



RULE BOOK

WORLD-CLASS SURFERS. WORLD CLASS DESTINATIONS.

© UNITED PHILIPPINE SURFING ASSOCIATION





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I. UNITED PHILIPPINE SURFING ASSOCIATION



The United Philippine Surfing Association (UPSA) is a sports management organization that offers unique coaching and guidance to help surfers, of all levels, create a sustainable career. UPSA hosts the country's premiere professional surfing championship tournaments with multiple competitions held at different regions around the Philippines.

In 2007, UPSA created the first-ever *Philippine National Surfing Team*. Moreover, UPSA established the first and only event that *professionalized surfing* in the country with international standards.

The UPSA is accredited by the Philippine Sports Commission (PSC), the Philippine Olympic Committee (POC), the International Surfing Association (ISA) and the Academy Surfing Instructors (ASI).

Mission

We promote a united Philippine community through the growth and competitive success while encouraging responsible tourism through a fun and healthy surfing lifestyle. We promote sports of surfing to grassroots level in the whole country through education and promotion of core values.

Vision

A united Philippine community through surfing.

Values

- Passion
- Community and Environment Responsibility
- Progress
- Excellence





II. NATIONAL OFFICE CONTACT



HEAD OFFICE CONTACT

Gino Canlas

General Secretary

(+63) 918 277 0818 (Smart/Viber)

official.upsa@gmail.com or hello@upsa.ph





III. UPSA NATIONAL EVENTS AND SANCTIONED EVENTS

Categories included in the Divisions	
Masters male (M, F)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shortboard• longboard• skim board• Stand up paddle surfing• SUP racing• foil board• body board• body surf• kiteboarding• paddle boarding
Opens (M,F)	
Juniors (M,F)	
Grassroot groms (M,F)	

1. NATIONAL TOUR

All event locations to be considered to be inclusive in the national tour need to be submitted as a proposal by surfing organizations with written acknowledgement by local government units, before December the previous year. The UPSA board will vote as a board for approval.

SUP Racing – Marathon and Technical

If a state is unable to fulfill their allotted allocations in any Stand Up Paddle Board Racing or Prone discipline, the allocations can be re-distributed in the racing divisions by the State branch based on their own individual participation demographic. Competitors must have competed in their respective State titles. For example, if all options to fill allocations have been exhausted, a state is able to redistribute unfilled allocations across other divisions so that all respective allocations can be filled). Any SUP racing competitor that competes in their State titles in either the Technical and or Marathon races are eligible to compete at the National Titles in their respective racing division/s.

Prone Racing

There will be no state prone allocations. Prone racing competitions will be an open entry at Pilipino titles men and women divisions only. Competitors do not need to qualify through state rounds.

1.1. ENTRY FEE

Entry fees for national and sanctioned events will be set by UPSA.

1.2. AGE ELIGIBILITY OF COMPETITORS

Division	Surfer's Age Bracket
Grassroots groms (Boys & Girls)	Under 14 years
Junior (Boys & Girls)	14- 18 years
Open Men/Women	Open any age
Masters Men/Women	Over 40 years

Classifications as per ISA standards for event age groups.

1.3. EQUALITY IN SPORT

UPSA recognizes the power of women in sport and will always work to promote fair opportunities for both male and females to compete.

- ❖ UPSA will not run or sanction a male only event, women must be included on all categories of surfing event

Eligibility Criteria

- ❖ "Under Age" Divisions — Competitors must be under the specified age as of 31st December in the year of competition
- ❖ "Over Age" Divisions — Competitors must be of age as of 1st January in the year of competition
- ❖ Competitors must be current members of UPSA
- ❖ Open/Masters competitors may surf in two divisions at National tour
Longboard competitors may surf two divisions at National tour (junior and opens) Residency Eligibility – national tour must be a Filipino citizen to enter (wild cards, invited to attend by the governing body of UPSA is the only exception. Whereas no points will in any circumstances be awarded to non-Philippine nationals)



Proof of all of the above will be on the onus of every competitor and can be requested by the Technical Committee/Director at any time prior, during, or after the specified event.

1.4. CONTEST DATES

Announcement of all national events will be available on UPSA official media (website and socials).

Facebook: @officalupsa / <https://www.facebook.com/officialupsa>

Instagram: @pilipinassurfing / <https://www.instagram.com/pilipinassurfing/>

Website: www.upsa.org.ph

1.5. NATIONAL ENTRY FEES

Registration and event fees must be paid 48hrs prior to the event call date.

1.6. JUDGES AND EVENT OFFICIALS

All judges and officials must be accredited by UPSA prior to the event. All judges must possess and display their name tag and event accreditation ID during the duration of the event.

National Championship Judges Nomination Process and Requirements:

- ❖ All judges must be accredited with a L3 Elite qualification.
- ❖ State branches must ensure the best and most experienced available judges are nominated and are currently registered with the National Judges Register.
- ❖ Judges must supply a recent record of current judging activity outlining event names, dates and scale of each event (i.e. Regional, State, National and International).
- ❖ All nominations must be submitted to the UPSA Judging Manager for approval.
- ❖ At Junior National titles it is recommended that student officials be included in the judging roster if of the appropriate standard and or fulfill other duties such as spotting and shadow judging.



- ❖ All approved judges will be notified within 3 days after the closing date of the nomination period for each event.

Judging Evaluations

Judging evaluations must be maintained by Head Judges on all judges at all sanctioned events and forwarded to the UPSA Judging Manager for UPSA's records. Evaluation sheets can be issued upon request to the UPSA office.

Wild Card Selection Process

UPSA reserves the right to include any wildcards for any UPSA organized or affiliated event.

Wild card nominations need to be submitted to UPSA in writing at least 1 month prior to the event. UPSA panel has the right to select via a panel of coaches and majority will win a placement in an event.

Hosting LGU will have the majority available entrants to each event, with 50% allocated positions to the local LGU preferably submitted by local "surf club". This process is done independently to any UPSA involvement. any positions not filled by other regions will be supplemented by the local talent.

UPSA reserves the right to provide positions for the top 16 seeded surfers based on tournament rankings.



IV. NATIONAL EVENT STRUCTURE

1. EVENT STAFFING

1.1. Event Coordinator

- ❖ Co-ordinates all necessary event logistics and operations as decided on by the event sponsors, prepares the overall event schedule and heat draws, and ensures that everyone is contributing towards the event and are doing their assigned tasks.
- ❖ Reports directly to the event sponsors and liaises with the UPSA Head of Events committee.

1.2. Contest Director

- ❖ Ensures the surfing aspect of the event runs on schedule and according to the rules and that the staff are not making any errors.
- ❖ The Contest Director decides the event location if mobile and the daily running schedule and format.
- ❖ The Contest Director reports to the UPSA head of events committee and Head Judge.
- ❖ To provide individual Judges' evaluation reports in consultation with the Event Head Judge
- ❖ To maintain appropriate National Officiating standards and operations that reflects a professional surfing event

1.3. Technical Director

- ❖ The Technical Director has several roles including;
- ❖ To be the UPSA representative in technical matters relating to the event
- ❖ To mentor and provide support to the Event Head Judge
- ❖ To provide an overall event report and evaluation to UPSA board

1.4. Media Manager

- ❖ UPSA media manager is to promote event lead up and coverage during events. All media and post to run through various media outlets through the UPSA social media team

1.5. Head Announcer

- ❖ The primary job is to bring the event concept to the spectators in an entertaining and instructive fashion and to lead the Assistant Announcer in getting the surfing information from the bio sheets and the scoring computer to the spectators and surfers.
- ❖ The Head Announcer must provide consistent live scoring and priority updates to the competitors. The Head Announcer reports to the Contest Director and works with the Technical Director/ Tour Representative/Head Judge for tour information.

1.6. Assistant Announcer

- ❖ Uses the computer scoring details including the priority order and timing to provide the necessary information at all times throughout each heat. The Assistant Announcer reports to the Head Announcer.

1.7. Head Judge

The Head judge's role is varied and extremely important.

- ❖ The Head judge is considered a manager, mediator and mentor in many aspects.
- ❖ Which includes ensuring all judges are currently accredited and registered judges, establish the judging roster, conduct Judges' meetings at any time, Manages any discussions and disputes regarding scoring and priority decisions. Furthermore, the Head Judge cannot overrule the judges' panel decisions on scoring, priority and interference, unless the majority of the judges did not see any part of a ride or incident. The Head Judge does not call interferences however they can be included in any decision to ensure that a majority decision is reached.
- ❖ The overall opinion of the judging panel should always be given the highest priority.
- ❖ The Head Judge will also brief the Commentators and the Beach



marshal on the appropriate rules and scoring scale situations that could affect the day's competition.

- ❖ Reports to the Contest Director and works with the UPSA Technical Director.

1.8. Priority Judge

- ❖ The Priority Judge position is selected by the UPSA Judging Manager.
- ❖ The Priority Judge can be rostered into the judging panel or can be a solo position. The Priority judge can liaise with the Head judge and Judges to ensure all decisions regarding priority changes and priority paddling calls and priority interferences are correct.

1.9. Judging Panel

- ❖ The judging panel is selected by the UPSA planning committee and the event Head judge, from the National Judges Register.
- ❖ All judges must be accredited by UPSA.
- ❖ Judging panels of UPSA sanctioned events should be a minimum of 6 or 7 judges which can include the priority judge position this may include up to 3 local judges but also must be approved prior to event begging.
- ❖ All judges must report and work under the supervision and direction of the Head Judge and Technical/Contest Director. Every Judge and Official must conduct themselves in a professional and respectful manner.
- ❖ Judges should not have any perceived vested interests including being a relative, coach or manager.
- ❖ The recommended pay rates for a judge at all UPSA National Championship Events is predetermined by UPSA and submitted for judges approval..

1.10. Computer Operator

- ❖ Computer operators must be familiar with all software used by UPSA. They must be able to troubleshoot and manage alternatives should a problem occur. This may include but is not limited to:
 - ❖ event registration and entrance fees,
 - ❖ athlete heat programs,
 - ❖ live heat updates, and
 - ❖ others.

1.11. Manual priority System Operators and Spotters

- ❖ Work on a rotation basis calling colors, operating priority and timing system and reports to the Head Judge.

1.12. The Beach Marshal

- ❖ The Beach Marshal ensures that all competitors are checked-in for their heat, have their correct singlet colors and are briefed with the event rules. The Contest Director will provide a list of such rules as well as a rule book for the Beach Marshal detailing the following information, which is then used in competitor briefings: Heat time, number of scoring waves, maximum number of waves, describe disc colors and horn blasts (Green until 5 minutes remaining, Yellow until end of heat, one horn to start, and two horns for end of heat), describe priority rule and priority board location, prone-in after heat, when to paddle-out and where to wait for the heat to start. The Beach Marshal reports to the Contest Director and receives instructions on the judging criteria and rules from the Head Judge and the UPSA Technical Director.





1.13. General Event Staff/Work Crew

- ❖ Used to set-up and tear-down the event site. The work crew reports to the Contest Director and the Event Coordinator.

1.14. Security

- ❖ To keep the competition and official areas free from unauthorized entry by non-competitors and spectators and to keep the site secure overnight. Security reports to the Event Coordinator and Contest Director.

2. RECOMMENDED EVENT EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES

Outlined below is a list of the event equipment that is not supplied by UPSA and is needed to run a successful event:

- ❖ **Judging area and scaffolding** – Must be waterproof (construction sheds preferable) or weatherproof tents. There must be a clear walkway behind the judges for Head Judge. There must be partitions between judges and a minimum of six bays with desks or tables and comfortable chairs. A minimum of 4 tables and 10 chairs for the judges and computer operator will be needed.
- ❖ **Heat and master sheets** – Standard copies are available on request to UPSA Judging Manager or UPSA National Office. These master sheets are to be printed as specified for use by judges and tabulators. Alternatively, the use of plastic scoreboards can be used for judging. A small bottle of methylated spirits or cleaner and roll of paper towels is needed for cleaning these boards.
- ❖ **Competition singlets** – Minimum of 3 sets recommended of four colors; red (fluorescent), white, yellow (fluorescent), dark or brilliant blue. These vests must be made out of flexible lycra nylon fabric with sleeves.
- ❖ **Computer area** – The area for the computer and operator on the judging tower must have its own power supply. The computer must be installed in a watertight and wind-proofed area. Judging terminals must also be protected from the elements. A tent (or similar structure) must cover the whole installation. Additional requirements are as follows: 3 x 10' extension leads, 3 x double adaptors, 3 x 4-point power boards (must have power surge protector), 2 x monitor screens for Announcers and the Head Judge, copy paper.



- ❖ **Timing and priority** – An area needs to be allocated for the timing and priority system. The timing disc needs to be near the Announcers or Beach Marshal and the priority disc close to the judging area. Timing discs – need to be a minimum of 1 meter square being green and yellow in color and placed on the judging tower. All priority boards must be approved by the UPSA Judging Manager and Technical committee and be of the minimal SA standard.
- ❖ **Commentators and PA system** – Must be of sufficient quality to announce to the contestants in the water and public. Commentators to be situated within earshot of the Head Judge booth preferably with a partition between the announcers and judges. The PA system set up should be capable of reaching the competitors in the water and around the event site but, location of the speakers should not be close to the judging and computer area.
- ❖ **Food and drinks** – Judges and officials must be supplied with breakfast and lunch daily. Food should be ready at specific times and will be of a high quality, cold drink in judges' tower, staff and media areas. Water should be available at all times.
Bleachers and or competitors tents/areas – Separate stands are needed for use by the surfers, media, VIPs and spectators. If possible competitor and VIP areas should also have drinks made available to them.
- ❖ **Electricity/Generator (220 volts)** – Electricity connection where available or large commercial size generator. Separate lines for PA and computer. Allow extra power for fridges, urns, media chargers, etc.
- ❖ **Waterproof area with power outlet for UPSA Event Manager/Technical Director to set up computer, etc** – Preferably in or near the media area. a printer machine is advisable with reams of paper (2 per day) and additional ink cartridges.
- ❖ **First-Aid** – A first-aid kit and qualified first-aid personnel and access for an ambulance if required.
- ❖ **Miscellaneous** – Clipboards, pens, pencils, staplers, gaffer tape, zip ties, etc.





V. COMPETITION RULES

1. UPSA NATIONAL TOUR

First Round Seeding – Attempts should be made to seed all rounds of every event. Methods to obtain a first-round seeding are:

- ❖ If the contest is part of the national circuit, then a seeding list should be available on the aggregate results of the events to date or at worst on the results of the last contest. The Contest Director should make an attempt to seed all competitors.
- ❖ Once entries are closed then an alternate list can be created and used to take the position of no-show competitors, etc.
- ❖ Heats should be four (4) person (maximum) according to entries and the available time to conduct the event. A projected time schedule of events should be compiled to ensure that the program can be completed.
- ❖ In most cases, events should be formatted to accommodate a minimum 50% progression rate in all divisions.

2. HEAT TIMING AND WAVE COUNTS

- ❖ It is recommended that all heats and finals be 15 minutes minimum or up to 40 minutes maximum at the discretion of the Head Judge in consultation with the Contest Director.
- ❖ The best two (2) waves will be counted as the surfers final heat score. Wave count maximums may be set by the contest director and head judge, before the heat or final commences. No beach starts, all heats are to be started from a marshaling area in the line-up. With the exception of the UPSA teams format.
- ❖ Priority heats usually have unlimited wave counts but this is at the discretion of the Head judge in consultation with the Contest Director.
- ❖ Siren or horn blasts must be used to start and finish heats (one to start, two to finish). A five minute visual and PA warning is to be given prior to the finish of each heat.
- ❖ The official timing of all heats is to be done by the Head Judge. A large disc/flag system at least 1 meter square must also be used. Green will signify the start and yellow/ orange for the last five minutes. The disc/flag must be in a neutral position once the commentator reaches zero in his countdown. The commentator must give a five-second countdown before



the start and end of the heat, when the countdown reaches zero the heat ends. The first of two sirens must blow immediately as the commentator reaches zero. The end of the heat is the start of the first decibel of sound from the siren.

- ❖ Any surfer standing up and riding a wave before or after their heat may be fined 2000 peso per wave ridden.
- ❖ At the beginning and during the heat, the surfer must be clearly in possession of the wave on the wave face, making a movement to stand, his hands having left the rails (rail grabs excluded) for the wave to be scored.
- ❖ No automatic starts will be allowed. If the Event Director wishes to use the minimum time delay between heats, of 10 seconds, he/she must provide a marshaling area in the water outside of the lineup.
- ❖ No automatic starts will be allowed. If the Event Director wishes to use the minimum time delay between heats, of 10 seconds, he/she must provide a marshaling area in the water outside of the lineup.
- ❖ Time delays between heats once a heat has paddled out must be no more than 2 minutes unless due to some unforeseen circumstance.
- ❖ Under no circumstance will there be any time extensions once a heat has entered the water. If a heat is interrupted for any reason, it will be stopped by the Head Judge and will be resumed at the time it was stopped and will run for the originally set period. Exception is if the Head Judge, in consultation with other event officials, feels the entire heat should be re-run because no-one had a definite advantage at the time of cancellation or altered conditions make it impossible for the judges to keep the same scale.
- ❖ If at the 10-minute mark of any heat, no surfers have caught a wave, and no surfer has an advantage nor colluded with other competitors in not catching waves, then the current heat will be canceled, and the time will be re-started from the beginning. This will be at the discretion of the Head Judge.
- ❖ The Contest Director is the only person who can give the exact schedule of events. If any other employee of the event or UPSA technical team is asked and wrong information is received, subsequently missing a heat or some other problem, then there is no form of protest. If the Contest Director



gives wrong information and a surfer subsequently misses a heat, then a protest can be considered.

- ❖ The Contest Director must have an official notice board where the daily schedule is posted for all the competitors to see. This schedule is always subject to change. This may be in digital format.

3. GENERAL RULES

- ❖ There has to be a minimum of 45cm of wave height before surf can be deemed contestable. A special allowance may be made if the surf is rideable. This will be determined by the Contest Director in liaison with the Head Judge and Technical Director/Tour Manager.
- ❖ Competitors must wear the designated competition singlet/vest upon collection from the Beach Marshal during the course of the heat and up until returning it to the Beach Marshal. Failure to do so may incur an infringement penalty. Under no circumstances can an event sponsor force contestants to wear any boardshorts or wetsuits as a condition of entry into any sanctioned or unsanctioned event.
- ❖ Caddies (one per surfer maximum) may not enter the water once a board is lost or broken unless in surf conditions where water caddies are being allowed. If the caddy rides a wave the surfer who he is caddying for will be fined 2000 peso per wave and if he/ she interferes with the other surfers in any way, in the opinion of the judging panel, an interference will also be levied on the surfer for whom he/she is caddying. Water caddies may enter the water in a defined marshaling area if the Head Judge along with the Event Director deem fit.
- ❖ Surfers may only use replacement equipment carried by their own caddy once their heat has started. The use of any outside craft or equipment e.g. Inflatable boats, water patrols' boards, photographers' craft or previous or current heat competitors' boards or equipment will be deemed an interference if the surfer after using one of them re- enters the competition zone and rides a wave or interferes with any other competitor.
- ❖ The designated water safety patrol can be lifeguards based on the beach or in the water. if the event officials feel that the surfer is in a life-threatening situation. In this case the water patrol may remove a surfer from the impact zone and position the surfer in a safer place that is no closer to the lineup, from where the surfer may continue their heat.



- ❖ There is to be a maximum of TWO photographers in the line-up during a heat. The photographer cannot use hard boards and or similar for flotation. After checking in with the Event Director and signing a waiver, if required, they can enter the water only during assigned heats. It is stipulated that photographers wear a suitable helmet when filming from the water. The Event Director and Head Judge can remove the photographer from the water at any time if they deem fit. Priority will be given to recognized event film crew.
- ❖ Any surfer found colluding to fix heats or results will lose all competition points and prize money for that event plus the possibility of further fines and disciplinary action.

4. EVENT COMMENTATORS AND ANNOUNCEMENT

- ❖ Event commentators must have an understanding of the basic rules and criteria. They will never make judgments in regard to competitors' scores or possible interference scenarios. They can never announce approaching sets or any information that will favor one competitor over another.
- ❖ The commentator must give a five-second countdown at the beginning and end of each heat. At the end of the heat once the countdown reaches zero, the heat must end. The FIRST of two sirens must blow immediately as the commentator reaches zero. The end of the heat is the start of the first siren. In case of technical problems with the sirens, it is the commentators' responsibility to issue some audible sound/ comment to end the heat.
- ❖ In all heats and finals computer scores must be given throughout the whole heat. Heat results for events where the computer system is operating will be announced as win/ loss points ratio, eg. 1st place on 15.25 points 2nd place on 12.35 points etc. During the heat the commentator should not announce the computer scores or standard of ride until all the judges' scores are entered into the system.
- ❖ If a score is given by the commentator and it is wrong due to a judgment typing error, or for some other reason, then the surfers will have no form of protest.
- ❖ If any surfer requires information from the water during a heat they must use hand signals as follows:



4.1. Time remaining: One hand touching another above the head.



4.2. Priority: Both arms above the head.



4.3. Wave count: One arm outwards horizontal to the water.



4.4. Score situation: Last score, heat total, score needed to win etc. is both arms out horizontal to the water.

5. PROTESTS

A judging scoring decision once made is irrevocable no matter what proof is available to show otherwise. Once a decision has been made by the judges or officials there is no form of protest other than with the Head Judge or UPSA Technical Director/ Tour Manager. No judges are to be approached over any calls or a fine will be imposed on the offending surfer.

It is recommended that the interference explanation sheet be completed by the event Head Judge in every interference penalty situation.

6. LODGING PROTEST

The process for lodging a protest with the Head Judge is as follows:

- ❖ Within 30 minutes after the heat has finished the surfer must submit in writing on the official protest sheet the details of the incident to the Beach Marshal. The Beach Marshal will submit the protest sheet to the Contest Director or UPSA Technical Director/ Tour Manager.
- ❖ The Contest Director or UPSA Technical Director/Tour Manager passes the protest sheet to the Head Judge who will then confer with the surfer either at the conclusion of the day's surfing (30 minutes maximum), or at the Head Judge's discretion.
- ❖ Competitors, coaches, parents and non-event officials may not be allowed to access the official judging area.

Note: Video evidence is inadmissible unless it is an extreme circumstance which highlights an obvious and clear discrepancy. The Contest Director, UPSA Technical Director and Head Judge will adjudicate on the admissibility of the video evidence, prior to reaching a decision on the incident.

7. WAVE MAXIMUMS

The Head Judge is to set wave maximums and best waves (see timing and wave counts).

- ❖ An attempt will be made to inform the competitor at the completion of their maximum number of rides. If more than the maximum number of waves is ridden within the time limit, the surfer can be penalized by being fined for every extra wave ridden. In addition, a surfer who remains in the water after their maximum number of waves will be penalized for an interference if:
 - A surfer rides any extra waves that obviously deprive another competitor of an available ride.
 - A surfer interferes with any other competitor by paddling, positioning, or some other reason.

8. WAVE TABULATION

- ❖ Computer tabulated heats. Tabulation for these heats is different to manual tabulation, in that the highest and lowest judges' scores are eliminated for each wave with the remaining judges' scores totaled then divided by the number of remaining judges to give an average score out of ten rounded to two decimal places.
- ❖ At the end of the heat a surfer's best 2 waves are totaled for his end tally. The surfer with the highest tallied score is the winner. Occasionally the computer scoring system will round up or down to two decimal places in regard to individual wave score averages or tied score averages.
- ❖ The computer score averages cannot be disputed, and no correspondence will be entered into.

9. TIES

- ❖ Manually and computer judged heats should be split by counting back to the BEST wave of the 2-wave total. If the tie is still not broken, the tabulator goes to the best 3, 4 or 5 waves and so on. Only totally unbreakable ties will be re-surfed. In the event of a re-surf not being possible, advancing procedure to the next round will go as per higher seeding.
- ❖ In a four-man heat, where the computer is not used, a general judging consensus using the plus/minus system on the judging master sheet must break ties. In the case of a three way tie, then the plus and minus system is used to decide the best two surfers, then used again to split those two surfers. If the tie still cannot be broken, the tabulator goes back to the best wave on the tied sheet or best 3, 4 or 5 etc. until the tie is broken.
- ❖ In the case of a tie where one competitor has an interference marked against them any count back will result in them winning as they have already had one wave deducted.



VI. INTERFERENCE RULES

1. BASIC RULES

- ❖ The surfer deemed to have the initial inside position for a wave, has unconditional right-of-way for the entire duration of that ride. Interference will be called if, during that ride, a majority of judges feel that a fellow competitor has hindered the scoring potential of that surfer deemed to have right-of-way for the wave.
- ❖ Anyone who stands up in front of a surfer with right-of-way in non priority one-on-one heats has the chance to ride or kick out of the wave without being called interference, unless they hinder the scoring potential of the surfer with right-of-way by any means. This includes excessive hassling, leg rope pulling or breaking down a section.
- ❖ Anyone riding a wave in priority one-on-one heats has the chance to kick out of the wave immediately without being called interference when the priority surfer using their right-of-way catches that wave, unless they hinder the scoring potential of the surfer with right-of-way by any means. This includes excessive hassling, leg rope pulling or breaking down a section or other applicable paddling interferences. If they continue to ride the wave in any direction and they do not hinder the scoring potential of the surfer with right-of-way, they will be scored a zero and the wave will count as one of their maximum allowable rides but not as one of their scoring rides.



2. RIGHT- OF-WAY IN THREE & FOUR PERSON AND NON PRIORITY ONE-ON-ONE HEATS

Wave possession or right-of-way in these situations will vary slightly under the following categories, and is determined by the nature of the contest venue. Basically it is the responsibility of the judge to determine which surfer has the inside position based on whether the wave is a superior right or left, but never on which surfer is first to their feet.

2.1 Exception:

If at the initial point of takeoff neither the right nor left can be deemed superior, then the right-of-way will go to the first surfer who makes a definite turn in their chosen direction by “making an obvious right or left turn.”

- ❖ Two peaks that eventually meet. The surfer who is first to their feet will be deemed to have right-of-way.

2.1.1 Point Break (Single Direction)

When there is only one available direction on any given wave, the surfer on the initial inside position shall have unconditional right-of-way for the entire duration of that wave.



2.1.2 One Peak Break (Reef or Beach)

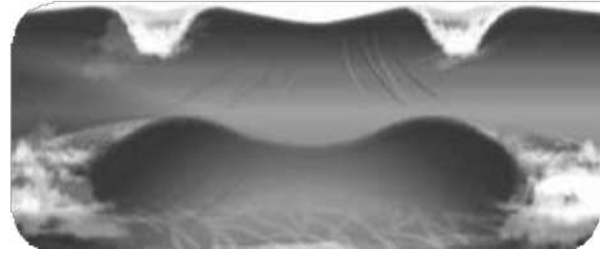
a) One peak situation – if there is a single well defined peak with both a left and a right available. At the initial point of takeoff the judges will decide whether it is a superior right or left, if neither the right or left can be deemed superior then the right-of-way will go to the first surfer who makes a definite turn in their chosen direction by making an obvious right or left turn.



b) A second surfer may go in the opposite direction on the same wave without incurring a penalty, providing they do not interfere with the first surfer who has established a right-of- way. They may not cross the path of the first surfer in order to gain the opposite side of the peak unless they do so without hindering, in the majority of judges' opinion, the inside surfer.

2.1.3 Multiple Peak Situation

In conditions with multiple random peak situations, wave possession may vary slightly according to the nature of an individual wave:



a) With a wave with two peaks, there will be cases where one swell will have two separate, defined peaks far apart that eventually meet at some point.

Although two surfers may each have inside position on those respective peaks, the surfer who is first to their feet shall be deemed to have entire wave possession and the second surfer must give way by cutting back or kicking out before hindering the right- of-way surfer.

b) If two surfers stand at the same time on two separate peaks that eventually meet, then:

1. If they both give way by cutting back or kicking out, so that neither is hindered, there will be no penalty.
2. If they cross paths and collide or hinder one another, the judges will penalize the surfer who has been the aggressor at the point of contact.
3. If neither surfer gives way, by cutting back or kicking out, and both share responsibility for the confrontation, then a double interference will be called.

3. THE RIGHT- OF-WAY CRITERIA

The choice of right-of-way criteria for each of the above possible situations is the responsibility of the Head Judge or the senior available judge in that order.

4. SNAKING

- ❖ The surfer who is farthest inside at the initial point of takeoff and has established wave possession is entitled to that wave for the duration of their ride, even though another surfer may subsequently takeoff behind them. The judges will not penalize the surfer because they have right-of-way even though they are in front.

- ❖ If the second surfer has not hindered the original surfer with right-of-way, then the judges may choose not to penalize them and will score both surfers' rides.
- ❖ If in the opinion of the judges, the second surfer has interfered with (snaked) the original surfer with right-of-way, by causing them to pull out or lose the wave, then interference may be called on the second surfer, even though they are behind the first when the penalty was called.
- ❖ A surfer may not takeoff on the other side of a fully broken wave peak to gain possession of the opposite wave face when a surfer has already established possession of the opposite wave face. An interference will be called if the majority of the judges feel that the surfer riding from behind the broken peak has hindered the scoring potential of the surfer who has already established possession/right-of-way in that direction.
- ❖ The above situations apply only to multiple surfer heats or one-on-one in non priority situations.

5. PADDLING INTERFERENCE

In 3/4 person heats or non priority one-on-one situations another surfer paddling for the same wave should not excessively hinder a surfer who has inside position. Positioning at the correct point of takeoff for a wave is an integral part of surfing skill and each competitor must be allowed to reach this chosen point unhindered.

Paddling interference tactics in the general contest area can be, but will not be restricted to:

- ❖ Blocking the direct pathway of an opponent to the takeoff position by paddling across his/her line, other than by taking and holding the natural inside paddling position.
- ❖ Blocking/hindering a direct/natural pathway of an opponent into the line up from the beach paddle out position.
- ❖ The offending surfer makes contact with or forces the inside surfer to change their line while paddling to catch the wave causing loss of scoring potential.

- ❖ The offending surfer obviously causes a section to break down in front of the inside surfer which would not normally have done so, and causes loss of scoring potential of the surfer with right-of-way.
- ❖ When a surfer is put in a position while paddling out that they cannot get out of the way and a collision happens due to this, it is up to a majority of the judges to call an interference unless it is felt that the rider contributed to the collision by selecting an unreasonable and aggressive line across the wave.
- ❖ Unsporting paddling tactics must be penalized. A heat placement is decided as a result of waves ridden. Tactics directed at reducing waves ridden are negatives to the performance in the heat. ROW is available to a surfer so he/she is not hindered in actually catching the selected wave, not as a tactic to prevent opponents catching the wave.

6. INTERFERENCE PENALTY SCORING PROCEDURES

- 1) At least three of the four/five judges must call interference to be considered a majority. Interference will be shown as a triangle on each judge's scorecard: The triangle is placed around their score if caused by riding.
 - a) The triangle will be above their score if they ride a wave but cause interference while paddling for that wave.
 - b) The triangle will be between scores if caused by paddling for that ride.
 - c) In all of the above situations an arrow to the rider's score will denote which surfer has been interfered with.
- 2) A Head Judge may be included to achieve a majority decision, and in this case the interference would be determined on three of five/six judging sheets.
- 3) If a majority of judges call an interference, then that ride will count as a zero score on the judges score sheets. This applies to riding, paddling and priority interference, where the surfer catches that particular wave. A loss of the lowest scoring ride applies for a straight paddling interference. If a surfer has less than the required minimum scoring rides and receives an interference then they will be scored on one less wave, (i.e., if they have caught only one wave and the best two count then their one wave will be scored as zero). Until the surfer catches another wave, then the 50% deduction rule will apply.

- 4) Under best two (2) waves the interfering surfer will be penalized with a loss of 50% of his second best scoring ride in non priority situations only. In priority interference situations the second highest wave of the interfering surfer is counted as a zero score in the surfers final tally and result. When halving the second best score the computer scoring system will either round up or round down to the nearest one hundredth of a point. The computer averaging cannot be disputed and no correspondence can be entered into.
- 5) Any interfering surfer must be penalized and an interference decision once made is irrevocable. The judges and/or Contest/Technical Director will not enter into any discussion over the interference call. All discussion must be directly with the Head Judge, if they wish to discuss the situation.
- 6) The rider, who is interfered with, will be allowed an additional wave, beyond their original wave maximum, set within the prescribed time limit. Exception to this is a double interference where neither surfer gets an extra wave. An extra wave or heat delay as decided by the Head Judge at the time will also apply to interference from water photographers, water security personnel or other outside interferences.
- 7) Where any surfer incurs 2 or more interference penalties, they must immediately leave the competition area. Failure to do so will result in a fine and/or disqualification.
- 8) In addition, a surfer who remains in the water after their maximum number of waves will be penalized for interference if:
 - a) A surfer rides any extra waves that obviously deprive another competitor of an available ride.
 - b) A surfer interferes with any other competitor by paddling, positioning or some other reason.

7. RIGHT- OF-WAY IN PRIORITY ONE- ON- ONE HEATS

- 1) In a priority one-on-one heat, the priority disc system will determine wave possession.
- 2) The surfer with priority has unconditional right-of-way for both directions on the wave they select.



- 3) The second surfer cannot takeoff on the same wave as the priority surfer, regardless of direction or the distance between them, unless the surfer does not hinder the scoring potential of the surfer with priority.
- 4) As soon as the priority surfer begins to stand on their chosen wave the second surfer must stop paddling at that point and give way. If a surfer continues to paddle or ride the same wave as a priority surfer, they will be called priority interference, unless the surfer does not hinder the scoring potential of the surfer with priority.
- 5) If they incur an interference penalty, they will also lose priority.

8. PRIORITY RULES

8.1. General Priority Rules

Before Priority has been established between all or any of the competitors, all non-priority interference rules and penalties will apply.

For heats where priority applies, the priority system will determine which Surfer has priority to a wave at that time. The Surfer with priority has the unconditional right of way and can paddle for and ride any wave they select.

The Surfer's opponent/s can paddle for and ride the same wave in any direction and be scored providing they do not:

- ❖ Hinder the scoring potential of the Ride for the Surfer with priority.
- ❖ Cross in front of or bottom turn around the Surfer with priority, regardless of if the Surfer is up and Riding a wave or in the process of catching a wave.

The Priority Judge will make any call on Priority using a colored display system corresponding to the Surfer's competition jersey colors in the water to indicate priority and may consult the judging panel for close calls.

If a Surfer is not in the Primary Take Off Zone when the heat starts and arrives late, the Surfer will be allocated the appropriate priority position as determined by the Priority Judge at the time when the Surfer reaches the Primary Take Off Zone.

If a surfer rides a wave prior to the start of the heat, that surfer will be allocated the lowest priority position in the heat. E.G 4th priority



Establishing or maintaining wave priority

Allocation is based on who the Priority Judge believes has reached the Primary Take Off Zone first. In cases where Surfers appear to reach the Primary Take-Off Zone at the same time, priority will go to the Surfer who did not have the last priority.

Once a heat has ended all priority ceases. If a surfer is riding on a wave as the heat ends, they can't be interfered with by any Surfer (even if that Surfer had higher priority before the heat ended). If an interference occurs the violating Surfer will receive a priority situation interference.

Priority display systems

There are two priority types of display systems:

- ❖ One is a manual slide board, or
- ❖ a LED electronic display board

With all display systems, if vertical then order of priority will be from top to bottom and if horizontal then order will be from left to right. Once Priority has been established, it is the Surfer's responsibility to check the priority system for their priority position at all times.

8.2. Priority Interference Penalties

If a Surfer without priority does not comply with the above, a priority interference penalty will be called against them. If a Surfer incurs an interference penalty, they will lose priority.

The Priority Judge will determine the new priority position of the Surfers in the heat.

The interfering surfers ride will be scored as a zero and they will lose the entire 2nd scoring ride.

In a heat with priority and there has not been any priority allocated between two surfers and an interference occurs, the interfering surfer will be penalized under the normal Interference penalty.

The surfers' ride will be scored as a zero and they will lose half of their 2nd scoring ride.

8.3. The Blocking Rule in Non-Priority Situations

For all Events with a Priority Judge, a Surfer with the inside position will be allocated lowest priority applicable at the time if they:

- ❖ Make a committed paddle for a wave and block a Surfer from catching that wave;
- ❖ Position themselves in the take-off zone and block another Surfer from catching a wave.

8.4. Excessive Hassling in Non-Priority situations

For all Events with a Priority Judge, in the opinion of the Priority and Head Judge, if a Surfer excessively hassles, blocks or hinders another Surfer from paddling in the line-up they will be allocated lowest Priority applicable at the time.

If the behavior is aggressive or unsportsmanlike, then an interference may also be called for unsportsmanlike Conduct.

Wave priority is lost as soon as a Surfer Rides a wave or makes a committed paddle to catch and misses a wave.



In 3-Surfer or 4-Surfer heats, if the Surfer is:

- ❖ Paddling alongside a Surfer with higher Priority, who then catches the wave.
- ❖ They are blocked by a Surfer with higher Priority by paddling or positioning.

If a Surfer inside has second or third priority and their opponent paddles for, but misses a wave, the inside Surfer automatically assumes the higher priority. Therefore, if they also paddle for, but miss the wave, then they have also lost priority. That is, both Surfers have then lost priority even though only one wave has passed and there was not sufficient time to change the priority.

8.5. The Blocking Rule in Priority Situations

The Priority Surfer will lose priority if in the opinion of the Head Judge or Priority Judge they:

- 1) Paddle in front of the non-Priority Surfer to deliberately impede them from catching a wave.
- 2) Position themselves in the take-off zone to prevent another Surfer from catching a wave.
- 3) Use their priority by either paddling for or taking off on a wave to block their opponent when the Surfer with priority appears to have had no intention to score. In this situation priority can be awarded regardless of which Surfer reaches the take-off zone first after the Ride.

If Surfer with superior priority paddles outside the Primary Take-off Zone and sits on inside position, they will have their Priority suspended until he re-enters the Primary Take-off Zone.

If the Surfer does not re-enter the Primary Take-off Zone, they will no longer be the Priority Surfer.

The Priority Judge will determine the Surfer's new priority position in the heat. All attempts will be made to verbally announce the Priority Surfer as they start to leave the Primary Take-off Zone by a verbal warning via the PA system.

8.6. Suspended Priority

If a surfer with superior priority paddles outside of the Primary Take-off Zone and sits on the inside position, they will have their Priority suspended until they re-enter the Primary Take-off Zone.

If the surfer does not re-enter the Primary Take-off Zone, they will no longer be the priority surfer. The Priority Judge will determine the surfer's new priority position in the heat.

At the discretion of the Priority Judge, if a surfer's equipment is damaged and they actively make their way to their replacement equipment or if a surfer with priority is washed out of the Primary Take-off Zone by a current or set of waves. The priority Judge will:

- ❖ Suspend the surfer's priority by indicating on the priority display system "No Priority" by leaving their allocated priority position blank.
- ❖ Reinstate the surfer's priority position once they return to the Primary Take-off Zone

It is recommended that events provide a microphone for the PA to the Priority Judge for this purpose that is able to override the beach announcers, to relay Priority decisions like this although Surfers should not rely on the same and rather always rely on the Priority Disc for the Event.

Priority interference may be called individually by the Head Judge only if the majority of the judging panel do not see the incident.

8.7. Two-Surfer Heat Priority

Two (2) surfer Heat priority works in the following manner:

- ❖ At the start of a heat once the first wave has been ridden, the second Surfer gets automatic priority for any other wave they choose unless the Surfer rides the wave before the heat starts or if the Surfer is not in the Competition Area before the start of the heat.
- ❖ A Surfer cannot lose second priority by paddling for and missing a wave but if the Surfer catches the wave and their hands leave the rails, as they attempt to stand, they lose second priority.
- ❖ Allocation is based on who the Priority Judge believes has reached the Primary Take off Zone first.
- ❖ In cases where Surfers appear to reach the line-up at the same time, priority will go to the Surfer who did not have the last priority.

- ❖ If a Surfer is not in the Primary Take-Off Zone when the heat starts and arrives late, priority will be allocated to the other Surfer at the discretion of the Priority Judge.

8.8. Three-Surfer Heat Priority

Three (3)-Surfer Heat priority works in the following manner:

- ❖ The first Surfer to Ride a wave then receives third priority (First Surfer).
- ❖ The remaining two surfers in the heat have priority over the First Surfer and may paddle for waves without losing this priority until one of them catches a wave (Second Surfer).

Once the Second Surfer catches a wave, the initial heat priority order is established: The Surfer yet to catch a wave receives first priority; The remaining Surfers will receive priority in the order they return to the take-off area.

The Surfer with first priority has priority over both surfers. The Surfer with second priority only has priority over the Surfer with third priority.

If a Surfer is not in the Primary Take-Off Zone when the heat starts and arrives late, the Surfer will be allocated the appropriate priority position as determined by the Priority Judge at the time when the Surfer reaches the Primary Take Off Zone.

8.9. Four-Surfer Heat Priority

Priority 4-Surfer Heat priority works in the following manner:

- ❖ The first Surfer to Ride a wave then receives fourth priority (First Surfer).
- ❖ The remaining three surfers in the heat have priority over the First Surfer and may paddle for waves without losing this priority until the next Surfer catches a wave (Second Surfer).
- ❖ The remaining two surfers in the heat have priority over the First and Second Surfer and may paddle for waves without losing this priority until the next Surfer catches a wave (Third Surfer).

Once the Third Surfer catches a wave, the initial heat priority order is established. The Surfer yet to catch a wave receives first priority; The remaining Surfers will receive priority in the order they return to the take-off area. The Surfer with first priority has priority over all other Surfers.

The Surfer with second priority only has priority over the Surfers with third and fourth priority. The Surfer with third priority only has priority over the Surfer with fourth priority.





VII. JUDGING

1. THE JUDGING CRITERIA

It's important to note that the emphasis of certain elements of each criteria is contingent upon the location and the conditions on the day, as well as changes of age based skill levels and conditions during the day.

1.1. Standard Judging Criteria:

- ❖ Commitment and Degree of Difficulty
- ❖ Innovative and Progressive maneuvers
- ❖ Combination of Major maneuvers
- ❖ Variety of maneuvers
- ❖ Speed, Power and Flow

1.2. Longboard Judging Criteria:

Judges will analyze the following major elements when scoring rides.

"The Longboard surfer must perform controlled maneuvers in the critical section of the wave utilizing the entire board and wave using traditional longboard surfing. The surfer who performs this to the highest degree of difficulty with the most style, flow and grace will receive the highest score for a ride."

Further to that above, the following are key elements for the judges to consider.

- ❖ Nose riding and rail surfing
- ❖ Critical section of the wave
- ❖ Variety
- ❖ Speed and Power
- ❖ Commitment
- ❖ Control
- ❖ Footwork

1.3. Prone Bodyboard Criteria:

"The Logger surfer must perform a variety of traditional maneuvers in the critical sections of the wave with continual motion, style and grace. The surfer must display good control of the logger board with emphasis on visual appeal, creativity, style and flow linking all maneuvers over the entire duration of the ride. The use of clean footwork and nose riding will be important elements in the judges decision making."

1.4. Dropknee Bodyboard Criteria:

"A bodyboarder must perform radical, controlled maneuvers in the critical section/s of a wave with speed, power and flow to maximize scoring potential. Innovative/progressive surfing as well as variety of repertoire (maneuvers) and single major maneuvers, will be taken into account when awarding points for bodyboarding."

Multiple-element aerial maneuvers that have a high degree of difficulty will attract the highest possible scores if cleanly executed with continued, controlled momentum on the wave after landing."

The bodyboarder who meets these criteria with the maximum degree of difficulty and commitment on their waves will be rewarded with higher scores."

1.5. Aerial Event Judging Criteria:

To be successful in an aerial event, a surfer must land and ride-out with forward standing momentum.

"A surfer must perform committed, radical aerals in the most critical section of a wave with speed, power and flow in order to maximize scoring potential. Height, rotation, technical difficulty, creativity (innovation) and the smoothness of landing with control, will be taken into account when rewarding points for aerals that are completed. The surfer who executes the maneuvers with the highest degree of difficulty and commitment on the wave shall be rewarded with the higher scores."

1.6. SUP Event Judging Criteria

"A surfer must perform radical controlled maneuvers, using the paddle as a key tool, in the critical sections of a wave with speed, power and flow to maximize scoring potential. Innovative / progressive surfing as well as a variety of repertoire [maneuvers], wave negotiation and the use of the paddle to increase the intensity of the maneuvers, will all be taken into account when awarding points for SUP surfing. The SUP surfer who executes these criteria with the highest degree of difficulty and commitment on the waves will be rewarded with the higher scores."

2. EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS

2.1. Longboard Specifications

- ❖ The board length is minimum 9 feet measured from the nose to the tail on the deck of the surfboard
- ❖ The width dimensions are to be a total minimum 47 inches in aggregate. This is the total of the widest point, plus the width 12 inches up from the tail and 12 inches back from the nose

2.2. Logger Specifications

- ❖ The board length is minimum 9 feet measured from the nose to the tail on the deck of the surfboard.
- ❖ The width dimensions are to be a total minimum 51 inches in aggregate. This is the total of the widest point, plus the width 12 inches up from the tail and 12 inches back from the nose.
- ❖ The board will have a single central fin that may be permanently fixed or attached via a fin box. There must be no provision for any other fin configuration.
- ❖ The rails of the surfboard will be 50/50 or 60/40 from nose to tail The board will have no resin edge from rail to tail.
- ❖ The fin will be at least 8 inches from its mounted base to the highest point.
- ❖ A provision for attaching a leg rope should be attached / inserted into the surfboard. The use of leg ropes will be determined by the conditions and at the Contest Director's discretion.
- ❖ The board will weigh a minimum of eight (8) kilograms.

2.3. SUP Specifications (amended Jan 2018)

- ❖ All race boards must be of a single mold and with a fixed fin (except Prone 18' open rudder) No straps will be allowed for SUP surfing events at the National Titles.
- ❖ All ocean racing SUP boards will be a maximum of 14 feet in length unless otherwise specified.
- ❖ All prone race boards will be stock and a maximum 14 feet in length unless otherwise specified NB. Team Philippines competitors will have to compete to the ISA standard lengths at the World Championships.

2.4. Bodyboard Specifications

- ❖ The board must be constructed of an extruded foam core (e.g., polypropylene, polyethylene or hybrid/composite variations), extruded foam deck, slick plastic bottom (e.g., Surlyn or HDPE) and may contain stringers and/or mesh internally to stiffen the board. Rails are generally of extruded foam construction.
- ❖ The bodyboard should not be of hard construction (i.e., fiberglass, metal, dense plastic or wood).
- ❖ The tail shape may vary from crescent to bat tails
- ❖ The bodyboard may have different features such as nose bulbs, channels and deck contours (hip grooves, elbow pads etc.).
- ❖ Leashes/straps used may be wrist, bicep or leg-rope types and these are connected with a single plug.
- ❖ Boards may vary in length from 38" to 46" and are generally no wider than 25" at the widest point (approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way from tail to nose). Boards will mainly taper in at the nose to a blunt edge no less than 10" wide. Boards will commonly taper in slightly (by 1-2" on each side) from the widest point to the tail. Some variations are allowable but extreme variations outside the above parameters will not be allowed.
- ❖ Bodyboarders should, for their own safety and to assist with quick propulsion and control while surfing, wear a pair of swim fins on their feet. These are usually made of rubber and are quite short, the type specially designed for use in surf conditions.

3. SCORING GUIDELINES

3.1. Officials' Responsibility

As the Logger and SUP divisions are new disciplines of surfing in terms of competition it is the responsibility of every Contest Director and Judge to promote the below concepts and criteria, to ensure all competitors develop a standard approach and understanding of what is expected from an elite performer of these disciplines.

3.2. Bodyboard Surfing Guidelines and Maneuvers

It is of particular importance to note that there are two sub-disciplines of bodyboarding that are completely different in style and technique and these should be recognised and differentiated.

- ❖ "Prone" riding is where the bodyboarder lies prone on the board and grips the board with both hands for an entire ride. This style of riding is the most commonly used at the elite professional level, as it allows for the lowest possible center of gravity and the most control, affording the rider greater opportunities to execute radical aerial maneuvers.
- ❖ "Dropknee" or "DK" riding is where the rider places their front foot towards the nose of the board and the lower part of the back leg from the knee down to the foot on the deck towards the tail. Essentially the DK stance is a half standing/half kneeling position.
- ❖ This style of riding allows the rider to perform similar maneuvers to standard short board stand-up surfing moves (carving turns, cutbacks/snaps and re-entries, floaters, standard aeriels and tube rides) as well as forward and reverse 360 degree spin variations.
- ❖ DK has its own separate Division at all amateur and professional levels, as being a completely different style of bodyboarding it is really incomparable to prone riding.

Please note: *In a prone heat, no part of any wave ridden DK, including where maneuvers are performed can be scored and a wave ridden DK in a prone heat for the entire ride must be scored a zero.*

In a DK heat, no part of any wave ridden prone, including where maneuvers are performed can be scored and a wave ridden prone in a DK heat for the entire ride must be scored a zero.



Special note should be taken of the “momentum” rules in relation to when a bodyboarder in a competition is deemed to be “up and riding” and how this relates to interferences.

Note that a prone rider is deemed to be “up” (or actually “riding” on a scoring wave) once they have completely stopped any paddling with their arms and are not forcing momentum by using their swim fins – to the extent that they have clear forward momentum on the wave under the waves’ own power.

In terms of interferences, the following rules should be observed primarily for both prone and DK:

- ❖ *“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.”*
- ❖ *“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.”*

Special points worth noting are:

- ❖ Criteria in relation to multiple-element aerial maneuvers as in prone bodyboarding will not be emphasized due to the extreme difficulty of executing such moves in DK stance. Rather, the basic criteria in relation to speed, power and flow is emphasized and judges are primarily looking for “rail to rail” riding incorporating strong turns off the bottom and top of the wave as the basis for awarding higher scores.
- ❖ DK maneuvers must be completed in DK stance (and not prone) in order to be scored as functional DK maneuvers.
- ❖ DK spins were used to either regain balance out of a turn or in a non-functional manner such as single or multiple 360’s on the open face is not encouraged and should not be awarded high scores.
- ❖ Non-functional spins are to be distinguished from those demonstrating speed, power and flow (including air 360s, critical spins on steep sections or in the barrel and controlled reverse hacks with massive spray preceded by strong bottom-turns, all of which are potentially high scoring maneuvers).
- ❖ If a radical maneuver is executed in DK stance in a controlled manner without the assistance of grabbing the rail for stability (to enable landing) then as a rule it will be scored higher than a similar maneuver performed

with the assistance of a grab. This is due to the higher degree of control, difficulty and commitment required to execute such a move without a grab.

- ❖ With respect to the above point, modern DK riding as with modern surfboard riding now incorporates grabs to enhance both the aesthetic appeal (style) and technicality (the progressive nature) of aerial maneuvers. Consequently, scores should not be discounted for rail grabs exhibiting these characteristics or where a radical DK move would likely not have been possible at all without a grab.

3. SUP SCORING GUIDELINES

- ❖ The judging scale will be the normal 10 point scale with normal ISA/UPSA contest rules applying. The aggregate of the best 2 rides will decide the final score for each surfer.
- ❖ The surfer must have forward momentum under the wave generated power, to be deemed a scoring ride.
- ❖ To the best of a rider's ability he/she is expected to stand up on the board at all times throughout the heat, unless the situation of safety dictates otherwise. Judges will monitor all contestants and where this rule is not being respected they (in majority) will instruct the beach announcer to deliver their first and only warning. If the situation continues or a second situation arises during the heat the judges can score a non-priority interference.
- ❖ Entry into the wave should be by paddling in the standing position to enable the maximum score.
- ❖ Footwork, nose riding and flow points will be scored, but this will be done in their relationship to the criteria and degree of difficulty and critical nature of board positioning.
- ❖ In some cases, and specialty events, beach starts can be used as an alternative method to start a heat, under the consultation of the Contest Director and Head Judge.
- ❖ The paddle is used in turns as a brace, a pivot, and a force multiplier.





- ❖ A surfer will be scored higher when he uses the paddle in some, or all, of these three ways to achieve sharper or more powerful turns.
- ❖ Use of the paddle on the inside rail or the outside rail will have no difference on the degree of difficulty of the maneuver.
- ❖ Tricks such as twirling or otherwise using the paddle in a non-functional manner will earn no extra score for the surfer.

4. SUP RACING RULES

- ❖ Life jackets and leg ropes are to be worn and are compulsory at the National Titles for the Marathon race. Type 1/2 or 3 including inflatable type 1.
- ❖ PFD's need to be worn or carried on person, not attached to board Life jackets are to be provided by the competitor.
- ❖ Dependent on the conditions and at the discretion of the Contest Director, a cut off time at a certain race point can be used for safety reasons
- ❖ Leg ropes are compulsory for the technical race.
- ❖ Both Marathon and Technical race circuits will be decided by the Event organizers prior to the Pilipino SUP Championships
- ❖ The Technical race will feature an offshore course that will challenge the competitor's technical, surfing and athletic skills. Technical race competitors will complete multiple laps of an offshore circuit that will include an exchange area where they must beach their equipment for a short sand run around a course flag. The race will have a beach start and beach finish
- ❖ The Marathon races will be a point-to-point open ocean race with both men and women races held together with a staggered start for each race
- ❖ If the conditions do not permit safe offshore courses in either Marathon or Technical races the organizers may choose to utilize a suitable alternative flat-water venue



5. JUDGING PRINCIPLES & PANEL SELECTION CRITERIA

- 1) No competitors can officiate. Judges of UPSA sanctioned events cannot have any perceived vested interests. This includes being a relative. All judges must be currently accredited and registered with UPSA.
- 2) In all computer judged heats there shall be a minimum of 6/7 judges with 4/5 judges rostered on per heat as well as an approved, accredited and registered UPSA Head Judge.
 - a) In non computer judged events there shall be 7 judges, with 5 judges on per heat with an approved UPSA Head Judge. Allowances to this rule can apply for Club events only.
 - b) The Head Judge of each event is to be responsible for assuring that UPSA accredited and registered judges serve on the panel for all sanctioned events. A database of accredited and registered judges for events is available from UPSA.
 - c) The wave scoring will be done from 0.1 to 10.0, broken into one-tenth increments. 7.2 etc. A judge will score a ride using commonly accepted and taught principles.
 - d) In the case of a computer malfunction the results will be tabulated for the heat in which the malfunction took place as per the computer scoring system averaging. Should the condition carry over to further heats, all tabulation/results will revert to the manual tabulation system.
 - e) Judges should be visually separated, and it is the responsibility of the Head Judge to see that the judges do not discuss scores or interference calls.
 - f) Judges may not change their scores or interference calls either on the computer terminal or on the manual judging sheets. If a mistake has been made the judge should have the Head Judge make the correction for him.
 - g) If a judge misses a wave, or any part of a wave, they should ask the Head Judge for an average on that wave. This wave will be included into the sheet/ scoring system by the Head Judge based on comparison to the scores on the other judges' sheets.



- h) At times, errors of a special nature occur with respect to judging. This includes priority, timing, and judges' scores. The Tour Manager/Representative, along with the event director, a surfer representative and the Head Judge, will rule on these special circumstances, case by case. At his discretion the Tour Manager/Representative may consult with those qualified observers, (defined as off-duty judges, spotters or other officials), who may have witnessed the incident in question.
- i) Judging performances will be kept on all judges by every event Head Judge and passed onto the UPSA event Manager for the evaluation of the qualified judges.
- j) Judges must wait until the completion of the tabulators' work before checking the completed tally sheets
- k) No judge of a UPSA event may pass comment on a surfer's chances in any event, to the public, media, or other contestants, or that judge may be dismissed from the panel and other action will be taken by the UPSA Board
- l) A day's judging is considered 8 hours from start of competition unless on hold. If on hold the day begins at the original start time not actual start time. Judges will only work for a maximum of 10 hours per day unless extra hours are needed due to special circumstances and then only if agreeable with the judges.
- m) See Event Staffing/Local Judging Panel in Event Structure for judging and overtime pay rates
- n) It is recommended that extra special events held at any competition event be run at the end of the day and not during actual competition hours. If held during these hours the judges are not obliged to judge them unless agreeable with the judging panel. This does not include a final day team's event
- o) Computer operator hours, rates and conditions are described in the UPSA Events Manuals. (Manuals are available by contacting the National Office)

6. THE ROLE OF THE HEAD JUDGE

The Head Judge holds the highest position of authority and responsibility within the judging panel. The Head Judge's role is to organize, supervise and instruct the panel of judges so that they can meet their responsibilities fairly, promptly and efficiently.

The Head Judge's main responsibilities are to ensure consistency in scoring, eliminate obvious discrepancies and to advise the judges of conditions throughout the day that may affect their scale.

The Head Judge performs the following duties:

- ❖ Selection of judging panel for each event
- ❖ Organizes and delivers a pre-contest and post-contest briefing for the judging panel
- ❖ Directs a pre-judging warm up with the rest of the panel before the event starts Organizes a pre-contest briefing to be delivered to competitors by the Beach Marshal Assigns judges to various heats using a roster system
- ❖ Allocates an official to check the manual score sheets against the computer sheets for every heat
- ❖ Helps judges establish an appropriate scale during the first heats of an event, day, new division or after any significant changes in surf conditions
- ❖ Monitors the consistency of the scale used by all judges
- ❖ Assists Scoring Judges on technical matters and answers questions relating to judging e.g. criteria, rules, interferences, scale, heat timing, wave counts, missed waves, average scores, use of computers
- ❖ Delegates responsibility when required, usually to the next most senior judge, to ensure that every heat is properly overseen
- ❖ Is the sole judge of priority one-on-one heats
- ❖ Chooses the location of the priority buoy for one-on-one heats
- ❖ Reports interference calls to the Contest Director, Tabulator and Announcer
- ❖ Directs the Announcer and Beach Marshal to inform competitors on various situations during a heat

- ❖ Acts as the sole representative for all judges with respect to communicating with other contest officials, competitors and the press
- ❖ Discusses official protests made by competitors at the end of the round or at the end of the day
- ❖ Handles any complaints and disciplinary action in relation to the panel
- ❖ Assesses the performance of the scoring panel by collating and analyzing information and statistics in regards to individual judging performance

7. THE ROLE OF THE SCORING JUDGE

- ❖ The role of the judge is to compare and evaluate each surfer's performances against one another by applying the basic judging criteria consistently, accurately and fairly.
- ❖ The duties of a scoring judge are as follows: Judge heats assigned to them by the roster
- ❖ Score each wave ridden in a heat using a scale of 0.1 to 10.0 and record scores on the score sheets provided (computers may also be used)
- ❖ Correctly fill in the details on the judging score sheets Rule on any interference situation
- ❖ Call competitive riders' singlet colors as they are "up and riding"
- ❖ Provide wave counts and other information when required by the Head Judge or other judges
- ❖ Undertake various duties assigned by the Head Judge (e.g. acting as the Head Judge when the Head Judge is forced to leave the judging podium for any reason)
- ❖ Provide input to pre and post contest briefings under direction of the Head Judge Have a thorough knowledge of the UPSA Rule Book as it applies to judging
- ❖ Judges should not have mobile phones on or near the judging tables/work station

7.1 6 Person Panel

Judge Name	Heat 1	Heat 2	Heat 3	Heat 4	Heat 5	Heat 6	Heat 7	Heat 8	Heat 9	Heat 10	Heat 11	Heat 12
Judge 1	OFF	x	x	OFF	x	x	OFF	x	x	OFF	x	x
Judge 2	x	OFF	x	x	OFF	x	x	OFF	x	x	OFF	x
Judge 3	x	x	OFF	x	x	OFF	x	x	OFF	x	x	OFF
Judge 4	OFF	x	x	OFF	x	x	OFF	x	x	OFF	x	x
Judge 5	x	OFF	x	x	OFF	x	x	OFF	x	x	OFF	x
Judge 6	x	x	OFF	x	x	OFF	x	x	OFF	x	x	OFF

7.2 6 Person + Priority Panel

Judges Name	Heat 1	Heat 2	Heat 3	Heat 4	Heat 5	Heat 6	Heat 7	Heat 8	Heat 9	Heat 10	Heat 11	Heat 12	Heat 13	Heat 14
Judge1	P	X	X	OFF	X	X	OFF	P	X	X	OFF	X	X	OFF
Judge 2	OFF	P	X	X	OFF	X	X	OFF	P	X	X	OFF	X	X
Judge 3	X	OFF	P	X	X	OFF	X	X	OFF	P	X	X	OFF	X
Judge 4	X	X	OFF	P	X	X	OFF	X	X	OFF	P	X	X	OFF
Judge 5	OFF	X	X	OFF	P	X	X	OFF	X	X	OFF	P	X	X
Judge 6	X	OFF	X	X	OFF	P	X	X	OFF	X	X	OFF	P	X
Judge 7	X	X	OFF	X	X	OFF	P	X	X	OFF	X	X	OFF	P

7.8 7 Person Panel 4 UPSA 3 local talent

Judges Name	Heat 1	Heat 2	Heat 3	Heat 4	Heat 5	Heat 6	Heat 7	Heat 8	Heat 9	Heat 10	Heat 11	Heat 12	Heat 13	Heat 14	Heat 15	Heat 16
UPSA	X	X	X	OFF	X	X	X	OFF	X	X	X	OFF	X	X	X	OFF
UPSA	OFF	X	X	X	OFF	X	X	X	OFF	X	X	X	OFF	X	X	X
UPSA	X	OFF	X	X	X	OFF	X	X	X	OFF	X	X	X	OFF	X	X
UPSA	X	X	OFF	X	X	X	OFF	X	X	X	OFF	X	X	X	OFF	X
local	X	OFF	X	X	OFF	X	X	OFF	X	X	OFF	X	X	OFF	X	X
local	X	X	OFF	X	X	OFF	X	X	OFF	X	X	OFF	X	X	OFF	X
local	OFF	X	X	OFF	X	X	OFF	X	X	OFF	X	X	OFF	X	X	OFF





VIII. UPSA CODES OF CONDUCT

These codes must be strictly upheld on all occasions.

1. GENERAL CODE OF BEHAVIOR

- a. Respect the rights, dignity and worth of others.
- b. Be fair, considerate and honest in dealing with others.
- c. Be professional in, and accept responsibility for, your actions.
- d. Make a commitment to providing quality service.
- e. Be aware of, and maintain an uncompromising adherence to, UPSA, rules, regulations and policies.
- f. Operate within the rules of the sport including national and international guidelines which govern UPSA.
- g. Demonstrate a high degree of individual responsibility especially when dealing with persons under 18 years of age, as your words and actions are an example.
- h. Avoid unaccompanied and unobserved activities with persons under 18 years of age, wherever possible.
- i. Refrain from any form of harassment of others.
- j. Refrain from any behavior that may bring UPSA into disrepute.
- k. Provide a safe environment for the conduct of the activity.
- l. Show concern and caution towards others who may be sick or injured.
- m. Be a positive role model.
- n. Understand the repercussions if you breach, or are aware of any breaches of, this code of behavior.

2. ADMINISTRATOR CODE OF BEHAVIOR

- a. Resolve conflicts fairly and promptly through established procedures.
- b. Maintain strict impartiality.
- c. Be aware of your legal responsibilities

3. COACH CODE OF BEHAVIOR

- a. Do not tolerate acts of aggression.
- b. Provide feedback to players and other participants in a manner sensitive to their needs. Avoid overly negative feedback.
- c. Recognize players' rights to consult with other coaches and advisers. Cooperate fully with other specialists (for example, sports scientists, doctors and physiotherapists).
- d. Treat all players fairly within the context of their sporting activities, regardless of gender, race, place of origin, athletic potential, color, sexual orientation, religion, political beliefs, socio-economic status and other conditions.
- e. Encourage and facilitate players' independence and responsibility for their own behavior, performance, decisions and actions.
- f. Involve the players in decisions that affect them.
- g. Encourage players to respect one another and to expect respect for their worth as individuals regardless of their level of play.
- h. Ensure that the tasks and/or training set are suitable for age, experience, ability, and physical and psychological conditions of the players.
- i. Ensure any physical contact with players is appropriate to the situation and necessary for the player's skill development.
- j. Be acutely aware of the power that you as a coach develop with your players in the coaching relationship and avoid any sexual intimacy with players that could develop as a result.
- k. Avoid situations with your players that could be construed as compromising.
- l. Actively discourage the use of performance enhancing drugs, and the use of alcohol, tobacco and illegal substances.
- m. Do not exploit any coaching relationship to further personal, political or business interests at the expense of the best interest of your players.
- n. Accept and respect the role of officials in ensuring that competitions are conducted fairly and according to established rules.



- o. Know and abide by rules, regulations and standards, and encourage players to do likewise. Accept both the letter and the spirit of the rules.
- p. Be honest and ensure that qualifications are not misrepresented.

4. OFFICIALS' CODE OF BEHAVIOR

- a. Place the safety and welfare of the players/participants above all else.
- b. Accept responsibility for all actions taken.
- c. Be impartial.
- d. Avoid any situation which may lead to a conflict of interest.
- e. Be courteous, respectful and open to discussion and interaction.
- f. Value the individual in sport.

5. PLAYER CODE OF BEHAVIOR

- a. Respect the rights, dignity and worth of fellow players, coaches, officials and spectators.
- b. Do not tolerate acts of aggression.
- c. Respect the talent, potential and development of fellow players and competitors.
- d. Care for and respect the equipment provided to you as part of your program.
- e. Be frank and honest with your coach concerning illness and injury and your ability to train fully within the program requirements.
- f. At all times avoid intimate relationships with your coach.
- g. Conduct yourself in a professional manner relating to language, temper, and punctuality.
- h. Always maintain high personal behavior standards.
- i. Abide by the rules and respect the decision of the official, making all appeals through the formal process and respecting the final decision.
- j. Be honest in your attitude and preparation for training. Work equally hard for yourself and your team.



- k. Cooperate with coaches and staff in development of programs to adequately prepare you for competition at the highest level.

6. PARENT/GUARDIAN CODE OF BEHAVIOR

- a. Respect the rights, dignity and worth of others.
- b. Remember that your child participates in sport for their own enjoyment, not yours.
- c. Focus on your child's efforts and performance rather than winning or losing.
- d. Never ridicule or yell at your child and other children for making a mistake or losing a competition.
- e. Show appreciation for good performance and skillful plays by all players (including opposing players).
- f. Demonstrate a high degree of individual responsibility especially when dealing with or in the vicinity of persons under 18 years of age, as your words and actions are an example.
- g. Respect officials' decisions and teach children to do likewise.
- h. Do not physically or verbally abuse or harass anyone associated with the sport (player, coach, umpire and so on).
- i. Respect the rights, dignity and worth of every young person regardless of their gender, ability, cultural background, or religion.
- j. Be a positive role model.
- k. Understand the repercussions if you breach, or are aware of any breaches of, this code of behavior.
- l. Don't attempt to blackmail the organization

7. SPECTATOR CODE OF BEHAVIOR

- a. Respect the decisions of officials and teach young people to do the same.
- b. Never ridicule or scold a young player for making a mistake. Positive comments are motivational.
- c. Condemn the use of violence in any form, whether it is by other spectators, coaches, officials, or players.



- d. Show respect for your team's opponents. Without them there would be no game.
- e. Do not use violence, harassment, or abuse in any form (that is, do not use foul language, sledge, or harass players, coaches, officials or other spectators).
- f. Respect the rights, dignity and worth of every person regardless of their gender, ability, cultural background, or religion.





IX. DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

1. APPLICATION OF POLICY

This Policy shall be the disciplinary policy for UPSA and if adopted by Member Associations shall be the disciplinary policy for each Member Association.

1.1. The administration of an alleged offense under this Policy is at first instance the responsibility of the UPSA Member Association in the region in which the alleged offense occurred, except where:

- a. The relevant individual that is alleged to have contravened or breached this policy is in an event run by UPSA an official, coach or other participant pursuant to a separate agreement or arrangement with UPSA, in which case UPSA may elect to deal with and prosecute the alleged contravention or breach; and
- b. UPSA otherwise notifies the Member Association that UPSA itself will assume responsibility for the administration of the relevant alleged offense. UPSA will only assume control of the administration of an alleged offense where it considers that the relevant alleged offense affects or is likely to affect the integrity, management, reputation or brand of UPSA or the sport of surfing in Philippines, or where it believes that the relevant alleged breach is otherwise sufficiently serious to warrant UPSA assuming administration of the alleged breach, and in such circumstances applicable references in this policy to a member Association or its Nominated Officer shall be deemed to be a reference to UPSA.

1.2. Any penalty imposed upon a person under this policy must be recognized and respected by all Member Associations and UPSA. A person is not permitted to participate in any event, competition, tour, team, function, training or practice sessions or other event conducted or managed by or under the auspices of a Member Association or UPSA during the time of any suspension imposed under this Policy by a Member Association or UPSA. We need to set these.

1.3. The appointed Disciplinary Officer of the applicable Member Association (or if there is no such officer, an appropriate person nominated by that Member Association), or such other officer nominated by that Member Association from time to time (Nominated Official), shall be solely responsible for characterizing any alleged breach of this Policy by



an individual. That Nominated Official must in his/her absolute discretion characterize the alleged offense as either a minor or serious offense.

1.4. This Policy sets out the disciplinary procedures for hearing both minor and serious offenses and the penalties applicable to each category of offense.

2. MINOR OFFENSES

2.1. Minor offenses are less serious offenses which attract penalties reflecting this fact.

2.2. Minor offenses will be dealt with as expeditiously as possible but always adhering to the procedures set out in this policy. The alleged offender will be notified in writing by the Nominated Official of the following:

- a. details of the alleged offense; and
- b. confirmation that this policy applies (a copy of this policy should be provided). If the alleged offender is under the age of 18 years old notification should be given to that person's parent / guardian as well as the alleged offender.

2.3. The alleged offender shall have 7 days (or such other longer period determined by the Nominated Official) from receipt of the notice to provide a written response to the alleged offense/s.

2.4. The Nominated Official will consider relevant facts and information concerning the alleged offense (including statements from witnesses and any response from the alleged offender) and must then make a determination as to whether the alleged offender committed the applicable minor offense.

2.5. The Nominated Official shall then determine the sanction to be imposed under this policy. Where possible in the circumstances, the alleged offender should be given the opportunity to address the Nominated Official regarding the penalty to be imposed for the alleged offense.

2.6. In imposing a penalty for a minor offense, the Nominated Official may choose from one or more of the following range of penalties:

- a. impose a warning.

- b. the requirement for a written apology from the offender to specified persons/ organizations;
- c. a reprimand; and/or
- d. suspending the alleged offender from a current or future event, competition, tour, team, function, training or practice session, or other event conducted or managed under the auspices of a Member Association but no more than one future event or a competition, tour, team, function, training or practice session; and
- e. sending the alleged offender home from a tour (if such offense is committed and administered on tour).

2.7. The Nominated Official will notify the offender in writing of any penalty imposed and will notify the Chief Executive Officer of UPSA and the Chief Executive Officer of all Member Associations all of whom will immediately recognize the penalty imposed upon the offender. Such notification must be made within seven (7) days of the determination of the matter, or in the event the matter is dealt with on tour, within seven (7) days of return.

2.8. The determination by the Nominated Official will be final and binding on all parties; and

2.9. The right of appeal is set out in clause 5.

3. SERIOUS OFFENSE

3.1. The alleged offender will be notified in writing of the following by the Disciplinary Officer of the Member Association responsible for hearing an offense:

- a. details of the alleged offense, and possible penalties that may be imposed by the Tribunal;
- b. confirmation that this policy applies (a copy of this policy should be provided); the date, time and place of the Tribunal hearing, and the likely composition of the Tribunal; and If the alleged offender is under the age of 18 years old notification should be given to that person's parent / guardian as well as the alleged offender.

3.2. The Board of Directors of the Member Association responsible for hearing an offense will appoint a Tribunal of three members to hear and determine the matter, such a Tribunal which shall be composed of the following persons.

- a. a lawyer or, if after reasonable attempts have been made to obtain one without success, then a person with considerable previous experience in the legal aspects of a disciplinary tribunal (who shall be Chairperson);
- b. a person with a thorough knowledge of surfing; and
- c. one other person of experience and skills suitable to the functions of a disciplinary tribunal, if possible a lawyer, in each case as determined by the relevant Member Association's Board of Directors in their sole discretion. However, the following cannot be Tribunal members:
 - d. a person who is a member of the Board of Directors (Management Committee); or
 - e. a person who would, by reason of their relationship with the alleged offender, or otherwise, be reasonably considered to be other than impartial.

3.3. The Tribunal must allow the alleged offender and the applicable Member Association's representative reasonable opportunity to speak and state their case. The alleged offender and the applicable Member Association's representative may each elect to provide written submissions instead or in addition to oral submissions. The Tribunal shall:

- a. hear and determine the alleged offense in whatever manner it considers appropriate in the circumstances (including by way of teleconference, video conference or otherwise) provided that it does so in accordance with the principles of natural justice;
- b. not be required to adhere to any specific legal rules, formalities or processes (including any rules of evidence), and shall be free to hear and consider any materials, information or evidence whatsoever that it considers appropriate (including evidence of past indiscretions, breaches or convictions); and
- c. make its decision on a matter by majority vote.



The purpose of the hearing shall be to determine whether the alleged offender has committed a serious offense. If the Tribunal determines a serious offense has been committed, it may impose any one or more of the penalties set out in paragraph 3.9.

3.4. If within 30 minutes of the notified time for commencement of the hearing, the alleged offender is not present, the Tribunal may elect to conduct the hearing in the absence of the alleged offender or adjourn the hearing and reconvene at a later date advised to the alleged offender. The time and place of the tribunal hearing will be determined at the sole and reasonable discretion of the Disciplinary Officer.

3.5. The parties may be represented at the hearing by any person but the alleged offender must appear.

3.6. If the charge is proven the offender will be given an opportunity to be heard in relation to mitigation of penalty.

3.7. The relevant Member Association's representative will also be afforded the opportunity to make submissions to the Tribunal on the appropriate penalty to be imposed in the circumstances.

3.8. Prior convictions of a disciplinary tribunal may be disclosed to the Tribunal who may give weight to prior convictions of a similar nature.

3.9. In imposing a penalty for a serious offense, the Tribunal may impose any of the following range of penalties:

- a. in extreme circumstances, permanent suspension from all competitions;
- b. suspension from all competitions for a period reasonably determined by the Tribunal;
- c. suspension from competing in one or more specified events;
- d. suspension from attending or participating in tours, teams, functions, training or practice sessions, or other functions or events conducted by or under the auspices of UPSA and/or another Member Association for a period reasonably determined by the Tribunal;

- e. directing the offender to attend counseling to address their conduct;
- f. recommending termination of any appointment of any role the offender holds with a surfing organization;
- g. imposing a monetary fine;
- h. in the case of a coach or other surfing official or administrator, suspending or directing relevant bodies not to renew that person's UPSA or Member Association accreditation or membership for a period or indefinitely;
- i. any other such penalty the Tribunal considers appropriate in the circumstances;
- j. termination of membership of the Member Association;
- k. a financial penalty as set out in Schedule 1; and
- l. as set out in clause 4.3.

In considering the length of any suspension, the Tribunal must consider what is reasonable in the circumstances.

3.10. The findings of the Tribunal will be delivered orally and there is no obligation on the Tribunal to publish reasons for its decision.

3.11. There is no ability to award costs and all parties to any proceedings must bear their own costs.

3.12. The Chairperson of the Tribunal will confirm in writing with the offender any penalty imposed and will notify the Chief Executive Officer of UPSA and the Chief Executive Officer of all Member Associations all of whom will immediately recognize the penalty imposed upon the offender. Such notification must be made within seven (7) days of the determination of the matter, or in the event the matter is dealt with on tour, within seven (7) days of return.

3.13. The determination by the Tribunal will be final and binding on all parties; and

3.14. The right of appeal is set out in clause 4.

4. SURFER ENTOURAGE

4.1. A surfer is deemed to be responsible for the behavior and conduct of their entourage and support team who attend at events in which they are participating. The expression “entourage” includes parents, family members, coaches, trainers, friends and any other person directly associated with the surfer.

4.2. Where the behavior of a member of the surfer’s entourage is in breach of any of UPSA’s Codes of Conduct, the disciplinary officer of a Member Association or UPSA may deal with the matter under the disciplinary process as set out in the disciplinary policy.

4.3. If it is determined that a Code of Conduct breach has occurred by the member of the entourage, then it is open to the Tribunal to impose a penalty on the surfer as follows:

Penalty

A determination that UPSA or the Member Association will not accept entries from that surfer for a specified period of time for future events or competition and may suspend the surfer from participation in teams training or touring for a specified period of time.

4.4. It is to be seen as a last resort and disciplinary action, except in extreme cases, would not be instigated without first having sought to engage with and counsel the offending person and the surfer in relation to the unacceptable conduct.

4.5. UPSA and Member Associations are not compelled by law to accept entry from everyone into their competitions. Provided there is no breach of the Anti-Discrimination Legislation, UPSA and Member Associations are entitled to determine who may enter their competitions and it has been clearly determined that only persons who, with their entourage, are acting in accordance with the standards and codes of behavior of UPSA and Member Associations should be entitled to enter events run by UPSA and Member Associations.

5. PAYMENT OF FINES

If a monetary fine is imposed the surfer shall not be eligible to enter an event or participate in a competition, tour, team, function, training or practice session until the fine is paid or satisfactory arrangements for payment of the fine have been agreed.

6. APPEALS

6.1. An appeal may only be lodged in the case of appeals from a Tribunal to an Appeal Tribunal established by UPSA in accordance with this clause, in which case an appeal is only validly lodged where:

- a. an appeal notice in the prescribed form (Schedule 1) is lodged with UPSA within seven (7) days of the Tribunal's decision;
- b. The appeal notice is accompanied by a written submission and an appeal application fee of 10,000PHP refundable only at the discretion of the Appeal Tribunal.

6.2. An appeal against the findings of the Tribunal and/or the imposition of a penalty shall be conducted within 21 days of receipt of the notice of appeal, although UPSA shall have the discretion to convene an appeal hearing outside the 21 day period but only after it has been established that it would be impossible to hear the appeal any earlier.

6.3. The Appeal Tribunal shall consist of three (3) members appointed by UPSA's Board of Directors, none of which has had a prior involvement in the matter. An Appeal Tribunal Chairman who shall be a lawyer shall be appointed by UPSA's Board of Directors. The Appeal Tribunal will have the discretion to conduct proceedings at their discretion and in accordance with the principles of natural justice. A majority decision will determine the matter.

6.4. In order for a matter to proceed to an appeal, the offender must establish on the balance of probabilities that it is more likely than not that he/she has an arguable case. This shall be done by written submissions only. The Appeals Tribunal Chairman alone shall determine whether the offender has sufficiently made out one or more ground/s of appeal within seven (7) days of receiving submissions from both the offender and SA. The Tribunal Chairman shall set the timeframes for submissions to be lodged. There is no right to appeal against this decision. The Appeal Tribunal Chairman's decision will be conveyed to each of the parties.

6.5. If it is determined by the Appeal Tribunal Chairman on the balance of probabilities that the offender has an arguable case and the appeal is in relation to penalty only, the matter will proceed by way of written submissions only.

6.6. Each party will be required to submit in writing their arguments with the offender obliged to lodge their written arguments no less than three (3) business days before the matter is scheduled to proceed. A copy of the submissions of the offender will be provided to UPSA's Complaints Manager who will then have a further 48 hours to make UPSA's submissions.

6.7. If the appeal is against both conviction and penalty, the appeal will proceed as determined by the Appeal Tribunal's Chairman.

6.8. An appeal against conviction may be a re-hearing of the matter and the parties may recall any earlier relevant witnesses and may submit fresh evidence, provided that the Appeal Tribunal is satisfied that the new evidence is relevant to the matter.

6.9. The Appeal Tribunal has the power to dismiss the appeal, grant the appeal, impose any of the penalties provided for and/or impose a new penalty as provided for in this Policy, the new penalty which may be greater than the penalty handed down by the original Tribunal.

6.10. The determination by the Appeal Tribunal will be final and binding on all parties. No further right of appeal exists within UPSA, or to an external tribunal or any civil court of law.

6.11. If the offender is suspended by the Tribunal, this suspension shall remain in force pending the determination of the matter by way of appeal.

6.12. The Appeal Tribunal has no power to award costs and each party shall bear their own costs in relation to the appeal.

7. SCHEDULE ONE

INFRINGEMENTS	MINIMUM PENALTIES
Assaulting a judge	15,000PHP Disqualification/suspension
Rude gesture to judges	2,000PHP
Swearing out loud at judges	2,000PHP
Ripping up judging sheets	2,000PHP
Writing on judging sheets	2,000PHP
Swearing loudly in official area	2,000PHP
Assaulting event staff	15,000PHP Disqualification/suspension Equipment
Abuse in event and competition areas	2,000PHP plus cost
Damage to event property	2,000PHP plus cost/suspension Damage
Damage to property in event locality	10,000PHP plus cost/suspension
Damage to surfing image caused by misbehavior	2,000-15,000PHP/suspension
Knowingly wearing event vest incorrectly	2,000PHP
Not wearing vest to and from the beach marshal	2,000PHP
Free surfing in competition area during heats	2,000PHP
Surfing during next heat	1,000PHP per wave
Surfer's caddy rides a wave	1,000PHP per wave
Abusing media	10,000PHP
Assaulting media	15,000PHP Disqualification/suspension
Failing to attend media functions if asked	2,000PHP
Failing to attend events entered	1,000PHP + entry
Stay in water after two interferences	2,000PHP
Heat fixing/bribes	20,000PHP suspension

NB. Fines at all National Title events will be levied against the offender and to be paid to UPSA.



X. DANGEROUS CONDITIONS RULES

At all times the safety and wellbeing of our competitors is of the utmost of importance.

- 1) A safe surfing environment at events will be determined by the nominated competition officials. There are certain surf and weather conditions that can be classified as hazardous concerning the safety and wellbeing of all competitors.
- 2) In the event of surf or weather conditions that could be considered to be dangerous the Contest Director, Head Judge and Event Manager (Officials) will consult and are all authorized separately to make a decision to protect the safety and wellbeing of all competitors by immediately suspending the competition for all or some competitors until such time as the Contest Director, Head Judge and Event Manager can meet to make a final determination.
- 3) Where there are concerns about conditions or where an Official has suspended the competition, a meeting between the Contest Director, Head Judge and Event Manager will be convened at the earliest possible time to decide the appropriate course of action. Where a heat in progress has been suspended the Competition Officials will record the time in the heat where the suspension occurred. On re-commencing the suspended heat the time will restart with the time left from when the heat was stopped unless the Competition Officials deems that conditions have changed or that fair competition between the Surfers would be compromised. In these situations, the heat will restart for the full time period with no scores counting from the suspended heat.
- 4) After consultation between the Contest Director, Head Judge and Event Manager the competition can be suspended, canceled or rescheduled until surf conditions or weather improves.
- 5) Where a competition has been suspended by one or all of the Officials, the competition may not recommence without a unanimous decision of the Contest Director, Head Judge and Event Manager.
- 6) There may be a need to suspend, cancel or re-schedule some surfing divisions based on the skill level of the competitors in that division due to the hazardous surf and weather conditions.
- 7) The decision by Surf Lifesavers or Beach inspectors to close the beach for swimming is a matter to be considered by the Officials but that decision to close the beach does not require mandatory cessation or suspension of the competition.





XI. Ranking Points and Prizes

UPSA Grade 3

Shortboard			
		₱260,000.00	₱130,000.00
Placing	Points	Mens Prize	Women's Prize
1st	1000	₱80,000.00	₱50,000.00
2nd	800	₱50,000.00	₱30,000.00
3rd	650	₱25,000.00	₱15,000.00
3rd	650	₱25,000.00	₱15,000.00
5th	600	₱10,000.00	₱5,000.00
5th	600	₱10,000.00	₱5,000.00
5th	600	₱10,000.00	₱5,000.00
5th	600	₱10,000.00	₱5,000.00
9th	350	₱5,000.00	
9th	350	₱5,000.00	
9th	350	₱5,000.00	
9th	350	₱5,000.00	
9th	350	₱5,000.00	
9th	350	₱5,000.00	
9th	350	₱5,000.00	
9th	350	₱5,000.00	

Longboard			
		₱260,000.00	₱130,000.00
Placing	Points	Mens Prize	Women's Prize
1st	1000	₱80,000.00	₱50,000.00
2nd	800	₱50,000.00	₱30,000.00
3rd	650	₱25,000.00	₱15,000.00
3rd	650	₱25,000.00	₱15,000.00
5th	600	₱10,000.00	₱5,000.00
5th	600	₱10,000.00	₱5,000.00
5th	600	₱10,000.00	₱5,000.00
5th	600	₱10,000.00	₱5,000.00
9th	350	₱5,000.00	
9th	350	₱5,000.00	



9th	350	₱5,000.00	
9th	350	₱5,000.00	
9th	350	₱5,000.00	
9th	350	₱5,000.00	
9th	350	₱5,000.00	
9th	350	₱5,000.00	

Groms			
		₱63,000.00	₱43,000.00
Placing	Points	Mens Prize	Women's Prize
1st	1000	₱20,000.00	₱15,000.00
2nd	800	₱15,000.00	₱10,000.00
3rd	650	₱8,000.00	₱5,000.00
3rd	650	₱8,000.00	₱5,000.00
5th	600	₱3,000.00	₱2,000.00
5th	600	₱3,000.00	₱2,000.00
5th	600	₱3,000.00	₱2,000.00
5th	600	₱3,000.00	₱2,000.00



UPSA Grade 2

Shortboard			
		₱130,000.00	₱82,000.00
Placing	Points	Mens Prize	Women's Prize
1st	750	₱50,000.00	₱30,000.00
2nd	600	₱30,000.00	₱20,000.00
3rd	487	₱15,000.00	₱10,000.00
3rd	487	₱15,000.00	₱10,000.00
5th	450	₱5,000.00	₱3,000.00
5th	450	₱5,000.00	₱3,000.00
5th	450	₱5,000.00	₱3,000.00
5th	450	₱5,000.00	₱3,000.00

Longboard			
		₱130,000.00	₱82,000.00
Placing	Points	Mens prize	Women's prize
1st	750	₱50,000.00	₱30,000.00
2nd	600	₱30,000.00	₱20,000.00
3rd	487	₱15,000.00	₱10,000.00
3rd	487	₱15,000.00	₱10,000.00
5th	450	₱5,000.00	₱3,000.00
5th	450	₱5,000.00	₱3,000.00
5th	450	₱5,000.00	₱3,000.00
5th	450	₱5,000.00	₱3,000.00

Groms			
		₱43,000.00	₱30,500.00
Placing	Points	Mens prize	Women's prize
1st	750	₱15,000.00	₱10,000.00
2nd	600	₱10,000.00	₱7,500.00
3rd	487	₱5,000.00	₱3,500.00
3rd	487	₱5,000.00	₱3,500.00
5th	450	₱2,000.00	₱1,500.00
5th	450	₱2,000.00	₱1,500.00
5th	450	₱2,000.00	₱1,500.00
5th	450	₱2,000.00	₱1,500.00



UPSA Grade 1

Shortboard			
		₱82,000.00	₱63,000.00
Placing	Points	Mens Prize	Women's Prize
1st	500	₱30,000.00	₱20,000.00
2nd	400	₱20,000.00	₱15,000.00
3rd	325	₱10,000.00	₱8,000.00
3rd	325	₱10,000.00	₱8,000.00
5th	300	₱3,000.00	₱3,000.00
5th	300	₱3,000.00	₱3,000.00
5th	300	₱3,000.00	₱3,000.00
5th	300	₱3,000.00	₱3,000.00

Longboard			
		₱82,000.00	₱63,000.00
Placing	Points	Mens Prize	Women's Prize
1st	500	₱30,000.00	₱20,000.00
2nd	400	₱20,000.00	₱15,000.00
3rd	325	₱10,000.00	₱8,000.00
3rd	325	₱10,000.00	₱8,000.00
5th	300	₱3,000.00	₱3,000.00
5th	300	₱3,000.00	₱3,000.00
5th	300	₱3,000.00	₱3,000.00
5th	300	₱3,000.00	₱3,000.00

Groms			
		₱30,500.00	₱19,500.00
Placing	Points	Mens Prize	Women's Prize
1st	500	₱10,000.00	₱7,500.00
2nd	400	₱7,500.00	₱5,000.00
3rd	325	₱3,500.00	₱1,500.00
3rd	325	₱3,500.00	₱1,500.00
5th	300	₱1,500.00	₱1,000.00
5th	300	₱1,500.00	₱1,000.00
5th	300	₱1,500.00	₱1,000.00
5th	300	₱1,500.00	₱1,000.00



XII. COMPETITION FORMATS

Straight Knockout Formats

Straight Knockout Formats	
UPSA Format Name	Total # of heats
6 - Straight Knockout	3
8 - Straight Knockout	3
12 - Straight Knockout	6
16 - Straight Knockout	7
24 - Straight Knockout	12
32 - Straight Knockout	15
48 - Straight Knockout	25
64 - Straight Knockout	31
96 - Straight Knockout	59

a. Format: 6 - Straight Knockout

Format: 6 - Straight Knockout			
	Heat numbers	Seed entry	Seed positions
Semi Finals	2 heats of 3		
Final	1 heat of 4		
Totals	3 Heats		

b. Format: 8 - Straight Knockout

Format: 8 - Straight Knockout			
	Heat numbers	Seed entry	Seed positions
Semi Finals	2 heats of 4		
Final	1 heat of 4		
Totals	3 Heats		

c. Format: 12 - Straight Knockout

Format: 12 - Straight Knockout			
	Heat numbers	Seed entry	Seed position
Quarter Finals	3 heats of 4		
Semi Finals	2 heats of 3		
Final	1 heat of 4		
Totals	6 Heats		

d. Format: 16 - Straight Knockout

Format: 16 - Straight Knockout			
	Heat numbers	Seed entry	Seed position
Quarter Finals	4 heats of 4		
Semi Finals	2 heats of 3		
Final	1 heat of 4		
Totals	7 Heats		

e. Format: 24 - Straight Knockout

Format: 24 - Straight Knockout			
	Heat numbers	Seed entry	Seed positions
Round of 24	6 heats of 4		
Quarter Finals	3 heats of 4		
Semi Finals	2 heats of 3		
Final	1 heat of 4		
Totals	12 Heats		

f. Format: 32 - Straight Knockout

Format: 32 - Straight Knockout			
	Heat numbers	Seed entry	Seed positions
Round of 32	8 heats of 4		
Quarter Finals	4 heats of 4		
Semi Finals	2 heats of 4		
Final	1 heat of 4		
Totals	15 Heats		

g. Format: 48 - Straight Knockout

Format: 48 - Straight Knockout			
	Heat numbers	Seed entry	Seed positions
Round of 48	12 heats of 4		
Round of 24	6 heats of 4		
Quarter Finals	4 heats of 3		
Semi Finals	2 heats of 4		
Final	1 heat of 4		
Totals	25 Heats		

h. Format: 64 - Straight Knockout

Format: 64 - Straight Knockout			
	Heat numbers	Seed entry	Seed positions
Round of 64	16 heats of 4		
Round of 32	8 heats of 4		
Quarter Finals	4 heats of 4		
Semi Finals	2 heats of 4		
Final	1 heat of 4		
Totals	31 Heats		

i. Format: 96 - Straight Knockout

Format: 64 - Straight Knockout			
	Heat numbers	Seed entry	Seed positions
Round of 96	24 heats of 4		
Round of 48	12 heats of 4		
Round of 24	6 heats of 4		
Quarter Finals	4 heats of 3		
Semi Finals	2 heats of 4		
Final	1 heat of 4		
Totals	45 Heats		

Seeded Formats

Seeded Formats	
UPSA Format Name	Seeded Surfers
24 - Seeded	8
36 - Seeded	12
48 - Seeded	16
64 - Seeded	32
96A - Seeded	32
96B - Seeded	32
128 - Seeded	64
160A - Seeded	32
160B - Seeded	96

a. Format: 24 - Seeded

Format: 24 - Seeded			
	Heat numbers	Seed entry	Seed positions
Round of 24	4 heats of 4		
Round of 16	4 heats of 4	8 seeds	1-8
Quarter Finals	4 heats of 2		
Semi Finals	2 heats of 2		
Final	1 heat of 2		
Totals	15 Heats		

b. Format: 36 - Seeded

Format: 36 - Seeded			
	Heat numbers	Seed entry	Seed positions
Round of 36	6 heats of 4		
Round of 24	6 heats of 4	8 seeds	1-8
Round of 12	4 heats of 3		
Quarter Finals	4 heats of 2		
Semi Finals	2 heats of 2		
Final	1 heat of 2		
Totals	23 Heats		

c. Format: 48 - Seeded

Format: 48 - Seeded			
	Heat numbers	Seed entry	Seed positions
Round of 48	6 heats of 4		
Round of 24	6 heats of 4	8 seeds	1-8
Round of 12	4 heats of 3		
Quarter Finals	4 heats of 2		
Semi Finals	2 heats of 2		
Final	1 heat of 2		
Totals	23 Heats		

d. Format: 64 - Seeded

Format: 64 - Seeded			
	Heat numbers	Seed entry	Seed positions
Round of 64	8 heats of 4		
Round of 48	8 heats of 4	16 seeds	17-32
Round of 32	8 heats of 4	16 seeds	1-16
Round of 16	4 heats of 4		
Quarter Finals	4 heats of 2		
Semi Finals	2 heats of 2		
Final	1 heat of 2		
Totals	35 Heats		

e. Format: 96A - Seeded

Format: 96A - Seeded			
	Heat numbers	Seed entry	Seed positions
Round of 96	16 heats of 4		
Round of 64	8 heats of 4		
Round of 48	8 heats of 4	16 seeds	17-32
Round of 32	8 heats of 4	16 seeds	1-16
Round of 16	4 heats of 4		
Quarter Finals	4 heats of 2		
Semi Finals	2 heats of 2		
Final	1 heat of 2		
Totals	51 Heats		

f. Format: 96B - Seeded

Format: 96B - Seeded			
	Heat numbers	Seed entry	Seed positions
Round of 96	16 heats of 4		
Round of 64	16 heats of 4	32 seeds	1-32
Round of 32	8 heats of 4		
Round of 16	4 heats of 4		
Quarter Finals	4 heats of 2		
Semi Finals	2 heats of 2		
Final	1 heat of 2		
Totals	51 Heats		

g. Format: 128 - Seeded

Format: 128 - Seeded			
	Heat numbers	Seed entry	Seed positions
Round of 128	16 heats of 4		
Round of 96	16 heats of 4	32 seeds	33-64
Round of 64	16 heats of 4	32 seeds	1-32
Round of 32	8 heats of 4		
Round of 16	4 heats of 4		
Quarter Finals	4 heats of 2		
Semi Finals	2 heats of 2		
Final	1 heat of 2		
Totals	67 Heats		

h. Format: 160A - Seeded

Format: 160A - Seeded			
	Heat numbers	Seed entry	Seed positions
Round of 160	32 heats of 4		
Round of 96	16 heats of 4		
Round of 64	8 heats of 4		
Round of 48	8 heats of 4	16 seeds	17-32
Round of 32	8 heats of 4	16 seeds	1-16
Round of 16	4 heats of 4		
Quarter Finals	4 heats of 2		
Semi Finals	2 heats of 2		
Final	1 heat of 2		
Totals	83 Heats		

i. Format: 128 - Seeded

Format: 128 - Seeded			
	Heat numbers	Seed entry	Seed positions
Round of 160	16 heats of 4		
Round of 128	16 heats of 4	32 seeds	65-96
Round of 96	16 heats of 4	32 seeds	33-64
Round of 64	16 heats of 4	32 seeds	1-32
Round of 32	8 heats of 4		
Round of 16	4 heats of 4		
Quarter Finals	4 heats of 2		
Semi Finals	2 heats of 2		
Final	1 heat of 2		
Totals	83 Heats		



United Philippine Surfing Association

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