

green = word
 already
 considered and
 not in favour

2023 CSL Rules SR Proposals Relating to CSLX

	NF / BoD / CSL Committee	CR/PR/SR	ART.	EXISTING WORDING	PROPOSED WORDING	Committee/NF Comment	CSLC STAND	BOARD STAND After BoD meeting 21/09/22	
		SR		new abbreviation	CSLX. Kayak Cross (replaced Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting) following BoD sept 22 meeting) Canoe & KayakSlalom	add Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting) Abbreviation update to ORIS event name	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR		Abbreviation	CSL		In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR		Abbreviation	FLT	update to ORIS event name	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR		Abbreviation	RAL	correct error - there can be two RAL, and they both cannot be ranked last	In Favour	In Favour	
CHAPTER 1 - SPORT GOVERNANCE									
CHAPTER 2 - INTRODUCTION									
CHAPTER 3 - ATHLETE EQUIPMENT									
CHAPTER 4 - COMPETITION PROGRAMME									
do these need to go to Congress	CSL Committee	PR	4.1.1		Canoe & KayakSlalom programme	update to ORIS event name	In Favour	In Favour	
do these need to go to Congress	CSL Committee	PR	4.1.2		1.1.1 - Extreme Canoe Slalom programme	update to ORIS event name	In Favour	In Favour	
do these need to go to Congress	CSL Committee	PR		MX1	Men's Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting) Slalom	update to ORIS event name	In Favour	In Favour	
do these need to go to Congress	CSL Committee	PR		WX1	Women's Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting) Slalom	update to ORIS event name	In Favour	In Favour	
CHAPTER 5 - COMPETITION FORMAT									
CHAPTER 6 - INVITATIONS AND ENTRIES									
CHAPTER 7 - COMPETITION OFFICIALS									
	CSL Committee	SR	7.17	The Equipment Controller ensures that the boats, buoyancy aids and helmets fulfil articles 3.1 to 3.6 and may mark them accordingly.	The Equipment Controller ensures that the boats, buoyancy aids and helmets fulfil articles rules 3.1 to 3.6 and 16.1 to 16.6 as appropriate and may mark them accordingly.	add CSLX rules to Equip control responsibility, marking is no longer used and is still available even if not in rules consistency rules vs attire	In Favour	In Favour	
CHAPTER 8 - FIELD OF PLAY									
CHAPTER 9 - PRE-COMPETITION									
CHAPTER 10 - COMPETITION									
CHAPTER 11 - POST-COMPETITION									
CHAPTER 12 - OLYMPIC GAMES									
	CSL Committee	SR	12.4	To be eligible to compete at the Olympic Games an athlete must have been ranked on the ICF Canoe Slalom World Ranking in at least one event that they participate in.	To be eligible to compete at the Olympic Games an athlete must have been ranked on the ICF Canoe Slalom World Rankings in at least one event that they participate in.	to allow for the for CSLX ranking as well	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	12.5	Competition format (Canoe & KayakSlalom) events	[SR]		In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	12.6	Competition format (Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme K	Each National Federation can enter two (2) boats per event (MX1, WX1).	New section define entry rules	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	12.6.1	New Rule	The Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting) time trials may run with a format that varies from the World Championships and may include "respechage" phases to rank Athletes in the time trials.		In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	12.6.2	New Rule	Up to the best 32 boats will progress from the time trials to the elimination phase. First the Athletes that qualify directly will be ranked, followed by the Athletes who qualify from the respechage.	Define progression rules for the Olympic Games	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	12.6.3	New Rule	The final Olympic course configuration including the obstacles tuning will be completed by the ICF two (2) months before the opening of the Olympic Village.	For Canoe Slalom and Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting) The final Olympic course configuration for both courses, including the obstacles tuning, will be completed by the ICF two (2) months before the opening of the Olympic Village.	clarity and new event name.	In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	12.6.12.7		The competition schedule, participation, and the invitation for the Olympic Games are established in agreement with the requirements of the International Olympic Committee. In all other respects, the technical rules of the ICF and, in particular, the special rules for World Championships must apply.	12.7.112.8. The competition schedule, participation, and the invitation for the Olympic Games are established in agreement with the requirements of the International Olympic Committee. In all other respects, the technical rules of the ICF and, in particular, the special rules for World Championships and Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting) must apply.	update number and add Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting) for rules	In Favour	In Favour
CHAPTER 13 - WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS									
do these need to go to Congress	CSL Committee	PR	13.2.1.a	Canoe Slalom Individual Events	Canoe & KayakSlalom Individual Events	update to ORIS event name	In Favour	In Favour	
do these need to go to Congress	CSL Committee	PR	13.2.1.b	Extreme Canoe Slalom Individual Events	Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting)/Canoe Slalom Individual Events	update to ORIS event name	In Favour	In Favour	
do these need to go to Congress	CSL Committee	PR	13.2.1.b		MX1	Men's Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting)/Canoe Slalom	update to ORIS event name	In Favour	In Favour
do these need to go to Congress	CSL Committee	PR	13.2.1.b		WX1	Women's Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting)/Canoe Slalom	update to ORIS event name	In Favour	In Favour
do these need to go to Congress	CSL Committee	PR	13.2.1.c	Canoe Slalom Team Events	Canoe & KayakSlalom Team Events	update to ORIS event name	In Favour	In Favour	
do these need to go to Congress	CSL Committee	PR	13.2.3	A National Federation is entitled to enter three (3) boats in each Canoe Slalom individual event, and a single team in each team event at the World Championships. For Extreme Canoe Slalom see article 16.13.	A National Federation is entitled to enter three (3) boats in each Canoe & KayakSlalom individual event, and a single team in each team event at the World Championships. For Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting)/Canoe Slalom see rule article 16.13.	update to ORIS event name, consistency of Rule vs Article	In Favour	In Favour	
do these need to go to Congress	CSL Committee	PR	13.3.1	World Championships Canoe Slalom team events consist of single run.	World Championships Canoe & KayakSlalom team events consist of single run.	update to ORIS event name	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	13.6.1	At Canoe Slalom World Championships the bib numbers of the athletes should be according to their current ICF Canoe Slalom World Ranking.	At Canoe & KayakSlalom World Championships the bib numbers of the athletes should be according to their current ICF Canoe Slalom World Ranking.	update to ORIS event name	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	13.6.2	At Canoe Slalom World Championships, the start order for the Team events is the reverse order by National Federation of the Teams event results of the previous World Championships. National Federations, which did not participate at the previous World Championships, will be placed at the start of the list and their start order are drawn, by the CSLC.	At Canoe & KayakSlalom World Championships, the start order for the Team events is the reverse order by National Federation of the Teams event results of the previous World Championships. National Federations, which did not participate at the previous World Championships, will be placed at the start of the list and their start order are drawn, by the CSLC.	update to ORIS event name	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	13.9.5	New Rule	World Championships must have an automated start platform for the Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting) Canoe Slalom events.	Will also cover Olympic games as OG includes all World Championships rules, new event name	In Favour	In Favour	
CHAPTER 14 - JUNIOR AND UNDER 23 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS									
do these need to go to Congress	CSL Committee	PR	14.2.1	In the individual events of MK1, WK1, MC1, WC1, an athlete may only enter and compete in the same event in either Junior or Under 23. For these events Athletes may enter different events in different age groups"	In the individual events of MK1, WK1, MC1, WC1 , an athlete may only enter and compete in the same event in either Junior or Under 23. For individual these events Athletes may enter different events in different age groups.	To allow for the inclusion of MX1, WX1	In Favour	In Favour	
CHAPTER 15 - WORLD CUP									
do these need to go to Congress	CSL Committee	PR	15.1.4	The Extreme Slalom events must be scheduled so as not to impact the individual finals.	The Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting)Slalom events must be scheduled so as not to impact the individual finals.	update new event name	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	15.3.1	Each National Federation can enter three (3) boats per Canoe Slalom event. For Extreme Canoe Slalom see article 16.13.	Each National Federation can enter three (3) boats per Canoe & KayakSlalom event. For Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting)/Canoe Slalom see rule article 16.13.	update new event name, consistency of Rule vs Article	In Favour	In Favour	
CHAPTER 16 - Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting)CANOE SLALOM - COMPETITION RULES									
	CSL Committee	SR	16.1.2	A boat must be ICF registered by 1st January in the year of the ICF competitions. A boat must be ICF registered by 1st January in the year prior to the Olympic Games in order to be authorised for use in the Olympic Games.	A boat must be ICF registered by 1st January into be authorised for use in ICF level 1, 2, & 3 competitions in that year and the ICF competitions. A boat must be ICF registered by 1st January in the year prior to the Olympic Games in order to be authorised for use in the Olympic Games.	Consistency of language with rule 3.5.1.d (same intent for Buoyancy Aids) Allow use of various types of boats at Level 4 competitions for development	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	16.1.7	New Rule	All boats must be fitted at each end with a handle attached no more than 50 cm from the bow and from the stern. The Handle must conform to Rule 3.3.	same principle as CSL but CSLX boat handles cannot be at 30 cm as profile plastic too thin	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	16.1.8	New Rule	No modifications are allowed to the outside of the boat.	to maintain recreational "look"of the boat	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	16.1.9	New Rule	There must be a full footrest plate within the boat Foot pegs are not permitted.	to maintain manufacturers warranty and cover their liability	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	16.1.10		At all times the user of the boat is responsible to respect the manufacturer's instructions and recommendations provided in the explanatory leaflet when purchased.	3.5.1.c - At all times the user of the buoyancy aid is responsible to respect the instructions and recommendations provided in the explanatory leaflet when purchased.	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	16.2.1	The helmet must comply with EN 1385 and be ICF registered for Extreme Canoe Slalom by 1 January in order to be authorised for use in Olympic Games and ICF competitions in that year.	The helmet must comply with EN 1385 and be ICF registered for Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting)/Canoe Slalom by 1st January in order to be authorised for use in Olympic Games and/or ICF competitions in that year.	update for new event name, 1sts consistent with rest of the rules	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	16.2.2	Each helmet must be marked in such a way that the following information in 16.2.3.c is easily legible for the user and is likely to remain legible throughout the life of the helmet to allow the control of the equipment by ICF Officials.	Each helmet must be marked in such a way that the following information in 16.2.3.c is easily legible for the user and is likely to remain legible throughout the life of the helmet to allow the control of the equipment by ICF Officials.	better english	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	16.2.3.a	The helmet must be on the ICF equipment register for extreme slalom.	The helmet must be on the ICF equipment register for Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting)slalom.	update for new event name	In Favour	In Favour	
already decided not in favour	USA	SR	16.2.3.b	The helmet must not be modified in any way.	The helmet cannot must not be modified in any way, except to allow for better fit (e.g., by adding additional foam).	inner lining (foam) of most mass-produced kayak (and other) helmets for Extreme Slalom need to be fitted to various head shapes. Therefore, the rule needs to be conditional. CSLC comment - adding additional foam for fit does not constitute a modification, manufacturers provide extra foam to fit out helmet, so ... no change to this rule	Not in Favour	Not in Favour	

already decided not to favour	USA	SR	16.2.3.c	The helmet must have clearly visible: <input type="checkbox"/> The number of the European Standard <input type="checkbox"/> The name or identification mark of the manufacturer <input type="checkbox"/> The date of manufacture <input type="checkbox"/> The designation "Helmet for canoeing and whitewater sports"	The helmet must have clearly visible: <input type="checkbox"/> The number of the ISO or an equivalent European-Standard <input type="checkbox"/> The name or identification mark of the manufacturer <input type="checkbox"/> The date of manufacture <input type="checkbox"/> The designation "Helmet for canoeing and whitewater sports"	This rule favors European manufacturers. Proposed alternative wording CSLC comment - there is no ISO norm for helmets so ... no change to this rule	Not In Favour	Not In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR (Grammar no change to intent)	16.3.1.d	A buoyancy aid must be ICF registered by 1 January in order to be authorised for use in ICF level 1, 2 & 3 competitions in that year. A buoyancy aid must be ICF registered by 1 January in the year prior to the Olympic Games in order to be authorised for use in the Olympic Games.	A buoyancy aid must be ICF registered by 1 January in order to be authorised for use in ICF level 1, 2 & 3 competitions in that year. A buoyancy aid must be ICF registered by 1 January in the year prior to the Olympic Games in order to be authorised for use in the Olympic Games.	clearer english	In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.3.1.k	The rules contained in Article 16.3 apply to all sizes of buoyancy aid regardless of body weight.	The rules contained in Article 16.3 apply to all sizes of buoyancy aid regardless of body weight.	consistency rules vs article	In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.3.2	In order to be added to the ICF equipment register the buoyancy aid must meet the criteria defined in the article 3.5.2.	In order to be added to the ICF equipment register the buoyancy aid must meet the criteria defined in the article rule 3.5.2.	consistency rules vs article	In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.3.3	The testing process at ICF competitions is defined in the article 3.5.3.	The testing process at ICF competitions is defined in the article rule 3.5.3.	consistency rules vs article	In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.5.2	New Rule	The paddle edges must have a minimum thickness of 5mm (radius of 2.5mm) measured along whole length of blade edge, with the specific ICF gauge. The paddle edge could be made by the original manufacture of the paddle or with an edging guard added. Metal tipped paddle blades are not permitted.	Wording from last meeting The paddle edges must have a minimum thickness of 4mm measured along whole length of blade with the specific ICF gauge. 4mm could be from the original manufacture of the paddle or with a guard added.	In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.5.3	New Rule	Metal tipped paddle blades are not permitted.	Wording from last meeting Metal tipped blades are not allowed	In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.5.4	New Rule	Athletes are not permitted to start without a paddle. Move to safety section (16.23)	Propose to move this rule to the "safety section 16.23 CSLC comment - if the rule moves the penalty for transgression would change to RAL (not meeting safety rules), current penalty is they can fix it or DNS do not move	In Favour	In Favour
already decided not to favour	GBR	SR	16.5.1 to 16.23	The paddle is not permitted to have any sharp edges on the paddle blade. Sharp edges must be covered (e.g. guard, tape, silicon).	The paddle is not permitted to have any sharp edges on the paddle blade. A sharp edge is any edge which curvature is less than 20 mm and when a paddle exhibits any other non-uniformity (e.g., damage). Sharp edges must be covered (e.g. guard, tape, silicon).	The ICF must define the sharp edge. For example, a sharp edge is any edge which curvature is less than ___mm and when a paddle exhibits any other non-uniformity (e.g., damage).	Not In Favour	Not In Favour
already decided not to favour	USA	SR	16.5.1	The paddle is not permitted to have any sharp edges on the paddle blade. Sharp edges must be covered (e.g. guard, tape, silicon).	The paddle is not permitted to have any sharp edges on the paddle blade. A sharp edge is any edge which curvature is less than 20 mm and when a paddle exhibits any other non-uniformity (e.g., damage). Sharp edges must be covered (e.g. guard, tape, silicon).	From Canoe Polo - 16.7.2 The edges must have a minimum radius of 30mm in plan and a minimum thickness of 5mm. Metal tipped blades are not allowed. CSLC Comment - use a guard as edging.	Not In Favour	Not In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.6.1	The athlete's equipment may be checked by the pre-start controller.	The athlete's equipment may be checked by the Equipment-pre-start Controllor either pre or post competition.	better define equipment control process	In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.6.2	If an athlete's equipment does not comply with the requirements they will be eliminated from the round.	If an athlete's equipment does not comply with the requirements and pre competition Equipment Control is in operation they will not be eliminated from the round-allowed to start and receive the DNS code. If an athlete's equipment does not comply with the requirements and post competition Equipment Control is in operation they will receive the DSO code.	defines penalty for incorrect equipment = DNS or DSO dependant on when Equipment Control is in operation	In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.7	Requirements for advertising on equipment and clothing for Extreme Canoe Slalom are detailed in the ICF Guidelines for Advertising Trademark Identification of Equipment Manual.	Requirements for advertising on equipment and clothing for Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting)/Canoe Slalom are detailed in the ICF Guidelines for Advertising Trademark Identification of Equipment Manual.	update for new event name	In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.8	The following individual events will be contested in Extreme Canoe Slalom.	The following individual events will be contested in Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting)/Canoe Slalom:	update for new event name	In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.8	MX1	Men's Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting)/Slalom	update for new event name	In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.8	WX1	Women's Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting)/Slalom	update for new event name	In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.9.1	Time trials will be held to rank athletes for the first phase of the extreme slalom competition.	Time trials will be held to rank athletes for the first phase of the Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting)/slalom competition.	update for new event name	In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.9.1.a	New Rule	Time trials may be held with each Athlete individually making a timed run down the course and then being ranked based on their time plus any penalties incurred.		In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.9.1.b	New Rule	A repechage system may be used to rank Athletes in the time trials phase. A defined number of Athletes may qualify directly for the elimination phase based on their individual time trial rank, with the rest progressing via a repechage system. If the repechage system is being used to rank Athletes in the time trial phase, then the Athletes who qualify directly are ranked first followed by the Athletes who qualify via the repechage.	Or up to 24 Athletes instead of "defined"	In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR (Grammar no change to intent)	16.9.2.a	If there are 24 or more athletes in the time trials, the top 20 ranked athletes will progress to the heats phase. The next 12 fastest athletes from each National Federation not yet qualified will progress to the heats phase.	If there are 24 or more athletes in the time trials, the top 20 ranked athletes will progress to the elimination heat phase. The next 12 fastest athletes from each National Federations not yet qualified will progress to the elimination phase.	clearer english - not actually each federation only up to next 12	In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR (Grammar no change to intent)	16.9.2.b	If there are less than 24 athletes, the top 12 ranked athletes will progress to the quarterfinal phase. The next 4 fastest athletes from each National Federation not yet qualified will progress to the quarterfinal phase.	If there are less than 24 athletes, the top 12 ranked athletes will progress to the quarterfinal phase. The next 4 fastest athletes from each National Federation not yet qualified will progress to the quarterfinal phase.		In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR (Grammar no change to intent)	16.9.2.c	If there are less than 12 athletes in the time trials, the top 6 ranked athletes will progress to the semi-final phase. The next 2 fastest athletes from each National Federation not yet qualified will progress to the semi-final phase.	If there are less than 12 athletes in the time trials, the top 6 ranked athletes will progress to the semi-final phase. The next 2 fastest athletes from each National Federations not yet qualified will progress to the semi-final phase.	clearer english - not actually each federation only up to next 2	In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR (Grammar no change to intent)	16.10.2	Depending on the number of entries in the time trials the bracket tables are defined in an appendix (See chapter 19).	Depending on the number of entries in the time trials the bracket tables are defined in an appendix (See C e hap 19).	correct english	In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.11.1	In the first phase of the competition the Athlete with the fastest time trial result may choose their starting position followed by the second fastest, then the third fastest. The last place is taken by the fourth fastest result.	In the first phase of the competition the Athlete with the best/fastest time trial rank/result may choose their starting position followed by the second fastest , then the third best ranked/fastest . The last place is taken by the remaining Athlete, fourth-fastest-result-	See 16.27.4 to break a tie in the time trial. Also athlete with FLT code and better time will be ranked lower than athlete without penalties and worse time. Then using the time trial time to resolve the tie in the final phase rounds will not be correct. use time trial rank instead.	In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.11.2	In all subsequent phases, the two first placed Athletes will be ordered in first & second start positions based on their time trials time to choose the starting position. They will be followed by the two second placed athletes ordered in third & fourth start positions based on their time trials time to choose the remaining starting position.	In all subsequent phases, the two first placed Athletes will be ordered in first & second start positions based on their time trials rank/time to choose their starting position. They will be followed by the two second placed athletes ordered in third & fourth start positions based on their time trials rank/time to choose the remaining starting positions.	See 16.27.4 to break a tie in the time trial. Also athlete with FLT code and better time will be ranked lower than athlete without penalties and worse time. Then using the time trial time to resolve the tie in the final phase rounds will not be correct. use time trial rank instead.	In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.12.1	If an extreme slalom event is not completed for any reason, the Chief Judge can in these exceptional circumstances establish the final results of the competition based on the last completed phase of the event (e.g. time trials, heats or semi-finals).	if an Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting)/slalom event is not completed for any reason, the Chief Judge can in these exceptional circumstances establish the final results of the competition based on the last completed phase of the event (e.g. time trials, heats or semi-finals).	update for new event name	In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.12.2	In this instance Athletes time trial times are used to rank remaining Athletes to determine a winner.	In this instance the Athletes time trials time/rank is used to rank remaining Athletes to determine a winner.	See 16.27.4 to break a tie in the time trial. Also athlete with FLT code and better time will be ranked lower than athlete without penalties and worse time. Then using the time trial time to resolve the tie in the final phase rounds will not be correct. use time trial rank instead.	In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.12.3	Firstly, the winning Athletes of the previous phase are ranked according to their time trial time, then the second placed athletes etc. until all athletes are ranked.	Firstly, the winning Athletes of the previous phase are ranked according to their time trials time/rank , then the second placed athletes etc. until all athletes are ranked.	See 16.27.4 to break a tie in the time trial. Also athlete with FLT code and better time will be ranked lower than athlete without penalties and worse time. Then using the time trial time to resolve the tie in the final phase rounds will not be correct. use time trial rank instead.	In Favour	In Favour

already decided not in favour	USA	SR	16.14	The competition is managed by the following officials: 1) Chief Official IJCSL/ICF UCLSL (1) 2) Chief Judge UCLSL/ICF UCLSL (1) 3) Assistant Chief Judge UCLSL/ICF UCLSL (1) 4) Video Judge UCLSL/ICF UCLSL (4) 5) Technical Organizer UCLSL/ICF UCLSL (1) 6) Gate Judges UCLSL/ICF UCLSL (11) 7) Course Designer UCLSL/ICF UCLSL (2) 8) Start Judge (1) 9) Pre-Start & Equipment Control (2) 10) Finish Judge (1)	The competition is managed by the following officials: 1) Chief Official IJCSL/ICF UCLSL (1) 2) Chief Judge UCLSL/ICF UCLSL (1) 3) Assistant Chief Judge UCLSL/ICF UCLSL (1) 4) Video Judge UCLSL/ICF UCLSL (4) 5) Technical Organizer UCLSL/ICF UCLSL (1) 6) Gate Judges UCLSL/ICF UCLSL (11) 7) Course Designer UCLSL/ICF UCLSL (2) 8) Start Judge (1) 9) Pre-Start & Equipment Control (2) 10) Finish Judge (1)	What is the role of the Assistant Chief Judge vs. Chief Judge? Is one more official really needed? Could the ICF define which of the Officials could be staffed by the NFs/HOCs for Level 1-4 competitions?	CSL Comment - all ITO positions are used during the competition	Not in Favour	Not in Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.16.1	The gates consist of one (1) or two (2) suspended poles coloured green for downstream gates and red for upstream gates.	The gates consist of one (1) or two (2) suspended, or anchored poles coloured green for downstream gates and red for upstream gates.	to allow for gates to be set from the bottom of the channel		In Favour	Not in Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.16.4	The gates must follow ICF Extreme Slalom gate requirements.	The gates must follow ICF Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting) Slalom gate requirements.	update for new event name		In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.19.1	The time for the Athletes to complete the extreme slalom course should be 45 - 60 seconds.	The time for the Athletes to complete the Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting) slalom course should be 45 - 8060 seconds.	update for new event name allow for longer event		In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.19.3	The time trial may be held with gates. This will be announced at the team leaders meeting. The course design may be different from the final phases.	The time trial may be held with gates and/or a roll zone/barrier. This will be announced at the team leaders meeting. The Time Trial course design may be different from the elimination/final phases.			In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.19.4	The course must consist of four (4) to six (6) downstream gates and where possible two (2) pairs of upstream gates. The two (2) pairs of upstream gates should be set to allow the Athlete to choose to negotiate either up right or up left.	The elimination phase/course must consist of four (4) to six (6) downstream gates and where possible two (2) pairs of upstream gates. The two (2) pairs of upstream gates should be set to allow the Athlete to choose to negotiate either up right or up left.			In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.19.4.a	New Rule	A downstream gate may be set as a pair allowing the Athlete to choose to negotiate either down right or down left.			In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.19.4.b	New Rule	The two (2) pairs of upstream gates should be set to allow the Athlete to choose to negotiate either up right or up left. A two pole gate may replace a pair of upstream gates provided it allows both up right and up left negotiation.	see second sentence added by Colin to allow one upstream gate as we had in Augsburg		In Favour	In Favour
already decided not in favour	ESP (Proposal received late)	SR	16.19.4	The course must consist of four (4) to six (6) downstream gates and where possible two (2) pairs of upstream gates. The two (2) pairs of upstream gates should be set to allow the Athlete to choose to negotiate either up right or up left.	More ups on Slalom extreme, less downs	a. To facilitate overtakings: more options on the straight lines with less downstream gates b. To increase emotion: more ups on the bottom part of the course, to give more choices until the end.	CSL Comment - do not increase number of Ups - will lead to longer courses and not suitable for Athletes - use Course Design to create uncertainty	Not in Favour	Not in Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.19.5	The course must contain a marked roll zone or a roll barrier.	The elimination phase course must contain a marked roll zone and/or a roll barrier. When used in conjunction with the roll zone, the roll barrier must be set within the roll zone.	Define roll zone - and roll barrier correctly when used together Ensure roll under barrier		In Favour	In Favour
	USA	SR	16.20	The course will be approved without demonstration runs by the Chief Official, Chief Judge, and the Course Designer with consideration for: balance, the kayak roll zone / kayak roll barrier positioning, the time for course completion, athlete safety and that the start is well constructed and positioned.	Generally, the course will be approved without demonstration runs by the Chief Official, Chief Judge, and the Course Designer with consideration for: balance, the kayak roll zone / kayak roll barrier positioning, the time for course completion, athlete safety and that the start is well constructed and positioned. The HOC and the Course Designer have the option of scheduling demonstration runs if desired.	greater flexibility, consistent wording for Kayak roll		In Favour	In Favour
	USA	SR	16.21.2	When starting from a start platform it must be approved by the ICF Technical Representative.	Unless the start platform has been homologated by the ICF, it must be reviewed and approved by the ICF Technical Representative before the first official training period.	clearer process		In Favour	In Favour
already decided not in favour	USA	SR	16.21.3	The start platform should be equipped with an automatic starting mechanism that allows a simultaneous start. In this case the Athletes must start with both hands on the paddle.	The start platform should be equipped with an automatic starting mechanism that allows a simultaneous start. In this case the Athletes must start with both hands on the paddle.	Consider rewriting - better ease of understanding		Not in Favour	Not in Favour
removed all is more general	CSL Committee	SR	16.21.3	The start platform should be equipped with an automatic starting mechanism that allows a simultaneous start. In this case the Athletes must start with both hands on the paddle.	The start platform should be equipped with an automatic starting mechanism, designed to assure fair starts and eliminate false starts. In this case the Athletes must start with both hands on the paddle.	define purpose of start mechanism		In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.21.7	When using an automatic start system, the start command may vary and will be specified at the team leaders meeting.	When using an automatic start system, the start command will be "READY" followed by activation of the automatic start. may vary and will be specified at the team leaders meeting. Following the order of READY athletes must remain stationary until the automatic start system is activated. The activation of the start mechanism must be associated to a sound able to be heard on the start platform.	Define start process when using an automatic start mechanism		In Favour	In Favour
	USA	SR	16.22.1	The gate line is the line from the outside of the gate to the bank on the passing side of the pole in the line of the wire maintaining the gate.	The gate plane line is the plane from the outside of the gate to the bank on the passing side of the pole in the line of the wire maintaining the gate.	To uniquely define a plane (in math), one needs a line and a point, or two lines that intersect. Therefore the ICF may want to rewrite this rule. CSL Comment - traditionally known as gate line - culture change would be needed, also would need to be rewritten in CSL section		Not in Favour	Not in Favour
	USA	SR	16.22.2.a	The whole head and both shoulders of the athlete must cross the gate line in accordance with the correct side of the gate and the course plan.	The whole head and both shoulders of the athlete must cross the gate plane in accordance with the correct side of the gate and the course plan.	To uniquely define a plane (in math), one needs a line and a point, or two lines that intersect. Therefore the ICF may want to rewrite this rule. CSL Comment - traditionally known as gate line - culture change would be needed, also would need to be rewritten in CSL section		Not in Favour	Not in Favour
	USA	SR	16.22.2.b	Part of the boat must cross the gate line at the same instant as the whole head crosses the line.	Part of the boat must cross the gate plane line at the same instant as the whole head crosses the plane line.	To uniquely define a plane (in math), one needs a line and a point, or two lines that intersect. Therefore the ICF may want to rewrite this rule. CSL Comment - traditionally known as gate line - culture change would be needed, also would need to be rewritten in CSL section		Not in Favour	Not in Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.22.3	Athletes are permitted to touch the gates with any part of their body or equipment.	Athletes are permitted to touch the gates with any part of their body or equipment. Athletes are permitted to touch the gates with their hand only if that hand is holding their paddle.	This was a separate rule but I think it is best as part of this rule as otherwise we have a rule that says you can touch the gates with any part of your body and a separate rule that says if your hands are holding the paddle - a little bit opposite each other		In Favour	In Favour
	USA	SR	16.22.4	Athletes are not permitted to move the gates with any part of their body or equipment for an unfair purpose (leading to disadvantaging another athlete).	Remove	This rule is of critical importance and must be properly defined or removed Since the athletes are permitted to touch the gates (16.22.3) with any part of their body or equipment, how can anyone judge the purpose? Only athlete who interacts with the gate knows the purpose. What is unfair purpose? We recommend removing this rule since it creates opportunity for manipulations of the race results by the officials. Let the athletes "fight it out."	CSL Comment - This rule has not yet been tested	Not in Favour	Not in Favour
corrected wording	CSL Committee	SR	16.22.6	For the roll barrier, the boat must make a complete 360-degree kayak roll with the boat starting to roll before the barrier.	For the roll barrier, the boat must make a complete 360-degree kayak roll, with the boat starting to roll before the barrier. At one point the boat must be upside down under the barrier.	To force Athletes to roll under the barrier which makes it more understandable to viewers		In Favour	In Favour
	USA	SR	16.22.6	For the roll barrier, the boat must make a complete 360-degree kayak roll with the boat starting to roll before the barrier.	On a course with the roll barrier, the athlete must initiate the 360-degree roll before the barrier and complete the roll on the downstream side of the barrier.	As written the rule will cause too many DSO or protests, consider rewriting to something simpler RUS wording is clearer		Not in Favour	Not in Favour
	GBR	SR	16.23.3	Athletes are not permitted to deliberately reach across and / or hold back another Athlete with their hand, arm or paddle.	With the exception of ramming (boat against boat/raft-against-raft), competitors are not permitted to deliberately strike, hold, or push the opposing team or their equipment in an attempt to gain advantage.	Proposal is to replace all existing words in 16.23 with the three articles presented from rafting. Within the rafting (IRF) Head to Head Racing has been evolving this for a number of years. The below wording could be better worded taking consideration of the IRF wording.		Not in Favour	Not in Favour
	USA	SR	16.23.2 & 16.23.3	Athletes are permitted to reach across another Athlete with their hand, arm or paddle, making contact with the athlete's body. Athletes are not permitted to deliberately reach across and / or hold back another Athlete with their hand, arm or paddle.	Athletes are permitted to reach across another Athlete with their hand, arm, or paddle, and making a brief contact with another athlete's body. However, Athletes are not permitted to deliberately hold back or push another Athlete with their hand, arm, or paddle.	Combine these two rules		Not in Favour	Not in Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.23.2	Athletes are permitted to reach across another Athlete with their arm or paddle, making brief contact with the athlete's body.	Athletes are permitted to reach across another Athlete with their arm or paddle, making brief contact with the athlete's body.			In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.23.3	Athletes are not permitted to deliberately reach across and / or hold back another Athlete with their hand, arm or paddle.	Athletes are not permitted to deliberately reach across and / or hold back another Athlete with their hand, arm, or paddle. Purposeful paddle strokes off another Athletes body are not permitted.			In Favour	In Favour
	GBR	SR	16.23.4	Dangerous contact with another athlete's head or body that may result in a personal injury is not permitted.	Competitors are not permitted to engage in reckless behaviour, whether intentional or unintentional, that results in physical injury or serious damage to other Athletes. the opposing team.	Proposal is to replace all existing words in 16.23 with the three articles presented from rafting. Within the rafting (IRF) Head to Head Racing has been evolving this for a number of years. The below wording could be better worded taking consideration of the IRF wording.		Not in Favour	Not in Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.23.5	New rule	An Athlete with a broken paddle must drop back and/or complete the course alone. The broken end of the paddle is considered dangerous. They may drop the paddle and use their hands to finish the course.	To define broken paddle as dangerous from TL guides, An Athlete with a broken paddle must drop back and/or paddle down the course alone. If they do not, the broken end of the paddle is considered dangerous = RAL. They may drop the paddle and use their hands to finish the course		In Favour	In Favour
	CSL Committee	SR	16.23.6	In all cases the situation is assessed by the judges. Athletes will receive a Fault (FLT) for the following actions: - False start - Non-negotiated gate unless renegotiated, Negotiating the gate in the wrong direction - For roll zone, roll not executed within the zone unless renegotiated. - For the roll barrier, roll not commenced before the roll barrier unless renegotiated Full 360-degree kayak roll not completed unless renegotiated.	Athletes will receive a Fault (FLT) for the following actions: - False start - Athlete moving after the READY command but prior to the GO command, or the activation of the automatic start mechanism. - Non-negotiated gate unless renegotiated, Negotiating the gate in the wrong direction - For roll zone, roll not executed within the zone unless renegotiated. - For the roll barrier, roll not commenced before the roll barrier unless renegotiated the boat was not upside down at one point under the barrier - Full 360-degree kayak roll not completed unless renegotiated.	number change to add in previous new rule (16.23.5) Consistency of terminology		In Favour	In Favour
defined false start, so can give penalty for moving when using start machine	CSL Committee	SR	16.24.1	Athletes are not permitted to deliberately reach across and / or hold back another Athlete with their hand, arm or paddle.	Athletes are not permitted to deliberately reach across and / or hold back another Athlete with their hand, arm, or paddle. Purposeful paddle strokes off another Athletes body are not permitted.			In Favour	In Favour

	CSL Committee	SR	16.24.2	Athletes will be ranked as last (RAL) for not following the safety measures outlined in article 16.23.	Athletes will be ranked as lowerlast (RAL) for not following the safety measures outlined in article 16.23 , or for moving the gates to gain an unfair advantage (rule 16.22.4).	No penalty currently proscribed for unfair movement of the gates.	In Favour	In Favour	
	RUS	SR	16.24.4	New rule	Athletes will be disqualified for the RUN (DSQ) for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> if an athlete competes in a boat or with equipment, which does not conform to the rules; if an athlete accepts outside assistance, for the definition of "outside assistance" see article 10.16.3, except that any directing, pushing, or movement of the boat by the athletes from the same round not treated as "outside assistance"; if an athlete does not keep their paddle in both hands and attempts to break the finish line with their paddle in Time trial before the body breaks the finish line as deemed by the Finish Judge (see article 10.5.1) 	RUS: Athlete must be disqualified for RUN (DSQ) for the actions mentioned in articles 10.16.1, 10.16.2 and 10.16.5 which can be applied to extreme slalom. Following chapter 16 «The competitions must be conducted in accordance with the ICF Canoe Slalom competition rules». We suggest adding special article describing reasons for disqualification for the RUN in extreme slalom competition. About "outside assistance" in then group starts. We suggests not treat as "outside assistance" directing, pushing, or movement of the boat by other athletes in the same round, because judges will be can't distinguish "outside assistance" from the valid actions, mentioned in articles 16.23.1 and 16.23.2. CSLC Comment - These rules already apply see paragraph at the beginning of the Chapter 16 The competitions must be conducted in accordance with the ICF Canoe Slalom competition rules, including Chapters concerning "World Championships" and "World Cup" except as modified herein." Will confirm with ORIS process	Not in Favour	Not in Favour	
	RUS	SR	16.24.5	New rule	Add the following: Athletes will receive a did not start (DNS) if they was not allowed to start for the following reasons: athlete equipment not following the rules (see article 16.6.2) as determined before start; athlete not ready to start as scheduled; athlete not followed the defined start procedures special start instructions. An Athlete will receive a DNS if they or any of their equipment fall from the platform before the READY command.	RUS: We suggest adding special article describing reasons for receiving a did not start (DNS) in extreme slalom competition. CSLC Comment - These rules already apply see paragraph at the beginning of the Chapter 16 The competitions must be conducted in accordance with the ICF Canoe Slalom competition rules, including Chapters concerning "World Championships" and "World Cup" except as modified herein." Will confirm with ORIS process add penalty for this error	Not in Favour	Not in Favour	
rule to give DNS if equip or athlete fall from the platform			16.24.4	New rule	An Athlete will receive a DNS if they or any of their equipment fall from the platform before the READY command.		In Favour	In Favour	
number change	CSL Committee	SR	16.24.5	New rule	An Athlete receiving a RAL during a competition can be referred to the Jury, by the Chief Judge, for further disciplinary action (e.g. suspension for the next competition) if they feel further action or sanctions are necessary.	Add penalty process for more serious dangerous behaviour	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	16.25	The article 10.14 applies only during the time trial phase of the extreme slalom competition.	The article 10.14 applies only during the time trial phase of the Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting) slalom competition.	update for new event name consistency rule vs article	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	16.26.3	Photo finish equipment is requested for World Championships and Olympic Games to define the finish order at the final phases.	Photo finish equipment is requested for World Championships and Olympic Games to define the finish order in at the elimination final phases.	mandatory photo finish	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	16.27.2	In time trials, where athletes receive a DNF, or DNS, they are not ranked and listed alphabetically in the following order DNF then DNS.	In time trials, where athletes receive a DNF, DSQ, or DNS, they are not ranked and listed alphabetically in the following order DNF, DSQ then DNS.	As mentioned above (see reason for article 16.24.4) for some actions in extreme slalom competition athletes must also be disqualified for RUN (DSQ), but articles 16.27 and 16.28 not mention how DSO athletes must be ranked. We suggest rank such athletes between DNF and DNS as in slalom competition. Will confirm with the ORIS process	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	16.27.3	In the case that two (2) or more athletes have a fault (FLT) code, they will be ranked based on the correct progression through the course. The athlete who progresses further through the course before the fault occurs will be ranked higher.	In the case that time trials, where two (2) or more athletes have a fault (FLT) code, they will be ranked based on the correct progression through the course. The athlete who progresses further through the course before the fault occurs will be ranked higher.	clarify this rule refers to TT Avoid confusion with updated rule 16.28.5	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	16.27.4	If there is a tie in the time trials, then the current Extreme Slalom World Ranking will be used to break the tie and as an ultimate tie breaker there will be a draw to decide the ranking.	If there is a tie in the time trials, then the current Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting) Slalom World Ranking will be used to break the tie and as an ultimate tie breaker there will be a draw to decide the ranking.	update for new event name	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	16.28.1	Athletes eliminated at any phase of the competition will be given their rank based on the comparison of the time trial times of athletes eliminated at the same phase. All 3rd ranked athletes will be ranked above all 4th ranked athletes.	Athletes eliminated at any phase of the competition will be given their rank based on the comparison of the time trial ranktimes of athletes eliminated at the same phase. All 3rd ranked athletes will be ranked above all 4th ranked athletes.	According to article 16.27.4 there may be two or more athletes received same time in time trial, then the current Extreme Slalom World Ranking will be used to break the tie and then the draw. Also athlete with FLT code and better time will be ranked lower than athlete without penalties and worse time. Then using the time trial time to resolve the tie in the final phase rounds will not be correct. We suggest use time trial rank instead. Will confirm with the ORIS process	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	16.28.3	In all cases athletes who finish with no penalties are ranked above athletes who receive a FLT, RAL, DNF or DNS	In all cases athletes who finish with no penalties are ranked above athletes who receive a FLT, RAL, DNF, DSQ, or DNS	As mentioned above (see reason for article 16.24.4) for some actions in extreme slalom competition athletes must also be disqualified for RUN (DSQ), but articles 16.27 and 16.28 not mention how DSO athletes must be ranked. We suggest rank such athletes between DNF and DNS as in slalom competition. Will confirm with the ORIS process	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	16.28.4	From heat to final round, where athletes receive a FLT, RAL, DNF, or DNS, they are listed and ranked in the following order FLT, RAL, DNF then DNS.	From heat to final round, where athletes receive a FLT, RAL, DNF, DSQ, or DNS, they are listed and ranked in the following order FLT, RAL, DNF, DSQ then DNS.	As mentioned above (see reason for article 16.24.4) for some actions in extreme slalom competition athletes must also be disqualified for RUN (DSQ), but articles 16.27 and 16.28 not mention how DSO athletes must be ranked. We suggest rank such athletes between DNF and DNS as in slalom competition. Will confirm with the ORIS process	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	16.28.5	In the case that two (2) or more athletes have a fault (FLT) or Rank as Last (RAL) code, they will be ranked based on the correct progression through the course. The athlete who progresses further through the course before the fault occurs will be ranked higher.	Where athletes have one or more fault (FLT) codes, they will be ranked on the number of faults in the run. If they have the same number of faults the Athlete who progresses furthest through the course before their first fault in the case that two (2) or more athletes have a fault (FLT) or Rank as Last (RAL) code, they will be ranked based on the correct progression through the course. The athlete who progresses further through the course before the fault occurs will be ranked higher. If still tied the athletes are ranked according to their time trial rank.	define process with multiple faults ORIS	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	16.28.6	In the case that two (2) or more athletes have the same FLT or RAL code at the same gate, they will be ranked first by their finish order and if still tied by their time trial time.	Where in the case that two (2) or more athletes have the same FLT or a RAL, DNF, DSQ, or DNS code at the same gate, they will be ranked first by their finish order and if still tied by their time trial timerank.	define process for multiple RAL ORIS or how to rank DNF, DSQ, DNS	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	16.28.7	Where athletes receive a DQB, they are not ranked and listed after all other athletes following alphabetic order.	16.28.7 - Where athletes receive a DQB, they are not ranked and listed after all other athletes following <u>u</u> alphabetic order.	correct english	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	16.28.8	No enquiry is permitted at any phase during Extreme Canoe Slalom.	No enquiry is permitted at any phase during Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting) Canoe Slalom.	update for new event name	In Favour	In Favour	
CHAPTER 17 - ICF CANOE SLALOM RANKING									
	CSL Committee	SR	17.1.1	The objective of the ICF Canoe Slalom World Ranking is to establish a ranking system for athletes in Canoe Slalom.	The objective of the ICF Canoe Slalom World Ranking is to establish a ranking system for athletes in Canoe & Kayak and Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting), Slalom.	update to ORIS event name	In Favour	In Favour	
CHAPTER 18 - INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL OFFICIALS – TRAINING PATHWAY									
CHAPTER 19 - APPENDICES									
	CSL Committee	SR	19.1	The ICF Canoe Slalom Competition rules Book is linked to the following appendices:		Where athletes have one or more fault (FLT) codes, they will be ranked on the number of faults in the run. If they have the same number of faults the Athlete who progresses furthest through the course before their first fault will be ranked higher. If still tied the athletes are ranked according to their time trial rank.	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR (Grammar no change to intent)	19.1	Appendix 1: Progression system for ICF competitions (level 1 to 3)	Appendix 1: Progression system for ICF competitions (level 1 to 3).	correct english	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR (Grammar no change to intent)	19.1	Appendix 2: Competition format of the Canoe Slalom World Cup Final	Appendix 2: Competition format of the Canoe Slalom World Cup Final.	correct english	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	19.1	Appendix 3: The World Cup standings point allocation (Canoe & Kayak Slalom and Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting) Canoe Slalom)	Appendix 3: The World Cup standings point allocation (Canoe & Kayak Slalom and Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting) Canoe Slalom)	update for new event name, or leave as only Canoe Slalom (covers both events)	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR (Grammar no change to intent)	19.1	Appendix 4: The ICF Canoe Slalom World Ranking points formula	Appendix 4: The ICF Canoe Slalom World Ranking points formula.	correct english	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	19.1	Appendix 5: Extreme Slalom Bracket tables	Appendix 5: Kayak Cross (replaced Extreme Kayak following BoD sept 22 meeting) Slalom Bracket tables.	update for new event name	In Favour	In Favour	
CHAPTER 20 - NEW COMPETITION FORMATS									
	CSL Committee	SR	20.1.3.a	Correct negotiation of the gate at the Speed Canoe & Kayak Slalom events, but with a touch of one (1) or both poles	Correct negotiation of the gate at the Speed Canoe & Kayak Slalom events, but with a touch of one (1) or both poles	update to ORIS event name	In Favour	In Favour	
	CSL Committee	SR	20.4.1	New rule	The elimination phase course may consist of any number of downstream and upstream gates to a maximum of 10 gates. Any pairs of upstream or downstream gates should be set to allow the Athlete to choose to negotiate either up right or up left.	To allow flexibility in course setting for development	In Favour	In Favour	