surfer does not have the right of protest.
 - c. Any surfer standing up and riding during the preceding heat may be penalized. Waves caught during the dead time between heats will not be scored. No penalty or fine is applicable during "dead time"
 - d. **Any surfer standing up after his heat and riding during the next heat may be fined, disqualified (or both) depending on the severity of the interference.**

- vii. **Buffer Zone[s] -**
 - a. Buffer Zone: An area of "non-competition" space to separate two podiums. Judges decisions regarding admissible waves in and around the buffer zone are final and not subject to appeal.
 - b. Recommended minimum 100 metres wide and limited by "lines of sight" between a beach flag and/or a contest buoy set adjacent in the water.
 - c. Rules of the Buffer Zone [BZ]
 - i. A ride deemed to be caught in the buffer zone **MAY** not be scored
 - ii. A surfer may only catch a wave in the direction of his/her podium from the vicinity of the BZ line or in the edge of the BZ.
 - iii. No ROW applies in the BZ
 - iv. Any competitor crossing the BZ into the other podium will not be scored as it is deemed to be outside the contest area and likewise, if a wave is caught in the wrong podium it will not be scored. Any surfing activity in the wrong podium risks an interference penalty and / or a fine for surfing in the contest area. The HJ on the infringed podium will notify the surfer by Announcement and by communication to the affected HJ on the other podium.
 - v. A surfer may ride into the BZ but risks that portion of the ride not being scored.

- viii. **Caddies for Competitors**
 - a. In extreme conditions water caddies may be allowed to assist surfers at the discretion of the Contest Director in consultation with the Head Judge.
 - b. Water caddies must check in with their surfer to the Beach Marshall prior to the start of the heat.
 - c. Water caddies may only enter the water in a defined marshalling area determined by the Contest Director and the Head Judge.
 - d. Surfers may only use equipment carried by their own caddy once the heat has started.
 - e. If the caddy rides a wave the surfer he/she is caddying for may be penalized.
 - f. If the caddy interferes with any of the other surfers in any way, interference will be imposed on the surfer for whom he/she is caddying.
 - g. No communication is allowed between a competitor and his/her caddy other than a hand signal to change equipment. If a communication other than a hand signal occurs the surfer will be subject to a fine by the CD and / or the caddy required to move to another location in the lineup or leave the water.
 - h. Surfers must make their own way back to the line-up under their own power and without assistance in any way.
 - i. Item "h" covers running up the point or beach as an alternative to paddling back after a wave. Surfers must carry their own boards.
 - j. Surfers may use another board placed on the beach at any paddle out location.
 - k. Third persons, such as coaches and team members, may:
 - i. Recover a loose board from the edge without entering the water and place it at a point on the beach at water's edge for the surfer to collect it at the place where he/she will leave the water.
 - ii. Hold equipment, such as a surfboard or water, on the beach for the competitor to changeover/use during the heat.
 - iii. NOT take any action that provides an advantage or potential advantage over another surfer in the heat.
 - l. Penalties:
 - i. If any person gives the board to a surfer, but it is clear the surfer had received NO advantage due to this action, a \$100 fine will be applied.

- ii. If any person gives the board to a surfer, and the HJ decides the surfer had some advantage over another surfer in the heat, a \$100 fine will be issued and a non-priority interference will be called.
- ix. **Protests**
 - a. At times errors of a special nature may occur with respect to the running of the contest. This includes but is not limited to: heat timing, interference directly attributable to an officiating error, tabulating errors, missed wave, etc. Any competitor, manager or team coach has the right to protest the result of a heat due to any of the above. Protests must be in writing and must be submitted to the Contest Director by the Team Manager or Team Coach within 15 minutes of the heat results being posted.
 - b. The merits of each protest will be considered by the Contest Director after consultation with the Head Judge. Qualified observers (off-duty judges, spotter, and senior officials) may be asked for their advice. The Contest Director will rule on the incident and inform the surfer's manager of the decision in writing.
 - c. NOTE: No protest can be lodged against a judging (scoring) decision. Wave scores of the judges are irrevocable. No Head Judge or panel judge is to be approached over a call/results or a penalty may be imposed on the individual concerned by the Contest Director.
 - d. Post event, official written documentation on behalf of Team Management may be submitted by NFs to the ISA Technical Committee, explaining disagreement with particular scoring decisions. This will be reviewed for use in future judging training and a reply made to the NF within 21 days.
- x. **Water Photographers**
 - a. Water photographers will only be allowed into the contest area after checking in with the Contest Director and signing a waiver. Only two photographers will be allowed in the line-up at a time and the minimum lens allowed is 135mm. They may not use hard boards for floatation and must wear helmets if available. The Contest Director and Head Judge may remove the photographers from the water if they deem fit.
 - b. **Only sanctioned water photographers will be allowed in the water at ISA events. This access is to be approved and controlled by the Head Judge and the Contest Director.**
- xi. **Announcements**
 - a. The Contest Director is the only person who can give an exact schedule of events. There will be no protest against incorrect information received from any other employee at the contest. If however the Contest Director gives incorrect information and a surfer subsequently misses a heat then a re-surf of that heat may take place.
 - b. **The Contest Director must have an official notice board where the daily schedule and contest conditions are posted for all the competitors to see. This schedule must be posted by midday, at the latest, of each day and once posted it cannot be extended.**
- xii. **Competition Facilities**
 - a. All events must have a well-secured sizeable competitor's area that is clearly designated as a "Non-smoking" area.
 - b. The area will be available for competitors and team officials only.
 - c. It is recommended that the event supply a training area for competing surfers one hour before, during and after the day of competition for competitors only.
 - d. Where applicable, parking passes should be made available to Team Management.
 - e. Written information on accommodation and transport services relevant to the tournament should be provided.
 - f. Adequate supplies of drinking water must be available at the contest site.
 - g. Where possible, a masseur/chiropractor should be made available each day of the event.
 - h. **A secured surfer's storage and preparation area should be provided. Only competitors are permitted in this area. No guests, media, etc.**
- xiii. **Event Formats**
 - a. Heats will be made up of a maximum of 4 surfers except in the first round and repechage rounds of any contest where heats of five (5) may be surfed if circumstances so dictate. A minimum of 50% of the surfers in a round will advance to the following round.
 - b. **The composition of the heats will be decided by the Contest Director after entries have closed. Composition of heats will be based on the seedings of entries, but if no seedings are available then known ratings or a random draw may be used. (If a**

random draw is used, it is recommended that a repechage round is held after the first round).

c. Double Elimination

In a double elimination contest, if the original schedule is not possible to complete, the rules are as follows:

- i. If an interruption is not definite but makes it impossible to follow the original schedule, even if the heat times are reduced to the minimum as stipulated in the Rules, the repechage will run until all competitors in this situation are in the same round. After that the winners will be brought back to the principal bracket, which will continue without repechage
- ii. If it is impossible to continue with the competition, the points still to be decided will be divided among the competitors who are still in the competition. The surfers who are in the repechage will be allocated half points.
- iii. Postponement of the competition beyond its original schedule will only be possible with the approval of the organizers, sponsors, and a 75% majority of the teams, which still have at least one athlete competing.

ISA OFFICIAL TEAM POINTS ALLOCATION TABLE

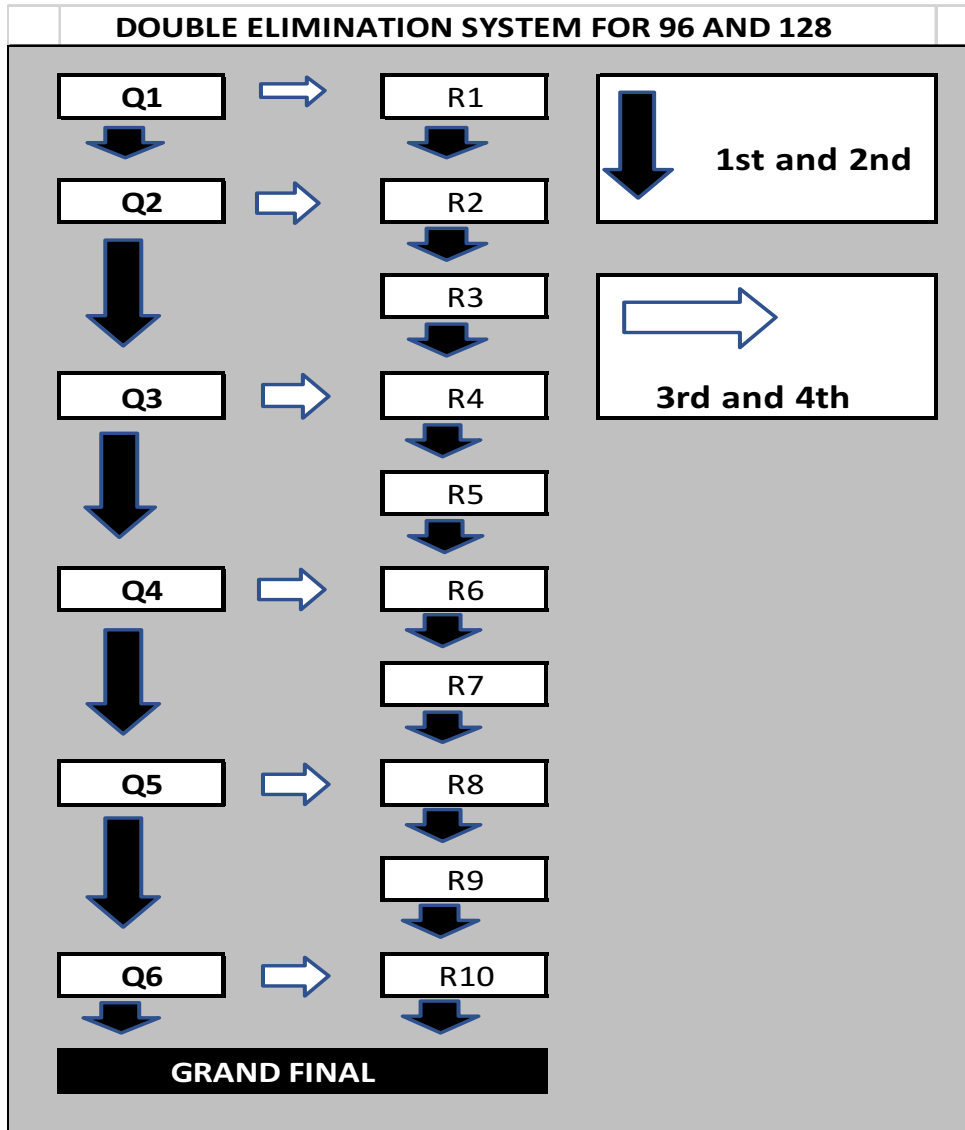
<u>PLACE</u>	<u>POINTS</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>POINTS</u>
1	1000	46	255
2	860	47	250
3	730	48	245
4	670	49	240
5	610	50	235
6	583	51	230
7	555	52	225
8	528	53	220
9	500	54	215
10	488	55	210
11	475	56	205
12	462	57	200
13	450	58	195
14	438	59	190
15	425	60	185
16	413	61	180
17	400	62	175
18	395	63	170
19	390	64	165
20	385	65	160
21	380	66	158
22	375	67	156
23	370	68	154
24	365	69	152
25	360	70	150
26	355	71	148
27	350	72	146
28	345	73	144
29	340	74	142
30	335	75	140
31	330	76	138
32	325	77	136
33	320	78	134
34	315	79	132
35	310	80	130
36	305	81	128
37	300	82	126
38	295	83	124
39	290	84	122
40	285	85	120
41	280	86	118
42	275	87	116
43	270	88	114
44	265	89	112
45	260	90	110

Team Point Allocation

All winners, regardless of the division, will receive 1,000 points.

Contest Formats (Recommended for ISA International Events. Subject to the ISA Contest Director's discretion)

Double Elimination Process



- xiv. **Tabulation, Interferences and Ties**
- a. **The judges score sheets and the tabulator sheet may be scrutinized by competitors in the presence of their manager or coach after the conclusion of their heat and once the heat result has been published by the Contest Director.**
Interference Penalty
 - b. Riding Interference If a majority of judges call a riding interference, that wave will count in the surfers' score as a zero, and then the lowest scoring wave will count in the final tally as a 50% score for the offending surfer, (surfer will achieve half the wave score). Three of the five judges must call interference to be considered a majority. Interference will be shown on each judge's scoreboard, as a triangle placed around the score with an arrow drawn to the rider's score who was interfered on. In the case of a second interference from the same surfer, his better wave will be 50% and the surfer must leave the water immediately.
 - c. Paddling Interference If a majority of judges call a paddling interference, then that surfer will lose 50% of the score for the lowest of his/her scoring waves (i.e. surfer will achieve half the wave score). If a surfer has less than the required minimum scoring rides and receives an interference then they will be scored on 50% of the wave, i.e. if they have caught only one wave and the best two count then only their best wave will be scored. Three of the five judges must call interference to be considered a majority. Interference will be shown on each judge's scoreboard as a triangle placed above their score if they ride a wave but cause interference while paddling for that wave ridden, or between scores if caused by paddling but not riding, with an arrow drawn to the rider's score who was interfered on.
 - d. Additional wave interference Any surfer who has caught their wave maximum, and remains in the contest area, and in any way prevents a competitor still competing from catching a wave, or hinders the scoring potential of a competitor riding a wave may be fined or disqualified or both depending on the severity of the interference, (team points will be lost).

- e. A Head Judge or Contest Director may be included, and in this case, an interference would be determined on three of six judging sheets.
- f. Any interfering surfer must be penalized and an interference decision once made is irrevocable, with the judges not entering into any discussion over the interference call. All discussions must be directly with the Head Judge. The surfer, who is interfered with, will be allowed an additional wave, beyond their original wave maximum, set within the prescribed time limit. Exception to this is a double interference where neither surfer gets an extra wave. An extra wave or heat delay as decided by the Head Judge at the time will also apply to interference from water photographers, water security personnel or other outside interferences.
- g. Where any surfer incurs two or more interference penalties they must immediately leave the competition area. Failure to do so may result in a fine and/or disqualification. In the case of a disqualification, team points will be affected.
- h. An interference call will be announced only once approval has been received from the Head Judge or Contest Director.
- i. **The Contest Director will also notify Team Officials of the interference over the PA at the end of the heat.**

xv. **Beach Announcer Protocol**

- a. During the heat, the announcer should not announce the score needed by a particular surfer once that competitor has begun paddling to takeoff on a wave. Situations [wave scores to progress and heat ranking, etc] can only be announced when surfers concerned are NOT riding waves. This approach must be a priority of the Beach Announcer.
- b. All announcements of interference must be conveyed to the announcer by the Head Judge or Contest Director before they can be announced publicly.
- c. In all heats and finals computer scores must be given throughout the whole heat.
- d. If the commentator gives a score and it is wrong due to judges putting in the incorrect scores, the commentator giving the wrong score, or for any other reason, then the surfers will have no form of protest.
- e. The announcer may not make any announcement or call on any wave conditions (i.e. approaching outside sets, etc) that may benefit one contestant over another.
- f. If any surfer requires information from the water during a heat they must use hand signals as described below:
 - i. Time remaining is one hand touching another above the head
 - ii. Wave count is one arm outwards horizontal to the water.
 - iii. Scores, last scores, total, needed to win, etc is both arms out horizontal to the water.
 - iv. If contestants hear and understand the above they must acknowledge by waving one arm.
 - v. All results/scores provided by Announcers/Officials at the end of each heat are "provisional/unofficial" until all transcription of the scores from judges' hard copy to computer input have been checked to identify possible typing input errors. If computer input errors are detected and corrected and this process causes a change in the "unofficial" result of the heat, there is no form of protest by affected competitors. Competitors are advised to stay on site to witness the posting of the "official" result of the heat.

xvi. **Contest Vests & Trunks.**

- a. Competitors must wear the competition singlet/vest provided by the sponsors from time of issue until returned to the beach marshal at the completion of the heat, and if appropriate, during the awards presentation or a penalty may be imposed.
- b. **Competitors are responsible for ensuring they wear the correct colored contest singlet for all heats. A surfer in an incorrect color singlet/contest vest shall have no right to protest if the judges were unable to distinguish his/her rides from the other surfers in the heat.**
- c. Under no circumstances may an event sponsor force contestants to wear any particular brand of trunks or wetsuits as a condition of their entry into any ISA sanctioned event.

xvii. **Leash / Legrope Policy**

- a. As a risk management precaution, and subject to the ISA Technical Director's approval, the ISA has a mandatory leash / legrope policy at events, due to the potential risk to other participants. All contestants are to use a leash / legrope while competing or practicing within the confines of the contest site and / or any area under the jurisdiction of the contest

administration. Leashes / legropes are to be of any types that are commercially available.

- b. **Free surfing with or without a leash is at the rider's discretion however the ISA recommends the use of a leash if there is a possible danger to third parties.**

xviii. **Mechanical / Electronic Communication Devices**

- a. The ISA prohibits any mechanical / electronic communication device, (including megaphones) that links a competitor in the action of competing with another party during ISA competitive events. Various other team officials [including the coach] may use this communication in the contest area.

xix. **Motorized Watercraft**

- a. Unless the event is of such nature that motorized craft may be used to assist surfers to reach the backline and this has been approved by the Executive Committee and Contest Director prior to the start of an event, any use of outside craft (jet ski, rubber-duck, water patrol board, photographer's boards, etc) will be deemed an interference if a surfer, after using one of them, re-enters the competition zone and rides a wave or interferes with any other competitor in any way. The only exception to this will be if the water patrol feels that the surfer is in a life-threatening situation, and in this case the surfer may be removed from the danger zone and placed in a safe area, no closer to the line-up, from which the surfer may continue the heat.

xx. **Surfing Contest Judging**

a. **Introduction: Judging panel protocols and Rosters**

- i. Where practicable not more than one judge from any given country is to be on any judging panel at the same time. This does not include the Head Judge of each podium or the ISA appointed judges. The Head Judge will manage this situation.
- ii. Where two podiums operate during the event, the judging panel must be rotated between podiums and also its makeup must periodically be varied, but still balanced with experience. No panels or locations are to be constant during ISA events. This is the responsibility of the Head Judge and Contest Director.
- iii. The podium / event Head Judge[s] responsibility is to manage the judging panel selected by the ISA and maximize its performance. To this end recommendations can be made over performance matters involving judges, but the final decision on the makeup of the panel at any particular time stands with the ISA Technical Committee, Contest Director and the event Technical Director. The Head Judge will individually mentor judges in areas of identified weaknesses, will work with the panel to set heat standard waves at the beginning of heats, will describe waves if required in terms of general categories [poor, fair, average, good, excellent], will complete missed waves, will manage the general conduct of the judging process on their podium. All actions in this area by the Head Judge will be monitored by the ISA Contest Director.
- iv. Contest Director and Head Judges are responsible for selecting the appropriate judging panel for finals events.
- v. Video and Replay: A video service with replay will be provided for ISA major events. This service will include a cameraman with experience and software able to nominate, find and replay any wave at any time. An LCD or Plasma Screen will be available in a position that all the judges and HJ can see for reference as required. This set up will operated in BOTH podiums.
- vi. Daily Judges Meetings post contest: Every day, after the last heat, the HJ will conduct a small meeting replaying and commenting on the waves and situations that occurred during the day. Open discussion of the daily judging performance at this time will highlight comparisons, standards, criteria and process to be followed for the next day's heats. Attendance at such meetings is mandatory for all Head Judges, Judges, Technical Director and Contest Director.

Management of the Panel by the HEAD JUDGE

- In the case of the WSG / WJSC / WMSC and other ISA Events:
- To set up a meeting of the Judges on the day before the event begins.
- This should be done in consultation with the Contest Director and Host Country. Such meeting will be for the purpose of instruction, standardization of procedures and methods as well as the setting up a series of Judging Trials during which the Judges' ability will be tested and evaluated. The Head Judge is empowered to convene a meeting of all Judges at any time of the contest. The

purpose of these meetings will be to update Judges on any changes, and to point out any recurring errors so as to improve performance. It is normal to hold a meeting at the day's start for the judging panel on each respective podium, and then conclude the day with a review meeting immediately after the final heat. These meetings are chaired by the podium head judge and are aimed specifically at performance and critical onsite coping processes for the judges.

- Judges whose ability is found to be sub-standard in the opinion of the Head Judge and Contest Director will be removed from the Judging panel and will not be permitted to judge during the event.
- The Head Judge will organize the remaining Judges into Judging Panels so that Judges will only judge a maximum of three consecutive heats.
- The Head Judge will frequently scrutinize the Judges' sheets and will identify those Judges who do not maintain an acceptable judging standard including of the evaluation of interference's. He will report these Judges to the Contest Director and a decision will be taken whether to drop the Judge or not.
- While heats are in progress the Head Judge will scrutinize Judges' score sheets to ensure the maintenance of uniform standards between one heat and the next and the use by the Judges of the full range of scoring options. In addition, although the Head Judge will ensure that the interference rule is fairly and consistently applied, the Head Judge will not interfere with any judges' independent decision in this regard. If the need should arise to inform a Judge that his standards are not compatible with the other of Judges, such action would only be taken by the Head Judge between the end of one heat and the commencement of the next heat or at the end of the day.
- The Head Judge may not give guidelines on what points or scores judges should allocate to waves ridden by any surfer and may not influence any judge on the panel to alter a score or change a decision. There will be instances during a heat where a judge or judges will not see all or any of a surfers ride. In this case an M must be inserted and the Head judge will nominate an average score for that ride based on previous scoring rides and correct scores from other judges. The Head Judge's role is not to influence the scoring by judges, but rather to coach, mentor, supervise, control and coordinate. The Head Judge is there to ensure the smooth running of each heat.
- The Head Judge will be responsible for maintaining a wave count record for each heat and ensuring that colors are adequately identified for the judges.
- The wave count may be done by the spotter.
- It is the Head Judges' responsibility to attempt to notify any surfer who has been interfered with, that he/she has an extra wave. Notification will be made on the public address (PA) system. The onus is on the surfer to monitor his/her own wave count.
- Judges will all receive certificates of participation but will not be ranked (i.e. first to fourth) nor will they receive Trophies

b. Judging Criteria

i. Shortboard & Kneeboard Surfing

"The surfer must perform radical controlled manoeuvres in the critical sections of a wave with speed, power and flow. Innovative/Progressive surfing as well as the Combination and Variety of Repertoire (of MAJOR manoeuvres) will also be taken into consideration when rewarding points for a surfers performance. The surfer who performs to the criteria above, exhibiting the maximum Degree of Difficulty and Commitment on the waves shall maximize his/her scoring potential."

ii. Longboard Surfing

- The longboard surfer must perform controlled traditional maneuvers with the highest degree of difficulty in the most critical sections of the wave to gain the highest score. Judges will reward the performance with reference to style and flow, visual appeal, commitment, variety of maneuvers and use of the entire board, speed and power. Nose riding, trimming and footwork will be important elements in the Judges decision-making.
- *NOTE:* It's important to note that the emphasis of certain elements is contingent upon the location and the conditions on the day, as well as changes of conditions during the day.
- Variety highlights the need to present different types of manoeuvres on the one

wave, combination refers to the choice of manoeuvres and the order they are done and also the mix chosen indicate the rider's skill.

- Speed, style and flow highlights the way the wave is presented and the manner in which the rider is able to link the moves together. Cross stepping out of and into turns and noserides, carving drop knee turns and extended noserides with weight directly over the tip are all indications of the quality of style and flow in traditional surfing.

iii. SUP Surfing

- Judging Criteria: A surfer must demonstrate board handling skills in the transition phase [description below] and the surfing phase [description below] of their performance, for it to be considered complete.
- A surfer must perform radical controlled maneuvers, using the paddle as a key tool, in the critical sections of a wave with speed, power and flow to maximize scoring potential. Innovative / progressive surfing as well as variety of repertoire [maneuvers], wave negotiation and use of the paddle to increase the intensity of the maneuvers, will all be taken into account when awarding points for SUP surfing.
- The SUP surfer who executes these criteria with the maximum degree of difficulty and commitment on the waves will be rewarded with the higher scores.
- **For StandUp Paddle Surfing [SUP] a wave is deemed to be begun, when in the opinion of the judges, the rider is no longer solely under paddle power but rather has harnessed and begun to be carried along by the power of the wave.**

iv. Tandem Surfing

- The female partner must weigh at least half the weight of the lifter (there is a mandatory weigh in before the competition).
- The final score will be computed regarding 3 criteria:
 - Highest scoring (most technical) LIFT performed (10 Pts)
The "LIFT" score will be computed with respect to the best lift performed during the ride. For a lift to be considered valid it must be executed, stable, and the partner must land on the board. Stable meaning that the lift must be controlled throughout its execution.
 - Lifts SEQUENCE and artistic level (10 Pts)
The "SEQUENCE" score will be computed with respect to the number of lifts performed during the sequence and their technical level of difficulty. Extra points may be awarded for artistic performance. In the event of a sequence, a lift will be taken into account only when the next lift is executed and stable. Stable meaning that the lift must be controlled throughout its execution. For the last lift of a sequence to be valid, it will have to be appropriately landed on the board.
 - Wave SURFING (10 Pts)
The "SURFING" score will follow traditional surf scoring rules, with emphasis on commitment and extreme maneuvers. Extreme surfing while performing a lift will prevail over non-lift surfing.
- In order to foster diversity and innovation, identical lifts cannot be taken into account twice as best lifts (score A). Would a lift be executed several times, it would only be taken into account in the best wave, and be discarded in the others
- Give way rule stays the same as in traditional surfing. In the event of an interference, the penalized couple will have their second best score halved.
- Every session will be judged by 3 judges and 1 chief judge. Each couple may ride a maximum of 10 waves, and only the 2 highest scoring waves will be taken into account for the final score. The final score will be given out of 20 points.
- $(10\text{pts LIFT} + 10\text{pts SEQUENCE} + 10\text{pts SURFING}) \times 2$ (for the 2 best waves) = final score
- **When a lift is stable but incomplete in its execution with respect to its theoretical description, it will be attributed half its completed score if the landing is valid.**

- v. **Aerial Surfing**
 - For a maneuver to be considered successful a surfer must land and ride out with forward momentum.
 - A surfer must perform committed, radical aerials in the most critical section of a wave with speed, power and flow in order to maximize scoring potential. Height, rotation, technical difficulty, creativity [innovation] and the smoothness of landing with control, will be taken into account when rewarding points for aerials that are completed. The surfer who executes the manoeuvres with the highest degree of difficulty and commitment on the wave shall be rewarded with the higher scores.
- vi. **Alaia Surfing**
 - “A surfer must perform controlled manoeuvres in the critical sections of a wave, with speed, rhythm & flow to maximise scoring potential. A variety and combination of major manoeuvres as well as drifting and sliding with control and fluid transition between manoeuvres will be taken into account when rewarding points for alaia surfing. The surfer who executes the criteria above with the maximum degree of difficulty and commitment on the waves will be rewarded with the higher scores.”

c. **Interference Situations and Rulings**

- i. **Basic Interference Rule**
 - The surfer deemed to have the inside position for a wave has unconditional right of way for the entire duration of that ride. Interference will be called if during a ride a majority of judges feel that a fellow competitor has hindered the scoring potential of that surfer deemed to have right of way on the wave.
 - Anyone who stands up in front of a surfer with right of way has the chance to ride or kick out of the wave without being called interference, unless they hinder the scoring potential of the surfer with right of way by any means. This includes excessive hassling, leash pulling or breaking down a wave section.
 - When an interference has been called, the hindered surfer has the right to take the option to keep the score of the hindered ride or be eligible for an additional wave within the heat time limit. The announcer will say the score and the surfer will signal if he wants to keep the ride [by raising both arms vertically] or not [by raising and crossing arms].
 - The Right of Way [ROW] Criteria
The choice of right of way criteria for each of the above possible situations is the responsibility of the Head Judge or the available Senior Judge in that order.
- ii. **ROW Priority**
 - Wave possession or right of way will vary slightly under the following categories as determined by the nature of the contest venue. It is the responsibility of the judge to determine which surfer has the inside position based on whether the wave is a superior right or left but never on which surfer is first to their feet. (Exception): If at the initial point of take-off neither the right nor left can be deemed superior, then the right of way will go to the first surfer who makes a definite turn in their chosen direction (by making an obvious right or left turn).
- iii. **Point Break**
 - Point Break: When there is only one available direction on any given wave, the surfer on the inside shall have unconditional right of way for the entire duration of that wave.
 - One Peak Break (Reef or Beach)
 - If there is a single well defined peak with both a left and a right available, at the initial point of take-off and neither the right nor left can be deemed superior then the right of way will go to the first surfer who makes a definite turn in their chosen direction (by making an obvious right or left turn). A second surfer may go in the opposite direction on the same wave without incurring a penalty, providing they do not interfere with the first surfer who has established right of way (i.e. they may not cross the path of the first surfer in order to gain the opposite side of the peak unless they do so without hindering, in the majority of judges opinion, the inside surfer).

iv. **Multiple Peak**

- Multiple Peak Situation With multiple random peaks. In these conditions, wave possession may vary slightly according to the nature of an individual wave:
- With two Peaks, there will be cases where one swell will have two separate, defined peaks far apart that eventually meet at some point. Although two surfers may each have inside position on those respective peaks, the surfer who is first to their feet shall be deemed to have wave possession and the second surfer must give way by cutting back or kicking out before hindering the right of way surfer.
- If two surfers stand at the same time on two separate peaks that eventually meet, then:
- If they both give way by cutting back or kicking out, so that neither is hindered, there will be no penalty.
- If they cross paths and collide or hinder one another, the judges will penalize the surfer who has been the aggressor at the point of contact.
- **If neither surfer gives way, by cutting back or kicking out and both share responsibility for the confrontation, then a double interference will be called.**

v. **Snaking**

- The surfer who is furthest inside at the initial point of take-off and has established wave possession is entitled to that wave for the duration of their ride, even though another surfer may subsequently take off behind them. The judges will not penalize the surfer because they have right of way, even though they are in front.
- If the second surfer has not hindered the original surfer with right of way, then the judges may choose not to penalize them and will score both surfers' rides.
- A surfer may not take off on the opposite side of a broken wave peak to gain possession of the opposite wave face, when a surfer has already established possession on the inside of the peak. An interference will be called if the majority of the judges feel that the surfer surfing/riding from behind the broken peak has hindered the scoring potential of the surfer who has established possession of the inside of the broken peak.
- **If in the opinion of the judges, the second surfer has interfered with (snaked) the original surfer with right of way, by causing them to pull out or lose the wave, then interference may be called on the second surfer, even though they are behind the first when the penalty was called.**

vi. **Paddling Interference**

- In four person heats, positioning at the correct point of takeoff for a wave is an integral part of surfing skill and each competitor must be allowed to reach this chosen point unhindered.
- Paddling interference tactics in the general contest area can be, but will not be restricted to:
- blocking the direct pathway of an opponent to the takeoff position by paddling across his/her line, other than by taking and holding the natural inside paddling position.
- blocking/hindering a direct /natural pathway of an opponent into the lineup from the beach paddle out position.
- In four person heats, another surfer who has inside position should not be excessively hindered by another surfer paddling for the same wave. Paddling interference may be called if:
- The offending surfer makes contact with or forces the inside surfer to change their line while paddling to catch the wave causing loss of scoring potential.
- The offending surfer obviously causes a section to break down in front of the inside surfer which would not normally have done so and thereby causing loss of scoring potential.
- When a surfer is put in a position while paddling out that they cannot get out of the way and a collision happens due to this, it is up to a majority of the judges to call an interference unless it is felt that the rider contributed to the collision by selecting an unreasonable and aggressive line across the wave.

- vii. **Tactical Paddling Interference**
- Unsporting Paddling Tactics must be penalized.
 - A heat placing is decided as a result of waves ridden. Tactics directed at reducing waves ridden are negatives to the performance in the heat. ROW is available to a surfer so he/she is not hindered in actually catching the selected wave, not as a tactic to prevent opponents catching the wave.
 - "Unsporting paddling tactics" [TPI] can be, but will not be restricted to:
 - "taking inside position and right of way with respect to a particular opponent, then intentionally aborting takeoff" once deferred to by the opponent at takeoff point.
 - THE PROCESS: Judges will view the TPI situation, taking the first instance as an indication by the competitor that he/she is enacting this tactic. When the second TPI for that surfer occurs, the announced warning will be given and the appropriate disc shown. When the third TPI for that surfer occurs, he/she will be asked to leave the water under the two interference rule.
 - Note: Recorded TPI's may involve infringement against different opponents each time
- viii. **Special Priority Rules**
- The Contest Director/Head Judge have the option to conduct the event using a 3 or 4 surfer priority rule as described below [ix] or to only use the TPI Rule [vii] above.
 - The 3-4 surfer priority rule will negate the need for the TPI.
- a. Resurf due to Incorrect Interference Calls**
- If some, or all, of the surfers in the heat already have their places mathematically decided, even in the case of an incorrect call, these surfers will NOT participate in a re-surf. In other words, re-surfs should only involve the surfers that have their results affected.
 - If the simple correction of the incorrect interference call due to an incorrect priority call is enough to correct the situation, without possible changes, there will NOT be a re-surf.
 - If a re-surf does occur, it shall start from the time in the heat when the official mistake happened. The wrong call will be corrected, correct priority will be established, previous scores up to that time will be kept, and the re-surf between the surfers involved will happen using the remaining time on the clock.
- b. 2 Surfer Heat Priority**
- Once the first wave has been ridden at the start of the heat, the second surfer gets automatic priority for any other wave they choose, unless the surfer rides the wave before the heat starts. If this happens then that wave will not count and the remaining surfer will get automatic first priority
 - From then on the only way to establish wave priority is by paddling into the Primary Take-off Zone. The first surfer to enter the primary take-off zone has first wave priority and second priority is allocated to the other surfer once they have entered the primary take-off zone.
 - If no surfer has wave priority, no discs are shown and the normal non-priority interference rule will apply.
 - In 2 person priority heats a surfer cannot lose second priority by paddling for a wave and missing it as long as they remain in the Primary Takeoff Zone. If the surfer catches the wave and their hands leave the rails, as they attempt to stand, they lose second priority.
 - Allocation is based on whom the Priority Judge believes has reached the Primary Take-off zone first. In cases where both surfers appear to reach the primary take-off zone at the same time priority will go to the surfer who did not have the last priority.
 - Under priority allocation it is the surfer's responsibility to continually check the priority disc for verification.
 - When there is no priority, the normal non-priority interference rules shall determine wave possession. With or without priority, both surfers may ride the wave in opposite directions and be scored provided they do not interfere the

scoring potential of both or either surfer.

c. 3 & 4 Surfer Heat Priority

- A priority system can be used in 4 or 3 person heats, whereby riders establish priority by being the first to reach the Primary Takeoff Zone under direction of the Head Judge.
- Where surfers reach the line-up at the same time, priority will go to the surfer who did not have the last priority.
- 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, blocks, or flags to coincide with the colours of the competition vest worn by the riders who have priority.
- The priority discs, lights, blocks, or flags must be situated at one end of the judging area where it is clearly visible by the competitors of 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).
- At the start of a heat when multiple riders have not established a priority order, there will be no priority between these riders and normal interference rules will apply. These riders without priority may paddle for waves without losing priority.
- Once a ride has been caught then all the remaining riders without priority are still under a non-priority situation with normal interference rules, and the first rider will move to fourth priority when returning to the Primary Takeoff Zone. The three riders without waves have no priority amongst each other, but they have a higher priority over the first rider with fourth priority. The riders without priority may paddle for waves without losing priority.
- Once the second ride has been caught then all the remaining riders without priority are still under a non-priority situation, but the first rider will move to third priority and the second rider will move to fourth priority when returning to the Primary Takeoff Zone. The riders without priority may paddle for waves without losing priority.
- Once the third ride has been caught then the remaining rider without a ridden wave will gain automatic first priority. The third rider will move to fourth priority when returning to the Primary Takeoff Zone, the second rider will move to third priority, and the first rider will move to second priority.
- The rider with first priority has ultimate wave possession, but if they paddle for a wave with the intent to catch it and they miss it then they will move to last priority.
- A competitor loses wave priority as soon as they catch a wave or paddle for a wave with the intent to catch it. This loss of priority is determined by the head judge or priority judge and can be defined as gaining momentum on a wave by either catching or paddling for and missing. In this case, priority reverts to the next competitor in priority order if priority had already been established. Then the riders in the remaining priority order all move up one place and the rider that lost first priority automatically gets fourth priority.
- 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.
- 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 misses 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.
- The rider with first priority must not position themselves to deliberately block the other competitors from catching a wave or they will lose priority.
- Similarly where in the opinion of the Head 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, 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.
- The Head Judge may call priority interference individually, only if the majority of the judging panel does not see the incident.

- In all cases where a dispute results from a malfunction of the priority system, the ISA Head Judge and Technical Director will arbitrate. It is always the surfers responsibility to continually check the priority system at all times for verification about allocation.
- If a Surfer is not in the Competition Area when the heat starts and arrives late, the Surfer will be allocated the appropriate priority position as determined by the Priority Judge at the time when the Surfer reaches the Primary Take Off Zone.

d. 3 & 4-Surfer Heat Interference Penalty

- For priority situations when an interference is called on a Surfer, then the Surfer's heat total will be calculated using only their best scoring wave. The second best scoring wave will be counted as a zero.
- For non-priority situations when an interference is called on a Surfer, the Surfer's second best scoring wave will be halved.
- When an interference is called on a Surfer while paddling to catch a wave or while riding a wave, the Ride will be scored zero.
- Interference will be denoted by a triangle on the Judges sheet marking the surfer who is responsible for the interference with an arrow to the surfer who was hindered.
- Any interfering Surfer must be penalized and once an interference decision is made, it is irrevocable (unless the interference is a consequence of incorrect official priority information). The Judges are directed not to enter into any discussion over the interference call. Any discussion must be directly with the ISA Head Judge, who has the option of discussing the situation or not.
- The Surfer who is interfered with will be allowed an additional wave beyond their wave maximum, within the prescribed time limit.
- EXCEPTION: where a double interference is called, neither Surfer gets an extra wave. An extra wave or heat delay as decided by the ISA Head Judge at the time will also apply to interference from water photographers, water security personnel or other outside interference.
- Where any Surfer incurs two interferences they must immediately leave the Competition Area (Failure to do so will result in a penalty), furthermore:
 1. If both interferences are in a non-priority situation, both scoring rides will be halved.
 2. If one interference is in a non-priority situation and the other in a priority situation, one scoring ride will be halved and the other scored a zero according to the order of the interferences.
 3. If both interferences are in a priority situation the Surfer will be disqualified from the heat.
- If neither Surfer in an interference situation has established priority over the other Surfer involved, the penalty will be a non-priority interference (see b above) regardless of other Surfers in the heat (not involved in the interference situation) who hold priority or not, the Surfer's second best scoring wave will be halved.

d. Judging Evaluation and hints

i. General

- Judging panels for each heat will consist of five judges who will rotate from a larger judging panel. A panel of seven judges is the minimum necessary to conduct an event on a full-time basis. The judging panel roster should not require any judge to judge for more than 3 heats without a break. Each judging panel will officiate under the control and discretion of a Head Judge whose duties are more fully described in Section 6. Judges must check in with the Head Judge at least 15 minutes prior to the heat starting times. This allows time to get a realistic view of the waves, and the surfing standard. The number of the Judge and heat number must be clearly entered on the judging sheet.
- If a score is not clear or is incorrect and is authorized to be changed, it must be lined through and the correct score inserted in the next block. All alterations must be initialized by the Judge concerned.
- Judges must not tally the sheet and must hand in the sheet promptly at the end of the heat.
- Each judge must give 100% effort. Maximum concentration is essential to

- ensure personal bias is eliminated and that top efficiency is reached.
- Judges must score every wave ridden by every competitor.
 - Wave scoring will be done from 0.1 to ten (10) broken into one-tenth increments.
 - Judges are responsible for ruling on interference situations as described in Section 4.
 - Judges should be visually separated and it is the responsibility of the Head Judge to ensure that judges do not discuss wave scores or interference calls.
 - Judges may not change their scores or interference calls either on the computer terminal or on manual sheets. In the event that a mistake has been made, the judge must inform the Head Judge who will authorize the amendment. The Judge must initial any changes/alterations. In the case of the computer judging system only the HJ can change a score in the system.
 - If a judge misses a wave or part of a wave he must place an "M" in the block on the sheet, and inform the Head Judge, who will give a score based on a comparison of previous rides and other judge's sheets. The score must be initialled by the Head judge.
 - The judges used in the finals will be those who have shown the highest degree of consistency over the contest.
 - Judges who have finished their duty roster are to remain on hand in the contest area until their last heat has been tallied and until protests can no longer be lodged.
 - Judges must wait for the completion of the tabulators work before checking the completed Tally Sheets.
 - No judge may pass comment on a surfer's chances in any event, to the public, media, or contestants, or that judge may be dismissed from the panel and other action may be taken by the Head Judge in consultation with the Contest Director.
 - Judging statistics will be compiled daily. (Detailed in Section 7). Any judge who proves to be inconsistent will be dropped from the judging panel and assigned to other contest duties (i.e.: spotter). This can take place at any time and be enforced by the Contest Director on the recommendation of the Head Judge.
 - At times, errors of a special nature occur with respect to judging. This includes timing and judges scores. At his discretion the Contest Director may consult with those qualified observers (defined as head judge, judges, off-duty judges, spotters, or other officials) who may have witnessed the incident in question, and who will rule on these special circumstances case by case.
 - The standard of the judging panel is based solely on the individuals' qualifications. Politics, country of origin and personal likes or dislikes should become irrelevant if the Judge does his/her job properly.
 - Before Judging: Judges must make sure to take part in the pre-event meeting to establish the criteria and rules that will be used. Judges must be at the Judges' tower punctually. This means 30 minutes before the first heat, so that conditions can be checked. All judges must be available at all times, be prepared for all conditions and if necessary bring sweaters, towels, pants and a coat in case of rain. The judges must know the rules and be able to implement them in any situation. Judges should study the Judging criteria and make sure they understand and can interpret the criteria accurately.
 - Judging in Bad Conditions: Many events are held in marginal conditions. All events can suffer from poor conditions or surf, so judges must be able to adjust. In poor surf they should concentrate on surfers who are utilizing the power on the wave. Judges should observe how each maneuver is being linked directly to another (rail to rail turns through the flat sections should be distinguished from hopping all the way to the next section). Establish if the surfer is generating/creating enough speed out of turns.
 - **NOTE**: In poor conditions there are normally fewer waves. Low scores may be counted in the final tabulation.
 - Judging Heavy Heats: Difficult heats should be accepted by a judge as a challenge. This means judging methodically, being extremely critical, watching details and mentally picturing the whole wave. In every contest there will always be some heats that are more difficult than others either because they are the first heat of the day, due to deteriorating conditions or a close heat. This is when the top Judges come to the fore front. The following factors should be considered when analyzing each wave in such heats:

1. Where was the first maneuver executed?
 2. How well was it executed?
 3. How well were the maneuvers connected together?
 4. Did the surfer execute rail-to-rail turns through the flat sections or hop through the flat sections or through to the next section?
 5. How did the outside maneuvers compare to the inside maneuvers?
 6. How deep was the surfer at the initial point of take-off?
 7. How did the surfer utilize/flow on the wave?
 8. Did the surfer make sections and were the maneuvers functional?
 9. Was the maneuver completed with control?
- A comparison between the first scoring wave and the last scoring wave in a heat is extremely important. Inexperienced judges tend to over score last waves as they forget or ignore what has taken place during a heat and this can affect the result. This is an area where less experienced judges can learn from more experienced judges.
 - Concentration / Multiple Riders
 1. 100% Concentration is the key. It is not good enough to put each score down correctly but judges should also assist the Head Judge with wave and interference calls. In such heats, the ability to score the wave instinctively and to allocate the score automatically at the end of the ride is of utmost importance.
 2. When several competitors are riding at the same time, it is important to watch everyone. However, it is essential that focus be on more critical areas such as the take-off point, the first maneuvers and other outside maneuvers. This is where the surfer's greatest scoring potential will occur. The beginning of a wave is far more important therefore when at least two surfers are riding concentration should be allocated according to each surfer's scoring potential. The surfer's scoring potential at the end of the wave is obviously much lower. It is important to put scores down as quickly as possible and recall the rides in order. Place the best score down first and then worst score and deliberate on the middle scores.
 3. Continuous wave counts should be called and if unsure about a score only the Head Judge should be asked for assistance NOT a fellow panel judge.
- ii. **Judging Tower/Area:** The Contest Director and Head Judge will be responsible for the application of this rule.
- The Judges, spotter, announcer and Head Judge must have unrestricted view of the full width of the wave being surfed by the competitor at all times.
 - Side on view or a view that does not give the judges an accurate or appropriate perspective of the wave is not acceptable.
 - If a fixed structure (podium) is in place, this podium (or podiums) must be erected in consultation with the Contest Director and Head Judge.
 - If a contest is moved the judges must be positioned at the vantage point that allows them best viewing of the wave being surfed – even if this requires temporary structures to be positioned on the beach.
 - The judges must be provided with a suitable weatherproof protective shelter and reasonably sound proofed from outside noise such as PA sound systems and background noise.
 - If possible, judges must be visually separated from each other.
- iii. **Judging Scale and Categories:**
- The zero to ten point scoring system used by the ISA is broken up into the following categories:

0.1 - 1.9	Poor
2.0 - 3.9	Fair
4.0 - 5.9	Average
6.0 - 7.9	Good
8.0 – 10	Excellent
 - Judges should refer to this to establish accurate scores for the first wave exchanges.
 - Wave scoring is broken into one tenth increments i.e.: 0.1 – 10 (ten) Judges should try to remember all scoring waves so as to avoid judging higher as the heat continues.

- The last wave exchanges should be judged based on the same criteria as the first wave exchanges. The first wave scored, sets the scale for the heat and should remain in the judge's mind as the benchmark for that level of performance and wave comparisons.
- Individual wave scores are what the judge should concentrate on and the final outcome of the heat should be based on scoring waves.
- As no surfer rides any wave in the same way, judges should try hard to differentiate between all scoring waves.
- Judges should not deliberate but should put a score down after the ride is completed.
- During the heat, wave counts should be called as frequently as possible while the contestants are NOT riding. Repeat wave counts regularly.
- Judges must avoid being influenced by the spectators, commentators or by friendships and other outside influences and should have the confidence to stand by their decisions.
- During the heat, opinions should not be shared with other judges.

iv. **StandUp Paddle Surf**

- **SUP performance uses the normal judging criteria of the ISA rulebook. Judges however will reward as higher level manoeuvres, those that are done with the obvious use of the paddle to give greater degrees of leverage and thus the creation of increasingly radical moves.**

SUP surfing is unique and can be done many ways but for competition it is important to set criteria's that set it apart from just long boarding. **Only a single blade paddle is to be used in SUP.** The paddle is a tool and a big part of the sport therefore it is not just used to help catch a wave, but is necessary as a tool [aid] for riding the waves [similar to a Ski pole when skiing].

- SUP Scoring:
 1. The judging scale will be 10 points with normal ISA contest rules applying.
 2. The aggregate of the best rides will decide the final score for each surfer and interferences adjudicated according to the ISA Surfing Rulebook.
 3. Good SUP transition time [end of one wave to paddle-in to next one] should be spent standing and paddling with good technique and stable wave negotiation. Kneeling, lying or sitting whilst paddling, unless necessary for safety, or just sitting on the board while waiting for a wave, is regarded as bad SUP form. Note the critical element: To the best of a rider's ability he / she is expected to stand up on the board at all times throughout the heat, unless and only if, the situation of safety dictates otherwise and a surfer must prone paddle to avoid hazardous situations. Judges will monitor all contestants and where this rule is not being respected they [in majority] will by the beach announcer deliver a first warning to put the offending surfer on notice. If a second situation arises during the heat the HJ will issue a notice of a non-priority interference.
 4. Entry into the wave should be by paddling in the standing position to enable the maximum score.
 5. Surfing - average scores for all maneuvers will be allocated unless the paddle is used as a pivot or tool in maneuvers, then power, radical moves, critical sections and degree of difficulty are the deciding factors.
- Competitors will start from the beach unless instructed otherwise by the Contest Director.
- "Using the paddle": The paddle is correctly used in SUP surfing to do three main things: it is used in turns as a brace, a pivot, and a force multiplier. A surfer will be scored higher when he uses the paddle in some or all of these three ways to achieve sharper or more powerful turns. Tricks such as twirling or otherwise using the paddle in a non-functional manner will earn little or no extra score for the surfer.
- Traditional long board surfing compared to progressive SUP surfing techniques: Because the paddle allows large SUP boards to be turned with high rates of speed and power, stand-up paddle surfing is deemed to be, at the competition level, a performance-centered branch of surfing, much like conventional shortboarding. Footwork, nose riding and style points will be scored, but this will be done in their relationship to the criteria of degree of difficulty and critical

- nature of wave positioning.
- to ensure all competitors develop a standard approach and understanding of what is expected from an elite performer in SUP.
- **Community Based Activities: Surfing** clubs of all disciplines from time to time may have the need to conduct mass surfboard “fun” paddle races [or participation activities] that could be used as club and charity fundraiser projects. General rules to control such activities can be drawn from the SUP Racing Rules.

v. **EVALUATION OF JUDGES**

- Method (Manual): This only applies to contests where there is no computer system supplied. The ISA computer system generates statistical analysis of judging performance based on average scores and not on placing given by a judge. With either manual or computer averages, the complete judging analysis sheet is based on the manual or computer averages, as well as, the Head Judges evaluation of the individual judge. Half of the evaluation is based on the averages achieved on their error rate and the other half is based on the complete Head Judge evaluation out of 100 points. Both Averages and evaluations are added together then halved. The resulting average is out of 100% and is a true analysis of the judges’ ability.
- The level of accuracy of judge is measured by comparing the placing given by a judge in a particular heat against the actual placing in the heat.
- The evaluation is made on all the competitors in the heat from first place to last place.
- A perfect score is a zero and is awarded to a judge who has correctly placed all the competitors in the heat.
- One point is added to a Judge’s score for each place error he has made. In other words, if the judge’s placing is subtracted from the actual placing – or vice versa as the case may be – the difference is the Judge’s degree of error.
- The judge’s score is then entered in the appropriate column on the Tabulation Sheet and then recorded on the Judge’s Record Sheet. A Judge’s accuracy is then calculated by dividing his score by the number of heats that he has judged. This result gives the average number of place errors per heat judged. In making this evaluation, the number of heats judged by each judge should not vary by more than 10%.
- Judging Record Sheet:
Maximum possible errors (MPE)
3 man heat = 4 possible errors
4 man heat = 8 possible errors
- Judging statistics must be compiled daily. Any judge who proves to be inconsistent will be dropped from the judging panel and designated other duties (i.e. Beach marshal, spotter). This can take place at any time and will be enforced by the Contest Director on the recommendation of the Head Judge.
- Record keeping (judging record and analysis sheet)
- The judging analysis sheet is compiled from the statistics on the judging record sheet. By using the maximum possible errors (MPE) within the calculations the statistics are weighted with the heat sizes judged which in theory allows greater opportunity of error.

Formula for evaluating judging performance:

$$\text{Average} = \frac{\text{Errors}}{\text{Heats}}$$

$$\% \text{ Errors} = \frac{\text{Errors} * 100\%}{\text{MP}}$$

- **Judge’s Performance Assessment Sheet will record the analysis**

xxi. **SUP and Paddleboard Racing Rules**

a. **Equipment Specifications**

i. **SUP Race Craft & Specifications:**

- Single hull, Stationary/ non-correctional fins, fin box allowed

- 12'6" Class Board - Maximum length - maximum length 12'6" measured along deck.
 - 14' Class Board - Maximum length - maximum length 14' measured along deck. Fixed Fin(s), no rudder
 - Open Class Board. Minimum length - Over 14 feet Design specifications – unlimited
- ii. **Paddleboard [Traditional Prone and Kneeling action] Race Craft & Specifications:**
- 12' Class Board - maximum length 12' measured along deck.
 - Open Class Board - Minimum length - Over 14 feet Design specifications – unlimited
- b. **Race Disciplines [types]**
- i. **SUP Racing Disciplines:**
- 5-6 km Technical Race Open. Equipment specification sets two class limits to length only: 12'6" or 14'.
 - 18-20 km Distance Race Open. Equipment specification sets three class limits to length only: 12'6", 14' or Open Class.
- ii. **Paddleboard Racing Disciplines:**
- 5-6 km Technical Race Open
 - 18-20 km Distance Race Open
 - SUP and /or Paddleboard Relay
- iii. **SUP and Paddleboard Relay:**
- Equipment specification is "12'6" for SUP and 12' for Paddleboard.
 - Team relay over a specified (400 meter leg) short sprint course. Beach Start from team box by competitor, running to water and collecting equipment, paddling out and back around marker buoy, leaving equipment and running up beach to box for changeover to next competitor. Final competitor to sprint to prearranged finish line within 50 meters of the team boxes. Team members: 2 SUP and 2 Paddleboard [Male and Female of each, or as designated by Contest Director]
- c. **General Racing Rules – StandUp Paddle (SUP) and Paddleboard Racing Regulations.**
- i. Race schedule (Organizer's responsibility):
1. A race meeting for team managers is mandatory for all events and shall: (a) be conducted by the Technical & Race Director [or delegated persons]; (b) explain the race course, any specific requirements, and start/finish sequences; (c) provide an update on race weather, tides, and winds; (d) explain safety protocol; (e) take place at a time convenient in advance of the competition activity itself.
 2. A Race meeting for RACERS is mandatory before each discipline begins: (a) be conducted by the Race Director [or delegated persons]; (b) explain the race course, any specific requirements and start/finish sequences; (c) provide an update on race weather, tides, and winds; (d) explain safety protocol; (e) take place at the event start location immediately before the racing begins.
- ii. Race Age / Group Categories: These are flexible according to the event.
- iii. Warm up's are not allowed on the main course during heats/ racing. Fines per standard ISA rules. Racers must promptly clear the water when directed by race management.
- iv. General Race Rules (All classes): Single blade paddle to be used.
- v. The paddler is intended to be standing at all times whilst paddling. To manage this, a "(5) five-stroke rule" may be applied to allow continuity. Meaning that if you fall due to conditions you can take (5) strokes on your knees before standing up. This rule is in effect so a paddler does not achieve an advantage by not standing up. Each competitor must complete the course in a standing position on their board. Racers will be assessed 1:00 minute penalty per infraction.
- vi. When riding waves in the Technical and Distance races, the Racer must endeavour to stand up at all times except for situations involving safety to the Racer or other competitors. If a racer is not standing when riding a wave, then he/she must be endeavouring to do so, to avoid official sanction [as per five-stroke rule].
1. It is allowable for an athlete to kneel on the board for control in & out of the surf zone.
- vii. **ADHERENCE TO THE DESIGNATED COURSE**
1. Race Course markers will consist of two kinds of buoys: TURN BUOYS and GUIDE BUOYS. TURN BUOYS indicate to racers the need to make turns on right or

left shoulder to complete the race in the correct way. All the buoys in Technical race will be TURN BUOYS. GUIDE BUOYS are used when the race is a point to point race, from point A to point B and the visual distance between A and B is too far or restricted by obstacles and buoys in the middle way are needed to guide the racers in the correct direction. GUIDE BUOYS will be used just in Distance Races and must be clearly explained to competitors in the managers meeting. GUIDE BUOYS have no mandatory side to pass on.

2. A competitor will not be disqualified for touching a TURN or GUIDE buoy, unless, in the opinion of the Course Official, an advantage has been gained. This may include picking up and moving the mark with hands or a paddle.

3. A competitor will be unconditionally disqualified when they round a TURN BUOY, flag or gate on the wrong side or in the wrong direction or incorrect sequence, irrespective of the racer having an advantage or not. However, a competitor may diverge from and then return to the course and correct any course mistake between turn buoys and BEFORE THEY CROSS THE FINISH LINE. After crossing the finish line the competition is over for that individual and no racer can return to the course to correct any mistake.

4. Course Officials are to be impartial and not provide any information to competitors that would give an unfair advantage.

viii. The nose of the craft is the designated point for crossing the finish line when determining relative placing in a water finish. Races that are finished on the beach may require competitors to run through a finish chute or across a designated finish line. We designate the "front of chest" [as priority] to designate the body finish. An electronic chip may provide the athletes time, but not necessarily the place in a photo finish. Diving [throwing the body head first] draws a 30 second penalty. Equipment may be left at the waterline by competitors who then run to the finish.

ix. BEACH START

1. A flag will be set up at either end of the start line, for line of sight. Racers called to take their chosen place on the line in their seed order but with feet grounded behind the line [no other requirement so parts of the body or board may overhang the line, but cannot be grounded].

x. WATER START

1. Beach Master starts the race with the horn or signalling for the horn.

2. The starting line shall be facing in a direction that is perpendicular to the path from the centre of the start line to the first turn buoy.

3. The starting shall have clear line of sight along its length &/or be marked on either side by a set of buoys that are no larger than 1 meter in diameter.

4. Start buoys shall use a chained anchor line.

5. Start buoys must not move more than 1 meter (3.3 ft.) in any direction. One end of the start line may be a fixed point, provided there is no disadvantage to the closest racer.

6. Shall provide 1 meter of length on the start line for every paddler on the line.

7. The Starter shall call paddlers to the start line with the command, 'racers to the line' or one short horn blast, no greater than 30 seconds and no less than 5 seconds before the official start time.

8. Competitors must work in a best effort to not be within 1 meter (3.3 ft.) of the start line before the Starter calls them to the line.

9. Competitors with their body completely in front of the buoys before the start horn sounds will be given a false start.

10. In the event of high winds or choppy seas or as required by the Beachmaster to control the start procedure, racers may be asked to sit on their boards behind the start buoys.

xi. FALSE STARTS

1. Competitors over the line once the Starter calls, 'racers to the line', will be given a false start.

2. On the second false start infraction a competitor will be disqualified.

3. Competitors must only react to the starting signal and must not try to anticipate the sound.

4. Competitors must not make any forward racing strokes once called to the line and before the start.

5. In the event of a False Start on the start horn for any Distance Event, competitors will be given 2-minute time penalty. If the False Start is more than two seconds before the horn then the competitor will be disqualified.

6. A False Start on the final start horn for a Technical / Sprint Race will result in a

- long horn blast by the Starter to bring all competitors back to the line. The Competitor will be issued a false start and subsequently disqualified on the second False Start infraction.
- xii. If there is outside inference or any other unforeseen circumstances, the Starter may recall all competitors with two long horn blasts. The Starter will begin a new starting sequence once all competitors are behind the start line.
 - xiii. DRAFTING
 - 1. Not allowed out of board class or gender.
 - 2. A paddler will be deemed drafting when within 1 meter of the tail, or sides of another competitor or any watercraft on the racecourse for more than 10 seconds.
 - 3. If there is a combined male and female start, either sex will be given 200 meters from the start to clear each others' draft.
 - 4. If the boundaries of a racecourse do not allow competitors to get outside of the drafting zone then no drafting rules will apply at that time.
 - 5. A competitor must make an effort to exit the drafting zone immediately when boundaries allow. Examples of natural boundaries include rocks, canals, submerged objects, bridges, and vessels.
 - 6. Competitors will be penalised for drafting any watercraft on the racecourse that is not in the same class or gender.
 - 7. Penalty for drafting will be one [1] minute per occurrence or disqualification, depending on the severity of the action.
 - xiv. No extraneous aids are allowed. This includes, but is not limited to swim fins, engines, wind catching devices [i.e.: sails, baggy clothing, etc] and personal support teams. No twin hulls allowed (i.e.: catamarans).
 - xv. Wetsuits and hats (sun protection) are permissible.
 - xvi. Any competitor who attempts to win a race by any other than appropriate means, or who does not follow racing regulations, may be disqualified from the event. A competitor shall not receive external assistance during a race from another competitor or non-competitor. This includes replacing broken paddles unless from previously authorized staff boat or returning to paddle left at start line. A competitor providing the external assistance may also be disqualified from the race.
 - xvii. Competitors may be required to have an official mark / race vest and / or race number on their arm, which must remain on the individual throughout the event. No competitor shall be recorded as a finisher unless carrying the official mark / wearing the official vest and number on their arm.
 - xviii. Organizers reserve the right to accept, reject and cancel entries.
 - xix. Unsportsmanlike conduct includes:
 - (a) Excessive physical harm using any part of the body, paddle, or board;
 - (b) Using the board, paddle, or body in order to block a competitor from forward progress, turning, drafting, starting, or finishing;
 - (c) Yelling at the start in order to create a false start;
 - (d) Equipment abuse in any public or athlete accessible area.
 - (e) Purposely impeding the ability of a competitor to paddle, turn, dismount, start, finish, or run.
 - xx. The Race Director, or his Delegated Official, shall immediately notify a disqualified competitor at the earliest possibility. The notice of disqualification shall be in writing and shall contain the reasons for the disqualification. The competitor shall sign the notice of disqualification, which shall note the time at which the notice of disqualification was received by the competitor. Time for the filing of a protest against the disqualification starts at the time the notice of disqualification is signed.
 - xxi. A protest must be filed in writing with a member of the Competition Committee no later than 15 minutes after the competitor has finished a race or received a notice of disqualification. Protests may be made against a competitor or against a disqualification by a Race official. When a protest is made against a competitor or Race Official, all parties in question shall be given the protest to read. All protests must have a 3rd party witness or official photo/video evidence in order for the protest to be upheld or denied. The Race Committee through first-hand accounts that they deem appropriate, as well as any photographic or video evidence from official sources, will decide on protests. All decisions by the Contest Director will be final.
 - xxii. Race officials shall have the ultimate and final authority to remove a competitor from the race if the competitor is judged to be physically incapable of continuing the race without the risk of injury.
 - xxiii. All eliminated Paddlers in the SUP Technical heats to get points.
 - xxiv. a) Competition may be stopped from a point on the course (Point Stop). For

example, a strong wind occurs, rain, or general ocean conditions become dangerous for the level of competitor skills, or any other condition involving risk such as blanket fog occurs, but we have safe conditions to finish the race for some paddlers close to the finish line or already in a protected area in the final part of the course. Under this situation, the Race Director may nominate one point on the course (or any stationary point of reference) and any paddler past this point may finish the race normally. Paddlers before this point will be required to leave the water or enter into rescue boats. These paddlers will share the same position and points according to the number of competitors.

b) Competition may be stopped at a point in time (Time Stop). For example, when an emergency happens that puts all the paddlers in the water at risk, like an electric storm, shark alert, or any situation natural or otherwise, that requires everybody out of the water immediately. Under this situation ALL the paddlers still in the water at the time of the alert will be tied in the same position and with the same points. It does not matter where they are at the time of the alarm.

c) Tied racers will share the place and points equivalent to the sum of all the remaining points and places of tied racers divided by the number of tied racers.

- xxv. No electronic recording or filming in official ISA meetings without prior ISA written approval.
- xxvi. Each entrant must sign the indemnity declaration on the Entry Form before the event. If under 18, the parent or guardian must sign.
- xxvii. The organizers reserve the right to reject or cancel any entry.
- xxviii. The Event "Race Committee" shall be composed of the following racing management staff, who will oversee all technical aspect of this event:
 1. Manager of Event Operations
 2. Technical Director
 3. Race and / or Surf Director[s]
 4. Beachmaster

The Event Race Committee through its delegated officials:

(a) shall organize and supervise the competition; (b) may postpone the competition and decide on another time to be held in the event of inclement weather or other circumstances which make it impossible to hold the competition; (c) shall monitor [start, during, and finish] and record any infractions upon which they will subsequently adjudicate; (d) shall consult with the Team Manager(s) before, during, and after the event; (f) Shall decide on cases and situations not stated in this Rulebook; (g) shall provide a report to ISA headquarters including the results of the event, a record of any protest and the subsequent decision made, and a list of the officials participating at the competition.

Specific Official roles for racing management staff:

1. Beachmaster (the head racing official, manages starts & finishes)
2. Race Marshalls (assist Beachmaster, marshalling athletes, starts & finishes)
3. Course Marshall (responsible for all aspects of the course & safety)
4. Board Marshall (responsible for all certifications & board measurements)
5. Time % Results officials (responsible for recording placings and timing of events).

- xxix. Race Types: Four types of events are common in SUP. (amended July 2010)
- xxx. Surfing performance events will be run according to ISA rules.
- xxxi. Point to point racing – short and distance. Ocean and inland waters or a combination of both.
- xxxii. Combination events – Usually held on one day with a surfing event in the morning and then a paddle [usually around 2KM] in the early afternoon. Places in each discipline are allocated points and winners are declared in both individual disciplines and overall. These combination events may require riders to use the same board in both disciplines. If so, boards are initialed by the Contest / Race Director.
- xxxiii. Team events (based on the Aloha Cup relay concept for surf and paddle)
- xxxiv. Risk management is a location by location issue for organizers. Racing rules are basic [above] and currently there are no set rules covering tactical /interference issues. Protests will be handled by the Contest / Racing Director based on actual interference and impeding progress, fairness and sportsmanship criteria.
- xxxv. Before any decision is made regarding a protest, the Race Committee:
 - (a) shall obtain a complete report from the official or athlete reporting the infraction;
 - (b) shall notify the athlete performing the alleged infraction & obtain a statement of explanation from that athlete [if provided & in the Team Manager's presence];
 - (c) may seek the opinion of any Official who saw the incident;

- (d) may seek the opinion of other Officials;
- (e) review any official video or official photographic evidence that may be available to establish the veracity of the claim;
- (f) shall base their decision on the above evidence as applied to the Racing Rules.

CHAPTER 3: ISA CONSTITUTION

Mission Statement

The International Surfing Association, hereinafter called the ISA, is the World Governing Authority for Surfing, Bodyboarding and Surfing. The ISA is dedicated to the development of these sports worldwide. The ISA's mission is to provide guidance and advice to its members around

Definitions

- I. Surfing is defined as follows:
 - a. Any sport in which the primary force that moves the participant's surfing equipment, is a wave either of natural or artificial source.
 - b. An activity on the waves on any type of equipment used for surfing.
 - c. An activity in calm waters on any type of equipment used for surfing.
 - d. All StandUp Paddle (SUP) activities in all bodies of water in any format.
- II. Members are defined as the National Governing Bodies, hereinafter called NGB, for surfing and bodyboarding, representing a country, nation or territory, as recognized by the ISA. A country, nation or territory can only be represented by one NGB. In addition members are also any international surfing or wave riding organization, as recognized by the ISA.

Objects

The objects of the Association shall be:

- I. To establish and maintain an international association to promote the interests of surfing in all its forms throughout all countries of the world, to which all recognized National Governing bodies, concerned with the sport of surf riding, surfing or its related activities may gain affiliation;
- II. To encourage the formation of NGBs in individual countries, nations or territories not yet members of the ISA, thus increasing membership worldwide;
- III. To promote and co-ordinate the activities of NGBs within their own jurisdiction;
- IV. To establish laws, rules, criteria and standards for judging at, and for conducting international surfing contests. These measures shall inter alia apply to the sport, to those participating in it, and to the dimensions, design, size and type of surfboard or equipment when used in international competition;
- V. To promote uniformity of laws for the control and regulation of surfing and surfing throughout the world, by encouraging NGBs to adopt the ISA's established laws, rules and standards;
- VI. To co-ordinate the international activities of NGBs by providing a forum for arranging international contests;
- VII. To organize and/or authorize a member and/or third party to host the World Surfing Championships, World Surfing Games and any other international events as decided by the ISA;
- VIII. To work for the conservation and improvement of coastal environments and the protecting of surfing resources worldwide;
- IX. To promote the values of good sportsmanship, particularly amongst the younger generation of surfers and Bodyboarders of the world;
- X. To promote the educational, scientific, literary and charitable aspects of the sport, improving cultural and sporting contacts between the surfing nations of the world;
- XI. To work towards the inclusion of surfing in the Olympic Games and other Continental and regional multi-sports events;
- XII. To purchase, acquire, sell, deal in, build, construct or reconstruct, take on lease or in exchange or otherwise acquire or dispose of any movable, immovable, corporeal or incorporeal property anywhere in the world;
- XIII. To enter into any contract, association or negotiation for the purpose of giving effect to any of the aforementioned objects.

Jurisdiction

The laws and/or rules and/or regulations of the ISA shall be binding on all NGBs which are members of the ISA. Every NGB shall, however, be autonomous, having exclusive control of its membership, funds and property, and shall be managed by its own committees and office bearers in such manner as it may deem fit.

The ISA shall have the right to take such disciplinary action against any NGB or person, as it might deem necessary for the purpose of enforcing the laws and/or rules and/or regulations of the ISA.

Membership, Affiliation and Fees

- I. The voting members of the ISA consist of recognized NGBs which have been accepted by the ISA and whose name appear in the ISA's register of members. In addition, voting members are any international surfing organizations as

- recognized by the ISA.
- II. An organization applying for affiliation to the ISA, for NGB status, shall on request forward a copy of its charter or constitution and shall provide such further information as the ISA may require from time to time.
- III. Any application for affiliation to the ISA shall be submitted in writing to the Executive Committee, which when approved, shall be voted on at the next Biennial General Meeting of the General Assembly.
- IV. The Executive Committee of the ISA shall from time to time determine the amount payable by NGBs as annual affiliation fees to the ISA.
- V. That debtors of the ISA whose names appear on the Ij3A official receivables lists, be liable to such disciplinary action as the EC deems, including financial penalty, suspension from membership and / or participation in ISA sanctioned events.
- VI. A substantially lower Annual Membership Fee shall be made available to nonvoting, non-competing countries as decided by time to time by the Executive Committee.

Management

- I. The ISA will be governed and managed by an Executive Committee comprising of:
 - a. A President
 - b. Four (4) Vice-presidents
 - c. An Executive Director
 - d. A Contest Director
 - e. A Technical Director
- II. The ISA's offices are at the address of the Executive Director.
- III. The President and the Vice-presidents shall be elected by majority vote at Annual General Meetings, to serve four (4) year terms, or until the Annual General Meeting held on the fourth year from their election. For the election process, the EC is divided into two groups, Group 1 for President and two Vice-presidents, Group 2 for two Vice-presidents. At each Annual Meeting of the General Assembly an election for the appropriate group shall be held. Group 1 elections will be held in years 2010, 2014, and so on. Group 2 elections will be held in years 2008, 2012, and so on.
- IV. Not more than two representatives from any one member body shall be eligible for election to the Executive Committee at the Annual Meeting of the General Assembly. (It is noted that the NGB for Hawaii is a completely separate and independent NGB from that representing the United States of America.)
- V. Should a vacancy occur in the membership of the Executive Committee between elections, such vacancy shall be filled by resolution of the Executive Committee.
- VI. The Executive Committee shall meet twice a year. The Executive Director of the ISA shall keep a true and accurate record of the proceedings of all meetings of the Executive Committee.
- VII. The conduct of the affairs of the Executive Committee shall be the responsibility of the President, who, in consultation with the members of such Committee, shall define the responsibilities of each member, and shall in addition take such action as is necessary to ensure the efficient functioning of the Committee.
- VIII. The Executive Committee shall have the power to do or cause to be done all such things as may be necessary for the proper implementation of the objects of the ISA, and in particular:
 - a. It may appoint individuals to hold honorary positions such as patron or benefactor;
 - b. It may appoint any employees, including a medical consultant, and prescribe the conditions under which their appointment shall be made and terminated;
 - c. It may appoint subcommittees to examine specific issues and to make recommendations;
 - d. It shall lay down the conduct related to ISA Sanctioned events;
 - e. It shall recommend to the General Assembly the financial and organizational responsibilities of the organizing entity of ISA sanctioned events.

General Assembly

- I. Each NGB will appoint one Delegate with full powers of representation to the General Assembly. If the Delegate is other than the Head of the NGB, such appointment should be in writing. The Head of any NGB may give a proxy to any representative attending the meeting, such proxy to be given in writing.
- II. Each NGB should have only one vote. In the event of a tied vote on any issue, the President shall have a casting vote.
- III. The Meetings of the General Assembly shall be convened at the instance of the President of the ISA and notice thereof shall be sent to all persons who are members of the General Assembly, at least 30 days before such meeting.
- IV. The quorum for the holding of meetings of the General Assembly shall be ten Delegates of NGBs.
- V. The President of the ISA or any person nominated by him in writing, provided such a person is a member of the Executive Committee, shall preside over any meeting of the General Assembly.
- VI. Members of the Executive Committee are entitled to attend and propose motions, but not to vote.

Annual General Meetings

- I. Annual General Meetings of the General Assembly should be held once a year, to review the report of the Executive Committee, including the ISA's Financial Statements, consider current issues and vote as required.

- II. These meetings will also be informed about any changes to the Rule Book, as approved by the Technical and Executive Committees of the ISA.
- III. Notice convening the AGM of the General Assembly, shall be issued by the President or Executive Director, at least 30 days before such meeting.
- IV. Approval of new members.
- V. Constitution amendments, if any, provided that the requirements of Section 13 have been complied with.

Biennial General Meetings

- I. The Biennial General Meeting of the Association shall be held no later than the 31st of December in each alternate year.
- II. Notice convening the Biennial General Meeting of the General Assembly, shall be issued by the President or Executive Director, at least 30 days before such meeting.
- III. The following items of business shall be considered at every Biennial General Meeting of the Association:
 - a. The President's report;
 - b. The Executive Director's report, including the presentation of the Financial Statements of the ISA.
 - c. The election of persons to serve on the Executive Committee of the ISA;
 - d. Details of ISA sanctioned events.
 - e. Any other item of business which has been requested in writing by a member of the General Assembly or the Executive Committee, provided it has been placed on the agenda of the meeting of the ISA not less than thirty (30) days prior to the meeting.

Special General Meeting

- I. A Special General Meeting of the General Assembly shall be convened by the President, or when requested to do so, in writing by at least ten (10) NGBs.
- II. Notice convening any special general meeting of the ISA shall be given in the manner already provided.

Records and Information

- I. Proper books of account will be maintained by the ISA and annual Financial Statements will be prepared and distributed to the members. These financial statements will be approved each year at the General Assembly meetings.
- II. All books, documents and records of the ISA shall be made available for inspection by members of the Executive Committee or any person nominated by the Executive Committee at such reasonable times and places as the Executive Committee may specify in writing.
- III. All recognized NGBs shall forward to the ISA the full name and registered address of their association, the list of the office bearers and the name and address of the person to whom correspondence should be addressed. NGBs must update this information periodically.
- IV. The affairs of the ISA shall be conducted in accordance with the law of the land of the offices of the ISA.

Motion to Rescind

Any motion to rescind a resolution passed at a previous general meeting of the Association or at any Executive Council Meeting must be signed by at least three (3) members of the Executive Committee or five affiliated national surfing organizations.

Modification of the Constitution

The Constitution may only be changed at the Annual General Meeting of the Association, by proposals from the Executive Committee, or by proposals made by half of the members of the ISA, such proposed amendment to be approved by a majority of attending members.

Dissolution

- I. The dissolution of the ISA may only be carried out at a Special General Meeting of the ISA. Any vote to dissolve the ISA shall require a two-thirds majority of members present at such Special General Meeting.
- II. When a motion of dissolution is passed, the members present at such Special General Meeting shall designate two delegates to liquidate the accounts of the ISA. One such delegate shall be a member of the Executive Committee of the ISA. The members present shall in addition decide on the disposal of the assets of the Association, in any manner that they deem fit.

CHAPTER 4: WORLD TEAM AND INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONS

1964	Manly, Australia	Open	Bernard "Midget" Farely	Australia
		Women	Phyllis O'Donnel	Australia
1965	Lima, Peru	Open	Felipe Pomar	Peru
		Women	Joyce Hoffman	USA
1966	San Diego, USA	Open	Nat Young	Australia
		Women	Joyce Hoffman	USA
1968	Rincon, Puerto Rico	Open	Fred Hemmings	Hawaii
		Women	Margo Godfrey	USA
1970	Bells Beach, Australia	Open	Rolf Arness	USA
		Women	Sharon Webber	Hawaii
1972	San Diego, USA	Open	Jim Blair	Hawaii
		Women	Sharon Webber	Hawaii
1976	Professional Tour	Open	Peter Townend	Australia
1977	Professional Tour	Open	Shaun Tomson	South Africa
	Professional Tour	Women	Margo Oberg	Hawaii
1978	East London, S. Africa	Open	Anthony Brodowicz	South Africa
		Team		South Africa
	Professional Tour	Open	Wayne Bartholomew	Australia
	Professional Tour	Women	Lynne Boyer	Hawaii
1979	Professional Tour	Open	Mark Richards	Australia
	Professional Tour	Women	Lynne Boyer	Hawaii
1980	Biarritz, France	Open	Marck Scott	Australia
		Women	Alisa Schwarzstein	USA
		Junior	Tom Curren	USA
		Team		USA
	Professional Tour	Open	Mark Richards	Australia
	Professional Tour	Women	Margo Oberg	Hawaii
1981	Professional Tour	Open	Mark Richards	Australia
	Professional Tour	Women	Margo Oberg	Hawaii
1982	Gold Coast, Australia	Open	Tom Curren	USA
		Women	Jenny Gill	Australia
		Junior	Bryce Ellis	Australia
		Kneeboard	Michael Novakov	Australia

		Team		Australia
	Professional Tour	Open	Mark Richards	Australia
	Professional Tour	Women	Debbie Beacham	USA
1983	Professional Tour	Open	Tom Carroll	Australia
	Professional Tour	Women	Kim Mearig	USA
1984	Huntington, USA	Open	Scott Farnsworth	USA
		Women	Janice Aragon	USA
		Junior	Damien Hardman	Australia
		Kneeboard	Michael Novakov	Australia
		Team		USA
	Professional Tour	Open	Tom Carroll	Australia
	Professional Tour	Women	Freida Zamba	USA
1985	Professional Tour	Open	Tom Curren	USA
	Professional Tour	Women	Freida Zamba	USA
1986	Newquay, England	Open	Mark Sainsbury	Australia
		Women	Connie Nixon	Australia
		Junior	Vetea David	Tahiti
		Kneeboard	Michael Novakov	Australia
		Team		USA
	Professional Tour	Open	Tom Curren	USA
	Professional Tour	Women	Freida Zamba	USA
1987	Professional Tour	Open	Damien Hardman	Australia
	Professional Tour	Women	Wendy Botha	South Africa
1988	Aguadilla, Puerto Rico	Open	Fabio Gouveia	Brazil
		Women	Pauline Menczer	Australia
		Junior	Chris Brown	USA
		Kneeboard	Simon Farrer	Australia
		Longboard	Andrew McKinnon	Australia
		Bodyboard	Chris Cunningham	USA
		Team		Australia
	Professional Tour	Open	Barton Lynch	Australia
	Professional Tour	Women	Freida Zamba	USA
1989	Professional Tour	Open	Martin Potter	Australia
	Professional Tour	Women	Wendy Botha	South Africa
1990	Chiba, Japan	Open	Heifara Tahutini	Tahiti
		Women	Kathy Newman	Australia
		Junior	Shane Bevan	Australia
		Kneeboard	Simon Farrer	Australia
		Longboard	Wayne Deane	Australia

		Bodyboard Team	John Buda	Hawaii
	Professional Tour	Open	Tom Curren	USA
	Professional Tour	Women	Pam Burrige	Australia
	International Pro-Am	Open	David Malherbe	South Africa

1991	Professional Tour	Open	Damien Hardman	Australia
	Professional Tour	Women	Wendy Botha	South Africa
	International Pro-Am	Open	Justin Strong	South Africa

1992	Lacanau, France	Open	Grant Frost	Australia
		Women	Lyn Mackenzie	Australia
		Junior	Chad Edser	Australia
		Kneeboard	Clinton "Gigs" Celliers	South Africa
		Longboard	Teva Noble	Tahiti
		Bodyboard	Nicolas Capdeville	France
		Team		Australia
	Professional Tour	Open	Kelly Slater	USA
	Professional Tour	Women	Wendy Botha	South Africa

1993	Professional Tour	Open	Derek Ho	Hawaii
	Professional Tour	Women	Pauline Menczer	Australia

1994	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Open	Sasha Stocker	Australia
		Women	Alessandra Vieira	Brazil
		Junior	Kalani Robb	Hawaii
		Kneeboard	Clinton "Gigs" Celliers	South Africa
		Longboard	Michel Dumont	Tahiti
		Bodyboard	Jefferson Anute	Brazil
		Team		Australia
	Professional Tour	Open	Kelly Slater	USA
	Professional Tour	Women	Lisa Andersen	USA

1995	Professional Tour	Open	Kelly Slater	USA
	Professional Tour	Women	Lisa Andersen	USA

1996	Huntington Beach, USA	Open	Taylor Knox	USA		
		Junior	Ben Bourgeois	USA		
			Women		Neridah Falconer	
		Longboard	Geoff Moysa	USA		
		Kneeboard	Clinton "Gigs" Celliers	South Africa		
		Bodyboard	Guilherme Tamega	Brazil		
		W. Bodyboard	Daniela Freitas	Brazil		
		Team		USA		
			Professional Tour	Open	Kelly Slater	USA
			Professional Tour	Women	Lisa Andersen	USA

1997	Professional Tour	Open	Kelly Slater	USA
	Professional Tour	Women	Lisa Andersen	USA
	Professional Tour	Masters	Terry Richardson	Australia

1998	Carcavelos, Portugal	Open	Michael Campbel	Australia	
		Junior	Dean Morrison	Australia	
		Women	Alcione Silva	Brazil	
		Bodyboard	Goncalo Faria	Portugal	
		W. Bodyboard	Dora Gomes	Portugal	
		Longboard	Alexandre Salazar	Brazil	
		Kneeboard	Clinton "Gigs" Celliers	South Africa	
		Team		Australia	
		Professional Tour	Open	Kelly Slater	USA
		Professional Tour	Women	Layne Beachley	Australia
			Professional Tour	Masters	Joey Buran
		Pro Junior		Andy Irons	Hawaii

1999	Professional Tour	Open	Mark Occhilupo	Australia
	Professional Tour	Women	Layne Beachley	Australia
	Professional Tour	Masters	Cheyne Horan	Australia
	Pro Junior		Joel Parkinson	Australia

2000	Pernambuco, Brazil	Open	Fabio Silva	Brazil	
		Junior	Joel Centeio	Hawaii	
		Women	Tita Tavares	Brazil	
		Longboard	Marcelo Freitas	Brazil	
		Kneeboard	Sergio Peixe	Brazil	
		Bodyboard	Guilherme Tamega	Brazil	
		W. Bodyboard	Karla Costa	Brazil	
		Team		Brazil	
		Professional Tour	Open	Sunny Garcia	Hawaii
		Professional Tour	Women	Layne Beachley	Australia
		Professional Tour	Masters	Gary Elkerton	Australia
		Pro Junior		Pedro Henrique	Brazil

2001	Professional Tour	Open	C.J. Hobgood	USA
	Professional Tour	Women	Layne Beachley	Australia
	Professional Tour	Masters	Gary Elkerton	Australia
	Pro Junior		Joel Parkinson	Australia

2002	Durban, South Africa	Open	Travis Logie	South Africa
		Junior	Warwick Wright	South Africa
		Women	Chelsea Georgeson	Australia
		Bodyboard	Nicolas Capdeville	France
		W. Bodyboard	Neimara Carvalho	Brazil
		Longboard	Marcelo Freitas	Brazil
		Kneeboard	Kyle Bryant	Australia

	Team		South Africa
Professional Tour	Open	Andy Irons	Hawaii
Professional Tour	Women	Layne Beachley	Australia
Professional Tour	Masters	Gary Elkerton	Australia

2003	Durban, South Africa	Under 18 Boys	Benn Dunn	Australia
		Under 16 Boys	Jordan Smith	South Africa
		Under 18 Girls	Jessie Miley Dyer	Australia
		Junior Team		Brazil
	Professional Tour	Open	Andy Irons	Hawaii
	Professional Tour	Women	Layne Beachley	Australia
	Professional Tour	Masters	Gary Elkerton	Australia
	Pro Junior		Adriano de Souza	Brazil

2004	Salinas, Ecuador	Open	Hira Teriinatoofa	Tahiti
		Women	Sofia Mulanovich	Peru
		Bodyboard	Andrew Lester	Australia
		W. Bodyboard	Kira Llewellyn	Australia
		Longboard	Marcelo Freitas	Brazil
		Team		Australia
	Papara, Tahiti	Kneeboard	Baden Smith	Australia
	Papenoo, Tahiti	Under 18 Boys	James Wood	Australia
		Under 16 Boys	Matt Wilkinson	Australia
		Under 18 Girls	Stephanie Gilmore	Australia
		Junior Team		Australia
	Professional Tour	Open	Andy Irons	Hawaii
	Professional Tour	Women	Sofia Mulanovich	Peru
	Pro Junior		Pablo Paulino	Brazil

2005	Huntington Beach, CA	Under 18 Boys	Jeferson Silva	Brazil
		Under 16 Boys	Tonino Benson	Hawaii
		Under 18 Girls	Stephanie Gilmore	Australia
		Aloha Cup		France
		Junior Team		Hawaii
	Professional Tour	Open	Kelly Slater	USA
	Professional Tour	Women	Chelsea Georgeson	Australia
	Pro Junior	Boys	Kekoa Bacalso	Hawaii
Pro Junior	Girls	Jessi Miley-Dyer	Australia	

2006	Maresias, Brazil	Under 18 Boys	Julian Wilson	Australia
		Under 16 Boys	Owen Wright	Australia
		Under 18 Girls	Pauline Ado	France
		Aloha Cup		South Africa
		Junior Team		Australia
	Waikiki, Hawaii	Tandem	Brian Keaulana/Kathy Terada	Hawaii
	Huntington Beach, CA, USA	Open	Jordy Smith	South Africa

	Women	Julia Christian	USA
	Bodyboard	Manuel Centeno	Portugal
	W. Bodyboard	Kira Llewellyn	Australia
	Longboard	Matthew Moir	South Africa
	Aloha Cup		Australia
	Team		Australia
Professional Tour	Open	Kelly Slater	USA
Professional Tour	Women	Layne Beachley	Australia
Pro Junior	Boys	Jordy Smith	South Africa
Pro Junior	Girls	Nicola Atherton	Australia

2007	Santa Cruz, CA, USA	Kneeboard	Gavin Coleman	Australia
	Rincon, Puerto Rico	Masters	Juan Ashton	Puerto Rico
		Grand Masters	Magoo de la Rosa	Peru
		Kahunas	Chris Knutsen	South Africa
		Team		South Africa
	Costa de Caparica, Portugal	Under 18 Boys	Jadson Andrew	Brazil
		Under 16 Boys	Garrett Parkes	Australia
		Under 18 Girls	Sally Fitzgibbons	Australia
		Aloha Cup		Hawaii
		Team		Australia
	Waikiki, Hawaii	Tandem	Kalani Vierra/Blanche Yoshida	Hawaii
	Professional Tour	Open	Mick Fanning	Australia
	Professional Tour	Women	Stephanie Gilmore	Australia
	Pro Junior	Boys	Pablo Paulino	Brazil
	Pro Junior	Girls	Sally Fitzgibbons	Australia

2008	Punta Rocas, Peru	Masters	Juan Ashton	Puerto Rico
		Women Masters	Heather Clark	South Africa
		Grand Masters	Rob Page	Australia
		Kahunas	Marc Wright	South Africa
		Grand Kahunas	Chris Knutsen	South Africa
		Team		South Africa
	Seignosse, France	Under 18 Boys	Alejo Muniz	Brazil
		Under 16 Boys	Tamaroa McComb	Tahiti
		Under 18 Girls	Laura Enever	Australia
		Aloha Cup		New Zealand
		Team		Australia
	Waikiki, Hawaii	Tandem	Chuck Inman/Tiffany Rabacal	Hawaii
	Costa de Caparica, Portugal	Open	CJ Hobgood	USA
		Women	Sally Fitzgibbons	Australia
		Bodyboard	Marcus Lima	Brazil
		W. Bodyboard	Natasha Sagardia	Puerto Rico
Longboard		Matthew Moir	South Africa	
Aloha Cup			France	
	Team		Australia	

2009	Salinas, Ecuador	Under 18 Boys	Dean Bowen	Australia
		Under 16 Boys	Keanu Asing	Hawaii
		Under 18 Girls	Tyler Wright	Australia
		Aloha Cup Team		Brazil Australia
	Waikiki, Hawaii Playa Hermosa, Costa Rica	Tandem	Kalani Vierra/Ala Vierra	Hawaii
		Open	Jeremy Flores	France
		Women	Courtney Conlogue	USA
		Longboard	Antoine Delpero	France
		Aloha Cup		Australia
		Team		USA

2010	Santa Catalina, Panama	Masters	Andrew Banks	South Africa
		Women Masters	Heather Clark	South Africa
		Grand Masters	Juan Ashton	Puerto Rico
		Kahunas	Rod Baldwin	Australia
		Grand Kahunas Team	Chris Knutsen	South Africa Australia
	Piha, New Zealand	Under 18 Boys	Gabriel Medina	Brazil
		Under 16 Boys	Matt Banting	Australia
		Under 18 Girls	Tyler Wright	Australia
		Aloha Cup		Australia
		Team		Australia
	Lacanau, France Punta Hermosa, Peru	Tandem	Clement Cetran/Dehlia Birou	France
		Open	Hira Teriinatoofa	Tahiti
		Women	Chelsea Hedges	Australia
		Longboard	Rodrigo Sphyer	Brazil
		Team		Peru

2011	Punta Hermosa, Peru	Under 18 Boys	Cristobal de Col	Peru
		Under 16 Boys	Felipe Toledo	Brazil
		Under 18 Girls	Cannelle Bulard	France
		Aloha Cup		Australia
	Playa Venao, Panama	Open	Santiago Muniz	Argentina
		Women	Cannelle Bulard	France
		Longboard	Toni Silvagni	USA
		Aloha		Brazil
		Team		Australia
	Punta Roca, El Salvador	Masters	Mark Richarson	Australia
		Women Masters	Layne Beachley	Australia
		Grand Masters	Juan Ashton	Puerto Rico
		Kahunas	Tom Curren	USA
		Grand Kahunas	Craig Schieber	Costa Rica
		Team		USA

Canaries, Spain	Bodyboard	Pierre Costes	France
	W. Bodyboard	Isabela Sousa	Brazil
	Dropknee	Ardiel Jiménez	Spain
	J. Bodyboard	Eduardo Rodriguez	Spain
	Team		France
San Diego, CA, USA	Tandem	Clement Cetran/Dehlia Birou	France

2012	Playa Venao, Panama	Under 18 Boys	Matheus Navarro	Brazil
		Under 16 Boys	Kalani David	Hawaii
Under 18 Girls		Dax McGill	Hawaii	
Aloha Team			France Hawaii	
Riyue Bay, China	China Cup Open	Heath Joske	Australia	
	China Cup Women	Sofia Mulanovich	Peru	
	Team		Australia	
Colorado Beach, Nicaragua	Masters	Magnum Martinez	Venezuela	
	Women Masters	Rochelle Ballard	Hawaii	
	Grand Masters	Sunny Garcia	Hawaii	
	Kahunas	James Hogan	USA	
	Grand Kahunas	Javier Huarcaya	Peru	
	Aloha Team		Hawaii Hawaii	
	Miraflores, Peru	SUP Surfing	Antoine Delpero	France
SUP Surfing Women		Emmy Merrill	USA	
SUP Tech		Travis Grant	Australia	
SUP Tech Women		Brandi Baksic	USA	
SUP Long		Jamie Mitchell	Australia	
SUP Long Women		Brandi Baksic	USA	
Paddleboard Short		Brad Gaul	Australia	
Paddleboard Short W		Jordan Mercer	Australia	
Paddleboard Long		Brad Gaul	Australia	
Paddleboard Long W		Jordan Mercer	Australia	
Relay			Australia	
Team			Australia	
Playa Parguito, Venezuela		Bodyboard	Eder Luciano	Brazil
	W. Bodyboard	Sari Ohara	Japan	
	Dropknee	Iain Campbell	Russia	
	Under 18 Boys	Maxime Castillo	France	
	Under 18 Girls	Shiori Ozawaka	Japan	
	Team		Brazil	

2013	Miraflores, Peru	SUP Surfing	Sean Poynter	USA
		SUP Surfing Women	Nicole Pacelli	Brazil
		SUP Tech	Casper Steinfatch	Denmark
		SUP Tech Women	Angela Jackson	Australia
		SUP Long	Jamie Mitchell	Australia

		SUP Long Women	Angela Jackson	Australia
		Paddleboard Short	Lincoln Dews	Australia
		Paddleboard Short W	Jordan Mercer	Australia
		Paddleboard Long	Brad Gaul	Australia
		Paddleboard Long W	Jordan Mercer	Australia
		Relay		Australia
		Team		Australia
	Montañita, Ecuador	Masters	Greg Emslie	South Africa
		Women Masters	Layne Beachley	Australia
		Grand Masters	Sunny Garcia	Hawaii
		Kahunas	Mike Latronic	Hawaii
		Grand Kahunas	Chris Knutsen	South Africa
		Aloha		Australia
		Team		Hawaii
	Santa Catalina, Panama	Open	Shaun Joubert	South Africa
		Women	Dimity Stoye	Australia
		Team		South Africa
	Playa Jiquiliste, Nicaragua	Under 18 Boys	Josh Moniz	Hawaii
		Under 16 Boys	Jacob Wilcox	Australia
		Under 18 Girls	Tatiana W-Webb	Hawaii
		Under 16 Girls	Mahina Maeda	Hawaii
		Team		Australia
	Teharu'u, Tahiti	Open	David Parkes	Australia
		Masters	Ruben Gutierrez	Spain
		Grand Masters	G�erome Blanco	France
		Kahuna	Pascal Luciani	Tahiti
		Grand Kahuna	David Parkes	Australia
		Senior Men	Chayne Simpson	Australia
		Senior Women	Maria Eugenia Rojas	Venezuela
		Under 18 Boys	Yoisis Delgado	Venezuela
		Under 18 Girls	Karelle Poppke	Tahiti
		ROBB	Philippe Klima	Tahiti
		Aloha		Venezuela
		Team		New Zealand
	Huanchaco, Peru	Open	Antoine Delpero	France
		Women	Simone Robb	South Africa
		Junior	Honolua Blomfield	Hawaii
		Aloha		France
		Team		France
	Playa Parguito, Venezuela	Bodyboard	Eder Luciano	Brazil
		W. Bodyboard	Neymara Carvalho	Brazil
		Under 18 Boys	Jefferson Bustos	Costa Rica
		Under 18 Girls	Glorielys Oropeza	Venezuela
		Dropkee	Luis Rodr�guez	Venezuela
		Aloha		Venezuela
		Team		Brazil
2014	Salinas, Ecuador	Under 18 Boys	Luan Wood	Brazil

		Under 16 Boys	Leo-Paul Etienne	France
		Under 18 Girls	Tatiana W-Webb	Hawaii
		Under 16 Girls	Mahina Maeda	Hawaii
		Team		Hawaii
Granada, Nicaragua		SUP Surfing	Poenaike Raioha	Tahiti
		SUP Surfing Women	Emmy Merrill	USA
		SUP Tech	Casper Steinfatch	Denmark
		SUP Tech Women	Shakira Westdorp	Australia
		SUP Long	Titouan Puyo	France
		SUP Long Women	Lina Augaitis	Canada
		Paddleboard Long	Rhys Burrows	Australia
		Paddleboard Long W	Jordan Mercer	Australia
		Relay		Australia
		Team		Australia
Punta Hermosa, Peru		Open	Leandro Usuna	Argentina
		Women	Anali Gomez	Peru
		Team		Peru
Iquique, Chile		Bodyboard	Tristan Roberts	South Africa
		W. Bodyboard	Teresa Almeida	Portugal
		Under 18 Boys	Yoshua Toledo	Chile
		Under 18 Girls	Carolina Botteri	Peru
		Dropkee	Amaury Laverhne	France
		Aloha		France
		Team		Chile

2015	Sayulita, Mexico	SUP Surfing	Sean Poynter	USA	
		SUP Surfing Women	Izzi Gomez	USA	
		SUP Tech	Connor Baxter	Hawaii	
		SUP Tech Women	Candice Appleby	USA	
		SUP Long	Danny Ching	Hawaii	
		SUP Long Women	Candice Appleby	USA	
		Paddleboard Long	Lachie Lansdown	Australia	
		Paddleboard Long W	Jordan Mercer	Australia	
		Paddleboard Tech	Jack Bark	USA	
		Paddleboard Tech W	Jordan Mercer	Australia	
		Relay		Australia	
		Team		USA	
		Popoyo, Nicaragua	Men	Noe Mar Mcgonagle	Costa Rica
			Women	Tia Blanco	USA
Aloha Cup			Costa Rica		
Team			Costa Rica		
La Jolla, CA, USA	Stand	Mark 'Mono' Stewart	Australia		
	Prone	Bruno Hansen	Denmark		
	Upright	Felipe Lima	Brazil		
	Assist	Jesse Billauer	USA		
Oceanside, CA, USA	Under 18 Boys	Leonardo Fioravanti	Italy		
	Under 16 Boys	Stevie Pittmann	USA		
	Under 18 Girls	Tessa Thyssen	France		

		Aloha Cup Team		France USA
	Iquique, Chile	Bodyboard	Eder Luciano	Brazil
		W. Bodyboard	Anne Cécile Lacoste	France
		Under 18 Boys	Yoshua Toledo	Chile
		Under 18 Girls	Shiori Okazawa	Japan
		Dropkee	Luis Rodriguez	Venezuela
		Aloha Team		France Brazil
2016	Playa Jaco, Costa Rica	Men	Leandra Usuna	Argentina
		Women	Tia Blanco	USA
		Aloha Cup Team		USA Peru
	Azores, Portugal	Under 18 Boys	Wesley Dantas	Brazil
		Under 16 Boys	Thomas Debierre	France
		Under 18 Girls	Brissa Hennessy	Hawaii
		Aloha Cup Team		Hawaii France
	Fiji	SUP Surfing	Zane Schweitzer	Hawaii
		SUP Surfing Women	Shakira Westdrop	Australia
		SUP Tech	Casper Steinfath	Denmark
		SUP Tech Women	Penelope Armstrong	New Zealand
		SUP Long	Michael Booth	Australia
		SUP Long Women	Candice Appleby	USA
		Paddleboard Long	Sam Shergold	New Zealand
		Paddleboard Long W	Harriet Brown	Australia
		Paddleboard Tech	Matt Poole	Australia
		Paddleboard Tech W	Harriet Brown	Australia
		Relay Team		Hawaii Australia
	La Jolla, CA, USA	AS1 – Stand/Kneel	Anthony Smith	South Africa
		AS2 – Stand/Kneel	Mark Stewart	Australia
		AS3 – Upright	Felipe Lima	Brazil
		AS4 – Prone	Bruno Hansen	Denmark
		AS5 – Assist	Davi Teixeira	Brazil
		AS6 – VI	Aitor Francesena	Spain
		Team		Brazil
2017	Biarritz, France	Men	Jhony Corzo	Mexico
		Women	Pauline Ado	France
		Aloha Cup Team		France France
	Copenhagen & Vorupør, Denmark	SUP Surfing	Luiz Diniz	Brazil
		SUP Surfing Women	Shakira Westdrop	Australia
		SUP Tech	Mo Freitas	Hawaii
		SUP Tech Women	Annabel Anderson	New Zealand
		SUP Long	Bruno Hasulyo	Hungary
		SUP Long Women	Annabel Anderson	New Zealand

		Paddleboard Long	Lachie Landsdown	Australia
		Paddleboard Long W	Jordan Mercer	Australia
		Paddleboard Tech	Lachie Landsdown	Australia
		Paddleboard Tech W	Jordan Mercer	Australia
		Relay		Australia
		Team		Australia
	Hyuga, Japan	Under 18 Boys	Ignacio Gundesen	Argentina
		Under 18 Girls	Brisa Hennessy	Hawaii
		Under 16 Boys	Joh Azuchi	Japan
		Under 16 Girls	Alyssa Spencer	USA
		Aloha Cup		Japan
		Team		USA
	La Jolla, CA, USA	AS1 – Stand/Kneel	Adi Klang	Isreal
		AS1 – Stand/Kneel Women	Kazune Uchida	Japan
		AS2 – Stand/Kneel	Alcino Neto	Brazil
		AS2 – Stand/Kneel Women	Dani Burt	USA
		AS3 – Upright	Jeff Munson	USA
		AS3 – Upright Women	Alana Nichols	USA
		AS4 – Prone	Bruno Hansen	Denmark
		AS4 – Prone Women	Ann Yoshida	Hawaii
		AS5 – Assist	Barney Miller	Australia
		AS5 – Assist Women	Ava Heller	Hawaii
		AS6 – VI	Matthew Formston	Australia
		Team		Brazil
2018	Riyue Bay, China	Open	Kai Sallas	Hawaii
		Open Women	Tory Gilkerson	USA
		Aloha Cup		USA
		Team		USA

CHAPTER 5: ISA LIFE MEMBERS AND MEMBER EMERITUS

ISA Life Members

Alan Atkins, Australia

Eduardo Arena, Peru

Jacques Hele, France

Reginald Prytherch, United Kingdom

Rod Brooks, Australia

Tim Millward, South Africa

Appendix 1 (Available Upon Request):

- I. Code of Conduct Official Forms.

Appendix 2 (Available Upon Request):

- I. Event Documentation
 - A. Head Judge Logbook
 - B. Judging Sheet
 - C. Tally Sheet
 - D. Judge Evaluation Sheet
 - E. Judging Roster examples.
 - F. Event Format [DE].
 - G. Pointscore Table [for use in calculation of team points].

Appendix 3: Olympic Eligibility and Nomination Requirements

The following requirements (“Requirements”) are established by the International Surfing Association (“ISA”) in accordance with its rule book (the “ISA Rule Book”) applicable to the eligibility of a surfer (each, a “Surfer”) and to the nomination of a Surfer by his or her National Federation (“NF”) for participation in the Olympic Surfing Event at the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games (the “Olympic Surfing Event”), subject to the last sentence of these Requirements below

I. Requirements Applicable to Surfers

- A. To be eligible to be nominated for and to participate in the Olympic Surfing Event, a Surfer must comply with the following criteria:
 - i. The Surfer must satisfy and comply with the provisions of the Olympic Charter in force from time to time, including but not limited to Rule 41 of the Olympic Charter (Nationality of Competitors) or any replacement or successor provision.
 - ii. The Surfer must be in good standing with his/her National Federation (“NF”) and the ISA in accordance with the ISA Rule Book in force at the time of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games.
 - iii. The Surfer must be eligible to represent the country of the NF and National Olympic Committee (“NOC”) that nominates the Surfer by satisfying the NOC’s and NF’s eligibility rules in force at the time of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games
 - iv. The Surfer must have fulfilled the minimum participation requirement in the ISA World Junior Surfing Championships (each, a “ISA World Junior Surfing Championships”), where applicable, during the Olympic Cycle (defined below), by satisfying the following requirements:
 1. The Surfer must make himself or herself available for their respective national team for participation in the 2019 and 2020 ISA World Junior Surfing Championships; and
 2. The Surfer must accept the nomination of his or her NF to take part, and must actually take part, in any or all of the above ISA World Junior Surfing Championships.
 - v. The Surfer must have fulfilled the minimum participation requirement in the ISA World Surfing Games (each, a “ISA World Surfing Games”) during the Olympic Cycle (defined below), by satisfying the following requirements:
 1. The Surfer must make him or herself available for their respective national team for participation in the 2019 and 2020 ISA World Surfing Games; and
 2. The Surfer must accept the nomination of his or her NF to take part, and must actually take part, in any or all of the above ISA World Surfing Games.
 - vi. Where the Surfer has not met the minimum participation requirements set forth in paragraphs 5 and 6 above, a review panel appointed by ISA Executive Committee (the “Panel”) may exercise its discretion to rule that a Surfer who satisfies all other eligibility criteria is considered eligible for nomination for and participation in the Olympic Surfing Event. The Panel may take into consideration special circumstances, including, but not limited to, the fact that a Surfer’s injury of illness prevented the Surfer from participating fully or at all, where the injury or illness is evidenced through authorized medical records, clearly identifying the period of absence from competitive surfing events.
 - vii. For the avoidance of doubt, unless excused by the Panel, pursuant paragraph 1(f) above, a Surfer who is nominated but fails to take part in the 2019 or 2020 ISA World Junior Surfing Championships, in accordance with paragraph 1(d)(ii) above, and/or the 2019 or 2020 ISA World Surfing Games, in accordance with paragraph 1(e)(ii) above, shall be ineligible to take to take part in the Olympic Surfing Event.

For the purpose of these requirements, the term “Olympic Cycle” means the period commencing on July 1, 2018, being the start of the qualification period, and ending on June 8, 2020, being the ranking date for entries to the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Surfing Event.

The ISA will publish the Regulations for the Olympic Surfing Event (the “Olympic Regulations”) that will set out, among other

things:

- these eligibility requirements, subject to any amendment as issued by the IOC and/or the ISA;
- conditions of entry to the Olympic Surfing Event, binding upon the National Olympic Committees, NFs and Surfers; and
- the requirements for the filing of any appeal or application to the Panel.

II. Requirements Applicable To National Federations

- A. A NF may only nominate a Surfer to participate in the Olympic Surfing Event who is eligible in accordance with the foregoing Requirements Applicable to Surfers.
- B. Where there are surfers from a territory in the WSL Championship Tour (CT), a NF must nominate, from among the Surfers in the territory of such NF, per category (i.e., men and women, as applicable), the top [one to three] ranked eligible Surfers, in accordance with the World Surf League rankings as of the opening of ISA registration (90 days prior to the start of the 2019 ISA World Surfing Games). Despite the possibility of WSL rankings changing between the time of nomination and the lead up to the 2019 ISA World Surfing Games/Olympic Qualifying Event, the rankings will be taken from the 90-day mark.
- C. With regards to the 2020 World Surfing Games, a NF must nominate, from among the Surfers in the territory of such NF, per category (i.e., men and women, as applicable), the top [one to three] ranked eligible Surfers, in accordance with the World Surf League rankings at the end of 2019.
- D. If a Surfer nominated by the NF declines such nomination, the NF must then nominate the next in rank Surfer, per category.

These eligibility requirements are subject to such further supplementary, additional or amending rules as are issued by the International Olympic Committee and/or the ISA in the Olympic Regulations, the Olympic Charter, the ISA Rule Book, the ISA Charter or otherwise prior to the commencement of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Surfing Event.