

# IBA Rule book 2013 v2

## IBA RULE BOOK 2013

The Australian Bodyboarding Association adheres to the following IBA international rules for competition in running the Australian Professional Tour.

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## 1.0 THE IBA WORLD TOUR

### 1.1 – IBA World Tour Sanction Fees and

#### Licensing

1.1.01 The IBA will grant a licence to “the promoter” for the

rights to hold an IBA World Tour event or a specialty event only once event confirmation form is received and the applicable sanction fee has been paid to the IBA at least 3 months prior to the event. For GSS events an ELA or event license application will be issued by IBA Pty Ltd and event will have to confirm prior to the calendar year commencing.

1.1.02 An IBA World Tour event means an event on the Men’s

World Tour (MWT) that includes Grand Slam (GSS) or Global Qualifying series (GQS), Women’s World Tour (WWT) or Drop Knee World Tour (DKWT).

1.1.03 An **IBA speciality event sanction fee** is **US\$1500**. A

“specialty event” is any other type of event such as big wave, big air, special format or expression session.

1.1.04 One sanction fee is payable per IBA World Tour event regardless of only one or a combination of MWT, WWT and DKWT competitions.

1.1.05 A Sanction Fee of **US\$3,000** for a **MWT** Event and

**US\$1500** for a **WWT (includes regional status)** & **US\$1000** for a **DKWT** Event is required for the rights to hold an event on the IBA World Tour. GSS sanction fees are laid out in the minimum requirements and ELA and 2012 IBA event manual.

1.1.06 A standalone specialty event or one held in conjunction

with a sanctioned world tour event but having a different promoter will attract a sanction fee of **US \$1,500**. If it has the same promoter as a sanctioned world tour event

“the sanction fee” will be set at **US\$1000**

1.1.07 Once the sanction fee is paid a Licence Agreement will be issued to the event licensee detailing the licensee's exclusive rights and responsibilities regarding the event.

1.1.08 The licensee will then be recognized as "the promoter".

1.1.09 The licence agreement and minimum requirements will

detail for an event, the mandatory requirements for

allocation and payment of prizemoney, event administration, event staffing, payment to staff, event infrastructure and facilities, equipment, supplies and services to be provided at the event.

1.1.10 The conditions set out in individual licence agreements

will be determined by the IBA Executive and will preside over any conditions set out in this rulebook where any conflict might exist.

1.1.11 Sanction fees are to be paid in full a minimum of 3

calendar months prior to commencement of an IBA event.

1.1.12 Sanction fees once paid to the IBA are non-refundable.

## **1.2 – Prizemoney**

**The minimum total prizemoney required to stage an IBA MWT event is US\$30,000. IBA Grand Slam events will have a minimum total prizemoney of US\$40,000. The minimum total prizemoney required to stage an IBA WWT event is US\$15,000 for an International & US\$20,000 for a Grand Slam Event.**

1.2.01 The minimum total prizemoney required to stage an IBA

DKWT event is US\$7,000 for an International event or US\$10,000 for a DKWT Grand Slam.

1.2.02 Total event prizemoney is to be paid to the IBA by the

event promoter, in \$US at least 2 days prior to completion of the event to the Technical director or IBA Tour manager.

1.2.03 The breakdown of prizemoney per event placing is

dependent on the total prizemoney for the event. Prizemoney allocations are set by the IBA and are subject to change.

1.2.04 Prizemoney is not to include any deduction for tax. The

promoter is responsible to ensure that the IBA is informed as soon as possible if tax deductions of

prizemoney become an issue and must provide contestants subject to any tax deductions with proper advice and/or forms to enable tax refunds to be claimed. Otherwise prizemoney should be allocated as per 1.2.05 above. It is the promoter's responsibility to ensure extra funding to cover any shortfall caused by tax deductions applied to prizemoney or staff remuneration.

1.2.05 Prizemoney will normally be paid to bodyboarders by the

IBA on behalf of the event promoter either in \$US cash or via direct transfer into a bodyboarder's nominated bank account within 72 hours of the event's completion.

1.2.06 If requested by bodyboarders, alternative means of payment such as in local currency, traveller's cheques or bank cheques may be approved by the IBA.

1.2.07 With the exception of finalists, prizemoney will be paid to

bodyboarders immediately on elimination from a "money round" (the round in which a rider's overall placing clearly entitles them to prizemoney) in an event.

1.2.08 Prizemoney for finalists will be paid as soon as the winner

of the event has been announced at the presentation.

1.2.09 In the event that Prize money exceeds the minimum purse, refer to the IBA points and prizemoney breakdown.

1.2.10 If an Event is unable to be completed for any reason, the prizemoney for the remaining positions (irrespective of whether or not the event has reached a money round) will be divided equally among the remaining competitors, being those not yet eliminated from the competition.

1.2.11 Prizemoney not claimed within 14 days will incur a deduction of 10% that will go back to the IBA. Remaining prizemoney will be held for 6 months and if still

unclaimed at that time will be forfeited and returned in full to the IBA.

1.2.12 In the event that the prizemoney round is not completely

full, unclaimed prizemoney is withheld by the IBA to compensate additional / unforeseen expenses. For WWT events unclaimed prizemoney will be either be distributed to the top 4 placegetters or held by IBA to help Women's development / promotion.

1.2.13 If two or more riders fail to catch waves in a money round

due to extreme conditions or fail to clearly progress, then points and prizemoney for their combined placings (ie:3<sup>rd</sup> + 4<sup>th</sup>)will be added and equally distributed to each rider.

### **1.3 – Scheduling of Events**

1.3.01 The IBA steering committee will control the scheduling of

events for the IBA World Tour.

1.3.02 Decisions regarding amendments to the IBA World Tour

including the sanctioning of any new events or cancellation of existing events must be ratified by the IBA steering committee. This will be done at least 3 months in advance of planned event commencement date. In the case of new events and as soon as possible in the case of an event cancellation.

1.3.03 The IBA World Tour will be run in a standard calendar

year (from 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December in any particular year).

1.3.04 A break of one month will ideally be scheduled between

the end of the IBA World Tour in any year and recommencement the following year.

1.3.05 The number and timing of IBA World Tour events will

ensure a balance between the amount of events required to produce a competitive result and the needs of professional bodyboarders to rest adequately between events and to maintain peak form. Breaks between events will be scheduled also to consider planning and travel time for international competitors and officials between events where possible.

1.3.06 The annual calendar of IBA Grand Slam events will

ideally have at least one event in each IBA Region, however, preference will be given to having an event in particular Regions if the promoter wishing to hold an event in that Region clearly demonstrates the ability to satisfy the main criteria for a desirable IBA World Tour event. This includes fully meeting all licensing conditions, planning to stage the event at a premier wave location and/or offering a comparatively high total

prize purse in comparison with events bid for other regions. Similarly, a bid from within an IBA Region to hold an event may be declined on the basis that the promoter is unable to meet the criteria outlined above.

1.3.07 IBA Regions include IBA Australasia, IBA America/

Hawaii, IBA Africa, IBA Latin America, IBA Japan, IBA Brazil and IBA Europe.

#### **1.4 – IBA World Tour Event Status**

1.4.01 The IBA Board will determine the status of events for the

IBA World Tour, based on event location, event prizemoney and ability of the event owner to meet licensing conditions.

1.4.02 IBA World Tour events are rated according to status,

prizemoney and IBA points allocation, whereby:

- MWT (GQS) Events = minimum prizemoney of \$US30,000 with the winner accumulating 1000 points and 200 extra points for every US\$5000 prizemoney up to US\$50,000 to a maximum of 2000 points.
- MWT (GSS) Events = minimum prizemoney of \$US40,000 for Men with the winner accumulating 2000 IBA GSS points.
- **At least 60% of “Grand Slam” events must be held in premier wave locations to enable high performance bodyboarding in quality conditions.**
- WWT International Events = minimum prizemoney of \$US15,000 with the winner accumulating 2000 IBA points (GS) 1000 points International. In addition 250 extra points for every additional US\$5000 prizemoney to a maximum of 2000 points.
- WWT Regional Events = minimum prizemoney of US\$5,000 with the winner accumulating 250 points. This level will only be sanctioned for a maximum two years after which the event either becomes a WWT International event or reverts back to the status of a National Tour or other non-sanctioned event.

#### **1.5 – IBA Membership and Administration Fees**

1.5.01 No annual IBA Tour membership fee is required for

WWT top 8 competitors.

1.5.02 The GSS Top 24 riders as rated 1 – 24 at the end of the

previous year (the “Top 24”) won’t be subject to membership fees but will need to confirm to the IBA at least one calendar month prior to commencement of the GSS Opening Event in order to preserve “automatic top 24” seeding privileges for the whole of the new year’s tour.

1.5.03 For all competitors excluding the GSS Top 29, an IBA fee

(mandatory entry fee) per event of US\$50 will apply.

1.5.04 An IBA fee (mandatory entry fee) per event is also required for WWT and DKWT competitors. The fee is

US\$30 per WWT event & US\$20 DKWT event.

1.5.05 To ensure their seeding allocation of top Regional Tour riders into the MWT Opening Event (currently at Pipe), IBA Regions must pay an Associate IBA World Tour Membership fee of \$US300 to IBA Inc (non-profit) at least 1 month prior to the MWT Opening Event (2012).

1.5.06 Once a GSS Top 24 rider is confirmed it confers membership to that rider only for the remainder of the GSS in that year, not beyond it and irrespective of how many events remain to complete the current MWT.

1.5.07 IBA individual event entry fees, once paid are generally non-refundable where a rider does not compete either in one or more events on the World Tour in that calendar

year. The only exception will be where failure to compete is due to injury, illness or other major personal crisis verified by the IBA (e.g. on provision of a medical certificate or other suitable evidence) prior to an event or tour as may apply. Only on provision of suitable evidence prior to an event or prior to tour commencement, will consideration be given to refund such fees in full or in part as applicable.

1.5.08 Where a rider pays fees as set out above in Section 1.5,

they will be sent a receipt and IBA e-newsletter

containing membership information, tour schedule, IBA membership details and a copy of the IBA Rulebook (PDF).

1.5.09 New and existing IBA World Tour participants are

encouraged to attend any pre-event briefings prior to competing for the 1<sup>st</sup> time or in any event on the IBA World Tour.

1.5.10 All new members must sign and complete a standard IBA

Rider's contract (to join the IBA) prior to competing for the 1<sup>st</sup> time on the IBA World Tour each year (see also 1.20.07).

1.5.11 TOP 24 GSS riders are not subject to entry fees however

Wildcard entry fees are left to the discretion of the promoter.

## **1.6 – Trials and Specialty Events**

1.6.01 Specialty events such as flowrider or wave pool events,

tow-in events, events held under lights, “big air”, “big wave”, other altered-format events or “expression sessions” may be run before, within or in conjunction with IBA World Tour events. Advance approval of the IBA regarding the rules, prizemoney, seeding, format and amount of time needed to hold such events must be attained and conditions detailed in a licensing agreement between the IBA and the specialty event promoter.

1.6.02 Where trials are to be run for any IBA World Tour event, the event promoter must ensure that scheduling of trials allows for their completion prior to the commencement of the competition window of the main event.

1.6.03 Trials for any IBA World Tour main event may be held at

an alternative wave location to that of the main event, as deemed suitable by the Contest Director.

1.6.04 For practical and logistical reasons, trials where not held

at the main event break should be held where possible at a location close to the main event break and should be held so they are completed on the day immediately preceding commencement of the main event check-in.

1.6.05 If scheduled as part of IBA World Tour event, specialty events may be cancelled or postponed by the IBA without prior notice if this is deemed necessary in order to facilitate timely completion of the main event in the most suitable wave conditions. The final decision will rest with the Event Director in conjunction with the IBA Tour Manager.

1.6.06 The event promoter will only be refunded for the sanction

fee as the result of a specialty event not running pursuant to 1.6.05 above and will be wholly liable to bear any other financial burden or sponsorship forgone as a result.

## **1.7 – Event Window Periods**

1.7.01 For MWT International events, an event window of at

least 4 days will normally be required to allow completion of the event in suitable contestable wave conditions.

1.7.02 For WWT and DKWT events, an event window of at least 3 days will normally be required to allow completion of the event in suitable contestable wave conditions. If we have both divisions in the same contest, if is a good location and light to run the contest. If is a beach break with variable-poor conditions then 6 days is required.

1.7.03 For MWT Grand Slam events, an event window of between a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 12 days will be set to allow completion of the event at a premier wave location in the most ideal wave conditions promoting high performance bodyboarding.

## **1.8 – Contest Days and Lay Days**

1.8.01 The Technical Director in consultation with the Head

Judge and the rider's representative at each event will be responsible to assess wave conditions each day in an event window. A general consensus between these three

people (whereby at least two of the three are in

agreement) will determine whether or not any part of the event will be contested on any particular day of the event window.

1.8.02 The decision to hold the event, postpone the event to later

in the day or to call a lay day will be announced by the Technical Director as early as possible on each day of the contest window prior to event completion.

1.8.03 Once a decision has been announced on the day to

contest the event, have a part-day postponement or a "lay day" the decision may not be reversed in fairness to riders who may leave the event site immediately following the announcement.

1.8.04 The decision to hold the contest on any particular day

will be made with consideration of planned completion of entire rounds of the draw. Only in limited event windows where extremely poor conditions are prevailing and expected to deteriorate (to the extent that timely completion of the event becomes a major issue), will rounds be split up over two days. This will ensure that for most IBA events, entire rounds are completed in reasonably consistent surf conditions for all competitors and that none gain an advantage by not having to surf in

undesirable although contestable conditions.

## **1.9 – Mobile Events and Alternate Locations**

1.9.01 Promoters may with approval of the IBA obtain local

permits to hold an IBA World Tour event at an alternative wave location to that initially planned in order to maximize the likelihood of running the event in ideal conditions.

1.9.02 At any alternate wave locations the Promoter must

ensure that event infrastructure provides minimum requirements for competitors, officials and entourage (see Appendix A) and that they are still able to meet all the event licensing conditions.

1.9.03 Alternate wave locations must be within a reasonable

distance from the original planned wave location and transport to and from the new location where possible

will be made available by the Promoter to any international competitors who may require it as a

consequence of the event having been moved.

## **1.10 – Insurance and Permits**

1.10.01 Event insurance is the responsibility of the Promoter.

These permits must be made available to the IBA 3 months in advance of the

1.10.02 Public Liability Insurance, various types of permits and

various licenses will be required and these solely remain the responsibility of the Promoter as per IBA licensing agreement and with respect to laws operating in the country, region and locality where the event is to be held.

1.10.03 The IBA advises that all competitors and officials should arrange personal insurance through a broker to cover themselves for possible injury, illness or death whilst competing at, working at and travelling to/from IBA events. Travel insurance generally does not cover professional athletes in competition.

1.10.04 Competitors and officials should be aware that in most

countries, standard travel insurance agreements often contain clauses to void any claim due to accident sustained while competing as a professional sportsperson where prizemoney is involved. For this reason a broker is highly recommended.

## **1.11 – Event Formats (Standard World Tour)**

1.11.01 There are 4 main event formats including:

- IBA World Tour Opening Event (Pipeline) Format.

- Standalone IBA GQS Tour Events (e.g. Antofagasta).
- IBA World Tour/IBA Regional Tour Dual Rated Events (e.g., Sth Coast Australia)
- Grand Slam Event Format (e.g., Chile)

1.11.02 The IBA may be contacted for further information in

relation to event formats and event draws (please contact [craig@ibaworldtour.com](mailto:craig@ibaworldtour.com) for details).

## **1.12 – Event Seeding – General Seeding Order**

### **and Replacement Rules**

#### **1.12.01 Seeding**

1. For the 1<sup>st</sup> event the ranking of the previous years tour determines the seedings.
2. For the 2<sup>nd</sup> event the seeding is made with the ranking of the previous year + the 1<sup>st</sup> event of the

current year.

c. For the 3<sup>rd</sup> event the seeding is made with the ranking of the previous year + the 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> events of the current year.

d. For the 4<sup>th</sup> event the seeding is made with the ranking of the previous year + the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> events of the current year.

e. For the 5<sup>th</sup> event the seeding is made with the ranking of the previous year + the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> events of the current year.

1. After that the seeding is made with the ranking of the current year.

1.12.02 The top seed for an event always has the lowest number

(i.e., the No. 1 seed is the top seed).

1.12.03 The bottom seed for an event always has the highest

number (i.e., in a field of 128 riders, the No. 128<sup>th</sup> seed is the bottom seed).

1.12.04 Where current or previous IBA MWT, WWT, DKWT or

various IBA Regional Tour ratings are used to seed competitors, the highest seed goes to the rider with the highest amount of Points as per current ratings. the lowest seed goes to the rider with the least points

1.12.05 At all GSS events, depending on the injury wild card status, the previous years Top 24 will be seeded into the main event and joined by two wildcards and six riders from the trials. If a seeded Top 24 rider fails to confirm his attendance 1 month prior to the event

then these spots will be allocated to the 4 IBA

permantant alternates in the following order. 1<sup>st</sup> GSS #17, 2<sup>nd</sup> GSS #18, 3<sup>rd</sup> GQS #9, 4<sup>th</sup> GQS #10

1.12.06 At all GQS events the previous year's Top 28 MWT riders

pursuant to 1.5.02 automatically retain their top 28 seed into the advanced rounds (immediately preceding Quarter Finals) of the opening GQS event on the annual IBA MWT calendar as "Top 28" seeds. This arrangement starts from the first event and holds through to the last event of the current tour year, despite the fact that Automatic Top 28 seeds may not enter every event and despite the fact that their current tour rating based on IBA points at any stage of the MWT may see them placed outside of the "Current Top 28" going into an event.

1.12.07 If a Wildcard rider relinquishes their spot at any IBA

event, this will be allocated to another Wildcard rider at the discretion of the IBA.

1.12.08 The IBA Wildcard committee will decide no less than 1

month prior to event the GSS wildcard positions. The

nominations must be received prior to the start of the voting process and these nominees must be available to attend the event. Nominations can come from the committee or the riders themselves and a list will compiled at the start of each competition season so that the wildcards have a suitable time frame to organize travel & accomadation.

1.12.09 At each IBA WMT event 4 Wildcard positions are

allocated. Ideally 2 spots are for sponsor's wildcards and 2 spots are for event wildcards (International & local). Someone that lives in the country of the event or has a history with the break defines a local. An International is defined by **not** being a citizen of the country where the event is held.

IBA has 1 International Wildcard position for the main event to allocate all ALL GSS events.

**The promoter has 1 local/sponsors Wildcard position for the main event to allocate as well as two wildcards for the trials.**

A Wildcard rider may gain selection for an event on the basis that they are:

- the defending champion of that event or a past champion of the event;
- a currently unrated past IBA International champion,

- currently unrated riders of high renown from the break or region in which the event is held;
- or a rider who gains an exemption from bodyboarding in the preliminary rounds due to their affiliation with the major sponsor/s of the event (i.e., major

sponsor's team riders), as selected by that sponsor. A maximum of 2 such wildcards are allowed at any event and conditions in relation to sponsor's wildcards will be set out in the IBA licence agreement for the event.

1.12.10 The defending champion (not past) of an event if not

seeded into the main event **must** receive a Wild-Card invitation, whether the event was IBA sanctioned the previous year or not.

1.12.11 Wildcard riders are normally seeded 29 to 32 in any MWT

event. GSS wildcards will normally be seeded 31 to 32.

Wildcards will always be seeded lower than trialists that

fought their way into a main event if in the same round.

1.12.12 For WWT events, seeding order will be as follows:

¥ For the opening tour event, the previous year's top 8 or their replacements are seeded 1 – 8, being automatic seeds into the round prior to the quarter finals. Wildcards if requested are seeded 15 and 16, and the remaining competitors are seeded as per their previous year's end rating (first considering any riders with a rating from the previous IBA World Tour, then those with rating from the previous years IBA Regional Tour).

¥ For remaining tour events, the previous year's top 8 or their replacements are seeded 1 – 8 with reseeding within the top 8 after each event. Wildcards if requested at 15 and 16, and the remaining competitors are seeded as per current IBA seeding points which are a combination of their seeding points from their end of year previous year's ranking and their current tour points.

- The next seeds are taken from the previous year's Regional Tour Final Rankings.

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

¥ For the opening tour event, the previous year's top 8 or their replacements are seeded 1 – 8, being automatic seeds into the round prior to the quarter finals. Wildcards if requested are seeded 15 and 16, and the remaining competitors are seeded as per their previous year's end rating (first considering any riders with a rating from the previous IBA World Tour, then those with rating from the previous years IBA Regional Tour).

¥ For remaining tour events, the previous year's top 8 or their replacements are seeded 1 – 8 with reseeding within the top 8 after each event. Wildcards if requested at 15 and 16, and the remaining competitors are seeded as per current IBA seeding points which are a combination of their seeding points from their end of year previous year's ranking and their current tour points.

¥ The next seeds are taken from the previous year's Regional Tour Final Rankings.

¥ In all events the seeding order, after selecting the seeds for each round from the previous years ratings, will be based on a combination of the prior year's

base points and current year's adjusted ratings points. Prior year's base points are determined by the amount of events in that calendar year. A 50% plus 1 formula will be used to determine the cut off point for when these points will be dropped.

- Remaining riders with no points will be seeded as per the date that the entry is received.
- To help eliminate no shows, only riders who have attended the pre-event check-in or contacted the IBA to confirm their attendance will be included in the draw.
- The event draw should be able to be finalised immediately after the pre-event check-in and made available to competitors that night or on the following morning.

### **1.13 – Seeding of the IBA MWT Opening Event**

#### **(Pipeline)**

1.13.01 Automatic Top 16 are seeded 1 to 16.

1.13.02 The next highest seeds will be the Initial Back 8. These riders are seeded 17 to 24.

1.13.03 The next highest seeds are the 2013 IBA Permanent Alternates seeded 25 to 28.

1.13.04 The next highest seeds are given to 4 Event Wildcards. The 4 Wildcard riders are seeded 29 to 32.

1.13.05 The next highest seeds are the previous year's 44 highest

IBA Regional Tour seeds as per international seeding allocations. At present, IBA regions Australasia and Europe are allocated 10 seeds each, Latin America 6, Brazil 6, USA/Hawaii 8, South Africa 5 and Japan 3. These riders are seeded 49 to 96 and are placed in rounds pursuant to 1.12.03 and in heats so as to encourage international competition (i.e., where possible, riders seeded 49 to 96 from the same countries will not compete against each other in their seeded rounds). As they have no National Tour and out of respect Hawaiians will back fill any positions that are not filled by regional seeds. These positions are only available to riders that have officially entered the competition by paying an entry fee and completing an entry form.

1.13.06 The remaining seeding from 97 onwards plus any trial

seeding is determined on previous year's IBA MWT and then by the date the entry is received

## **1.14 – Seeding of IBA Standalone GQS MWT**

### **Events**

1.14.01 First to be seeded are Automatic Top 16 seeds.

1.14.02 Next to be seeded are any current MWT Top 16 riders not already seeded above and pursuant to 1.12.03.

1.14.03 Next to be seeded are any current MWT Back 12 riders

1.14.04 Next to be seeded are the 4 event Wildcards.

1.14.05 Next to be seeded are any riders with current IBA Tour Points ratings not already seeded higher and pursuant to 1.12.03.

1.14.06 Next to be seeded are riders with points on the previous MWT

1.14.07 Next to be seeded are any qualifying trialists.

1.14.08 Last to be seeded are pre-trialists and any amateur riders based on date that the entry was received.

## **1.15 – Seeding of IBA MWT/IBA Regional Men's**

### **Tour Dual Rated Events**

1.15.01 In GQS first to be seeded are Top 28 or Top 30 seeds

(GQS stand alone events will include GSS riders & GSS Trails will be taken off the GQS rankings)

1.15.02 In GSS trials the top 14 plus two wildcards will be seeded

first.

1.15.03 Next to be seeded are the 4 event Wildcards (only 2 for

GQS stand – Trials)

1.15.04 Next to be seeded on an equal basis is the current MWT

rated riders and IBA Regional Tour rated riders not already seeded higher. This type of seeding is known as “1 for 1 IBA/Regional”.

1.15.05 Next to be seeded are any qualifying trialists.

1.15.06 Last to be seeded are pre-trialists and any amateur riders

given entry into trials or preliminary rounds determined on the date the entry was received.

#### **1.16 – Seeding of IBA MWT GSS – Main Events**

1.16.01 First to be seeded are Automatic Top 24 seeds.

1.16.02 Next to be seeded are any trials riders.

1.16.03 Remaining positions are for wildcards .

#### **1.17 – Seeding of all IBA World WWT**

##### **International Events**

1.17.01 First to be seeded are Automatic Top 8 seeds.

1.17.02 Next to be seeded are next 6 highest rated.

1.17.03 Next to be seeded are the 2 event Wildcards if requested.

1.17.04 Next to be seeded are any current WWT rated riders not  
already seeded higher.

1.17.05 Next to be seeded are any riders with current IBA

Regional Tour Points ratings not already seeded higher.

1.17.06 Next to be seeded are any qualifying trialists.

1.17.07 Last to be seeded are pre-trialists and any amateur riders

given entry into trials or preliminary rounds.

### **1.18 – IBA Points Allocation**

1.18.01 IBA Points will be allocated for each event placing

dependent on the numbers of competitors, the event format, star-rating and prizemoney on offer.

1.18.02 Points allocations for each event placing will be made

known to competitors well in advance of the event and will be posted on the IBA tour website.

1.18.03 Pursuant to 1.4.02, GQS events will offer additional IBA

Points to the winner should prizemoney exceed the minimum as specified.

1.18.04 Tables as Appendices A show how IBA points are

allocated for placings in GSS events.

1.18.05 The rider with the highest amount of IBA points at the end of the GSS Tour will be deemed the IBA Tour Champion. This will be calculated using a 50% + 1 formula. This same formula will be used for WWT and DKWT tours. Rounding "UP" will always be used in any calculations including "Best results".

1.18.06 Ties will be broken on completion of the tour in the same

manner as ties are broken in heat tabulation. If a tie is unable to be broken in this manner only then will the past year's tour standing be used to break a tie.

1.18.07 Base points from the previous year will start at 1000 for the winner.

1.18.08 In order to gain points from a heat a competitor needs to

physically touch the water.

1.18.09 Wildcards in GSS main events need to progress through a

round in order to receive points.

### **1.19 – Round & Heat Format and Progression**

1.19.01 Preliminary rounds (those prior to quarter finals) will

normally contain a field of 32 competitors in 8 heats of 4 competitors per heat.

1.19.02 Quarter finals will normally have 16 competitors in 4

heats of 4 competitors per heat.

1.19.03 Semi finals will normally have 8 competitors in 2 heats of

4 competitors per heat.

1.19.04 Finals will normally be 1 heat of 4 competitors.

1.19.05 In 4-person heats, the standard round progression rule

will be such that 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> place in a heat will progress to the next round and 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> place will be eliminated.

1.19.06 The only exception to 1.19.05 will be where the contest is formatted to include progression of lower heat placings (i.e., 3<sup>rd</sup> and/or 4<sup>th</sup> place) into a recharge round. Such a format will only be included at the discretion of the IBA Event Director. The inclusion of recharge rounds will not be common practice and will only apply to rounds wholly containing amateur or unrated riders, should the event window allow them to be completed within timeliness.

1.19.07 Whilst not compulsory, the IBA strongly encourages

promoters to use man-on-man format. If not for the entire event, man-on-man format should be implemented where the event window allows timely completion from the final round of 16 riders onwards. The 1<sup>st</sup> place rider progresses to the next round and the 2<sup>nd</sup> placed rider is eliminated from the competition. Special interference and priority rules apply in man-on-man formats.

1.19.08 3 and 2 person heats may result in some heats in Round 1, due to an uneven number of riders preventing a round of 32 (e.g., a round of 25 riders may be drawn up as 7 heats x 3 riders each plus one x 4-person heat, a round of 19 riders may be drawn up as 3 heats x 3 riders each plus 5 x 2-person heats etc).

1.19.09 3 and 2 person heats may also result in some rounds due

to competitors failing to show for their heat or due to retirement by injury. Another rider will not replace these riders and if there are 2 or more riders remaining, they must still contest the heat in order to be seeded correctly for progression to the next round. The heat time for these

heats may be reduced.

1.19.10 Round 1 may be structured to include 4 heats instead of

8 due to the number of competitors involved.

1.19.11 In GSS main events the 32 riders all start in R1. 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup>

progress to R3 with 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> to R2. In R2 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> progress to R3. In R3 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> progress to R4. R4 is non-elimination round and will be re-seeded off the current ratings. R5 to the final is man -on-man.

## **1.20 – Event Entry Procedure**

1.20.01 All riders intending to compete in an IBA event must pay

the IBA fee to the IBA pursuant to conditions in Section 1.5 of these rules. This is always contained in the entry fee(excludes IBA Top 24)

1.20.02 In addition to paying the associated fees as stated each

competitor (including IBA Top 24) must also complete, sign and return to the promoter an event entry form, confirming their intention to compete. This will allow correct seeding and preparation of the event draw within appropriate timelines standards.

1.20.03 Failure to confirm intention to compete pursuant to

1.20.02 will result in loss of any seeding that competitor may have had going into the event, and the first permanent alternate will be used to fill this position. Once the 4 permanent alternates are used the extra spots will go to trials riders.

1.20.04 Once the Promoter has received an entry form, the rider

will be deemed to be an entrant/potential contender and will be seeded into the event.

1.20.05 All heat riders will be seeded based on their current ratings.

rounds where riders competing are seeded pursuant to 1.12.03. Beach entries may only be accepted for amateur riders for pre-trial rounds outside the main event and if requested by the Event Promoter with the approval of the IBA Technical director. Normal conditions in respect of payment of the administration fee per event will apply as per 1.5.04.

1.20.06 Once a rider has actually competed in any event and

been awarded IBA points pursuant to Section 1.18, they are invited to enter any IBA event on the current tour and will be seeded accordingly.

1.20.07 **ALL Riders competing in an IBA rated event (Men or**

**Women) will have to sign an IBA riders contract**

**before being able to compete.** This form will be either attached to the entry form or will be available separately at the event check-in (see also 1.5.11).

### **1.21 – Non-attendance at Events**

1.21.01 Any rider who has not returned an entry form for an

event within timeliness will be assumed to be non-contenders for the event.

1.21.02 GGS Top 24 riders will need to confirm their attendance

at least 1 month prior to event.

1.21.03 Once a competitor is deemed to have entered an event, it

will be assumed that they will compete at the event. Entrants are expected to confirm their attendance at an event check-in, details of which will be provided to all entrants prior to event commencement.

1.21.04 Non-attendance for medical or personal reasons must be

supported in order to avoid *possible* fines or non-refund of fees paid to IBA, whether in full or in part. In order to support medical or personal reasons for non attendance by an entrant, they (or their representative) must provide the IBA Technical director (if totally absent from the whole of the event) or Contest Director (if still present at the event but misses a heat) a signed and dated medical certificate completed by a qualified medical practitioner or other supporting evidence for assessment. "Supporting evidence" which may be deemed satisfactory includes but is not limited to: evidence of personal tragedy, death or acute serious illness in the immediate family or involving a spouse/partner, or other misfortune beyond the control of the individual – including documentary evidence of cancellation of travelling arrangements by airlines.

1.21.05 The decision as to whether any evidence provided is deemed satisfactory to excuse non-attendance lies ultimately with the Contest Director who will consult with a qualified health professional and/or the IBA General Manager as required before any decision is made.

1.21.06 Where satisfactory evidence is provided prior to 48 hours before the competitor's scheduled first heat, reseeding of the event may be undertaken at the discretion of the IBA Technical Director.

1.21.07 Where satisfactory evidence is provided from between 48

hours before and 48 hours after the competitor's

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

1.21.08 Where satisfactory evidence is provided between 48 hours

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

1.21.09 Once a rider has confirmed entry, their non-attendance at events for any reason where evidence pursuant to 1.21.03 – 1.21.04 has not been provided or has been provided after the total field placings have been allocated will incur forfeiture of any entry fees paid to the IBA, loss of IBA points for that event and loss of any prizemoney

that would otherwise have been paid for that event. Their prizemoney *may* be re-allocated to other contestants as deemed fit by the Technical Director.

1.21.10 In addition to 1.21.08, a competitor may be fined for non-

attendance without acceptable excuse (see Appendix C).

## **1.22 – Missed Heats**

1.22.01 Once a rider has checked-in they are expected to compete

in their allocated round/heat.

1.22.02 If a rider is unable to compete in their scheduled

heat/round due to satisfactory medical or personal

reasons as per 1.21.03 then 1.21.06 will apply.

1.22.03 Where a rider refuses to contest a heat due to a fear for

their personal safety but conditions have been deemed suitable by the IBA Technical Director and Head Judge, a formal statement written, signed and dated by that rider must be given to the IBA Technical Director prior to the rider's scheduled heat/round in order that they retain points and prizemoney from that round.

1.22.04 If a rider misses their heat for any other reason then

1.21.06 may apply.

1.22.05 Fines for missed heats vary according to their status in the event (see Appendix C).

1.22.06 In GSS main events a Top 24 rider, wildcard or trialists can be substituted by an alternate only if the seeded rider is injured.

### **1.23 – Event Check-In**

1.23.01 All competitors are required to register their attendance with the Contest Director and/or Technical Director on the day before the event commences.

1.23.02 Any competitors with beach entries (if accepted) will be seeded lowest in the first round/s as designated by the Technical Director immediately prior to commencement of the event.

1.23.03 Top 24 GSS seeds for the event must confirm their attendance prior to check -in by submitting their entry forms for the event to the IBA and the promoter 30 days prior to the event commencement. These riders should acknowledge their attendance with the Beach Marshall prior to commencement of their round.

### **1.24 – Attendance at Press/Media Conferences**

#### **and Organised Event-related Functions**

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

1.24.02 Attendance at IBA event press conferences and opening

ceremonies/functions is compulsory for the Top 24 GSS seeds and Top 8 WWT event seeds, unless the Contest Director grants prior approval. Non-attendance *could* result in a fine being issued at the discretion of the Contest Director.

1.24.03 Finalists are to be available immediately after their final

for any beachside presentation and related media coverage (photos, live or recorded TV or other media coverage/broadcast) and must be wearing their coloured

contest singlet. Finalists may at the beachside presentation ceremony carry boards, fins and equipment bearing their sponsor's logos. Failure to attend the presentation could result in a fine unless there is a satisfactory excuse.

1.24.04 Finalists and in particular an event winner must be

available to take part in media interviews for up to 30 minutes following announcement of the final placings as directed by the Media Liaison Officer at this time.

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

1.24.06 Top 24 GSS & Top 8 WWT Seeds are encouraged to make themselves available for media appearances during the competition as directed by the Media Liaison Officer with approval of the IBA Technical Director and/or Contest Director. Such appearances will not be scheduled to conflict with competitor's heat preparation or meal times.

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

1.24.08 Profiles for Top 24 Men and Top 8 Women are available at

<http://ibaworldtour.com/riders/> .

## **1.25 – Event Security and Authorised Access**

### **Areas**

1.25.01 All events must have separate areas designated for event

staff, competitors and others associated with the event. These areas are to be smoke free and alcohol may only be permitted in a VIP area as designated for the event.

1.25.02 Cordoned official's areas will be designated authorised for access primarily by staff that are required to administer the event. Access to these areas will be as authorised by the Contest Director or their delegate and will be regulated by Event Security. Person's wishing to enter these areas may be requested to display and required to produce identification (e.g., band, badge, card, or pass) to gain security clearance before entry as required.

1.25.03 A competitor who knowingly enters/accesses any of the official's areas (especially the judge's area) without authorisation may incur a fine (see Appendix C). They may also incur a fine if any guest of theirs does same.

1.25.04 Identification passes for people associated with the event (if required to be used) may be used to identify a person

either as being either an Official (including their title e.g.,

Head Judge), Competitor, VIP, Media or Guest.

1.25.05 Official's areas may include:

- The Main Official's Area used by the Contest Director, Technical Director and their delegates;
- The beach marshalling area;
- The Announcer's area;
- The Computer Operator's area;
- The Media area;
- The Judge's area;
- Any VIP area; and
- The event kitchen.

1.25.06 The Competitor's Area should be separate from the

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

1.25.07 The Competitor's Area should be an environment away from direct noise and must offer competitors a direct view of the competition area.

1.25.08 No managers, competitor's partner/spouse, family,

friends, coach or other guest will be allowed in the competitor's preparation and storage areas unless approved by the Contest Director. Fresh water and fruit need to be supplied for all competitors on a daily basis.

1.25.09 It is recommended that a defined guest's area be made available for use as an area where competitors may spend time with their partner/spouse, family, friends, manager, coach or other guest. This

may be separate or combined with the competitor's area as long as the basic conditions from 1.25.06 – 1.25.08 are met and the arrangement is approved by the Contest Director.

1.25.10 Competitors are responsible to identify persons

associated with them in some way and should follow the correct security procedures established for individual events as advised by the Contest Director. Guests will usually require passes in order that they may access any guest's area.

1.25.11 Toilets on site will be provided by the event in portable

format (for use only by officials, VIPs, competitors, guests and spectators) where public toilets are not provided at or within close walking distance from the event site.

## **1.26 – Competition Areas**

1.26.01 The Competition Area where bodyboarders contest their

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

1.26.02 The competition area will be selected and sized in such a

manner as to encompass a particular break or range of breaks allowing contestable, quality waves to be ridden for a reasonable distance from start to finish within the competition area.

1.26.03 The competition area may include within it a priority

buoy placed in the water (immediately beyond the furthest breaking waves but placed so as not impede competitors) under direction of the Technical Director and/or Head Judge.

1.26.04 Whilst the event is being held, only competitors in a heat

in progress are to access the competition area.

1.26.05 Water patrol as authorised by the Technical Director will

make all reasonable attempts to keep the competition area clear from unauthorised access, advising free-surfers of the competition area boundaries and may also be involved in rescues of competitors contesting heats as required.

1.26.06 Competitors entered in the event (whether or not

eliminated from competition), whilst not competing in a heat in progress, if identified bodyboarding/free-surfing in the competition area by water patrol, Technical Director, Head Judge or Beach Marshall shall incur a fine

(see Appendix C). Repeated breaches of this nature will result in elimination from the event and loss of IBA points

and potential prizemoney from the event (if still competing), or loss of IBA points and an additional fine equalling any prizemoney already claimed from the event (if eliminated).

1.26.07 Any competitor free-surfing in the competition area

pursuant to 1.26.06 who is found to have hindered the scoring potential of a competitor in a heat in progress will be automatically disqualified from the event, lose all IBA points, incur a fine, and will also be suspended from competing in the next 2 scheduled IBA World Tour events.

1.26.08 Notwithstanding 1.26.05, Local Authorities will be called

upon (as per any agreement made with them), to eject any free-surfers in the competition area who are obviously impinging on competitors contesting their heats. In any case the IBA will not be held liable in any way for any loss of potential scoring for any competitor hindered directly by any free-surfer not connected with the event.

1.26.09 Any competitor identified as having suffered loss of

scoring potential pursuant to 1.26.07 and 1.26.08 will be allowed an additional wave in their maximum allowable wave quota for that heat, for every instance where a single ride or score is affected.

1.26.10 The Technical Director may grant special access to the

competition area, on a case -by-case basis and under strict guidelines to water photographers, board caddies and practising competitors (immediately before and after and during any break in competition and for “expression sessions”).

## **1.27 – Double Banks/Breaks**

1.27.01 Approval of the IBA Steering committee must be sought

as a licensing condition if the event is to be run on split banks (2 simultaneously contested individual competition areas).

1.27.02 Where possible there must be a 100m minimum buffer

between the two competition areas to avoid a potential situation where the 2 different breaks meet at a single point.

1.27.03 Individual competition areas in a split bank/break situation must be defined according to 1.26.01.

## **2.0 COMPETITION RULES**

### **2.1 – Draws, Pre-heat Check-In and**

#### **Competition Vests**

2.1.01 A daily event draw will be made available to all

competitors and updated for current rounds and progressions throughout the day. It will be posted on a bulletin board or special draw-board near the beach marshalling area. It will display competitor's round and heat numbers, heat times, what colour vest they are assigned and who the other riders in their heats are.

2.1.02 The Beach Marshall or Announcer should call competitors once as a courtesy measure in the first 5 minutes of the heat immediately preceding their scheduled heat.

2.1.03 Competitors should ensure that they are at the beach

marshalling area with their bodyboarding equipment to check-in for their heat within at least 5 minutes of its scheduled commencement.

2.1.04 The Beach Marshall will assign and record delivery to

each competitor a coloured competition vest (Red, White, Yellow or Black).

2.1.05 The competition vest is to be worn correctly from heat

check-in, throughout the heat and is to be returned within 10 minutes of heat completion. Whilst worn it is to be pulled all the way down and any promotional print relating to the event sponsor or event must be displayed outwards. A fine will result if this rule is contravened.

2.1.06 The Beach Marshall will remind competitors of their maximum wave quota, heat length, paddle out time, responsibility to avoid competitors in a heat in progress during their paddle out, correct wearing and prompt return of competition vests and any other special instructions regarding the competition.

2.1.07 It is an IBA rule that **ALL** beach marshals will be English

speaking.

## 2.2 – Heat durations.

2.2.01 For all International GQS & WWT events 20 minutes is

the minimum heat time. For all Mens GSS events 25 minutes is the minimum heat time. With finals (which may include the semi finals but not usually the quarter

finals) extended to 25-30 minutes in duration.

2.2.02 For specialty events the rules in relation to heat times

may differ and the Technical Director prior to competitors entering the water will communicate the se.

## 2.3 – Heat Stage Indicators

2.3.01 Heat start/finish and paddle-out times will be indicated

to competitors as follows:

	<b>Hooter/Siren</b>	<b>Flag/Disc</b>	<b>Lights</b>
<b>Start of Heat</b>	Single Blast	Green	
<b>Heat in Progress</b>		Green	
<b>5 Minutes Remain - Next Heat to Commence paddle-out</b>		Yellow	Continuous Flashing Yellow
<b>End of Heat</b>	Double Blast	Red	
<b>30 Second gap between heats.</b>		Red	
<b>Extreme DangerExists – All riders to return to Shore immediately.</b>	Continuous Blast	Red	

2.3.02 Once the yellow signal is given, riders may commence

their paddle-out, entering the water and staying well

clear of any bodyboarders currently competing.

2.3.03 Prior to heat commencement there is normally a 30

second gap to allow judges time to score any rides where a competitor took-off in the last few seconds of the

preceding heat. During this time, competitors in the next heat can move into position but must not ride any waves.

2.3.04 Once the start of a heat is indicated, competitors may commence their rides until their maximum wave quota is

met or the heat ends, whichever is the sooner.

2.3.05 Once the end of heat is signaled, any competitor from that heat who did not have wave momentum at the time the heat ended must return to shore, either paddling in or catching a wave straight to the beach without performing maneuvers. Those who had momentum at heat finish should complete their scoring rides.

## **2.4 – Additional Paddle-out time and Delayed**

### **Heat Starts**

2.4.01 There will normally be a 5 minute paddle-out time

allocated immediately prior to heat commencement to allow the riders enough time to reach the line-up. This may be extended if the main break of the competition area is a long paddle from the shore or when the competition wave is a beach break and the surf is very large. Extensions to paddle-out time will be at the discretion of the Technical Director and Head Judge. Alternatively paddle out times may be reduced when the surf is small and access to the break is easy.

2.4.02 Competitors may commence paddle-out only after being

signalled as per 2.3.01 and not before. Any infringement may incur a fine (See appendix C).

2.4.03 The Head Judge may delay the start of a heat to allow all

competitors in the heat time to reach the line-up (usually when the majority have not done so in larger conditions).

## **2.5 – Interrupted Heats**

2.5.01 In the event that a heat is interrupted, the start of the

competition area (most likely due to weather events such as fog, high glare or boat judged events) a heat may be interrupted by the Head Judge if competitors are deemed subject to disadvantage were the heat to continue.

2.5.02 In any situation where any thing, including object, person/malicious event, craft, shark or other sea – creature , extreme weather condition, substance or spill/pollution causes injury to or endangers the life or

safety of any competitor in a heat, the Head Judge or technical Director must stop the heat and give a signal for all riders to return to shore (see 2.3.01).

2.5.03 Pursuant to 2.5.02, this includes where any competitor

has returned to shore and informed IBA officials about a situation, regardless of whether or not anyone else has become aware of its existence. The heat situation will be accessed by the Technical director and head judge before any decisions will be made.

2.5.04 Water Patrol if available will be contacted to assist in

removing any competitor/s to safety as per IBA PWC guidelines.

2.5.05 Once the Head Judge and Contest Director deem that the

situation has passed and that riders may now re-enter the competition area and contest their heat safely or with clear judge's visibility, it may either be restarted from the time it was stopped (scores and wave quotas already established will count, however, all riders will be given the opportunity to re -enter the lineup prior to restart) or

completely re-contested from the start for its full duration if the Head Judge deems that no rider has any clear advantage over another (in which case any original scores will obviously not count).

2.5.06 If for one reason or another the heat is interrupted by a

mistake or uncontrollable source (ie: accidentally blowing a horn during a heat, incorrect announcements / time calls, hooter misfires etc) then the mistake should be brought to the attention of the technical director. The ultimate responsibility always lies with the riders and issues like this will not (in the majority of cases) be cause for resurfed heats.

2.5.07 If more than one rider from the broken heat protests for a

restart within 30minutes of the completion of the heat, then the interrupted heat shall be resurfed. If no rider catches any waves in 10 minutes of the heat start then we may restart the heat.

## **2.6 – Time Calls and Other Announcements**

2.6.01 During heats the Announcer may call to competitor's a

countdown leading up to heat commencement. Time remaining in the heat may also be called occasionally on a voluntary basis as a courtesy measure to competitors who are ultimately responsible to monitor heat times and signals indicating heat start and finishing times.

2.6.02 The Announcer as directed by the Head Judge may make

important calls to competitors regarding their wave counts (where they have one wave remaining or have reached their maximum wave quota) or their position in relation to the competition area boundary, but once again the onus lies with the competitors themselves to monitor

their wave counts and position and neither the

Announcer nor Head Judge will be held in any way responsible for any interference or penalty caused by riders being unaware of having reached or exceeded their maximum wave quotas or having a wave not count due to

having taken-off outside the competition area.

2.6.03 The Announcer may inform a competitor or spectators

regarding a competitor's average wave score for any particular wave (only once all judges scores are locked in and where computer scoring is used) or wave point

average required to overtake the current leader.

2.6.04 Any interference as soon as called by the majority of

judges will be relayed by the Head Judge to the

Announcer for broadcast to competitors as soon as possible after the decision has been made.

2.6.05 The Announcer may also be required to make other

important calls to competitors that will take priority over all other announcements. Examples include delayed or interrupted heats and emergency situations (e.g., shark or other danger present in the area). The Announcer will make every attempt to confirm that all competitors have heard the call. Willful non-compliance with an

emergency call for a competitor to return to shore will attract a fine.

2.6.06 The Announcer may ask competitors to **wave one arm** to

2.6.07 If a computer system is available, the Announcer has

easy access to scoring and timekeeping information and competitors are able to be clearly spotted, a system may be adopted (with prior approval of the Technical Director, Head Judge and Contest Director) whereby competitors are able to make a limited number of hand signals requesting information from the announcer, as per the table below:

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

## 2.7 – Equipment Caddies

2.7.01 One caddy per competitor per heat is allowed to assist

with the transfer of a replacement bodyboard, swim fin/s or leash to a competitor in the event that the one they are using in a heat becomes lost or damaged.

2.7.02 The caddy must wear a coloured vest in the same colour

as the competition singlet of the competitor for whom they are caddying.

2.7.03 Shore caddies must not enter the water or transfer

replacement equipment to a competitor until that competitor has returned to shore and exited the water.

2.7.04 The Head Judge may approve the use of water caddies.

Water caddies as directed by the Head Judge can position themselves in the water just within or near the boundary of the competition area (in a defined marshalling area set by the Head judge and enforced by water patrol).

2.7.05 Where water caddies are allowed, they may paddle within

the competition area as requested by the affiliated rider in order to effect the necessary transfer of equipment, but in doing so and at all times whilst within the competition area, caddies must avoid any contact with and must not hinder in any way, any other competitor. This includes whilst

a competitor is paddling, positioning themselves for or riding waves. Any such contact or hindrance will incur an interference penalty plus a fine for the rider for whom they are caddy.

2.7.06 Similarly, water caddies are not to ride any waves in the

competition area. If found to have done so (except for the purpose of assisting in a rescue) an interference penalty plus a fine for each wave ridden by the caddy will be issued to the rider for whom they were caddying.

2.7.07 Water caddies once having transferred a board, may seek transport from a competitor's PWC (if permitted and

available), either to the affiliated competitor's previously lost board or to shore. Once a competitor's functional bodyboard is either retrieved or replaced, the water caddy may then be transported by the competitor's PWC back to the caddy's marshalling area.

2.7.08 Where a bodyboarder elects not to have a caddy, he or

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

## **2.8 – Maximum Wave Quota per Heat**

2.8.01 The maximum number of waves that a competitor can

gain momentum on and hence be scored for in any heat will be determined prior to the heat. Information regarding maximum allowable waves will be posted in the beach marshalling and competitor's areas and may be clarified by the Beach Marshall, Head Judge or Contest Director as required.

2.8.02 The maximum allowable wave quota is dependent on heat

length. In a standard 20 minute heat the maximum allowable wave quota is set at 10 waves. In longer heats such as semi finals and finals (where heats may be 25 to 30 minutes) the maximum allowable wave quota is extended to 12 or 15 waves.

2.8.03 A rider may be given a zero score for a wave in some

circumstances but if so marked, this wave still counts as a scoring ride in their maximum allowable wave quota.

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

2.8.05 Once a rider has reached their maximum allowable wave

quota they must paddle directly to shore or catch a wave directly to shore without performing any maneuvers or interfering with any other competitor. Any wave caught beyond the allowable quota will be awarded a zero score and will attract a fine per wave ridden (see Appendix C).

2.8.06 In the case of a rider exceeding his maximum wave quota

and then taking a wave from a fellow competitor an interference call will be made on that rider.

## **2.9 – Scoring Rides within Heat Time**

2.9.01 If a competitor catches a wave prior to the official heat

commencement (as per 2.3), they will be scored a zero for that wave – referred to and recorded by the judges as an “up before”. If ridden during the previous heat a fine will apply (see Appendix C).

2.9.02 If a competitor catches a wave after the official heat finish

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

## **2.10 – Scoring Rides within the Competition**

### **Area**

2.10.01 The competition area is as defined in 1.26.01 and should

offer competitors wave contestability and quality as per 1.26.02.

2.10.02 Competitors in a heat will only be scored for a wave

ridden where the point at which they took off (gained initial momentum) was clearly within the competition area, regardless of whether or not the same ride finishes outside of the area.

2.10.03 If a competitor clearly takes off outside the area and then

rides into the area, the wave shall be scored a zero and the rider (if possible) should be informed ASAP by the Announcer of the outcome.

2.10.04 If a competitor clearly takes off inside the area and then

rides outside the area, the wave will be scored as per the normal criteria, however competitors must be mindful if catching waves on the edge of an area in this manner, that the section of their ride occurring outside of the area may be completely or partially unsighted by judges. Refer also to

## 2.11 – Manual Tabulation of Scores

2.11.01 Manual judging sheets (see Appendix D) will be brought

to the Tabulator after having been checked by the Head

Judge or their delegate. The Head Judge may be called on by the Tabulator before tabulation is effected to clarify any illegible scores, interferences or discrepancies.

2.11.02 The Tabulator will identify and highlight (if possible with a yellow highlighting text) each competitor's 2 (or more, as may in limited, special circumstances apply) highest scoring rides on each judge's sheet and will transpose these scores to the lower section of the individual judge's sheets where competitor's top waves are recorded. The highest scored wave will be recorded in the first position, the next highest second and so on.

2.11.03 The tabulator will also highlight any interference.

2.11.04 The top counting (usually 2) waves for each competitor

are added together, with any deductions made as applicable for majority-called interference/s. The total is recorded for each competitor. Note that where the majority of Judges have not marked interference, a penalty deduction must not be applied to counting wave scores on the sheets of the minority judge/s who have marked interference.

2.11.05 The standard deduction for interference is a loss of 50%

of the offender's lowest top scoring wave for each judge. Where the offender has committed two interferences, the penalty deduction is applied to both their counting waves. If the offender was scored for the wave on which

they committed interference, that wave is to receive a zero (0) and cannot count as one of the rider's top 2 scoring rides.

2.11.06 The tabulator then records a place for each competitor on

individual judge's sheets such that the rider with the highest total for their highest counting waves is awarded "1" on that judge's sheet, the rider with the next highest total is awarded "2" on that judge's sheet, the rider with the next highest total is awarded "3" on that judge's sheet, and the rider with the lowest total is awarded "4" on that judge's sheet.

2.11.07 Where rider's totalled highest counting waves result in a

tie between more than one rider on an individual judge's sheet (with the exception of 2.11.08 below), the formula to assign equal placing is as follows:

**Assigned Equal Placing (AEP) = Maximum Possible Error (MPE) for heat placings (the total of the number of heat placings in the heat when added together e.g., in a 4-person heat being 1+2+3+4=10) minus the Total of Untied Placings (TUP), divided by the Number of Tied Riders (NTR)**

$$\mathbf{AEP = (MPE - TUP) \div NTR}$$

*E.g., in a 4-person heat where 3 riders are tied for 1<sup>st</sup> on a sheet, the untied rider is 4<sup>th</sup> and the formula is applied as follows:*

$$\mathbf{AEP = (MPE - TUP) \div NTR \quad AEP = (10 - 4) \div 3}$$

$$\mathbf{AEP = 6 \div 3}$$

$$\mathbf{AEP = 2}$$

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

2.11.08 In rare situations in a 4-person heat where 2 separate

ties result (one between the highest two placed riders and another between the lowest two placed riders) on an individual judge's sheet, the formula above is applied separately for each tie as follows:

¥ For the highest two places **MPE = 1+2** and **NTR = 2**, **AEP = (MPE - TUP) ÷ NTR**

$$\mathbf{AEP = (3 - 0) \div 2}$$

$$\mathbf{AEP = 3 \div 2}$$

$$\mathbf{AEP = 1.5}$$

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

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

$$\mathbf{AEP = (7 - 0) \div 2}$$

$$\mathbf{AEP = 7 \div 2}$$

$$\mathbf{AEP = 3.5}$$

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

2.11.09 The tabulator then transfers the respective judge's

placings from 2.11.05 (noting 2.11.06 to 2.11.08 as may apply) for each competitor to a **master heat sheet**.

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

judge on the master heat sheet (blue shading in the below table) is any one who has singly or jointly awarded the lowest place for any particular competitor in comparison to other judges (or any judge if a unanimous placing decision for all competitors is given across the entire panel). In the example below, all shaded placings are

excluded from tabulation.

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

2.11.11 The remaining judge's placings (representing those

closest to the average and therefore most consistent/correct) are added on the master sheet to ascertain final heat placings. In the above table they are the unshaded placings. These placings are added together for each competitor across all judges such that the rider with the **lowest** total places 1<sup>st</sup> in the heat, the rider with the next highest total places 2<sup>nd</sup>, the rider with the next highest total places 3<sup>rd</sup> and the rider with the highest total places 4<sup>th</sup>. See the table on the following page which provides an example...

Judge Rider	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Place
Red		1	1.5	2		4.5	1.5
White	2		1.5		1	4.5	1.5

Yellow	3		3	2.5	8.5	3
Black	4	4	4		12	4

2.11.12 Where there is a tie on the master heat sheet (as in the

example above where Red and White have tied), the following procedure is undertaken to split it:

¥ In a four man heat, ties must be broken by a general judging consensus (using all judge's comparisons of the tied riders) using a plus/minus system on the judging master sheet. A plus (+) is given for the lower score (higher place) and a minus (-) for the higher score (lower place), an equal (=) for the same place (tie). See below.

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

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

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

- Count-backs on tied sheets are to go to the tied rider's best waves first and if the tie is still unable to be broken in this manner, the Tabulator would then count-back to the best 3 waves, then best 4 waves and so on until the tie is broken.
- In the case of a 3-way tie on the master sheet: use double plus (++), plus (+), equals (=) and minus (-) to separate one or more bodyboarders, then, if necessary use the regular plus/minus system to separate the other two. If still tied;
- Use total judge's placings to separate one or more riders, then, if necessary use the plus/minus system to separate the other two. If still tied;
- Use total judges points for the top 2 waves (counting

back to best wave, then best 3, 4 etc) to separate one or more riders, then, if necessary use the plus/minus system to separate the other two.

- Only unbreakable ties will be recontested.

## 2.12 – Computerised Tabulation

2.12.01 The computer system should automatically calculate the

result even when ties occur, however the means by which ties are broken may be slightly different, with statistical analysis usually involving all judge's scores and + = - separations often being replaced by calculations involving standard deviations from the average score.

2.12.02 The Head Judge may intervene should there be an

amendment necessary to correct the computer's tabulation due to incorrect data entry and will inform the Computer Operator prior to announcement of the result of any need to re-enter or correct data.

2.12.03 Manual judging sheets will always be used as back -up for

the computer scoring system. In case of a computer malfunction or power outage manual tabulation as per 2.11 will be used.

## 2.13 – Official Protests

2.13.01 Judge's scoresheets and Tabulator's Tally sheets will be

available for scrutiny by competitors. Any protest with regard to tabulating errors must be lodged within 30 minutes of the announcement of the result, or the result will stand as announced.

2.13.02 Any competitor has the right to protest the result of their

heat, where they believe the rules contained in Sections 2 (Competition Rules) 4 (Judging) and 5 (Interference and Priority Rules) of this document have not been correctly applied.

2.13.03 Protests must be written on an official IBA protest form,

signed and handed to the Head Judge or Technical Director within 30 minutes of the announcement of the result. No other judges are to be approached at any time regarding a protest or the offending bodyboarder will be fined.

2.13.04 Scores and interference decisions once finalised for

tabulation are irrevocable, regardless of what proof is made available to contradict, including video evidence.

2.13.05 The only exception to 2.13.03 will be in cases where the

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

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

- a) IBA Head Judge (off-panel).
- b) IBA Technical Director
- c) IBA Touring International Judge (off-duty)
- d) IBA Region/Local Judge (off-duty)
- e) Contest Director, Beach Marshall, Announcer

- f) Water Patrol (on duty)
- g) Higher placed competitors from that heat if in support of the protest (conceding potential loss of place)
- h) IBA Authorised Photographers
- i) Other key event staff
- j) The competitor subject of the protest
- k) Competitor's entourage and members of the public

## **2.14 – Determining heat placings and**

### **progression.**

2.14.01 Once a clear result has been established by the

Tabulator, the final heat placings and progressions are recorded for presentation to the Announcer.

2.14.02 The heat winner is awarded 1st place, then comes 2nd, 3rd

and 4<sup>th</sup> as may apply.

2.14.03 In man-on-man format, the heat winner is the progressor

where progression occurs.

2.14.04 In 4 person formats, the top 2 placegetters (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>)

generally progress to the next round unless specified otherwise by the Contest Director in consultation with the Technical Director (in case of altered formats such as repercharges or other formats being used).

2.14.05 In GSS main events R4 heats are non-elimination rounds

where all riders progress.

## **2.15 – Announcement of Results**

2.15.01 An announcement of heat placings will be made ASAP

following tabulation. The Head Announcer or their delegate will call the result from last to first place indicating the progression of riders.

2.15.02 Announcement of results of finals placings will be

withheld until the initial presentation ceremony normally held at the event site, in order that trophies may be awarded and a media spectacle created in front of a crowd.

## **2.16 – Heat Fixing and Betting**

2.16.01 Any form of gambling where money is taken (outside of

[www.bodyboardbet.com](http://www.bodyboardbet.com)) or promised in return for speculating on or predicting the outcome of any heat or competition is expressly forbidden at IBA events. Contravention of this rule will result in heavy penalties (see Appendix C).

2.16.02 Any competitor found to have placed a bet or received

money in relation to a bet on the outcome of competition at an IBA event will be fined, disqualified from current competition (with loss of any ratings points and prizemoney that might have applied) in an event and will be banned from future competition for a period of up to 2 years at the discretion of the IBA Board.

2.16.03 Any competitor found to have organised gambling in

relation to the outcome of competition at an IBA event, including any involvement in collusion or fixing of results, will be disqualified from current competition (with loss of any ratings points and prizemoney that might have applied) in an event and will be banned from future competition for a period of up to 5 years at the discretion of the IBA steering committee.

## **2.17 – Water Photographers**

2.17.01 The IBA Tour manager will issue permits prior to the

event to a limited number of photographers and/or videographers who will be permitted at certain times to

enter the competition area for the purpose of documenting or recording images of the competition.

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

2.17.03 Photographers must submit their requests for water time

to the Contest Director prior to the commencement of competition on each day. The Contest Director in consultation with the Head Judge will approve the scheduling of particular photographer's water time to shoot/film particular heats.

2.17.04 Unless part of the Event Licensing Agreement, works

recorded will remain the exclusive property of the IBA for a period of no less than 10 years and the use of any footage or photographs will be commissioned from individual photographers or videographers on a per use basis or as per agreement with the IBA.

2.17.05 Apart from those granted permit by the IBA, no other

water photographers are authorised to enter the competition area.

2.17.06 Strict guidelines will be imposed to ensure that under no

circumstances do any water photographers cause any hindrance to competitors that might affect their scoring potential in the competition. This will include limiting the number of photographers at any one time that may be present in the competition area (normally a maximum of 2 water photographers will be allowed simultaneously).

## **2.18 – Water Patrol / Rescue Management**

2.18.01 Use of PWC by Water Patrol will be subject to the general

conditions for use of PWC as per Section 3.

2.18.02 Where Water Patrol staff are commissioned for an IBA

event they will be identified clearly by vests indicating "Water Patrol".

2.18.03 Water Patrol staff must hold current Surf Rescue,

resuscitation and First Aid qualifications in order to conduct the role.

2.18.04 Water Patrol must at all times whilst patrolling the

competition area, carry and be competent in the use of a waterproof 2-way radio receiver/transmitter. An open channel must be maintained on this device in order that

Water Patrol may communicate freely with both the Head Judge and Contest Director as required.

2.18.05 Water Patrol from time to time may be called upon to

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

2.18.06 Where a person refuses to follow the direction of Water Patrol to clear the area, a call will be made to any Local Authorities as appropriate to effect clearance of the person/s in violation of the competition area rules. If the person refusing to leave the area is a competitor in the event who is free surfing, disqualification if still

competing (with loss of any ratings points and

prizemoney that might have applied), a fine and future ban from competition will be imposed.

2.18.07 Water Patrol from time to time may be called upon or

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

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

#### **3.1 – General Conditions**

3.1.01 PWC will only be allowed for use at IBA events where the

risk associated with their use has been managed and forms a part of the IBA Licensing Agreement for the event. The event/promoter must have the correct public liability and personal injury insurance in place regarding PWC and any applicable permits required under local laws regarding use of PWC must have been obtained.

3.1.02 The use of PWC (for any purpose) by Water Patrol or other qualified pilots must be approved prior to the

competition on any particular day by the Head Judge, Technical Director and Contest Director (or majority of the three).

3.1.03 Approval will only be granted to licensed, experienced

pilots (those who have had extensive experience with tow-ins and tow-outs of bodyboarders) who also hold current first aid and surf rescue/CPR/ECC qualifications or certificates from a recognised authority.

3.1.04 Qualified pilots must submit their resumes with details of

their experience, as well as a copy of their current licences and certificates to the IBA if they want to work as PWC Water Patrol or PWC Pilot at IBA events. Only those who apply to the IBA in this manner will be short listed for potential selection for these positions. Selection will be based on merit and applications assessed by the IBA Judging Coordinator where possible in consultation with the Head Judge of the IBA region in which the applicant resides.

### **3.2 – Rescue and Safety Issues**

3.2.01 PWC will be used where possible to assist in the prompt

transfer to shore or other safe area of any competitor whose personal safety has been seriously compromised or whose life is at risk. In such circumstances a PWC may enter any part of the competition area.

3.2.02 PWC Water Patrol if involved in rescue will maintain 2-

way radio communication with the key event staff on the beach so that medical attention may be sought by local authorities ASAP if it is required.

3.2.03 Where a rescue is being undertaken with the view to

returning a competitor to shore, other competitors in the heat whilst riding any waves must avoid collision with the

PWC, rescue personnel and injured or at-risk bodyboarder/person. It is likely that the heat will need to be stopped under such circumstances and recontested at a later time.

3.2.04 If any PWC collides with another PWC or competitor and

injury results the Head Judge may determine that the heat be placed on hold in order that medical attention be sought/provided to the affected person/s and the heat may be resumed at a later time.

### **3.3 – Transfer of Competitors**

3.3.01 PWC will only be approved to be used in non-tow-in

events to transfer competitors to the take-off zone in the following circumstances:

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

3.3.02 PWC if used must not cause wake that distorts or

potentially affects the quality of any waves breaking in the competition area. Hence the pilot must navigate a route in such a way as to skirt around the competition area and not directly through it when travelling between

the inside pick-up and outside drop-off points.

3.3.03 The Head Judge will determine the drop-off and pick-up points for PWC. Buoys may be placed to mark these areas.

3.3.04 The outside drop-off point will be situated beyond the

take-off zone but no more than 30 seconds paddle away from it.

3.3.05 The inside pick-up point will be determined by daily

conditions but will generally be at a point just inside where the last rideable sections of the set waves in a heat

would end. The PWC Pilot must sit in deep water to the side of the competition area and may move in to the inside pick-up point once a rider finishes their wave in order to collect them and return them immediately to the outside drop-off point. If the rider fails to make (i.e., falls short of) the inside pick-up point after completing a ride the PWC Pilot is not allowed to navigate or move further into the competition area seaward of the inside pick-up. The rider must either paddle (or catch a wave that will be

scored) in to the inside pick-up area, or paddle themselves back out to the line-up. The only exception will be where rescue is required as per section 3.2.

### **3.4 – Transfer of Caddies**

3.4.01 Water caddies once having transferred a board, may seek

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

### **3.5 – Priority for PWC**

3.5.01 Where PWC are used in one-on-one priority heats (see

Section 5.5), they will substitute for the riders themselves in that before they carry riders back to the outside drop-off point they will first go around the priority buoy to gain 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> priority for that competitor (as may be the case).

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

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

## **4.0 JUDGING**

### **4.1 – Panel Composition and Selection for IBA**

#### **World Tour Events**

4.1.01 An IBA Head Judge plus a minimum of 6 scoring (panel)

judges are required at every IBA event.

4.1.02 Of the scoring judges, 3 must be International Touring

Judges (4 International as GSS main events), preferably from a different IBA Region than the hosting region and preferably of different Nationality to the host country.

4.1.03 International Touring Judges will be selected by the IBA International Judging Coordinator and then past by a judging selection committee.

4.1.04 International Touring Judges must have attained their

IBA Level 1 Bodyboarding Accreditation and will be selected based on their performance record as judges at IBA International and Regional events with emphasis placed on recent performance (i.e., over the past 12-24 months).

4.1.05 The IBA International Judging Coordinator will maintain

judge's performance records and a register of International Touring Judges from which a short list will be drawn to select judges for various events on the IBA World Tour. Those Judges ranking highest from time to time (also pursuant to 4.1.02) will be the first to be considered for panel selection as International Touring Judges.

4.1.06 Judges who have never previously acted as International

Touring Judges must have extensive recent experience as a panel judge at IBA Regional events.

4.1.07 The IBA International Judging Coordinator will confirm

the selection of International Touring Judges at least 4

weeks prior to event commencement. The IBA International Judging Coordinator will then coordinate with the Event Director and/or Promoter regarding the booking of and payment for return airfares, all necessary transfers and accommodation for the International Touring Judges in relation to the event. These must be finalized within 1 month of the commencement of the event (with proof of ticketing) as per the IBA Minimum Standards (contact the IBA for details [messages@ibaworldtour.com](mailto:messages@ibaworldtour.com)). All details and itineraries will then

be forwarded to the Touring Judges.

4.1.08 The remainder of the panel will be made up of recognized

Local Judges who are selected by the IBA Judging Coordinator usually after consultation with the Host Country's IBA Region Head Judge. They will preferably have had extensive experience judging at IBA Regional level events.

## **4.2 – Payments and Conditions for Judges**

4.2.01 Payments to judges are set by the IBA and may be

revised/updated from time to time at the discretion of the IBA steering committee.

4.2.02 Payments will be administered to Judges via the Head

Judge / IBA Technical Director on completion of the event.

4.2.03 Accommodation for the Head Judge and International

Touring Judges must be fully or at least partly serviced (i.e., fresh sheets, towels and toiletries provided on a regular basis). This accommodation is to be paid for by the promoter. It should be located as close as possible to the event.

4.2.04 Accommodation for the Local Judges may be required

(unless they reside within 45 minute's travelling time of the event site) and is to be organised and paid for by the Contest Director or Promoter. It may be separate to the accommodation for International Touring Judges and

may be of a lower standard, however, should still offer basic conveniences and be located close to the event. Local Judges are responsible to gather the details of and confirm arrangements in relation to this accommodation from the Contest Director.

4.2.05 At the event site, judges will be provided for as per the

applicable detail in the Event Equipment and Services (found within the IBA Minimum Requirements document: for details contact [messages@ibaworldtour.com](mailto:messages@ibaworldtour.com)).

4.2.06 Judges are to be supplied with breakfast lunch and

dinner on the event days only.

4.2.07 Judges are to ensure that they have their own personal

supply of items such as hats (unless provided by the Promoter or IBA), sunscreen, suitable clothing for a variety of weather conditions, and a towel (some judges

like to place this on their seat for comfort).

### **4.3 – Head Judge**

4.3.01 Reports to the Contest Director and works with the

Technical Director, Head Announcer and Beach Marshall.

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

4.3.03 Positions the priority buoy.

4.3.04 Operates the head judge computer terminal where used.

4.3.05 Coordinates the judging panel and assists judges to

correctly apply the Interference Rules and Judging Criteria.

4.3.06 Indicates to individual judges any unacceptable deviation

from the average score so that adjustment may occur.

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

4.3.08 Assigns the scoring judge's their judge numbers and

schedules the panel for judging and spotting duties. A daily roster will be made accessible to all scoring judges on commencement of competition each day.

4.3.09 Monitors all judge's performance and records and delivers

performance appraisals to judges individually or during team discussion at times as required.

4.3.10 May overrule the judging panel's decision concerning

interference only where the majority of judges did not see the incident.

#### **4.4 – International Touring Judges**

4.4.01 Touring Judges report to the Head Judge.

4.4.02 Are the highest ranked and most experienced judges in

the world at any time and are the next most senior judges after the Head Judge. Their opinions, knowledge and judging expertise are highly valued in the panel and most will be Head Judges in their respective IBA regions.

4.4.03 Interpret and correctly apply both the Interference Rules and the Judging Criteria at an event.

4.4.04 Operate computer scoring terminals and record scores

manually (i.e., on paper) as required.

4.4.05 Provides scoring consistency in a panel and in judging

outcomes in general from event to event.

4.4.06 In the event of any rules dispute, in conjunction with the

Head Judge, an appointed Touring Judge can act also as an event referee and determine the final and correct application of the rules in a particular situation.

#### **4.5 – Local Judges and Spotters**

4.5.01 Local Judges are selected by the IBA Judging Coordinator

in consultation with the IBA Regional Head Judge in that region to supplement the Touring Judges at a n event.

4.5.02 They apply the interpretations of both the Interference Rules and the Judging Criteria, under close supervision and instruction from the Head Judge and are assisted greatly by the Touring Judges.

4.5.03 On completion of the event, the highest performing Local

Judges will be selected by the Head Judge and Touring Judges as the best approved local judges. They may then be considered for inclusion on future IBA World Tour Judging Panels.

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#### **Spotter**

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**The spotter works closely with the Judges and performs a very specific job which is in many cases vital to the success of the panel.**

Before gaining a position as a judge for an event of any consequence, you will most likely be asked to demonstrate your capabilities as a spotter. A spotter constantly watches all of competitors in a heat, while they are paddling, taking off, riding or holding a position in the lineup. It is up to the spotter to be aware of and inform the judges of the relative positions of the competitors in any heat.

Because judges also need to be constantly aware of competitor positions to be able to score their waves properly, good spotting skills will help a judge enormously.

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

The spotter performs the following duties:

- **Constantly watches all competitors during a heat, and calls out loudly and clearly, to alert the judges when competitors in specific coloured singlets are paddling, hassling, up and riding, have not gained wave possession from a paddle, or have completed their rides.** The spotter performs this duty rigorously for the whole of the heat from start to finish.

#### **4.6 – Judging Criteria**

4.6.01 Unless an IBA World Tour Event is a specialty event (e.g.,

wave pool, flow-rider, big-air, big wave or tow-in), the standard judging criteria to be used is as stated below:

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

4.6.02 Length of ride and numbers of maneuvers performed

whilst not directly a part of the criteria, may be aspects that influence scoring potential. If the competition break

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

**4.6.03** No other form of wave riding in prone division will be

scored except in the prone position.

the following shall be applied when scoring a rider in the

***Drop Knee stance:***

- ***Balance, control, displacement of water as well as the angle of attack are all indications of the riders adherence to the judging criteria.***
- ***Disfunctional riding (ie: DK rolls not pulled in the stance, multiple spins etc) are not high scoring moves and fall outside of the criteria.***

**4.7 – Scoring Range**

4.7.01 Individual waves are scored from 0.0 to 10.0.

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

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

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

is ridden:

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

4.7.04 “10.0” as part of the range indicates a perfect score and

that the rider has in the opinion of the judge fully met the judging criteria on a single wave ð almost certainly in comparison to any other rides from any competitor in that heat and probably in comparison to all other rides from any competitor in that round. However on a day it is not impossible and not discouraged that more than one “10” is awarded by a judge, if they believe this is warranted. The use of a few “10.0’s”by a judge in a single event indicates that they are correctly using the range of scores available to establish a good judging

scale. Judges that never score “10” in an event are possibly restricting their scale and introducing a lower margin for error in their own scores.

## 4.8 – Recording of Scores

4.8.01 Manual Judging sheets are used as per Appendix D.

4.8.02 Scoresheets are to legibly completed and all heat and

judge details input are to be written as required.

4.8.03 The complete score including any increments before and after the decimal point must be recorded on manual score sheets and into the computer system where used.

4.8.04 Scores are to be placed wholly within the box or into the field that indicates the correct numbered wave to which the score relates for that competitor.

4.8.05 If a mistake is made on a manual judging sheet prior to a

score having been entered into the computer system (or where no computer is being used) a correction may be made by the scoring judge (in the same field) – with the initial of the judge appearing beside the change to indicate they have amended a mistake. The Head Judge must be asked for an average score for that wave and comparisons with other waves and then advised of any mistake if the judge still needs to change a manual sheet.

4.8.06 If a mistake is made on a manual sheet after a score has been entered into the computer system, the Head Judge must be advised immediately and is the only person who can over-ride a computer score. This will usually only be in situations where waves have been missed. Scores falling within an acceptable range once entered into the computer must not be changed. If a requested change to a score entered into the computer system is deemed acceptable by the Head Judge and changed on the

computer system, the change must also be recorded on the manual judging sheet (in the same field) – with the initial of the judge appearing beside the change to indicate they have amended a mistake.

4.8.07 If any mistake is made on a finals sheet, more than two

mistakes are made on any other sheet, or there is no room to write and initial any change on a sheet, it must be re-written by that judge before being tabulated.

4.8.08 Where a judge completely or partially misses a ride, the Head Judge is to be advised immediately and will provide a score for that judge according to their scale. This will be arrived at considering the average score for the missed

ride across the remaining judges and a further comparison of that ride (where scored) with other key

rides already scored by the majority of judges.

## 4.9 – Recording of Interferences

4.10.01 An interference will be marked as a triangle around the

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

4.10.02 The triangle is placed:

- Around the offending rider's score for that wave if the offender committed the interference whilst riding the wave.
- On the line above the offending rider's score for that wave if the offender gained momentum on the wave but committed the interference whilst paddling for it (the symbol "P" for paddling or "S" for snaking as applicable to be placed in the triangle).
- On the line between the offender's scores in the appropriate position if the offender committed the interference whilst paddling for the wave but did not gain momentum on it (the symbol "P" to be placed in the triangle")

4.10.03 The arrow leads:

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

4.10.04 The Head Judge may call interference if the majority of

judges did not see the incident & their call will contribute towards the majority call.

4.10.05 Once a majority of judges have called interference on a

rider that rider must be penalised and the decision is irrevocable.

4.10.06 The the rider who received an interference call against

them, if desiring an explanation of the decision should approach the Contest Director in the first instance and request an appointment be made for them to with the Head Judge regarding the decision. This request must be made within 30 minutes of the heat ending. No other judge or official may be approached about the decision or a fine will be applied.

## 4.10 – Judging – Miscellaneous Conditions

4.10.01 Scoring judges are to be separated by partitions so that

they are not able to see the scores of other judges, are free from distractions and able to remain focussed on the competition area.

4.10.02 When a judge is called to the Head Judge's attention

headset is used, judges are to be correctly instructed on their use by the Head Judge or Computer Operator as appropriate.

4.10.03 Scoring Judges are to refer to the daily roster provided by

the Head Judge. They are to adhere to breaks and rostered heats as scheduled.

4.10.04 As a courtesy measure to the rest of the panel, a judge

coming off a break should return to the judging area and be ready to re-enter the panel or commence spotting duties (as may apply) at least a minute before the next scheduled judging or spotting heat commences.

4.10.05 Judges are to remain on the panel as rostered for the whole event and must not dismiss their duties without an appropriate reason (e.g., verified medical condition).

4.10.06 Scoring judges are not to discuss any scores or any competitor's chances of winning, with any person, regardless of having witnessed rides either during panel duty or whilst off duty (during heat breaks).

4.10.07 At no time will a judge's score be influenced by personal

relationships with any competitor or competitors or by having a relationship with any sponsor of an event, competitor or judge.

4.10.08 At no time will a judge accept any payment or bribe from

any person in relation to the performance of his official duties. A judge must only accept payment for judging at completion of an event (or at such time after having met his full judging obligations for an event), from the Contest Director or Head Judge as agreed prior to the event and at the agreed rate.

4.10.09 No judge will purposefully distract, by talking or by other

means, another judge from performing official judging duties whilst a heat is in progress.

4.10.10 Contravention of conditions 4.1.05 to 4.1.09 can result in

immediate expulsion from the judging panel and/or a

ban from judging future IBA events as deemed

appropriate by the IBA International Judging

## **5.0 INTERFERENCE AND PRIORITY RULES**

### **5.1 – Basic Rule**

5.1.01 The first rider to gain momentum from the wave shall be deemed to have unconditional wave possession. The rider must have an unimpeded path across the face of the wave in the direction they have chosen to ride.

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

5.1.03 In man on man heats an interference will mean that the offending rider will only be scored on 1 wave.

5.1.04 In man on man heats a double interference will mean that both riders will only be scored on 1 wave

### **5.2 – Right of Way in 4-Person and Non-priority**

#### **2-Person Heats**

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

5.2.02 If, at the initial point of take-off neither right nor left can be deemed superior, then the right of way will go to the first bodyboarder who makes a definite turn or commences a maneuver in their chosen direction.

5.2.03 When there is only one available direction on any given

wave, the bodyboarder on the inside shall have unconditional right of way for the entire duration of that wave, unless another rider is considered to have gained momentum first.

5.2.04 If there is a single, well defined peak with both a left and

right available at the initial point of take-off and neither the right nor the left can be deemed superior, then the right-of-way will go to the first bodyboarder who makes a definite turn or commences a maneuver in their chosen direction. A second bodyboarder may go in the opposite direction on the same wave, without incurring a penalty, providing they do not interfere with the first bodyboarder who has established right of way (they may not cross the path of the first bodyboarder in order to gain the opposite side of the peak unless doing so without hindering the bodyboarder with right of way). If two bodyboarders gain momentum simultaneously on a split peak and ride the wave in opposite directions without crossing paths or hindering the other rider, there will be no interference.

5.2.05 There may be cases where one swell forms two separate, defined peaks or waves that commence to break some distance apart but converge on each other and eventually meet at a single point. Although two bodyboarders may each have inside position on those respective peaks, the bodyboarder who gains 1<sup>st</sup> momentum on the wave shall be deemed to have wave possession. The second bodyboarder to catch the wave will be scored for their ride as per the normal criteria, but must give way by either cutting back, ducking out or pulling off the wave

before hindering the right of way of the other bodyboarder otherwise an interference will apply against them.

5.2.06 Pursuant to 5.2.05, either bodyboarder may be totally unsure who has established wave possession through first momentum. Regardless of that possibility, should the 2<sup>nd</sup> momentum rider force the 1<sup>st</sup> momentum rider to

take evasive action or to voluntarily discontinue their ride by aggressively charging the end section, the 2<sup>nd</sup> momentum rider will be subject to an interference penalty.

5.2.07 If two bodyboarders gain momentum simultaneously on a

the wave with two separate, converging peaks that eventually meet at one point, then:

a) If both bodyboarders give way by cutting back, ducking out or pulling off the wave before hindering the right of way of the other then no interference will result.

b) If one rider's scoring potential is affected by the other rider forcing them to take evasive action or to voluntarily discontinue their own ride by

aggressively charging the end section, the aggressor at the point of hindrance may be subject to an interference penalty, depending on the judge's discretion.

c) If neither bodyboarder gives way, by cutting back ducking out or pulling off the wave before hindering the right of way of the other, then both share the responsibility for any confrontation or hindrance and a double interference will be called (i.e., both riders will be deemed to have interfered).

### 5.3 – Snaking Interference

5.3.01 The rider on the wave first, that is, the rider who reaches

the wave first, begins paddling and gains momentum on it first, has possession of that wave, even if a rider who subsequently takes off later is closer to the breaking part of the wave or takes off in the white water behind the rider who had 1<sup>st</sup> momentum. The 2<sup>nd</sup> momentum rider will receive a snaking interference penalty.

5.3.02 If a bodyboarder has possession of a wave and another

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

5.3.03 “S” is the symbol for a snaking interference that is to be marked on the line dividing the offending rider’s last legitimately scoring ride and his offending ride or next legitimate wave if he did not gain momentum during the offence. A triangle is to be placed around the “S”.

### 5.4 – Paddling Interference – Non-priority

5.4.01 In four man heats or non-priority 2-person heats, a

bodyboarder who already has either already established 1<sup>st</sup> momentum, or paddling unimpeded should gain 1<sup>st</sup> momentum must not be excessively hindered or hassled by another bodyboarder paddling for, on or through the same wave.

5.4.02 A paddling interference will be called in circumstances

where:

a) A rider paddling for a wave makes contact with or forces the inside bodyboarder who unimpeded should gain 1<sup>st</sup> momentum, to change their line while paddling to catch the wave (e.g., causing an overly late take-off or one where the affected rider is forced too far inside to make the initial section), resulting an obvious loss of scoring potential.

b) A rider paddling for, through or on a wave, obviously causes a section to break down (which would not otherwise have occurred) on or in front of a rider who has established momentum on that wave and the result is clear loss of scoring potential.

c) A competitor without momentum continues to paddle for a wave on which another competitor has

already clearly established momentum and therefore wave possession.

d) A bodyboarder paddling towards the line -up or in front of another rider taking off, directly hinders the line of that rider who either already has or is about to gain 1<sup>st</sup> momentum, affecting their scoring potential (including where collision results and the affected rider does not gain momentum). It must be clear that the affected competitor would otherwise have used that part of the wave obstructed by the paddling competitor at the point of hindrance, in order to take-off (gain momentum), or to set up or perform a scoring maneuver unimpeded and without any loss of scoring potential.

e) Where a paddling collision occurs on a split peak (where the potential for one rider to gain probable 1st momentum is in contention) and the result is that neither rider catches the wave but both prevent the other from taking-off and therefore jointly affect one another's scoring potential, a double paddling interference will be called.

### **5.5 – Priority Situations (one-on-one heats)**

5.5.01 A Priority system must be used in scheduled one-on-one

rounds, whereby riders establish priority by being the first to paddle around a clearly marked “priority buoy” that is placed just beyond or to the side of the take-off zone under direction of the Head Judge.

5.5.02 The Head Judge will determine who has priority in one-

on-one formats and will indicate this by changing the colour of a priority disc to coincide with the colour of the competition vest worn by the rider who has priority.

5.5.03 The priority disc must be situated at one end of the judging area where it is clearly visible by the competitors in the heat in progress. It must be easily accessible so that it may be changed immediately as priority changes,

either by or under direction of the Head Judge.

5.5.04 Normally there will be no priority once a heat commences

until one rider gains momentum on a wave (with all non-priority interference rules applying until this point), at which time the remaining rider will be deemed to have automatic 1<sup>st</sup> priority.

5.5.05 Pursuant to 5.5.04, at all other times when neither rider

has priority, the next rider to paddle around the priority buoy is deemed to have established 1<sup>st</sup> priority.

5.5.06 **The rider with 1<sup>st</sup> priority has ultimate wave possession on their chosen wave in either direction.** The rider with 2<sup>nd</sup> priority may surf the wave in the opposite direction as the 1<sup>st</sup> priority rider and providing the 2<sup>nd</sup> priority rider does not hinder the 1<sup>st</sup> then the wave will be scored.

5.5.07 Where one rider holds 1<sup>st</sup> priority, the other rider may

paddle around the buoy after the rider with 1<sup>st</sup> priority to establish 2<sup>nd</sup> priority, which will revert to 1<sup>st</sup> priority as soon as the other rider with 1<sup>st</sup> priority loses it. No further priority (e.g., 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> etc) may be gained in this manner.

5.5.08 Wave priority is lost by a competitor as soon as they gain

momentum on a wave, or paddle for and miss a wave. **This loss of priority is determined by the head judge and is based on watching similar paddling situations thousands of times. The loss of priority can be defined as gaining momentum on a wave by either catching or paddling for and missing, but still travelling towards the shore line.** In this case priority reverts to the other competitor only if they had already established 2<sup>nd</sup> priority. Otherwise neither rider is deemed to have priority.

5.5.09 If neither bodyboarder has priority, no priority discs are

indicated and the normal non-priority interference rules will determine right of way, including that riders may catch the same wave in opposite directions without interference. These rules will apply until priority is reestablished as per 5.5.05.

5.5.10 A bodyboarder cannot lose 2<sup>nd</sup> priority by paddling for

and missing a wave (when no momentum is gained) but if the bodyboarder gains momentum in any way, they will

be scored for that wave and lose 2<sup>nd</sup> priority.

5.5.11 When a rider with 1<sup>st</sup> priority paddles for and misses a

wave, the other rider will get automatic 1<sup>st</sup> priority if they held 2<sup>nd</sup> priority at the time. If they then paddle for and also miss the same wave, both riders will be deemed to have lost priority, regardless of there having been insufficient time to change the priority disc.

5.5.12 The rider with 1<sup>st</sup> priority must not position themselves in

front of the other rider to deliberately block them from catching a wave or they will lose priority. Prior to losing priority a verbal warning will be issued to notify the rider with priority that they are close to turning over the priority.

5.5.13 Similarly where in the opinion of the Head Judge a rider

with 1<sup>st</sup> priority places themselves in the take off zone to "sit on" the other rider and prevent them from catching a wave, that rider will also lose priority. Prior to losing priority a verbal warning will be issued to notify the rider with priority that they are close to turning over the priority.

5.5.14 Priority interference may be called individually by the

Head Judge only if the majority of the judging panel does not see the incident.

5.5.15 If it is impossible to establish who has priority, no priority

will be given unless the bodyboarders in the heat, when asked, agree that only one has priority. If neither agrees, then no priority will be given and once the first wave from then on has been ridden, the second bodyboarder will get automatic priority for any other wave they choose.

5.5.16 In all cases where a dispute results from a malfunction of the priority system, the IBA Head Judge and Technical Director will arbitrate.

## **5.6 – Priority Situations (GSS 4 man heats)**

5.6.01 A Priority system can be used in scheduled GSS 4

man heats, whereby riders establish priority by being the first to paddle around a clearly marked “priority buoy” that is placed just beyond or to the side of the take-off zone under direction of the Head Judge.

5.6.02 Alternatively the head judge can call when the riders

reach the take off zone if no buoy is used.

5.6.03 The Head Judge will determine who has priority in

GSS main events and will indicate this by changing the colours of the priority lights/flags to coincide with the colours of the competition vest worn by the riders who has priority.

5.6.04 The priority lights / flags must be situated at one

end of the judging area where it is clearly visible by the competitors in the heat in progress. It must be easily accessible so that it may be changed immediately as priority changes, either by or under direction of the Head Judge.

5.6.05 Normally there will be no priority once a heat

commences until one rider gains momentum on a wave (with all non-priority interference rules applying until this point), at which time the remaining riders will be deemed to share automatic 1<sup>st</sup> priority.

5.6.06 **The rider with 1<sup>st</sup> priority has ultimate wave possession.**

5.6.07 Where one rider holds 1<sup>st</sup> priority, the other rider

may paddle around the buoy after the rider with 1st priority to establish 2<sup>nd</sup> priority, which will revert to 1st priority as soon as the other rider with 1<sup>st</sup> priority loses it. This will apply for the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> riders as well.

5.6.08 Wave priority is lost by a competitor as soon as they

gain momentum on a wave, or paddle for and miss a wave. **This loss of priority is determined by the head judge and is based on watching similar paddling situations thousands of times. The loss of priority can be defined as gaining momentum on a wave by either catching or paddling for and missing, but still travelling towards the shore line.** In this case priority reverts to the other competitor only if they had already established 2<sup>nd</sup> priority. Then the riders in third & fourth priority all move up one place and the rider that lost first priority automatically gets fourth priority.

5.6.09 If no competitors have priority, no priority discs are

indicated and the normal non-priority interference rules will determine right of way. These rules will apply until priority is re-established as per 5.5.05.

5.6.10 A bodyboarder will lose 2<sup>nd</sup> priority by paddling

for and missing a wave (when no momentum is gained) but if the bodyboarder gains momentum in any way, they will be scored for that wave and lose

2<sup>nd</sup> priority and automatically go to fourth priority.

5.6.11 When a rider with 1<sup>st</sup> priority paddles for and misses

a wave, the other riders will get automatic 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> priority if they held priority at the time. If they then paddle for and also miss the same wave, both riders (in this situation) will be deemed to have lost priority, regardless of there having been insufficient time to change the priority disc. The rider in first priority will go to fourth and the rider that was holding second will go to third pushing third & fourth into 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> priority.

5.6.12 The rider with 1<sup>st</sup> priority must not position

themselves in front of the other riders to deliberately block them from catching a wave or they will lose priority. Prior to losing priority a verbal warning will be issued to notify the rider with priority that they are close to turning over the priority.

5.6.13 Similarly where in the opinion of the Head Judge a

rider with 1<sup>st</sup> 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.

5.6.14 The Head Judge may call priority interference

individually only if the majority of the judging panel does not see the incident.

5.6.15 If it is impossible to establish who has priority, no

priority will be given unless the bodyboarders in the heat, when asked, agree that only one has priority. If neither agrees, then no priority will be given and once the first wave from then on has been ridden, the remaining bodyboarders will get automatic priority for any other wave they choose.

5.6.16 In all cases where a dispute results from a

malfunction of the priority system, the IBA Head Judge and Technical Director will arbitrate.

## **6.0 Miscellaneous**

### **6.1 – Death/Disablement**

6.1.01 Where a competitor or official suffers death or

disablement whilst competing or working at an IBA event, the IBA will follow specific protocols to:

- Correctly inform the necessary authorities.
- Postpone the event as appropriate.
- Conduct an internal investigation into the

situation,.

- Communicate with and assist the immediate family of affected or deceased persons as appropriate.
- Organise counseling for competitors and IBA staff and their families as appropriate.

6.1.02 Officials and especially competitors are reminded that

circumstances surrounding travel to and from and participation in IBA events can potentially expose them to hazardous situations that may result in accidental death or disablement and it is strongly recommended that correct insurance is obtained by the individual (see 1.10).

### **6.2 – Code of Conduct – IBA Event Staff**

#### **IBA Event staff (includes volunteers):**

6.2.01 must behave honestly and with integrity in the course of

their employment at IBA events.

6.2.02 will maintain an appropriate duty of care and due

diligence in situations involving fellow staff, competitors and members of the public during the course of their employment at IBA events.

6.2.03 will treat everyone involved in IBA Events, (including

fellow staff, competitors and their associates, spectators and members of the general public) with respect and courtesy and without harrassment, in the course of their employment at IBA Events, and whilst representing the IBA during the entire period of an IBA event.

6.2.04 will comply with any laws, lawful direction or regulation

given or applied by any National, State, Regional or Local Authority provided the power to enforce these, as they rightfully apply in the Country, Nation or Territory in which the event staff are conducting their official duties or representing the IBA in relation to IBA events.

6.2.05 will comply with any reasonable direction given by key

IBA event staff (e.g., Technical Director, Head Judge, Contest Director etc) who have the authority to give the direction in the course of their employment at IBA events.

6.2.06 must maintain appropriate confidentiality in respect of

matters the IBA decides are to remain confidential (e.g., disclosing to another person the winners of a competition prior to the official announcement, disclosing matters in relation to judging decisions and outcomes, disciplinary reports and other internal IBA matters that are not for disclosure to competitors or members of the public).

6.2.07 must not use any "inside information", their own status,

power or authority as IBA event staff to gain or seek to gain a benefit or advantage for themselves or another person.

6.2.08 Any Gambling by competitors or staff including but not limited to similar affiliation shall be strictly prohibited. result in 5 year ban from participation or employment thereof.

bodyboardbet.com or any Any such violation by competitor or IBA staff will

6.2.09 must aquire and/or use the resources financed within

individual IBA event budgets to deliver the planned IBA event outcomes as specified (i.e., must not improperly use or take event finances, resources or sponsors products or take advantage of personal associations with sponsors for personal gain).

6.2.10 whilst conducting their official duties or whilst

representing the IBA at IBA events, behave in a manner that upholds the good reputation of the IBA and in no way brings the IBA into disrepute.

6.2.11 Must not be under the influence of any narcotic drug or

other banned substance whilst performing their official duties in the course of their employment at IBA events.

### **6.3 – Code of Conduct – IBA Competitors**

#### **IBA Competitors:**

6.3.01 must behave honestly and with integrity and in a manner

befitting a professional sportsperson whilst at IBA events.

6.3.02 will maintain an appropriate duty of care and due

diligence towards fellow competitors, event staff, and members of the public, throughout the entire period of any IBA event in which they are or have been a competitor, whilst still being involved with an IBA event.

6.3.03 must treat everyone involved in IBA Events, (including all

event staff and officials, fellow competitors and their associates, spectators and members of the general public) with respect and courtesy and without harrassment, throughout the entire IBA event period.

6.3.04 will comply with any laws, lawful direction or regulation

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

6.3.05 must comply with any reasonable direction given by key

IBA event staff (e.g., Technical Director, Head Judge, Contest Director, Beach Marshall, Announcer etc) who has the authority to give such direction in the course of correctly managing the event as per the Rules stated in the IBA Rule Book.

6.3.06 must maintain appropriate confidentiality in respect of

matters the IBA decides are to remain confidential (e.g., disclosing to another person the winners of a competition prior to the official announcement, disclosing matters in relation to judging decisions and outcomes, disciplinary reports and other internal IBA matters that are not f or disclosure to competitors of members of the public).

6.3.07 must not use inside information, their own status, power

or authority as IBA event staff to gain or seek to gain a benefit or advantage for themselves or another person.

6.3.08 whilst competing in and representing the IBA at IBA

events, behave in a manner that upholds the good reputation of the IBA and in no way brings the IBA into disrepute

6.3.09 Must not be under the influence of any narcotic drug or

other banned substance whilst competing at IBA events

or whilst representing the IBA at IBA events.

#### **6.4 – Disciplinary Committee**

6.4.01 A committee has been established by the IBA to

administer the policy in relation to Rules and Discipline. The committee consists of 2 members of the IBA Board (the IBA Technical Director, IBA General Manager and one other person elected by the IBA Board, who will serve as the IBA Rules and Discipline Judge). The current Rules and Discipline Judge is Karl Gol.

#### **6.5 – Conduct in a Manner Befitting a**

##### **Professional Sportsperson**

6.5.01 IBA members, athletes competing in any IBA Event,

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

6.5.02 All athletes, judges, officials, and IBA and Event

employees and volunteers are responsible for knowing and adhering to the IBA Rules and particularly those in Sections 6.2 and 6.3 of the IBA Rulebook.

6.5.03 Violation of IBA Rules and/or unsportsmanlike

conduct may result in warnings, fines, suspension, or expulsion from the IBA or IBA Tour.

6.5.04 Sportsmanlike conduct is defined as, but not limited to:

respect for the IBA tours and Event sponsors, event staff, competitors and members of the public; respect for facilities, privileges and operational

from the use of profane or abusive language at Event venues; illegal (e.g., under age) or immoderate use of alcohol at Event venues; and the use of illegal or banned drugs or prohibited substances.

6.5.05 IBA competitors and members, officials, and event staff

are to conduct themselves in accordance with the best traditions of national and international sporting competition.

## **6.6 – Misconduct and Disciplinary Action**

6.6.01 IBA members, athletes competing in any IBA Event,

judges, officials, and Event employees and volunteers who violate the rules set out in this IBA Rule book, particularly those in relation to the codes of conduct (6.2 & 6.3) and whose behaviour brings the IBA into disrepute will be subject to disciplinary action.

6.6.02 Disciplinary action may include verbal warnings, written

warnings, monetary fines, automatic disqualification or expulsion from an event, loss of points and/or prizemoney, suspension from events or tours for a period of time and possible lifetime bans from IBA events/tours.

6.6.03 More than one form of disciplinary action may be imposed depending on the nature of the disciplinary violation committed.

The IBA General Manager, Event Director, Technical Director, IBA Head Judge, IBA International Judging Coordinator and the IBA Rules and Discipline Judge can all impose disciplinary action and on-the-spot fines of up to US\$1000 and can also automatically disqualify/expel a competitor from an IBA event, on-the-spot. Where possible the key IBA event staff should consult with one another before a decision is reached regarding on-the-spot disqualification. Where fines above US\$1000 or future bans from any IBA competition or Tour would apply, a full investigation into the matter must be conducted by the IBA Rules and Discipline Judge – on conclusion of the investigation they will present a report and recommendation to the other members of the IBA Rules and Disciplinary Committee regarding the imposition of an appropriate penalty and if the majority agree it will be applied, unless total expulsion from the IBA (lifetime ban) applies, in which case the decision to implement same must be ratified by the IBA Board.

6.6.04 Monetary fines issued to competitors for infringements

and other violations are sought by two means, either separately or together.

6.6.05 “Restitution” is the first method used and refers to

payment for the offence from the benefit of prizemoney a competitor would normally have received from an event as may apply – where an infringement is issued prior to payment of any prizemoney to which the competitor was formerly entitled.

6.6.06 If restitution is not an option, “compensation” will be

sought (in instances where the competitor is not entitled to benefit from any prizemoney for the current event as it has already been issued, or where an amount for compensation above what would be gathered by

restitution applies as a fine is in excess of any

prizemoney owing).

6.6.07 Failure to pay any monetary fine in full before the

commencement of the next event will preclude the fined rider from competing in or gaining seedng for that event (and subsequent events, until the fine is paid).

6.6.08 Monetary fines levied on-the-spot are to be collected by

the Technical Director or Head Judge and forwarded to the IBA on event completion.

6.6.09 Verbal and written warnings where given to a competitor

will be noted by the issuing IBA Official and made known to the IBA Rules and Discipline Judge post-event. Evidence of repeated breaches where warnings have been given to same rider over the course of one or more events may warrant further disciplinary action or a monetary fine being imposed in future where a warning might have applied. The Rules and Discipline Judge will alert IBA event staff of any competitor who has already been warned on two separate occasions (for any infringement)

that a fine will apply for the next infringement

irrespective of whether or not a warning would normally have applied regarding such offence.

6.6.10 Appendix B has a list of applicable fines for various

infringements

**Appendix A: 2013 IBA MWT GSS POINTS AND PRIZEMONEY**

2013 Mens GSS Points and Prizemoney  
2013 Grand Slam Series (GSS) events minimum  
is \$40000  
New Prizemoney Increase is Redistributed down  
from 5th to 25th

	min	2013
	\$40,000	Showdown
PLACE	GSS	PRIZEMONEY
	max 2000	\$40,000
1	2000	\$6,000
2	1720	\$4,000
3	1460	2 x \$2500
4	1340	
5	1220	4 x \$1500
6	1166	
7	1110	
8	1056	
9	1000	8 x \$1000
10	976	
11	950	
12	924	
13	900	

14	876	
15	850	
16	826	
17	800	8 x \$800
18	790	
19	780	
20	770	
21	760	
22	750	
23	740	
24	730	
25	720	4 x \$650
26	710	
27	700	
28	690	
29	680	4 x \$500
30	670	
31	664	
32	656	

## Appendix B: List of applicable fines and penalties

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

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

Finalist fails to attend initial presentation ceremony at the event site without satisfactory reason.	\$1000
Automatic Top 16 exceeds maximum allowable Grand Slam or other event absence without satisfactory reason.	\$250 first offence \$500 second offence + loss of seeding privileges.
Failure to attend mandatory pre-event briefing	\$250
Competitor fails to return to shore after 2 interferences are called against them.	\$250
Loud use of foul language in the official's area.	\$500 *
Verbally abusing event staff (with exception of judges or media)	\$250 first offence \$500 second offence \$1000 third offence *
Verbally abusing other competitors and members of the public whilst at the event site.	\$250 first offence \$500 second offence \$1000 third offence *

<b>Infringement</b>	<b>Fine Payable to IBA (\$US)</b>
Verbally abusing/swearing/rudely gesturing at judges.	\$500 first offence \$1000 second offence \$2000 third offence *
Verbally abusing media.	\$1000 *
Entering the judge's area to complain without prior authorization.	\$500 first offence \$1000 second offence \$2000 third offence *
Writing on, damaging or removing/disposing of judging sheets.	\$750
Abuse of own equipment at the Event Site	\$250 first offence \$500 second offence \$1000 third offence *
Wilfully damaging event property.	\$500 – \$5000*
Wilfully damaging other property in the event locality.	\$500 – \$5000*
Physically assaulting event staff including judges.	\$1000 – \$5000 *
Physically assaulting another competitor at the event	\$1000 – \$5000 *

site.	
Physically assaulting a media representative.	\$1000 – \$5000 *
Conduct in a manner not befitting a professional sports person including where the image of the IBA and of bodyboarding in general is brought into disrepute (for the whole period of the event, regardless of whether or not the competitor is present at the event site).	\$1000 first offence \$2000 second offence \$3000 third offence *
Involvement in collusion/result fixing or betting in relation to competition outcome.	\$1000 – \$5000 *
World Champion fails to attend remaining Tour events after winning title.	\$5000
Contracted competitor breaks riders contracts	\$500 and 12 month ban