

国际龙舟联合会

INTERNATIONAL DRAGON BOAT FEDERATION MEMBERS

Australia	Australian Dragon Boat Federation	澳大利亚	Full Member	1991
Austria	Austrian Dragon Boat Association	奥地利	Basic Member	2005
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Rowing Federation.	孟加拉	Associate	1992
Belgium	Belgium Dragon Boat Association	比利时	Basic Member	2004
Bulgaria	Bulgarian Dragon Boat Association	保加利亚	Basic Member	2005
Cameroon	Afrik-Live Asociation	喀麦隆	Associate	2006
Canada	Dragon Boat Canada.	加拿大	Full Member	1993
Chile	Chilean Dragon Boat Federation	智利	Basic Member	2006
China, PR	Chinese Dragon Boat Association.	中国	Full Member	1991
Chinese Taipei	Chinese Taipei Dragon Boat Association.	中华台北	Full Member	1991
Costa Rica	Costa Rica Adventure & Paddle Sports Assoc.	哥斯达黎加	Basic Member	2007
Croatia	Croatian Dragon Boat Association	克罗地亚	Basic Member	2005
Cyprus	Cyprus Dragon Boat Association	塞浦路斯	Basic Member	2007
Czech Republic	Czech Dragon Boat Association.	捷克	Full Member	2001
Denmark	Danish Dragon Boat Association.	丹麦	Full Member	1994
Dubai	Dragon Alive (UAE)	迪拜	Basic Member	2005
Egypt	Egyptian Dragon Boat Association	埃及	Basic Member	2002
Estonia	Estonian Dragon Boat Association	爱沙尼亚	Basic Member	2007
Finland	Finnish Dragon Boat Association	芬兰	Basic Member	1992
France	Dragon Boat Association of France	法国	Basic Member	1998
Germany	German Dragon Boat Association.	德国	Full Member	1993
Great Britain	British Dragon Boat Racing Association.	英国	Full Member	1991
Guam	Guam Dragon Boat Federation	马里亚纳群岛	Basic Member	2006
Hong Kong, China	Hong Kong Dragon Boat Association.	中国香港	Full Member	1991
Hungary	Hungarian Dragon Boat Federation.	匈牙利	Full Member	1999
India	Dragon Boat Federation of India	印度	Basic Member	2007
Indonesia	Indonesian Rowing & Canoeing Association.	印度尼西亚	Full Member	1991
Iran	IR Iran Canoe, Water Ski, Rowing, Sailing Fed	伊朗	Basic Member	2007
Ireland,	Irish Dragon Boat Association	爱尔兰	Basic Member	2005
Italy	Italian Federation for Dragon Boats	意大利	Full Member	1991
Jamaica	Jamaican Dragon Boat Association	牙买加	Basic Member	2005
Japan	Japan Dragon Boat Association.	日本	Full Member	1992
Korea	Korean Dragon Boat Association.	韩国	Full Member	2001
Latvia	Latvian Canoe Federation	拉脱维亚	Basic Member	2002
Lebanon	Lebanese Canoe Federation	黎巴嫩	Associate	2001
Macau, China	Macau China Dragon Boat Association.	中国澳门	Full Member	2001
Malaysia	Penang Dragon Boat Association.	马来西亚	Basic Member	1991
Moldova	Moldova Dragon Boat Federation	摩尔多瓦	Basic Member	2006
Myanmar	Myanmar Rowing & Canoe Federation.	缅甸	Basic Member	1993
Netherlands	Netherlands Dragon Boat Federation.	荷兰	Full Member	1999
New Zealand	New Zealand Dragon Boat Association	新西兰	Full Member	1992
Norway	Norwegian Dragon Boat Association,	挪威	Basic Member	1991
Oman	Oman Dragon Boat Club	阿曼	Basic Member	2006
Philippines	Philippines Dragon Boat Federation.	菲律宾	Full Member	1991
Poland	Polish Dragon Boat Federation.	波兰	Full Member	1999
Portugal	Portuguese Dragon Boat Association.	葡萄牙	Basic Member	1998
Reunion Island	Reunion Island Dragon Boat Association		Associate	2008
Russia	Russian Dragon Boat Federation	俄罗斯	Full Member	2005
Senegal	Senegalese Rowing & Canoeing Federation	塞内加尔	Associate	2007
Singapore	Singapore Dragon Boat Association.	新加坡	Full Member	1991
Slovakia	Slovak Dragon Boat Association	斯洛伐克	Basic Member	2006
Somalia	Somali Dragon Boat Federation	索马里	Basic Member	2004
South Africa	South African Dragon Boat Association.	南非	Full Member	1995
Spain	Dragon Boat Association of Spain	西班牙	Basic Member	2007
Sweden	Swedish Dragon Boat Association.	瑞典	Full Member	1992
Switzerland	Swiss Dragon Boat Federation.	瑞士	Full Member	1996
Thailand	Thailand International Swan Boat Races.	泰国	Associate	1995
Trinidad & Tobago	Trinidad & Tobago Dragon Boat Federation	特立尼达	Basic Member	2006
Turkey	Turkish Dragon Boat	土耳其	Basic Member	2007
Uganda	Uganda Dragon Boat Federation	乌干达	Basic Member	2006
Ukraine	Ukraine Dragon Boat Federation	乌克兰	Basic Member	2004
United States	United States Dragon Boat Federation.	美国	Full Member	1991
Vietnam	Vietnam Aquatic Sports Association	越南	Basic Member	2006

Countries with a known interest in Dragon Boating who are not yet IDBF Members:- Azerbaijan; Belarus; Brazil; Brunei; Cambodia; Greece; Grenada; Israel; Kazakhstan; Kenya; Laos; Lithuania;; Mauritius; Mexico; Mongolia; Namibia; Peru.

国际龙舟联合会

INTERNATIONAL DRAGON BOAT FEDERATION

成立日期

1991年6月24日

成立地点:

香港

Date of Foundation: 24th June 1991. **Place of Foundation:** Hong Kong

Founding Members: Australia; China, People's Republic; Chinese Taipei; Great Britain; Hong Kong China; Indonesia; Italy; Malaysia; Norway; the Philippines, Singapore; the United States
组建成员: 澳大利亚、中国、中国台北、英国、香港、印度尼西亚、意大利、马来西亚、挪威、菲律宾、新加坡、美国。
In attendance: Canada: Japan, Macau China.

Official Languages: 官方语言: English and Chinese (Mandarin) 英语和中文 (普通话)

BRIEF HISTORY: Whilst the IDBF was only formally constituted in June 1991, there has been traditional dragon boating in Southern China for over 2000 years. International competitions, for non-national crews, have been staged since June 1976 when overseas crews were invited, for the first time, to race in the traditional Hong Kong Festival Races. It is from this event and date that the Members of the IDBF accept and record that the 'modern era' of dragon boating began.

Following the example of Hong Kong, other quite independent international races were quickly established, at 'club level' (notably in Singapore; Malaysia; Canada; New Zealand Australia and Sweden) and common Rules and Regulations for international races were developed. In the early 1980's the sport began to develop as a recognised sport and from the mid 1980s onwards, dragon boat associations, with formal constitutions and quite independent of any other sports governing bodies, were established in Asia, Europe, North America, Australasia and Africa.

In the late 1980s ad hoc meetings were held and minutes recorded, between representatives of the established dragon boat groups and newly emerging crews, with regard to forming Continental and World Federations for the sport. As a result of these ongoing discussions the European Dragon Boat Federation (EDBF) was formed in 1990, followed by the IDBF in 1991 and the Asian Dragon Boat Federation (ADBF) in 1992. The Oceania Federation will be established in 2008

These independent Dragon Boat Federations now act as the representative bodies for the sport; enact international rules and regulations and organise dragon boat championships for their member associations. The Continental Federations recognise the IDBF as the world governing body for the sport. In 2005 the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) accepted the ADBF as having responsibility for the sport in Asian and in 2007 the General Association of International Sports Federation (GAISF) accepted the IDBF as the Sport's World Governing Body and in April 2007 the IDBF became a fully elected Member of the GAISF.

历史: 国际龙舟联合会成立于1991年6月, 而传统的龙舟运动在中国南方已有2000多年的历史了。自1976年6月香港传统节日赛事组委会首次邀请国际赛队(非国家队)参加龙舟赛事开始, 龙舟国际赛事便正式粉墨登场了。此日期与此赛事被国际龙舟联合会标志着为现代龙舟运动的开端。

继香港后, 各相对独立的国际赛事纷纷出现, 如在新加坡、马来西亚、加拿大、新西兰、澳大利亚和瑞典举办的俱乐部赛事等, 而有关国际赛事的比赛规则和规例也逐步发展与完善起来。在80年代初期, 龙舟运动作为一项运动开始得到发展; 而自80年代中期后, 亚洲、欧洲、北美、澳洲和非洲纷纷建立了相对独立于其它运动并拥有正规制度的龙舟协会。

80年代末期, 各龙舟组织和新兴赛队代表就组建洲际和国际龙舟联合会事宜召开了特别会议并作了会议记录。欧洲龙舟联合会于1990年建立, 接着国际龙舟联合会与亚洲龙舟联合会分别于1991年、1992年正式成立。目前, 这三个独立的龙舟联合会作为龙舟运动的代表主体共同制订了国际龙舟赛事规则和规例, 并为其各自成员组织举办龙舟锦标赛。亚龙联合会和欧龙联合会承认国龙联合会为唯一的世界性龙舟运动的管理组织机构, 并且不存在其它专为龙舟运动发展和赛事举办而成立的国际联合会。2004年, 国龙联合会被世界单项体育联合会认可为国际性龙舟运动的组织管理机构。

PARTICIPATION LEVELS:

It is currently estimated that dragon boating has developed to the point where over 50 million people in Asia alone and over 60 countries, world wide, 'Race the Dragon' in dragon boat competitions around the globe. In addition to the 50 million plus in China and South East Asia, there are over 300,000 estimated participants in Europe; 200,000 in North America; around 30,000 in Australasia and Africa with Dragon Boat groups also established in the Caribbean, Central and South America.

IDBF CHAMPIONSHIPS:

The IDBF holds World Championships for Representative Teams from Countries and Territories recognised by the IDBF. These are held on odd numbered years and the IDBF Club Crew World Championships (for crews representing their own Clubs and not their Countries or Territories) are held on even years. The 1st World Championships were held in Yue Yang, China in 1995 followed by Hong Kong (1997), Nottingham (1999), Philadelphia (2001), Poznan (2003), Shanghai (2004 – postponed from 2003) Berlin (2005) Sydney (2007).

The 9th World Championships will be held in 2009, in Prague, Czech Republic and the 2011 WDBRC will be held in Tampa Bay, USA. The 1st CCWC was held in Vancouver, Canada in 1996, followed by Wellington (1998), Rome (2002) Cape Town (2004) and Toronto (2006). The 6th Club Crew World Championships will be held in Penang in 2008, from 1-3 August and the 7th CCWC in Macau, China in 2010

A new Championship Regatta, the IDBF Corporate and Community Championships (WCorcom), was held 2005, the second in 2007 (Welland). The third will be held in Miami, USA in 2009. The WCorcom Champs are primarily for Novice Crews from businesses and the community, with crews representing the private or public organisation that they are associated with and not their Country, Territory or bona fide Dragon Boat Club.

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION:

The ABDF and the EDBF hold Continental Championships for National and Territorial Teams, on the alternate years to the IDBF World Championships. The EDBF also holds Club Crew Championships (ECCC) on the alternate years to the IDBF CCWC. Prior to the foundation of the IDBF, ADBF and EDBF, the annual Hong Kong International Races were accepted by the sport, as the unofficial Club Crew World Championships and the Hong Kong Races remain as the premier Club Crew International Race on the dragon boat calendar. The 1st North American Club Crew Championships were convened in 2001 and the second and third held in 2003 and 2005, in Welland, Canada. Dragon Boat Racing is also featured in the World Games; the World Corporate Games; the Fire Fighters Games; the East Asian, the SE Asian Games, the Asian Beach Games and will be included, for the first time, in the 2010 Asian Games.

参与范围:

目前世界各地每年参与龙舟赛事的超过五千万人。大多数在中国和东南亚，欧洲有超过二十万人参与，北美洲有九万人参与，而澳洲有两万人参与。

国龙联合会锦标赛:

国龙联合会为其承认的国家和地区的代表队举行世界锦标赛。龙舟世界锦标赛在奇数年举行，俱乐部世界锦标赛在双数年举行。1995年，第一届龙舟世界锦标赛在中国岳阳举行；第二届于1997年在香港；第三届于1999年在英国诺丁汉；第四届于2001年在美国费城举行。以上世锦赛的详细情况将在下面介绍。由于SARS（非典）的爆发与流行，拟定于中国上海的第五届国龙联合会世界锦标赛不得不推迟到2004年10月举行；而换之代替的是一场于2003年8月在波兰波兹南市举行的国龙联合会国际龙舟锦标赛。第一届俱乐部世界锦标赛于1996年在加拿大温哥华举行；第二届于1998年新西兰惠灵顿；第三届于2002年在罗马举行；第四届于2004年在南非开普敦举行。

国际赛事:

亚龙联合会和欧龙联合会在国龙联合会不举办世界锦标赛的年份中举办洲际锦标赛。同样的，欧龙联合会在国龙联合会不举办俱乐部锦标赛的年份中举办洲际俱乐部锦标赛。早于国龙联合会、亚龙联合会、欧龙联合会建立的年度香港国际龙舟赛事被认可为非正式俱乐部世界锦标赛，且在国龙联合会龙舟赛事日程上是主要的俱乐部龙舟国际赛事。2001年，举行首届北美俱乐部锦标赛；接下来的第二届，第三届分别于2003年和2005年在加拿大的威兰举行。

IDBF WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP RESULTS**1st World Championships, Yue Yang, China.****14 Federations from 5 continents.**

Held from the 15-18th June 1995, on the Nanhu Lake, Dragon Boat Regatta Course.
Eight (8) Championship classes were held.

Open 250m, 500m, 1000m.
Women 250m, 500m, 1000m.
Mixed 250m and 500m

814 athletes from the countries and Territories shown took part, Australia; Canada; China; Germany; Gt Britain; Hong Kong; Italy; Indonesia; Japan; Macau; New Zealand; South Africa; Sweden; the USA.

Medals Table

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
China	8	-	-	08
Canada	-	5	-	05
Indonesia	-	2	1	03
USA	-	1	-	01
Germany	-	-	3	03
New Zealand	-	-	3	03
Sweden	-	-	1	01

Over 90,000 spectators watched the Opening Ceremony and the spectator figures for the four days of the event averaged over 50,000 per day. 100,000 spectators were at the closing ceremony. National television covered the World Championships with at least two hours coverage per day and highlights.

China won the IDBF Nations Cup.**国龙联合会世界锦标赛结果.****第一届世锦赛 中国岳阳****五大洲14支代表队参赛.**

1995年6月15-18日, 南湖龙舟赛场

锦标赛分8个级别

公开赛 250m, 500m, 1000m.
女子组 250m, 500m, 1000m.
混合赛 250m and 500m

来自各个国家及地区的814名选手参赛:
澳大利亚、加拿大、中国、德国、英国、香港、意大利、印度尼西亚、日本、澳门、新西兰、南非、瑞典及美国。

奖牌榜

	金牌	银牌	铜牌	总数
中国	8	-	-	08
加拿大	-	5	-	05
印度尼西亚	-	2	1	03
美国	-	1	-	01
德国	-	-	3	03
新西兰	-	-	3	03
瑞典	-	-	1	01

超过九万人次观看了开幕式, 赛事举行的四天中日均观众人数超过五万。十万观众出席了闭幕式。国家电视台每日转播世锦赛达两小时以上。中国赢得了国龙联合会锦标赛奖杯。

2nd World Championships, Hong Kong.**18 Federations from 5 continents.**

Held from 12-15th June 1997 on the Shatin River Regatta Course
Eight (8) Championship classes were held

Open 250m, 500m, 1000m.
Women 250m, 500m, 1000m.
Mixed 250m and 500m.

946 athletes from the countries and Territories shown took part:- Australia; Bangladesh; China; Canada; Chinese Taipei; Germany; Great Britain; Hong Kong; Indonesia; Japan; Macau, Myanmar; Malaysia; New Zealand; Philippines; Sweden; South Africa; the USA.

Medals Table

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Indonesia	6	1	-	07
China	1	2	1	04
USA	1	-	-	01
Germany	-	3	3	06
Canada	-	2	-	02
Australia	-	-	1	01
Myanmar	-	-	1	01
New Zealand	-	-	1	01
Sweden	-	-	1	01

Spectator figures were in excess of 30,000 for the 4 competition days. Television highlights were provided on a regional basis daily, with live coverage over the weekend on the Star network from Hong Kong.

Indonesia won the IDBF Nations Cup

第二届世锦赛 中国香港**五大洲18支代表队参赛.**

1997年6月12-15日, 香港沙田河域龙舟赛场

锦标赛分8个级别

公开赛 250m, 500m, 1000m.
女子组 250m, 500m, 1000m.
混合赛 250m and 500m

来自各个国家及地区的946名选手参赛: 澳大利亚、孟加拉、加拿大、中国、中国台北、德国、英国、香港、印度尼西亚、日本、澳门、马来西亚、Myanmar、新西兰、菲律宾、南非、瑞典及美国。

奖牌榜

	金牌	银牌	铜牌	总数
印度尼西亚	6	1	-	07
中国	1	2	1	04
美国	1	-	-	01
德国	-	3	3	06
加拿大	-	2	-	02
澳大利亚	-	-	1	01
Myanmar	-	-	1	01
新西兰	-	-	1	01
瑞典	-	-	1	01

赛事举行的四天中观众人数超过三万。地区电视台每日播放赛事精彩片断, 周末香港卫星电视实况直播。印尼获得了国龙联会世界锦标赛奖杯。

3rd World Championships, Nottingham.**21 Federations from 5 continents.**

(4 Teams did not start)

Held from 26-29th August 1999 at the Holme Pierrepont, National Water Sports Centre.
Seventeen (17) Championship classes were held.

Premier Open	250m, 500m, 1000m	1266 athletes from the countries and territories shown took part:- Australia; Canada China; Denmark; Germany; Gt Britain; Hong Kong; Hungary; Italy; Japan; Netherlands; Poland; Russia; Sweden; South Africa; Switzerland; USA. (Bangladesh, Czech Republic; France; and Norway, did not start).
Senior Open	250m and 500m	
Junior Open	250m, 500m, 1000m.	
Women's Open	250m, 500m, 1000m.	
Premier Mixed	250m and 500m.	
Senior Mixed	250m and 500m.	
Junior Mixed	250m and 500m.	

Medals Table

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Germany	9	2	1	12
Great Britain	5	4	6	15
China	3	-	-	03
Canada	-	4	4	08
Italy	-	4	-	04
USA	-	3	1	04
Denmark	-	-	2	02
Australia	-	-	1	01
Switzerland	-	-	1	01

Spectator figures were around 15,000 for the 4 competition days. Television highlights were broadcast on satellite through Reuters, with news features locally and a recorded feature on national television after the event.

Germany won the IDBF Nations Cup.**第三届世锦赛 英国诺丁汉****五大洲21支代表队参赛**

(四支代表队没有正式参赛)

1999年8月26-29日, 国家水上运动中心

锦标赛分17个级别:

主要公开赛	250m, 500m, 1000m
老年公开赛	250m and 500m
少年公开赛	250m, 500m, 1000m.
女子公开赛	250m, 500m, 1000m.
主要混合赛	250m and 500m.
老年混合赛	250m and 500m.
少年混合赛	250m and 500m.

来自各个国家及地区的1266名选手参加: 澳大利亚、加拿大、中国、丹麦、德国、英国、香港、匈牙利、意大利、日本、荷兰、波兰、俄罗斯、南非、瑞典、瑞士及美国。(孟加拉、捷克、法国和挪威没有正式参赛)

奖牌榜

	金牌	银牌	铜牌	总数
德国	9	2	1	12
英国	5	4	6	15
中国	3	-	-	03
加拿大	-	4	4	08
意大利	-	4	-	04
美国	-	3	1	04
丹麦	-	-	2	02
澳大利亚	-	-	1	01
瑞士	-	-	1	01

赛事举行四天中观众人数约在一万五千, 路透社队赛事精彩片断作了卫星转播, 地方电视台作了新闻专题, 国家电视台在赛后录制了新闻专题。

德国获得了国龙联合会世界锦标赛奖杯。

4th World Championships, Philadelphia, USA. 20 Federations from 4 continents.

(4 Teams did not start)

Held from 2nd- 5th August 2001 at the Schuylkill River Regatta Course.
Twenty (20) Championship classes were held.

Premier Open	250m, 500m, 1000m	1540 athletes from the countries and territories shown took part:- Australia; Canada; PR of China; Chinese Taipei; Germany; Gt Britain; ; Italy; Japan; Macau-China; Netherlands; Philippines; Poland; Russia; Sweden; Switzerland; United States. (Bangladesh, Hong Kong, (Hungary and Ireland, did not start)
Senior Open	250m, 500m, 1000m	
Junior Open	250m, 500m, 1000m.	
Women Open	250m, 500m, 1000m.	
Senior Women	250m, 500m.	
Premier Mixed	250m and 500m.	
Senior Mixed	250m and 500m.	
Junior Mixed	250m and 500m.	

Medals Table

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Germany	8	3	3	14
Canada	7	7	3	17
USA	3	5	7	15
China -	2	-	1	03
Gt Britain	-	2	5	07
Italy	-	2	-	02
Russia	-	1	1	02

Spectator figures were around 18,000 for the 4 competition days. Television highlights were broadcast daily on the local network with feature coverage. Over the weekend world wide web coverage was broadcast live.

Canada won the IDBF Nations Cup.**第四届世锦赛 美国费城****四大洲20支代表队参赛**

(四支代表队没有正式参赛)

2001年8月2-5日, 斯古吉尔河赛场

锦标赛分20个级别

主要公开赛	250m, 500m, 1000m
老年公开赛	250m and 500m
少年公开赛	250m, 500m, 1000m.
女子公开赛	250m, 500m, 1000m.
老年女子组	250m, 500m.
主要混合赛	250m and 500m.
老年混合赛	250m and 500m.
少年混合赛	250m and 500m.

来自各个国家及地区的1540名选手参加：
澳大利亚、加拿大、中国、中国台北、德国
英国、意大利、日本、澳门、荷兰、
菲律宾、波兰、俄罗斯、瑞典、瑞士及美国。
孟加拉、香港、匈牙利和爱尔兰没有正式参赛)

奖牌榜

	金牌	银牌	铜牌	总数
德国	8	3	3	14
加拿大	7	7	3	17
美国	3	5	7	15
中国	2	-	1	03
英国	-	2	5	07
意大利	-	2	-	02
俄罗斯	-	1	1	02

赛事举办四天内观众约为一万八千，
地方电视网络每日播放赛事精彩片断
及新闻报导。周末在互联网上直播。

加拿大获得了国龙联合会世界锦标赛奖杯。

*** 6th World Championships, Poznan, Poland.****14 Federations from 5 Continents.**Held from 27th – 31st August 2003 at the Malta Lake, Regatta Course.**Championship classes held.**

Premier Open	250m, 500m, 1000m
Senior Open	250m, 500m, 1000m
Junior Open	250m, 500m, 1000m.
Women Open	250m, 500m, 1000m.
Senior Women	250m and 500m.
Premier Mixed	250m and 500m.
Senior Mixed	250m and 500m.
Junior Mixed	250m and 500m.

1372 athletes from the countries and territories shown took part:- Australia; Canada; Czech Republic, Germany, Gt Britain; ; Italy; Macau-China Netherlands; Poland; Russia, South Africa Sweden; Switzerland; United States.

Canada won the IDBF Nations Cup**Medals Table**

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Canada	4	5	8	17
Germany	8	5	2	15
Russia	6	3	3	12
USA	1	4	3	08
Poland	2	2	3	07
Great Britain	1	1	3	05
Czech Republic	1	-	1	02
Italy	-	1	-	01

* Note: **The 6th World Championships** was held as an additional IDBF WDBRC because of the postponement of the 5th WDBRC in China, until 2004, due to the outbreak of the SARS virus in South East Asia earlier in 2003. The designation 6th acknowledges that Poznan was the 6th Championship awarded by the IDBF

*** 第六届龙舟世界锦标赛 波兰波兹兰****五大洲14支代表队参赛**

2003年8月27-31日, 马尔它湖赛船水道

世界锦标赛级别:

主要公开赛	250m, 500m, 1000m
老年公开赛	250m, 500m, 1000m
少年公开赛	250m, 500m, 1000m.
女子公开赛	250m, 500m, 1000m.
老年女子组	250m and 500m.
主要混合赛	250m and 500m.
老年混合赛	250m and 500m.
少年混合赛	250m and 500m.

来自世界各国及地区的1372名选手参加: 澳大利亚、加拿大, 捷克, 德国、英国, 意大利、中国澳门, 荷兰, 波兰, 俄罗斯南非, 瑞典、瑞士及美国。

加拿大获得了国龙联合会世界锦标赛奖杯。

奖牌榜	金牌	银牌	铜牌	总数
加拿大	4	5	8	17
德国	8	5	2	15
俄罗斯	6	3	3	12
美国	1	4	3	08
波兰	2	2	3	07
英国	1	1	3	05
捷克	1	-	1	02
意大利	-	1	-	01

* 注: 由于2003年前期在东南亚爆发并流行SARS(非典), 拟定于在中国举行的第五届世界龙舟锦标赛一直延迟至2004年。在波兹兰举行的第六届世锦赛为国龙联合会指定并且承认的一次附加的世界龙舟锦标赛。

5th World Championships, Qingpu, Shanghai, China. 23 Federations from 5 Continents.

(4 Teams did not start)

Held from 20th – 24th October 2004 at the Dianshan Lake, NWSC Regatta Course.

Championship classes held.

Premier Open	200m, 500m, 1000m, 2000m*	1550 athletes, in 62 crews took part representing IDBF Members from:- Australia, Canada; China; Czech Republic; Germany: Gt Britain; Italy; Japan, Macau; Malaysia; Philippines; Poland; Russia, Singapore; South Africa; Switzerland; Chinese Taipei: United States.
Senior Open	200m, 500m, 1000m	
Junior Open	200m, 500m, 1000m.	
Women Open	200m, 500m, 1000m*	
Senior Women	200m, 500m, 1000m.	
Premier Mixed	200m and 500m.	
Senior Mixed	200m and 500m.	
Junior Mixed	200m and 500m.	
Junior Women	200m and 500m *	

* Demonstration Races

Canada won the IDBF Nations Cup

China won the Senior Cup

Medals Table

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
China	11	2	3	16
Russia	4	3	2	11
Canada	2	7	4	13
Germany	1	4	5	10
Great Britain	1	2	3	03
United States	1	1	2	04
Philippines	-	1	-	01
Czech Rep	-	-	3	03
Australia	-	-	1	01

Spectator figures were not disclosed but television coverage was provided daily on the Shanghai State TV station with recorded highlights each evening. Newspaper coverage was extensive during the Championships week.

Note: **The 5th World Championships** was held in 2004, one year later than scheduled due to the outbreak of the SARS virus in SE Asia in 2003

第五届龙舟世界锦标赛 中国上海 青浦 五大洲23支代表队参赛（四支代表队没有正式参赛）

2004年10月20-24日，滇山湖，NWSC赛船水道

世界锦标赛级别：

主要公开赛	200m, 500m, 1000m, 2000m
老年公开赛	200m, 500m, 1000m
少年公开赛	200m, 500m, 1000m.
女子公开赛	200m, 500m, 1000m.
老年女子组	200m and 500m.
主要混合赛	200m and 500m.
老年混合赛	200m and 500m.
少年混合赛	200m and 500m.
少年女子组	200m and 500m.

来自作为国龙联合会成员的62支队伍，1550名选手参加了此次锦标赛：澳大利亚，加拿大，中国，捷克，德国，英国，意大利，日本，中国澳门，马来西亚，菲律宾，波兰，俄罗斯，新加坡，南非，瑞士，美国以及中国台北。（未正式参赛的队伍是：香港，韩国，荷兰，乌克兰）

加拿大获得了国龙联合会世界锦标赛奖杯

* 实力赛上，中国获得老年组团体奖杯。

奖牌榜	金牌	银牌	铜牌	总数
中国	11	2	3	16
俄罗斯	4	3	2	11
加拿大	2	7	4	13
德国	1	4	5	10
英国	1	2	3	03
美国	1	1	2	04
菲律宾	-	1	-	01
捷克	-	-	3	03
澳大利亚	-	-	1	01

前来龙舟赛场的观众人数没有被统计，但是上海地方电视台录制了每天的比赛情况并晚间报道播出。报纸媒体等对为期一周的锦标赛进行了专题报道。

注：第五届世界龙舟锦标赛实际举行的日期比预定的日期推迟了一年之久，主要是因为2003年SARS（非典）疫病在东南亚的爆发和流行。

7th World Championships, Grunau, Berlin, Germany. 26 Federations from 5 Continents.

Held from 4th – 7th August 2005 at the Grunau Olympic Regatta Course.

Championship classes held.

Premier Open	200m, 500m, 1000m, 2000m	2100 athletes, in 83 crews took part representing IDBF Members from:- Australia, Canada; China; Czech Republic; Germany; Gt Britain; Hungary Italy; Japan; Macau China; Norway; Netherlands; Philippines; Poland; Russia, Singapore; Switzerland; United States. (Did not start - Austria, Chinese Taipei, Denmark, Hong Kong, Sweden, Somalia, South Africa, the Ukraine.)
Senior Open	200m, 500m, 1000m	
Junior Open	200m, 500m, 1000m.	
Women Open	200m, 500m, 1000m.	
Senior Women	200m, 500m, 1000m.	
Premier Mixed	200m, 500m, 2000m.	
Senior Mixed	200m and 500m.	
Junior Mixed	200m and 500m.	
Junior Women	200m and 500m	

Russia won the IDBF Nations Cup

China won the Senior Cup

Canada won the Junior Cup

Medals Table

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Russia	9	2	1	12
China	7	1	-	08
Canada	6	13	11	30
Germany	3	2	2	07
United States	-	2	7	09
Macau China	-	2	-	02
Great Britain	-	1	2	03
Poland	-	1	1	02
Czech Rep	-	1	-	01
Philippines	-	-	1	01

Spectator figures were 4000 on each weekend day of the Championships. TV coverage was provided by two channels (NTV, ZDF) with live coverage on Day 1 and Day 3 and a highlights report on Day 2. Newspaper cover both before and during the Championships was obtained, with articles during the event being published in three different Berlin newspapers.

Note: The 5th World Championships awarded by the IDBF was held in 2004, one year later than scheduled due to the outbreak of the SARS virus in SE Asia in 2003.

第六届龙舟世界锦标赛 德国 柏林 五大洲26支代表队参赛（八支代表队没有正式参赛）

2005年8月4-7日，柏林，GRUNAU奥运赛船水道

世界锦标赛级别：

主要公开赛	200m, 500m, 1000m, 2000m
老年公开赛	200m, 500m, 1000m
少年公开赛	200m, 500m, 1000m.
女子公开赛	200m, 500m, 1000m.
老年女子组	200m, 500m, 1000m.
主要混合赛	200m, 500m, 2000m.
老年混合赛	200m and 500m.
少年混合赛	200m and 500m.
少年女子组	200m and 500m.

来自国际龙舟联合会成员的83支队伍，2100名选手参加了此次锦标赛：澳大利亚，加拿大，中国，捷克，德国，英国，匈牙利，意大利，日本，中国澳门，挪威，荷兰，菲律宾，波兰，俄罗斯，新加坡，瑞士以及美国。（未正式参赛的代表队有：奥地利，中国台北，丹麦，香港，瑞典，索马利亚，南非以及乌克兰）

俄罗斯获得了国龙联合会世界锦标赛奖杯。

* 中国获得老年组团体奖杯

加拿大获得少年组团体奖杯

奖牌榜	金牌	银牌	铜牌	总数
俄罗斯	9	2	1	12
中国	7	1	-	08
加拿大	6	13	11	30
德国	3	2	2	07
美国	-	2	7	09
中国澳门	-	2	-	02
英国	-	1	2	03
波兰	-	1	1	02
捷克	-	1	-	01
菲律宾	-	-	1	01

在世锦赛进行的周末，每天前来龙舟赛场的观众人数达4000，人次。在比赛进行的第一天与第三天，柏林两家电视台（NTV ZDF都进行了实况直播；而对第二天的赛况在节目的黄金时段进行了专题报道。同时，柏林三家不同的新闻报纸对本次锦标赛的赛前赛后的情况都刊登了文章进行宣传和报道

注：国际龙舟联合会认定的第五届世锦赛是由于2003年在东南亚爆发并流行的SARS（非典）疫病而比预定日程延迟至2004年在中国举行的世锦赛。而在波兰波兹兰举行的是国龙联合会认定的第六届龙舟世界锦标赛。

8th World Championships, Penrith, Sydney, Australia. 17 Federations from 5 Continents.

Held from 20th – 23rd September 2007 at the Penrith International Regatta Course.

Championship classes held.

Premier Open	200m, 500m, 1000m, 2000m
Senior Open	200m, 500m, 1000m, 2000m
Junior Open	200m, 500m, 1000m, 2000m
Premier Women	200m, 500m, 1000m,
Senior Women	200m, 500m, 1000m.
Premier Mixed	200m, 500m, 2000m.
Senior Mixed	200m and 500m.
Junior Mixed	200m and 500m.
Junior Women	200m and 500m

2200 athletes, in 100 crews took part representing IDBF Members from:-
Australia, Canada; Chile; China; Chinese Taipei;
Germany: Gt Britain; Hungary Italy; Japan;
Macau China; New Zealand; the Philippines;
Russia, Slovakia; Ukraine; United States
(Did not start - Hong Kong.)

United States won the IDBF Nations Cup

Canada won the Senior Cup
Germany won the Junior Cup

Medals Table

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Canada	* 23	12	7	42
Germany	+ 8	3	-	11
United States	" 4	6	6	16
Australia	^ 2	10	15	27
China PR	1	3	3	07
Philippines	1	1	2	04
Great Britain	-	2	4	06
Macau, China	-	1	1	02
Slovakia	-	1	-	01
New Zealand	-	-	1	01
	39	39	39	117

Spectator figures were 3500 on each week-end day of the Championships. TV coverage was provided but limited to recorded coverage. Camera Teams from Germany and Slovakia also covered the event. Newspaper cover both before and during the Championships was obtained, with articles during the event.

* 16 Gold; 7 Silver; 2 Bronze in the Senior/GDs Division & 2 Gold; 4 Silver and 5 Bronze in the Junior Division.
+ 1 Gold and 3 Silver in the Senior Division and 7 Gold in the Junior Division.

" 5 Silver and 6 Bronze in the Senior Division

^ 2 Gold; 5 Silver; 11 Bronze in the Senior Division & 5 Silver and 1 Bronze in the Junior Division.

世界锦标赛级别:

主要公开赛	200m, 500m, 1000m, 2000m
老年公开赛	200m, 500m, 1000m, 2000m
少年公开赛	200m, 500m, 1000m, 2000m
女子公开赛	200m, 500m, 1000m.
老年女子组	200m, 500m, 1000m.
主要混合赛	200m, 500m, 2000m.
老年混合赛	200m and 500m.
少年混合赛	200m and 500m.
少年女子组	200m and 500m.

来自国际龙舟联合会成员的100支队伍，2200名选手参加了此次锦标赛，澳大利亚，加拿大，Chile，中国，中国台北，德国，英国，匈牙利，意大利，日本，中国澳门，新西兰，菲律宾，俄罗斯，斯洛伐克，乌克兰，及美国。（未正式参赛的代表队有：香港）

美国获得了国龙联合会世界锦标赛奖杯。

加拿大获得老年组团体奖杯

德国获得少年组团体奖杯

奖牌榜	金牌	银牌	铜牌	总数
加拿大	23	12	7	42
德国	8	3	-	11
美国	4	6	6	18
澳大利亚	2	11	13	26
中国	1	3	3	07
菲律宾	1	1	2	04
英国	-	2	4	06
中国澳门	-	1	1	02
斯洛伐克	-	1	-	01
新西兰	-	-	1	01

在世锦赛进行的周末，每天前来龙舟赛场的观众人数达3500，人次。在比赛进行的第一天与第三天，柏林两家电视台，柏林三家不同的新闻报纸对本次锦标赛的赛前赛后的情况都刊登了文章进行宣传 and 报道

国际龙舟联合会世界俱乐部龙舟锦标赛
IDBF CLUB CREW WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS (CCWC)

- 1st CCWC** **Vancouver, Canada** - **1996. 250 Athletes 10 crews from 6 Federations.**
第一届世锦赛 加拿大, 温哥华 1996年 来自6个龙舟联合会的10支代表队, 250名选手参赛;
- 2nd CCWC** **Wellington, New Zealand** - **1998. 700 Athletes in 30 crews from 10 Federations.**
第二届世锦赛 新西兰, 惠灵顿 1998年 来自10个龙舟联合会的30支代表队, 700名选手参赛
- 3rd CCWC** **Rome, Italy** - **2002. 1280 Athletes, in 53 crews from 19 Federations.**
第三届世锦赛 意大利, 罗马 2002年 来自19个龙舟联合会的53支队伍, 1280名选手参赛
- 4th CCWC** **Cape Town, South Africa** - **2004. 1430 Athletes, in 64 crews from 14 Federations**
第四届世锦赛 南非, 开普敦 2004年 来自14个龙舟联合会的64支队伍, 1430名选手参赛
- 5th CCWC** **Toronto, Canada** - **2006. 2300 Athletes in 130 crews from 16 Federations**
- 6th CCWC** **Penang, Malaysia** - **2008 3000 Athletes in 152 crews from 19 Federations**

欧洲龙舟联合会欧洲洲际龙舟锦标赛
EDBF EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held annually since 1992 with EDBF Nations Championships and Club Crew Championships on alternative years. Belgium (92), Germany (93), Germany (94), England (95), Denmark (96), Germany (97), Italy (98), England (99), Sweden (2000), Germany (01), Poland (02), Italy (03). England (04), Germany (05) Czech Republic (06), Russia (07), Italy (08). 2010 Amsterdam, Holland.

自1992年开始, 欧龙联会在机动的年份中每年举行欧洲洲际龙舟锦标赛和世界俱乐部龙舟锦标赛。主要赛事以及地点如下: 比利时(1992年), 德国(1993年), 德国(1994年), 英国(1995年), 丹麦(1996年), 德国(1997年), 意大利(1998年), 英国(1999年), 瑞典(2000年), 德国(2001年), 波兰(2002年), 意大利(2003年), 英国(2004年) 以及捷克(2006年), 俄罗斯(2007年)。

亚龙联合会亚洲洲际龙舟锦标赛
ADB F ASIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held bi-annually since 1994, ADBF Championships were held in Japan (2002). China (04). Macau China (06), Malaysia (08). 2010 Sydney, Australia The ADBF is recognised by the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA)

自1994年以来每两年一度的举行, 上届亚龙联合会组织的亚洲龙舟锦标赛于2002年在日本举行; 2004年的锦标赛在中国举行; 以及2006年的锦标赛将在中国澳门举行。亚洲龙舟联合会作为一独立的体育运动组织管理机构已经被亚运会理事会所承认

国际龙舟锦标赛赛场
INTERNATIONAL DRAGON BOAT REGATTAS.

International races are held in the following IDBF Member Countries or Territories:- Australia; Canada; China PR; Chinese Taipei; Czech Republic; Germany; Gt Britain; Hong Kong; Indonesia; Japan; Korea; Macau; Malaysia; Russia; Singapore; South Africa; Sweden; Thailand; United States.

MULTI-SPORTS GAMES

Dragon Boat Racing has also been featured in the **World Games** (1992, 2005) and is now part of the **South East Asian Games**, the **East Asian Games**, the **World Corporate Games** and the **Fire Fighters Games**. Dragon Boat Racing is scheduled to be included in the first **Asian Beach Games** in 2008 and the **2010 Asian Games**.

国际龙舟赛事一般在以下国际龙舟联合会成员国或者地区(大多数遵照国际龙联会制定的竞赛规则)一年一度地举行: 澳大利亚, 加拿大, 中国, 中国台北, 捷克, 德国, 英国, 香港, 印度尼西亚, 日本, 韩国, 澳门, 马来西亚, 新加坡, 南非, 瑞士, 泰国以及美国。自1992年开始, 龙舟运动已经被列入了世界体育运动项目, 世界团体体育运动项目, 东南亚运动会项目, 消防运动会项目; 以及于2005年被列入东亚运动会比赛项目。同时, 龙舟运动也列入了将于2009年举行的东亚运动会, 2009年世界体育运动会以及2010年举行的亚洲运动会。

2006-2011年度 世界龙舟锦标赛赛程安排

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS PROGRAMME 2008 - 2012

2008 6th Club Crew World Championships 2008 国龙联合会世界俱乐部龙舟锦标赛	Penang, Malaysia 马来西亚，槟城	1-3 August 08 日期待定；
2009 9th World Dragon Boat Championships 2009 国龙联合会世界龙舟锦标赛	Prague, Czech Rep	26-30 August 2009 具体比赛日期机动
2009 3rd Corp & Community Championships	Miami, USA	24/26 April 2009
2010 7th Club Crew World Championships	Macau, China	27/29 July 2010
2011 10th World Dragon Boat Championships	Tampa Bay, USA	1/7 Aug 2011
2012 8th Club Crew World Championships,	Hong Kong, China	Bid Notified
2013 11th World Dragon Boat Championships,	Bids to be completed in 2009.	

申办程序时间表：

BIDDING PROCESS – IDBF WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP REGATTAS

The summary time-table for the bidding process is as follows:

- 1. Intended Bid** - by 31st March five (5) years (World) and 4 years (Club) before the championship to the IDBF Secretary-General.
申办意向 - 拟办锦标赛5年前（世锦赛）或4年前（俱乐部赛）的3月31日交与国龙联合会秘书长
- 2. Formal Bid** - by 31st March four (4) years (World) and 3 years (Club) before the championships to the IDBF Secretary General
正式申办 - 拟办锦标赛4年前（世锦赛）或3年前（俱乐部赛）的3月31日交与国龙联合会秘书长。
- 3. Bid Presentation** - on the date of the IDBF Congress, four (4) years (World) and 3 years (Club) before the championships date.
申办演说 在拟办锦标赛4年前（世锦赛）或3年前（俱乐部赛）的国龙联合会会员代表大会上进行申办演说。
- 4. Full Presentation** – latest, eighteen (18) months before the championships date.
正式报告 - 拟办锦标赛18个月前
- 5. Site Inspection** – latest, twelve (12) months before the championships date.

INTERNATIONAL DRAGON BOAT RACING

Chronological Development of the Sport in the Modern Era – 1976/2007

- June 1976 First International Races of the 'Modern Era' held in Hong Kong organised by the Hong Kong Tourist Board, Technical Officials provided by the Hong Kong Amateur Rowing Association. The Hong Kong International Races (HKIR) are established.
- 1977 - 1980 International Festival Races held in Singapore, Penang and other locations in the Pacific Basin Region, following HKIR pattern. Wooden Dragon Boats sent to London by HKTA for the Chinese Festival in London.
- 1981 - 1982 The Director of the 1981 World Canoe & Kayak Championships, Mike Haslam moves the wooden dragon boats to Nottingham and races them in an ad-hoc competition in support of the World Championships. Two wooden boats sent to Duisburg, Germany by HKTA and demonstrated at the 1982 World Canoe Championships.
- The Board of the International Canoe Federation takes note of a report on the races held in Nottingham and states that whilst it is not Canoe Sport, Dragon Boating could be developed by the ICF if so requested by the ICF Members. No such requests are received and no action to develop the sport is taken.
- 1982 – 1986 International Dragon Boat Festivals, based on the HKIR model, continue to develop world wide for ad-hoc crews, formed specifically to take part in such Festivals.
- 1987 – 1990 Independent Dragon Boat Associations formed in Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Germany, Denmark and other countries around the world. The Steering Committee for the IDBF is established, in Hong Kong, formal international races are held in Europe and the European Dragon Boat Federation (EDBF) is founded.
- 24 June 1991 IDBF formally founded during the 1991 HKIR by 12 Dragon Boat Associations from four different Continents, including China. A further 4 Countries are observers. The ICF is advised of the formation of the IDBF and receives the support of the then ICF President, Professor Sergio ORSI.
- 1992 – 1994 Asian Dragon Boat Federation (ADBF) founded in 1992. IDBF publishes Statutes and Bye-Laws, Competition Regulations and Rules of Racing for Championships and International Regattas. Technical Specifications developed and introduced for Dragon Boats and Paddles. Dragon Boating demonstrated in the World Games.
- 1995 - 1997 the 1st World Dragon Boat Championships are held in Yue Yang China, in 1995. IDBF Membership expands to 30 members on 5 Continents. IDBF first applies for recognition from the IOC and inclusion in the World Games.
- 1997 – 1999 Internationally the IDBF continues to organise, develop and administer the sport. Continental Championships are held in Europe and in Asia. IDBF Championship Regattas are held in Vancouver (96), Hong Kong (97), Wellington (98). In 1998 Ulrich Feldhoff is elected as the new ICF President. In November 1998, the IDBF suggests that the IDBF & ICF should meet to discuss ways of working together as partner paddle sports. At this meeting in June 1999 the ICF propose that Dragon Boating be classified as a canoeing discipline and becomes part of the ICF. The IDBF declines the offer to effectively disband.
- August 1999 The 3rd World Dragon Championships, for National Teams, are held in Nottingham. Over 1200 athletes from 21 Countries attend. The IDBF now has Member Dragon Boat Associations in five (5) Continents. IDBF Members Congress votes to remain as an independent paddle sport but agrees to work closely with other paddle sports.

- 2000-2001 In January 2000, following earlier correspondence, the IDBF applies for Membership of the General Association of International Sports Federations (GAISF). In August 2001, the 4th IDBF World Dragon Boat Championships are held in Philadelphia, USA. Over 1500 athletes from 20 Countries and four (4) Continents attend.
- 2002 IDBF continues with its application for GAISF Membership and IOC recognition for the sport. The ICF oppose these applications and forms an ICF Dragon Boat Committee. The 3rd IDBF World Club Crew Championships are held in Rome, athletes, from 16 countries on five (5) Continents, representing over 80 different crews from Dragon Boat Clubs around the world, contest the Championships.
- 2003 A World Nations Championships are held in Poznan, Poland in August 2003, when the 5th World Championships scheduled for Shanghai, China are postponed due to the SARS outbreak in South East Asia. The IDBF Members Congress is held in Qingpu, Shanghai in October 2003. The IDBF and ICF sign a Joint Agreement of mutual recognition, co-operation and understanding.
- 2004 In October 2004 the postponed 5th World Dragon Boat Racing Championships are held in Qingpu, Shanghai, China. Twenty three (23) Countries are entered. Over 1500 athletes from five (5) Continents take part and World Championship Medals are awarded in 24 Competition Classes. The Poznan Championships are re titled as the 6th World Championships, on the basis that they were awarded after the 5th World Championships were allocated to China. The ICF declares that the Joint Agreement on co-operation with the IDBF is no longer valid.
- 2005 In April 2005, the IDBF Application for Membership of the GAISF is finally put before the GAISF Members at its Berlin, General Assembly meeting but does not receive enough votes, following an objection from the International Canoe Federation (ICF).
- In August 2005 the 7th World Championships are held in Grunau, Berlin. Twenty six (26) Countries and Territories are entered. Over 2000 Competitors take part. Dragon Boat Racing is also included in the 2005 World Games, as an invitational sport and in the East Asian Games and South East Asian Games, in its own right.
- In September 2005, the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) accepts the Asian Dragon Boat Federation (ADBF) as a sport member and recognises the ADBF, the IDBF Asian Continental Federation, as having responsibility for Dragon Boating in Asia.
- 2006 The GAISF Council re-confirms that the IDBF is the World Governing Body for Dragon Boat Sport and meets all the criteria for Membership. The ICF again objects and the IDBF fail by three votes to gain GAISF Membership, at the GAISF General Assembly in April 2006, in Seoul, Korea.
- In August 2006 the 5th Club Crew World Champs are held in Toronto, Canada. 2300 participants in 130 crews from 4 Continents take part. In October 2006, the GAISF Council again states that the IDBF meets all the GAISF Membership criteria.
- 2007 **On 27 April 2007, in Beijing** and despite a continuing objection from the ICF, **the IDBF is voted into GAISF Membership by a** majority vote of the 2007 GAISF General Assembly.
- 2008 In August the IDBF Club Crew World Championships are held in Penang, Malaysia in conjunction with the Asian Nations Championships. In September the European Nations Championships are held in Italy and Dragon Boat Racing is included in the 1st Asian Beach Games. Over 270 crews, from 35 IDBF Member Countries compete during 2008 in these events, with a total of nearly 5500 competitors. There are also over 40 IDBF Affiliated International Regattas and events held around the world, with 14 Boat Builders and 23 Paddle Makers producing dragon boat equipment to IDBF Specifications.

POLICY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNANCE OF DRAGON BOATING – 2008/2012

(Ratified by the 11TH IDBF Members Congress, Penrith 21 September 2007)

This policy which seeks to strengthen the position and influence of the IDBF Members and the sport at both National and International level, is put before the Congress for ratification and then promotion to the wider world of sport, as a 'Statement of Intent' from Dragon Boat Sport.

General Policy.

The policy of the Council will be to strengthen the position of the IDBF Members and the sport through robust development policies and an effective membership scheme. The IDBF Council will make its priority objective one of increasing IDBF Membership to 75 Members by the end of 2010 and through the provision of boats, equipment and expertise, nurture and support the development of the sport at National and Territorial level.

These objectives to be achieved through a revised Membership Scheme and improved Membership Services – website, magazine etc, funded through revenue from World Championship Regattas; by Development boats provided by the IDBF Boat Manufacturers; through increasing the number of Festivals registered with the IDBF under the IDBF Affiliates Scheme; through developing the World Corporate and Community Championship to the full and through actively seeking sponsorship and engaging in other revenue generating opportunities.

The IDBF Members advise the international sports community that the IDBF is the only International Federation mandated by the majority of those who practice Dragon Boating, to represent their interests and that such interests are paramount to the policies of the IDBF Council. In this respect the IDBF Council seeks ways of collaborating with other International Paddle Sports Federation on matters of international development and joint membership schemes at national and territorial level.

Statement of Intent.

In accordance with the GAISF Statutes, GAISF Membership confirms that Dragon Boating is an independent paddle sport of which the IDBF is the accepted world governing body. The IDBF will therefore seek formal recognition from the IOC of Dragon Boat Racing as a paddle sport and the IDBF as the International Federation governing Dragon Boating.

Whilst the IDBF Members will at all times accept and respect the principles of the Olympic Charter and state that their preferred option is to address any issues the IDBF has with other GAISF Members through the offices of the GAISF, the IDBF Members also maintain that they have 'intellectual property rights' concerning the titles World, Continental, Regional, National or Territorial Championships for Dragon Boat Sport. The IDBF Council have been mandated by the IDBF Membership to protect such rights and all other rights appertaining to the IDBF Members.

With respect to the International Canoe Federation (ICF) the IDBF Council are prepared to engage in formal discussions with the ICF Board concerning Dragon Boat Sport, with a view to identifying and resolving any issues between the federations.

The IDBF Council is also willing to work with the ICF Board in the future, on matters of common interest, provided that the ICF recognises the authority of the IDBF as the world governing body for Dragon Boat Sport and that ICF Members and Federations do not oppose IDBF Members at Continental, Regional, National or Territorial level.



國際龍舟聯合會
INTERNATIONAL DRAGON BOAT FEDERATION

THE DRAGON BOAT – A PADDLED WATER CRAFT

A Short History of the technical, historical and cultural development of the Dragon Boat

By Adrian LEE.

(Edited by Mike Haslam)

Introduction.

The purpose of this Short History is primarily to show the development of the Dragon Boat but also to show that, the Dragon Boat is not technically, historically, culturally or geographically, the same as other paddled water-craft, such as the Canoe and Kayak, either by design or intention, as the Dragon Boat originates from a different area of the world and from a very different culture.

The Dragon Boat comes from Southern China and is central to Chinese culture. Both the Canoe and Kayak, as developed in sport canoeing by the International Canoe Federation (ICF) originate from North America. The use of the Dragon Boat is steeped in ancient rituals and religious traditions and has always been used for competitive racing, whilst the traditional Canoe and Kayak were mainly used for hunting, trade and transport purposes. The Short History therefore, also compares the ways in which the Dragon Boat and Canoe have been used in entirely different ways, for different purposes.

This Short History covers the development of the Dragon Boat as a competitive paddled watercraft, that belongs to the family of Traditional Asian Long Boats, such as the Swan Boat, Peacock Boat and other traditional long boats that abound in Asia and the Pacific Basin. There is a culture of Paddled Water Craft in Europe too, such as the Coracle and paddled long boats from the Bronze Age, used for trading purposes. The European Bronze Age Boats were remarkably like a Dragon Boat, in size and crew numbers. However, none of the afore mentioned craft, have any historical or cultural connections with either the Canoe or Kayak, which originate from North America, not Asia or Europe.

Preamble.

The Dragon Boat developed from vessels designed for local competitive use in China, with written records of races and their rules and regulations, going back well over 700 years. It is from these 'traditional races' that the modern water sport of 'Dragon Boat Racing', as practised today by the IDBF Members worldwide, has been developed. This development has been carried out by Dragon Boaters quite independently from any other paddle sport. Historically, therefore Dragon Boat Racing can rightly claim to be the 'mother' of all paddle sports, with competitive roots over 2000 years old.

To the layman there is no doubt that visually above the water-line a Dragon Boat resembles a Canoe but beyond that comparisons are superficial and misleading. Canoes originate from bark and hollowed out logs, whilst dragon boats derive from lashed raft catamarans and bamboo.

Dragon Boats are carvel constructed, like Junks and Sampans, not ribbed lap strake or clinker built like, for example, Viking long ships or Phoenician galleys. Canoes have stems and ribs, dragon boats do not. When you build a craft without ribs, then hull integrity is maintained by having watertight bulkheads, as traditional dragon boats do. This particular design feature enables the dragon boat to negotiate a River in full flood. In similar conditions canoes become unstable and tend to capsise.

In summary, there is no evidence whatsoever to link dragon boats with North American canoes and kayaks as these terms have come to be recognised in respect of modern competitive sports or with any of the European Paddled Water Craft (EPWC). **Dragon Boat Racing is certainly the oldest paddle sport activity** but Dragon Boating as 'canoeing' does not stand up to technical, historical, cultural or geographical scrutiny and cannot be classed as such, in modern sporting terminology.

THE TECHNICAL VIEW.

The Dragon Boat. Dragon Boats do not have Stem and Stern posts, such as a Canoe does, but have a keel-plank, reverse dead rise garboard strakes and hard chined slanted bilges (not round turn-of-bilge). Dragon Boat bottoms are of an inverted gull wing form in transverse section.

Dragon Boats gain structural hull rigidity from full bulk-heads, a longitudinal, anti-hogging stringer pegged intension, and an odd number of strakes. A canoe derives its hull strength from the internal frame, which is comprised of the gunwale, thwart and rib elements.

Dragon Boats are carvel built (edge on edge planks) as opposed to the overlapping clinker or lapstrake planking method used, in building some types of Rowing boats and Canoes. Dragon Boats have a shelf-like, projecting, overhanging prow and stern whereas canoes have fine bows and must be boarded amidships and not over the prow or stern as dragon boats are designed to be. Dragon Boats can be poled from the extremities whereas Canoes must, generally, be poled from amidships.

Dragon Boats were designed to be beached and to cross sand-bars, shoal waters and flood plains. Canoes were designed as a watercraft that could be portaged. Dragon Boats are sturdy and robust while Canoes are fragile, delicate and easily damaged.

Traditional Sizes, Descriptions and Use.

Definitions. A small vessel is, by general definition of the maritime authorities, less than 20 meters (65 feet) in length. A large vessel is, therefore, over 20 meters long.

Dragon Boats, as used within IDBF Sport Racing for example, come under the Small Vessels Regulations of the Canada Shipping Act. The Canadian Coast Guard recognises and classifies all manner of water-craft by length and function and designates Dragon Boats as Long Paddled Watercraft (LPW) to distinguish them from Canoes and Kayaks and Long Rowing Craft (LRC).

It is worth noting the following English dictionary definitions of a Boat and a Canoe and to see how, in size and use, the Dragon Boat and Canoe fit the definitions and in practice are very different too.

Canoe: A small light boat, with pointed ends.

Canoeing: to carry or send by canoe especially as a sport or hobby

Boat: A relatively small usually open vessel.

Boating;- the action of going by boat.

The Canoe. The Canoe as referred to in this Short History is the Native craft used by the indigenous peoples of North America and adopted by Europeans when they first arrived in the New World, primarily as a means of transport and for trading purposes. It is this craft that has been developed into the stylised modern racing and slalom canoes used in ICF Canoe Sport.

Canoes, for solo use, can be as small as 10 feet, in length. They are paddled from a seated or a standing-stooping position using relatively short-shafted, single bladed paddles and never from a high kneel position. The largest of the North American freighter canoes, used by Voyageurs, were beamy, with very high freeboard, cargo bearing and under 40 feet in length.

European explorers, from Columbus onwards, applied the term "canoe" (from the Arawak (Caribbean) canoa or kanawa) to any vessel paddled with a single bladed paddle, in a forward facing manner (whether framed or dugout) that was double ended. Such 'canoes' were usually narrower and faster, than the European's beamy, deeper draft and aft facing oar propelled ship's boats.

A dug out "canoe" is actually a log boat – not a 'canoe' at all, that goes by the name of pirogue / piroque in the Americas and Va'a, Wa'a or Waka in Polynesia. These were also called 'canoes' by Captain Cook on his expeditions to the South Pacific and Australia, hence the Maori 'war canoe' of New Zealand and the Outrigger 'canoes' of the Pacific Islands.

In Chinese, "canoe" is denoted as Du Mu Zhou, a single log boat or as Xiao Hua Chuan, a small paddled boat. Neither of these descriptions apply to dragon boats, which are neither single log boats nor small in capacity. In the etymological roots of the Chinese pictorial written script the word for "boat" (Zhou) denotes a raft form and not a single log dugout.

In ICF Canoe Sport the Canoes and Kayaks presently used normally seat one, two or four paddlers and are designated by type and crew number. Thus a single person Canoe is called a C1 and a Kayak that seats two people, a K2. In ICF competitions, events are held for C1, C2 and C4 canoes and K1, K2 and K4 kayaks. Essentially, ICF competitive canoeing is an 'individual sport' or at best a small crew based sport, with crews rarely exceeding four in number, using stylised versions of the North American Canoes described above. Indeed, the modern sport Canoes (and Kayaks) are as far removed from their forbearers, as the Formula 1 Racing Car is from the average family saloon and both are mainly, a single person paddled water-craft.

The Dragon Boat. Dragon Boats are essentially built similarly, to other boats and watercraft unique to Asia, such as the Junk and the Sampan. (Sam means three and Pan means boards or planks). They derive from lashed log catamarans and lashed bamboo rafts. (Catamaran, a Tamil expression for lashed log rafts, was misapplied by an American yachtsman in 1875 to a hull fitted out with double outriggers. Such tri-hull sail craft were subsequently called trimarans, a further misnaming).

Records show that ancient Chinese generals once used dragon boat paddling as a fitness and training exercise for soldiers, but never for waging battles or for tactical purposes. In addition to dragon boats for racing (long zhou) there also existed barge-like dragon boats (long chuan) which are both paddled and rowed and used for ritualistic purposes.

Today Dragon Boats in a competition are rarely paddled by less than 20 paddlers in a crew (plus a Drummer and Steerer) and never by less than ten paddlers. It is therefore very much a 'team sport'.

The Steerer (Helm) of a Dragon Boat always controls the Boat by means of a Stern mounted steering oar, with an oarlock rigged aft, although small dragon boats of the 20 paddler variety, or less, can be helmed using a freely held stern located steering paddle.

The Drummer, normally seated at the front (Bow), is unique to the sport and has a purely traditional significance. In dragon boating, the Drummer has a role similar to that of a Cox, in a Rowing shell.

The IDBF International Racing Dragon Boat (IRDB) used in competition today, whilst designed for crews of 22 (Standard Boat) and 12 (Small Boat) retains the shape and hull design of the traditional dragon boat from the Pearl River area, of Southern China.

The standard IRDB, (DB 22) is around 12 metres (40 feet) in length, whilst the small IRDB (DB 12) is 9 metres (30 feet) long. However by Asian standards neither model of the IRDB is a large Dragon Boat, as Dragon Boats of different sizes and shapes are paddled by over 100 crew members.

The IDBF Racing Dragon Boats and their antecedent Dragon Boats from Southern China, especially Hong Kong, are referred to as Xiao Long Zhou or small dragon boat, because Normal size dragon boats, in the area, are double the length with a crew complement of up to 50 paddlers. Large dragon boats, throughout Southern China, are even longer and have 80 plus paddlers, sometimes in double ranks like oared "biremes" of ancient Greece.

HISTORY and CULTURE

The Dragon Boat. The history and culture of Dragon Boat Racing goes back over 2200 years and has its roots in the legend of Qu Yuan and the sacrifice he made for his country in the third century B.C, when he drowned himself in the Milo River, in Southern China, in protest against the corrupt regimes of that bellicose period, known as Zhan Guo or Warring States.

This region of China was then known as the State of Chu, the last State to be unified under the 1st Emperor. Today Chu is called the Hunan Province.

Qu Yuan, who was an actual historical person, was born in Zigui County of Hubei Province, which is situated at the southern extremity of the Yangtse River, where dragon boat races are held to this day, including the 76 kilometre long 3 Gorges dragon boat rally.

In fact, Dragon Boating as a Chinese traditional activity, is much older than the annual mass participation races that began as a tribute to the patriotic Qu Yuan. Its full history is well documented in many and various authoritative books, which indicate that Dragon Boating must be the world's oldest organised continuous competitive activity, pre-dating the Olympic Games of ancient Greece by at least a thousand years.

Proof of this claim can be found at the Qu Jialing cultural ruins in Hubei Province, where a drawing of a dragon boat race on a spinning wheel was unearthed, that was between 4000 and 5000 years old. The boat pictured had the head of a dragon, contained a drum and was flying banners.

In the background scene of the drawing was a river bank with railings decorated with flags. Other artefacts, such as the steering oars used in dragon boating, along with patterns of a dragon and a phoenix, dated at over 7000 years old, have also been excavated in other parts of China.

As far as we know, Dragon Boats served no dedicated utilitarian or military purpose but ritualistic contests known as Long Zhou Jing Du ("to contend and cross the waters") have also been recorded from the Zhou Dynasty onwards, which predates the Christian era.

Accurate renditions of boat races in the Song Dynasty China and in the later Yuan Dynasty period depict dragon boats, dragon boat barges, tiger boats and pheonix boats arrayed in lanes for competition on a marked regatta course in the ancient Chinese capital city known as Kaifeng.

From the 18th Century onwards, Europeans have erroneously referred to the Chinese 5th Day of the 5th Lunar Month festival during which dragon boats were seen being raced as "Dragon Boat Festival", when in fact the actual summer solstice observance is called Tuen Ng or Duan Wu / Duan Yang.

In the late 1800s the British military commander, General Gordon, made note of an attack by "centipede" boats (dragon boats) manned by Chinese rebels of the Taiping Rebellion attempting to breach a colonial naval blockade of the Yangtse River near present day Wuhan.

'THE MODERN ERA'

Dragon Boat Racing

Just as John MacGregor first recognised and promulgated the idea of recreational canoeing and kayaking as a sport in the mid 1800s (see Canoe Sport below) one hundred years later expatriate Brit, John Pain in Hong Kong and UK based Mike Haslam, were largely responsible for recognising that dragon boat 'Festival Racing', could be developed into a modern water sport.

Dragon boats have been raced in the waters surrounding Hong Kong since time immemorial and also in Japan for several centuries, but it was not until 1976, through the efforts of John Pain, then the Executive Director of the Hong Kong Tourist Association (HKTA) now the Hong Kong Tourism Board (HKTB), and Philip Lai Kwok Kui, the then Chairman of the Joint Association of Hong Kong Fishermen, that the first international dragon boat races were organised in Hong Kong.

These first International Races evolved to become the annual Hong Kong Dragon Boat Festival, International Races, or HKIR for short. This concept of promoting tourism and aspects of Chinese culture, through Dragon Boat Festival Races, quickly spread to other cities in the Pacific Basin, such as Singapore, Penang, Osaka and later Auckland, Sydney and Vancouver.

By the mid 1980s the HKIR had become the unofficial world club crew championships, organised jointly by the Hong Kong Amateur Rowing Association and the HKTA, under the leadership of Bob Wilson and Mason Hung.

In 1980 the HKTA sent three Dragon Boats to London for a Chinese Festival on the River Thames. Mike Haslam, the then Chairman of Olympic Canoe Racing in the UK took them to Nottingham, where he organised the first formal Dragon Boat Races in Great Britain in 1981.

In 1982 Mike wrote a report on the potential of Dragon Boat Racing, as a sport, and presented his views to both the British Canoe Union (BCU) and the ICF. The BCU declined to become involved in this new sport and in 1986 the ICF, under its then President Sergio Orsi, declared that whilst it was a paddle sport, dragon boating was **not** a discipline of canoeing and should be allowed to develop in its own way, without interference or input from the ICF, unless requested.

Canoe Sport.

Canoe paddling as a recreational activity and competitive pursuit, first emerged in the mid-1800s, with the formation of the Royal Canoe Club, in London, although at the beginning of the Renaissance period, 700 years ago, water quintain matches (jousting from a paddled small punt) were recorded on the River Thames, again in the London area. The 'canoes' raced by the Royal Canoe Club, were based on the semi decked kayak, called the 'Rob Roy' designed by John Mac Gregor, who is credited with popularising 'canoeing' in the UK and Europe.

It was not until the 1920s, that the the IRK, forerunner of the ICF, was formed in Europe by four Northern European countries. Canoes and kayaks were raced at the 1924 Olympic Games, as a demonstration event put on by Canadian and American paddlers. Canoeing was first formally seen at the 1936 Games, when the races were held in Berlin-Grunau, on the Spree River regatta course.

(The Grunau Regatta Course was the venue for the 1994 European Dragon Boat Federation's Club Crew Championships and the 6th IDBF World Dragon Boat Racing Championships in August 2005)

The ICF was formed in 1946 and again its members were, in the main, from European countries. Since that time the ICF has mainly concerned itself with its Olympic Canoeing discipline of Flat Water Racing. The competitive disciplines of Canoe Sailing; Slalom; Marathon Racing; White Water Racing and Canoe Polo, were introduced later after the ICF Members had first developed each new discipline over a number of years. It was only after the formation of the IDBF, that the ICF changed its own Statutes to include any paddled water craft under the general heading of 'canoeing'.

International Federations for Dragon Boating.

Over the next few years, Mike Haslam was instrumental in establishing dragon boat 'Sport Racing' as a modern sport, at all levels. In Great Britain and Europe he formed the British Association (BDA) in 1987 and the European Dragon Boat Federation (EDBF) in 1990.

During this period too, following visits to the HKIR in 1987 and 1988, he helped to set up the IDBF Steering Committee, with Bob Wilson and in 1991 when the IDBF was formally constituted, he was elected as its first Secretary-General, whilst Bob Wilson became the IDBF Founding President. The foundation of the Asian Dragon Boat Federation (ADBF) followed shortly afterwards in 1992.

World Dragon Boat Championship Regattas.

In 1995 the first true World Championships for Dragon Boat Racing, as a modern sport, were held at Nanhu Marine Stadium in Yue Yang China. These Championships saw Representative Teams from Countries and Territories from all five Continents, race before an appreciative audience of a quarter of a million Chinese dragon boat fans. (There are purported to be 40 million active dragon boat racers, in China alone).

Nanhu (North) Lake is a portion of China's second largest fresh water lake, called Dongting Hu. The Milo River flows into it and the lake itself is a huge natural reservoir for the lower Yangtse River water-shed. It was appropriate, therefore that the waters that saw the life and death of Qu Yuan, should also witness the first World Dragon Boat Racing Championships, of the modern era.

Following on from the Yu Yang Championships, Canada in 1996, hosted the first IDBF Club Crew World Championships. This was ten years after Canada's first dragon boat race of the 'modern era' was held in Vancouver. (However, North America's first dragon boat races were actually held in Toronto in the 1970s using simulated dragon boats, while the first instance of a proposal to organise dragon boat races on the North American Continent, was on October 10th 1945, also in Vancouver.)

Since these first two Championships, further IDBF World Dragon Boat Championships have been staged for National and Territorial Representative Teams, in 1997,1999, 2001 and 2003, as well as Club Crew World Championships in 1998 in Wellington, New Zealand and 2002 in Rome, Italy.

Upwards of 20 countries and territories were represented in the IDBF World Championships of 1997 held in Hong Kong, just two weeks before the British concluded Hong Kong's repatriation with mother China. The 1999 World Championships were held in Nottingham, England, the first time they had been held outside of Asia and nearly 1800 competitors from around the world competed.

A similar number of competitors took part in the 2001 World Championships, held in Philadelphia PA, USA. Rowing has always been of great assistance to dragon boat racing and in 2001, which was the 10th Anniversary of the formation of the IDBF, the 4th World Dragon Boat Racing Championships, in Philadelphia, were held on the Schuylkill River Rowing Course.

The 3rd Club Crew World Championships (CCWC) in Rome, attracted over 1700 competitors in more than 80 crews from 16 countries and the special 2003 World Nations Dragon Boat Championships, held in Poznan, Poland, saw nearly 2000 competitors taking part.

A similar number took part in the 2004 Club Crew World Championships held in Cape Town, South Africa, in April and over 1500 took part in the IDBF World Dragon Boat Racing Championships, for National Teams, held in Shanghai in October that year. The 7th IDBF World Nations Championships in Berlin, Germany from 1-3 August 2005, registered nearly 2000 participants and the 5th CCWC in Toronto, from 10-13 August 2006, registered over 2300 participants, proving that the sport, under the IDBF, has developed without precedence as a modern competitive paddle sport.

Participation Levels.

It is currently estimated that dragon boating has developed to the point where over 50 million people in Asia alone and over 60 countries, world wide, 'Race the Dragon' in dragon boat competitions around the globe. The majority race in China and South East Asia, with over 300,000 estimated participants in Europe; 200,000 in North America and around 30,000 in Australasia and Africa. For Canoe Sport, it is estimated that figures do not exceed 300,000 – world-wide.

Food for Thought.

At a time when Dragon Boat Racing rituals were well established, the games of Olympia were just evolving from a similar simple religious observance, towards a regularly scheduled grand festival. Both of these two ancient public dramas honoured their gods, heroes and legends. For example Zeus, Apollo and Hermes in Europe and in China the dragon and Qu Yuan - the man whose spirit lives on in the modern world through his legacy of the Dragon Boat Festival Races.

Today contemporary values such as teamwork, cultural diversity, brotherhood, community spirit, athleticism, fortitude and fitness are all glorified in both the Dragon Boat Festival and the modern Olympic Games.

The reality.

Dragon Boating is not merely just a paddle sport, such as competitive canoeing is. The "hun" and esprit of racing dragon boats, goes far beyond a mere sports spectacle and embraces a rich and dynamic cultural fabric that has been observed uninterrupted for more than 25 centuries.

May it always be so, through its traditional Festival Races and modern 'IDBF Sport Racing' with its cultural, traditional values and up most respect for the 'Spirit of Qu Yuan'.



國際龍舟聯合會
INTERNATIONAL DRAGON BOAT FEDERATION

'The World Governing Body of Dragon Boat Sport'

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