FISA RULE BOOK

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RULE BOOK

2017 Edition

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FISA

STATUTES AND RELATED BYE-LAWS

2017 Edition

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FISA
STATUTES AND RELATED BYE-LAWS

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

A. ROWING

Rowing is one of the oldest sports and has strong traditions. Over the years certain values and characteristics have become connected with rowing, which rowers protect and reinforce. These characteristics and values which should inspire all activities and decisions are the following:

A1. Development of the Individual

Individuals, through rowing, acquire a personal experience of determination, teamwork, respect, commitment, integrity and a sense of fair play. By applying these principles in all circumstances, rowers become independent and responsible individuals, prepared to face the realities of life and willing to share the values gained with others.

A2. International Understanding

International rowing competitions and meetings are organised in such a way as to be a means for friendly contact between the participants, contributing to a better understanding between people and nations, regardless of race, gender, frontiers or political systems. Rowers form a worldwide "family" based on the ideals of peace, friendship, fairness, understanding and mutual assistance. All rowers are encouraged to foster international understanding through the sport of rowing.

A3. Lifetime Sport for All

Rowing allows for the maintenance of physical fitness from youth through to old age. Rowing is a competitive and recreational activity for all, regardless of age, gender or ability.

A4. Environmental Responsibility

Rowing is a sport which requires clean air and clean water; the rowing community plays an important role in the responsible and sustainable management of natural and physical resources especially those which are necessary for rowing.

B. FISA

FISA is the international governing body for rowing and is the world association of national rowing federations. FISA governs rowing by defending its principles and by acting in accordance with the following:

B1. Integral Part of World Sport

Founded in 1892, FISA was the first international sport federation to be established and rowing has been on the Olympic Programme since 1896, the first Olympic Games of the modern era. Para Rowing was integrated into the World Championships in 2002 and has been on the programme of the Paralympic Games since 2008. FISA is an active participant in the world of sport and co-operates with the other international federations and the various world sports organisations. It encourages any steps which serve to propagate sport and contribute to develop it, as well as to promote the Olympic and Paralympic Games and other international competitions. It seeks the inclusion of rowing in multi-sport international competitions and a presence on important international sports bodies.

B2. Independence

FISA will keep rowing free from political and commercial restraints. Moreover, FISA undertakes, at all levels, to preserve the independence and autonomy of international sport.

B3. Priority to Sport

FISA directs its work in the interest of rowers and rowing. It opposes any attempt to subordinate sport to any other interests.

B4. Fairness and Equality of Opportunity in Competitions

FISA always seeks to ensure that its competitions and participants respect the principles of fairness and equality of opportunity. In particular, it is committed to the fight against doping and seeks to prevent competition and technical manipulation by enforcing strict rules. FISA carries out worldwide anti-doping tests, in and out of competition, and supports all appropriate measures taken in that field at the national and international level.

B5. Development of Rowing in all its Forms

FISA promotes and develops the sport of rowing. It establishes development programmes, organises training courses, and develops public relations and media opportunities. Thereby, FISA works to attract new rowers and members, improve the level, quality and appeal of its competitions, and ensure a leading position for rowing in world sport, in multi-sport events and, particularly, in the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

B6. Inclusion and Non-Discrimination

The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth in these Statutes shall be secured without discrimination of any kind, such as race, colour, gender, sexual orientation, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. FISA is committed to inclusion and accessibility.

B7. Sound environmental Practices

FISA is committed to practices that respect and safeguard the environment in which the sport of rowing is conducted. FISA endorses responsible and sustainable environmental practices in the planning and staging of events, the design and construction of new rowing facilities and the refurbishment of existing rowing facilities. FISA promotes awareness and community consultation on rowing-related environmental issues.

PART I – GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 – Foundation, Name and Legal Status

With the objective of encouraging the development of the sport of rowing and of strengthening the bonds of friendship that unite those who practise it, the Adriatic, Belgian, French, Italian and Swiss Federations founded the Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Aviron (FISA) on 25 June 1892, in Turin. FISA is a non-governmental, not-for-profit, international organisation constituted pursuant to Art. 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code. It is recognised by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and it respects the Olympic Charter.

Article 2 – Objectives

The objectives of FISA are:

1. To establish and enforce FISA's Declaration of Principles, Statutes, Rules of Racing, Bye-Laws and Event Regulations;
2. To encourage the universal development of rowing in all its forms;
3. To promote rowing in all its forms;
4. To ensure fair sporting competitions and protect clean athletes;
5. To conduct World Rowing Championships, other world-level rowing competitions, and the regattas staged at Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic, regional, and continental Games and multi-sport competitions;
6. To be the final authority for all international rowing competitions and, within the limits of its authority, at multi-sport competitions.

Article 3 – No Demonstrations or Propaganda

No demonstrations or political, religious or racial propaganda are permitted in any rowing venue or in connection with any rowing activity.

Article 4 – Autonomy of Member Federations

A FISA member federation shall be autonomous; it shall be organised and governed in accordance with its Statutes. When FISA determines these principles are being compromised, FISA may take any appropriate measures. FISA shall otherwise respect the autonomy of member federations.

Bye-Laws to Article 4 – Claims by a Member Federation of External Interference (Appendix 1)

Article 5 – Headquarters

The location of the FISA headquarters is decided by the Council.

Bye-Law to Article 5 – Headquarters

The headquarters are currently in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Article 6 – Emblem

The emblem of FISA is: the five oars, side by side, which are, from left to right coloured blue, yellow, black, green and red with or without the letters F-I-S-A. The Executive Committee may create additional emblems for specific goals, events or activities. Only the Executive Committee may authorise the use of the FISA emblems.

Article 7 – Languages

The official languages of FISA are French and English. In case of divergence, the English text prevails. The use of other languages may be authorised by the Executive Committee in Congress or by the chair of the meeting on other occasions.

Article 8 – Official Communications

Any communications required under these Statutes or Rules shall be made by post, fax, email or other electronic means (except for Art. 64). All communications to FISA shall be addressed to the Headquarters in one of FISA's official languages.

Article 9 – Interpretation

The Executive Committee shall decide all questions of interpretation of the FISA Statutes, Rules of Racing, any related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.

All references to the masculine in the Statutes, Rules of Racing, any related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations and in all FISA documents, shall include the feminine and all references to "rowers" shall include scullers and coxswains unless the context otherwise requires.

Article 10 – Binding Authority

FISA is bound by the signatures of two members of the Executive Committee, one of whom shall be the President. If the President is not able to sign, the President's right shall pass first to the Vice President and, second, to the Treasurer.

PART II – MEMBERSHIP

Article 11 – Members

A member of FISA shall be a national rowing federation which, in principle, includes the majority of rowing clubs in its country and covers the territory of a country that is recognised as such and as an independent state by the international community. This requirement does not apply to members that were affiliated before 25 January 1993.

Article 12 – Admission to Membership

To become a member of FISA, a national rowing federation shall provide:

1. A formal application to the Executive Committee at least three months before the date of the next Congress;
2. A formal undertaking to observe FISA's Statutes, Rules of Racing, Bye-Laws and Event Regulations;
3. A formal undertaking to accept and apply the World Anti-Doping Code;
4. A copy of its Statutes with a certified translation in one of FISA's official languages. A member federation's Statutes shall not be inconsistent with those of FISA;
5. A confirmation that the statutes of the federation are consistent with the principles of the Olympic Charter and a statement specifying whether the National Olympic Committee recognises the federation as a member;
6. A formal undertaking to accept as binding and final the decisions of the competent authorities within FISA and to recognise the Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne as the only possible external judicial authority;
7. A formal undertaking to impose the obligations in 2 and 6 upon its affiliated clubs and their members in all those areas in which FISA has authority;
8. Evidence that the requirements for affiliation have been complied with and a detailed report on the activities of the clubs that it represents;
9. Details of the membership of its Committee and a request for approval of the design and colours of its racing uniform and blades;
10. Any other information as required by FISA.

A new member shall be admitted by a vote of Congress.

Article 13 – Rights of Member Federations

Member federations have the following rights:

1. To appoint delegates to take part and cast their votes in Congress and other general meetings open to member federations;
2. To submit proposals for inclusion in the agenda of Congress;
3. To nominate candidates for election or appointment within FISA;
4. To enter athletes for participation in competitions organised under the authority of FISA; and
5. To exercise all other rights arising from these Statutes and other FISA Regulations.

Member federations have no responsibility for any financial liabilities of FISA.

Article 14 – Obligations of Member Federations

Member federations have the following obligations:

1. To comply fully with all duties and provisions of the Statutes, Rules, Bye-Laws and Regulations established by FISA and decisions taken by FISA;
2. To apply the World Anti-Doping Code;
3. To immediately notify the FISA Executive Committee of any material change made to its Statutes, change of President and/or Secretary General, its address and contact details, or of any other elements which affects its ability to fulfil its membership obligations;
4. To cause their own members to comply with the Statutes, Rules, Bye-Laws and Regulations established by FISA and decisions taken by FISA;
5. In the event that a change in the registered design or the colours of its racing uniform or blades is desired, to make a request to the FISA Executive Committee at least three months prior to the first proposed use in competition;
6. To manage their affairs in accordance with Art. 4;
7. To fulfil at all times all the conditions necessary for its admission to membership and to comply with all the undertakings given on that occasion;

8. To pay an annual subscription no later than 31 March of each year. The amount of the subscription shall be determined each year in advance by the Congress.

Bye-Laws to Article 14 (Appendix 2)

14.1. Subscriptions

14.2. Challenges to a Member Federation's Eligibility

Article 15 – Sanctions, Suspensions and Expulsions

If a member federation does not fully comply with its obligations, the FISA Executive Committee may, after having given the member federation a warning including a deadline to adjust its status and correct its deficiency, take any of the following measures:

1. Impose a financial penalty upon the member federation;
2. Suspend the member federation from membership (totally or partially) for a fixed period or until a specified set of circumstances has changed or ceased to exist;
3. Remove or deny accreditation to or exclude a member's athlete, official or representative from any activities of FISA;
4. Impose any other sanction it may deem to be appropriate.

The FISA Executive Committee may also take appropriate measures against a member federation associated with a national organisation that has been sanctioned by the IOC, IPC, WADA, FISU or similar organisation.

If a member federation does not continue to fulfil the current conditions of membership of FISA and does not rectify the situation by a date fixed by the Executive Committee, or if there are other justifiable reasons, the Congress may expel that federation.

Bye-Law to Article 15 – Debts

Member federations that have subscriptions in arrears or that have unresolved debts to FISA or to an organising committee of a FISA event may be suspended by the Executive Committee or expelled by Congress. In any event, no member of that federation shall stand for elections, their delegates shall forfeit their voting rights, and the Executive Committee may ban the federation's teams and officials from competition and other FISA events, and suspend umpires and commission members from participation at FISA events.

Article 16 – Resignation

A member federation wishing to withdraw from membership of FISA shall give notice of resignation by registered post to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall immediately inform the remaining member federations.

Article 17 – Obligations of Member Federations after Expulsion or Resignation

A member federation having withdrawn from membership or been suspended or expelled remains bound by any obligation or liability related to the time it was a member of FISA.

Article 18 – Continental Rowing Confederations

A Continental Rowing Confederation shall be an association which, in principle, includes all the member federations of that continent. The continents shall be the five continents recognised by the IOC.

Continental Rowing Confederations shall be the unique partners of FISA for continental rowing competitions and cooperation on common projects.

To be recognised as a Continental Rowing Confederation, an application shall be submitted in accordance with Bye-Laws to Art. 18 (Appendix 3). The Continental Rowing Confederation shall be recognised by a vote of Congress, upon recommendation by the Council,

Continental Rowing Confederations shall have the following rights:

1. To appoint up to three delegates to attend the FISA Congress, in accordance with Art. 23 as appropriate. The delegates can take part in the discussions but have no voting right;
2. To submit proposals for inclusion in the agenda of the Congress in accordance with Art. 29 as appropriate;
3. To attend other FISA events, including member federation conferences, on invitation by the FISA President.

Continental Rowing Confederations shall have the following obligations:

1. To submit an annual report of its activities for inclusion in the FISA Congress Agenda Papers;

2. To comply fully with all duties and provisions of the Statutes, Rules, Bye-Laws and Event Regulations established by FISA and decisions taken by FISA.

Recognised Continental Rowing Confederations have no responsibility for any financial liabilities of FISA.

Bye-Laws to Article 18 – Recognition of Continental Rowing Confederations (Appendix 3)

Article 19 – Other Groupings of Member Federations

A Grouping of Member Federations (Member Grouping) shall, in principle, include member federations that share a common objective, for example, to promote rowing in any of its forms or to stage an event.

To be recognised as a Member Grouping, an application shall be submitted in accordance with Bye-Laws to this Article (Appendix 4). The Member Groupings shall be recognised by a vote of the Council.

Member Groupings shall have the following rights:

1. To appoint one delegate to attend the FISA Congress, in accordance with Art. 23 as appropriate. The delegate has no voting right and may take part in discussions at the discretion of the President;
2. To submit proposals to the FISA Council to be considered for inclusion in the agenda of the Congress, in accordance with Art. 29, as appropriate;
3. To attend other FISA events, including member federation conferences, on invitation by the FISA President.

Member Groupings shall have the following obligations:

1. To submit an annual report of its activities for inclusion in the FISA Congress Agenda Papers;
2. To comply fully with all duties and provisions of the Statutes, Rules, Bye-Laws and Event Regulations established by FISA and decisions taken by FISA.

Member Groupings have no responsibility for any financial liabilities of FISA.

Bye-Law to Article 19 – Recognition of other Groupings of Member Federations (Appendix 4)

PART III – GOVERNANCE

Article 20 – Governance

FISA shall be governed by:

1. the Congress (Art. 21 to Art. 38);
2. the Council (Art. 39 to Art. 48);
3. the Executive Committee (Art. 49 to Art. 54).

PART III A. CONGRESS

Article 21 – Congress

The Congress is the general assembly of the member federations and the supreme authority of FISA whose activities shall be subject to its control.

Article 22 – Composition and Presidency

The Congress shall consist of delegates of member federations that are currently members of FISA. The President of FISA shall preside or, if the President is not able to preside, the Vice President. The Council shall also participate in the Congress.

Article 23 – Delegates

Each member federation shall have the right to accredit a maximum of three delegates. Member federations may at any time change their delegates but they may not be represented by a delegate who is the representative of another member federation or by a member of the Council. Each delegate shall satisfy the Executive Committee that the delegate is a citizen or bona fide resident of the country or territory of the member federation he represents. The delegate must be able to provide immediate proof of his authority to represent the member federation. In an exceptional case, the decision of the Executive Committee shall be final.

Article 24 – Observers at the Congress

Observers may attend part or all of the Congress by invitation from the President.

Article 25 – Ordinary Congress

Delegates shall meet annually as an Ordinary Congress to discuss items as listed under Art. 27, preferably at a time and place at which a World Rowing Championship regatta is held.

Article 26 – Convening Notice and Agenda

1. Convening Notice – The Executive Committee shall send a convening notice to member federations at least four months before the date of an Ordinary Congress. The convening notice shall include a draft agenda.
2. Final Agenda – The Executive Committee shall send out the final agenda for the Congress at least two months before the date of the Congress.

Where possible, the various reports, any observations on the agenda items, the accounts, the financial report, and the proposed budget shall be sent out with the agenda. Subsequent written material may be circulated by the Executive Committee.

Article 27 – Agenda for Ordinary Congress

The agenda for an Ordinary Congress shall include:

1. Mandatory items

    1.1 Opening of the session;

    1.2 Identification of the delegates and confirmation of their authority;

    1.3 Appointment of scrutineers for the period of Congress;

    1.4 Approval of the minutes of the last Congress;

    1.5 President's report and reports from the Vice President, Treasurer and Executive Director;

    1.6 Reports of the Chairs of the specialist Commissions;

    1.7 Reports of the FISA Continental Representatives and Co-opted Members;

    1.8 Accounts, financial report and auditors' report;

    1.9 Approval of accounts;

    1.10 Determination of entrance fee and annual subscription;

    1.11 Budget for the following year;

    1.12 Reports on future FISA events and Olympic and Paralympic regattas;

    1.13 Place and date of the next Congress;

    1.14 Attribution of future World Rowing Championships in accordance with Rule 6;

    1.15 Any other business.

2. Additional items, as appropriate

    2.1 Reports of Continental Rowing Confederations and other Member Groupings;

    2.2 Reports on applications for affiliation and voting consequent thereon;

2.3 Reconsideration or confirmation of decisions (ref. Art. 31) taken by the Council in accordance with the provisions of Art. 33 and paragraph 4 of Art. 46 or by the Executive Committee in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Art. 52;

2.4 Council and Executive Committee elections in accordance with Art. 40 and Art. 50;

2.5 Specific Proposals to an existing agenda item from the member federations, the Council or the Executive Committee;

2.6 Other additional agenda items proposed by the member federations, the Council or the Executive Committee.

A matter which is not listed on the agenda of a Congress may be discussed (but not voted on) if one third of the member federations represented at the Congress so request or if the President authorises it.

Article 28 – Reports

The Executive Committee or the Congress may appoint individuals to report on matters brought before the Congress. The Congress may also require the Executive Committee to submit to it its views on questions to which it may wish to give further consideration.

Article 29 – Specific Proposals and Additional Agenda Items from Member Federations

Member federations may submit a specific proposal to an existing agenda item as well as an additional agenda item, together with the reasoning behind the proposal or additional agenda item.

Such submissions shall be made in writing in one of FISA's official languages and shall be received by the Executive Committee at least three months before the date of the Congress.

If these are received at the FISA headquarters by the due date they will be included in the agenda for that Congress. The Executive Committee will decide whether late proposals may be included in the agenda.

Article 30 – Proposals from the Council or Executive Committee

The Council or the Executive Committee may include on the Agenda any proposal which they consider to be appropriate.

Unless there are exceptional circumstances, such proposal shall be included in the Agenda sent to the member federations in accordance with Art. 26. They may submit a proposal to the Congress at any time provided it relates to an item on the Agenda.

Article 31 – Reconsideration and Confirmation of Decisions of Council or the Executive Committee

Requests to reconsider decisions of the Council in accordance with Art. 33 or the provisions of paragraph 4 of Art. 46, or decisions of the Executive Committee in accordance with paragraph 3 of Art. 52 shall be submitted to FISA and, unless there are exceptional circumstances, received at least three months before the date of Congress. Each decision may be submitted only once to the Congress for reconsideration and shall be submitted within one year of the date of taking effect. Any alteration of a decision by the Council/ Executive Committee following a vote for reconsideration by the Congress, will not have retroactive effect unless the Council/Executive Committee so decides.

The Council and/or the Executive Committee may, on its own initiative, seek confirmation by the next Congress of any of their decisions made within their own competence. If confirmed, this decision may not be submitted again to the Congress for reconsideration.

Article 32 – Extraordinary Congress

Delegates shall meet as an Extraordinary Congress, to address one or more specific matters, when the annual Ordinary Congress or the Executive Committee shall so decide or when at least one-fifth of the member federations submit a request in writing to the Executive Committee giving reasons therefor.

The Executive Committee shall send a convening notice to all member federations within 14 days of deciding to hold an Extraordinary Congress or within two months of receiving a request, as mentioned above, to hold an Extraordinary Congress. In this case, the Extraordinary Congress shall be convened within two months of the date of the convening notice.

Article 33 – Alterations to the Statutes and Rules of Racing

The Statutes and Rules of Racing may only be altered by an Extraordinary Congress every four years in the year following the staging of the Summer

Olympic Games and Paralympic Games. Art. 26 shall apply regarding the Convening Notice and Agenda.

In the case of Force Majeure, a Congress may make an alteration at any time, and, if circumstances require it, the Council may make an alteration to take effect until the next Congress.

Article 34 – Auditing of Accounts & Risk Management

1. External Audit – FISA's accounts shall be audited each year by a professional auditor appointed by the Executive Committee.
2. Internal Audit and Risk Management – The Council shall appoint a Finance Sub-Committee to oversee FISA's internal financial and business controls, risk management and other matters appropriate to the committee, including operational and process audits as required. Its membership and scope is determined by the Council.

Article 35 – Quorum at Congress

Subject to the provisions of Art. 68, no quorum is required and the decisions of Congress shall be valid, irrespective of the number of member federations represented.

Article 36 – Voting at Congress

Voting at FISA Congresses shall be by a show of official voting cards which indicate the number of votes to which each member federation is entitled.

If the Executive Committee so decides, voting may take place by electronic means.

At a FISA Congress, voting shall be by secret ballot if the chair so decides, or if requested by a delegate supported by delegates of at least four other member federations.

Each member federation shall be entitled to one vote, irrespective of the number of delegates representing it. If a member federation fulfils the following conditions, it shall instead be entitled to three votes for a period of four years commencing 1st January of the year following the Summer Olympic Games:

1. It has been a member of FISA for at least three years,
2. It has competed at any of the following regattas with a total of at least 12 crews during the previous four year Olympic period:

2.1 World Rowing Championships;

2.2 World Rowing Under 23 Championships;

2.3 World Rowing Junior Championships;

2.4 Olympic or Paralympic qualification regattas;

2.5 Continental Games regattas recognised by FISA;

and for all crews having competed in the above regattas during the previous four year Olympic period, excluding mixed crews, at least 25% shall have been female crews and at least 25% shall have been male crews.

By 31 December in the year of the Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games, the Council will notify all member federations of their voting entitlements.

Article 37 – Majorities

Decisions of Congress shall be taken on the basis of an absolute majority (more than 50%) of valid votes cast. For alterations to the Statutes and Rules of Racing (Art. 33), a qualified majority of two-thirds is required. The majority required for Dissolution is explained in Art. 68.

Abstentions and blank, incomplete or spoiled voting forms will not be considered "valid" votes.

In the case of votes with more than two options, such as elections with multiple candidates or the attribution of a FISA World Championship regatta, as long as the absolute majority is not reached, additional ballots will be required. In this case, the candidate or option obtaining the smallest number of votes shall be eliminated.

In the case of a tie, a second ballot shall be taken. If the vote is still tied after two ballots, the Council shall immediately carry out an internal vote to determine the decision.

In the case of an election with one single candidate, the absolute majority must nevertheless be reached.

Article 38 – Date of Taking Effect

Elections and decisions of a Congress shall take effect from 1 January following that Congress unless Congress determines otherwise.

PART III B. COUNCIL

Article 39 – The Council

FISA shall be managed by the Council, consisting of:

1. the President;
2. the Vice President;
3. the Treasurer;
4. the non-voting Executive Director;
5. the Chairs of the specialist Commissions;
6. the FISA Continental Representatives; and
7. the Co-opted Member(s).

With the exception of the Executive Director, the members of Council are not remunerated by FISA but may receive reimbursement of expenses.

FISA Council Members have no responsibility for any financial liabilities of FISA.

Article 40 – Election of Members of the Council

The members of the Council, with the exception of the Executive Director, the Co-opted Member(s) and the FISA Continental Representatives, shall be elected for four years by the Congress.

Candidates for the position of President, Vice President and Treasurer must have participated a minimum of four times in total; (i) as a delegate/Council Member at a FISA Congress and/or (ii) as a rower in the following events:

1. World Rowing Championships,
2. Olympic Games rowing regatta,
3. Paralympic Games rowing regatta.

Bye-Laws to Article 40 – Election of Members of the Council

1. *The President, Vice President and Treasurer are elected at the Ordinary Congress in the year following each Summer Olympic Games.*
2. *The Chairs of the following Commissions are elected in the second year after each Summer Olympic Games:*

   2.1 Competitive Rowing;

2.2 Events;

2.3 Event Promotion;

2.4 Masters Rowing;

2.5 Para Rowing;

2.6 Umpiring.

3. The Chairs of the following Commissions are elected in the third year after each Summer Olympic Games:

3.1 Athletes;

3.2 Equipment and Technology;

3.3 Rowing for All;

3.4 Sports Medicine;

3.5 Women's Rowing;

3.6 Youth Rowing.

4. The Executive Committee shall give notice of those positions on the Council which are due for election at the time it sends the Convening Notice for the Congress.

5. The notice will call for nominations for the positions to be elected by the Congress. The nomination must be made by the member federation of the nominee and shall include a completed FISA Nomination Form. The nomination must be received at FISA headquarters no later than three months before the date of the Congress.

6. No later than one month after the closing date for nominations FISA shall send to all member federations a list of all nominations received by the closing date.

Article 41 – Appointment of the Executive Director

The Executive Director shall be appointed by the Executive Committee. He shall be supported by administrative staff. He is also the Secretary General.

Article 42 – Appointment of the FISA Continental Representatives and Co-opted Members

FISA shall have a Continental Representative for each of the following continents: Africa, Asia, Europe, Oceania, The Americas. The FISA Continental Representatives shall be appointed by the elected members of the Council.

Before making these appointments, the Council may consult the member federations concerned.

FISA may appoint Co-opted Members, up to two, to complement the skill set of the Council. The Co-opted Members shall be appointed by the elected members of the Council, upon proposal by the Executive Committee.

These Council members shall be appointed in the year of the Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games and in the second year after the Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games, for a two year term, and may be reappointed.

Article 43 – Time in Office

Council members, other than the Executive Director, are eligible for re-election or re-appointment, up to a maximum of 12 years in the same position. The 12 year period will commence from the Council member's next election date after the 2017 Extraordinary Congress in Tokyo, Japan.

A member of the Council may hold office until 31 December of the year in which he reaches the age of 70.

Article 44 – Honorary Members

On the proposal of Council, Congress may confer the title "Honorary Council Member" or another appropriate Honorary title on a retired Council member who has rendered distinguished service to international rowing.

Honorary Council Members shall not, however, be entitled to participate in the work of Council. Specifically, they shall have no voting rights.

Article 45 – Decisions of the Council

Decisions of the Council shall be taken by a majority of the votes cast. In the case of a tie, the President, or in the absence of the President the chair of the meeting, shall have a casting vote. Voting shall be by show of hands unless a secret ballot is requested or may take place by correspondence. Determination of a majority shall be in accordance with Art. 37.

Article 46 – Duties of the Council

The duties of the Council shall be:

1. To ensure the observance of the Statutes, Rules of Racing, Bye-Laws and Event Regulations;
2. To take such steps as may be necessary to achieve the Objectives laid down in Art. 2 of the Statutes;

3. To ensure the execution of decisions taken by Congress and to establish the duties of the individual members of the Council and the duties of the Commissions;
4. To adopt and amend Bye-Laws made under the Statutes and Rules of Racing and to adopt and amend Event Regulations;
5. To ensure the maintenance of proper standards in the organisation of FISA Events, International regattas, Olympic and Paralympic regattas and, in general, all events and competitions conducted under the authority of FISA;
6. To select the most suitable bids from candidate member federations for the organisation of World Championships and propose it (them) to the Congress for final approval (in accordance with Rule 6);
7. To propose three Commissions Chairs to Congress to be elected to the Executive Committee in accordance with Art. 50;
8. To appoint Continental Representatives and Co-opted Members in accordance with Art. 42 and members of the Commissions in accordance with Art. 55.

Article 47 – Duties of the Council Members

The duties of the members of the Council shall be set out as Bye-Laws.

Bye-Laws to Article 47 – Duties of the Council Members (Appendix 5)

Article 48 – Council Meetings

The Council shall normally meet at least three times per year as decided by the Executive Committee or when at least seven Council members submit a request in writing to the Executive Committee giving the reasons therefor. It may also meet when so required by the President. The Council may make decisions by correspondence.

The Agendas for all meetings are established by the Executive Committee. Reports on Council meetings shall be circulated to all member federations and Council and Commission members within one month of the meeting.

PART III C. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Article 49 – Executive Committee

The Executive Committee consists of

1. the President;
2. the Vice President;
3. the Treasurer;
4. the three Commission Chairs (elected according to Art. 50); and
5. the non-voting Executive Director.

Article 50 – Election of the Three Commission Chairs to the Executive Committee

At the Ordinary Congress in the year following each Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games, three Commission Chairs shall be elected individually to the Executive Committee based on a proposal from the Council.

If one or more of the proposed Commission Chairs does not receive a majority according to Art. 37, there will be additional rounds of voting where all interested Commission Chairs shall be eligible for election to any unfilled position.

Article 51 – Decisions of the Executive Committee

Decisions of the Executive Committee shall be taken by a majority of the valid votes cast. In the case of a tie, the chair of the meeting shall have a casting vote. Voting shall be by show of hands unless a secret ballot is requested or may take place by correspondence. Determination of a majority shall be in accordance with Art. 37.

Article 52 – Duties of the Executive Committee

The duties of the Executive Committee shall be (inter alia):

1. To be responsible for the directional guidance of FISA's programmes with the relevant Council Members, Commission members, working group members, organising committees and member federations;
2. To be responsible for the administrative and financial management of FISA. To this end, the Executive Committee may establish administrative offices with remunerated personnel;

3. To make any decisions appropriate to the circumstances in the interests of the sport of rowing;
4. To decide all questions of interpretation of the Statutes, Rules of Racing, Bye-Laws and Event Regulations;
5. To impose penalties, at any time, as provided for in Art. 65, on member federations, clubs or individuals who breach the Statutes, Rules, any related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations or who refuse to conform to instructions given, or who behave in a negligent or inappropriate manner;
6. To issue convening notices and the relevant Agenda Papers for Congresses and Council meetings, and to keep member federations informed of the affairs of FISA;
7. To ensure FISA is represented by its President or by one of its Council members at important events and meetings of other organisations;
8. To perform all other duties of the Executive Committee as established in FISA's Statutes, Rules, any related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations;
9. To assume all responsibilities which are not expressly attributed to another entity within FISA.

Article 53 – Executive Committee Meetings

The Executive Committee shall normally meet at least three times per year as decided by the President or when at least three Executive Committee members submit a request in writing to the President giving the reasons therefor. The Executive Committee may make decisions by correspondence. The agendas for all meetings shall be established in advance by the chair of the meeting. Minutes of Executive Committee meetings shall be circulated to all Council members within one month of the meeting.

Article 54 – Casual Vacancies

In case of a casual vacancy in the Council or the Executive Committee, the Executive Committee may replace the member concerned until the next Congress.

PART III D. COMMISSIONS

Article 55 – Commissions

The Council may establish Commissions having special duties and, in particular, in the following fields:

- Athletes
- Competitive Rowing
- Equipment and Technology
- Events
- Event Promotion
- Masters Rowing
- Para Rowing
- Rowing for All
- Sports Medicine
- Umpiring
- Women's Rowing
- Youth Rowing

1. These Commissions shall consist, in principle, of four to eight members appointed by the Council for a term of four years which may be renewed, in addition to the Chair who shall be a member of the Council. The Council shall determine from time to time the size of each Commission.
2. The Council shall seek to appoint the most qualified people to each commission having regard also to the desirability of achieving gender and geographical representation.
3. Commission members may no longer serve after 31 December following their 70th birthday.
4. The Women's Rowing Commission is a cross commission whose members are drawn from Council and/or other relevant Commissions. It is chaired by an elected Chair that shall be a member of Council and is not necessarily a member of another Commission.

The Council may also create working groups for specific tasks and to entrust assignments to non-members of the Council.

FISA Commission Members have no responsibility for any financial liabilities of FISA.

Bye-Law to Article 55 – Appointments to Commissions

For all Commissions, except Cross Commissions, FISA will call for nominations for Commission membership in the year of election of the Commission Chair. Candidates, including current Commission members seeking reappointment, shall be nominated in writing by their member federations no later than the end of the Congress of that year.

Appointments of Commission members are made by the Council on the recommendation of the newly elected Commission Chair. Member federations nominating candidates are expected to commit themselves to provide financial support for the travel and work of the Commission members, if they are appointed. Exceptionally, a current Commission member may be nominated for reappointment by the Executive Committee.

In case of a casual vacancy in a Commission, the Executive Committee may replace the member concerned.

Article 56 – Duties of the Commissions and Working Groups

The duties, authority and field of activity of each Commission and Working Group shall be set out in the Bye-Laws.

Bye-Laws to Article 56 – Duties of the Commissions and Working Groups (Appendix 6)

PART IV – INDIVIDUAL OBLIGATIONS

Article 57 – Commitment

Any party that deals with FISA, is a member of FISA or shares in its activities including a party which:

1. Participates in an event under the authority of FISA;
2. Acts as an official (trainer, coach, team manager, delegate, representative etc.) of a team, a club, a member federation, continental rowing confederation or other member grouping;
3. Officiates as an international umpire or in a similar role;
4. Organises or participates in a competition which is placed under FISA's authority, according to the Statutes and Rules of Racing;
5. Assumes any role within FISA, within its Council, its Executive Committee, one of its Commissions or another Committee or Working Group;

recognises and accepts the following, subject to paragraph v:

i. The FISA Statutes, Rules of Racing, any related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations;

ii. FISA's authority on all matters concerning international rowing;

iii. The mandatory nature of the Statutes, the Bye-Laws and other Rules regulating FISA, in their current version and as amended from time to time;

iv. FISA's jurisdiction to make any decision or impose any sanction within its field of competence;

v. The Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in Lausanne as the only competent judicial authority external to FISA, to the exclusion of any ordinary court of law, any civil judicial authority of any country and any other arbitration body:

   a. To settle any dispute which directly involves FISA, one of its bodies, one of its Executive Committee members, any person acting on its behalf (Council and Commission members, umpires, etc.), one of its members or an organising committee of a FISA event run under FISA's authority (see Art. 66);

   b. To review any decision alleged to violate any relevant law, any fundamental legal principles or FISA statutory clause (see Art. 67);

c. To rule on any appeals from disciplinary sanctions or penalties of any kind, made by FISA or one of its bodies (see Art. 67).

vi. The final and without appeal status of the decisions made by the CAS;

vii. The requirement to abide by the decisions of FISA and CAS without attempting to hinder their application;

viii. The application of Swiss law and the rules of Swiss federal procedure supplemental to FISA and CAS rules and regulations with Lausanne as the only place and seat of the arbitration.

Article 58 – Individual and Written Confirmation of Commitments

Although the commitment set out in Art. 57 is mandatory and automatic, FISA may, in addition, request individual and written confirmation of any commitment from the following individuals or entities, in accordance with the appropriate forms appended to these Statutes:

1. Any FISA member federation or from any national rowing federation which wishes to become a member;
2. Any rower, club, official or international umpire likely to participate in a competition under FISA's authority;
3. An organising committee of any event under FISA's authority.

These confirmations are valid unless and until they have been formally revoked in writing and this written revocation has reached the FISA headquarters. Such revocation shall not be retroactive and therefore does not affect acts committed or liabilities incurred before the written revocation is communicated. Such revocation shall only be valid if the individual or entity has ceased all activities or relationships to which the commitment refers.

Bye-Laws to Article 58 – Rower's Commitment Form (Appendix 7)

If a rower is not able to provide consent for the commitment form by reason of age, physical impairment or mental impairment then it may be necessary for a parent or guardian to provide consent by signing the commitment form on behalf of the rower.

PART V – INTEGRITY OF THE SPORT

Article 59 – Ethical principles and integrity

Any party which deals with FISA and/or shares in its activities, notably those referred to in Art. 57, commits to behave in a manner prescribed in the relevant Bye-Laws (Bye-Laws to Art. 59 – FISA Code of Ethics, Appendix 8) and according to all generally recognised ethical principles including the principles of the Code of Ethics of the IOC.

Bye-Laws to Article 59 – FISA Code of Ethics (Appendix 8)

Article 60 – Integrity in Competition

Any party which deals with FISA and/or shares in its activities, notably those referred to in Art. 57, shall be bound by, and be required to comply with the Bye-Laws relating to Manipulation of Competition and Betting by virtue of such participation or assistance (Appendix 9).

Bye-Laws to Article 60 – Manipulation of Competition and Betting (Appendix 9)

Article 61 – Right of Complaint

Any party claiming to have a valid complaint in relation to Art. 59 and Art. 60 concerning a party mentioned in Art. 57 may submit it to the Executive Committee or, in a case involving a member of the Executive Committee, to the IOC Ethics Commission.

The Executive Committee has the authority to make decisions on all cases except cases involving members of the Executive Committee, in which case the IOC Ethics Commission has the authority to decide.

The relevant authority may make any decision it deems appropriate and the decision may be published.

Article 62 – Applicable Procedural Rules

The Executive Committee and the IOC Ethics Commission shall respect the principles stipulated in Art. 64.

PART VI – JUDICIAL PROVISIONS

Article 63 – Judicial Bodies of FISA

The following bodies of FISA have judicial powers in accordance with FISA Statutes, Rules of Racing, any related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations:

- the Congress;
- the Council;
- the Executive Committee;
- the Board of the Jury (Rule 93);
- the Doping Hearing Panel (Bye-Laws to Rule 100); and
- the Ethics Panel (Bye-Laws to Art. 59).

With the exception of the Board of the Jury and a Doping Hearing Panel, the body concerned may delegate its power to a smaller number of its members to undertake any investigation, hearing or imposition of penalty. In all cases the provisions of Art. 64 and Art. 65 shall be followed.

Article 64 – Procedural Rules Applicable to the Judicial Bodies of FISA

1. The judicial bodies of FISA shall provide fair procedures to all parties involved and shall respect their fundamental rights. They recognise in particular:

   1.1 That a person who may have a conflict of interest shall not be a member of the decision-making body;

   1.2 The right of the person charged to know what he is charged with and to examine his file;

   1.3 The right to know the penalties which might be imposed;

   1.4 The right to be heard, to present a defence, to produce evidence and to be assisted by counsel.

2. The procedural rules applicable to the Board of the Jury are covered in the Rules of Racing. For all other cases, the following rules apply:

   2.1 A protest or appeal shall be submitted in writing to the relevant body and shall set out the facts, reasons and evidence on which it is based. It shall be accompanied by a deposit of EUR 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest or appeal is allowed.

2.2 A protest or appeal is validly made if it is sent by registered post before midnight (FISA headquarters time) on the day of the deadline.

2.3 The lodging of a protest or of an appeal shall not have the effect of suspending the decision at stake or any penalty imposed.

2.4 A decision is considered as delivered when received by the person concerned or his member federation.

The protester or appellant may submit a request for suspension of the decision or penalty and the body hearing the appeal or the protest shall rule on the request.

For all situations not covered by the Statutes, Rules, Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, the judicial bodies of FISA shall apply Swiss law and the rules of Swiss federal procedure.

Article 65 – Penalties and Financial Compensation

The judicial bodies of FISA have the power to make decisions and impose penalties in their areas of responsibility set out in the Statutes, Rules of Racing, Bye-Laws and Event Regulations. They can impose penalties including but not limited to the following:

1. Reprimand, which may be a public reprimand;
2. Yellow Card (according to Rules 72 and 84);
3. Relegation; where specifically provided in the rules;
4. Red Card (according to Rules 72 and 84);
5. Disqualification;
6. Ban from competition;
7. Fine;
8. Expulsion (according to Art. 15);
9. Any other appropriate measure.

If appropriate, the judicial body concerned may suspend, in part or in whole, the ban from competition or the payment of the fine and, in doping cases, only in accordance with the Anti-Doping Rules.

The judicial body concerned may also order payment of money as financial compensation or fine against those (in particular member federations, clubs, rowers, or officials) who have behaved in a negligent or inappropriate manner including where such conduct has caused financial loss or damage to another party or breached these Statutes, Rules of Racing, Bye-Laws or Event Regulations.

Article 66 – Ordinary Arbitration Proceedings

Any party that alleges that a decision made by a FISA judicial body that it has not supported violates fundamental legal principles or FISA statutory clause(s), or that has a dispute with FISA, may submit a claim to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in Lausanne only, to the exclusion of any court of law of any country or any other arbitration body. The claim shall set out the facts and reasons upon which it is based. It shall be sent to CAS within one month from the day of delivery of the decision or, in the case of dispute, from the day FISA formally refused to accept its views or request. The CAS conducts the arbitration and rules over the dispute in accordance with its own regulations. In addition, the CAS applies Swiss law and the rules of Swiss federal procedure. The seat and place of the arbitration is in Lausanne. The decisions made by the CAS are final and may not be appealed.

Article 67 – Appeal Arbitration Proceedings

Any party penalised by a judicial body of FISA may appeal the decision to CAS in Lausanne only, to the exclusion of any court of law of any country or any other arbitration body. The appeal brief shall set out the facts and reasons on which it is based. It shall be sent to CAS within 21 days following receipt by the party of the decision in question. The CAS conducts the appeal and rules on it in accordance with its own regulations. In addition, the CAS applies Swiss law and the rules of Swiss federal procedure. The seat and place of the arbitration is in Lausanne. The decisions made by the CAS are final and may not be appealed.

PART VII – DISSOLUTION

Article 68 – Dissolution

The dissolution of FISA shall be valid only if carried by four-fifths of the valid votes cast at an Extraordinary Congress specially convened for the purpose. Furthermore, a quorum of two-thirds of the member federations is necessary.

Article 69 – Assets

If the motion for dissolution is carried, the Executive Committee shall be entitled to realise the assets of FISA which shall be divided equally between the member federations constituting FISA at the time the vote is taken.

Article 70 – Exceptions

In no other circumstances shall any member federation have any claim to any share whatsoever in the assets and any federation ceasing to be a member shall forfeit its claim to any assets of FISA.

PART VIII – CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

Article 71 – Concluding Provisions

These Statutes were approved effective immediately by the FISA Extraordinary Congress, 10 to 11 February 2017, in Tokyo, Japan.

Jean-Christophe Rolland
President

Matt Smith
Executive Director

FISA

RULES OF RACING AND RELATED BYE-LAWS

2017 Edition

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PART I – SCOPE

Rule 1 – Rowing, Boats, Regattas

Rowing is the propulsion of a displacement boat, with or without coxswain, by the muscular force of one or more rowers, using oars as simple levers of the second order and sitting with their backs to the direction of movement of the boat. Rowing on a machine or in a tank which simulates the action of rowing in a boat is also considered as rowing.

In a rowing boat, all load bearing parts including the axes of moving parts, must be firmly fixed to the body of the boat, but the rower's seat may move along the axis of the boat.

A rowing regatta is a sporting competition consisting of one or more events divided, if necessary, into a number of races, in one or more classes of boats for rowers divided, as a general rule, into different categories of gender, age or weight.

Rule 2 – Application

These Rules of Racing and relevant Bye-Laws shall apply to:

1. World Rowing Championship regattas;
2. World Rowing Cup regattas;
3. Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas within the limits of the authority of FISA and the relevant qualification regattas;
4. World Rowing Coastal Championships;
5. World Rowing Masters regattas;
6. Continental and Regional Championship regattas;
7. Regattas held as part of Continental, Regional or other multi-sport Games within the limits of the authority of FISA;

8. Where appropriate, International Indoor rowing competitions;
9. All International Regattas and Matches.

In addition, these Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws shall be supplemented by Event Regulations.

Each member federation is responsible for ensuring that the organisation of any competition within its country defined by FISA as an International Regatta complies with the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws, subject to any exceptions under the provisions of Rule 3.

Any member federation, club or individual that participates in any capacity in a rowing competition governed by the Statutes, Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations is deemed to accept without exception or reservation the application of these Statutes, Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, particularly those relating to the authority and jurisdiction of FISA and of the court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Rule 3 – Exceptions

At International Regattas, the host member federation or the organising committee, acting in agreement with the member federation, may depart from these provisions, including applying its own national rules. In any such case, details of departures or exceptions to these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations shall be provided to competing member federations and clubs at the time of their invitation to take part in the regatta. The Executive Committee shall be notified immediately after the regatta and the reasons for such change shall be given.

Rule 4 – World Rowing Championships

The following shall be deemed to be World Rowing Championships:

1. World Rowing Championships in Senior, Lightweight and Para Rowing categories;
2. World Rowing Under 23 Championships and Under 23 Lightweight categories;
3. World Rowing Junior Championships;
4. World Rowing Coastal Championships;
5. World Rowing Indoor Championships.

These titles shall be used only for World Rowing Championships organised by FISA.

World Rowing Championships shall be held in every year. However, in the year of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, the Olympic and Paralympic events will not be on the programme of the World Championships.

World Rowing Junior Championships, World Rowing Under 23 Championships and World Rowing Coastal Championships shall be held in every year.

Rule 5 – Status of Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Regattas

Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas shall have the same status and follow the same rules as World Rowing Championships. Within the limits of the authority of FISA the same Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall apply.

Rule 6 – Attribution of World Rowing Championships

The Council shall review all final bids, reject any that do not satisfy the minimum requirements and then select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Congress for final approval. The Congress shall vote to accept the proposed candidate or, where more than one candidate is proposed by the Council, to elect one of those candidates by a majority of valid votes cast. In the event that Congress fails to so accept the Council's proposed candidate or one of the candidates proposed by the Council, a second election shall then take place for which all candidates for the relevant Championships that have satisfied the minimum requirements shall be eligible (see Appendix 25).

FISA shall encourage a worldwide attribution of World Rowing Championship regattas to suitable candidates.

The Council may directly attribute a World Rowing Championship regatta for the year before an Olympic Games regatta to an Olympic host city as a test event for the Olympic regatta without a vote of Congress.

Where no bid has been received or when no bid meets the minimum requirements by the deadline for consideration of Congress, the Council may identify a suitable candidate and may directly attribute the event provided the Council is satisfied that the bid meets the minimum standards for the regatta.

Rule 7 – Right to Participate

World Rowing Championships are open to all member federations.

Rule 8 – World Rowing Cup – Definition

The World Rowing Cup is a series of designated International Regattas, staged at intervals throughout the international regatta calendar. FISA has the sole right to designate regattas as World Rowing Cup regattas and to use the World Rowing Cup name and logo. The Council may prescribe regulations governing the World Rowing Cup.

Rule 9 – International Regattas – Definition

An International Regatta is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is open to rowers from all member federations. Each member federation is responsible for informing FISA of any competition to be held in its country which conforms to this definition. FISA will decide whether such competition is to be defined as an International Regatta and, if so, that regatta will be included in the FISA International Regatta Calendar under Rule 17.

Rule 10 – International Regattas – Control by FISA

In principle, International Regattas shall be conducted according to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, but the Executive Committee may approve exceptions to these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations in accordance with Rule 3.

International Regattas shall take place under the authority of FISA, which may give directions to the organising committee.

Rule 11 – Competition in International Regattas

No rower shall enter International Regattas other than through his club and/or member federation (as specified by individual regatta requirements). Additionally a rower may only make a direct approach to FISA (e.g. on a question of appeal) through his member federation.

A member federation may participate in events at all International Regattas as the national team without club designation. If rowers compete in an International Regatta under the name of their national team, they shall be citizens of the country of that member federation. In this last regard, the Executive Committee may make exceptions in exceptional cases.

The Council may authorise competitions between members and non-members of FISA.

Rule 12 – International Matches – Definition

An International Match is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is restricted only to rowers from certain member federations.

Each member federation is responsible for informing FISA of any competition to be held in its country that conforms to this definition. FISA shall decide whether such competition is to be defined as an International Match and, if so, that Match shall be included in the FISA International Regatta Calendar under Rule 17.

Rule 13 – International Matches – Control by FISA

In principle, International Matches shall be rowed according to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, but the Executive Committee may approve exceptions to these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.

International Matches shall take place under the authority of FISA, which may give directions to the organising committee. Details of any exceptions to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations shall be provided to competing member federations at the time of their invitation to take part in the International Match.

Each member federation is responsible for ensuring that the organisation of any competition within its country defined by FISA as an International Match complies with the requirements of this Rule.

The Council may authorise Matches between members and non-members of FISA.

Rule 14 – Technical Delegates

The FISA Executive Committee shall appoint up to two Technical Delegates for World Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas as well as selected International Regattas and International Matches to ensure that the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations are complied with, and that the regattas are satisfactorily operated in terms of safety and competition.

Bye-Laws to Rule 14 – Duties of the Technical Delegates

1. *Appointment – The appointment of the Technical Delegate(s) shall be notified by the Executive Director to the organising committee of the Regatta. The organising committee shall notify the President of the Jury, the Safety Adviser and the Medical Officer of the appointment of the Technical Delegate(s).*

2. *Arrangements – The organising committee shall be requested to arrange free accommodation, meals and local transport for the Technical Delegate(s) during the duration of stay.*

3. *Duration of Stay – The Technical Delegate(s) should arrive at the regatta site at least one day before the Team Managers' Meeting at which the draw shall be carried out, and should stay for the whole time of the regatta. They should make themselves known to the Chair of the organising committee, the President of the Jury, the Safety Adviser and the Medical Officer.*

4. *Inspection – On arrival the Technical Delegate(s) should inspect the regatta course with a representative of the organising committee taking particular note of safety aspects, including warm-up and cool-down areas, traffic rules in racing and training, and areas where crews will be marshalled. They will also inspect the boating area, to ensure that the arrangements for boating and disembarking are satisfactory and that the traffic rules are adequately displayed. They will also ensure that the minimum requirements for an International Regatta required by the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations are in place (e.g. distance markers, photo finish, weighing arrangements, medical facilities, rescue services, etc.).*

5. *Draw – The Technical Delegate(s) shall attend the Team Managers' Meeting and observe the draw. In a regatta where the Executive Committee has decided that seeding is to be applied, they shall ensure that the Seeding Panel's advice as regards seeding is put into effect, and that the rowers are made aware that seeding is being practised.*

6. *Jury Meeting – The Technical Delegate(s) shall attend at least the first meeting of the Jury. They should notify the Jury of any problems which they foresee, either from a safety or competitive point of view. However, the Technical Delegate(s) should leave the Jury to carry out its role as set out in Rules 95 to 98 of the Rules of Racing.*

7. *Advice – During the regatta, the organising committee and/or the Jury shall consult the Technical Delegate(s) on any matter where there is any uncertainty concerning the application of the Rules of Racing, related*

Bye-Laws and Event Regulations. The Technical Delegate(s) shall advise the organising committee and the President of the Jury of any failure to comply with the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.

8. *Safety Responsibility – The Technical Delegate(s) shall satisfy themselves that the organising committee which has legal responsibility for matters of safety has made proper provisions for safety. Nothing in the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Technical Delegate(s).*

9. *Technical Delegate's Report – Within seven days of the end of the regatta, the Technical Delegate(s) shall send a report to the Executive Committee of FISA, which shall then forward it to the organising committee of the Regatta. The report shall be in a format prescribed by the Executive Committee.*

Rule 15 – National Regattas

A National Regatta is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is intended in general for rowers from one member federation only. The fact that rowers from other member federations may enter such regattas does not necessarily render them International Regattas.

National Regattas shall be governed by the Rules of Racing of the member federation of the organising body.

Rule 16 – Approval of International Regattas and Matches

All member federations shall, not later than 30 September in each year, send to the FISA headquarters a list of all competitions proposed to be held in their countries during the following year that conform with the definitions of an International Regatta in Rule 9 or of an International Match in Rule 12. They shall submit to FISA for approval:

1. The dates on which these Regattas and Matches are to be held;
2. Details of the courses (stretches of water and technical installations) proposed;
3. The type of Regatta proposed;
4. The categories of rowers and classes of boats proposed;
5. Any envisaged exception to the FISA Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.

Rule 17 – FISA International Regatta Calendar

All International Regattas and International Matches approved by FISA under Rule 9 or 12 shall be entered in the FISA International Regatta Calendar. However, FISA may, at its discretion, also include the dates of other competitions in the Calendar for the convenience of the member federations, but the fact that such competitions are not held under the authority of FISA shall be identified in the Calendar.

FISA shall publish on its website not later than 31 October in each year, the list of all International Regattas and International Matches approved to be held in the following year.

PART II – ROWERS AND COXSWAINS

SECTION 1 – General

Rule 18 – Right to Participate

World Rowing Championships for Lightweight, Para Rowing, Under 23 and Junior rowers as well as lightweight events included in the World Rowing Cup regattas, Olympic Games and events in the Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games are open only to rowers complying with the requirements of the relevant category.

The other events at the World Rowing Championships, World Rowing Cup and Olympic regattas are open to all rowers without restriction of age or weight. Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas are open only to those rowers whose member federations have qualified in the appropriate boat classes in accordance with the relevant qualification system approved in accordance with Appendix 15, Regulation 6 of the World Rowing Championship Event Regulations.

Rule 19 – Eligibility and Nationality

World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Continental Championship and International regattas shall be open to all rowers who are authorised to compete by their member federation and who are eligible under the relevant rules.

1. Subject to the provisions of this Rule, to represent a country in a World Rowing Championship regatta, a rower shall be a national of that country. He must be able to prove this by showing an official document (passport or identity card).
2. To represent a country at a continental or final qualification regatta for the Olympic, Paralympic or Youth Olympic Games, a rower shall prove that he is eligible under the eligibility rules of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) or the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) respectively. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions.
3. Dual nationality – A rower who is a national of two or more countries at the same time may represent either one of them, as the rower may elect. However, after having represented one country in a World Championship, Olympic or Paralympic Games regatta, or Continental or

Regional Games or Championship regatta, the rower may not represent another country unless the rower meets the conditions set out in the paragraphs below that apply to persons who have changed nationality or acquired a new nationality.

4. Change of nationality – A rower who has represented one country in a World Championship, Olympic or Paralympic Games regatta, or Continental or Regional Games or Championship regatta, and who has changed nationality or acquired a new nationality, may participate in a World Championship, Continental or Regional Championship regatta representing the new country provided that he has held the passport concerned for at least two years prior to the date at which he competes under the new nationality and does not compete for more than one country in any one year. For multi-sport Games regattas, the rules of the Games authority shall apply in this regard.

5. Junior Rowers – A Junior may compete for his country of residence. A rower who has competed for one country as a Junior may, only in the year after which he is last eligible to compete as a Junior, choose to compete for a different country subject to having the nationality of the country for which he will compete. Such choice may only be made once under this rule and must be notified to FISA before the rower competes under the new nationality, together with proof of such nationality.

In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions, and in doing so may consult the member federations concerned.

Rule 20 – Men's and Women's Events

Subject to Rule 27, only men may compete in men's events and only women may compete in women's events. In mixed events men and women may compete in a crew in such proportion as shall be stipulated in these Rules and Regulations or otherwise by the organising committee.

Bye-Law to Rule 20 – Determination of Eligibility

In cases requiring determination of eligibility in respect of this Rule, including sex re-assignment and hyperandrogenism, the FISA Executive Committee will refer to IOC guidelines.

Rule 21 – Health

Each member federation shall ensure that their rowers have a state of health and fitness which allows them to compete at a level commensurate with the

competition level of the particular event. Member federations are responsible for ensuring that all rowers comply with Rule 99 and its Bye-Laws.

Rule 22 – Insurance

Each member federation is responsible to ensure that each rower and team official has adequate medical and accident insurance as well as insurance covering liability, property and equipment.

Rule 23 – Commitment

Rowers may only compete at World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas if they have submitted a signed commitment form, according to Art. 58 of the Statutes. Each team official must have submitted a signed commitment form to FISA before accreditation may be issued.

Rule 24 – Age Categories

The following age categories for rowers are recognised by FISA:

1. Juniors
2. Under 23
3. Seniors
4. Masters

Rule 25 – Additional Categories

In addition to the age categories, FISA recognises a lightweight category for Seniors and Under 23 as well as a Para Rowing category for seniors.

Rule 26 – Licences

The Council may decide on the introduction of licences for all categories of rowers.

Where applicable, the Jury shall appoint a person to check the licences of all rowers at the beginning of every regatta not later than two hours before the first race of the rowers concerned.

Rule 27 – Coxswains

Coxswains are members of the crew. Except for Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas which shall be subject to the rules of the authority concerned, the gender of the coxswain shall be open so that a men's crew may be coxed by a woman and a women's crew by

a man. Age categories shall apply to coxswains, except in Masters events. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions.

The minimum weight for a coxswain wearing the racing uniform is 55 kilogrammes ("kgs").

To make up this weight, a coxswain may carry a maximum of 15 kgs deadweight which shall be placed in the boat as close as possible to his person. No article of racing equipment shall be considered as part of this deadweight. At any time, before the race or until immediately after disembarkation, the Control Commission may require the weight of the deadweight to be checked.

These provisions shall also apply to coxswains in lightweight races.

Rule 28 – Weighing of Coxswains

Coxswains shall be weighed wearing only their racing uniform on tested scales not less than one hour and not more than two hours before their first race in each event in which they are competing on each day of the competition.

The weighing scales shall indicate the weight of the coxswain to 0.1 kgs.

The Control Commission may require on the occasion of the first weighing, or subsequently, the presentation of an official identity card with photograph.

SECTION 2 – Juniors

Rule 29 – Juniors

A rower may compete in a Junior rowing event until 31 December of the year in which he reaches the age of 18.

SECTION 3 – Seniors and Under 23

Rule 30 – Seniors and Under 23

A rower may compete in an Under 23 rowing event until 31 December of the year in which he reaches the age of 22.

Senior rowing events are open to rowers of all ages.

SECTION 4 – Lightweights

Rule 31 – Lightweights

A rower may compete in lightweight rowing events if he meets the following criteria:

1. A lightweight men's crew (excluding coxswain) shall have an average weight not exceeding 70 kgs. No individual lightweight male rower may weigh more than 72.5 kgs.
2. A lightweight male single sculler may not weigh more than 72.5 kgs.
3. A lightweight women's crew (excluding coxswain) shall have an average weight not exceeding 57 kgs. No individual lightweight female rower may weigh more than 59 kgs.
4. A female lightweight single sculler may not weigh more than 59 kgs.

Lightweight rowers shall be weighed wearing only their racing uniform on tested scales not less than one hour and not more than two hours before their first race of each lightweight event in which they are competing, each day of the competition.

Notwithstanding the foregoing,

1. If two rounds of the same event take place on the same day of competition and some rowers in the second round do not have to race in the first round of that day, then these rowers in the second round shall be weighed at the same time as the rowers in the first round.
2. On each occasion of weighing, each crew shall present itself together as a crew at the weighing centre and shall be weighed as a crew. The weighing scales should indicate the weight of the rower to 0.1 kg. If the first race is subsequently postponed or cancelled, the lightweight rower is not required to be weighed again on the same day for that event.
3. The Control Commission shall require presentation of each rower's official identity card with photograph at the time of the first weighing of the rower or subsequently. Where an official photograph of the crew has been checked for correctness against such identity card, this photograph may be used instead by the Control Commission at time of weighing.
4. A rower or crew not meeting the required weight may be weighed again any number of times within the allowed time limit. However, if a rower or crew fails to meet the required weight or does not present itself by the expiry of the time permitted for weighing, the rower and the crew of that rower are no longer eligible and shall be excluded from the event.
5. A reserve for a lightweight crew may be weighed with the crew as if a member of that crew. The recorded weight then applies in the event of a substitution under Rule 59 or 60.

6. If a crew has officially weighed in without a reserve, a replacement rower under the provisions of Rule 59 or 60 may be weighed at any time before the next race of the crew. The individual weight and the crew average weight using the weight of the replacement rower and the recorded weights of the remaining crew members must comply with this rule.

SECTION 5 – Masters

Rule 32 – Masters

A rower may compete in Masters rowing events from the beginning of the year during which he reaches the age of 27. A World Rowing Masters Regatta shall be conducted each year under the supervision of the Masters Commission. The World Rowing Masters Regatta shall be an International Regatta under these rules.

Bye-Laws to Rule 32 – Masters

The age of a rower in a Masters rowing event shall be that which he reaches during the year of the event. Masters rowing events shall be held in the following crew age categories:

A. Minimum age: 27 years

B. Average age: 36 years or more

C. Average age: 43 years or more

D. Average age: 50 years or more

E. Average age: 55 years or more

F. Average age: 60 years or more

G. Average age: 65 years or more

H. Average age: 70 years or more

I. Average age: 75 years or more

J. Average age: 80 years or more

K. Average age: 83 years or more

L. Average age: 86 years or more

M. Average age: 89 years or more

Age categories do not apply to coxswains of Masters crews.

Each rower in a Masters Rowing event shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. (Refer to Rule 99 – Health of Rowers).

Every Masters rower must be in a position to prove his age by presentation of an official document (passport or identity card).

Refer to Appendix 20 – World Rowing Masters Regatta Regulations.

Rule 33 – Mixed Masters Events

Mixed crew events may be held for Masters crews in which half of the crew excluding the coxswain, shall be women and half shall be men. The coxswain may be of either gender.

SECTION 6 – Para Rowing

Rule 34 – Para Rowing

A rower may compete in a Para Rowing event if he has an Eligible Impairment and has been allocated an eligible sport class and sport class status under the Para Rowing Classification Regulations (Appendix 19). The categories and boat classes are defined in the Para Rowing Competition Regulations (Appendix 18).

PART III –BOAT CLASSES

Rule 35 –Boat Classes

The following boat classes are recognised by FISA:

1. Single sculls (1x)
2. Double sculls (2x)
3. Pair (2-)
4. Coxed Pair (2+)
5. Quadruple sculls (4x)
6. Four (4-)
7. Coxed Four (4+)
8. Eight (8+)

Rule 36 – World Championship Boat Classes

World Rowing Championships are held in the following events:

Men (M)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+	
Women (W)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+	
Lightweight Men (LM)	1x	2x	2-		4x				
Lightweight Women (LW)	1x	2x	2-		4x				
Para Rowing (APR)	PR1 M1x	PR1 W1x	PR2 M1x	PR2 W1x	PR2 Mix2x	PR3 M2-	PR3 W2-	PR3 Mix2x	PR3 Mix4+
Under 23 Men (BM)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-	4+	8+	
Under 23 Women (BW)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-	4+	8+	
Under 23 Lightweight Men (BLM)	1x	2x	2-		4x				
Under 23 Lightweight Women (BLW)	1x	2x	2-		4x				
Junior Men (JM)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-	4+	8+	
Junior Women (JW)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-	4+	8+	

If, in any of the above events, excluding the events designated for the Olympic and Paralympic Games and all events for Olympic boat classes in Senior, Under 23 and Junior categories, there are less than seven starters in three consecutive World Rowing Championship regattas, then that event shall be automatically removed from the programme of subsequent World Rowing Championship regattas.

Rule 37 – Olympic Games Boat Classes

The events programme for the Olympic regatta shall be determined by the IOC Executive Board after consultation with FISA in accordance with the Olympic Charter.

The FISA Congress shall vote to select a recommended Olympic programme that the FISA Executive Committee shall submit to the IOC.

Rule 38 – Boat Classes at Other Events

The events at Regional and Continental Championship regattas as well as multi-sport Games regattas shall be proposed to FISA by the regional or continental rowing confederation or multi-sport Games associations, as appropriate for FISA approval.

PART IV – BOATS AND CONSTRUCTION

Rule 39 – Free Construction

The construction, design and dimensions of boats and oars shall, in principle, be unrestricted subject to the limits defined in Rule 1, paragraphs 1 and 2, and Rule 40. Nevertheless the Council of FISA may, in the racing Bye-Laws, impose appropriate requirements.

Bye-Laws to Rule 39 – Boats and Equipment

Requirements for racing boats and equipment.

Failure to comply with any requirements of these Bye-Laws shall result in a sanction up to disqualification.

1. Boats

1.1 Maximum Length – All boats used in eights events at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, and Olympic qualification regattas, Regional Games and Continental Championships and at all International Regattas shall be a minimum of two sections, with no section longer than 11.9 m.

1.2 Minimum Length – The minimum overall length of a racing boat shall be 7.20 metres. This will be measured from the front of the bow ball to the furthest aft extent of the boat, which may include an extension beyond the hull. If an extension is used it shall be firmly affixed to the stern and terminate in a 4 cm ball as described in Bye-Laws to Rule 39, paragraph 2.4. If a boat cannot be correctly aligned because it is less than the minimum overall length, the Starter may exclude the crew from the race. This rule does not apply to boats used in Coastal Rowing events.

2. Oars

During rowing, all parts of the oar shall be fixed in place and incapable of movement independent of the movement of the oar as a whole.

3. Safety

3.1 Safety requirements described here are minimum requirements. It is the responsibility of the member federation concerned and the rowers to ensure their safety with regards to their rowing equipment.

3.2 Oar Blade Thickness – Oar blades may not be less than 5 mm thick for sweep oars, and 3 mm thick for sculls. This thickness shall be measured 3 mm from the outer edge of the blade for sweep oars and 2 mm for sculls.

3.3 Coxswain's Seat – The opening of the coxswain's seat must be at least 70 cm long and it must be as wide as the boat for at least 50 cm. The inner surface of the enclosed part must be smooth and no structure of any sort may restrict the inner width of the coxswains section.

3.4 Flotation – All boats used in World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas and, from 1 January 2019, all international regattas and international matches shall meet the flotation requirements specified in FISA's Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing, i.e. "A boat when full of water with a crew of average weight equal to the design weight stated on the boat's production plaque, seated in the rowing position should float such that the top of the seat is a maximum of 5 cm below the static waterline". It shall be the sole responsibility of the club or member federation using a boat to ensure that it complies with this requirement.

3.5 Bow Balls – The bows of all boats shall be fitted with a solid ball shape, minimum diameter 4 cm which covers the point of the bows and is bright white. If this is an external part it shall be firmly affixed to the bow of the boat such that it does not significantly deflect if a side force is applied. If it is an integral part of the hull construction, it shall afford equivalent protection and visibility.

3.6 Quick release foot stretchers – In all boats the foot stretchers, shoes or other devices holding the feet of the rowers shall be a type which allows the rowers to get clear of the boat with no delay in an emergency. Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will remain in the boat, each shoe or device shall be independently restrained such that when the heel reaches the horizontal position the foot will be released from the shoe. In addition, where laces, Velcro or similar materials must be opened before the rower can remove his feet from the shoes or other device, all such materials must be able to be released immediately by the rower with a single quick hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap. Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will not remain in the boat, each shoe or device must be able to be released by

the rower without using his hands or with a single quick hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap or release device.

4. Identifications

4.1 Production Plaque – All boats must have a production plaque or equivalent visible and permanently affixed inside the boat, up to 50 sq. cm in area, on which is written the name and address of the boat builder, its mark or logo, the year the boat was constructed, the average weight of the crew for which the boat is designed, the weight of the boat on construction or upon delivery and stating whether the boat meets the flotation requirements specified in FISA's Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing.

4.2 All boats and oars shall comply with the requirements set out in the Bye-Laws to Rule 50 (name, symbol, etc.).

5. Natural properties

5.1 No substances or structures (including riblets) capable of modifying the natural properties of water or of the boundary layer of the hull/ water interface shall be used.

6. Communication and Electronics

6.1 Data Transmission – During racing (which shall mean at all times when racing "traffic rules" are in force), no communication with the crew is permitted from outside the boat using electric or electronic equipment. In addition, no data may be sent to, or received from the boat except as provided for in paragraph 5.3.

6.2 Allowable Data – During racing, the only information allowed to the crew in the boat shall be:

6.2.1 Time

6.2.2 Stroke rate

6.2.3 Boat Velocity / Acceleration

6.2.4 Heart rate

This information shall be designated as "allowable data". This data and any information derived directly from it, may be recorded during racing for later use. No other data or information may be measured, recorded or stored.

6.3 Regatta Information – FISA may install on each boat a device(s) for the purpose of transmitting real-time race and other information which shall be owned by FISA and may be used for any purpose including presentation and promotion of the event and the sport.

7. Promotional Equipment

7.1 At World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, the Council may require crews to carry on their boats such equipment as it considers desirable for the better promotion of the sport of rowing (e.g. mini cameras, microphones, etc.) provided that such equipment is identical for all boats in a race.

Rule 40 – Innovations in Equipment

Innovations in equipment including, but not limited to, boats, oars, related equipment and clothing, must meet the following requirements before being used in the sport of rowing:

1. Be commercially available to all rowers (patents may not exclude the use by a team or a rower);
2. Not significantly add to the cost of the sport;
3. Not provide an advantage to some rowers over others or change the nature of the sport;
4. Be safe and environmentally sound; and
5. Be a positive development for the sport of rowing and maintain the principles, in particular those of fairness and equality, of the sport.

An innovation must be submitted to the FISA Executive Committee for evaluation. If it is judged to meet the above conditions and is approved for use, it must be readily available for all rowers by 1 January in order to be authorised for use in International Regattas that year. Crews with unapproved innovations shall not be allowed to compete in events held under these Rules.

The Executive Committee has the sole authority to decide all matters under this Rule including what constitutes an innovation, whether an innovation is significant, whether it is readily available, whether the costs are reasonable, whether it is safe and environmentally sound and whether it is a positive development for the sport of rowing and maintains the principles of the sport.

Rule 41 – Weight of Boats

All boats used at World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, Regional Games and Continental Championship regattas and all other International Regattas shall be of defined minimum weights.

Bye-Laws to Rule 41 – Weight of Boats

1. *Minimum boat weights are the following:*

Designation	*Boat type*	*Minimum Weight (kg)*
1x	*Single Sculls*	*14*
2x	*Double Sculls*	*27*
2-	*Pair*	*27*

Designation	*Boat type*	*Minimum Weight (kg)*
2+	*Coxed Pair*	*32*
4x	*Quadruple Sculls*	*52*
4-	*Four*	*50*
4+	*Coxed Four*	*51*
8+	*Eight*	*96*

The minimum weight of the boat shall include the fittings essential to its use, in particular: riggers, stretchers, shoes, slides, seats and hull extensions.

It shall also include:

1.1 Loud speakers if they are firmly fastened to the boat and associated wiring for such speakers;

1.2 Any housings or fixings that are firmly fastened to the boat for the purpose of holding electronic or other equipment;

1.3 Cables and wires required to connect equipment to provide "Allowable Data" (see Bye-Laws to Rule 39, paragraph 5), and

1.4 Seat Pads that are attached to the seat.

The minimum boat weight shall not include the oars or sculls, the bow number or any other item not essential to its use and not firmly fastened to the boat. Additional weight carried in the boat to achieve the required minimum weight shall be firmly fastened to the boat or to the essential fittings described above.

2. Responsibility – It is solely the responsibility of the crew that their boat meets the required minimum weight.

3. Weighing Scale – The weighing scales shall be provided by a FISA-approved manufacturer and shall indicate the weight of the boat to 0.1 kgs. The scales shall be connected to a printer so that a printed record of the boat weight is immediately available. At the beginning of each official training day and of each racing day, the scales shall be tested, using calibrated (gauged) weights, by a member of the FISA Equipment and Technology Commission and/or the member of the Control Commission responsible for boat weighing.

4. Test weighing of boats – The weighing scale(s) shall be available to the crews at least 24 hours before the first race of the regatta for test weighing of their boats. The scales shall be located on a horizontal base, inside a building or a tent to provide protection from the wind. The weighing area shall be easily

accessible from the incoming pontoons and shall be exclusively reserved for the weighing of boats during the regatta.

5. *Selection of Boats to be weighed – The President of the Jury or his delegate shall make a random draw before the start of each racing session to select the boats which are to be weighed. He shall also have the right to include additional boats at any time before the finish of the race of the boat concerned if there is a suspicion that certain boats are underweight. He shall deliver copies of the draw to the responsible person at the Control Commission. The draw shall be kept confidential until the crew of each selected boat is notified of that selection.*

6. *Notification to Crews – A member of the Control Commission shall notify the crews of the selected boats as they leave the water after their races and they, or people appointed for that purpose, shall accompany each boat to the weighing scales. A selected crew is required to take its boat directly to the weighing scales when it is notified that the boat has been selected for weighing. Failure to do so may lead to the crew being penalised as if the boat had been underweight. Once the crew has been notified that the boat has been selected for weighing, no extra weight of any description can be added to the boat until the boat has been weighed.*

7. *Additional Items to be removed – Equipment which is not to be included in the weight of the boat shall be removed from the boat before weighing. At the official weighing of the boat, the normal wetted surface of the boat is accepted. However, any standing water must be removed before the weighing, in particular any water between the shoulders and inside the bow and stern canvas. All other items (tools, clothes, sponges, bottles, etc.) must be taken out of the boat before the weighing.*

8. *Official Weighing – The boat shall be officially weighed.*

9. *Failure to make the minimum weight – If a boat is below the minimum weight, the member of the Control Commission responsible for boat weighing shall print out the record of weighing and proceed as follows:*

    9.1 *Write the words "First Boat Weighing" on the printed record of weighing.*

    9.2 *Test the scales with the gauged weights, observed by the crew representative, print out the result of this test, and write on the printed record of weighing the name of the crew and the event and the words "Test Weighing". Both the crew representative and the member of the Control Commission shall sign the printed record of this test.*

9.3 Weigh the boat concerned for the second time. If, on the second weighing, the boat weight is not below the minimum, no further action is necessary. If, however, the boat is still below the minimum weight, the member of the Control Commission will write on the printed record of weighing the name of the crew, the event and the number and type of equipment items included in the weighing and the words "Second Boat Weighing". Both the crew representative and the member of the Control Commission shall sign the printed record of this weighing. No other or later weighing shall be considered as valid.

9.4 Award the appropriate penalty to the crew.

9.5 Deliver the three printed records of weighing (First Boat Weighing, Test Weighing of the scales and Second Boat Weighing) to the President of the Jury.

10. Penalty for Underweight Boat – The penalty for having raced in an underweight boat shall be that the crew is relegated to last place in the particular race. If two or more boats in the same race are underweight, they shall all be relegated and they shall be ranked in the descending order of their respective boat weights on the second weighing. If their boat weights on the second weighing are identical they shall be ranked by their order of finish in the race. If the crew races again in an underweight boat in a later round of the same event, then the penalty shall be the exclusion of the crew.

PART V – COURSES

Rule 42 – Characteristics

The standard international course for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic Games, Paralympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, Regional Games, Continental Championships and International Regattas shall provide fair and equal racing conditions for six crews racing in separate, straight, parallel lanes over a distance of 2,000 metres.

For World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas, the standard international course shall be provided with technical installations and equipment to Category A level as defined in the Bye-Laws. In addition, it must also comply with all the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of "The FISA Manual for Rowing Events".

In order to be classified by FISA as a standard international course, full details of the course concerned must be submitted in writing to FISA by the applicants, and the course must be inspected at the cost of the member federation concerned and approved by an expert appointed by FISA.

The Council may approve non-standard requirements for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas, Continental and Regional Games and Continental Championship regattas where this is in the interests of the event and the sport of rowing.

Rule 43 – Racing Distance

1. International Regattas – The standard international racing distance shall be 2,000 metres straight for men and women; in the categories Seniors and Under 23, lightweights and Juniors. For Masters (men, women and mixed crews) the racing distance shall be 1,000 metres straight.
2. World Rowing Championship regattas – The length of the standard World Championship course shall be 2,000 metres straight. The provisions of this Rule require the use of moveable starting installations in order that the bows of all boats of whatever class may be aligned on the same start line.

3. The length of the course and all intermediate distances shall be measured by an independent qualified surveyor and a certified plan shall be held by the organising committee. This plan shall be available for inspection by FISA at any time. For a World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, FISA may request a further survey be carried out to standards specified in the latest edition of the "FISA Manual for Rowing Events".
4. The Council may grant exceptions to this rule where necessary for regattas in multi-sport competitions, Continental or other Championships where it is clearly demonstrated that a standard course is not reasonably achievable.
5. A non-standard course may be shorter (for example, sprints) or longer (for example, long distances, head of the river, etc.) than the standard course. It is not necessary that a non-standard course be straight.

Rule 44 – Number of Lanes

1. International regattas – On standard international courses, races shall normally be held using up to six lanes.
2. World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas – Races shall be held using up to six lanes but, in principle, the course shall have at least eight lanes usable for racing.

Bye-Laws to Rules 42 to 44 – Regatta Courses (Appendix 10)

PART VI – ORGANISATION OF REGATTAS

SECTION 1 – General

Rule 45 – Authority of FISA

All International Regattas and International Indoor Rowing competitions are under the overriding authority of FISA and, subject thereto, of the member federation concerned. An organising committee shall be responsible for the organisation of regattas.

World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, Continental and Regional Championship regattas as well as regattas in connection with other multi-sport competitions shall take place under the authority of FISA, which will give directions to the organising committee. The Executive Committee shall nominate technical delegates for each regatta in accordance with Rule 14.

Rule 46 – The Organising Committee

The relevant member federation shall ensure that an organising committee is formed for each International Regatta or International Match. The organising committee is responsible to ensure the proper preparation and operation of the regatta in accordance with the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.

The organising committee shall, in particular:

1. Fix the date and the programme of the regatta in agreement with the member federation concerned and, for World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games, with the agreement of the FISA Council;
2. Prepare and distribute the advance programme including the date and time of the Team Managers' Meeting and draw;
3. Make available a stretch of water and technical equipment conforming to the present Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations;
4. Appoint a Jury (except in the case of those events stipulated in Rule 92 where the Jury is appointed by the FISA Umpiring Commission);
5. Appoint a Safety Adviser;

6. Appoint a Medical officer;
7. Arrange adequate insurance for third party liability, loss or damage to property and equipment and any other insurance cover required by law;
8. Take all other steps which may be required to ensure the proper organisation of the regatta.

Bye-Laws to Rule 46 – Duties of the Organising Committee

1. *Authority of FISA – All international rowing regattas are under the authority of FISA and of the member federation concerned.*
2. *Date and Programme – For International Regattas and International Matches, the organising committee fixes the date and programme of the regatta in agreement with the relevant member federation (or with FISA for a World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regatta and qualification regatta for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games). For its part, the member federation shall submit the proposed date to FISA for approval not later than 30 September of the year preceding the event.*
3. *Course, Installations, Advance Programme – The organising committee is responsible for the course and all necessary installations and equipment, both on land and on the water. It is also responsible for the organisation of the regatta. It shall draw up an advance programme which shall also describe the type of course installations and send it to all those concerned.*
4. *Safety Adviser – The organising committee shall appoint a person as the regatta Safety Adviser with specific responsibilities for ensuring that all the appropriate safety measures, including traffic rules, have been considered and then implemented for the safe running of the regatta. Nevertheless, the legal responsibility for safety matters rests with the organising committee as a whole, and nothing in the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Safety Adviser personally.*
5. *Medical Officer – The organising committee shall appoint a medical doctor as the regatta Medical Officer with specific responsibility for ensuring that appropriate overall medical support and facilities are readily accessible to the regatta. First aid facilities and a rescue service on the water must always be available. This responsibility shall include:*
   - *Provision of the required level of medical services and first aid facilities for all competitors, officials, spectators and other persons attending the event.*

- *Close cooperation with the rescue services on the water and provision of related emergency services support.*

The Medical Officer shall work closely with and report to the FISA regatta doctor on arrangements and set up of the medical support and facilities and cooperation with rescue services.

First aid, rescue and emergency services must be available during all venue opening times.

6. *Radio and Telephone Communications – It is essential that there should be direct telephone and/or radio communication between the President of the Jury, the finish, the start and the Control Commission in order to enable the members of the Jury to carry out their duties properly. It is also essential that radio communication is provided between the rescue service on the water and the medical staff on duty at the course to deal with any emergency.*
7. *The organising committee shall publish an Environmental Management plan at least two years before the event.*

Rule 47 – Team Manager

At international regattas each member federation or club shall appoint an individual (the "Team Manager") who will be responsible for official communication between rowers and coaches and the organising committee during a regatta. The Team Manager is responsible for his team and he or his delegate must identify himself to the organising committee and agree arrangements for subsequent communications, including attendance at all Team Managers' Meetings.

At World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, each participating member federation shall appoint a Team Manager. The Team Manager, or his delegate, shall attend each official Team Managers' Meeting and shall communicate to all rowers and coaches in their team all relevant information from the meeting or otherwise distributed to Team Managers, including that concerning racing and safety, and shall be responsible for all official communications with FISA during the regatta on matters concerning his team, including withdrawal of crews and substitution of rowers.

Failure of a member federation to appoint a Team Manager or failure of a Team Manager to attend official meetings or communicate

information may result in the member federation being penalised by the Executive Committee.

Rule 48 – Prizes and Sponsorship Contracts

Rowers may receive cash or other prizes for competition. They may also enter into sponsorship contracts provided these contracts are reviewed and approved by their member federation in advance, and that these contracts are in compliance with FISA Statutes and Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.

Rule 49 – FISA Merchandising Rights

At all regattas under its authority FISA retains all rights to:

1. Sell merchandise, souvenirs and other articles. The organising committee shall provide sites for this activity at no cost to FISA.
2. Use and licence the name and official emblem of FISA and other names, emblems and logos as registered by FISA.

FISA may share a proportion of the proceeds of the sale of these rights with the organising committees of relevant regattas.

SECTION 2 – Advertising Provisions

Rule 50 – Identifications displayed on Equipment and Rowers – Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship and Advertising

Advertising and Identifications

1. "Advertising" shall mean all forms of advertising or identification including but not limited to any form of commercial identification.
2. Advertising is prohibited except where specifically provided for by FISA Statutes, Rules of Racing or related Bye-Laws.
3. Advertising must comply with the laws of the country or region in which the regatta is being staged, and if it is televised, the laws that apply to the national television authority.
4. Advertising of tobacco products and strong liquor (more than 15% alcohol) is prohibited.
5. During events (regattas and championships) that are staged only for junior rowers, the advertising of alcohol is prohibited.

6. During events at which junior rowers participate (includes all regattas and championships) the advertising of alcohol is prohibited while junior rowers are racing.
7. Advertising which is inappropriate or which is harmful to the image of rowing including tobacco and strong liquor or in contradiction with FISA Statutes or Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws, in particular with Art. 3 of the Statutes, is prohibited.
8. Where an advertiser deals in a product that is prohibited by this clause but also deals in a non-prohibited product, that non-prohibited product may be advertised providing that it does not incidentally promote the prohibited product.
9. Advertising may not include anything which displays or leads to content which would not be permitted under these Rules (e.g. via website URL or address, etc.).

The Council may issue Bye-Laws relating to advertising.

Bye-Laws to Rule 50 – FISA Advertising Rules (Appendix 11)

Rule 51 – Rowers' Clothing and Blade Colours

1. Members of the same crew shall compete wearing identical clothing except as allowed under the Bye-Laws. If any members of the crew wear headwear, then the headwear worn by those crew members shall be identical except as allowed under the Bye-Laws.
2. The colours and design of the blades of all oars and sculls shall be identical on both sides.
3. Coxswains may race wearing additional clothing in the colours of their crew.
4. World Rowing Championship regattas

    4.1 Members of national crews shall wear the registered racing uniform of their member federation. The blades of all oars and sculls shall be in the registered colours of their federation.

    4.2 The design and colours of racing uniforms and blades shall be registered with the FISA Executive Committee in accordance with Art. 14 of the Statutes. A request to change the registered design and colours of racing uniforms or blades must be received by the FISA Executive Committee at least three months before the first proposed use in competition.

5. The Council may issue further regulations regarding rowers' clothing at World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas in particular, including use of a t-shirt provided by FISA or other FISA sponsor identification as defined in the Bye-Laws to Rule 50.

Bye-Law to Rule 51 – Rowers' Clothing and Blade Colours

At international regattas, members of a composite crew shall either wear an identical uniform and identification or each member of the crew shall wear the uniform and Identification of his own club.

SECTION 3 – Entries, Withdrawals and Crew Changes

Rule 52 – Authorisation of the Member Federation

1. International Regattas – A crew may compete in an International Regatta in another country only if authorised in writing by its member federation. The latter shall be held responsible for the payment of the entry fees. This rule shall not apply to Masters regattas. If an organising committee allows a crew to enter its regatta without written authorisation from the relevant member federation then that federation cannot be held responsible for the crew and for its actions.
2. World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games – Rowers shall compete under the name of their member federation which shall alone be entitled to enter and represent them.
3. Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas – Rowers shall compete under the name of their National Olympic or Paralympic Committee which shall alone be entitled to enter and represent them.

Rule 53 – Restrictions

1. International Regattas – No rower may compete for two different clubs or member federations at the same regatta.
2. World Rowing Championship regattas – No member federation may enter more than one crew in each event.

Rule 54 – Entries

1. International Regattas – The entry of a crew for an International Regatta should be made on a FISA approved entry form. The entry shall be valid only if all details required by the entry form have been completed.

Names shall be shown starting with the bow rower and finishing with the stroke rower, followed by the coxswain. The organising committee of an International Regatta must accept every valid entry made by the closing date.

2. World Rowing Championship regattas – Dedicated entry forms shall be made available to the member federations two months before the closing date for entries. Entries must be received at FISA headquarters before the specified deadline (usually between 9 and 14 days before the date of the first heat). These entries shall indicate the crews, the names and the birthdates of the rowers in the crews. Names shall be shown

starting with the bow rower and finishing with the stroke rower, followed by the coxswain.

Bye-Law to Rule 54 – Entries

The entry forms shall be used for International Regattas (Appendix 26).

Rule 55 – List of Entries

1. International Regattas – Not later than two days after the closing of the entries, the organising committee shall send to all participating clubs and member federations a list of the entries, a provisional timetable of the heats, the time(s) and venue(s) of the Team Managers' Meeting and draw, and details of the traffic rules.
2. World Rowing Championship regattas – FISA shall make a list of the entries from member federations entered in each event available to all federations concerned within 48 hours of the entry deadline.

Rule 56 – False Declarations

Any false declaration regarding the name, age, classification, club membership or eligibility of a rower shall result in the disqualification of every rower of the crew concerned from all races for which they are entered at the regatta in question. The Executive Committee may apply additional penalties.

Rule 57 – Objections to an Entry

1. International Regattas – Any objection to an entry shall be lodged promptly with the organising committee. After consultation with the affected parties, the organising committee shall decide on the objection and if found justified shall reject the entry concerned.
2. World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games – Any objection to an entry shall be lodged promptly with the Executive Committee. After consultation with the affected parties, the Executive Committee shall decide on the objection and, if found justified, shall reject the entry concerned.

Rule 58 – Withdrawals

1. International Regattas – If a club or member federation withdraws from an event for which it has been entered, it shall give as much notice as possible, in writing, to the organising committee; at the latest, it shall give notice of the withdrawal at the Team Managers' Meeting to be held, in principle, the day before the regatta. In the case of a Regatta with two separate days of racing a withdrawal for the second day must be given, in writing, to the organising committee no later than one hour after the last race of the first day. In the event of a withdrawal the organising committee may conduct a new draw.
2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – If a member federation withdraws a crew or crews from an event in which it has been entered, it shall give notice in writing of the withdrawal to FISA, at the latest, three hours before the draw.

A withdrawal once made is irrevocable.

Bye-Law to Rule 58 – Withdrawals after the Withdrawal Deadline

World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games – In cases of withdrawals received later than the deadline of three hours before the draw and until the end of the regatta, except when accompanied by a medical certificate, the member federation concerned will be fined EUR 500 or equivalent per withdrawal. At these events, changes and withdrawals will only be received at the FISA Regatta Office or another previously announced location. If a crew withdraws for valid medical or safety reasons, there shall be no financial penalty.

Rule 59 – Crew Changes after the Entry Deadline and up to one hour before the First Heat

1. International regattas:

    1.1 Crews – Clubs or member federations may substitute up to one half the number of rowers (as well as the coxswain, if applicable) in all crews entered by them, provided that the substitutes are members of the same club (or, in the case of composite crews, of one of the clubs concerned); in the case of national team crews, the substitute shall be of the same member federation. The changes shall be communicated in writing to the organising committee at least one hour before the first heat of the event.

1.2 Single scullers – A single sculler who is entered and falls ill or is injured may, after the entry deadline and on production of a medical certificate, be replaced up to one hour before his first heat provided that the substitute is a member of the same club, and in the case of national teams of the same member federation and that the change is communicated in writing to the organising committee at least one hour before the first heat of the event.

2. World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games:

2.1 Crews – Member federations may substitute up to one half the number of rowers (as well as the coxswain, if applicable) in all crews entered by them, provided that the substitutes are eligible to represent that federation in accordance with these rules, and that the changes are communicated in writing to FISA at least one hour before the first heat of the event.

2.2 Single scullers – A single sculler who is entered and falls ill or is injured may, on production of a medical certificate, be replaced up to one hour before his heat provided that the substitute sculler is eligible to represent that federation in accordance with these rules and that the change is communicated in writing to FISA at least one hour before the first heat of the event.

Bye-Law to Rule 59 – Changes after the Entry Deadline and before the First Heat for Medical Reasons

World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games – In addition to the provisions of paragraph 2.1 of this rule, in the case of illness of, or injury to, a member of a crew before the first heat, a substitution may be made if a medical certificate is provided and if the change is approved by a member of the Sports Medicine Commission of FISA or his delegate who shall first examine the ill or injured rower. The replaced rower may compete again in the same crew at any point during the competition on production of a further medical certificate, and with the approval of the same member of the Sports Medicine Commission or delegate, who shall first make a further examination of the rower concerned. Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent that member federation in accordance with these rules.

Rule 60 – Changes after the First Heat

1. International regattas:

   1.1 Crews – No substitution of rowers may be made in a crew which has already raced in their heat of the event, except in the case of illness or injury, in which case a medical certificate shall be required and the crew change shall be notified in writing to the organising committee. Any necessary decision shall be taken by the organising committee. A rower who has been replaced may no longer compete at the regatta, even if the rower is restored to health. Up to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain, if applicable, may be changed in accordance with this rule. Any replacement rower must be a member of the same club, and in the case of national team, of the same member federation.

   1.2 Single scullers – No substitute is permitted for a single sculler who has already raced in the heat of his event.

2. World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games:

   2.1 Crews – No substitution of rowers shall be made in a crew which has already raced in the heat of its event except in the case of illness or injury to a member of the crew, in which case a medical certificate shall be required and the crew change request shall be submitted in writing to FISA. The change may only be made if it is approved by a member of the Sports Medicine Commission of FISA or his delegate, who shall first examine the ill or injured rower. The rower may compete again in the same crew if he has returned to health at any point during the competition upon notification to FISA in writing and upon presentation of a further medical certificate, and with the approval of the same member of the Sports Medicine Commission or his delegate. Up to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain, if applicable, may be changed in accordance with this rule. Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent that member federation in accordance with the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.

   2.2 Single scullers – No substitution of a single sculler may be made once he has competed in his heat.

   2.3 Consequential Substitutions – Where a rower is ill or injured and a substitution is made for that rower using a rower from a second

boat (with no doubling up), the rower from the second boat may in turn be substituted in that boat by another rower, even though the rower from the second boat is not ill or injured. This consequential substitution may only occur if the line of substitutions is clearly resulting from the illness or injury of a rower in the first boat in accordance with Bye-Laws to Rule 59 or Rule 60. If the ill or injured rower recovers and is substituted back into the boat, the rower substituted for the ill or injured rower and any other rower substituted as a consequence of the initial substitution, must then at the same time, and effective immediately, be substituted back into their original boat for the next round of their event. Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent the member federation in accordance with the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws. Where a consequential substitution is made and there is no substitute for the second rower, then the crew of that second rower may be withdrawn as a consequential medical withdrawal under Rule 58.

SECTION 4 – Safety and Fairness

Rule 61 – Guiding Principles – Safety and Fairness

The principles guiding the organising committee and the regatta officials in charge of the regatta shall be:

1. Safety of all rowers;
2. Fairness for all rowers.

Each individual rower and team official shall act at all times in accordance with these principles.

Rule 62 – Safety – General Principles

An organising committee must check all safety aspects of its regatta and impose any further safety measures as appropriate. The Council may remove a regatta from the FISA International Regatta Calendar if it is not satisfied that the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws regarding safety have been observed.

During the official opening hours of the course, a medical and rescue service shall be ready to act both on the land and on the water.

The organising committee shall announce the official opening day of the course for training (a minimum of one day before the start of an International Regatta and four days before the start of a World Rowing

Championship regatta), and shall also announce the opening time and the closing time of the course on each day of training and of racing.

All rowers and team officials shall at all times act and compete in accordance with the rules in force relating to the safe use and condition of their boats, oars, sculls and other items of equipment. In addition it is the responsibility of rowers, team officials and their club or member federation to ensure that all their equipment is in a suitable condition for the water conditions prevailing during the event. They shall comply with the instructions of the Jury and of the organising committee on any matter relating to safety.

At World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games, reasonable care will be taken to provide safe conditions. However, the ultimate responsibility for competing lies with the member federation for whom the rower is competing and with the individual rower. In this respect FISA accepts no legal liability.

Rule 63 – Traffic Rules on the Course

The organising committee must publish, and display clearly in the embarkation or boathouse area, the traffic rules to be followed to control the movement of the boats on the water. These rules must cover:

1. Traffic rules for training; and
2. Traffic rules for racing.

It is the responsibility of every rower, team official and team manager to read, to understand and to obey all the traffic rules. In addition the rowers, while warming up or cooling down shall:

3. Not cross the finish line (in any direction) while boats from another race are in the process of finishing;
4. Stop when races approach their position; and
5. Not follow a race over all or part of the course, even outside the buoyed area, when not taking part in a race.

Bye-Laws to Rule 63 – Traffic Rules on the Course

A copy of the traffic rules must be sent to every member federation entered together with the list of entries. The traffic rules must also be published in the official programme and on large signs clearly displayed in the boating area.

These signs shall be located beside the pontoons where the crews go out on to the water.

The traffic rules for training shall identify at least one clear lane of water as a neutral lane between crews travelling in opposite directions on the water. If it is not possible to provide the neutral lane, then the crews travelling in opposite directions must be separated by a "swimming line", or equivalent, as a continuous, physical barrier on the water surface.

In principle there shall be no training during racing at International Regattas. The traffic rules for racing shall also cover the warm-up area and the cool-down area. They shall also take into consideration the safe movement of any boat taking part in the victory ceremony.

Rule 64 – Other Boats on the Water

During the official hours of training and racing no boat (moving or fixed) shall be allowed on the regatta course or in the training areas unless it has the approval of the President of the Jury. The President of the Jury shall determine the position and the movement of all approved vessels, i.e. Umpires' launches, rescue boats, television boats, work boats, etc.

The organising committee is responsible for ensuring that no unauthorised rowers or crews shall be permitted on the water at any time during the course opening times, from the first day the course opens until the end of the regatta without the specific approval of the President of the Jury.

Rule 65 – Damage to Equipment

Should a crew suffer damage to its equipment, the Board of the Jury shall, upon request from any of the crews involved, decide who is at fault.

Rule 66 – Fairness – General Principles

All rowers shall compete fairly, showing respect for their opponents and for the race officials. In particular, they shall be at the start on time and follow instructions of the officials at all times, on the water and off.

The race officials shall ensure that the Rules of Racing are applied fairly, and in an atmosphere of respect, to all rowers.

SECTION 5 – The Draw and Progressing to the Finals

Rule 67 – FISA Progression System

Should the number of crews taking part in an event exceed that of the number of lanes used for racing, a progression system shall be used to determine the finalists.

1. International Regattas – Each round of an event shall finish at least two hours before the following round of the same event.
2. World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas – If earlier rounds of racing are required before the Final, they shall, in principle, be organised in such a way that a rower shall not be required to race more than once a day in the same event, or, if this is not possible, that all rowers in the same round shall have had the same number of races on that day in that event.

The progression systems to be used at World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas shall be prescribed in the Bye-Laws and shall be the FISA Progression System. Modified progression systems may be approved by the Executive Committee for the World Rowing Cup and other events.

Bye-Laws to Rule 67 – FISA Progression System to Determine Finalists (Appendix 12)

Rule 68 – The Draw

International Regattas – The draw for the heats shall take place at a Team Managers' meeting to be held, in principle, the day before the regatta. The draw shall be random unless the Executive Committee decides in the case of a major event that there should be seeded crews in each heat.

At an International Regattas, if an event has only a final these Rules do not require a preliminary race to determine the lanes for the final and, therefore, the draw for lanes may also take place at the main draw.

At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – The draw for the first round of heats shall take place at the Team Managers' Meeting on the day before the first heat, or earlier, if appropriate. The Executive Committee may appoint a Seeding Panel for each regatta to determine seeded crews.

For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, if an event has less than seven entries at the time of the draw, there shall be a mandatory preliminary race for all crews to determine the lanes for the final in that event.

If a crew withdraws after the draw, but before the start of the first heat in their event and if the number of crews remaining in the event implies another variant of the heats and repêchages, or if the withdrawal results in an avoidable imbalance between the number of crews in each heat, the President of the Jury shall supervise a new draw and, if necessary, postpone the race times to allow the redraw to be implemented.

Bye-Laws to Rule 68 – Determining the Lanes (Normal Conditions)

A random draw, supervised by the Jury, shall be held to determine the heat and lane to which each crew will be assigned in the first round of the progression system, subject to the provision for seeded crews. If the number of entries in an event would result in an unequal number of crews in each heat, then the heats with the greater number of crews are drawn before the heats with the lesser number of crews.

1. *Seeding – Where a Seeding Panel has been appointed by the Executive Committee under this Rule for a particular regatta, the Seeding Panel shall determine which crews in which events should be seeded.*

   The Seeding Panel will seed crews applying the criteria determined by the Executive Committee and published in advance, in principle seeding two crews per heat with the highest seeded crew being paired with the lowest seeded crew, the next highest with the next lowest, etc.

   There shall be a random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine the heat for each pair of seeded crews so that the highest seeded crew is not always in heat 1. The lanes of each of the seeded crews in their heat shall also be determined by random draw.

   The seeding order shall only affect the placing of crews in the heats and is for no other purpose. It shall not be taken into account for any of the later rounds of competition.

2. *Assignment of lanes in later rounds – For all rounds after the heats, the principle is to put the crews with the best placings in their previous round in the middle lanes. The crews with the next lower placings in their previous round are put in the next outer lanes, etc. If the crews have the same placings in the previous round then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their lanes in the next round.*

3. *At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, if a crew withdraws after the heats and this results in an avoidable imbalance in the next round of racing (e.g., Semi-finals CD with 5 and 3 crews), the Executive Committee or its appointed delegate may decide to alter the progression system to balance the number of crews in each race.*

Rule 69 – Withdrawals, Exclusions and Disqualifications after the Draw

If a crew withdraws or is excluded or disqualified after the draw then the following procedures shall operate:

1. If the withdrawal, exclusion or disqualification takes place before the start of the first heat, the start of the first repêchage, the start of the first quarter-final or the start of the first semi-final of the event, the President of the Jury may take the appropriate steps to modify the draw or make a new draw. The result of the race will show the crew as DNS (did not start), EXC (excluded) or DSQ (disqualified). A crew withdrawing before its heat or which is excluded or disqualified at any point in the event shall not be ranked in that event. A crew withdrawing after its heat but before the start of its repêchage or its quarter-final or its semi-final will be placed last in the overall ranking of that event, and if there is more than one, then equally in last place.
2. If a crew stops rowing during a heat, a repêchage, a quarter-final, or a semi-final and does not finish the race then the result of the race will show the crew as DNF. The number of crews stipulated in the progression system will go forward to the next round. The crew that does not finish the race will not be placed in that race and will not race again in the event, and will be placed last in the overall ranking of that event. In the case of a problem which prevents the crew from finishing a race, the President of the Jury or, at a World Rowing Championship regatta, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas or World Rowing Cup regatta, the Executive Committee, may decide to place that crew last in that race.
3. If a crew is excluded or disqualified after the start of the first heat of the event, then the result of the race will show the crew as EXC or as DSQ. The number of crews stipulated in the draw will go forward to the next round. The crew that has been excluded or disqualified will not race again in the event and will not be ranked in the event or events.
4. In any final, if a crew withdraws before the start of the race or if a crew stops rowing during the race and does not finish the race, then the result

of the race will show the crew as DNS or DNF. The crew that withdraws or stops during the race will be placed last in that final.

Rule 70 – Time Trials

In cases of limited time availability or in adverse conditions, the President of the Jury at International Regattas, or the Executive Committee at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, may decide to hold time-trials instead of or in combination with heats, repêchages, quarter-finals, semi-finals and finals as provided below.

Bye-Laws to Rule 70 – Time Trials

Depending on the weather conditions and the circumstances under which a decision is taken to hold time trials, the time trials may be conducted (1) as individual heats in accordance with the draw or progression system, or (2) may be conducted as one time trial in which all crews in that round shall compete against each other.

Crews in each time trial compete in the same lane, and shall be started at approximately 30-second intervals. Where the Fairness Committee at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, or otherwise the President of the Jury, decides that conditions are equal in two lanes, then racing shall take place using those two lanes with crews starting alternately in adjacent lanes.

Time trials shall be started from the normal fixed start positions. If conditions so require, they will start with a "flying start" in which case crews are timed from the 100 m mark and race 1,900 m.

If a crew is caught by any crew that starts behind them then they must move out of the lane to allow the overtaking crew to pass safely. Once the crew has overtaken them then they must move back into the original lane. Where two lanes are being used for the Time Trial the crew moving out of their lane must ensure they cause no interference to crews racing in the other lane.

1. *Time trials conducted as individual heats*
   If the Time Trial System is used for the heats then in each separate heat the highest seeded crew starts first and the second highest seeded crew shall start second. The remaining crews shall start in the order of their lanes, as given from the official draw. If the Time Trial System is used for repêchages, quarter-finals, semi-finals or finals then in each separate race the crews shall start in order according to their placings in the previous round. Where two crews have the same placing, (e.g. both were heat winners), then there shall be

a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their starting order. Each separate race shall be started at not more than five-minute intervals.

2. *Time trials conducted as one trial for all crews in an event*
   If the time trial is for the heat, the highest seeded crew starts first, followed by the second highest seeded crew, etc., and after all the seeded crews then the remaining crews shall start in order of a random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, made for this purpose. If the time trial is for a subsequent round (repêchage, quarter-final, semi- final, final) the crews shall start in order according to their placings in the previous round. Where two or more crews have the same placing in the previous round then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their starting order.

Rule 71 – Adverse Weather Conditions

1. At International Regattas, when unfair or unrowable conditions prevail, after consultation with appropriate members of the Jury and the organising committee, the President of the Jury may decide to apply provisions as described in the Bye-Laws to Rule 71 (below).
2. For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, the Executive Committee shall appoint a Fairness Committee consisting of three persons with appropriate experience and ability to take the appropriate measures if the weather has created, is about to create, or is likely to create unfair or unrowable conditions. The President of the Jury shall implement the decisions of the Fairness Committee.

Bye-Laws to Rule 71 – Alternative Programmes in cases of Adverse Weather Conditions

1. *It is the duty of the Fairness Committee to determine if the weather has created, is about to create, or is likely to create unfair or unrowable conditions. It is then their responsibility to adopt the most appropriate alternative from those described below. In adopting these alternatives the Fairness Committee will always consider 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 before considering 1.4:*

   1.1 To use the lanes offering the most equal conditions;

   1.2 To recommend to the Executive Committee to change the time table of the regatta to avoid adverse weather conditions;

   1.3 To suspend racing when weather conditions are, or are about to become, unfair or unrowable and recommend alternative times for racing;

1.4 To re-allocate the lanes for each individual race, using the placings from the previous round to put the crews with similar placings from the previous round into adjoining lanes and giving the crews having achieved better placings better lanes. Where two or more crews have the same placing in the immediately previous round (e.g. each were heat winners), then there shall be a new draw for the crews with the same placing, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their reallocated lanes. This alternative shall not be used for heats (or in finals of an event with less than seven crews where there has been no preliminary rounds or preliminary race).

In each scenario, information about the decisions must be communicated to the Team Managers promptly at a Team Managers' Meeting or through other appropriate communication means.

2. After the Fairness Committee has adopted any of the alternatives at 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, or 1.4 above, or has determined that those alternatives are not appropriate solutions, it is the duty of the Executive Committee or its designated representative at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, to decide whether to implement one of the following solutions in order to continue the regatta:

2.1 To start racing earlier than previously scheduled after consultation with the Fairness Committee.

2.2 To resume racing at a later time when conditions have improved, after consultation with the Fairness Committee.

2.3 To omit one or more rounds of the event (e.g. semi-finals) where adverse conditions have stopped racing for a significant period of time or where the weather forecast indicates that racing will not be possible on any of the remaining days. In such a case the composition of the next rounds will be determined on the basis of the results of those rounds that have been completed and may necessitate more than six crews in each race. Wherever possible the rankings of the crews in the previous rounds will be used as the basis for the composition of the next rounds.

2.4 To implement the Time-Trial System for each individual race, e.g. if there were four heats from the official draw, then there shall be four separate time trial races.

2.5 To implement a time trial in which all the remaining crews in a round or rounds of an event compete together in one time trial.

2.6 To reduce the length of the race to no less than 1,000m where conditions are so adverse that no other alternative is possible.

In each scenario, adequate time must be given to the teams to prepare and information communicated to the Team Managers promptly at a Team Managers' Meeting or through other appropriate communication means.

3. Results from the previous rounds of racing may be used other than in accordance with the normal progression system.

SECTION 6 – Penalties

Rule 72 – Penalties

In any case of breach of the rules, the Jury shall impose appropriate penalties. The penalties available to the Jury are:

1. Reprimand;
2. Yellow Card which shall constitute a formal warning. A crew awarded two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event;
3. Relegation where specifically provided in these rules;
4. Red Card which excludes the crew (from all the rounds of the event in question);
5. Disqualification (from all events in the regatta).

In cases of exclusion or disqualification, the Jury may also order a race to be re-rowed with all the remaining crews or with a limited number of the crews should this be necessary, in his opinion, to ensure the fairness of the competition.

Bye-Laws to Rule 72 – Yellow and Red Cards

When a Yellow Card or Red Card is awarded to a crew, the penalised crew shall be informed immediately or as soon thereafter as possible.

At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, the penalty shall be confirmed in writing on the same day by delivery to the Team Manager at the team's regatta mail box. This written notification shall state:

1. The crew to which the penalty is awarded;

2. The penalty;

3. The nature of the infraction;

4. Time and location of the infraction;

5. Any other important facts; and

6. The name and function of the Jury member who awarded the penalty.

In the case of a Yellow Card applying to the next race of the penalised crew for which the crew is not yet on the water, the penalty shall in principle be announced verbally to the crew by the Jury member at the outgoing pontoon when the crew concerned boats for their race. It will also be announced by the Starter as part of the start procedure.

If a penalty is applied by a member of the jury, it shall be shown on the race result in the following form: DSQ – Disqualification; EXC – Exclusion; REL – Relegation.

SECTION 7 – The Start

Rule 73 – At the Start

The first 100 metres of the regatta course constitutes the start zone.

A crew may enter the start zone if permitted by the Starter, but shall not enter the racing lanes until all crews from the preceding race have left the start zone and the Starter has attributed a lane to the crew. Crews must be attached to their starting positions at least two minutes before the designated start time.

The Starter may start the race without reference to absentees. A crew arriving late at its starting position may be awarded a Yellow Card by the Starter.

Rule 74 – The Starting Procedure

The Starter shall inform the crews of their starting positions. He shall start the race when the crews are ready and when the Judge at the Start indicates that the crews are correctly aligned. The Judge at the Start alone shall decide if the boats are correctly aligned or if one or more crews have committed a false start.

Should the Judge at the Start deem there to be a false start or the start to be otherwise faulty, the Starter shall stop the race and, if there was a false start, shall award a Yellow Card to the crew or crews which, in the opinion of the Judge at the Start, caused it. A crew causing two false starts or receiving two Yellow Cards which apply to the same race, for any infringement whatsoever, shall be awarded a Red Card and be excluded from the event.

Bye-Laws to Rule 74 – The Starting Procedure

1. Starting Procedure

1.1 Crews must attach themselves to their start pontoons at least two minutes before the start time of their race. Two minutes before the designated start time, the Starter shall announce "Two minutes" and this shall signify to the crews that they are formally under Starter's orders. The announcement of "Two minutes" shall also be an instruction to the crews that they must be ready to race within two minutes. After announcing "Two minutes" and if he is satisfied that all the crews are ready to race the Starter may, in adverse weather conditions or other special circumstances, proceed with the start without waiting for the designated start time.

1.2 Where an Alignment Control Mechanism is in use, the Starter, after all crews are attached to their start pontoon, shall alert crews by announcing "Raising Start System". He shall then activate the alignment mechanism to raise it to the surface.

1.3 Before giving the start command, the Starter shall ensure that the Umpire and the Judge at the Start are ready. When the boats are aligned and the crews are ready to race, the Starter shall make a roll call by announcing – in lane order – the names of each of the crews in the race. Each crew is responsible for being both straight and ready to race at the end of the roll call.

1.4 Once the roll call begins the Starter shall take no further notice of any crew which then indicates that it is not ready or that it is not straight. After the last crew has been named in the roll call the Starter shall check that the crews are straight and the Judge at the Start is indicating that the crews are still correctly aligned and shall then say: "Attention!"

1.5 The Starter shall then EITHER raise the red flag, OR where the start is given using traffic lights, shall press a button (or switch) to change the traffic lights from the neutral position to red.

1.6 After a clear pause the Starter shall give the start signal by:

1.6.1 EITHER dropping the red flag quickly to one side and simultaneously saying: "Go!"

1.6.2 OR by pressing a button that shall, at the same instant:

a. Change the red light to green;

b. Make an audible signal through the loudspeakers;

c. Start the timing system for the race;

d. Freeze the picture on the monitor in the Aligner's hut (if freeze frame facility is provided);

e. Release the Alignment Control Mechanism (if used).

1.7 The pause between the raising of the red flag / the showing of the red light and the start signal shall be clear and shall be variable from race to race.

1.8 If the starting procedure is interrupted for any reason then the Starter may begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call.

1.9 After a false start the Starter must begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call. The starter is not required to announce "Two minutes" again.

2. Quick Start

Where the Starter considers, for adverse weather conditions or any other valid reason, that the normal start with the roll call should not be used, after saying "Two Minutes!" he shall inform the crews that he will use the "Quick Start". Once the normal start has been used, the Starter shall, in principle, not change to the quick start for the same race if the race has to be re-started.

For the quick start, in place of the roll call, the Starter shall just say: "Quick Start". After a clear pause he shall then say "Attention". He shall then proceed with the remaining start procedure.

Rule 75 – False Start

A crew whose rowers begin rowing and whose boat crosses the start line after the Starter has raised his red flag, or the red light is shown and before the start command is given, has committed a false start and shall be awarded a Yellow Card. If more than one boat commits a false start, only the crew or crews that the Judge at the Start decides actually caused the false start shall be awarded a Yellow Card.

Bye-Laws to Rule 75 – Consequences of a False Start

1. After the start command has been given, the Starter shall look towards the Judge at the Start to satisfy himself that it was a good start. Should the Judge at the Start indicate that this not be so, the Starter shall stop the race by ringing his bell and waving his red flag from side to side. If the traffic lights start system includes both visual and audible signals to indicate a false start

then these shall be used (instead of the bell and the red flag) by flashing the red light and sounding the audible signal repeatedly. In this case, the Judge at the Start may directly activate the signal to stop the race.

2. *In the case of a false start, the Judge at the Start shall inform the Starter of the name of the crew or crews to be penalised and the Starter shall award that crew or crews a Yellow Card when they have returned to their starting position by stating "(Name of Crew), False Start, Yellow Card!".*
3. *The Starter shall then instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker, or in the case of a Red Card a red marker, adjacent to the starting position of the crew or crews so penalised. The yellow or red marker must be clearly visible to the crew concerned.*
4. *A Yellow Card shall remain in effect until the race has been rowed and shall therefore apply in the case of a postponement or a re-row of that race.*
5. *A crew which is awarded two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event.*

Rule 76 – Objections at the Start

A crew awarded a Yellow Card or excluded or disqualified at the start may make an objection to the Umpire or the Starter at the time. The Umpire or the Starter shall decide immediately on the objection and shall communicate the decision to the objecting crew, to the other crews in the race, and to the President of the Jury and other race officials.

SECTION 8 – During the Race

Rule 77– Responsibility of the Rowers

All rowers shall compete in their races in accordance with these Rules. Crews are responsible for their own steering. Each crew shall have a lane reserved for its own use and shall remain completely (i.e., including its oars or sculls) within this lane throughout the race. If a crew leaves its lane then it does so at its own risk. If it impedes or interferes with any of its opponents or gains any advantage thereby, it may be penalised without prior warning or other notification from the umpire.

Rule 78 – Interference

A crew causes interference to its opponents if its oars, sculls or boat encroach into the opponent's lane and cause a disadvantage to its opponents by contact, its wash or other distraction, or in any other way. The Umpire alone

shall decide if a crew is in its lane or if it is interfering with another crew and causing them a disadvantage. If a crew has caused interference to another crew and has, in the Umpire's opinion, affected the finishing position of that crew then it may be excluded by the Umpire. In the situation where a collision between boats or oars or sculls has occurred, the Umpire may exclude the crew causing the collision even if no prior warning has been given to that crew.

In no case may the Umpire alter a placing.

Bye-Laws to Rule 78 – Actions on Interference and Consequences thereof

1. *Alerting a crew – If a crew is about to cause interference to another crew, the Umpire shall, when possible, raise his white flag, call to the crew at fault, state the name of the crew and indicate the required change of direction by lowering his flag to that side. In principle, the Umpire may not otherwise give steering indications to a crew unless there is an obstruction in its lane.*

2. *Stopping a crew – To ensure the safety of the rowers and to prevent damage to boats and equipment, the Umpire may intervene by raising his white flag to the vertical position, naming the crew and giving the command "Stop!". A crew so instructed shall immediately stop their boat. The crew may begin rowing again to finish the race if permitted by the umpire.*

3. *Alerting the Umpire – If, during a race, a crew considers that it is being interfered with by another crew and is suffering a disadvantage thereby, then a member of the crew should, if possible, draw the attention of the Umpire to the interference at the time the interference occurs to indicate that it intends to make an objection.*

4. *Remedying a disadvantage – If a crew is placed at a disadvantage, the priority is to restore its chances. The imposition of any penalties is a secondary consideration. Should a crew suffer a disadvantage, the Umpire must take the most appropriate course of action provided by the Rules. He may, for example, stop the race, impose the appropriate penalty and order the race to be re-rowed. Depending on circumstances, he may allow the race to continue and the Umpire will then announce his decision after the race is over. He may not only penalise the crew at fault while the crew that has suffered interference does not have its chances restored to it.*

5. *Nothing in this Rule or its Bye-Laws lessens the responsibility of each crew to remain in its designated lane throughout the race.*

Rule 79 – Coaching during Racing

In addition to the provisions of Bye-Law to Rule 39, paragraph 5.1, it is prohibited to give any instructions, advice or directions to rowers or crews that are racing with any electric, electronic or other technical device, either directly or indirectly from outside the boat.

SECTION 9 – The Finish

Rule 80 – Finish of the Race

A crew has finished the race when the bow of its boat has reached the finish line. The race shall be valid, i.e. in order, even if the crew is incomplete. Nevertheless, a crew of a coxed boat finishing the race without its coxswain shall be excluded.

Bye-Laws to Rule 80 – Finish of the Race

1. *Race concluded – A race is concluded when the Umpire so indicates by raising a white or a red flag.*
2. *Official result – The official result of the race shall be determined by the Judge at the Finish and crews shall be ranked in order of the bows of their boats reaching the finish line. Where the Umpire considers that the race was not in order, the Judge at the Finish shall take into account the decision of the Umpire in determining the official result of the race.*
3. *Photo-finish – In the case of a close finish the Judge at the Finish shall determine the order of finish by viewing the picture produced by the photo-finish system. The necessary equipment shall be operated by specialists who do not form part of the team of Judges at the Finish. Systems using less than 100 frames per second are not suitable for determining the order of finish. Organisers must provide equipment specially designed for the purpose.*
4. *Timing – Intermediate times and finish times shall be recorded to 1/100th of a second. This may mean that where there is a difference between crews on the photo-finish system of less than 1/100th of a second, those crews may have the same recorded times but will have different rankings. The necessary equipment shall be operated by specialists who do not form part of the team of Judges at the finish.*

    4.1 International Regattas – If the finish of the race for each crew can be clearly determined by the naked eye, times taken by hand-operated timing equipment may be used. In the case of a photo-finish the times

shown on the result sheets and on the scoreboard shall be taken from the photo-finish for all the crews in the race.

4.2 World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – All times shown on the result sheets and on the scoreboard shall be taken from the photo-finish for all the crews in the race.

5. Race was in order – Even if he is satisfied that the race was in order, the Umpire must check to be sure that no crew is making an objection under Rules 76 or 82 before indicating to the Judge at the Finish, by raising his white flag, that the race was in order. Before leaving the finish area he shall make sure that the Judge at the Finish has acknowledged his signal with either a white flag or a white light.

6. Race was not in order – If the Umpire considers that the race was not in order he shall raise his red flag. If an objection has been raised in accordance with Rule 76 or 82, he shall speak to the affected crew(s) in order to understand the reasons for the objection and may consult the Judges at the Finish to obtain the finishing order of the affected crews. He shall then inform the crews and the Judges at the Finish of the decision. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, must not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given the decision.

7. Exclusion by the Umpire – A crew excluded by the Umpire during the race or at the finish of a race shall be notified by the Umpire saying "(name of crew) – (reason for exclusion) – Red Card – Exclusion!"

Rule 81 – Dead-Heats

When the order of finish between two or more crews is too close for any difference to be determined, then the result shall be declared a dead heat between the crews involved.

Bye-Laws to Rule 81 – Dead-Heats

If there is a dead-heat, the following procedure shall operate:

1. In a heat, if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if only one of the crews progresses into the next round, then there must be a re-row over the full course between the crews involved. The re-row must take place on the same day as the dead-heat and not less than two hours after the race in which the dead-heat occurred. If all crews involved in the dead-heat progress anyway

into the next round, there will be no re-row and their relative positions in the next round shall be decided by a draw supervised by a member of the Jury.

2. *For regattas of the World Rowing Cup, the Executive Committee may determine that there is a logical way to avoid a re-row that preserves equality of chance, fairness and, in principle, does not require the use of more than six lanes.*

3. *In a repêchage, a quarter-final or a semi-final if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if only one of the crews progresses into the next round, it shall be the crew which had the highest ranking in the immediate preceding round. The immediate preceding round shall be the last previous round in which both/all of the dead-heat crews competed. If the crews had the same result in that round then the ranking in the next previous round shall be used for this purpose. If on this basis the results of the crews concerned are identical, then there must be a re-row over the full course between the crews involved. The re-row must take place on the same day as the dead-heat and not less than two hours after the race in which the dead-heat occurred. Where such a dead-heat involves more than two crews and this number exceeds the number of crews advancing to the next round, the above procedure shall be used to determine which of the dead-heat crews shall so advance. If all crews involved in the dead-heat progress anyway into the next round, there will be no re-row and their relative positions in the next round shall be decided by a draw supervised by a member of the Jury.*

4. *In a final, if a dead-heat occurs between crews, then they shall be given equal placing in the final order and the next placing(s) shall be left vacant. If the tied placing is for a medal position then the organising committee shall provide additional medals.*

SECTION 10 – Objections, Protests, Outcome of Protests, Appeals and Disputes

Rule 82 – Objections

A crew claiming that its race was not in order may make an objection to the Umpire immediately after the finish of the race and before leaving the area of the finish line by a member of the crew raising an arm. To be accepted, the objection must be made before the boat has left the immediate area of the finish line and before the crew disembarks. Such objection may only concern the conduct of the race.

The Umpire of the race shall decide on the objection and communicate his decision to the crews in the race and to the other race officials. A crew excluded or otherwise penalised may make an objection to the Starter (if penalised at the start) or Umpire at the time the penalty is awarded in accordance with Rule 76.

Bye-Laws to Rule 82 – Objections

If a crew considers that the race was not in order a member of the crew must raise his arm to indicate that it is making an objection. In this case the Umpire shall not raise any flag at the end of the race but he shall consult with the objecting crew and consider their objection. The Umpire may then decide upon one of a number of alternative actions:

1. *The Umpire may reject the crew's objection and raise a white flag to signify that he has decided the race was in order.*
2. *The Umpire may accept the crew's objection and raise a red flag to signify that he has decided that the race was not in order. In this case he must go to the Judges at the Finish in order to give them his decision and any necessary explanations. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision.*
3. *The Umpire may decide to seek further information regarding the objection. In this case, he shall raise a red flag and then take any necessary further steps to resolve the issues relating to the objection, e.g. consult with other officials, consult with other persons, consult with the President of the Jury etc. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision.*

Rule 83 – Protests

A crew or crews whose objection has been rejected or who are affected by the acceptance of the objection, or a crew that has been disqualified or excluded or ruled DNS or DNF, as well as crews disputing the published results may lodge a protest in writing to the President of the Jury not later than one hour after the Umpire has communicated his decision regarding the objection or, in the case of disputing the published results, not later than one hour after the results have been published. It shall be accompanied by a deposit of EUR 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest or a subsequent appeal is allowed.

The Board of the Jury shall decide if the protest was justified. It will make its decision before the next round of races in the event concerned, and, in any

case, no later than two hours after the last race of the day. The decision and reasoning shall be given in writing.

At a World Rowing Championship or World Rowing Cup regatta, in the case of a protest arising from an objection concerning the final of an event, the Executive Committee may postpone the victory ceremony of that event. If the victory ceremony has taken place, and if the subsequent decision of the Board of the Jury changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, then the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.

Rule 84 – The Outcome of the Protest

The measures resulting from the decision of the Board of the Jury may include:

1. Reprimand;
2. Yellow card (a crew receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from that event);
3. Relegation, where specifically provided in these Rules;
4. Red Card (exclusion from all the rounds of the event in question); or
5. Disqualification (from all events in the regatta).

After application of the appropriate penalty, if any, the Board of the Jury shall take any other appropriate measure(s) to restore the chances of a crew that has suffered a disadvantage. This may require a re-row of a specified number of crews.

Rule 85 – Appeals

1. International Regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury (or of an organising committee under Rule 86) by a person affected can only be made to the Executive Committee within three days after such decision has been communicated by the Board of the Jury or by the organising committee to the person affected.
2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury may only be made by a person whose accepted objection has been overturned by the Board of the Jury or whose protest against the published results was rejected

by the Board of the Jury. The appeal must be submitted in written form to the Executive Committee on the same day as the decision being appealed. A decision will be given before the next round of the event concerned. If the decision of the Executive Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.

3. At World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas as a general rule the victory ceremony will not be postponed for an appeal.

Decisions of the Executive Committee under this rule are final.

Rule 86 – Disputes, Appeals and Cases not Covered

1. International Regattas – Disputes between clubs or member federations shall be referred to the organising committee. Appeals against decisions of the organising committee may be submitted to the Executive Committee under Rule 85.

2. World Rowing Championship regattas – The Executive Committee shall adjudicate on appeals from a decision of the Board of the Jury and on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws and the Event Regulations as well as on disputes which may arise during World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas.

The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final. Any decision made by the Executive Committee under this Rule shall immediately be communicated to the member federations of FISA in writing.

Rule 87 – Exceptional Cases

1. International regattas – Should it be necessary to make decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., postponement of a session of races or suspension of the regatta), the President of the Jury shall appoint and preside over a body to make such decisions.

2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases, the Executive Committee members present or others specifically appointed by the Executive Committee for that purpose shall make such decisions.

Rule 88 – The Regatta Report

The Jury shall carry out its duties until the end of the regatta. The Chair of the organising committee and the President of the Jury shall write the regatta report on the standard form of FISA (Appendix 27) which shall include comments on the running of the races and on any incidents and disputes arising. This report shall be submitted in electronic form to FISA not later than 7 days after the regatta. Each organising committee shall also send to FISA in electronic form not later than 7 days after the regatta the complete results of the regatta.

SECTION 11 – The Jury and the Board of the Jury

Rule 89 – The Jury

The Jury shall be comprised of a group of International Umpires and shall be responsible for ensuring that the regatta is run in accordance with these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.

Rule 90 – Jury's Prime Concern

The safety of rowers must be the prime concern of the Jury at all times during the regatta.

In the case of unsafe conditions, the President of the Jury is empowered to take any necessary decisions and communicate any required changes to the Starter and the Umpires on the course. If time allows, the President of the Jury shall consult the organising committee before taking such decisions. The President of the Jury shall ensure proper co-ordination between the Jury and the organising committee, in particular with the Safety Adviser and with the Medical Officer.

Bye-Law to Rule 90 – Collaboration with the Organising Committee

The proper running of a regatta requires close collaboration between the organising committee and the Jury. The members of the Jury shall, within the scope of their duties, maintain a constant check on the various items of technical equipment on the course.

Rule 91 – President of the Jury

The President of the Jury shall allot duties to each member of the Jury and shall supervise their activities. He shall take the chair at meetings of the Jury and ensure proper co-ordination with the organising committee. The President of the Jury shall chair the Board of the Jury under Rule 93.

Bye-Laws to Rule 91 – Appointment of President of the Jury

1. *International regattas – The President of the Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee.*
2. *World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup regattas and World Rowing Masters Regattas – The President of the Jury shall be appointed by the FISA Executive Committee.*

Rule 92 – Composition of the Jury

The Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties:

1. President of the Jury;
2. Starter;
3. Judge at the Start;
4. Umpire;
5. Judges at the Finish, one of whom shall be the Senior Judge;
6. Members of the Control Commission, one of whom shall be senior member.

The President of the Jury, the Starter, the Judge at the Start, the Umpires, the Senior Judge at the Finish and the senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire's licence.

Bye-Laws to Rule 92 – Appointment of the Jury

1. *International Regattas – The Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee (see Rule 46).*
2. *World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup regattas and World Rowing Masters Regattas – The Jury shall be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission.*

Rule 93 – The Board of the Jury

The Board of the Jury shall consist of the President of the Jury and two other members of the Jury designated by the President of the Jury on a daily basis prior to the start of racing. The names of the Board of the Jury shall be displayed on the notice boards in the boathouse area each day. This Board shall decide on any protests made according to Rule 83. At International Regattas, the President of the Jury shall also nominate three substitutes.

In the case of a protest, any member of the Board directly involved in the dispute (e.g. the Umpire or the Starter) shall not be a member of the Board which decides that protest. In such a case, the President of the Jury shall call upon one or more of the substitutes.

Rule 94 – International Umpires

Any Umpire who has held a national licence for at least three years may become an International Umpire, provided that:

1. He has normal sight and hearing; and
2. He passes the examination held by FISA.

The International Umpires' licence is valid for a period of four years. When the holder participates in an Umpires seminar organised by FISA, the licence is automatically extended for the next four years. Where such seminars are organised at the request of a member federation, the federation must pay the travel and accommodation expenses of the FISA experts who attend.

Bye-Law to Rule 94 – International Umpire's Licence

These Bye-Laws are found in Appendix 13 to the Rules of Racing.

SECTION 12 – Duties of the Umpires

Rule 95 – Control Commission

The Control Commission shall ensure that the composition of the crews is correct and that their equipment is in order. It shall also assist in the identification of the rowers selected to undergo doping tests after their race.

Bye-Laws to Rule 95 – Duties of the Control Commission

The Control Commission shall include Jury members and national technical officials. The number of such Jury members and officials appointed shall take into account the regatta programme and the number of rowers. The Control Commission shall carry out its duties in the boathouse area and at the boating pontoons. In particular, the Control Commission is responsible for the following:

1. *The correct weighing of coxswains following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.*
2. *Checking the deadweight to be carried by coxswains (before and after the race).*

3. *The correct weighing of rowers in lightweight events following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.*

4. *Crew changes before the race at International Regattas.*

5. *Checking the identity of rowers to ensure that the composition of the crew is the same as the official entry and any subsequent changes which have been approved in accordance with the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws. Unless otherwise provided, the organising committee shall prepare the required sets of updated crew photographs for this purpose.*

6. *At International Regattas where other arrangements are not in place for this purpose, checking the nationality of rowers, the ages of Junior, Under 23 and Masters rowers and, where applicable, the average ages of Masters crews.*

7. *Where doping tests are carried out, to support the anti-doping officials to identify the rowers selected for testing by the anti-doping authority.*

8. *Boats and equipment – Checking the following:*

    8.1 Compliance with all safety requirements in accordance with Rule 39 and its Bye-Laws;

    8.2 Correct bow numbers or other identification as may be required on each boat and where applicable that each boat is carrying an official GPS unit and any other equipment required by FISA;

    8.3 Possible use of unauthorised equipment;

    8.4 Where applicable, minimum weights of boats;

    8.5 Conformity of the boat with the rules regarding identifications;

    8.6 Correct colours and design of oar-blades, where required;

9. *Uniform clothing of rowers and its conformity with the rules regarding identifications.*

Rule 96 – The Starter and the Judge at the Start

The Starter and the Judge at the start shall ensure that the correct starting procedure is followed.

Bye-Laws to Rule 96 – Duties of the Starter and the Judge at the Start

1. *Starter*

    1.1 General Duties – Before taking up his duties, the Starter must satisfy himself that all equipment and installations required by the Rules

covering the start and the course are present and in working order. The Starter shall check that the radio and/or telephone communication with the Judge at the Start, the President of the Jury, the Judges at the Finish and the Control Commission is in working order. The Starter shall also make certain that any crews on the water are obeying the prescribed traffic rules.

1.2 Communication – In principle, the Starter and the Umpire shall use visual signals to convey information. Where verbal communication is necessary, they shall address the rowers in English. If, for any reason, the use of another language enables a member of the Jury to be better understood by a crew, a rower or an accompanying official, he may repeat his information in that language.

1.3 Unfair or unsafe conditions – The Starter shall consider whether the wind is likely to create unequal or unsafe conditions and, if so directed as described below, or after consulting with the President of the Jury, and the Fairness Committee where applicable, shall take whatever steps may be necessary in accordance with these rules to ensure a fair and safe race. The President of the Jury shall inform the Starter of any required changes, in principle, at least two minutes before a start.

1.4 Information to Crews – The Starter shall inform the crews of the time remaining before the start and tell them (as soon as they enter the starting zone for the first time) in which lane they will race. In addition, he shall inform the crews when there is five minutes, four minutes and three minutes remaining before the start time. He shall check that the rowers' equipment and clothing are in order.

1.5 Starting Procedures – The Starting Procedures to be employed by the Starter (including Quick Starts and False Starts) are described in the Bye-Laws to Rule 74 in the Rules of Racing. If a crew is excluded at the start or does not arrive at the start for its race the Starter shall leave the lane of that crew vacant.

1.6 Exclusion – The Starter shall award a Red Card and exclude a crew if the crew has received two Yellow Cards that apply to that race.

1.7 Late Arrival – The Starter may award a Yellow Card to crews arriving late (less than 2 minutes before the start time) at their starting positions or not ready to race at the designated start time. He may exclude a crew arriving after the start time.

1.8 In the case of a Yellow Card previously awarded to a crew, the penalty shall be announced by the Starter after the announcement of "Two Minutes" for the race concerned. The Starter shall instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker adjacent to the starting position of that crew.

1.9 Delay – Should it be necessary to delay a race (e.g. equipment breakage) or should some other unexpected event occur (e.g. lightning), the Starter shall consult, if necessary, with the Umpire and then with the President of the Jury; then inform the crews of the new starting time both verbally and in writing (legible to all rowers) on a board affixed to the start tower. The Starter shall inform the Control Commission and the Judge at the Finish of the new starting time and the President of the Jury of anything unusual. In all cases, crews must inquire from a member of the Jury regarding any changes before getting out of the boat.

2. Judge at the Start

2.1 Communications – Before taking up his duties, the Judge at the Start shall ensure that the radio and telephone link with the Starter and between the Aligner and the officials on the starting platforms is in working order. The Judge at the Start sits at the front of the Aligner's hut, in line with the start line.

2.2 Aligning – The organising committee shall appoint the Aligner and the officials on the starting platforms. The Aligner instructs these officials to adjust the position of the boats until they are correctly aligned. The Aligner sits behind the Judge at the Start, in line with the start line, seated on a higher (30cm) chair or platform, looking over the head of the Judge at the Start. The Judge at the Start checks that the Aligner has positioned all the boats with their bows exactly on the start line. When he is satisfied that this is the case he indicates this to the Starter by raising his white flag. (Where a white and red light are available for this purpose, the Judge at the Start shall use these lights in place of the white and red flags.) Should correct alignment be lost during the subsequent starting procedure he shall lower his flag or switch off the white light until the boats are realigned.

2.3 False Start – The Judge at the Start, the Starter and the Umpire shall follow the procedure outlined in Rule 74 and its Bye-Laws.

2.4 Contact with the Umpire – Before the start, the Judge at the Start shall make contact with the Umpire to assure himself that the latter is ready.

Rule 97 – The Umpire

The Umpire shall ensure the proper conduct of the race and the safety of the rowers. In particular, he shall endeavour to ensure that no crew gains any advantage or suffers any disadvantage from its opponents or from outside interference.

Where the Umpire considers that a crew has been significantly impeded he shall endeavour to ensure that its chance is restored to it. He shall impose appropriate penalties on crews at fault whether or not prior warning or notification has been given to those crews. The Umpire shall not give any steering indications to crews except as may be required to assist with the avoidance of accidents and to prevent crews from being interfered with by their opponents.

If necessary, the Umpire may stop the race, impose any necessary penalties and order the race to be re-rowed from the start, either immediately or later. In the latter case, he shall decide on the new starting time in consultation with the President of the Jury and he shall inform the crews concerned.

The Umpire may also allow the race to continue and exclude crews after the race has finished. He may confine any re-row to such crews as he shall designate. However, when the Umpire considers that the impediment has not affected the result of the race, or considers the effect of the impediment was not significant, he may decline to order a re-row of the race or of the crews involved in the incident.

Zonal Umpiring – The Executive Committee may decide that at a World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic or relevant qualification regatta or World Rowing Cup regatta, umpiring of some races shall be carried out from boats which are stationary or which do not follow the whole race or by umpires stationed on the land adjacent to the course, and shall issue instructions and guidelines accordingly.

Where the President of the Jury considers that weather or other conditions are such that zonal umpiring is about to put the safety of crews at risk he may decide to revert to dynamic umpiring for the remainder of that racing session.

Bye-Laws to Rule 97 – Duties of the Umpire

1. *Precedence – Except for the duties specifically attributed to them, both the Starter and the Judge at the Start are subordinate to the Umpire.*
2. *Duties on the Way to the Start – On the way to the start, the Umpire shall inspect the course installations to ensure that they are in proper order and*

shall satisfy himself that there are no obstacles on the course or wash from other motor boats affecting the course. He also makes certain that any crews on the water are following the prescribed traffic rules. Should he find any defect in the installations or any other problem, he shall inform (e.g. by radio from the start if necessary) the President of the Jury and he shall also inform any crews concerned.

3. *Duties during the Starting Procedure – During the starting procedure, the Umpire's launch should, in principle, either be immediately beside the Judge at the Start or behind the crews, in the centre of the course. Should the start for any reason be faulty, other than a false start, for which the Judge at the Start alone is responsible, the Umpire may order the Starter to stop the race or may stop it himself by ringing a bell and waving his red flag.*

4. *As soon as the race has started, the Umpire's launch shall follow immediately the rowers in the centre of the course.*

5. *Position of the Umpire's Launch – During the race, the Umpire must ensure that his launch is so placed as best to enable him to take action as effectively as possible. The position of the Umpire's launch should depend on the progress of the race and the progression of the crews to the subsequent rounds; it may also depend on weather conditions. The Umpire must satisfy himself that crews whom he may wish to address can hear him. Should it be necessary to overtake one or more crews, he must see to it that they are not hampered more than is necessary by the wash of his launch. He should position his launch, whenever possible, so as not to impede the crews' view of each other.*

6. *Type of Race – The Umpire's decision may be influenced by the type of race (heat, repêchage, quarter-final, semi-final or final). He must therefore take this factor as well as the position in the subsequent races into account in considering any action which he may take under these rules.*

7. *Safety – The Umpire shall take every care to ensure the safety of the rowers and he must do his utmost to prevent damage to boats and equipment. When necessary, he may call a crew's attention by raising his white flag, stating the name of the crew, and stop it by giving the command "Stop". Should one or more rowers fall into the water or should any boat capsize or sink, the Umpire must satisfy himself that the rescue service is in action and, if not, he shall remain with the capsized crew until he is satisfied that all the members are safe and the rescue service is present.*

8. *Adverse Weather – In the case of squalls or sudden deterioration of the weather, it is the responsibility of the Umpire to decide if the race may be started, is to continue or if it is to be stopped. The safety of the rowers is more important than any of the provisions of the Rules of Racing.*

9. *Clothing – When officiating, the Umpire shall stand upright in his launch and wear the prescribed clothing (dark blue blazer, light blue shirt, FISA tie and grey trousers and, if worn, a dark blue hat). In wet weather, he may wear a blue raincoat. In very hot weather, he may officiate in his shirtsleeves, with or without a tie. Decisions on dress shall be taken by the President of the Jury, taking weather conditions into account.*

10. *Coaching – As coaching with electric, electronic or other technical devices is not allowed during racing, the Umpire must make a regular check on the area adjacent to the course.*

11. *Overall Ability – The Umpire must keep himself informed on rowing questions in general. It is also desirable that he should get to know the racing characteristics of individual crews and coaches.*

12. *Zonal Umpiring*

    12.1 *For zonal umpiring the President of the Jury shall designate the points along the course at which the umpires shall be positioned and shall give such instructions as are necessary, including for contingency or other situations. Zonal umpires, when stationed in boats, may move to the centre of the course after the race has passed to confirm that all crews are within their lanes and shall then return to their designated position. If the umpire considers that any crew is about to interfere with another crew the umpire may follow the race for such distance as he considers necessary to take the appropriate actions under these rules.*

    12.2 *Where zonal umpiring is in force, the provisions of this Bye-Law shall refer to each of the umpires responsible for respective zones of the race, both within their respective zone and outside where appropriate. The extent to which zonal umpires carry out their duties shall be subject to their location and consequent ability to oversee the race.*

Rule 98 – Judges at the Finish

The Judges at the Finish shall determine the order in which the bows of the boats cross the finish line. They shall ascertain that the race was in order. They shall be responsible for validating the results.

Bye-Laws to Rule 98 – Duties of the Judge at the Finish

1. *The Judges at the Finish shall:*

    1.1 Determine the order in which the bows of the boats cross the finish line;

    1.2 Satisfy themselves that the Umpire has indicated, by raising his white flag, that the race was in order and to indicate to the Umpire acknowledgement of his signal by raising a white flag or displaying a white light;

    1.3 List the crews in their correct order of finish;

    1.4 Check that the official results on the result sheet and on the scoreboard are correct.

2. *The senior Judge at the Finish shall sign the official record of the results.*

3. *Position – As a general rule, there shall be at least two Judges, one of them the Senior Judge, at the finish. They shall be positioned so to enable them to carry out their responsability to determine the finish order.*

PART VII – MEDICAL PROVISIONS

Rule 99 – Health of Rowers

The health and safety of the participants in the sport of rowing is of utmost concern. FISA has adopted the Olympic Movement Medical Code and its principles and follows all general principles recognised in international codes of medical ethics.

Bye-Laws to Rule 99 – Health of Rowers

1. *Pre-competition Health Screening*

   1.1 *All rowers competing in the World Rowing Junior, Under 23 and Senior Championship regattas must have completed a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, a physical examination and an ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure. It is the responsibility of the member federation to ensure and certify that these Pre-competition Health Screening procedures have been performed and be able to provide evidence thereof if requested by FISA.*

   1.2 *All rowers competing in the World Rowing Junior, Under 23 and Senior World Championship regattas must complete the medical questionnaire and undergo a medical examination each year, and, in addition, must undergo a resting ECG every three years up to the age of 23, and every five years after the age of 23.*

   1.3 *For all other events, including the World Rowing Coastal Championships and World Rowing Masters Regattas, it is strongly recommended that rowers competing in these events undergo this Pre-competition Health Screening.*

2. *Member Federation Medical Officer*

   Each member federation competing at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas must provide the name and contact details of a Medical Officer with whom FISA may communicate on medical issues.

3. *Intravenous re-hydration*

   Any lightweight rower who has been re-hydrated intravenously after the weigh-in and before the start of the respective race shall not be allowed to start.

4. *Injections (No-Needle Policy)*

   During International Regattas (from 24 hours before the start of the first race of the Regatta through to 24 hours after the end of the last race at such Regatta), any injection to any site of a rower's body of any substance:

   4.1 *Must be medically justified;*
   Justification includes physical examination by a certified medical doctor (M.D.), diagnosis, prescription of medication, route of administration and appropriate documentation;

   4.2 *Must respect the approved indication of the medication;*

   4.3 *Must be administered by a certified medical professional unless authorised by the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor; and*

   4.4 *Must be reported immediately and in writing not later than 24 hours afterwards to the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor (except rowers with a valid TUE for this competition). The report must include the diagnosis, medication and route of administration.*

5. *The disposal of used needles, syringes and other biomedical material which may affect the security and safety of others, including blood sampling (e.g. lactates) and other diagnostic equipment shall conform to recognised safety standards.*

Any violation of one of these principles may constitute a violation of the FISA Rules and may lead to penalties including exclusion of the crew concerned or, where appropriate, disqualification of the whole team from the regatta. The Executive Committee is the judicial body which shall determine the process to be followed. The costs of any investigations related to this rule may be charged to the member federation concerned.

PART VIII – ANTI-DOPING RULES

Rule 100 – Anti-Doping

Doping is strictly prohibited.

The fight against doping is regulated by the World Anti-Doping Code, which the FISA Congress has formally adopted as FISA rules and that the FISA Council has the power to clarify and/or supplement, by appropriate Bye-Laws.

In rowing, for those who infringe doping provisions, a penalty may be imposed extending to, in a relevant case, a life ban from all competition.

The version of the World Anti-Doping code, its Bye-Laws and the FISA Anti-Doping Bye-Laws valid at the time of the violation shall apply.

Bye-Laws to Rule 100 – Anti-Doping (Appendix 14)

PART IX – CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

Rule 101 – Concluding Provisions

These Rules of Racing were approved effective immediately by the FISA Extraordinary Congress from 10 to 11 February 2017 in Tokyo, Japan.

Jean-Christophe Rolland	Matt Smith
President	Executive Director

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2017 Edition

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APPENDIX 1
BYE-LAWS TO ARTICLE 4 – CLAIMS BY A MEMBER FEDERATION OF EXTERNAL INTERFERENCE

In the event that a member federation, or another interested party, claims interference by a party external to the member federation, the following documents may be requested by the FISA Executive Committee in order to evaluate the case:

1. Reports from FISA officials / recognised organisations, including:

1.1 FISA Continental Representative;

1.2 Continental Rowing Confederation.

2. Documentation from the member federation, including but not limited to:

2.1 A copy of the latest Statutes with a certified translation in one of FISA's official languages;

2.2 A list of the recognised rowing clubs in the country with a list of their active affiliated members;

2.3 The minutes of the most recent elective General Assembly, including the participants' list and signatures;

2.4 Proof of attendance at the General Assembly of a majority of rowing clubs in the country;

2.5 Recent confirmation from the National Olympic Committee that it is the recognised national federation for Rowing;

2.6 Any evidence which documents interference by an external organisation or authority.

If appropriate, especially if there is evidence of government interference, FISA will notify and consult with the IOC and/or any other pertinent sport organisation.

Following its investigation, the FISA Executive Committee shall take any measure it considers appropriate.

APPENDIX 2
BYE-LAWS TO ARTICLE 14 – OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBER FEDERATIONS

14.1 Subscriptions

1. *Member federations in their first three years of membership shall pay no subscription.*
2. *The amount of the subscription payable by each member federation shall be determined by reference to its level of participation in major events during the previous four year Olympic period in a formula proposed by the Council.*
3. *The Executive Committee may waive past due subscriptions of inactive member federations.*

14.2 Challenges to a Member Federation's Eligibility

In the event that another national organisation (the "challenging organisation") challenges the eligibility of an existing member federation, the following documents may be requested by the FISA Executive Committee in order to evaluate the case:

1. *Reports from FISA officials and / or recognised organisations, including:*
   - *1.1 FISA Continental Representative;*
   - *1.2 Continental Rowing Confederation.*
2. *Documentation from the existing member federation, including but not limited to:*
   - *2.1 A copy of the latest Statutes, with a certified translation in one of FISA's official languages;*
   - *2.2 A list of all rowing clubs in the country with a list of their active affiliated member clubs;*
   - *2.3 The minutes of the most recent elective General Assembly, including the participants' list and signatures;*
   - *2.4 Proof of attendance at the General Assembly of a majority of rowing clubs in the country;*
   - *2.5 Recent confirmation from the National Olympic Committee that it is the recognised national federation for Rowing.*

If the documentation confirms the eligibility of the existing member federation, the case will be closed.

3. *Documentation from the challenging organisation – If the FISA Executive Committee so requires, it will request additional information, from the challenging organisation, including but not limited to:*

   3.1 *Evidence that the challenging organisation includes representatives of a majority of rowing clubs in the country;*

   3.2 *The minutes of its elective General Assembly, in which the current office holders took office, including the participants' list and signatures;*

   3.3 *A copy of its Statutes, with a certified translation in one of FISA's official languages;*

   3.4 *The reasons why a new federation was created.*

Following the evaluation of the above information, the FISA Executive Committee shall take any measure it considers appropriate.

APPENDIX 3
BYE-LAWS TO ARTICLE 18 – RECOGNITION OF CONTINENTAL ROWING CONFEDERATIONS

To be recognised by FISA, a Continental Rowing Confederation shall provide the FISA Council with the following:

1. *A formal application no later than three months before the date of the Congress;*
2. *A formal undertaking to observe FISA's Statutes, Rules of Racing, Bye-Laws and Regulations;*
3. *A copy of its Statutes with a certified translation in one of FISA's official languages. The confederation's Statutes shall not be inconsistent with those of FISA;*
4. *Written confirmation whether the Continental Olympic Association recognises the confederation as the continental federation for rowing and that the Statutes of the confederation are not inconsistent with the principles of the Olympic Charter;*
5. *A formal undertaking to accept as binding and final the decisions of the competent authorities within FISA and in this regard to recognise the Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne as the only possible external judicial authority;*
6. *Details of the membership of its Committee;*
7. *A detailed report of its activities;*
8. *Any other information as required by FISA.*

APPENDIX 4
BYE-LAWS TO ARTICLE 19 – RECOGNITION OF OTHER GROUPINGS OF MEMBER FEDERATIONS

To be recognised by FISA, a Grouping of Member Federations shall provide the FISA Council with the following:

1. *A formal application;*
2. *A formal undertaking to observe FISA's Statutes, Rules of Racing, Bye-Laws and Regulations;*
3. *A copy of its Statutes with a certified translation in one of FISA's official languages. The Statutes shall not be inconsistent with those of FISA;*
4. *A formal undertaking to accept as binding and final the decisions of the competent authorities within FISA and in this regard to recognise the Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne as the only possible external judicial authority;*
5. *Details of the membership of its Committee;*
6. *A detailed report on its activities;*
7. *A list of member federations;*
8. *Any other information as required by FISA.*

APPENDIX 5
BYE-LAWS TO ARTICLE 47 – DUTIES OF THE COUNCIL MEMBERS

1. Duties of the President

The President of FISA:

1.1 Leads and represents FISA;

1.2 Chairs the Congresses, Council and Executive Committee meetings, Joint Commissions Meetings, and other meetings, where appropriate, and which are organised within FISA or by FISA. In the absence of the President meetings are chaired by the nominee of the President;

1.3 Defines the policies to be followed by FISA in co-operation with the Council and the Congress;

1.4 Suggests initiatives to promote FISA's goals, delegates tasks to members of the Executive Committee, the Council, Commissions and working groups, in addition to those outlined in the Statutes and Bye-Laws, and encourages the member federations to be active contributors to the advancement of rowing;

1.5 Submits a report to the Ordinary Congress each year; and

1.6 May make necessary decisions in urgent circumstances, if it is not possible to consult the relevant parties within FISA. Such decisions shall be deemed to be decisions of the Council for the purposes of Art. 33.

2. Duties of the Vice President

The Vice President of FISA:

2.1 Carries out such duties as are delegated by the President;

2.2 Is responsible for representing FISA when the President is unable to do so, or when requested by the Executive Committee;

2.3 Works on special assignments and working groups when requested to do so by the Executive Committee or the Council. These assignments or working groups may concern the internal affairs of FISA or FISA's relations with other bodies;

2.4 Oversees the work of the Development Programme; and

2.5 Submits a report to the Ordinary Congress each year.

3. Duties of the Treasurer

The Treasurer of FISA:

3.1 Is responsible for the financial management of FISA;

3.2 Prepares FISA's long-term financial plan having regard to the four year Olympic cycle;

3.3 is responsible for keeping the Executive Committee and Council informed of FISA's financial situation by means of management accounts;

3.4 Oversees the management of FISA's assets, the adequacy of insurance, the financial terms of major contracts and staff remuneration in consultation with the President and the Executive Director;

3.5 Oversees the preparation of the annual budget and the annual accounts, and presents them to the Ordinary Congress, liaises with the Executive Director in order to monitor the progress of income and expenditure during the year, and seeks approval from the Executive Committee for significant deviations from budget; and

3.6 Submits a report to the Ordinary Congress each year.

4. Duties of the Executive Director

The Executive Director of FISA:

4.1 Is responsible for the effective management of FISA, within the policies and objectives approved from time to time by the FISA Council;

4.2 Is supervised by the President and operates within the limits of authority and budget approved by the Executive Committee and the Council;

4.3 Selects and engages the staff of FISA within the human resources plan and budget approved by the Council, and is responsible for the direction and management of the staff;

4.4 Prepares the annual Business Plan as well as the Olympic Cycle (four year) Business Plan in consultation with the Executive Committee for approval by the Council; and

4.5 Submits a report to the Ordinary Congress each year.

5. Duties of the Commission Chairs

The Chairs of the Commissions of FISA:

5.1 Advise, direct and represent the Council in their technical areas;

5.2 Chair Commission meetings and allocate duties to the Commission members in accordance with the Bye-Laws to Art. 56 (Appendix 6);

5.3 Prepare annual budget proposals with the Executive Director for approval by the Executive Committee;

5.4 Propose appointments to their Commissions for approval by the Council;

5.5 Report to the Council on technical matters related to their Commissions and submit reports on their Commissions' activities to the Ordinary Congress each year; and

5.6 Provide support to the FISA Development Programme as required.

6. Duties of the FISA Continental Representatives

The FISA Continental Representatives:

6.1 Represent FISA within their continent;

6.2 Promote rowing and maintain close and regular contact with the member federations, continental rowing confederations and groupings of member federations, and regatta organisers in their continents;

6.3 Promote and support FISA development initiatives and advise FISA on rowing development within their continent;

6.4 Observe the major international regattas held within their continent;

6.5 In case of non-observance of the Statutes and Rules of Racing in their continent, submit reports to the Executive Committee;

6.6 Submit reports to the Ordinary Congress each year. For this purpose they may request reports from the member federations within their continent; and

6.7 Submit to the Executive Committee reports and minutes of meetings attended within their continent, where those meetings relate to their FISA responsibilities.

7. Duties of the Co-opted Members

The President may assign specific duties to the Co-opted members as required.

APPENDIX 6
BYE-LAWS TO ARTICLE 56 – DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONS AND WORKING GROUPS

1. General Duties of the Commissions

Each Commission shall:

1.1 Meet as required when so requested by their Chairs. In principle, they shall meet at least twice a year; one of the meetings being at the annual Joint Commissions Meeting. Additional meetings should be by conference call;

1.2 Liaise with the President, the Council and the Executive Director through its Chair;

1.3 Liaise with other Commissions generally and at Joint Commissions meetings;

1.4 Undertake their specialist commission duties across the different disciplines and areas of rowing;

1.5 Provide an annual report to the Council and any other reports as required;

1.6 Be responsible for producing and circulating minutes of Commission meetings to the Council.

2. Specific Duties of the Commissions:

2.1 Athletes Commission

2.1.1 Purpose

To represent active elite rowers and to act as a liaison between FISA and the elite athlete community concerning any issues affecting the sport of Rowing.

2.1.2 Activities

2.1.2.1 To establish a network of representative rowers throughout the world for a wide canvassing of opinion; providing balanced representation across gender, geographical areas, member federation size, etc.

2.1.2.2 To make known to the Council the views of rowers on any matter in the field of competitive rowing, in all its forms, as it sees fit.

2.1.2.3 To convene and conduct rowers' surveys and/or meetings at World Rowing Championships and to provide a report to the Executive Committee.

2.1.2.4 To analyse the organisation of the World Rowing Championship and Olympic and Paralympic regattas and to report its findings to the Council.

2.1.2.5 To communicate information from FISA to the elite athlete community.

2.1.3 Membership

2.1.3.1 Members of this Commission can no longer serve on the Commission after 31 December following the eighth anniversary of their last participation as a rower at a World Rowing Championships or Olympic Games.

2.1.3.2 The Chair of the Commission must be eligible for membership of the Commission at the time of election to the Chair, and may then serve a full four-year term as Chair.

2.2 Competitive Rowing Commission

2.2.1 Purpose

2.2.1.1 To act as a centre of excellence in the coaching field and provide support to regions to develop sustainable coach education.

2.2.1.2 To increase the breadth and depth of participation in all types of competitive rowing.

2.2.2 Activities

2.2.2.1 Coaching

a. To advise on coaching practice and coach education including support in the production of specific coach education material and coaching courses and seminars.

b. To assist in the implementation of the Coaching Development Programme in conjunction with the Development department.

c. To organise the annual FISA Coaches Conference.

d. To advise on coach identification and recruitment.

e. To liaise with coaches and implement a coaches' communication network.

2.2.3 Competition

2.2.3.1 Regulation of international rowing competition in terms of (i) composition (events, boat-classes and categories), (ii) conditions, (iii) environment, and (iv) international regatta programme.

2.2.3.2 Analysis and review of competition from the point of view of changes e.g. in competitive standards, social and financial environment, global mobility, participation levels.

2.2.3.3 Undertaking of the tasks delegated to it by the Council or the Rules in relation to FISA Events, such as fairness and seeding.

2.3 Equipment and Technology Commission

2.3.1 Purpose

To support development in the field of rowing equipment, including the review of new technology and its potential application to rowing.

2.3.2 Activities

2.3.2.1 To establish the standards for the safety of rowing equipment from the point of view of safety of the rowers and enforce this at FISA events.

2.3.2.2 To establish and ensure compliance with rules concerning boats and equipment used in rowing events to which the FISA Statutes and Rules of Racing apply, including working in co-operation with the Control Commission at FISA World Championships.

2.3.2.3 To encourage the production of inexpensive rowing equipment complying with specified standards.

2.3.2.4 To encourage and promote dissemination of information and courses on boat building and repairs.

2.3.2.5 To survey equipment in use and produce theoretical material and drawings for rowing equipment.

2.3.2.6 To collect and review scientific information, relating to equipment and technology, available for the sport of rowing.

2.3.2.7 To be the point of contact with FISA for the manufacturers of equipment and technology in the sport of rowing, including innovations (Rule 40).

2.4 Events Commission

2.4.1 Purpose

To establish and monitor the standards of international regattas and of all FISA events with regard to the venue, the technical installations, the safety of rowers and the organisation of the events.

2.4.2 Activities

2.4.2.1 To advise organising committees of FISA events on the standard of facilities and regatta courses and also on the organisation of events.

2.4.2.2 To maintain and improve the standard of regatta organisation at all major international events in co-operation with other FISA Commissions as appropriate.

2.4.2.3 To visit and inspect regatta courses and regattas.

2.4.2.4 To provide advice and guidance at every stage from initial concept to final commissioning in the development of new courses and new regattas.

2.4.2.5 To provide members for the technical group responsible for inspecting candidates of future championships and multi-sport Games candidates.

2.4.2.6 To monitor and co-ordinate changes to the structure of the FISA international regatta calendar in conjunction with the FISA Events staff taking into consideration the advice of the relevant FISA Commissions.

2.4.2.7 To prepare and regularly update documents and manuals which specify the FISA requirements for all aspects of: a) the upgrading of existing courses; b) the development of new courses; c) the organisation of championships and major regattas.

2.5 Event Promotion Commission

2.5.1 Purpose

To maximise and optimise the event promotion opportunities and activities of FISA events.

2.5.2 Activities

2.5.2.1 To advise organising committees of FISA's main events on:

a. Their policy and strategic planning for the promotion of their event;

b. Promoting their event to the local, regional and international communities, utilising all media and communications platforms as well as stakeholder relations;

c. Improving stakeholder experience at events through sport presentation, social media, reporting and information distribution.

2.5.2.2 To assist with the transfer of knowledge on promotion strategies and activities between FISA and past, present and future organising committees of FISA's main events:

a. By developing and populating FISA's knowledge transfer database in the event promotion area;

b. By facilitating interaction between organising committees of events in the event promotion area.

2.6 Masters Rowing Commission

2.6.1 Purpose

To oversee and promote Masters rowing in all its forms on a national and international basis.

2.6.2 Activities

2.6.2.1 To organise the World Rowing Masters Regatta annually.

2.6.2.2 In cooperation with other Commissions, establish standard masters classes in other forms of rowing.

2.6.2.3 To gather dates and locations of key international masters regattas for the international calendar.

2.6.2.4 To publish written information.

2.6.2.5 To consult with and advise the Youth Rowing Commission regarding the Masters Fund for Youth Rowing and the use of the resources of the Fund.

2.7 Para Rowing Commission

2.7.1 Purpose

To oversee and promote rowing for persons with an impairment (Para Rowers) on a national and international basis.

2.7.2 Activities

2.7.2.1 To develop inclusive policies within FISA.

2.7.2.2 To develop inclusive competitions for all forms of rowing.

2.7.2.3 To increase participation in para rowing at all levels of performance.

2.7.2.4 To promote and monitor trends in para rowing at national, international and paralympic levels.

2.7.2.5 To include para rowing in active life programmes.

2.7.2.6 To research and disperse knowledge on para rowing to the community.

2.8 Rowing for All Commission

2.8.1 Purpose

To oversee and promote on a national and international basis all the following forms of rowing:

2.8.1.1 Touring, fitness and recreational rowing;

2.8.1.2 Coastal and traditional rowing; and

2.8.1.3 Indoor rowing.

2.8.2 Activities

2.8.2.1 To collaborate with member federations to share knowledge, expertise and develop the above forms of rowing, in new countries and to new rowers.

2.8.2.2 To guide the strategic growth of international competitions and challenges, to support the development of different disciplines and formats, notably coastal, beach and indoor.

2.8.2.3 To oversee the organisation of the World Rowing Coastal Championship Regatta and the World Rowing Tour.

2.8.2.4 To develop activities to protect and promote the heritage boat classes and support the traditional activities and regattas.

2.8.2.5 To foster communication between the different rowing communities.

2.9 Sports Medicine Commission

2.9.1 Purpose

To oversee and advise on all medical and anti-doping aspects related to rowing.

2.9.2 Activities

2.9.2.1 To supervise and monitor medical, health and safety services at World Rowing Championships and World Rowing Cup regattas using Commission members or FISA-certified volunteer medical physicians.

2.9.2.2 To investigate and promote the prevention of rowing-related injuries and health issues.

2.9.2.3 To formulate and publish best practice guidelines for medical and health services and environmental issues.

2.9.2.4 To promote research activity on rowing-related health and medical issues, exercise physiology, biomechanics, health, environmental and any other sports medicine related subjects.

2.9.2.5 To publish in the Sports Medicine section on the FISA website, as appropriate:

a. Legislation and statements (WADA, IOC, FIMS, FISA…);

b. Documentation relating to exercise physiology, sports medicine, biomechanics, biological aspects of training;

c. Research results and best-practices publications

2.9.2.6 To provide basic medical and health education to coaches.

2.9.2.7 To provide advice and recommendations upon request to the Council, Coaches Conference and member federations.

2.9.2.8 To advise FISA on guidelines and policies for Anti-Doping activities and supervise anti-doping controls at FISA events.

2.9.2.9 To provide three members of the Commission to serve as the Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee, as defined in the Anti-Doping Rules. One member shall be appointed as Chair by the Executive Committee.

2.9.3 Membership

2.9.3.1 Members of this Commission should be certified medical physicians with specific expertise in Sports Medicine.

2.9.3.2 The Commission can be supported by non-physician consultants who hold a doctoral degree in biomedical sports-related science.

2.10 Umpiring Commission

2.10.1 Purpose

To standardise umpiring and to continuously improve the quality of umpiring in general, in particular at FISA World Championships, and at international events (regattas, sprints, para rowing, indoor, coastal, etc.) and to promote umpiring throughout the world.

2.10.2 Activities

2.10.2.1 To select juries for FISA events based on selection criteria as agreed by the Executive Committee.

2.10.2.2 To supervise the work of the juries at World Rowing Championships.

2.10.2.3 To develop, improve and standardise umpiring by conducting seminars and clinics, using the most modern educational techniques and methods.

2.10.2.4 To conduct examinations for international umpires licences.

2.10.2.5 To monitor the qualifications and quality of international umpires.

2.10.2.6 To define the role of umpires in the development of new types of rowing events, in collaboration with the other FISA Commissions as appropriate.

2.10.2.7 To continuously improve the standard of regatta organisation at all major events in co-operation with the other FISA Commissions as appropriate.

2.10.2.8 To assist in the implementation of the Umpiring Development Programme.

2.10.2.9 To provide quality assurance for the Rules of Racing and associated Bye-Laws, in the official languages of FISA as appropriate.

2.11 Women's Rowing Commission

2.11.1 Purpose

To oversee and promote women's participation in all rowing activities and events, at all levels.

2.11.2 Activities

2.11.2.1 To co-operate with other international sport federations.

2.11.2.2 To establish and maintain contacts with people responsible for women's rowing in each member federation.

2.11.2.3 To identify and promote women in administration, coaching, umpiring and research roles.

2.11.2.4 To investigate and evaluate regatta results, numbers of participants, weight limits etc.

2.11.2.5 To organise seminars.

2.11.2.6 To collect material for publicity and promotion of women's rowing.

2.12 Youth Rowing Commission

2.12.1 Purpose

To oversee and promote all areas of youth and student rowing and increase participation at all levels of performance and across nations.

2.12.2 Activities

2.12.2.1 To assist and advise on the organisation of the World Rowing Junior and Under 23 Championships and other international level youth competitions, e.g. Youth Olympic Games and FISU competitions.

2.12.2.2 To represent the interests of youth rowing when decisions about the competition system are to be made.

2.12.2.3 To monitor trends in youth rowing at national and international levels.

2.12.2.4 To establish and maintain contact with coaches at major FISA events, e.g. by holding meetings at least once per year.

2.12.2.5 To organise the World Rowing Youth Coaches Conference.

2.12.2.6 To assist the Control Commission at the World Rowing Junior and Under 23 Championships.

2.12.2.7 To analyse the organisation, entries and results of the World Rowing Junior and Under 23 Championships and to publish the results and to use the information to inform future activities.

2.12.2.8 To consult with the Masters Rowing Commission regarding the Masters Fund for Youth Rowing and the use of the resources of the Fund.

3. Working Groups

Working Groups, appointed for specific tasks, report to the Council through their Chair.

APPENDIX 7
BYE-LAW TO ARTICLE 58 – ROWER'S COMMITMENT FORM

Country code: _____

Rower's Commitment Form

Full Name (as it appears on your passport):

National Federation:

Sex (F or M): _____ *Birth Date (dd/mm/yyyy):* ___/___/_____

This is to confirm that I have read, understood and accept the content of this document.

*As a **rower or a coxswain** affiliated to a National Federation, itself a member of the World Rowing Federation (FISA), I agree to abide by the FISA Rules of Racing and other rules regulating FISA regattas and international rowing and confirm the following commitments, which already ensue from my affiliation to a National Federation and from my participation in FISA activities, notably World Rowing Championships, international regattas, or other events organised under the authority of FISA (FISA events). I recognise and accept:*

1. ***Authority** – FISA's authority on all matters concerning international rowing.*
2. ***Governance** – The mandatory character of the Statutes, the Bye-Laws and other rules regulating FISA, in their current version and as amended from time to time, and I agree to uphold and abide by them without reservation, in particular but not limited to my individual commitment set out in Articles 57 and 58 and my obligations under Part V "Integrity of Sport" regarding:*
   a. *Ethical Principles & Integrity – The obligation to respect fundamental ethical principles and to behave, in all circumstances, in an appropriate manner, and I agree to respect the FISA Code of Ethics (Bye-Law to Article 59 of the FISA Statutes).*
   b. *Integrity in Competition – The obligation to be bound by, and be required to respect the Bye-Law to Article 60 of the FISA Statutes relating to Manipulation of Competition and Betting.*

3. ***Anti-doping*** *– the authority of FISA regarding Anti-doping set out in FISA's Statutes, Rules and Bye-Laws and the World Anti-Doping Code and Regulations including to implement in- and out-of-competition anti-doping testing and the biological passport; and;*

   a. *I confirm that I do not use and that I will not use substances or methods that are prohibited by the FISA and WADA anti-doping rules as long as I compete for my national federation;*

   b. *I agree to submit to any tests (blood, urine, breath, DNA, etc.) carried out by FISA, WADA or any other approved agency and to inform my team doctor of all the medication that I take, and;*

   c. *I accept, if I infringe the anti-doping provisions, that I might be penalised extending to, in a relevant case, a life ban from all competition.*

4. ***Photographs*** *– the prohibition of the use of any photographs, videos or films or other images that I might take during international regattas and other FISA activities other than for personal or non-commercial purposes, without specific written authorisation from FISA.*

5. ***Filming*** *– the possibility of being filmed, (either for television or other medium), photographed, identified or recorded in any other way during international regattas or other FISA activities in which I take part under the conditions and for purposes currently or in the future authorised by FISA. Such films or other recordings may be used by FISA, or parties authorised by FISA, in any way, including sale and advertising, for the promotion and development of rowing, without any right to payment of compensation, but excluding the use which implies endorsement by me of any other commercial entity, product or service.*

6. ***Personal Data*** *– that FISA, or third parties contracted by FISA, may collect, store, process, use and disclose to third parties, my personal data related to participation in any competition organised under the umbrella of FISA (the "Personal Data") to the extent necessary to facilitate participation in, and/or the organising and promoting of, rowing competitions, and may create and keep up to date my Personal Data on sports databases, and may use such Personal Data in any other way in which I have or will provide my express consent or as may be required by law.*

7. ***Social Media*** *– that if I publish any comments, opinions and any other material in any way, including on social and digital media at or in relation to a FISA event, I am solely responsible for the consequences of this action. I will ensure that these comments or opinions comply with applicable laws and*

that all necessary permissions have been obtained from any third parties whose image or property is used. When using social and digital media, I will not:

a. *Violate the privacy of third parties;*

b. *Infringe upon any intellectual property rights, or other rights of any third party;*

c. *Disclose any information which is confidential or private in relation to another person or organisation;*

d. *Interfere with the competitions or ceremonies of FISA events, or*

e. *Violate security measures instituted to ensure the safe conduct of FISA events.*

In addition, I acknowledge that I can be held personally liable for any commentary and/or material deemed to be obscene, offensive, defamatory or otherwise illegal, or infringing on any third party's rights.

8. ***Jurisdiction** – FISA's jurisdiction to make any decision or impose any sanction within its field of competence and I will accept all such FISA decisions or sanctions with only the reservation of paragraph 9 below.*

9. ***Right to Appeal** – the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS), in Lausanne Switzerland, as the only competent judicial authority external to FISA to settle in a definitive manner any litigation remaining after all internal FISA remedies have been exhausted and any appeal against a final decision taken by FISA which affects me, and that this excludes any other ordinary court of law, any civil judicial authority of any country and any arbitration body.*

10. ***Swiss Law** – the application of Swiss law and the Swiss federal procedural law as supplemental to FISA and CAS rules and regulations with Lausanne as the only place and seat of the arbitration.*

11. ***Validity** – this commitment remains in force unless and until I have formally revoked it in writing and such written revocation has reached the FISA headquarters.*

Place: _____ *Signature:* _____

Date (dd/mm/yyyy): _____/_____/_____

Please send this form by post to FISA, Av. de Rhodanie 54, 1007 Lausanne, Switzerland or submit it to the FISA Office at a World Rowing regatta.

APPENDIX 8
BYE-LAWS TO ARTICLE 59 – FISA CODE OF ETHICS

1. Preamble

FISA is responsible for safeguarding the integrity of the sport of rowing worldwide. FISA strives to protect the sport of rowing from illegal, immoral or unethical methods and practices that may harm it and bring it into disrepute.

FISA is committed to safeguarding and protecting the welfare of all participants and acknowledges that some participants such as children, those with disabilities, and those from minority backgrounds can be particularly vulnerable to abuse.

This Code defines the most important standards of behaviour and conduct within FISA as well as with external parties.

The conduct of persons bound by this Code shall reflect the fact that they support the principles and objectives of FISA in every way and refrain from anything that could be harmful to these principles and objectives. They shall respect the significance of their commitment to FISA and its members, and represent them and behave towards them honestly, fairly, respectably and with integrity.

2. Parties Covered

This Code covers any party that deals with FISA, is a member of FISA or shares in its activities, including a party which:

2.1 Participates in an event under the authority of FISA;

2.2 Acts as an official (trainer, coach, team manager, delegate, representative, etc.) of a team, a club, a member rowing federation, or a recognised continental rowing confederation or member groupings;

2.3 Officiates as an international umpire or in a similar role;

2.4 Organises or participates in a competition which is placed under FISA's authority, according to the Statutes and Rules of Racing;

2.5 Assumes any role within FISA, within its Council, its Executive Committee, one of its Commissions or Committees or Working Groups; or

2.6 Otherwise deals with FISA and/or shares in its activities;

in relation to that dealing with FISA or involvement in its activities.

3. Relevant Conduct

3.1 Parties covered by this Code are obliged to respect all applicable laws and regulations as well as FISA's Statutes, Rules, Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.

3.2 Parties covered by this Code shall act in an ethical and dignified manner, and with complete integrity and credibility.

3.3 Parties covered by this Code may not abuse their position in any way to take advantage of their position for private, personal, commercial or other advantage or gain.

3.4 In all their dealings with FISA or their involvement in FISA's activities, parties covered by this Code shall remain neutral and act in a manner compatible with their function and integrity.

3.5 Information of a confidential nature in the knowledge of parties covered by this Code is to be treated as confidential. The obligation to respect confidentiality survives the termination of any relationship which makes a party covered by this Code.

3.6 Parties covered by this Code must not offer, promise, give or accept any personal or undue pecuniary or other advantage in order to obtain or retain business or any other improper advantage to or from anyone within or outside FISA. Such acts are prohibited, regardless of whether carried out directly or indirectly through, or in conjunction with, intermediaries or related parties. In particular, parties covered by this Code must not offer, promise, give or accept any undue pecuniary or other advantage for the execution or omission of an act that is related to their official activities and contrary to their duties or falling within their discretion.

3.7 Parties covered by this Code are prohibited from misappropriating or misusing FISA assets, regardless of whether carried out directly or indirectly through, or in conjunction with, intermediaries or related parties.

3.8 Parties covered by this Code are prohibited from accepting commission or promises of such commission for themselves or intermediaries and related parties for negotiating deals of any kind while performing their duties.

4. Duty of Disclosure

4.1 Parties covered by this Code shall immediately report any potential breach of this Code to the FISA Executive Committee.

4.2 Parties covered by this Code are obliged to contribute to clarifying the facts of a case, or clarifying possible breaches and to provide evidence requested by the Ethics Panel.

5. Conflict of Interests

5.1 Parties covered by this Code or parties standing for election to FISA or other relevant body shall disclose to FISA or that body any personal interests that could be linked with their activities or prospective activities.

5.2 A Council or Executive Committee member must declare any conflict of interest regarding matters before a Council or Executive Committee meeting and not take part in a vote or determinative discussion where such a conflict exists. The declaration and proceedings related to a conflict must be documented in the meeting Minutes.

5.3 Conflicts of interest arise if parties covered by this Code have, or appear to have private or personal interests that detract or may detract from their ability to perform their duties with integrity in an independent, fair and correct manner. Private or personal interests include gaining any possible advantage for the parties covered by this Code themselves, their family, relatives, friends, and acquaintances. In cases requiring interpretation, reference shall be made to the section entitled "Rules concerning conflicts of interest affecting the behaviour of Olympic parties" in the IOC Code of Ethics.

6. Gifts and other Benefits

6.1 Parties covered by this Code may only offer or accept gifts or other benefits in relation to their dealings with FISA or in conjunction with their involvement in FISA activities which:

6.1.1 Have symbolic or trivial value and do not influence the execution or omission of an act that is related to their official activities or falls within their realm of responsibility;

6.1.2 Do not create any pecuniary or other advantage; and

6.1.3 Do not create a conflict of interest.

Any gifts or other benefits not meeting all of these criteria are prohibited.

If in doubt, gifts shall not be offered or accepted.

6.2 Parties covered by this Code shall not offer to or accept from anyone within FISA cash in any amount or form or any reimbursement for expenses which are not official activities.

6.3 Parties covered by this Code may not be reimbursed by FISA for the costs associated with family members or associates accompanying them to official events, unless expressly permitted to do so by the FISA Executive Committee. Any such permission will be documented.

7. Non-Discrimination and Harassment

7.1 Parties covered by this Code may not offend the dignity or integrity of a country, private person or group of people through contemptuous, or discriminatory words or actions on account of race, skill, colour, ethnicity, national or social origin, gender, language, religion, political opinion or any other opinion, wealth, birth or any other status, sexual orientation or any other reason.

7.2 Harassment is forbidden. Harassment is defined as systematic, hostile and repeated acts for a considerable duration, intended to isolate or ostracise a person or group and affect the dignity of a person or group.

7.3 Sexual Harassment is forbidden. Sexual harassment is defined as unwelcome sexual advances that are not solicited or invited. The assessment is based on whether a reasonable person would regard the conduct as undesirable or offensive. Threats, the promise of advantages and coercions are particularly prohibited.

7.4 Parties covered by this Code are also bound by the FISA Policy on Safeguarding Participants in Rowing from Harassment and Abuse and the related Procedures document, annexed to this Code (Appendix 8b) and which shall be considered integral to this Code.

8. FISA Resources and Finances

8.1 FISA resources may be used only for FISA purposes.

8.2 FISA resources distributed to parties covered by this Code shall be recorded in their accounts, which must be maintained in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. FISA may require an

independent auditor to audit these accounts as a condition of such funding or distribution.

8.3 In cases where FISA gives financial support to parties covered by the Code the use of these FISA resources must be clearly demonstrated in the accounts.

8.4 The parties covered by the Code recognise the significant contribution that broadcasters, sponsors, partners and other supporters of rowing make to the development and prestige of the sport of rowing throughout the world. However, such support must be in a form consistent with the rules of sport and the principles defined in the FISA Statutes and this Code. They must not interfere in the running of rowing institutions. The organisation and staging of rowing competitions are the exclusive responsibility of FISA, the member federations or other independent organisations recognised by FISA.

9. Application of the Code

9.1 This code shall apply to any conduct referred to in paragraphs 3 to 8 hereof which occurs after adoption of this Bye-Law. The Executive Committee may appoint an Ethics Panel (see paragraph 9.4 below) responsible to decide whether any conduct referred to it falls within paragraphs 3 to 8 of this Bye Law.

9.2 Complaint – Anyone, including the Executive Committee, may make a complaint to the FISA President. In accordance with Art. 61, any complaint involving a member of the Executive Committee shall be submitted to the IOC Ethics Commission.

9.3 Decision to refer the complaint – The FISA Executive Committee or the IOC Ethics Commission President will decide if there is, prima facie, a possible violation of the Code and, if yes, they may refer the complaint to the relevant Ethics Panel. For complaints relating to the Policy on Safeguarding Participants in Rowing from Harassment and Abuse, the Case Management Panel shall determine whether there may have been a violation of that policy, and if yes, shall recommend referral to an Ethics Panel which shall be convened by the Executive Director.

9.4 FISA Ethics Panel – At FISA, alleged violations of the Code (excluding those involving an Executive Committee member) shall be assessed and decided upon by an Ethics Panel comprised of three persons: an Executive Committee member and two members selected from the

FISA Ethics Group. Where the possible violation relates to the Policy on Safeguarding Participants in Rowing from Harassment and Abuse, the Panel will comprise Ethics Group members only. The Panel shall designate a President of the panel.

9.5 FISA Ethics Group – The Ethics Group is comprised of known individuals, independent of FISA, recognised for their involvement in the world of sport, their experience and their integrity. These individuals are appointed by the Executive Committee for a four year term and may be reappointed. The list of members of the Ethics Group will be published.

9.6 Constitution of a FISA Ethics Panel – When a complaint has to be referred to an Ethics Panel, such a panel will be constituted and convened. Except for possible violations of the Policy on Safeguarding Participants in Rowing from Harassment and Abuse, the Executive Committee will appoint its representative and select one of the members of the Ethics Group; the person accused of violation of the Code may select the third member from the list of Ethics Group members. If he does not do so, the Executive Committee will select the third member.

10. Assessment and Sanctions

10.1 In reaching a decision on complaints that go before it, the Ethics Panel will apply the principles set out in Art. 64 of the Statutes.

10.2 The Ethics Panel will determine the procedure to be followed in order to ensure a fair assessment of the complaint. Where the possible violation relates to the Policy on Safeguarding Participants in Rowing from Harassment and Abuse, the Ethics Panel will refer to that Policy and the related Procedures.

10.3 After having assessed all elements of the complaint, the Ethics Panel will render a decision. In the case of any decision that there has been an infringement of this Code, the Ethics Panel may impose the penalties set out in Art. 65 of the Statutes, including deciding the scope and duration of the penalty, and the geographical reach of the penalty. The penalty may be imposed by taking into account all relevant factors in the case, including the offender's assistance and cooperation, the motive, the circumstances and the degree of the offender's guilt, as well as whether the breach has been repeated or more than one breach has been committed. The sanction will be final within FISA.

10.4 The Ethics Panel may apply the other provisions of Art. 65 of the Statutes, regarding suspension of a penalty or ordering payment of a fine.

10.5 The Ethics Panel may choose to notify the appropriate law enforcement authorities in a relevant case.

10.6 The Ethics Panel reserves the right to allocate, in part or in totality, the administrative costs associated with the management of the complaint to the parties involved in the case, as the Ethics Panel deems appropriate.

10.7 Any appeal against a decision of the Ethics Panel under this Code or of the IOC Ethics Commission regarding a member of the FISA Executive Committee may be made only to the Court of Arbitration for Sport under Arts. 66 or 67 of the FISA Statutes.

APPENDIX 8a
ATHLETES' RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES DECLARATION

Developed by athletes for athletes, through a worldwide consultation process, reflecting the views of athletes.

Athletes and their interests are integral to the Olympic Movement. This Declaration outlines a common set of aspirational rights and responsibilities for athletes within the Olympic Movement and within the jurisdiction of its members. It is inspired by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other internationally recognised human rights standards, principles and treaties. Its objective is to guide the Olympic Movement's actions.

All members of the Olympic Movement, particularly the International Olympic Committee, the International Sports Federations and the National Olympic Committees, will strive to promote respect for these rights and responsibilities. They are encouraged to develop mechanisms for effective remedies related to these rights and responsibilities, and athletes are encouraged to make use of these mechanisms.

I. Athletes' Rights

This Declaration aspires to promote the ability and opportunity of athletes to:

1. *Practise sport and compete without being subject to discrimination on the basis of race, colour, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, disability, language, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other immutable status.*
2. *Be part of a transparent, fair and clean sporting environment, particularly one that fights against doping and competition manipulation, and provides for transparent judging/refereeing, selection and qualification processes, and appropriate competition schedules, including training schedules at such competitions.*
3. *Access general information on athlete and competition-related matters in a timely and clear manner.*
4. *Access education on sports-related matters as well as to work or study while actively training and competing, should the athlete choose to do so and where practicable.*

5. *Leverage opportunities to generate income in relation to their sporting career, name and likeness, while recognising the intellectual property or other rights, rules of the event and of sports organisations as well as the Olympic Charter.*

6. *Fair and equal gender representation.*

7. *The protection of mental and physical health, including a safe competition and training environment and protection from abuse and harassment.*

8. *Elected athlete representation within sporting organisations of the Olympic Movement.*

9. *Report unethical behaviour without fear of retaliation.*

10. *Privacy, including protection of personal information.*

11. *Freedom of expression.*

12. *Due process, including the right to a fair hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial panel, the right to request a public hearing and the right to an effective remedy.*

II. Athletes' Responsibilities

This Declaration encourages athletes to:

1. *Uphold the Olympic values and adhere to the Fundamental Principles of Olympism.*

2. *Respect the integrity of sport and compete as a clean athlete, in particular by not doping and not manipulating competitions.*

3. *Act in accordance with the IOC Code of Ethics and be encouraged to report unethical behaviour, including instances of doping, competition manipulation, prohibited discrimination and abuse and harassment.*

4. *Comply with applicable national laws, and the rules of the qualification processes and competitions, of the sport, and of the relevant sporting organisation, as well as the Olympic Charter.*

5. *Respect the rights and well-being of, and not discriminate against, other athletes, their entourage, volunteers and all others within the sporting environment, and refrain from political demonstration in competitions, competition venues and ceremonies.*

6. *Respect the solidarity principle of the Olympic Movement, which allows assistance and support to be provided among athletes and members of the Olympic Movement.*
7. *Act as a role model, including by promoting clean sport.*
8. *Inform themselves and be aware of their responsibilities.*
9. *Participate in hearings when requested to do so and provide truthful testimony in such proceedings.*
10. *Participate and vote in athlete representatives' elections.*

This Declaration has been presented to and adopted by the 133rd IOC Session in Buenos Aires on behalf of the Olympic Movement.

2018.10.09

APPENDIX 8b SAFEGUARDING PARTICIPANTS IN ROWING FROM HARASSMENT AND ABUSE

FISA Policy

Safeguarding Participants in Rowing from Harassment and Abuse

1. Policy Statement

The Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Aviron (FISA) believes that it is a fundamental right of all individuals involved with FISA, whether they are an athlete, staff, or a volunteer, to be able to participate in a non-violent, safe and respectful environment.

In that spirit, FISA acknowledges its duty of care in this regard and is committed to creating and supporting an environment and a culture free from harassment and abuse. The welfare of all individuals involved with FISA is paramount. Behaviour and actions that constitute harassment and abuse will not be tolerated.

All forms of harassment and abuse constitute a violation of the FISA Code of Ethics and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Code of Ethics.

FISA member federations, volunteers and staff are bound by the principles of this Policy and are deemed to have agreed to comply with this Policy.

2. Definition of Harassment and Abuse

FISA has adopted the definitions of harassment and abuse as set out in the IOC Consensus Statement 2016 (www.olympic.org/athlete365/library/safe-sport/):

"Harassment and abuse can be expressed in five forms which may occur in combination or in isolation. These include i) psychological abuse, ii) physical abuse, iii) sexual harassment, iv) sexual abuse, and v) neglect.

These forms of abuse are defined here as:

***Psychological abuse** – means any unwelcome act including confinement, isolation, verbal assault, humiliation, intimidation, infantilization, or any other treatment which may diminish the sense of identity, dignity, and self-worth.*

***Physical abuse** – means any deliberate and unwelcome act – such as for example punching, beating, kicking, biting and burning – that causes physical trauma or injury. Such act can also consist of forced or inappropriate physical*

activity (e.g., age-, or physique-inappropriate training loads; when injured or in pain), forced alcohol consumption, or forced doping practices.

***Sexual harassment** – any unwanted and unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature, whether verbal, non-verbal or physical. Sexual harassment can take the form of sexual abuse.*

***Sexual abuse** – any conduct of a sexual nature, whether non-contact, contact or penetrative, where consent is coerced/manipulated or is not or cannot be given.*

***Neglect** – within the meaning of this document means the failure of a coach or another person with a duty of care towards the athlete to provide a minimum level of care to the athlete, which is causing harm, allowing harm to be caused, or creating an imminent danger of harm.*

Harassment and abuse can be based on any grounds including race, religion, colour, creed, ethnic origin, physical attributes, gender, sexual orientation, age disability, socio-economic status and athletic ability. It can include a one-off incident or a series of incidents. It may be in person or online (or by other means). Harassment may be deliberate, unsolicited and coercive.

Harassment and abuse often result from an abuse of authority, meaning the improper use of a position of influence, power or authority by an individual against another person.

The IOC Consensus Statement 2008, considers that harassment and abuse are on a continuum; and therefore, should not be separated."

There are a further five types of abuse. Further information can be found here: https://www.virtual-college.co.uk/news/safeguarding/2018/04/ten-types-of-abuse-you-should-be-aware-of

3. Purpose of the Policy

The FISA Policy on Safeguarding Participants in Rowing from Harassment and Abuse aims to:

a. Provide a framework for promoting the prevention of harassment and abuse

b. Raise awareness of, and provide clarity on, what constitutes harassment and abuse

c. Outline the process for reporting incidents and case management of harassment and abuse

Thereby promoting a safe environment for all involved in the sport of rowing.

4. Scope of the Policy

This Policy applies to all individuals involved with FISA, namely "any party that deals with FISA, is a member of FISA or shares in its activities" (see Art.57), including:

a. *Athletes*

b. *Coaches, medical personnel and athlete entourage*

c. *FISA Staff & Consultants*

d. *FISA Council & Commission members*

e. *All persons participating in FISA activities including representatives of Member Federations, recognised Continental Rowing Confederations, recognised Member Groupings, Organising Committees for FISA events, subcontractors and volunteers.*

Some athletes or individuals may have particular vulnerabilities, such as juniors, para athletes, minorities.

The above individuals shall be referred to as 'Participants'.

5. Roles and Responsibilities

FISA is responsible for:

a. *Implementing this Policy.*

b. *Raising awareness of this Policy and the procedure for reporting an incident of harassment and abuse, across all Participants of FISA activities.*

c. *Ensuring that reports of harassment and abuse that are brought to its attention are managed in a timely manner, fairly and responsibly.*

d. *Providing appropriate support to concerned Participants of an alleged incident of harassment or abuse.*

e. *Imposing appropriate disciplinary or corrective measures when there has been a violation of this Policy.*

f. *Ensuring that there is a safeguarding plan and reporting procedure in place at all FISA events.*

g. *Providing and raising awareness of suitable educational resources and training opportunities for Participants.*

h. *Updating the Policy and related procedures from time to time.*

Member Federations are responsible for:

a. *Defining and implementing their own policies and procedures to protect their athletes, staff and volunteers from harassment and abuse, adapted to their own national legal framework and consistent with the FISA Policy. It is recommended to use the IOC Safeguarding Toolkit referenced in section 7 of this Policy when developing local national policies and procedures.*

b. *Managing reports of alleged incidents of harassment and abuse relating to persons that are members of their national federation, through their regional bodies or clubs, including athletes, staff and volunteers.*

c. *Ensuring all Participants representing their federation in a FISA activity, are aware of and understand the FISA Policy on Safeguarding Participants in Rowing from Harassment and Abuse.*

d. *Advising FISA of any formal disciplinary sanctions relating to harassment and abuse imposed by the member federation, and of any suspensions where the individual may present a risk to FISA Participants at that time or in the future.*

Participants are responsible for:

a. *Taking action to safeguard others against harassment and abuse in rowing and for taking immediate action once it has been identified, whether or not a complaint has been made.*

b. *Reporting their concerns to the Safeguarding Officer or appropriate Designated Person where they have reason to believe that another Participant has experienced or is experiencing harassment and abuse. Information should be shared on a 'needs to know' basis only. The person making a report should keep a confidential note of the information they have passed on and to whom.*

c. *Advising FISA of any formal disciplinary sanctions relating to harassment and abuse that they have received.*

6. Reporting, Investigation and Disciplinary Procedures

The procedures relating to this Policy are outlined in the annexed 'FISA Procedures - Safeguarding Participants in Rowing from Harassment and Abuse'.

7. Educational & Related Resources

The IOC Safeguarding Toolkit has been created to assist the Olympic Movement to develop and implement athlete-safeguarding policies and procedures (www.olympic.org/athlete365/safeguarding/).

To complement the toolkit and ensure that athletes, their entourage and other individuals understand the core components of this sensitive topic, a free bite-size IOC Athlete Safeguarding e-learning course has been developed and launched on the IOC Athlete Learning Gateway (http://onlinecourse.olympic.org/course/baseview.php?id=39).

Additional resources:

a. *FISA Code of Ethics*
b. *IOC Code of Ethics*
c. *IOC Consensus Statement 2016: Harassment and Abuse in Sport*
d. *United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child*
e. *International Safeguarding Children in Sport guidelines (in several languages)*
f. *The Council of Europe: Article 1. (ii) of the European Sports Charter (version dated 2001)*
g. *UNESCO: Article 10.1 of the Revised International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport (version dated 2015)*
h. *UN Declaration of Human Rights*
i. *Safe Sport International*

8. Glossary

***Abuse** – Abuse is defined as any action that intentionally harms or injures another person. Abuse is sometimes also referred to as non-accidental violence.*

***Child** – The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child defines child as "a human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier". Early childhood relates to those below 8 years of age. Juvenile or young person and adolescents are 10–19 years of age.*

***Child Protection** – UNICEF uses the term 'child protection' to refer to preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse against children. Article 19 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child provides for the protection of children in and out of the home.*

Designated Person *– A Designated Person is an appropriately trained person who oversees safeguarding responsibilities at a FISA event and reports to the Safeguarding Officer.*

Safeguarding *– Safeguarding is the action that is taken to promote the welfare of vulnerable adults or children and protect them from harm, including protecting them from harassment and abuse.*

Safeguarding Officer *– The Safeguarding Officer is the principle person in the organisation that receives reports concerning the welfare of Participants, that coordinates the management of the reports and responds to queries in relation to this Policy.*

9. Acknowledgements

FISA acknowledges the significant contribution of the FISA Athletes Commission and FISA Sports Medicine Commission in raising awareness of this important issue and championing the needs of the Athletes. Both Commissions have been instrumental in the development and implementation of this Policy.

FISA Procedures

Safeguarding Participants in Rowing from Harassment and Abuse

The following Procedures relate to the FISA Policy on Safeguarding Participants in Rowing from Harassment and Abuse (hereafter referred to as the 'Policy') and are intended to provide guidance on how reports of incidents of Harassment or Abuse shall be managed by FISA.

1. Reporting Procedure

Anyone who has a concern about a possible incident of Harassment or Abuse that relates to FISA activities should report it. Individuals are encouraged to submit a report through the correct channels as outlined below (see 1b).

Directly affected individuals as well as third-party individuals who have witnessed a possible incident of Harassment or Abuse can report the incident.

Any person who reports a possible incident of harassment or abuse in good faith shall not be subject to reprisal because of submitting a report; their identity shall be treated confidentially. These protections shall not apply to a person intentionally making false accusations.

At FISA, the Safeguarding Officer (SGO) shall be the person responsible for managing and coordinating reports received under these Procedures.

a. *When to report*

   i. *All possible incidents of Harassment or Abuse should be reported as soon as possible.*

   ii. *If the directly affected individual is under 18 years of age there is a duty to report.*

   iii. *If the directly affected individual is 18 years or over, their consent should be obtained to pass on information, however in some cases information may still be passed on, for example, if they are at risk of imminent harm or if not acting may harm someone else, or if there is a concern that a criminal act may have taken place.*

b. *How to report*

   Reports can be submitted to FISA as follows:

   i. *Using the template form (Appendix i)*

   ii. *By email (safeguarding@fisa.org)*

   iii. *In person to the Safeguarding Officer or a Designated Person.*

c. What to include in the report (see template form in Appendix i):

i. For the directly affected individual, include the name, date of birth/ age, gender, position or role (e.g. athlete, volunteer), contact details, country of base. Include any other additional information as relevant, e.g. if the person concerned has any disability, impairment or other special needs.

ii. If the report is being submitted by a third party, include the name and contact details of the person raising the concern.

iii. A clear, concise and factual description of the alleged incident(s), including date(s)/time(s) and location(s) when the incident(s) took place, the name of any persons alleged to have been involved in or causing the incident andtheir contact details.

iv. The person reporting the incident to FISA should keep a copy of what has been reported in a secure place.

d. What will happen once the incident has been reported:

i. All reports shall be sent to the SGO.

ii. The SGO shall take steps to ensure that the directly affected individual receives appropriate support.

iii. Where appropriate and in the case of potential criminal offences, the relevant public authorities shall be informed.

iv. In some cases, a provisional suspension may be imposed as a neutral act to protect all parties. Such a decision shall be taken by the FISA Executive Director in consultation with the SGO.

v. Confirmation of receipt of the report shall be promptly sent to the person submitting the report with information about next steps.

vi. The SGO shall record receipt of the report internally and file it securely.

vii. The report shall be assessed in accordance with these Procedures to determine the appropriate action.

2. Confidentiality

Any information pertaining to an alleged incident of Harassment and Abuse shall be regarded as confidential and shall be shared on a strictly 'needs to know' basis. In particular, reports shall be treated confidentially and information (including name, date of birth, address of the concerned person or third party) shall not be disclosed, except for example if prior consent is given by that individual; if

disclosure is necessary to protect someone from harm; or if a potential criminal act comes to the attention of FISA.

However, those receiving a disclosure from a Child or regarding an incident in which the victim may be a Child should inform the Child that they have a duty to share information with appropriate persons to ensure that action is taken where abuse may have occurred.

In cases where a Child is involved, in any capacity, it is important that the best interests of the Child are of primary consideration throughout the case management process.

3. Jurisdiction

The SGO shall review the report and determine whether the matter relates to a Participant under FISA's jurisdiction (as defined in paragraph 4 of the Policy). A Case Management Panel (CMP) may be convened to provide support in the identification of jurisdiction.

The SGO, with the CMP, may recommend one the following actions:

a. *If the report is considered to relate to a criminal offence, it shall be referred to the Police and relevant authorities.*

b. *If the report is considered to be outside FISA's jurisdiction, it shall be referred to the appropriate person or organisation, e.g. a member National Federation.*

c. *If the report is considered to be within FISA's jurisdiction, the CMP, with the SGO, shall carry out an assessment (see paragraph 4 below).*

For all cases reported to FISA, regardless of jurisdiction, the SGO shall keep a record of the status of the reports to ensure appropriate follow-up and shall keep the directly affected individual(s) and/or third party informed on next steps.

4. Assessment

For reports that are considered to be within FISA's jurisdiction, the CMP, with the SGO, shall make an initial assessment of the incident. This assessment is to determine the nature of the concern and whether a violation of the Policy may have occurred.

The CMP may take the following actions:

a. *Refer the report to the Police and relevant authorities, if the assessment indicates an alleged incident of Harassment or Abuse and is deemed to relate to a criminal offence;*

b. Recommend to the Executive Director the imposition of a provisional suspension, if there is a risk of imminent or further harm or as a neutral act to protect both parties;

c. Appoint an investigator to carry out an investigation and produce a detailed report (see paragraph 5 below);

d. Close the report, if an incident of Harassment or Abuse is not indicated. Where there are outstanding issues that may relate to transgressions of FISA rules, e.g. other ethics related issues, the case may be passed to the appropriate body.

N.B. Consideration shall be given as to the appropriate time to inform the accused person and to advise them of the procedures that are being followed. FISA (including the CMP and the SGO) shall provide fair procedures and shall respect the fundamental rights of the accused person.

5. Investigation

The CMP shall be responsible for carrying out an investigation of the reported incident and the preparation of a detailed report of the findings of the investigation. The CMP may appoint an investigator, who may be independent of FISA, to perform this task, in accordance with these Procedures and to an agreed timeline.

The investigation may involve requesting information from relevant individuals and organisations and may require oral or written statements from the relevant parties.

The detailed report of the findings shall include all necessary evidence for consideration by the CMP. The CMP, on the basis of the report, may determine that:

a. There has been a possible violation of the Policy (the Policy is integral to the FISA Code of Ethics) and shall recommend to the Executive Director that an Ethics Panel be convened (see paragraph 6 below). The detailed report of the investigation shall be made available to the Ethics Panel; or

b. Further investigations are required; or

c. Instructions, advice or guidance is provided to the relevant parties; and/or

d. No further action is required; the case is closed.

Where a report has been submitted to the Police or relevant authorities on the grounds of a suspected criminal offence, FISA shall work with the Police

and/or that authority and take advice on how to proceed. The CMP may delay investigations until the matter has been referred back from the Police or other authorities.

6. Judicial Process

At the current time, possible violations of the Policy are covered by the FISA Code of Ethics (Bye-Law to Article 59; FISA Rule Book, Appendix 8).

Paragraph 9.4 of the FISA Code of Ethics states that "alleged violations of the Code…shall be assessed and decided upon by an Ethics Panel".

Paragraph 10.1 of the FISA Code of Ethics states that the Ethics Panel shall apply the following principles in reaching a decision:

> *"… shall provide fair procedures to all parties involved and shall respect their fundamental rights. They recognise in particular:*
>
> *1.1 That a person who may have a conflict of interest shall not be a member of the decision- making body;*
>
> *1.2 The right of the person charged to know what he is charged with and to examine his file;*
>
> *1.3 The right to know the penalties which might be imposed;*
>
> *1.4 The right to be heard, to present a defence, to produce evidence and to be assisted by counsel." (Art.64 FISA Rule Book)*

7. Sanctions

Where it is determined that a violation of the Policy has occurred, the Ethics Panel may impose penalties, in accordance with paragraph 10.3 of the FISA Code of Ethics.

In addition, the penalty imposed shall take into account the risk of repeated offence/harm; the offender's assistance, remorse and cooperation during the process, and any other mitigating factors, may also be taken into account. The standard of proof shall be whether the CMP has established a violation of the Policy to the comfortable satisfaction of the Ethics Panel. This standard of proof is more than a balance of probabilities but less than proof beyond reasonable doubt.

The penalty may include one or more of the following:

a. Formal warning

b. Fine

c. Temporary suspension

d. Termination of contract

e. Permanent ban from FISA competitions and events

f. Any other sanction considered appropriate in the circumstances.

The Ethics Panel may also require the offender to make a written or verbal apology and/or to undergo training or supervision.

The Ethics Panel may decide to recommend publication of the outcome of the judicial process and shall determine the appropriate level of disclosure, taking into account confidentiality.

Where it is determined that a violation of the Policy has occurred, FISA may communicate the outcome of the judicial process to the appropriate person(s) in any organisation (e.g. National Federation, Club, IOC or IPC, etc.) with whom the individual sanctioned has a direct relationship, responsibility or where it is deemed appropriate for the purposes of safeguarding.

8. Appeals

In accordance with paragraph 10.7 of the FISA Code of Ethics, "any appeal against a decision of the Ethics Panel … may be made only to the Court of Arbitration for Sport under Arts. 66 or 67 of the FISA Statutes".

9. Glossary

***Abuse** – Abuse is defined as any action that intentionally harms or injures another person. Abuse is sometimes also referred to as non-accidental violence.*

***Case Management Group (CMG)** – The CMG will be responsible for ensuring that allegations, incidents or referrals related to the safeguarding of children or athletes, or other individuals in rowing are dealt with fairly and equitably and within appropriate timescales. This includes ensuring that information disclosed regarding appropriateness of individuals to work in rowing is considered and decisions are taken on a consistent and equitable basis. The CMG will be comprised of individuals recognised for their integrity and covering a range of skills and competences, including safeguarding.*

***Case Management Panel (CMP)** – A CMP of, usually, three persons will be convened from the members of the CMG for those cases that require oversight. The CMP is responsible for management of individual cases, including investigations and referrals to an Ethics Panel. The CMP will provide advice and support to the SGO as required.*

Child *– The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child defines child as "a human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier". Early childhood relates to those below 8 years of age. Juvenile or young person and adolescents are 10–19 years of age.*

Child Protection *– UNICEF uses the term 'child protection' to refer to preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse against children. Article 19 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child provides for the protection of children in and out of the home.*

Designated Person *– A Designated Person is an appropriately trained person who oversees safeguarding responsibilities at a FISA event and reports to the Safeguarding Officer.*

Ethics Group *– The FISA Ethics Group is a group of known individuals, independent of FISA, recognised for their involvement in the world of sport, their experience and their integrity. The list of members of the Ethics Group is published on the FISA website.*

Ethics Panel *– A FISA Ethics Panel is convened when it is determined that there has been a possible violation of the FISA Code of Ethics. The Ethics Panel shall assess and decide upon the case and shall make sanctions where necessary. The Ethics Panel comprises 3 individuals, including members of the Ethics Group.*

Harassment and Abuse *– Harassment & Abuse can be expressed in five forms which may occur in combination or in isolation. These include i) psychological abuse, ii) physical abuse, iii) sexual harassment, iv) sexual abuse, and v) neglect. Harassment and abuse can be based on any grounds including race, religion, colour, creed, ethnic origin, physical attributes, gender, sexual orientation, age disability, socio-economic status and athletic ability. It can include a one-off incident or a series of incidents. It may be in person or online (or by other means). Harassment may be deliberate, unsolicited and coercive. Harassment and abuse often result from an abuse of authority, meaning the improper use of a position of influence, power or authority by an individual against another person.*

Safeguarding *– Safeguarding is the action that is taken to promote the welfare of vulnerable adults or children and protect them from harm, including protecting them from harassment and abuse.*

Safeguarding Officer *– The Safeguarding Officer is the principal person in the organisation that receives reports concerning the welfare of Participants, that coordinates the management of the reports and responds to queries in relation to this Policy.*

Appendix i: Report form for incidents of harassment and abuse – (this report form can be found on the FISA website www.worldrowing.com)

Report form for incidents of harassment and abuse

1. Your name:	2. Name of organisation:
3. Your role:	
4. Your contact information: *Address:* *Postcode and country:* *Telephone number:* *Email address:*	
5. Name of the person you have concerns about [the individual]:	6. The individual's date of birth:
7. Their ethnic origin: *Please state*	8. Does this person have a disability: *Please state*
9. The individual's position/role: athlete/coach/other [*Please state*]	
10. The individual's gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female	
11. If they are under 18 years, full name(s) of their parent(s) / carer(s):	
12. Contact information (parents/carers): *Address:* *Postal code and country:* *Telephone numbers:* *Email address:*	
13. Have the parents / carers been notified of this incident? ☐ Yes ☐ No If YES please provide details of what was said/action agreed:	
14. Are you reporting your own concerns or responding to concerns raised by someone else: ☐ Responding to my own concerns ☐ Responding to concerns raised by someone else	
If responding to concerns raised by someone else: *Please provide further information below*	
15. Name of the person who has raised the concern to you: *Position within the sport or relationship to the individual named above:* *Telephone number:* *Email address:*	
16. Date and times of incident:	
17. Details of the incident or concerns: *Include other relevant information, such as description of any injuries and whether you are recording this incident as fact, opinion or hearsay.*	
18. The individual's account of the incident (if known):	

Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Aviron, World Rowing Federation
Avenue de Rhodanie 54, 1007 Lausanne, Switzerland, Tel.: +41.21.617.8373 Fax: +41.21.617.8375
Email: safeguarding@fisa.org Website: www.worldrowing.com

Report form for incidents of harassment and abuse

19. Please provide any witness accounts of the incident:
20. Please provide details of any witnesses to the incident: *Name:* *Position within the club/organisation or relationship to the individual:* *Date of birth (if child):* *Address:* *Postcode and country:* *Telephone number:* *Email address:*
21. Please provide details of any person involved in this incident or alleged to have caused the incident / injury: *Name:* *Position within the club/organisation or relationship to the individual:* *Date of birth (if child):* *Address:* *Postcode and country:* *Telephone number:* *Email address:*
22. Please provide details of action taken to date:
23. Has the incident been reported to any external agencies? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If YES please provide further details:
24. Name of organisation / agency: *Contact person:* *Telephone numbers:* *Email address:* *Agreed action or advice given:*

Your Signature:		**Print name:**	
Date:			

Please give this form to the FISA Safeguarding Officer or Designated Person or email this report to safeguarding@fisa.org.

Anonymous reporting: reports may be submitted anonymously however please be aware that this may limit our ability to follow up on reports.

Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Aviron, World Rowing Federation
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Email: safeguarding@fisa.org Website: www.worldrowing.com

APPENDIX 9
BYE-LAWS TO ARTICLE 60 – MANIPULATION OF COMPETITION AND BETTING

The following conduct shall constitute a violation of Art. 60 of the FISA Statutes (in each case whether effected directly or indirectly):

1. Betting

1.1 Participation in, support for, or promotion of, any form of betting related to any event under FISA's authority or the authority of member federations ("Event or Competition") whether one in which the party is directly participating or is otherwise taking place in the participant's sport, including betting with another person on the result, progress, outcome, conduct or any other aspect of such Event or Competition.

1.2 Inducing, instructing, facilitating or encouraging a party to commit a violation set out in this article.

1.3 Failing to disclose to FISA or other competent authority (without undue delay) full details of any approaches or invitations received by the party to engage in conduct or incidents that would amount to a violation as set out in this article.

1.4 Failing to disclose to FISA or other competent authority (without undue delay) full details of any incident, fact or matter that comes to the attention of the party that may evidence a violation under this article by a third party, including (without limitation) approaches or invitations that have been received by any other party to engage in conduct that would amount to a violation of this article.

1.5 Failing to cooperate with any reasonable investigation carried out by FISA or other competent authority in relation to a possible breach of this article, including failing to provide any information and/or documentation requested by FISA or competent competition authority that may be relevant to the investigation.

2. Manipulation of Results

2.1 Fixing or contriving in any way or otherwise improperly influencing, or being a party to fix or contrive in any way or otherwise improperly

influence the result, progress, outcome, conduct or any other aspect of an Event or Competition.

2.2 Ensuring or seeking to ensure the occurrence of a particular incident in an Event or Competition which occurrence is to the party's knowledge the subject of a bet and for which he or another person expects to receive or has received a benefit.

2.3 Failing in return for a benefit (or the legitimate expectation of a benefit, irrespective of whether such benefit is in fact given or received) to perform to the best of one's abilities in an Event or Competition.

2.4 Inducing, instructing, facilitating or encouraging a party to commit a violation set out in this article.

3. Corrupt Conduct

3.1 Accepting, offering, agreeing to accept or offer, a bribe or other benefit (or the legitimate expectation of a benefit, irrespective of whether such benefit is in fact given or received) to fix or contrive in any way or otherwise to influence improperly the result, progress, outcome, conduct or any other aspect of an Event or Competition.

3.2 Providing, offering, giving, requesting or receiving any gift or benefit (or the legitimate expectation of a benefit, irrespective of whether such benefit is in fact given or received) in circumstances that the party might reasonably have expected could bring him or the sport into disrepute.

3.3 Inducing, instructing, facilitating or encouraging a party to commit a violation as set out in this article.

4. Inside Information

4.1 Using inside information for betting purposes or otherwise in relation to betting.

4.2 Disclosing inside information to any person with or without benefit where the party might reasonably be expected to know that its disclosure in such circumstances could be used in relation to betting.

4.3 Inducing, instructing, facilitating or encouraging a party to commit a violation set out in this article.

5. Other Violations

5.1 Any attempt by a party, or any agreement by a party with any other person, to engage in conduct that would culminate in the commission of any violation of this article shall be treated as if a violation had been committed, whether or not such attempt or agreement in fact resulted in such violation. However, there shall be no violation under this article where the party renounces his attempt or agreement prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the attempt or agreement.

5.2 Knowingly assisting, covering up or otherwise being complicit in any acts or omissions of the type described in this article committed by a party.

5.3 Failing to disclose to FISA or other competent authority (without undue delay) full details of any approaches or invitations received by the party to engage in conduct or incidents that would amount to a violation as set out in this article.

5.4 Failing to disclose to FISA or other competent authority (without undue delay) full details of any incident, fact or matter that comes to the attention of the party that may evidence a violation under this article by a third party, including (without limitation) approaches or invitations that have been received by any other party to engage in conduct that would amount to a violation of this article.

5.5 Failing to cooperate with any reasonable investigation carried out by FISA or other competent authority in relation to a possible breach of this article including failing to provide any information and/or documentation requested by FISA or other competent authority that may be relevant to the investigation.

APPENDIX 10 BYE-LAWS TO RULES 42 TO 44 – REGATTA COURSES

1. FISA Manual for Rowing Championships

In addition to conforming to the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws, a regatta course and all its technical equipment must also comply with the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of "The FISA Manual for Rowing Championships".

2. Stretches of Water

2.1 General – A standard international course shall be straight and shall not have less than six racing lanes. It shall provide fair and equal racing conditions for six crews. For a course constructed after February 2001, there must be a minimum of eight racing lanes. In addition to the six racing lanes there must be sufficient water width available to allow crews to get to the start, to warm up and to cool down safely.

For a World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regatta and World Rowing Cup regatta, it is recommended to have a minimum of eight racing lanes available, plus sufficient water width on both sides of the course to allow for both safe traffic patterns and for moving lanes in case of unequal conditions.

2.2 Length of Water – The minimum length of water necessary to contain the standard international course is 2,120 m. For a course for Masters the minimum length is 1,150 m. However, for a World Rowing Masters Regatta the minimum length of water must take account of additional requirements for warm-up and pre-start marshalling behind the start.

2.3 Width of Water – The standard international course shall be at least 105 m wide i.e. 15 m + (6 lanes x 12.5 m each) + 15 m = 105 m.

The minimum width of the course for a World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regatta and World Rowing Cup regatta shall be 116 m i.e. 8 m + (8 lanes x 12.5 m each) + 8 m = 116 m. This width is a minimum and is only acceptable if a low level TV road is provided alongside the full length of the course and a return channel is provided as described in the FISA manual.

The ideal recommended width of the course for a World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regatta and World Rowing Cup regatta shall be at least 150 m i.e. 25 m + (8 lanes x 12.5 m) + 25 m = 150 m. This width allows for traffic movements beside the course and for TV coverage from the water where there is no suitable TV road.

2.4 Depth of Water – For a standard international course the depth of water must be at least 2 metres throughout all racing lanes if the depth of the course is equal at all points, or 3 m at the shallowest point if the depth over the course is unequal. A course depth of 2 metres represents the minimum competition requirements. A depth greater than 2 metres may be required to allow for aquatic plant growth. However given the varying nature of this across the world it is recommended that this is studied on an individual basis for each course.

2.5 Local Conditions – The course must be sheltered from wind as far as possible. If not, there should be no natural or artificial obstacles (such as woods, buildings, structures) in the immediate neighbourhood of the course which might create wind shadows and cause unequal conditions on the water .

On a standard international course there should be no stream. Any stream existing should be so slight as not to give rise to unequal conditions on the different lanes. The running of the race must not be influenced by natural or artificial waves. The banks must be so designed as to absorb and not to reflect waves.

2.6 Plan – A plan showing the location of the course, the length and the number of lanes and the layout of the technical installations must be included in the advance programme.

3. Technical Installations – Category A

3.1 Start zone

3.1.1 Start Pontoons – The bows of each boat shall be aligned on the start line. This requires the use of start pontoons which can be moved forwards or backwards in order to allow for boats of different lengths. They must be of a solid construction and able to be firmly fixed in position.

For World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas the start pontoons must be connected by land or by a Start Bridge, minimum 2 m wide, allowing easy access for officials and for representatives of the media.

For a World Rowing Masters Regatta the start pontoons shall be of the type which allows crews to pass between them from behind.

3.1.2 Steering Guidance – To assist crews with their steering, the Albano lanes shall be buoyed at 5 metres intervals for the first 100 metres of the course. These buoys shall be of a different colour from those marking the majority of the course – see 3.2.3 Buoys.

3.1.3 Start Tower – The start tower shall be between 40 and 50 metres behind the start line in the centre of the course. The tower shall be equipped with a covered platform for the Starter which shall be not less than 3 metres and not more than 6 metres above the water level, depending on the distance from the start line. The tower shall be built in such a way that the Starter has a clear view over the entire start area, including the aligner's hut.

3.1.4 Starter's Equipment – The tower should be equipped with either one or two large clocks that are clearly visible from a minimum distance of 100 m to the crews on the course and those crews waiting for the start, or with other equipment which will allow the Starter to inform the crews of the time remaining before the start of their race.

The Starter shall give his instructions and orders by means of a microphone connected to loudspeakers so arranged that they may be heard simultaneously by all rowers. In addition, the start tower must be provided with a red flag, a bell, and a megaphone. This additional equipment shall also be provided as back-up where the start is given by a traffic light system of visible and audible signals. A board and chalks or felt markers shall be provided to enable the Starter to provide visual information to crews of any postponement of races.

3.1.5 Radio or telephone communication – The Starter shall be in direct communication by radio and telephone with the Judge at the Start, the Judge at the Finish, the Control Commission and the President of the Jury.

3.1.6 Aligner's Hut – This shall be a fixed structure placed exactly on the start line, ideally not less than 15 m from the first lane and no more than 40 m. The floor level of the hut should be between 1 m and 2 m above the water level. The hut should provide weather protection for up to 4 persons and there should be enough space so that the Judge at the Start and the Aligner can both be seated on the line of the start one behind the other, both clearly observing the start line. The Judge at the Start shall sit closer to the first lane with the aligner behind him, at a higher level. There shall be radio links between the Aligner and the start pontoon officials and boat holders who shall be provided with earphones.

For a World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas the Judge at the Start must be provided with a false start detection system including a "freeze-frame" video system connected directly to the Starter's start signal. This requires a video camera showing the start line, a computer and two monitors.

3.1.7 The Start Line – The start line shall be the line running between a tautly stretched thin vertical wire (1 mm) in the aligner's hut and the vertical line on a fixed marker on the opposite side of the course. The fixed marker shall be divided vertically and painted one half black and the other half luminous yellow, with the black half in the direction of the finish. The vertical line shall be the line where the two colours meet. The aligner's hut must carry a second thin wire (1 mm) fixed vertically and along the line of the start (80 to 100 cm apart) at the front of the hut and kept in tension. The second wire shall be removable and used for aligning the video camera of the Judge at the Start.

3.1.8 Other Facilities – There shall be facilities for effecting minor repairs in the neighbourhood of the start, (this will require a substantial pontoon). Adequate toilet facilities should be provided either as a permanent fixture or by using temporary units.

3.1.9 Start Zone – The start zone is the first 100 m of the course, from the start line to the 100 m line. The start zone shall be marked by Albano system buoys of a different colour from those marking the majority of the course and placed at 5 m intervals.

3.1.10 Alignment Control Mechanism – All regattas may use an alignment control mechanism in the centre of each lane which

shall hold the bow of the boat in a fixed position on the start line until the Starter makes the start. At Olympic and Paralympic regattas the use of such an alignment control mechanism of a type approved by FISA shall be mandatory.

Such a mechanism shall be designed to hold the bow safely, without any risk of damage to the boat. It shall release the bow of the boat immediately when an electrical signal is triggered by the Starter – such signal shall be simultaneous with the start signal. The mechanism shall also be designed to operate in a "fail safe" manner i.e. if there is any fault with the mechanism, and then it shall immediately release the bow of the boat and move to a position such that no damage can be caused to any part of the boat.

3.1.11 Visible Signal and Audible Signal – At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas the start shall be given using a lights system ("starting lights") with a visible and an audible signal. The starting lights showing the visible signal and housing the loudspeaker emitting the audible signal shall be fixed adjacent to each start pontoon. The centre of the starting lights shall be fixed at a height of between 0.7 metres and 1.1 metres above the water level. A starting light shall be positioned 2.5 metres from the centre line of each start position, on the side nearer the centre of the course and visible to the crew on that start position.

The visible signals of the starting lights shall operate in only three positions:

a. A neutral (black) position;

b. A red light signal;

c. A green light signal.

The Starter shall start the race by operating just one button. This button will simultaneously control the green light signal and the sound signal, start the timing system, freeze the video picture for the Judge at the Start and release the alignment control mechanism (if provided).

The control system for the starting lights shall be designed to allow the following order of events as far as the crews are concerned:

i. Neutral (black) – no lights – no sound signal;

ii. Red light, no sound signal;

iii. (If necessary, return straight from red back to neutral);

iv. Green light and a sound signal.

The mechanism must not have more than three positions for the visible signal (neutral, red and green) and the control system must be capable of returning from red to neutral without passing through green. The mechanism must ensure that the green light and the sound signal are given at exactly the same time. The light system should also provide a false start alert which can be activated by the Starter (and also in principle by the Judge at the Start) and which should be in the form of repeated flashing of the red lights and sound signals. Separate starting light units shall be fixed so that they can be seen by the Starter and by the Judge at the Start. The electrical system shall be provided with a duplicate back-up system. Both the red and the green signals shall be clearly visible to the bow person in an eight when positioned on the start even in conditions of bright sunlight.

3.2 Between Start and Finish

3.2.1 Lanes – The lanes shall be buoyed according to the Albano system. These lanes must be straight and of the same width over their whole length. The width of each lane shall be no less than 12.5 m and no more than 15 m and all lanes on the course shall be of identical width.

The Executive Committee may approve a minimum lane width of 12 m in exceptional circumstances.

For a standard international course it is recommended that there should be eight buoyed lanes (minimum is six).

For World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games regattas or World Rowing Cup regattas there shall be a minimum of 8 buoyed lanes.

3.2.2 Lane numbering – In principle, lane No 1 should be on the left hand side of the Starter in the Start Tower looking towards

the Finish. However, where an event is televised, the lane numbering should generally place lane 1 at the top of the television picture.

3.2.3 Buoys – The space between buoys along the axis of the course shall be not more than 12.5 metres but preferably l0 metres except in the Start Zone where it shall be 5 metres. The buoys may be spherical or cuboid in shape but shall be of such material and design that when struck by an oar or boat they will deflect easily and not cause damage or undue interference to the boat or crew. The surface of these buoys (whose diameter shall not exceed 15 cm or square) shall be pliant (not hard).

The colour of buoys shall be the same in all lanes. The colours should be easily visible in all weather conditions. In the Start Zone (the first 100 metres) and at every 250 metre mark the colour of buoys shall be a clearly different colour from the buoys in the majority of the course. In the last 250 metres the colour of buoys shall be the same as those in the first 100 m, or such other colour which is clearly distinct from the colour of buoys in the majority of the course. Except for the Start Zone and each 250 metre mark, each alternate line of buoys may be of alternating colours where this will assist television presentation.

There shall be no buoys on the start line or on the finish line.

3.2.4 Distance Markers – The distance markers shall show the distance in the direction from start to finish. Every 250 metres beyond the start, the distance from the start shall be marked on both sides of the course, either by clearly visible boards of a minimum size of 2 m x 1 m on the banks or by cubes (1 m cube) on the water. They should read, at the first 250 metre mark – "250", then "500", and so on to the 1,750 metre mark. There shall be no distance mark at the start or at the finish.

3.2.5 Intermediate Times – Equipment shall be provided every 500 metres for recording the intermediate times and placings of all crews. For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, video cameras providing less than 100 frames per second are not accepted for the taking of intermediate times.

3.3 The Finish Area

3.3.1 Finish Line – The finish line shall be the line running between a tautly stretched thin (1 mm) vertical wire immediately in front of the Judges at the Finish and the vertical line on a fixed marker on the far side of the course. The fixed marker shall be divided vertically and painted one half black and the other half luminous yellow, with the yellow half in the direction of the Start – the vertical line shall be the line where the two colours meet. Alternatively two vertical wires (80 to 100 cm apart) immediately in front of the Judges at the Finish may be used.

The finish line shall be marked on the water by two red flags placed on white buoys at least 5 metres outside the course on each side. If necessary, the two red flags (or one of them) may be placed on the bank. It is essential that these flags be exactly on the finish line and that they do not impede the view of the judges at the finish or the progress of crews going to the start.

3.3.2 Finish Tower – This must be a structure erected exactly on the finish line and placed approximately 30 metres from the outside of the racing lanes. It should have three levels. It should accommodate the timing, the Judges at the Finish and the photo-finish equipment together in the same room. In addition it can accommodate the commentary, the results board operator, TV cameras and a FISA regatta control room. There must be a loud hooter or horn to signal to each crew that it has crossed the finish line.

3.3.3 Area beyond the finish – There shall be sufficient clear water beyond the finish line to allow crews to stop. Ideally this should be 200 m. If the boathouse area is located beyond the finish line this is essential. Under other arrangements a minimum distance of 100 m might be acceptable.

3.3.4 Timing and Results Systems – Times shall be shown to 1/100th of a second on the Results Sheets and on the Scoreboard.

In the case of close finishes the order of finish must be determined by means of special equipment such as a photo-finish camera, capable of measuring and displaying differences to at least 1/100th of a second.

For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas, a full back up of the timing/ results/ photo finish systems shall be provided and the timing/results/ photo-finish systems must comply with the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of "The FISA Manual for Rowing Championships".

3.3.5 Results/Video Board – A results and/or video board should be located in a position where it is visible from the main spectator areas and, if possible, by the rowers at the end of the race. The operation of the results/video board must comply with the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of "The FISA Manual for Rowing Championships".

4. Technical Installations – Category B

4.1 All other courses shall be classified as having Category B technical installations.

4.2 A number of Category B courses may well provide facilities and equipment which make them very close to or similar to Category A courses. In these cases it is quite possible to hold successful international regattas but it would not be possible for them to host World Championships.

APPENDIX 11
BYE-LAWS TO RULE 50 – FISA ADVERTISING RULES

1. Application of these Rules

1.1 These Bye-Laws apply to:

1.1.1 All international regattas governed by FISA rules. In addition, certain sections below describe advertising rules for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup and such other international regattas as FISA may decide (FISA Events).

1.1.2 Boats and equipment at the regatta venue from the time of the official opening of the venue until the end of the regatta.

1.1.3 Rowers and rowers' clothing and accessories with rowers when they are on the water, on or near the victory pontoon or stage during the hours of racing of the regatta (being all times that the traffic rules for racing are in effect in accordance with these Bye-Laws) and while victory ceremonies are in progress.

1.1.4 All regatta officials and umpires.

These Bye-Laws do not apply to (i) the Olympic or Youth Olympic Games where the Olympic Charter applies, or (ii) the Paralympic Games where the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) rules apply, or (iii) other multi-sport games where the rules of the games authority apply.

1.2 General Principles

1.2.1 A boat or its crew that is not compliant with Rule 50 or its Bye-Laws may not be allowed to start a race and may be excluded or otherwise penalised by the Starter or Umpire.

1.2.2 If a crew has raced and it is then found that either the boat or any crew member was not compliant with Rule 50 or its Bye-Laws, the crew may be relegated to last place in the race concerned. If the crew has been notified of its non-compliance and races again in a later round of the same event with clothing and/or equipment that is again or newly non-compliant, the crew shall be excluded from the event concerned.

1.2.3 Subject to 1.2.4. hereof, if any member of a crew participating in a victory ceremony does not comply with Rule 50 or its Bye-Laws the crew may be relegated to last place in that particular race, excluded from the event concerned or otherwise penalised. Medals already awarded to a crew which has been relegated or excluded may be withdrawn and awarded to the next placed crew in that event.

1.2.4 Identifications on hats and socks do not need to be identical within the crew and subject to the agreement between the rowers and their member federation, may be used for individual rower sponsors (see 2.6 below).

1.3 Exclusive Rights of FISA

The following rights are the exclusive property of FISA for all FISA Events and, in particular, at all World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and shall be commercialised in cooperation with each organising committee in accordance with the applicable Event & Rights Agreement:

1.3.1 Television rights, which shall be understood in the widest sense of the term, as it may be used from time to time, and shall include all means now known or hereafter devised, whether live or recorded, by means of any Linear Television Service or Non-Linear Television Service, pay or free television including terrestrial, satellite or cable transmission;

1.3.2 Commercial rights, including all commercial and sponsorship rights arising in relation to or in any way connected including signage rights, general sponsorship rights, official supplier rights, event programme rights, advertising rights on all promotional materials and publications, merchandising rights and hospitality rights.

1.4 "Identification" and how it is measured

"Identification" means the display of a name, designation, trademark, logo or any other distinctive sign or mark of any kind.

The following types of Identifications are permitted under these Rules:

1.4.1 Identification of a manufacturer;

1.4.2 Identification of the product technology;

1.4.3 Identification of the member federation or club of the crew concerned;

1.4.4 Name of the boat (not the manufacturer of the boat);

1.4.5 Identification of the sponsor(s) of the member federation or club;

1.4.6 Identification of the sponsor(s) of an individual rower where specifically provided under these Bye-Laws;

1.4.7 FISA Identification.

Each of 1.4.1. to 1.4.7. is an "Identification" for the purpose of this Rule.

Within one sponsors Identification, several different sponsors may be displayed, subject to the overall Identification not exceeding the permitted size and subject to Identifications being identical within a crew where this is stipulated in these Bye-Laws.

The area of the Identification is calculated by drawing vertical and horizontal lines at right angles to each other extended from the most extreme points of the name or symbol, or of the background colour if this covers a larger area. Where the identification consists of separated elements, then where these elements are together identified with a sponsor, the measurement shall include the extreme points of all such elements together. The area is therefore measured as a square or rectangle, for example:

1.5 FISA Reserved Space

A FISA Reserved Space is a space reserved for use by FISA under these Bye-Laws to display a "FISA Identification" either on clothing or on equipment. A "FISA Identification" may be such identification as FISA shall specify, including but not limited to the regatta sponsor's name and/or logo. Except as provided in 3.3.1. below, when this space is not being used by FISA it may be used by the regatta organiser but only with the specific prior agreement of FISA. The space shall not be otherwise used.

1.6 A Manufacturer as Sponsor

1.6.1 If a manufacturer is also a sponsor, it may use the space reserved for a sponsor in addition to its use of the manufacturer's space, but it may not create a single larger area by combining the two specified areas.

1.6.2 If the area reserved for the manufacturer is not used by the manufacturer, it cannot be used for another purpose.

1.7 Identifications on the boat and within the Crew

A crew may display different sponsor identifications on their boat, their oars and their clothing. However:

1.7.1 Identifications on all oars/sculls must be identical within a boat/crew;

1.7.2 Identifications on all equipment items and fittings in the boat must be identical within a boat/crew; and

1.7.3 Identifications on all clothing items must be identical within a crew except as specifically provided within these Bye-Laws.

1.8 National Identity

1.8.1 Crews competing in the name of their member federation are permitted to display their national identity on their rowers clothing and equipment except in those areas specifically reserved for other use or where Identifications are prohibited under these Bye-Laws.

1.8.2 Where such identity is on the uniform it must be a part of the official design registered with FISA under Rule 51.

1.8.3 National identity shall include the official national colours, the official country name and/or 3-letter identification code, the official national flag (as approved for FISA ceremonies) and any internationally recognised national symbols of the country.

1.8.4 Where the member federation is a region or territory, the national identity shall mean such colours, name and flag as are approved by FISA for use at international regattas held under its authority.

For the avoidance of doubt, this provision shall not apply to crews competing under the name of a club.

1.9 Except for state lotteries that are owned or operated on behalf of a state authority, the advertising of any form of betting, gambling, gaming or lottery competition, whether or not involving any sport event(s), which involves the wagering of something of value (including real or virtual currency) on an outcome is prohibited. This prohibition applies irrespective of whether such betting, gambling, gaming or lottery competition advertising would otherwise be permitted by the laws of the country or region in which it will appear. The advertising or sponsorship of any organisation conducting such activity is also prohibited.

2. Racing Clothing

2.1 Racing Uniform

2.1.1 The "racing uniform" of a crew is defined as the shirt and shorts or the one-piece equivalent. Other items of clothing, such as hat, undershirt or under-leggings, socks, etc., are not part of the uniform for the purpose of these Bye-Laws but such items must be identical within a crew except as specifically provided within these Bye-Laws.

2.1.2 The Identifications on the racing uniform of a crew must be identical for each member of the crew. However, at international regattas, members of a composite crew shall either wear an identical uniform and identifications or each member of the crew shall wear the uniform and identifications of his own club.

Separate Identifications shall not appear together on the racing uniform when worn such that the presentation of either Identification is enhanced.

2.2 Racing Shirt or Equivalent

2.2.1 For all FISA Events, the racing shirt shall be the "singlet" or "sleeveless-shirt" style.

2.2.2 The Identification of the member federation or club in whose name the crew is entered may appear once on the front of the shirt and be no more than 100 sq cm in area. The identification of a member federation at a FISA Event may include the name of the specific event - for example, "(Member Federation Team) World Rowing Championships (place & year)" - subject to approval having been obtained from FISA for use of the event name at least three months before the start of the event and to

this Identification being part of the registered uniform for that member federation.

2.2.3 The Identification of the manufacturer of the shirt may appear once on the front of the shirt and may be no more than 30 sq cm in area.

2.2.4 One product technology Identification of no more than 10 sq cm may appear on the shirt.

2.2.5 The identification of one or more sponsors of a member federation or club may appear as follows:

a. One Identification once on the front of the shirt and be no more than 100 sq cm; and

b. One Identification on each side of the shirt in vertical format to be no more than 80 sq cm each. Such Identifications should not encroach on the front or back of the shirt when worn but should appear only on the side. The Identifications may be different on each side but must be uniform within a crew.

2.2.6 At FISA Events, rowers may be required to wear special clothing with the FISA Identifications. In particular, FISA may require all rowers to wear a T-Shirt, to be provided by FISA, to be worn under the rowers' racing shirt and upon which FISA Identifications of not more than 100 sq cm in area may appear once on each sleeve.

If FISA does not require rowers to wear a FISA T-shirt under the racing shirt, rowers at FISA Events may wear a T-shirt under the racing shirt provided that any Identification on the T-shirt is limited to:

1. a manufacturer's Identification of not more than 10 sq cm in any position except on the sleeve; 2. a non-commercial identification once on each sleeve of a T-shirt which has previously been provided by FISA; 3. a national identity, and that if worn, all members of the crew must a wear a T-shirt of the same colour and design.

For the avoidance of doubt, the "same design" requires all such shirts to have sleeves of equal length.

2.2.7 Leader Bib (World Rowing Cup) – At Victory Ceremonies of the World Rowing Cup, FISA may provide at its cost and require rowers to wear, "leader bibs" with identifications as may be determined or approved by FISA. FISA offers the member federation of the crew the opportunity to display its sponsor(s) on the leader bib on an Identification measuring no more than 100 sq cm in area.

2.3 Racing Shorts or Equivalent

2.3.1 The identification of the manufacturer may appear once and be no more than 30 sq cm.

2.3.2 One product technology Identification may appear once and be no more than 10 sq cm.

2.3.3 In addition to the manufacturer and product technology Identifications, the racing shorts may have one sponsor Identification of not more than 50 sq cm on each leg. These Identifications must be identical within the crew.

2.4 Headwear

2.4.1 A crew is permitted to wear headwear.

2.4.2 If two or more members of a crew wear headwear, such headwear shall be identical in colour and design except as otherwise provided in 2.4.4. below. The manufacturer may be different as long as the colour and design are identical.

2.4.3 The Identification of the manufacturer of the headwear may appear once and be no more than 10 sq cm in area.

2.4.4 The headwear of individual crew members may have two sponsor Identifications each of not more than 50 sq cm in area. Subject to 1.2.4, these identifications are reserved for the sponsor or sponsors of that crew member and may accordingly, subject to 2.4.2. above, vary between crew members.

2.5 Socks and leg coverings

2.5.1 This provision applies to socks and any other item of leg covering that is worn visibly below shorts (for example, leggings or pressure stockings).

2.5.2 At international regattas, all socks and leg coverings shall be of the same design, colour and length within the crew, except only as provided in the sponsor Identifications in 2.5.4. below. The manufacturer may be different as long as the colour, design and length are identical.

2.5.3 The identification of the manufacturer of the socks and/or leg coverings must be the same on each leg and may appear once on each leg and in each case shall be no more than 10 sq cm.

2.5.4 The socks or leg coverings (but not both) of individual crew members may also display one sponsor Identification of not more than 50 sq cm on each leg and distinctly separate from the manufacturer's identification. Subject to 1.2.4, these may be different within a crew and, with the agreement between the individual rower(s) and the member federation, may be

offered to the sponsor(s) of the individual rowers in the crew and may, accordingly, subject to 2.5.2 above, vary between crew members and be different on each leg.

2.6 Identification on Shoes

Shoes shall be regarded as individual equipment and each rower may wear shoes of a different colour and manufacturer in the boat. Shoes worn at FISA Events, including the quick-release strap connecting them, may carry the Identification of the Manufacturer as generally used on products sold through the retail trade during the period of six months or more prior to the relevant event.

2.7 Identification on Eyewear

2.7.1 Eyewear is regarded as personal to the rower and may be different within a crew.

2.7.2 The Identification of the manufacturer may appear once on one of the eyeglass arms and may be no more than 6 sq cm.

2.7.3 Alternatively, the Identification may appear twice,; once on each of the two arms,. In this case the Identification on each arm is to be identical and each may not exceed 3 sq cm in area.

2.7.4 Only Identification of the manufacturer is allowed. No identification is permitted on the lenses.

3. Identification on Racing Boats

3.1 At an international regatta, the only Identifications permitted on the racing boats are:

3.1.1 The manufacturers of the boat and its fittings;

3.1.2 The name of the boat;

3.1.3 The sponsor(s) of the member federation or club;

3.1.4 FISA Identifications;

3.1.5 National identity.

3.2 Identification of the Boat Manufacturer

3.2.1 The symbol of the manufacturer of the boat may appear once on each side of the boat in the first 50 cm from the bow of the boat and be no more than 80 sq cm in area. The symbol shall not include any descriptive or other text.

3.2.2 The Identification of the manufacturer may appear once on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s), except those areas otherwise reserved for FISA and the sponsor(s). Each Identification may be no more than 100 sq cm in area.

3.3 FISA Reserved Space

3.3.1 International Regattas

a. On a 1x, 2x, 2- or 2+, the first 60 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The Identification shall be no more than 800 sq cm in area.

b. On a 4x, 4-, 4+ or 8+, the first 80 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The Identification shall be no more than 800 sq cm in area.

3.3.2 FISA Events

a. On a 1x, 2x, 2- or 2+ boat, the first 80 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the FISA Identification and the member federation 3-letter identification code.

b. On a 4x, 4-, 4+ or 8+boat, the first 100 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the FISA Identification and the member federation 3-letter identification code.

3.4 Sponsor Identifications and Boat Name on the side of the boat

3.4.1 Except for the provisions of para 1.8 , the only other Identifications permitted on the side of the boat are the name of the boat and/or the Identification of the sponsor(s) of the member federation or club.

3.4.2 The name of the boat shall be considered as a sponsor Identification for the purpose of this Bye-Law.

3.4.3 Each sponsor Identification on the side of the boat shall be positioned apart from the FISA Identification. However, on each side of the boat the sponsor Identifications may be combined into one or more larger Identifications, subject to the total area

of the resulting Identifications not exceeding the total area of all permitted sponsor Identifications on that side of the boat.

3.4.4 On a 1x, one sponsor Identification is permitted on each side and each shall be no more than 800 sq cm.

3.4.5 On a 2x, 2- or 2+, two sponsor Identifications are permitted on each side and each shall be no more than 600 sq cm.

3.4.6 On a 4x, 4- or 4+, four sponsor Identifications are permitted on each side and each shall be no more than 600 sq cm.

3.4.7 On a 8+, eight sponsor Identifications are permitted on each side and each shall be no more than 600 sq cm.

3.4.8 The sponsor Identifications may be different, including on each side of the boat. For example, an 8+ may display one sponsor Identification eight times or eight different sponsor Identifications or a combination of these.

3.5 Sponsor Identifications on the fore and aft decks of the Boat

3.5.1 Only one sponsor Identification is permitted on each of the fore and aft decks of a boat, each no more than 800 sq cm in area.

3.5.2 The sponsor Identifications on the fore and aft decks may be different.

3.6 Identification on Riggers or Fins

On each rigger and on each side of the fin, the Identification of the manufacturer may appear once and each may be no more than 16 sq cm in area.

3.7 Identification on Swivels (Oarlocks)

The identification of the manufacturer may appear either on one side or on both sides of the swivel. If the Identification is on one side only, it may not exceed 8 sq cm in area, or if on both sides each Identification shall be identical and may not exceed 4 sq cm in area.

3.8 Identification on Seats

On each seat, the identification of the manufacturer may appear only once and may be no more than 6 sq cm in area.

3.9 With the exception of the plaque required under Bye-Law to Rule 39, paragraph 3.1, no other Identification of the manufacturer is allowed on racing boats.

3.10 Identification on Bow Numbers Number Plates

3.10.1 International Regattas – The Identification of an organising committee sponsor may appear once on the bottom of the bow number plate and the lettering may be no more than 5 cm in height.

3.10.2 FISA Events – The Identification of a FISA sponsor may appear once on the bottom of the bow number plate and the lettering may be no more than 5 cm in height. FISA may require at FISA events that boats carry a bow number plate displaying their national flag or their member federation 3-letter identification code instead of a lane number.

4. Racing Sculls and Oars

4.1 Application – This Bye-Law applies to sculling oars and sweep rowing oars.

4.2 Blade Colours – Only the member federation colours registered with FISA or the Club colours registered with the member federation may appear on the blades.

4.3 The Outboard Section – No Identifications are allowed on the outboard section of the loom or shaft (that is, outboard from the collar).

4.4 Identification on the Inboard Section – On the inboard section of the loom or shaft (when measured from the attachment of the handle with the shaft to the collar) the following Identifications are permitted:

4.4.1 Identification on Sculling Oars – On a sculling oar, one sponsor Identification of no more than 72 sq. cm. is allowed. In addition, the Identification of the manufacturer may appear once and may be no more than 60 sq cm in area; and

4.4.2 Identification on Sweep Rowing Oars – On a sweep rowing oar, one sponsor Identification of no more than 100 sq cm is allowed. In addition, the Identification of the manufacturer may appear once and may be no more than 60 sq. cm in area.

4.5 No additional Identifications – Except for the provisions of paragraph 1.8 above, the only other markings allowed on sculling or sweep

rowing oars are discreet marks to identify the owner, the particular boat and/or the position in which it is used.

5. Identification on Regatta Officials' Clothing

5.1 International Regattas – Regatta officials may wear clothing with organising committee sponsor Identifications.

5.2 FISA Events – FISA may require regatta officials to wear clothing with FISA Identifications.

6. Identification on Umpire Boats

6.1 International Regattas – An organising committee may require the display of organising committee Identifications (three maximum), each up to 800 sq cm, on each umpire boat.

6.2 FISA Events – FISA may require the display of FISA Identifications (three maximum), each up to 800 sq cm, on each umpire boat.

APPENDIX 12
BYE-LAWS TO RULE 67 – FISA PROGRESSION SYSTEM

The FISA Progression System includes Heats, Repêchages, Quarter-finals and Semi-finals and Time Trials. Terminology and abbreviations used shall be as follows:

H	*Heat*	*FA*	*(Final A) Final for places 1-6*
R	*Repêchage*	*FB*	*(Final B) Final for places 7-12. etc.*
Q	*Quarter-finals*		
S A/B	*Semi-finals for Finals A&B*	*TT*	*Time Trial*
S C/D	*Semi-finals for Finals C&D. etc.*	*ELM*	*Eliminated*
		P	*Preliminary Race*

1. *International regattas – Where the progression system provides two options for determining the allocation of crews to the next round, the option to be used for each round of each event shall be decided by random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, before the end of the first race of the immediately preceding round in that event. The result of the draw of the options shall not be published before the end of that immediately preceding round.*

2. *World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games regattas – The Executive Committee shall appoint two persons with appropriate experience and ability to review, at the end of each round, the balance of the crews allocated to the next round by the two options. If one of the options appears to offer a better balance of crews than the other, based solely on the performance of the crews in all completed rounds of the regatta, they shall select that option. If there is little discernible difference between the two options, a random draw supervised by a member of the Jury will take place to select the option to be used.*

World Rowing Championships

World Rowing Championships Case 1: 7 to 8 entries

Format – Two heats, one repêchage and no semi-finals.

Heats – The winner of each heat goes forward to the final A; the remaining crews go into the repêchage.

Repêchage – The first four crews in the repêchage go forward to final A; if there are 8 entries the remaining crews go forward to final B.

Note the special case: there is no final B with 7 entries

Table for World Rowing Championships Case 1: 7 to 8 entries

Heats		Repêchage		Final B		Final A	
H		R					
H1	1	R	2H1	FB	5R1	FA	1H1
	2		2H2		6R1		1H2
	3		3H1				1R1
	4		3H2				2R1
			4H1				3R1
			4H2				4R1
H2	1						
	2						
	3						
	4						

World Rowing Championships Case 2: 9 to 10 entries

Format – Two heats, one repêchage and no semi-finals.

Heats – The first two crews in each heat go forward to final A; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchage.

Repêchage – The first two crews in the repêchage go forward to final A, the remaining crews go forward to final B.

Table for World Rowing Championships Case 2: 9 to 10 entries

Heats		Repêchage		Final B		Final A	
H		R					
H1	1	R	3H1	FB	3R1	FA	1H1
	2		3H2		4R1		1H2
	3		4H1		5R1		2H1
	4		4H2		6R1		2H2
	5		5H1				1R1
			5H2				2R1
H2	1						
	2						
	3						
	4						
	5						

World Rowing Championships Case 3: 11 to 12 entries

Format – Two heats, two repêchages and no semi-finals.

Heats – The winner of each heat goes forward to final A; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchages.

Repêchage – The first two crews in each repêchage go forward to final A; the remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the repêchages.

Table for World Rowing Championships Case 3: 11 to 12 entries

Heats		Repêchage Options				Final B		Final A	
H		RI		RII					
H1	1	R1	2H1	R1	2H1	FB	3R1	FA	1H1
	2		3H2		3H2		4R1		1H2
	3		4H1		4H2		5R1		1R1
	4		5H2		5H1		3R2		1R2
	5		6H1		6H1		4R2		2R1
	6						5R2		2R2
H2	1	R2	2H2	R2	2H2				
	2		3H1		3H1				
	3		4H2		4H1				
	4		5H1		5H2				
	5		6H2		6H2				
	6								

World Rowing Championships Case 4: 13 to 15 entries

Format – Three heats, one repêchage and two semi-finals AB.

Heats – The first three crews of each heat go forward to the semi-finals AB: the remaining crews go forward to the repêchage.

Repêchage – The first three crews in the repêchage go forward to the semi-finals; if there are 14 or 15 entries the remaining crews go forward to final C.

Semi-finals – The first three crews of each semi-final go forward to final A; the remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.

Note the special case: there is no final C with 13 entries

Table for World Rowing Championships Case 4: 13 to 15 entries

Heats		Repêchage		Semi-final Options				Finals	
H		R		S AB I		S AB II		F	
H1	1	R	4H1	S AB 1	1H1	S AB 1	1H1	FA	1S AB 1
	2		4H2		1H3		1H2		1S AB 2
	3		4H3		2H2		2H3		2S AB 1
	4		5H1		3H3		3H2		2S AB 2
	5		5H2		2R		1R		3S AB 1
			5H3		3R		3R		3S AB 2
H2	1			S AB 2	1H2	S AB 2	1H3	FB	4S AB 1
	2				2H1		2H1		4S AB 2
	3				2H3		2H2		5S AB 1
	4				3H1		3H1		5S AB 2
	5				3H2		3H3		6S AB 1
H3	1				1R		2R		6S AB 2
	2							FC	4R
	3								5R
	4								6R
	5								

World Rowing Championships Case 5: 16 to 18 entries

Format – Three heats, two repêchages and two semi-finals AB.

Heats – The first two crews of each heat go forward to semi-finals AB; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchages.

Repêchages – The first three crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals AB; the remaining crews go forward to final C. There are two options for the repêchages.

Semi-finals – The first three crews of each semi-final AB go forward to final A, the remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.

Table for World Rowing Championships Case 5: 16 to 18 entries

Heats		Repêchages Options				Semi-Finals Options				Finals	
H		R I		R II		S I		S II		F	
	1		3H1		3H1		1H1		1H1		1S AB 1
	2		3H2		3H3		1H2		1H3		1S AB 2
H1	3	R1	4H3	R1	4H2	S AB 1	2H3	S AB 1	2H2	FA	2S AB 1
	4		5H2		5H3		1R2		1R2		2S AB 2
	5		6H1		6H1		2R1		2R1		3S AB 1
	6		6H3		6H2		3R2		3R1		3S AB 2
	1		3H3		3H2		1H3		1H2		4S AB 1
	2		4H1		4H1		2H1		2H1		4S AB 2
H2	3	R2	4H2	R2	4H3	S AB 2	2H2	S AB 2	2H3	FB	5S AB 1
	4		5H1		5H1		1R1		1R1		5S AB 2
	5		5H3		5H2		2R2		2R2		6S AB 1
	6		6H2		6H3		3R1		3R2		6S AB 2
	1										4R1
	2										4R2
H3	3									FC	5R1
	4										5R2
	5										6R1
	6										6R2

World Rowing Championships Case 6: 19 to 20 entries

Format – Four heats, two repêchages, two semi-finals AB and two semi- finals CD.

Heats – The first two crews of each heat go forward to semi-finals AB; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchages.

Repêchages – The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals AB; the remaining crews go forward to semi-finals CD. There are two options for the repêchages.

Semi-finals – The first three crews of each semi-final AB go forward to final A, the remaining crews go forward to final B. The last crew in each semi-final CD goes forward to final D and the remaining crews go forward to final C. There are two options for the semi-finals.

Note the special case for 19 entries: the last placed crews in S CD1 and S CD2 go to FD.

Table for World Rowing Championships Case 6: 19 to 20 entries

Heats		Repêchages Options				Semi-Finals Options				Finals	
H		R I		R II		S I		S II		F	
	1		3H1		3H1		1H1		1H1		1S AB 1
	2		3H2		3H3		1H2		1H3		1S AB 2
H1	3	R1	4H3	R1	4H2	S AB 1	2H3	S AB 1	2H2	FA	2S AB 1
	4		4H4		4H4		2H4		2H4		2S AB 2
	5		5H1		5H1		1R1		1R2		3S AB 1
			5H3		5H4		2R2		2R1		3S AB 2
	1		3H3		3H2		1H3		1H2		4S AB 1
	2		3H4		3H4		1H4		1H4		4S AB 2
H2	3	R2	4H1	R2	4H1	S AB 2	2H1	S AB 2	2H1	FB	5S AB 1
	4		4H2		4H3		2H2		2H3		5S AB 2
	5		5H2		5H2		1R2		1R1		6S AB 1
			5H4		5H3		2R1		2R2		6S AB 2
	1						3R1		3R1		1S CD 1
	2						4R2		4R2		1S CD 2
H3	3					S CD 1	5R1	S CD 1	5R2	FC	2S CD 1
	4						6R2		6R1		2S CD 2
	5										3S CD 1
											3S CD 2
	1						3R2		3R2		4S CD 1
	2						4R1		4R1		4S CD 2
H4	3					S CD 2	5R2	S CD 2	5R1	FD	
	4						6R1		6R2		
	5										

World Rowing Championships Case 7: 21 to 24 entries

Format – Four heats, four repêchages, two semi-finals AB and two semi- finals CD.

Heats – The winner of each heat goes forward to semi-finals AB; the remaining crews go forward to the four repêchages.

Repêchages – The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals AB; the remaining crews go forward to semi-finals CD. There are two options for the repêchages.

Semi-finals – The first three crews of each semi-final AB go forward to final A; the remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three crews of each semi-final CD go forward to final C; the remaining crews go forward to final D. There are two options for the semi-finals.

Table for World Rowing Championships Case 7: 21 to 24 entries

Heats		Repêchages Options			Semi-Finals Options				Finals	
H		R I		R II	S I		S II		F	
	1		2H1		2H4	1H1		1H1		1S AB 1
	2		3H2		3H3	1H3		1H2		1S AB 2
H1	3	R1	4H3	R1	4H2	S AB 1	1R2	S AB 1	1R3	FA 2S AB 1
	4		5H4		5H1	1R4		1R4		2S AB 2
	5		6H1		6H4	2R1		2R1		3S AB 1
	6					2R3		2R2		3S AB 2
	1		2H2		2H3	1H2		1H3		4S AB 1
	2		3H3		3H2	1H4		1H4		4S AB 2
H2	3	R2	4H4	R2	4H1	S AB 2	1R1	S AB 2	1R1	FB 5S AB 1
	4		5H1		5H4	1R3		1R2		5S AB 2
	5		6H2		6H3	2R2		2R3		6S AB 1
	6					2R4		2R4		6S AB 2
	1		2H3		2H2	3R1		3R1		1S CD 1
	2		3H4		3H1	3R3		3R4		1S CD 2
H3	3	R3	4H1	R3	4H4	S CD 1	4R2	S CD 1	4R3	FC 2S CD 1
	4		5H2		5H3	4R4		4R2		2S CD 2
	5		6H3		6H2	5R1		5R1		3S CD 1
	6					5R3		5R4		3S CD 2
	1		2H4		2H1	3R2		3R3		4S CD 1
	2		3H1		3H4	3R4		3R2		4S CD 2
H4	3	R4	4H2	R4	4H3	S CD 2	4R1	S CD 2	4R1	FD 5S CD 1
	4		5H3		5H2	4R3		4R4		5S CD 2
	5		6H4		6H1	5R2		5R3		6S CD 1
	6					5R4		5R2		6S CD 2

World Rowing Championships Case 8: 25 to 26 entries

Format – Five heats, one repêchage, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals AB and two semi-finals CD.

Heats – The first four crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to the repêchage.

Repêchage – The first four crews in the repêchage go to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to final E.

Quarter-finals – the first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals AB. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals CD. There are two options for the quarter-finals.

Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three boats in semi- finals CD go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. There are two options for the semi-finals.

Note the special case for 25 entries: the last crew in the repêchage is eliminated and there will be no Final E.

Table for World Rowing Championships Case 8: 25 to 26 entries

Heats		Repêchages	Quarter-finals Options				Semi-finals Options				Finals	
H		R		QI		QII		SI		SII	F	
H1	1	5H1	Q1	1H1	Q1	1H1	S AB 1	1Q1	S AB 1	1Q1	FA	1S AB 1
	2	5H2		1H2		2H2		1Q2		1Q3		1S AB 2
	3	R 5H3		3H3		2H5		2Q3		2Q2		2S AB 1
	4	5H4		3H4		3H3		2Q4		2Q4		2S AB 2
	5	5H5		4H5		4H4		3Q1		3Q1		3S AB 1
	6	6H1		4R		3R		3Q3		3Q4		3S AB 2
H2	1		Q2	1H3	Q2	1H2	S AB 2	1Q3	S AB 2	1Q2	FB	4S AB 1
	2			2H4		2H1		1Q4		1Q4		4S AB 2
	3			3H1		2H4		2Q1		2Q1		5S AB 1
	4			3H5		4H3		2Q2		2Q3		5S AB 2
	5			4H2		4H5		3Q2		3Q2		6S AB 1
				2R		1R		3Q4		3Q3		6S AB 2
H3	1		Q3	1H4	Q3	1H3	S CD 1	4Q1	S CD 1	4Q1	FC	1S CD 1
	2			2H1		1H5		4Q2		4Q3		1S CD 2
	3			2H5		3H2		5Q3		5Q2		2S CD 1
	4			3H2		3H4		5Q4		5Q4		2S CD 2
	5			4H3		4H1		6Q1		6Q1		3S CD 1
				3R		4R		6Q3		6Q4		3S CD 2
H4	1		Q4	1H5	Q4	1H4	S CD 2	4Q3	S CD 2	4Q2	FD	4S CD 1
	2			2H2		2H3		4Q4		4Q4		4S CD 2
	3			2H3		3H1		5Q1		5Q1		5S CD 1
	4			4H1		3H5		5Q2		5Q3		5S CD 2
	5			4H4		4H2		6Q2		6Q2		6S CD 1
				1R		2R		6Q4		6Q3		6S CD 2
H5	1										FE	5R
	2											6R
	3											
	4											
	5											

World Rowing Championships Case 9: 27 to 30 entries

Format – Five heats, two repêchages, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals AB and two semi-finals CD.

Heats – The first four crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to the repêchages.

Repêchages – The first two crews in each repêchage go forward to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to final E. There are two options for the repêchages.

Quarter-finals – the first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals AB. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals CD. There are two options for the quarter-finals.

Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three crews in semi-finals CD go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. There are two options for the semi-finals.

Table for World Rowing Championships Case 9: 27 to 30 entries

Heats		Repêchages Options				Quarter-finals Options				Semi-finals Options				Finals	
H		RI		RII		QI		QII		SI		SII		F	
H1	1	R1	5H1	R1	5H1	Q1	1H1	Q1	1H1	S AB 1	1Q1	S AB 1	1Q1	FA	1S AB 1
	2		5H3		5H2		1H2		2H2		1Q2		1Q3		1S AB 2
	3		5H5		5H5		3H3		2H5		2Q3		2Q2		2S AB 1
	4		6H2		6H3		3H4		3H3		2Q4		2Q4		2S AB 2
	5		6H4		6H4		4H5		4H4		3Q1		3Q1		3S AB 1
	6	R2	5H2	R2	5H3		2R2		2R1		3Q3		3Q4		3S AB 2
H2	1		5H4		5H4	Q2	1H3	Q2	1H2	S AB 2	1Q3	S AB 2	1Q2	FB	4S AB 1
	2		6H1		6H1		2H4		2H1		1Q4		1Q4		4S AB 2
	3		6H3		6H2		3H1		2H4		2Q1		2Q1		5S AB 1
	4		6H5		6H5		3H5		4H3		2Q2		2Q3		5S AB 2
	5						4H2		4H5		3Q2		3Q2		6S AB 1
	6						1R2		1R1		3Q4		3Q3		6S AB 2
H3	1					Q3	1H4	Q3	1H3	S CD 1	4Q1	S CD 1	4Q1	FC	1S CD 1
	2						2H1		1H5		4Q2		4Q3		1S CD 2
	3						2H5		3H2		5Q3		5Q2		2S CD 1
	4						3H2		3H4		5Q4		5Q4		2S CD 2
	5						4H3		4H1		6Q1		6Q1		3S CD 1
	6						2R1		2R2		6Q3		6Q4		3S CD 2
H4	1					Q4	1H5	Q4	1H4	S CD 2	4Q3	S CD 2	4Q2	FD	4S CD 1
	2						2H2		2H3		4Q4		4Q4		4S CD 2
	3						2H3		3H1		5Q1		5Q1		5S CD 1
	4						4H1		3H5		5Q2		5Q3		5S CD 2
	5						4H4		4H2		6Q2		6Q2		6S CD 1
	6						1R1		1R2		6Q4		6Q3		6S CD 2
H5	1													FE	3R1
	2														3R2
	3														4R1
	4														4R2
	5														5R1
	6														5R2

World Rowing Championships Case 10: 31 to 36 entries

Format – Six heats, three repêchages, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals AB, two semi-finals CD and two semi-finals EF.

Heats – The first three crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to the repêchages.

Repêchages – The first two crews in each repêchage go to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to semi-finals EF. There are two options for the repêchages.

Quarter-finals – The first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals AB. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals CD. There are two options for the quarter-finals.

Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three crews in semi- final CD go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. The first three crews in semi-finals EF go forward to final E. The remaining crews go forward to final F. There are two options for the semi-finals.

Note the special case for 31 entries: the last crew in each semi-final EF goes forward to final F; the remaining crews go forward to final E.

Table for World Rowing Championships Case 10: 31-36 entries

Heats		Repêchages Options				Quarter-finals Options				Semi-finals Options				Finals	
H		RI		RII		QI		QII		SI		SII		F	
H1	1	R1	4H2	R1	4H1	Q1	1H1	Q1	1H1	S AB 1	1Q1	S AB 1	1Q1	FA	1S AB 1
	2		4H5		4H6		1H2		1H6		1Q2		1Q3		1S AB 2
	3		5H6		5H3		2H3		2H5		2Q3		2Q2		2S AB 1
	4		5H3		5H5		3H6		3H4		2Q4		2Q4		2S AB 2
	5		6H1		6H2		1R1		1R2		3Q1		3Q1		3S AB 1
	6		6H4		6H4		2R3		2R3		3Q3		3Q4		3S AB 2
H2	1	R2	4H1	R2	4H2	Q2	1H3	Q2	1H2	S AB 2	1Q3	S AB 2	1Q2	FB	4S AB 1
	2		4H4		4H4		1H4		1H5		1Q4		1Q4		4S AB 2
	3		5H5		5H1		2H5		2H4		2Q1		2Q1		5S AB 1
	4		5H2		5H6		3H4		3H3		2Q2		2Q3		5S AB 2
	5		6H3		6H3		1R3		1R3		3Q2		3Q2		6S AB 1
	6		6H6		6H5		2R2		2R1		3Q4		3Q3		6S AB 2
H3	1	R3	4H3	R3	4H3	Q3	1H5	Q3	1H3	S CD 1	4Q1	S CD 1	4Q1	FC	1S CD 1
	2		4H6		4H5		2H1		2H1		4Q2		4Q3		1S CD 2
	3		5H1		5H2		2H6		2H2		5Q3		5Q2		2S CD 1
	4		5H4		5H4		3H2		3H5		5Q4		5Q4		2S CD 2
	5		6H2		6H1		3H3		3H6		6Q1		6Q1		3S CD 1
	6		6H5		6H6		1R2		1R1		6Q3		6Q4		3S CD 2
H4	1					Q4	1H6	Q4	1H4	S CD 2	4Q3	S CD 2	4Q2	FD	4S CD 1
	2						2H2		2H3		4Q4		4Q4		4S CD 2
	3						2H4		2H6		5Q1		5Q1		5S CD 1
	4						3H1		3H1		5Q2		5Q3		5S CD 2
	5						3H5		3H2		6Q2		6Q2		6S CD 1
	6						2R1		2R2		6Q4		6Q3		6S CD 2
H5	1									S EF 1	3R1	S EF 1	3R1	FE	1S EF 1
	2										3R3		3R2		1S EF 2
	3										4R2		4R3		2S EF 1
	4										5R3		5R1		2S EF 2
	5										6R1		6R1		3S EF 1
	6										6R2		6R3		3S EF 2
H6	1									S EF 2	3R2	S EF 2	3R3	FF	4S EF 1
	2										4R1		4R1		4S EF 2
	3										4R3		4R2		5S EF 1
	4										5R1		5R2		5S EF 2
	5										5R2		5R3		6S EF 1
	6										6R3		6R2		6S EF 2

World Rowing Championships Case 11: 37 to 40 entries

Format – Eight heats, four repêchages, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals AB, two semi-finals CD and three semi-finals EFG.

Heats – The first two crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to the repêchages.

Repêchages – The first two crews in each repêchage go to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to semi-finals EFG. There are two options for the repêchages.

Quarter-finals – The first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals AB. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals CD. There are two options for the quarter-finals.

Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three boats in each semi-final CD go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. The first two crews in each semi-final EFG go forward to final E. The third and fourth crews in each semi- final EFG go forward to final F. The remaining crews go forward to final G.

There are two options for the semi-finals.

Note the special case for 37-38 entries: the last crew in each semi-final EFG goes forward to Final G, the remaining third and fourth placed crews go forward to final F.

Table for World Rowing Championships Case 11: 37 to 40 entries

Heats		Repêchages Options				Quarter-finals Options				Semi-finals Options				Finals	
H		RI		RII		QI		QII		SI		SII		F	
H1	1	R1	3H2	R1	3H1	Q1	1H1	Q1	1H1	S AB 1	1Q1	S AB 1	1Q1	FA	1S AB 1
	2		3H3		3H2		1H2		1H5		1Q2		1Q3		1S AB 2
	3		4H4		4H3		2H3		2H2		2Q3		2Q2		2S AB 1
	4		4H8		4H8		2H4		2H6		2Q4		2Q4		2S AB 2
	5		5H1		5H6		1R2		1R1		3Q1		3Q1		3S AB 1
			5H5		5H5		2R4		2R3		3Q3		3Q4		3S AB 2
H2	1	R2	3H7	R2	3H5	Q2	1H3	Q2	1H2	S AB 2	1Q3	S AB 2	1Q2	FB	4S AB 1
	2		3H8		3H8		1H4		1H6		1Q4		1Q4		4S AB 2
	3		4H1		4H6		2H5		2H1		2Q1		2Q1		5S AB 1
	4		4H5		4H7		2H6		2H5		2Q2		2Q3		5S AB 2
	5		5H2		5H3		1R3		1R2		3Q2		3Q2		6S AB 1
			5H6		5H4		2R2		2R4		3Q4		3Q3		6S AB 2
H3	1	R3	3H4	R3	3H3	Q3	1H5	Q3	1H3	S CD 1	4Q1	S CD 1	4Q1	FC	1 SCD 1
	2		3H5		3H4		1H6		1H7		4Q2		4Q3		1S CD 2
	3		4H2		4H1		2H7		2H4		5Q3		5Q2		2S CD 1
	4		4H6		4H5		2H8		2H8		5Q4		5Q4		2S CD 2
	5		5H3		5H2		1R1		1R3		6Q1		6Q1		3S CD 1
			5H7		5H7		2R3		2R1		6Q3		6Q4		3S CD 2
H4	1	R4	3H1	R4	3H6	Q4	1H7	Q4	1H4	S CD 2	4Q3	S CD 2	4Q2	FD	4S CD 1
	2		3H6		3H7		1H8		1H8		4Q4		4Q4		4S CD 2
	3		4H3		4H2		2H1		2H3		5Q1		5Q1		5S CD 1
	4		4H7		4H4		2H2		2H7		5Q2		5Q3		5S CD 2
	5		5H4		5H1		1R4		1R4		6Q2		6Q2		6S CD 1
			5H8		5H8		2R1		2R2		6Q4		6Q3		6S CD 2
H5	1									S EFG 1	3R2	S EFG 1	3R1	FE	1S EFG 1
	2										3R4		3R3		1S EFG 2
	3										5R1		5R2		1S EFG 3
	4										5R3		5R4		2S EFG 1
	5										6R1		6R1		2S EFG 2
											6R4		6R4		2S EFG 3
H6	1									S EFG 2	3R3	S EFG 2	3R4	FF	3S EFG 1
	2										4R1		4R2		3S EFG 2
	3										4R2		4R1		3S EFG 3
	4										5R4		5R3		4S EFG 1
	5										6R2		6R2		4S EFG 2
															4S EFG 3
H7	1									S EFG 3	3R1	S EFG 3	3R2	FG	5 SEFG 1
	2										4R3		4R4		5 SEFG 2
	3										4R4		4R3		5 SEFG 3
	4										5R2		5R1		6 SEFG 1
	5										6R3		6R3		
H8	1														
	2														
	3														
	4														
	5														

World Rowing Championships Case 12: 41-48 entries

Format – Eight heats, eight repêchages, four quarter-finals ABCD, four quarter-finals EFGH, two semi-finals AB, two semi-finals CD, two semi-finals EF and two semi-finals GH.

Heats – The first two crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to the repêchages.

Repêchages – The first crew in each repêchage goes to the quarter-finals ABCD; the remaining crews go to quarter-finals EFGH. There are two options for the repêchages.

Quarter-finals – the first three crews in each quarter-final ABCD go forward to semi-finals AB. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals CD. The first three crews in each quarter-final EFGH go forward to semi-finals EF. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals GH. There are 2 options for the quarter-finals.

Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three crews in each semi-final CD go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. The first three crews in each semi-final EF go forward to final E. The remaining crews go forward to final F. The first three crews in each semi-final GH go forward to final G. The remaining crews go forward to final H. There are two options for the semi-finals.

Table for World Rowing Championships Case 12: 41- 48 entries

Heats		Repêchages				Quarter-finals				Semi-finals				Finals	
H		RI		RII		QI		QII		SI		SII		F	
H1	1	R1	3H6	R1	3H4	QAD1	1H1	QAD1	1H1	SAB1	1QAD1	SAB1	1QAD1	FA	1SAB1
	2		4H7		4H3		1H2		1H5		1QAD2		1QAD3		1SAB2
	3		5H8		5H2		2H3		2H2		2QAD3		2QAD2		2SAB1
	4		6H1		6H1		2H4		2H6		2QAD4		2QAD4		2SAB2
	5						1R5		1R1		3QAD1		3QAD1		3SAB1
	6						1R6		1R5		3QAD3		3QAD4		3SAB2
H2	1	R2	3H7	R2	3H5	QAD2	1H3	QAD2	1H2	SAB2	1QAD3	SAB2	1QAD2	FB	4SAB1
	2		4H8		4H4		1H4		1H6		1QAD4		1QAD4		4SAB2
	3		5H1		5H3		2H5		2H1		2QAD1		2QAD1		5SAB1
	4		6H2		6H2		2H6		2H5		2QAD2		2QAD3		5SAB2
	5						1R1		1R2		3QAD2		3QAD2		6SAB1
	6						1R8		1R6		3QAD4		3QAD3		6SAB2
H3	1	R3	3H8	R3	3H6	QAD3	1H5	QAD3	1H3	SCD1	4QAD1	SCD1	4QAD1	FC	1SCD1
	2		4H1		4H5		1H6		1H7		4QAD2		4QAD3		1SCD2
	3		5H2		5H4		2H7		2H4		5QAD3		5QAD2		2SCD1
	4		6H3		6H3		2H8		2H8		5QAD4		5QAD4		2SCD2
	5						1R2		1R3		6QAD1		6QAD1		3SCD1
	6						1R3		1R7		6QAD3		6QAD4		3SCD2
H4	1	R4	3H1	R4	3H7	QAD4	1H7	QAD4	1H4	SCD2	4QAD3	SCD2	4QAD2	FD	4SCD1
	2		4H2		4H6		1H8		1H8		4QAD4		4QAD4		4SCD2
	3		5H3		5H5		2H1		2H3		5QAD1		5QAD1		5SCD1
	4		6H4		6H4		2H2		2H7		5QAD2		5QAD3		5SCD2
	5						1R4		1R4		6QAD2		6QAD2		6SCD1
	6						1R7		1R8		6QAD4		6QAD3		6SCD2
H5	1	R5	3H2	R5	3H8	QEH1	2R2	QEH1	2R1	SEF1	1QEH1	SEF1	1QEH1	FE	1SEF1
	2		4H3		4H7		2R3		2R6		1QEH2		1QEH3		1SEF2
	3		5H4		5H6		3R4		3R3		2QEH3		2QEH2		2SEF1
	4		6H5		6H5		3R6		3R8		2QEH4		2QEH4		2SEF2
	5						4R1		4R4		3QEH1		3QEH1		3SEF1
	6						4R5		4R5		3QEH3		3QEH4		3SEF2
H6	1	R6	3H3	R6	3H1	QEH2	2R4	QEH2	2R4	SEF2	1QEH3	SEF2	1QEH2	FF	4SEF1
	2		4H4		4H8		2R5		2R2		1QEH4		1QEH4		4SEF2
	3		5H5		5H7		3R7		3R7		2QEH1		2QEH1		5SEF1
	4		6H6		6H6		3R8		3R1		2QEH2		2QEH3		5SEF2
	5						4R2		4R3		3QEH2		3QEH2		6SEF1
	6						4R6		4R6		3QEH4		3QEH3		6SEF2
H7	1	R7	3H4	R7	3H2	QEH3	2R6	QEH3	2R3	SGH1	4QEH1	SGH1	4QEH1	FG	1SGH1
	2		4H5		4H1		2R8		2R8		4QEH2		4QEH3		1SGH2
	3		5H6		5H8		3R2		3R4		5QEH3		5QEH2		2SGH1
	4		6H7		6H7		3R1		3R6		5QEH4		5QEH4		2SGH2
	5						4R3		4R2		6QEH1		6QEH1		3SGH1
	6						4R7		4R7		6QEH3		6QEH4		3SGH2
H8	1	R8	3H5	R8	3H3	QEH4	2R1	QEH4	2R5	SGH2	4QEH3	SGH2	4QEH2	FH	4SGH1
	2		4H6		4H2		2R7		2R7		4QEH4		4QEH4		4SGH2
	3		5H7		5H1		3R3		3R2		5QEH1		5QEH1		5SGH1
	4		6H8		6H8		3R5		3R5		5QEH2		5QEH3		5SGH2
	5						4R4		4R1		6QEH2		6QEH2		6SGH1
	6						4R8		4R8		6QEH4		6QEH3		6SGH2

World Rowing Championships Case 13: 49+ entries

Format – Time trial, eight heats, four quarter-finals ABCD, four quarter-finals EFGH, two semi-finals AB, two semi-finals CD, two semi-finals EF and two semi-finals GH.

Time trial – The results of the time trial are used to determine the position of the first 48 crews in the heats. The remaining crews progress to Final I (up to 54 entries) or semi-finals IJ (up to 60 entries) etc.

Heats – The first three crews in each heat progress to the quarter-finals ABCD. The remaining crews progress to quarter-finals EFGH. There are two options for the quarter-finals.

Quarter-finals – The first three crews in each quarter-final ABCD go forward to semi-finals AB. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals CD. The first three crews in each quarter-final EFGH go forward to semi-finals EF. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals GH. There are 2 options for the quarter-finals.

Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three crews in each semi-final CD go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. The first three crews in each semi-final EF go forward to final E. The remaining crews go forward to final F. The first three crews in each semi-final GH go forward to final G. The remaining crews go forward to final H. There are two options for the semi-finals.

Table for World Rowing Championships Case 13: 49 and more entries

TT	Heats		Quarter-finals Options			Semi-finals Options			Finals	
	H		QI		QII	SI		SII	F	
1	H1	1TT	Q AD 1	1H1	Q AD 1	1H1	S AB 1	1Q AD 2	1Q AD 2	FA	1S AB 1
2		16TT		1H8		1H7		1Q AD 4	1Q AD 3		1S AB 2
3		17TT		2H4		2H4		2Q AD 1	2Q AD 1		2S AB 1
4		32TT		2H5		2H6		2Q AD 3	2Q AD 4		2S AB 2
5		33TT		3H3		3H3		3Q AD 2	3Q AD 2		3S AB 1
6		48TT		3H6		3H5		3Q AD 3	3Q AD 4		3S AB 2
7	H2	2TT	Q AD 2	1H2	QAD2	1H2	S AB 2	1Q AD 1	1Q AD 1	FB	4S AB 1
8		15TT		1H7		1H8		1Q AD 3	1Q AD 4		4S AB 2
9		18TT		2H3		2H3		2Q AD 2	2Q AD 2		5S AB 1
10		31TT		2H6		2H5		2Q AD 4	2Q AD 3		5S AB 2
11		34TT		3H4		3H4		3Q AD 1	3Q AD 1		6S AB 1
12		47TT		3H5		3H6		3Q AD 4	3Q AD 3		6S AB 2
13	H3	3TT	Q AD 3	1H3	Q AD 3	1H3	S CD 1	4Q AD 2	4Q AD 2	FC	1S CD 1
14		14TT		1H6		1H5		4Q AD 4	4Q AD 3		1S CD 2
15		19TT		2H2		2H2		5Q AD 1	5Q AD 1		2S CD 1
16		30TT		2H7		2H8		5Q AD 3	5Q AD 4		2S CD 2
17		35TT		3H1		3H1		6Q AD 2	6Q AD 2		3S CD 1
18		46TT		3H8		3H7		6Q AD 3	6Q AD 4		3S CD 2
19	H4	4TT	Q AD 4	1H4	Q AD 4	1H4	S CD 2	4Q AD 1	4Q AD 1	FD	4S CD 1
20		13TT		1H5		1H6		4Q AD 3	4Q AD 4		4S CD 2
21		20TT		2H1		2H1		5Q AD 2	5Q AD 2		5S CD 1
22		29TT		2H8		2H7		5Q AD 4	5Q AD 3		5S CD 2
23		36TT		3H2		3H2		6Q AD 1	6Q AD 1		6S CD 1
24		45TT		3H7		3H8		6Q AD 4	6Q AD 3		6S CD 2
25	H5	5TT	Q EH 1	4H1	Q EH 1	4H1	S EF 1	1Q EF 2	1Q E F2	FE	1S EF 1
26		12TT		4H8		4H7		1Q EF 4	1Q EF 3		1S EF 2
27		21TT		5H4		5H4		2Q EF 1	2Q EF 1		2S EF 1
28		28TT		5H5		5H6		2Q EF 3	2Q EF 4		2S EF 2
29		37TT		6H3		6H3		3Q EF 2	3Q EF 2		3S EF 1
30		44TT		6H6		6H5		3Q EF 3	3Q EF 4		3S EF 2
31	H6	6TT	Q EH 2	4H2	Q EH 2	4H2	S EF 2	1Q EF 1	1Q EF 1	FF	4S EF 1
32		11TT		4H7		4H8		1Q EF 3	1Q EF 4		4S EF 2
33		22TT		5H3		5H3		2Q EF 2	2Q EF 2		5S EF 1
34		27TT		5H6		5H5		2Q EF 4	2Q EF 3		5S EF 2
35		38TT		6H4		6H4		3Q EF 1	3Q EF 1		6S EF 1
36		43TT		6H5		6H6		3Q EF 4	3Q EF 3		6S EF 2
37	H7	7TT	Q EH 3	4H3	Q EH 3	4H3	S GH 1	4Q EF 2	4Q EF 2	FG	1S GH 1
38		10TT		4H6		4H5		4Q EF 4	4Q EF 3		1S GH 2
39		23TT		5H2		5H2		5Q EF 1	5Q EF 1		2S GH 1
40		26TT		5H7		5H8		5Q EF 3	5Q EF 4		2S GH 2
41		39TT		6H1		6H1		6Q EF 2	6Q EF 2		3S GH 1
43		42TT		6H8		6H7		6Q EF 3	6Q EF 4		3S GH 2
43	H8	8TT	Q EH 4	4H4	Q EH 4	4H4	S GH 2	4Q EF 1	4Q EF1	FH	4S GH 1
44		9TT		4H5		4H6		4Q EF 3	4QEF 4		4S GH 2
45		24TT		5H1		5H1		5Q EF 2	5Q EF 2		5S GH 1
46		25TT		5H8		5H7		5Q EF 4	5Q EF 3		5S GH 2
47		40TT		6H2		6H2		6Q EF 1	6Q EF 1		6S GH 1
48		41TT		6H7		6H8		6Q E F4	6Q EF 3		6S GH 2

APPENDIX 13
BYE-LAWS TO RULE 94 – INTERNATIONAL UMPIRE'S LICENCE

1. *Maximum age of candidates – Candidates must be less than 61 years of age on 31 December of the year of the examination to be eligible as a candidate for examination for a FISA International Umpire's licence.*
2. *Number of examinations – Candidates for the International Umpire's licence failing their first examination attempt shall not be accepted for further examination for one year. Candidates failing for a second time shall then not be accepted for further examination for another three years. Candidates failing the examination at the third attempt shall not be accepted for further examination.*
3. *Retirement – An International Umpire may no longer serve after 31 December following their 70th birthday.*
4. *Pre-qualification – An umpire must hold a valid national umpiring licence in order to act as a FISA International Umpire.*
5. *Expiry of national licence – An International Umpire's licence shall expire automatically upon the expiry of the umpire's national licence.*
6. *Re-qualification – The holder of an expired International Umpire's licence who wishes to act as an International Umpire shall first re-take and pass the examination.*
7. *International Umpire's badge – International Umpires who are members of the Jury at an International regatta or World Rowing Championship or World Rowing Cup regatta, shall wear the FISA International Umpire's badge while on duty.*

APPENDIX 14
BYE-LAWS TO RULE 100 – ANTI-DOPING

Introduction

The following Bye-Laws are designed to allow the implementation in rowing of the principles contained in the World Anti-Doping Code (the "Code") which is considered to be an integral part of the FISA Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, like Competition rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which rowing is practiced. Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons must accept these rules as a condition of participation and shall be bound by them. These sport-specific rules and procedures, aimed at enforcing anti-doping principles in a global and harmonised manner, are distinct in nature and, therefore, not intended to be subject to, or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal proceedings or employment matters.

When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of the anti-doping bye-laws in the Code and the fact that these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world with an interest in fair sport.

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Fundamental Rationale for the Code and FISA's Anti-Doping Bye-Laws

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport, the principle of fair play, medical ethics and can be harmful for the health of Rowers.

Scope

These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall apply to FISA, each Member Federation of FISA, and each Participant in the activities of FISA or any of its Member Federations by virtue of the Participant's membership, accreditation, or participation in FISA, its Member Federations, or their activities or Events. Any Person who is not a member of a Member Federation and who fulfils the requirements to be a Participant as stated above must become a member of the Person's Member Federation and must make himself available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of the World Anti-Doping Code International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI) in the manner set out in Annex I of that Standard.

The Code applies in particular to the following FISA international competitions:

- *World Rowing Championships for Senior, Under 23 and Junior;*
- *Continental Rowing Championships, Regional Games and Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic Qualification Regattas;*
- *International Rowing Regattas and International Rowing events, including World Rowing Cup regattas;*

- *International Indoor rowing competitions;*
- *Olympic and Youth Olympic Games Rowing Regattas, if the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has not imposed other rules;*
- *Paralympic Games Rowing Regattas, if the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) has not imposed other rules; and*
- *Continental Games Regattas if the Games authority has not imposed other rules.*

In addition to all Rowers included in FISA's Registered Testing Pool, all Rowers who compete in the following competitions shall be considered International-Level Rowers for the purposes of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws:

- *World Rowing Championships for Senior, Under 23 and Junior;*
- *Continental Rowing Championships, Regional Games and Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic Qualification Regattas;*
- *World Rowing Cup Regattas;*
- *Olympic and Youth Olympic Games Rowing Regattas, Paralympic Games Rowing Regattas and Continental Games Rowing Regattas.*

It is the responsibility of each Member Federation to ensure that all national-level Testing on the Member Federation's Rowers complies with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws. These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall apply to all Doping Controls over which FISA and its Member Federations have jurisdiction.

Article 1 – Definition of Doping

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.10 of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

Article 2 – Anti-Doping rule violations

The purpose of Article 2 is to specify the circumstances and conduct which constitute anti-doping rule violations. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific rules have been violated.

Rowers, or other Persons, shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the Prohibited List.

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1 Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Rower's Sample.

2.1.1 It is each Rower's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Rowers are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their Samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Rower's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1.

2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by any of the following:

- *presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in the Rower's A Sample where the Rower waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analysed; or,*
- *where the Rower's B Sample is analysed and the analysis of the Rower's B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Rower's A Sample; or,*
- *where the Rower's B Sample is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the first bottle.*

2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Rower's Sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the Prohibited List or International Standards may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.

2.2 Use or Attempted Use by a Rower of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

2.2.1 It is each Rower's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body and that no Prohibited Method is Used. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Rower's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

2.2.2 The success or failure of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. It is sufficient that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was Used or Attempted to be Used for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.

2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to submit to Sample Collection without compelling justification

Refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorised in these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, or other applicable anti-doping bye-laws.

2.4 Whereabouts Failures

Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, within a twelve-month period by an Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool.

2.5 Tampering, or Attempted Tampering, with any part of Doping Control

Conduct which subverts the Doping Control process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of Prohibited Methods. Tampering shall include, without limitation, intentionally interfering or attempting to interfere with a Doping Control official, providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organisation, or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness.

2.6 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

2.6.1 Possession by a Rower In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by a Rower Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition unless the Rower establishes that the Possession is consistent with a Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE") granted in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 Possession by an Athlete Support Person In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by an Athlete Support Person Out of Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition, in connection with a Rower, Competition or training, unless the Athlete Support Person establishes that the Possession is consistent with a TUE granted to a Rower in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.

2.7 Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method

2.8 Administration or Attempted Administration to any Rower In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration or Attempted Administration to any Rower Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method that is prohibited Out-of-Competition.

2.9 Complicity

Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, Attempted anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.12.1 by another Person.

2.10 Prohibited Association

Association by a Rower or other Person subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation in a professional or sport-related capacity with any Athlete Support Person who:

2.10.1 if subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation, is serving a period of Ineligibility; or

2.10.2 if not subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation and where Ineligibility has not been addressed in a results management process pursuant to the Code, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping bye-laws if Code-compliant rules had been applicable to such Person. The disqualifying status of such Person shall be in force for the longer of six years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or

2.10.3 is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2

In order for this provision to apply, it is necessary that the Rower or other Person has previously been advised in writing by an Anti-Doping Organisation with jurisdiction over the Rower or other Person, or by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), of the Athlete Support Person's disqualifying status and the potential Consequence of prohibited association and that the Rower or other Person can

reasonably avoid the association. The Anti-Doping Organisation shall also use reasonable efforts to advise the Athlete Support Person who is the subject of the notice to the Rower or other Person that the Athlete Support Person may, within 15 days, come forward to the Anti-Doping Organisation to explain that the criteria described in Articles 2.10.1 and 2.10.2 do not apply to him or her. (Notwithstanding Article 17, this Article applies even when the Athlete Support Person's disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the effective date provided in Article 20.7)

The burden shall be on the Rower or other Person to establish that any association with Athlete Support Personnel described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2 is not in a professional or sport related capacity.

Anti-Doping Organisations that are aware of Athlete Support Personnel who meet the criteria described in Article 2.10.1, 2.10.2 or 2.10.3 shall submit that information to WADA.

Article 3 – Proof of Doping

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

FISA shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether FISA has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws place the burden of proof upon the Rower or other Person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:

3.2.1 Analytical methods or decision limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community and which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any Rower or other Person seeking to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a

condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify WADA of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. CAS or the FISA Doping Panel on its own initiative may also inform WADA of any such challenge. At WADA's request, the CAS or FISA panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge. Within 10 days of WADA's receipt of such notice and WADA's receipt of the CAS or FISA file, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear amicus curiae, or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding.

3.2.2 WADA-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by WADA, are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The Rower or other Person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

If the Rower or other Person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then FISA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

3.2.3 Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the Code or these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such evidence or results. If the Rower or other Person establishes a departure from another International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation, then FISA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

3.2.4 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not

the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the Rower or other Person to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the Rower or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

3.2.5 The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the Rower or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the Rower's or other Person's refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the tribunal) and to answer questions from the hearing panel or FISA.

Article 4 – The prohibited list

4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List

These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws incorporate the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code and is available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org.

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List and/or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws three months after publication by WADA without requiring any further action by FISA or its National Federations.

All Rowers and other Persons shall be bound by the Prohibited List, and any revisions thereto, from the date they go into effect, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all Rowers and other Persons to familiarise themselves with the most up to date version of the Prohibited List and all revisions thereto.

4.2.2 Specified Substances

For purposes of the application of Article 10, all Prohibited Substances shall be "Specified Substances" except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones; and those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so

identified on the Prohibited List. The category of Specified Substances shall not include Prohibited Methods.

4.2.3 New Classes of Prohibited Substances

In the event WADA expands the Prohibited List by adding a new class of Prohibited Substances in accordance with Article 4.1 of the Code, WADA's Executive Committee shall determine whether any or all Prohibited Substances within the new class of Prohibited Substances shall be considered Specified Substances under Article 4.2.2.

4.3 WADA's Determination of the Prohibited List

WADA's determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List, the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List and the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or In-Competition only, is final and shall not be subject to challenge by a Rower or other Person based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.

4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions ("TUEs")

4.4.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers and/or the Use or Attempted Use, Possession or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a TUE granted in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

4.4.1.1 The FISA TUE Committee shall consider applications for TUE submitted to FISA. The TUE Committee's only role is to ensure that the use of the Prohibited Substance is consistent with the current medical knowledge and treatment, and that no other alternative treatment is possible.

The FISA Executive Committee shall appoint at least three medical doctors from the FISA sports medicine commission to serve on the TUE Committee based

on nominations submitted by the Chair of the Sports Medicine Commission. In addition, the Executive Committee may appoint experts in areas such as endocrinology, as external members of the TUE Committee to provide expert opinion and transparency in the decision process.

4.4.2 Any International-Level Rower who is using a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons must have a valid FISA approved TUE.

In addition to all Rowers included in FISA's Registered Testing Pool, all Rowers who compete in the below-mentioned international competitions shall be considered International-Level Rowers for the purposes of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws:

- *World Rowing Championships for Senior, Under 23 and Junior;*
- *Continental Rowing Championships, Regional Games and Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic Qualification Regattas;*
- *World Rowing Cup regattas;*
- *World and Continental Championships in indoor rowing competitions;*
- *Olympic and Youth Olympic Games Rowing Regattas if the International Olympic Committee has not imposed other rules;*
- *Paralympic Games Rowing Regattas, if the IPC has not imposed other rules; and*
- *Continental Games Rowing Regattas if the Games authority has not imposed other rules.*

4.4.2.1 Where the Rower already has a TUE granted by his or her National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO) for the substance or method in question, that TUE is not automatically valid for the international-level Competition listed in Article 4.4.2. However, the Rower, may apply to FISA to recognise that TUE, in accordance with Article 7 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. If that TUE meets the criteria set out in the International

Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, then FISA shall recognise it for purposes of international-level Competition as well. If FISA considers that the TUE does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognise it, FISA shall notify the Rower and his or her NADO promptly, with reasons. The Rower and the NADO shall have 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.6. If the matter is referred to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the NADO remains valid for national-level Competition and Out-of-Competition (but is not valid for the international level Competition listed in Article 4.4.2) pending WADA's decision. If the matter is not referred to WADA to review, the TUE becomes invalid for any purpose when the 21 day review deadline expires.

Decisions on TUE applications submitted directly to and granted by FISA shall be reported to the organisation submitting the Rower's TUE, either the athlete, the Member Federation or NADO by email. WADA and the NADO have access to the TUE in ADAMS.

4.4.2.2 If the Rower does not already have a TUE granted by his NADO for the substance or method in question, the Rower must apply directly to FISA for a TUE in accordance with the processes set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions using ADAMS. If FISA denies the Rower's application, it must notify the Rower promptly, with reasons. If FISA grants the Rower's application, it shall notify not only the Rower but also his NADO. If the NADO considers that the TUE granted by FISA does not meet the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, it has 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.6. If the NADO refers the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by FISA remains valid for the international-level Competition listed in Article 4.4.2

and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for national-level Competition) pending WADA's decision. If the NADO does not refer the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by FISA becomes valid for national-level Competition as well when the 21 day review deadline expires.

4.4.3 If FISA chooses to test a Rower who is not an International-Level Rower, FISA shall recognise a TUE granted to that Rower by his NADO. If FISA chooses to test a Rower who is not an International-Level or a National-level Rower, FISA shall permit that Rower to apply for a retroactive TUE for any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method that he is using for Therapeutic reasons.

4.4.3.1 Upon FISA's receipt of a complete TUE application in ADAMS, the TUE Committee shall promptly evaluate such application in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and render a decision on such application, which, subject to Article 4.4.6 of these Bye-laws, shall be the final decision of FISA.

4.4.3.2 This TUE application must be:

- *carried out respecting the Rower's right to privacy;*
- *fully medically justified;*
- *submitted in English or French (including all medical justifications), using the WADA web-based database management system ADAMS including all the medical justifications required and the signature and contact details of the doctor who completed the TUE.*

4.4.3.3 The approved TUE should never put the Rower at risk of worsening his health condition and should be for a specified duration.

4.4.3.4 If during a FISA regatta, an acute situation or emergency arises requiring the use of a medication which would normally require a TUE, the medical decision shall be made by the attending regatta doctor or other medical doctor. It shall be the Rower's

responsibility in all such circumstances to apply for a retroactive TUE to cover such treatment. In case of such treatment, the attending doctor is required to fully document the treatment and provide all necessary information to the Rower and to the FISA medical doctor. If long term medical treatment is required, a TUE application must be submitted in ADAMS according to the procedure in Article 4.4.2.2.

4.4.4 An application to FISA for grant or recognition of a TUE must be made as soon as the need arises and in any event (save in emergency or exceptional situations or where Article 4.3 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemption applies) at least 30 days before the Rower's next Competition. FISA shall appoint a committee to consider applications for the grant or recognition of TUEs (the "TUE Committee"). The TUE Committee shall promptly evaluate and decide upon the application in accordance with the relevant provisions of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and the specific FISA protocols. Subject to Article 4.4.6 of these Bye-laws, its decision shall be the final decision of FISA and shall be reported to WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations including the Rower's NADO, through ADAMS, in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

4.4.5 Expiration, Cancellation, Withdrawal or Reversal of a TUE

4.4.5.1 A TUE granted pursuant to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws:

a. shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality;

b. may be cancelled if the Rower does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the TUE Committee upon grant of the TUE;

c. may be withdrawn by the TUE Committee if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a TUE are not in fact met; or

d. may be reversed on review by WADA or on appeal.

4.4.5.2 In such event, the Rower shall not be subject to any Consequences based on his Use or Possession or Administration of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question in accordance with the TUE prior to the effective date of expiry, cancellation, withdrawal or reversal of the TUE. The review pursuant to Article 7.2 of any subsequent Adverse Analytical Finding shall include consideration of whether such finding is consistent with Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method prior to that date, in which event no anti-doping rule violation shall be asserted.

4.4.6 Reviews and Appeals of TUE Decisions

4.4.6.1 WADA shall review any decision by FISA not to recognise a TUE granted by the NADO that is referred to WADA by the Rower or the Rower's NADO. In addition, WADA shall review any decision by FISA to grant a TUE that is referred to WADA by the Rower's NADO. WADA may review any other TUE decisions at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the TUE decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA will not interfere with it. If the TUE decision does not meet those criteria, WADA will reverse it.

4.4.6.2 Any TUE decision by FISA (or by a NADO where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of FISA) that is not reviewed by WADA, or that is reviewed by WADA but is not reversed upon review, may be appealed by the Rower and/or the Rower's NADO exclusively to CAS, in accordance with Article 13.

4.4.6.3 A decision by WADA to reverse a TUE decision may be appealed by the Rower, the NADO, and/or FISA exclusively to CAS, in accordance with Article 13.

4.4.6.4 A failure to take action within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant or recognition of a TUE or for review of a TUE decision shall be considered a denial of the application.

Article 5 – Testing and investigations

5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations

Testing and investigations shall only be undertaken for anti-doping purposes. They shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of ISTI and the specific protocols of FISA supplementing that International Standard.

5.1.1 Testing shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to the Rower's compliance (or non-compliance) with the strict Code prohibition on the presence/Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. Test distribution planning, testing, post-testing activity and all related activities conducted by FISA shall be in conformity with ISTI. FISA shall determine the number of tests to be conducted based on the placings of crews in various races at regattas, random tests, and target tests to be performed, in accordance with the criteria established by ISTI. All provisions of ISTI shall apply automatically in respect of such Testing.

5.1.2 Investigations shall be undertaken

5.1.2.1 In relation to Atypical Findings, Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings, in accordance with Articles 7.4 and 7.5 respectively, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under Article 2.1 and/or Article 2.2; and

5.1.2.2 In relation to other indications of potential anti-doping rule violations in accordance with Articles 7.6 and 7.7, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, non-analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under any of Articles 2.2 to 2.10.

5.1.3 FISA may obtain, assess, and process anti-doping intelligence from all available sources, to inform the development of an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan, to plan Target Testing, and/or to form the basis of an investigation into a possible anti-doping rule violation(s).

5.2 Authority to conduct Testing

5.2.1 Subject to the jurisdictional limitations for Event Testing set out in Article 5.3 of the Code, FISA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over all of the Rowers specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (under the heading "Scope").

5.2.2 FISA may require any Rower over whom it has Testing authority (including any Rower serving a period of Ineligibility) to provide a sample at any time and at any place. If a Rower is unable to understand for reasons of age, physical impairment or mental disorder the general nature and effect of giving their consent on the notification form and the doping control form it may be necessary to obtain consent from a parent or guardian.

Comment to Article 5.2.2: Unless the Rower has identified a 60 minute time-slot for Testing between the hours of 11 pm and 5 am, or has otherwise consented to Testing during that period, FISA will not test a Rower during that period unless it has a serious and specific suspicion that the Rower may be engaged in doping. A challenge to whether FISA had sufficient suspicion for Testing in that period shall not be a defense to an anti-doping rule violation based on such test or attempted test.

5.2.2.1 Responsibility for FISA Testing

The FISA antidoping department (ADD) will carry out the operational duties of the FISA antidoping programme independently of elected or appointed officials. It reports to the Executive Director with full oversight of the FISA antidoping Committee. It will provide regular updates to the FISA Sports Medicine Commission, is accountable to the Executive Committee and works in accordance with policies in FISA's Statutes, Rules, Regulations and related Bye-Laws. The ADD shall determine policies in relation to the test distribution plan, the management of the biological passport programme and the registered testing pool. It shall manage the testing programme, TUE applications, the whereabouts

programme and results management procedures. Results management procedures will include the management of Adverse Analytical Findings. Communication with the laboratory and the preparation for the hearing will be the responsibility of the ADD and an external legal advisor.

5.2.2.2 The FISA Anti-Doping Committee shall consist of:

- *the Chair of the Sports Medicine Commission as Chair of the Committee who will have a discretionary vote and a casting vote, if necessary;*
- *the FISA Executive Director (with voting right);*
- *And two members appointed by the FISA Executive Committee, one medical doctor from the FISA Sports Medicine Commission and one member of the FISA Council.*

The Committee can call upon experts to assist in understanding complex cases.

5.2.2.3 Functions of the FISA Anti-Doping Committee

The Anti-Doping Committee is responsible to the Executive Committee to undertake the preparation of anti-doping tests (at Competitions and Out-of-Competition) and therefore it shall:

a. Review the test distribution plan determining the FISA regattas where tests will be conducted. The organising committees concerned are advised of this decision at the time of bid submission on a confidential basis and must prepare a budget and plan for appropriate facilities for the implementation of these tests. Organising committees must arrange and pay for the In-competition Testing including Sample collection and laboratory analysis. Sample collection can be undertaken at the regatta by the NADO or by a private testing agency.

b. Review the test distribution plan which determines the testing of Member Federations' Rowers during the training and out of season

periods (Out-of-Competition tests), the number of Samples to be collected per country, and the names of the Rowers to be tested.

c. *Review the selection of the Testing officials. The responsibility to carry out the Testing will be delegated to a specialised agency or a NADO;*

d. *Collaborate with WADA, the IOC Medical Commission and its Sub-commissions, other International Federations and NADOs;*

e. *To review the publishing of the WADA annual survey of Anti-Doping Testing when it is available;*

f. *Jointly with the Council, to educate National Federations and Rowers of the unethical nature and harmful health consequences of doping as well as of the importance of ethics and fair-play in sport;*

g. *To encourage Member Federations to co-operate with their NADOs for the Testing and education of their Rowers;*

h. *To report regularly to the Council on the Anti-Doping situation within rowing.*

5.2.2.4 The Sports Medicine Commission member or delegate appointed as FISA regatta doctor will supervise the In-Competition testing conducted at a FISA regatta. The FISA representative's role is to ensure that the doping test procedures are conducted according to the World Anti-Doping Code, more particularly to the International Standard for Testing and FISA's Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

5.2.2.5 In the absence of a representative of the Sports Medicine Commission or his delegate, the President of the jury of the regatta shall appoint a member of the jury (an international Umpire) to fulfil this role of supervising the In-Competition Testing at a FISA regatta.

5.2.3 WADA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority as set out in Article 20.7.8 of the Code.

5.2.4 If FISA delegates or contracts any part of Testing to a NADO (directly or through a National Federation), that NADO may collect additional Samples or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the NADO's expense. If additional Samples are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, FISA shall be notified.

5.3 Event Testing

5.3.1 Except as provided in Article 5.3 of the Code, only a single organisation should be responsible for initiating and directing Testing at Event Venues during an Event Period. At International Events, the collection of Samples shall be initiated and directed by FISA (or any other international organisation which is the ruling body for the Event). At the request of FISA (or any other international organisation which is the ruling body for an Event), any Testing during the Event Period outside of the Event Venues shall be coordinated with FISA (or the relevant ruling body of the Event).

5.3.2 If an Anti-Doping Organisation which would otherwise have Testing authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing Testing at an Event desires to conduct Testing of Rowers at the Event Venues during the Event Period, the Anti-Doping Organisation shall first confer with FISA (or any other international organisation which is the ruling body of the Event) to obtain permission to conduct and to coordinate such Testing. If the Anti-Doping Organisation is not satisfied with the response from FISA (or any other international organisation which is the ruling body of the Event), the Anti-Doping Organisation may ask WADA for permission to conduct Testing and to determine how to coordinate such Testing in accordance with the procedures set out in ISTI. WADA shall not grant approval for such Testing before consulting with and informing FISA (or another international organisation which is the ruling body for the Event). WADA's decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorisation to conduct testing, such tests shall be considered Out-of-Competition tests. Results management

of any such tests shall be the responsibility of the Anti-Doping Organisation initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of the Event.

5.4 Test Distribution Planning

Consistent with ISTI, and in coordination with other Anti-Doping Organisations conducting Testing on the same Rowers, FISA shall develop and implement an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan that prioritises appropriately between disciplines, categories of Rowers, types of Testing, types of Samples collected, and types of Sample analysis, all in compliance with the requirements of ISTI. FISA shall provide WADA upon request with a copy of its current test distribution plan.

Selection of Rowers to be Tested:

5.4.1 At FISA Events, the FISA Doctor or its designated representative shall determine the number of tests based on placing, random tests and target tests to be performed.

During the testing procedure, a Rower's accreditation card (if it has a photo and the Rower's name) shall be deemed as appropriate for the purpose of identification of the Rower.

5.4.2 Rowers to be tested will be selected according to the following criteria:

a. Race results (e.g., places 1st to 4th);

b. a random draw from amongst all the Rowers (drawing the number of the race, the lane, or the place the crew achieves in the race, then the number of the seat in the boat);

c. a combination of a) and b); or

d. where doping is suspected.

5.4.3 At National Events, each National Federation or NADO shall determine the number of Rowers selected for Testing in each Competition and the procedures for selecting the Rowers for Testing.

5.4.4 In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Articles 5.4.2 and 5.4.3 above, the FISA Anti-Doping Committee at FISA Events and the National Federation at National Events, may also select Rowers or teams for Target Testing so long as

such Target Testing is not used for any purpose other than legitimate Doping Control purposes.

5.4.5 Rowers shall be selected for Out-of-Competition Testing by the FISA Anti-Doping Committee, by National Federations or by the NADOs through a process that substantially complies with ISTI in force at the time of selection.

5.5 Coordination of Testing

Where reasonably feasible, Testing shall be coordinated through ADAMS or another system approved by WADA in order to maximise the effectiveness of the combined Testing effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive Testing.

5.6 Athlete Whereabouts Information

5.6.1 FISA shall identify a Registered Testing Pool of those Rowers who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to ISTI, and shall make available through ADAMS a list which identifies those Rowers included in its Registered Testing Pool either by name or by clearly defined, specific criteria. FISA shall coordinate with NADOs the identification of such Rowers and the collection of their whereabouts information. FISA shall review and update as necessary its criteria for including Rowers in its Registered Testing Pool, and shall revise the membership of its Registered Testing Pool from time to time as appropriate in accordance with the set criteria. Rowers shall be notified before they are included in a Registered Testing Pool and when they are removed from that pool.

5.6.1.1 Each Rower in the Registered Testing Pool shall:

a. advise FISA of his whereabouts on a quarterly basis, beginning on 1 January each year so that it remains accurate and complete at all times. FISA requires the use of the WADA web-based database management system ADAMS for rowers to submit whereabouts information to FISA. Other options include (if available to the rower and agreed by FISA) a national centralised database of similar functionality and security and managed by the NADO. The Whereabouts Filing must also include,

for each day during the following quarter, one specific 60-minute time slot between 5 a.m. and 11 p.m. each day where the Rower will be available and accessible for Testing at a specific location;

b. update that information as necessary so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and

c. make himself available for Testing at such time and whereabouts.

The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each Rower. However, it shall be the responsibility of each National Federation to use its best efforts to assist FISA in obtaining whereabouts information as requested by FISA.

5.6.2 For purposes of Article 2.4, a Rower's failure to comply with the requirements of ISTI shall be deemed a filing failure or a missed test (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) where the conditions set forth in ISTI for declaring a filing failure or missed test are met.

5.6.3 Criteria for inclusion in Registered Testing Pool

5.6.3.1 The criteria below determine the Rowers to be included in the FISA Registered Testing Pool for the calendar year.

The FISA Anti-Doping Committee shall select Rowers for inclusion in the Pool using the following criteria. The number of Rowers selected and the method of selection from each group shall be at the discretion of the FISA Anti-Doping Committee:

a. Rowers having placed first in Olympic / non-Olympic/ Paralympic Events at the previous year's World Championships / Olympic / Paralympic Games.

b. Rowers who have retired while included in the Registered Testing Pool and who have notified FISA of a return to competition will be included

six months before their return and for one year following the return to competition.

c. *All Rowers under a doping sanction intending to return to competition will be included six months before the end of the sanction and for one year following the end of the sanction.*

d. *Rowers having placed in the first three finishers in at least one of the two previous years in World Championships / World Rowing Cups / Olympic / Paralympic Games / Continental Games / Continental Championships.*

e. *Rowers from countries having participated in one of the two previous years in a World Rowing Cup / World Rowing Championship regatta but where the FISA Anti-Doping Committee has determined that little or no anti-doping testing has been conducted on rowers in their country in the previous two years by a NADO.*

f. *Rowers having competed in any international regatta based on analytical testing results or performance.*

5.6.4 *There is an obligation on each such Rower to keep FISA informed about where the Rower can be found for unannounced Testing at any time by submitting quarterly whereabouts on or before 31 December, 31 March, 30 June and 30 September. Any changes to the information submitted should be immediately communicated to FISA Headquarters using ADAMS or an agreed centralised national database.*

5.6.5 *A Rower's failure to advise FISA of his correct whereabouts shall be deemed a Filing Failure for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Article 11.3.5 of the International Standard for Testing are met.*

5.6.6 *A Rower's failure to be available for Testing at his declared whereabouts shall be deemed a Missed Test for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Annex I.4 of ISTI are met.*

5.6.7 Each Member Federation shall also assist its NADO in establishing a national level Registered Testing Pool of top level national Rowers to whom the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing shall also apply. Where those Rowers are also in FISA's Registered Testing Pool, FISA and the NADO will agree (with the assistance of WADA if required) on which of them will take responsibility for receiving whereabouts filings from the Rower and sharing it with the other (and with other Anti-Doping Organisations).

5.6.8 A Rower in FISA's Registered Testing Pool for that year shall continue to be subject to the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to ISTI until 31 December of that year, unless the Rower gives written notice to FISA that he has retired.

5.6.9 Whereabouts information relating to a Rower shall be shared (through ADAMS) with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organisations having authority to test that Rower, shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times, shall be used exclusively for the purposes set out in Article 5.6 of the Code, and shall be destroyed in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information once it is no longer relevant for these purposes.

5.7 Retirement and Return to Competition

An Athlete in FISA's Registered Testing Pool shall continue to be subject to the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to ISTI unless and until

a. the Athlete gives written notice to FISA that he/she has retired; or

b. FISA has informed him or her that he/she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in FISA's Registered Testing Pool.

5.7.1 A Rower in the FISA Registered Testing Pool who has given notice of retirement to FISA may not resume competing at national and international rowing Competitions until he has given FISA written notice of his intent to resume competing and has made himself available for Testing for a period of at least six (6) months before returning to Competition, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to ISTI. WADA, in consultation with FISA and the

Athlete's NADO, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to an Athlete. This decision may be appealed under Article 13. Any competitive results obtained in violation of this Article 5.7.1 shall be Disqualified.

5.7.2 If a Rower retires from sport while subject to a period of Ineligibility, the Rower shall not resume competing in International Events or National Events until the Athlete has given six months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete retired, if that period was longer than six months) to FISA and to his NADO of his intent to resume competing and has made himself available for Testing for that notice period, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to ISTI.

5.7.3 Member Federations / NADOs may establish similar requirements for retirement and returning to competition for Rowers in the national Registered Testing Pool.

5.8 Independent Observer Programme

FISA and the organising committees for FISA's Events, as well as Member Federations and the organising committees for National Events, shall authorise and facilitate the Independent Observer Programme at such Events.

5.9 Training Camp and Competition Forms

5.9.1 Before 31 December of each year, each Member Federation must provide to FISA Headquarters quarterly training camp and main training location whereabouts for the following year. The completed Summary Training Camp form, Main Training Location form and if possible, the Individual Training Camp forms for its national teams, as well as any other information requested by FISA should be submitted to FISA Headquarters quarterly by 31 December, 31 March, 30 June and 30 September (These forms set out the dates and venues of the camps and main training locations). The individual training camp forms must be completed and received by FISA Headquarters no later than two weeks before the start of any above reported training camp. It is the responsibility of the

Member Federation to update this information so that the information received by FISA is timely, accurate and complete at all times. Any changes to the list of training camps, dates of training camps, names of rowers attending or training camp contacts must be immediately communicated to FISA Headquarters.

Failure to submit complete timely quarterly whereabouts information or any changes thereto may result in sanctions being imposed on the Member Federation.

Article 6 – Analysis of samples

Samples shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Accredited and Approved Laboratories

For the purposes of Article 2.1, Samples shall be analysed only in laboratories approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory or WADA approved laboratory used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by FISA.

6.2 Purpose of Analysis of Samples

6.2.1 Samples shall be analysed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Programme described in Article 4.5 of the Code; or

a. to assist FISA in profiling relevant parameters in a Rower's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling; or

b. for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose.

Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis.

6.2.2 FISA shall ask laboratories to analyse Samples in conformity with Article 6.4 of the Code and Article 4.7 of ISTI.

6.3 Research on Samples

No Sample may be used for research without the Rower's written consent. Samples used for purposes other than Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Rower.

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

Laboratories shall analyse Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories. To ensure effective Testing, the Technical Document referenced at Article 5.4.1 of the Code will establish risk assessment-based Sample analysis menus appropriate for particular sports and sport disciplines and laboratories shall analyse Samples in conformity with those menus, except as follows:

6.4.1 FISA may request that laboratories analyse its Samples using more extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document.

6.4.2 FISA may request that laboratories analyse its Samples using less extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document only if it has satisfied WADA that, because of the particular circumstances of its sport, as set out in its test distribution plan, less extensive analysis would be appropriate.

6.4.3 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyse Samples for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not included on the Sample analysis menu described in the Technical Document or specified by the Testing authority. Results from any such analysis shall be reported and have the same validity and consequence as any other analytical result.

6.5 Further Analysis of Samples

Any Sample may be stored and subsequently subjected to further analysis for the purposes set out in Article 6.2:

a. by WADA at any time; and / or

b. by FISA at any time before both the A and B sample analytical results (or A Sample result where B Sample analysis has been waived or will not be performed) have been communicated by FISA to the Rower as the asserted basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation. Such further analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and ISTI.

Article 7 – Results management

7.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management

Results management for Tests initiated by FISA (including Tests performed by WADA pursuant to agreement with FISA) shall proceed as set forth below:

7.1.1 The circumstances in which FISA shall take responsibility for conducting results management in respect of anti-doping rule violations involving Rowers and other Persons under its jurisdiction shall be determined by reference to and in accordance with Article 7 of the Code.

7.1.2 The results from all analyses must be entered into ADAMS and may be sent to FISA in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorised representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted confidentially and in accordance with ADAMS.

7.2 Review of Adverse Analytical Findings from Tests Initiated by FISA.

Results management in respect of the results of tests initiated by FISA (including tests performed by WADA pursuant to agreement with FISA) shall proceed as follows:

7.2.1 Upon receipt of an Adverse Analytical Finding, the FISA Executive Director shall conduct a review to determine whether:

a. an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions: or

b. there is any apparent departure from ISTI or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.2.2 If the review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.2.1 reveals an applicable TUE or departure from ISTI or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Rower, the Rower's NADO and WADA shall be so informed.

7.3 Notification After Review Regarding Adverse Analytical Findings

7.3.1 If the initial review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.2.1 does not reveal an applicable TUE or entitlement

to a TUE as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or departure from ISTI or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the FISA Executive Director shall promptly notify the Rower, and simultaneously the Rower's NADO and WADA, in the manner set out in Article 14.1 of:

a. the Adverse Analytical Finding ;

b. the anti-doping rule violated ;

c. the Rower's right to promptly request the analysis of the B Sample or, failing such request, that the B Sample analysis may be deemed waived;

d. the scheduled date, time and place for the B Sample analysis if the Rower or FISA chooses to request an analysis of the B Sample;

e. the opportunity for the Rower and/or the Rower's representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories at the scheduled date, time and place if such analysis is requested; and

f. the Rower's right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories.

If FISA decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the Rower, the Rower's NADO and WADA.

7.3.2 Where requested by the Rower or FISA, arrangements shall be made to analyse the B Sample, in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. A Rower may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. FISA may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.

7.3.3 The Rower and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the opening and analysis of the B Sample. Also a representative of the Rower's National Federation as well as a representative of FISA shall be allowed to be present.

7.3.4 If the B Sample analysis does not confirm the result of the A Sample analysis, then (unless FISA takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the Rower, the Rower's NADO and WADA shall be so informed.

7.3.5 If the B sample analysis confirms the A sample analysis, the findings shall be reported to the Rower, through his National Federation, as well as to the Rower's NADO and to WADA.

7.4 Review of Atypical Findings

7.4.1 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, in certain circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of Prohibited Substances that may also be produced endogenously as Atypical Findings, i.e., as findings that are subject to further investigation.

7.4.2 Upon receipt of an Atypical Finding, the FISA Executive Director shall conduct a review to determine whether:

a. the Atypical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE that has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions; or

b. there is any apparent departure from ISTI or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding.

7.4.3 If the review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.4.2 reveals an applicable TUE or a departure from ISTI or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Rower, the Rower's NADO and WADA shall be so informed.

7.4.4 If that review does not reveal an applicable TUE or a departure from ISTI or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, FISA shall conduct the required investigation or cause it to be conducted. After the investigation is completed, either the Atypical Finding will be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding, in accordance with Article 7.3.1 or else the Rower, the Rower's NADO and WADA shall be notified that the Atypical Finding will not be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.4.5 FISA will not provide notice of an Atypical Finding until it has completed its investigation and has decided whether it will bring the Atypical Finding forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding unless one of the following circumstances exists:

7.4.5.1 If FISA determines the B Sample should be analysed prior to the conclusion of its investigation, it may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the Rower, with such notice to include a description of the Atypical Finding and the information described in Article 7.3.1(d) to (f).

7.4.5.2 If FISA is asked (a) by a Major Event Organisation shortly before one of its International Events or (b) by a sports organisation responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an International Event, to disclose whether any Rower identified on a list provided by the Major Event Organisation or sports organisation has a pending Atypical Finding, FISA shall so advise the Major Event Organisation or sports organisation after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Rower.

7.5 Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings

Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings shall take place as provided in ISTI and International Standard for Laboratories. At such time as FISA is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Rower (and simultaneously the Rower's NADO and WADA) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.

7.5.1 For apparent Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings, FISA may liaise with the NADO concerned in the combined creation of the passport regarding the decision to proceed with an apparent Adverse Passport Finding.

7.5.2 Results Management for Tests Initiated During Other International Events

Results management and the conduct of hearings from a test by the IOC, the IPC, or a Major Event Organisation, shall be

managed, as far as sanctions beyond Disqualification from the Event or the results of the Event, by FISA.

7.5.3 Results Management by Member Federations

Each Member Federation shall keep FISA updated on the results management process and the reasoned decision shall be reported to FISA Headquarters within 14 days of its conclusion.

Apparent anti-doping rule violations by a Rower of a different nationality to the NADO testing the Rower shall be referred to the Rower's NADO or Member Federation for hearing or referred to FISA for adjudication in accordance with Article 7.1.1 of the Code.

Failure to keep FISA updated at all times on the results management process (by a NADO or Member Federation) for an adverse analytical finding including a failure to:

a. report to FISA an Adverse Analytical Finding obtained in the course of a Doping Control carried out in the Member Federation's country or territory within 14 days of notice of such finding to the Member Federation together with the name of the rower;

b. notify FISA that a national level rower has been Provisionally Suspended or has accepted a voluntary suspension;

c. notify FISA that a Rower has waived his right to a hearing;

d. notify FISA of the date of the hearing;

e. hold a hearing for a Rower within 2 months of the Rower's request;

f. send the complete reasoned decision as well as the complete file of the case to FISA within 90 days of the notice of the adverse analytical finding.

may result in sanctions being imposed on the Member Federation.

7.6 Review of Whereabouts Violations

FISA shall review potential filing failures and missed tests, as defined in ISTI, in respect of Rowers who file their whereabouts information

with FISA, in accordance with Annex I to ISTI. At such time as FISA is satisfied that an Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Rower (and simultaneously the Rower's NADO and WADA) notice that it is asserting a violation of Article 2.4 and the basis of that assertion.

7.7 Review of Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations Not Covered by Articles 7.2-7.6

FISA's Executive Director shall conduct any follow-up investigation required into a possible anti-doping rule violation not covered by Articles 7.2-7.6. At such time as FISA is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Rower or other Person (and simultaneously the Athlete's or other Person's NADO and WADA) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.

7.8 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Before giving a Rower or other Person notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation as provided above, FISA shall refer to ADAMS and contact WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations to determine whether any prior anti-doping rule violation exists.

7.9 Provisional Suspensions

7.9.1 Mandatory Provisional Suspension

If analysis of an A Sample has resulted in an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance that is not a Specified Substance, or for a Prohibited Method, and a review in accordance with Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from ISTI or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the FISA Executive Director shall Provisionally Suspend the Rower upon or promptly after the notification described in Articles 7.2, 7.3 or 7.5.

7.9.2 Optional Provisional Suspension

In case of an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Specified Substance, or in the case of any other anti-doping rule violations not covered by Article 7.9.1, FISA's Executive Director may impose a Provisional Suspension on the Athlete or other Person against whom the anti-doping rule violation

is asserted at any time after the review and notification described in Articles 7.2-7.7 and prior to the final hearing as described in Article 8.

7.9.3 Where a Provisional Suspension is imposed, whether pursuant to Article 7.9.1 or Article 7.9.2 the Rower or other Person shall be given either

a. an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing either before or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension; or

b. an opportunity for an expedited final hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension at the discretion of the FISA Executive Director.

c. Furthermore, the Rower or other Person has a right to appeal from the Provisional Suspension in accordance with Article 13.2 (save as set out in Article 7.9.3.1).

Where applicable, Member Federations shall impose Provisional Suspensions in accordance with the principles set forth in this Article 7.9.

7.9.3.1 The Provisional Suspension may be lifted if the Rower demonstrates to the hearing panel that the violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product. A hearing panel's decision not to lift a mandatory Provisional Suspension on account of the Rower's assertion regarding a Contaminated Product shall not be appealable.

7.9.3.2 The Provisional Suspension shall be imposed (or shall not be lifted) unless the Athlete or other Person establishes that:

a. the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has no reasonable prospect of being upheld, e.g., because of a patent flaw in the case against the Rower or other Person; or

b. the Rower or other Person has a strong arguable case that he bears No Fault or Negligence for the anti-doping rule violation(s) asserted, so that any

period of Ineligibility that might otherwise be imposed for such a violation is likely to be completely eliminated by application of Article 10.4; or

c. some other facts exist that make it clearly unfair, in all of the circumstances, to impose a Provisional Suspension prior to a final hearing in accordance with Article 8. This ground is to be construed narrowly, and applied only in truly exceptional circumstances. For example, the fact that the Provisional Suspension would prevent the Rower or other Person participating in a particular Competition or Event shall not qualify as exceptional circumstances for these purposes.

7.9.4 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding and subsequent analysis of the B Sample does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Rower shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of Article 2.1. In circumstances where the Rower (or the Rower's team) has been removed from a Competition based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, then if it is still possible for the Rower or team to be reinserted, without otherwise affecting the Competition, the Rower or crew may continue to take part in the Competition. In addition, the Rower or crew may thereafter take part in other Competitions in the same Event.

7.9.5 In all cases where a Rower or other Person has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation but a Provisional Suspension has not been imposed on him or her, the Rower or other Person shall be offered the opportunity to accept a Provisional Suspension voluntarily pending the resolution of the matter.

7.10 Resolution Without a Hearing

7.10.1 A Rower or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted may admit that violation at any time, waive a hearing, and accept the Consequences that are mandated by these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws or where some discretion as to Consequences exists under these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws as have been offered by the FISA Hearing Panel.

7.10.2 Alternatively, if the Rower or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within the deadline specified in the notice sent by FISA asserting the violation then he shall be deemed to have admitted the violation, to have waived a hearing, and to have accepted the Consequences that are mandated by these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws or where some discretion as to Consequences exists under these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws as have been offered by the FISA Hearing Panel.

7.10.3 In cases where Articles 7.10.1 or Article 7.10.2 apply, a hearing before a hearing panel shall not be required. Instead, FISA shall promptly issue a written decision confirming the commission of the anti-doping rule violation and the Consequences imposed as result, and setting out the full reasons for any period of Ineligibility imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the maximum potential period of Ineligibility was not imposed. FISA shall send copies of that decision to other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 and shall Publicly Disclose that decision in accordance with Article 14.3.2.

7.11 Notification of Results Management Decisions

In all cases where FISA has asserted the commission of an anti-doping rule violation, withdrawn the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation, imposed a Provisional Suspension, or agreed with a Rower or other Person on the imposition of Consequences without a hearing, FISA shall give notice thereof in accordance with Article 14.2.1 to other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.

7.12 Domicile of the Rower

For the purposes of these rules, all Rowers shall be considered to have their domicile at the address of the Member Federation concerned where all communications to Rowers shall be considered as being delivered.

7.13 Retirement from Sport

If a Rower or other Person retires while FISA is conducting the results management process, FISA retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If a Rower or other Person retires before any results management process has begun and FISA would have had

results management authority over the Rower or other Person at the time the Rower or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, FISA has authority to conduct results management in respect of that anti-doping rule violation.

[Comment to Article 7.13: Conduct by a Rower or other Person before the Rower or other Person was subject to the jurisdiction of any Anti-Doping Organisation would not constitute an anti-doping rule violation but could be a legitimate basis for denying the Rower or other Person membership in a sports organisation.]

Article 8 – Right to a fair hearing

[NOTE: According to Article 8.1 of the Code, each Anti-Doping Organisation with responsibility for results management shall provide a hearing process for any Athlete or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation that is consistent with the principles outlined in Article 8 of the Code.]

8.1 Principles for a Fair Hearing

8.1.1 When FISA sends a notice to a Rower or other Person asserting an anti-doping rule violation, and the Rower or other Person does not waive a hearing in accordance with Article 7.10.1 or Article 7.10.2, then the case shall be referred to the FISA Doping Hearing Panel for hearing and adjudication.

8.1.2 Hearings shall be scheduled and completed within a reasonable time. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted by an expedited process where permitted by the hearing panel.

[Comment to Article 8.1.2: For example, a hearing could be expedited on the eve of a major Event where the resolution of the anti-doping rule violation is necessary to determine the Athlete's eligibility to participate in the Event, or during an Event where the resolution of the case will affect the validity of the Athlete's results or continued participation in the Event.]

8.1.3 The FISA Doping Hearing Panel shall determine the procedure to be followed at the hearing.

8.1.4 WADA and the Member Federation of the Rower or other Person may attend the hearing as observers. In any event, FISA

shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

8.1.4.1 The FISA Doping Hearing Panel shall consist of three persons appointed by the Executive Director of FISA in each case. It must include at least one lawyer. It must also include an external expert in the field of antidoping. This member must not have or have had any role in the governance of FISA. This external member may be a member of a "'pool" of potential hearing panel members from different areas of expertise. The persons chosen by the Executive Director of FISA to be on a Hearing Panel will be selected so that there is no conflict of interest and appropriate expertise given the nature of the case. The FISA Doping Hearing Panel can request the written advice and/or presence of a medical or laboratory expert who is entitled to ask questions.

8.1.5 The FISA Doping Hearing Panel shall act in a fair and impartial manner towards all parties at all times. All hearings shall respect the following principles:

- *a timely hearing;*
- *fair and impartial hearing panel;*
- *the right to be represented by counsel at the Rower's or Person's own expense;*
- *the right to be informed in a fair and timely manner of the asserted anti-doping rule violation;*
- *the right and a minimum of 10 days following notification to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting Consequences;*
- *the right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the hearing panel's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission);*
- *the Rower's or Person's right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the hearing panel to determine the identity, and responsibility for the cost of the interpreter;*
- *if requested, the obligation to appear in person before the panel. The panel can request that the rower testify alone*

(without a representative but with an interpreter engaged by FISA) before the panel.

- *the right to appear before a panel or to present an explanation of the circumstances and events associated with the test results either orally or in writing; and*
- *a timely, written, reasoned decision, specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any period of Ineligibility.*

8.1.6 The principles contained in Article 14.3.6 shall be applied to all cases involving a Minor. The Mandatory Public Reporting requirement does not apply where the Rower or other Person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a Minor.

8.1.7 The appointed members shall have had no prior involvement with the case and shall not have the same nationality as the Rower or other Person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

8.1.8 FISA shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

8.1.9 A Rower or other Person may forego attendance at a hearing by acknowledging the Anti-Doping Rule violation and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by FISA. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Rower's or other Person's failure to challenge FISA's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within 21 days or failure to confirm within 21 days their attendance at the hearing. Where no hearing occurs, FISA shall submit to the persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.

8.2 Decisions

8.2.1 At the end of the hearing, or on a timely basis thereafter, the FISA Doping Hearing Panel shall issue a written decision that includes the full reasons for the decision and for any period of Ineligibility imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the greatest potential Consequences were not imposed.

8.2.2 The decision may be appealed to CAS as provided in Article 13. Copies of the decision shall be provided to the Rower or other

Person and to other Anti-Doping Organisations, with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.

8.2.3 If no appeal is brought against the decision, then

a. if the decision is that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, the decision shall be Publicly Disclosed as provided in Article 14.3.2; but

b. if the decision is that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, then the decision shall only be Publicly Disclosed with the consent of the Rower or other Person who is the subject of the decision.
FISA shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Rower or other Person may approve. The principles stated in article 14.3.6 will apply to cases involving a Minor.

8.3 Single Hearing Before CAS

Cases asserting anti-doping rule violations may be heard directly at CAS, with no requirement for a prior hearing, with the consent of the Rower, FISA, WADA and any other Anti-Doping Organisation that would have had a right to appeal a first instance hearing decision to CAS.

[Comment to Article 8.3: Where all of the parties identified in this Article are satisfied that their interests will be adequately protected in a single hearing, there is no need to incur the extra expense of two hearings. An Anti-Doping Organisation that wants to participate in the CAS hearing as a party or as an observer may condition its approval of a single hearing on being granted that right.]

Article 9 – Automatic disqualification of individual results

A violation of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws in connection with an In-Competition test automatically leads to Disqualification of the result obtained in that Competition by a crew containing the Rower or Rowers who was or were found to have committed the anti-doping rule violation with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

Article 10 – Sanctions on individuals

10.1 Disqualification of Results in the Event during which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs

An Anti-Doping Rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may lead to Disqualification in the Event by a crew containing the Rower or Rowers who was or were found to have committed the anti-doping rule violation with all Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.

Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify other results in an Event might include, for example, the seriousness of the Rower's anti-doping rule violation and whether the Rower tested negative in the other Competitions.

10.1.1 If the Rower establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Rower's individual results in another Competition at the same Event shall not be Disqualified unless the Rower's results in the Competition other than the Competition in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Rower's anti-doping rule violation.

10.2 Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method

The period of Ineligibility for a violation of Articles 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6 shall be as follows, subject to potential reduction or suspension pursuant to Articles 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6:

10.2.1 The period of Ineligibility shall be four years where:

10.2.1.1 The anti-doping rule violation does not involve a Specified Substance, unless the Rower or other Person can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional.

10.2.1.2 The anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance and FISA can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.

10.2.2 If Article 10.2.1 does not apply, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.

10.2.3 As used in Articles 10.2 and 10.3, the term "intentional" is meant to identify those Rowers who cheat. The term therefore requires that the Rower or other Person engaged in conduct which he or she knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall be rebuttably presumed to be not intentional if the substance is a Specified Substance and the Athlete can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of Competition. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall not be considered intentional if the substance is not a Specified Substance and the Athlete can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition in a context unrelated to sport performance.

10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of Ineligibility for anti-doping rule violations other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows, unless Articles 10.5 or 10.6 are applicable:

10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 or Article 2.5, the period of Ineligibility shall be four years unless in the case of failing to submit to Sample Collection the Rower can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional (as defined in Article 10.2.3), in which case the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.

10.3.2 For violations of Article 2.4, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the Rower's degree of Fault. The flexibility between two years and one year of Ineligibility in this Article is not available to Rowers where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the Rower was trying to avoid being available for Testing.

10.3.3 For violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8, the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of four years up to lifetime Ineligibility depending on the seriousness of the violation. An Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than for Specified Substances shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

10.3.4 For violations of Article 2.9, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of two years, up to four years, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

10.3.5 For violations of Article 2.10, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the Rower's or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case.

10.4 Elimination of the Period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence

If a Rower or other Person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, then the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated.

10.5 Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence

10.5.1 Reduction of Sanctions for Specified Substances or Contaminated Products for Violations of Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6

10.5.1.1 Specified Substances
Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance, and the Rower or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two years of Ineligibility, depending on the Rower's or other Person's degree of Fault.

10.5.1.2 Contaminated Products
In cases where the Rower or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence and that the detected Prohibited Substance came from a Contaminated Product, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility and at a maximum, two years Ineligibility, depending on the Rower's or other Person's degree of Fault.

10.5.2 Application of No Significant Fault or Negligence beyond the Application of Article 10.5.1

If a Rower or other Person establishes in an individual case where Article 10.5.1 is not applicable that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced based on the Rower or other Person's degree of Fault, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight years.

10.6 Elimination, Reduction, or Suspension of Period of Ineligibility or other Consequences for Reasons Other than Fault

10.6.1 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations

10.6.1.1 FISA may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of Ineligibility imposed in an individual case in which it has results management authority where the Rower or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organisation, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in

a. the Anti-Doping Organisation discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another Person; or

b. which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules committed by another Person and the information provided by the Person providing Substantial Assistance is made available to FISA.

After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, FISA may only suspend a part of the applicable period of Ineligibility with the approval of WADA. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the Rower or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Rower or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than 8 years. If the Rower or other Person fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible Substantial Assistance upon which a

suspension of the period of Ineligibility was based, FISA shall reinstate the original period of Ineligibility. If FISA decides to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility or decides not to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility, that decision may be appealed by any Person entitled to appeal under Article 13.

10.6.1.2 To further encourage Rowers and other Persons to provide Substantial Assistance to Anti-Doping Organisations, at the request of FISA or at the request of the Rower or other Person, who has (or has been asserted to have) committed an anti-doping rule violation, WADA may agree at any stage of the results management process, including after a final appellate decision under Article 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility and other Consequences. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the period of Ineligibility and other Consequences for Substantial Assistance greater than those otherwise provided in this Article, or even no period of Ineligibility, and /or no return of prize money, or payment of fines or costs. WADA's approval shall be subject to reinstatement of sanction, as otherwise provided in this Article. Notwithstanding Article 13, WADA's decisions in the context of this Article may not be appealed by any other Anti-Doping Organisation.

10.6.1.3 If FISA suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of Substantial Assistance, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.2. In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorise FISA to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the Substantial Assistance agreement or the nature of Substantial Assistance being provided.

10.6.2 Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence

Where a Rower or other Person voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a Sample collection which could establish an anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than Article 2.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 7) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable.

10.6.3 Prompt Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation after being Confronted with a Violation Sanctionable under Article 10.2.1 or Article 10.3.1

A Rower or other Person potentially subject to a four-year sanction under Article 10.2.1 or 10.3.1 (for evading or refusing Sample Collection or Tampering with Sample Collection), by promptly admitting the asserted anti-doping rule violation after being confronted by FISA, and also upon the approval and at the discretion of both WADA and FISA, may receive a reduction in the period of Ineligibility down to a minimum of two years, depending on the seriousness of the violation and the Rower or other Person's degree of Fault.

10.6.4 Application of Multiple Grounds for Reduction of a Sanction

Where a Rower or other Person establishes entitlement to reduction in sanction under more than one provision of Article 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6 before applying any reduction or suspension under Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 and 10.5. If the Rower or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

10.7 Multiple Violations

10.7.1 For a Rower's or other Person's second anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility shall be the greater of:

a. six months;

b. one-half of the period of Ineligibility imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6; or

c. twice the period of ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6. The period of Ineligibility established above may then be further reduced by the application of Article 10.6.

10.7.2 A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.4 or 10.5, or involves a violation of Article 2.4 (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests). In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight (8) years to lifetime Ineligibility.

10.7.3 An anti-doping rule violation for which a Rower or other Person has established No Fault or Negligence shall not be considered a prior violation for purposes of this Article.

10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

10.7.4.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if FISA can establish that the Rower or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the Rower or other Person received notice pursuant to Article 7 or after FISA made reasonable efforts to give notice of the first anti-doping rule violation. If FISA cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

10.7.4.2 If, after the imposition of a sanction for a first anti-doping rule violation, FISA discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the Rower or other Person which occurred prior to notification regarding

the first violation, then FISA shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations had been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be Disqualified as provided in Article 10.8.

10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during Ten-Year Period

For purposes of Article 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same ten year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

10.8 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation

In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample under Article 9, all other competitive results of the Rower obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be Disqualified with all of the resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

10.9 Allocation of CAS Cost Awards and Forfeited Prize Money

The priority for payment of CAS cost awards and forfeited prize money shall be: first, payment of costs awarded by CAS; second, reallocation of forfeited prize money to other Rowers; and third, reimbursement of the expenses of FISA.

10.10 Financial Consequences

In exceptional cases, the Anti-Doping Tribunal may award costs and financial sanctions, but only in accordance with Article 10.10 of the WADA Code.

10.11 Commencement of Ineligibility

Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, or there is no hearing, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed.

10.11.1 Delays Not Attributable to the Rower or other Person

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Rower or other Person, FISA may start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. All competitive results achieved during the period Ineligibility, including retroactive Ineligibility, shall be Disqualified.

10.11.2 Timely Admission

Where the Athlete or other Person promptly (which, in all events, for an Athlete means before the Athlete competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FISA, the period of Ineligibility may start as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the Athlete or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the period of Ineligibility going forward from the date the Athlete or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed. This Article shall not apply where the period of Ineligibility has already been reduced under Article 10.6.3.

10.11.3 Credit for Provisional Suspension or Period of Ineligiblity Served

10.11.3.1 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed and respected by the Rower or other Person, then the Rower or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. If a period of Ineligibility is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed, then the Rower or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Ineligibility served against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed on appeal.

10.11.3.2 If a Rower or other Person voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing from FISA and

thereafter respects the Provisional Suspension, the Rower or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the Rower or other Person's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.

10.11.3.3 No credit against a period of Ineligibility shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the Provisional Suspension or voluntary Provisional Suspension regardless of whether the Rower elected not to compete or was suspended by his or her team.

[Comment to Article 10.11: Article 10.11 makes clear that delays not attributable to the Athlete, timely admission by the Athlete and Provisional Suspension are the only justifications for starting the period of Ineligibility earlier than the date of the final hearing decision.]

10.12 Status During Ineligibility

10.12.1 Prohibition against Participation during Ineligibility

No Rower or other Person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in an Event or activity (other than authorised anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorised or organised by any Signatory, Signatory's member organisation, or a club or other member organisation of a Signatory's member organisation, or in Competitions authorised or organised by any professional league or any international or national level Event organisation or any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency.

A Rower or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of Ineligibility, participate as a Rower in local sport events not sanctioned or otherwise under the jurisdiction of a Code Signatory or member of a Code Signatory, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify

such Rower or other Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or International Event, and does not involve the Rower or other Person working in any capacity with Minors.

A Rower or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing.

[Comment to Article 10.12.1: For example, subject to Article 10.12.2 below, an Ineligible Rower cannot participate in a training camp, exhibition or practice organised by his or her Member Federation or club which is a member of the Member Federation or which is funded by a governmental agency. The term "activity" also includes, for example, administrative activities, such as serving as an official, director, officer, employee, or volunteer of the organisation described in this Article, Ineligibility imposed in one sport shall also be recognised by other sports.]

10.12.2 Return to Training

As an exception to Article 10.12.1, a Rower may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member

organisation of FISA's member organisation during the shorter of:

a. the last two months of the Rower's period of Ineligibility, or

b. the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed.

[Comment to Article 10.12.2: A Rower cannot effectively train on his/her own so as to be ready to compete at the end of the Rower's period of Ineligibility except as provided in this Article. During the training period described in this Article, an Ineligible Rower may not compete or engage in any activity described in Article 10.12.1 other than training.]

10.12.3 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation During Ineligibility

Where a Rower or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 10.12.1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and a new period of Ineligibility equal in length up to the original period of Ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original period of Ineligibility. The new period of Ineligibility may be adjusted based on the Rower or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether a Rower or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by the Anti-Doping Organisation whose results management led to the imposition of the initial period of Ineligibility. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.

Where an Athlete Support Person or other Person assists a Person in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility, FISA shall impose sanctions for a violation of Article 2.9 for such assistance.

10.12.4 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in Article 10.4 or 10.5, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by FISA and its Member Federations.

10.13 Automatic Publication of Sanction

A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in Article 14.3.

FISA may provide for financial sanctions on account of anti-doping rule violations. However, no financial sanction may be considered a basis for reducing the period of Ineligibility or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under the Code.

Article 11 – Consequences to crews

11.1 If a member of a crew is found to have committed a violation of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws during a Competition, the whole crew shall be disqualified from the Competition and the Rower concerned and any crew which included him shall be disqualified from all Competitions at the Event in addition to any Consequences imposed upon the Rower who committed the anti-doping rule violation.

11.2 An anti-doping rule violation committed by a member of a crew occurring during or in connection with an Event may lead to Disqualification of all of the results obtained by the crew in that Event with all consequences for the crew and its members, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.12.4.

11.3 Where a Rower who is a member of a crew committed an anti-doping rule violation during or in connection with one Competition in an Event, if the other member(s) of the crew establish(es) that he/she/they bear(s) No Fault or Negligence for that violation, the results of the crew in any other Competition(s) in that Event shall not be Disqualified unless the results of the crew in the Competition(s) other than the Competition in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Rower's anti-doping rule violation.

11.4 Where one member of a team (outside of Team Sports) has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an Event, the ruling body for the Event shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of all members of the team during the Event Period.

Article 12 – Sanctions and costs assessed against sporting bodies

12.1 The FISA Executive Committee has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non-financial support or suspend from membership

FISA Member Federations that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws

12.2 Member Federations shall be obligated to reimburse FISA for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws committed by a Rower or other Person affiliated with that Member Federation.

12.3 FISA may elect to take additional disciplinary action against Member Federations with respect to recognition, the eligibility of its officials and Rowers to participate in International Events and fines based on the following :

12.3.1 Three or more violations of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed by Rowers, or other Persons affiliated with a Member Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by FISA or Anti-Doping Organisations other than the Member Federation or its NADO. In such event FISA may in its discretion elect to:

a. ban all officials from that Member Federation for participation in any FISA activities for a period of up to two years and/or

b. fine the Member Federation in an amount up to Euros 100'000. (For purposes of this Rule, any fine paid pursuant to Rule 12.3.2 shall be credited against any fine assessed.)

12.3.1.1 If four or more violations (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.3.1 by Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by FISA or Anti-Doping Organisations other than the Member Federation or its NADO, then FISA may suspend that Member Federation's membership for a period of up to 4 years or declare ineligible all presently active Athlete Support Personnel and federation board members and staff from any activities in the federation for up to 4 years.

12.3.1.2 If six or more violations (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.3.1 by Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons affiliated with a Member

Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by FISA or any Anti-Doping Organisations, then FISA may suspend that Member Federation's membership for a period of up to 4 years or declare ineligible all presently active Athlete Support Personnel and federation board members and staff from any activities in the federation for up to 4 years.

12.3.2 More than one Rower, Athlete Support Personnel or other Person from a Member Federation commits an Anti-Doping Rule violation during an International Event. In such event FISA may fine that Member Federation in an amount up to Euros 100'000.–.

12.3.3 A Member Federation has failed to make diligent efforts to keep FISA informed about a Rower's whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from FISA. In such event FISA may fine the Member Federation in an amount up to Euros 25'000 per Rower in addition to all of FISA costs incurred in Testing that Member Federation's Rowers.

Article 13 – Appeals

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws may be appealed as set forth below in Article 13.2 through 13.7 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, the Code or the International Standards. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review provided in the Anti-Doping Organisation's rules must be exhausted, provided that such review respects the principles set forth in Article 13.2.2 below (except as provided in Article 13.1.3).

13.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited

The scope of review on appeal includes all issues relevant to the matter and is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial decision maker.

13.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed

In making its decision, CAS need not give deference to the discretion exercised by the body whose decision is being appealed.

[Comment to Article 13.1.2: CAS proceedings are de novo. Prior proceedings do not limit the evidence or carry weight in the hearing before CAS.]

13.1.3 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within FISA's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the FISA process.

13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, Recognition of Decisions and Jurisdiction

The following decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13:

a. a decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed;

b. a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed;

c. a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription or statute of limitations);

d. a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six months' notice requirement for a retired Athlete to return to Competition under Article 5.7.1;

e. a decision by WADA assigning results management under Article 7.1 of the Code;

f. a decision by FISA not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Article 7.7;

g. a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing;

h. FISA's failure to comply with Article 7.9;

i. a decision that FISA lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences;

j. a decision to suspend, or not suspend, a period of Ineligibility or to reinstate, or not reinstate, a suspended period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6.1;

k. a decision under Article 10.12.3; and

l. a decision by FISA not to recognise another Anti-Doping Organisation's decision under Article 15, may be appealed exclusively as provided in Articles 13.2-13.7.

13.2.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Rowers or International Events

In cases arising from competition in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level Rowers, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS.

[Comment to Article 13.2.1: CAS decisions are final and binding except for any review required by law applicable to the annulment or enforcement of arbitral awards.]

13.2.2 Appeals Involving Other Rowers or Other Persons

In cases where Article 13.2.1 is not applicable, the decision may be appealed to a national-level appeal body, being an independent and impartial body established in accordance with rules adopted by the NADO having jurisidiction over the Rower or other Person. The rules for such appeal shall respect the following principles:

- *a timely hearing;*
- *a fair and impartial hearing panel;*
- *the right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense; and*
- *a timely, written, reasoned decision.*

If the NADO has not established such a body, the decision may be appealed to CAS in accordance with the CAS Code.

13.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal

In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS:

a. the Rower or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;

b. the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;

c. FISA;

d. The NADO of the Person's country of residence or countries where the Person is a national;

e. the IOC or IPC, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games, Youth Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games, Youth Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and

f. WADA.

In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level appeal body shall be as provided in the NADO's rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties:

g. the Rower or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;

h. the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;

i. FISA;

j. the NADO of the Person's country of residence;

k. the IOC or IPC, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games, Youth Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games, Youth Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and

l. WADA.

For cases under Article 13.2.2: WADA, the IOC, the IPC and FISA shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level appeal body. Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the Anti-Doping Organisation whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person who may appeal from a Provisional Suspension is the Rower or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

13.2.4 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed

Cross appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to CAS under the Code are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under this Article 13 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party's answer.

[Comment to Article 13.2.4. This provision is necessary because since 2011, CAS rules no longer permit an Athlete the right to cross appeal when an Anti-Doping Organisation appeals a decision after the Athlete's time for appeal has expired. This provision permits a full hearing for all parties.]

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by FISA

Where, in a particular case, FISA fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if FISA had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA's costs and attorney fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by FISA.

13.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs

TUE decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 4.4.

13.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions

Any Anti-Doping Organisation that is a party to an appeal shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the Rower or other Person and to the other Anti-Doping Organisations that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided under Article 14.2.

13.6 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

Decisions by FISA pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Member Federation.

13.7 Time for Filing Appeals

13.7.1 Appeals to CAS

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing

party. The above notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings that led to the decision being appealed:

a. Within fifteen days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request a copy of the case file from the body that issued the decision;

b. If such a request is made within the fifteen-day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.

The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by WADA shall be the later of:

c. Twenty-one days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed; or

d. Twenty-one days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

13.7.2 Appeals Under Article 13.2.2

The time to file an appeal to an independent and impartial body established at national level in accordance with rules established by the NADO shall be indicated by the same rules of the NADO.

The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by WADA shall be the later of:

a. Twenty one days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed; or

b. Twenty-one days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

Article 14 – Confidentiality and reporting

14.1 Information Concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and Other Asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violations

14.1.1 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to Rowers and other Persons

Notice to Rowers and other Persons of anti-doping rule violations asserted against them shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14 of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws. Notice to a Rower or other Person who is a member of a Member Federation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the president of the Member Federation at the Member Federation's official address.

14.1.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to NADOs and WADA

Notice of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation to NADOs and WADA shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14 of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, simultaneously with the notice to the Rower or other Person.

14.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

Notification of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 shall include: the Rower's name, country, sport, and discipline within the sport, the Rower's competitive level, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory, and other information as required by ISTI.

Notice of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1 shall include the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.

14.1.4 Status Reports

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 14.1.1, NADOs and WADA shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7, 8 or 13 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

14.1.5 Confidentiality

The recipient organisations shall not disclose this information beyond those Persons with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable National Olympic Committee and Member Federation) until FISA has

made Public Disclosure or has failed to make Public Disclosure as required in Article 14.3.

14.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violation Decisions and Request for Files

14.2.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions rendered pursuant to Article 7.11, 8.2, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.1.2.3, 10.12.3 or 13.5 shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest possible Consequences were not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, FISA shall provide a short English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.

14.2.2 An Anti-Doping Organisation having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 14.2.1 may, within fifteen days of receipt, request a copy of the full case pertaining to the decision.

14.3 Public Disclosure

14.3.1 The identity of any Rower or other Person who is asserted by FISA to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, may be Publicly Disclosed by FISA only after notice has been provided to the Rower or other Person in accordance with Article 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6 or 7.7 and simultaneously to WADA and the applicable Member Federation and NADO of the Rower or other Person in accordance with Article 14.1.2.

14.3.2 No later than twenty days after it has been determined in a final appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or 13.2.2, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 8 has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, FISA must Publicly Report the disposition of the matter, including the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the Rower or other Person committing the violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method involved if any, and the Consequences imposed. FISA must also Publicly Report within twenty days the results of final appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations including the information described above.

14.3.3 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Rower or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be Publicly Disclosed only with

the consent of the Rower or other Person who is the subject of the decision. FISA shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent. If consent is obtained, FISA shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Rower or other Person may approve.

14.3.4 Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on FISA's website or publishing it through other means and leaving the information up for the longer of one month or the duration of any period of Ineligibility.

14.3.5 Neither FISA nor its Member Federations, nor WADA accredited laboratory, nor any official of either body, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Rower, or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted, or their representatives.

14.3.6 The mandatory Public Reporting required in Article 14.3.2 shall not be required where the Athlete or other Person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a Minor. Any optional Public Reporting in a case involving a Minor shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

14.4 Statistical Reporting

FISA shall publish the WADA annual report on Anti-Doping Testing when available.

14.5 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse

To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing by the various Anti-Doping Organisations, FISA shall report all In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests on such Rowers to the WADA clearinghouse, using ADAMS, as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. This information will be made accessible, where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules, to the Rower, the Rower's NADO, and any other Anti-Doping Organisations with Testing authority over the Rower.

14.6 Data Privacy

14.6.1 FISA may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to Rowers and other Persons where necessary and appropriate to conduct its anti-doping activities under the Code, the International Standards (including specifically the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information) and these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

FISA may collect and disclose personal information related to the biological passport with the relevant NADOs.

14.6.2 Any Participant who submits information including personal data to any Person in accordance with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall be deemed to have agreed, pursuant to applicable data protection laws and otherwise, that such information may be collected, processed, disclosed and used by such Person for the purposes of the implementation of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information and otherwise as required to implement these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

Article 15 – Application and recognition of decisions

15.1 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, the Testing, hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory to the Code which are consistent with the Code and are within the Signatory's authority, shall be applicable worldwide and shall be recognised and respected by FISA and all its Member Federations.

[Comment to Article 15.1: The extent of recognition of TUE decisions of other Anti-Doping Organisations shall be determined by Article 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.]

15.2 FISA and its Member Federations shall recognise the measures taken by other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

[Comment to Article 15.2: Where the decision of a body that has not accepted the Code is in some respects Code compliant and in other respects not Code compliant, FISA and its Member Federations shall attempt to apply the decision in harmony with the principles of the Code. For example, if in a process consistent with the Code a non-Signatory has found an Athlete to have committed an anti-doping rule violation on account of the presence of a Prohibited Substance

in his or her body but the period of Ineligibility applied is shorter than the period provided for in these Anti-Doping Rules, then FISA shall recognise the finding of an anti-doping rule violation and may conduct a hearing consistent with Article 8 to determine whether the longer period of Ineligibility provided in these Anti-Doping Rules should be imposed.]

15.3 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, any decision of FISA regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall be recognised by Member Federations, which shall take all necessary action to render such decision effective.

Article 16 – Incorporation of FISA Anti-Doping Bye-Laws and obligations of Member Federations

16.1 All Member Federations and their members shall comply with these Anti-Doping Laws. All Member Federations and their members shall include in their regulations the provisions necessary to ensure that FISA may enforce these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws directly against Rowers under their anti-doping jurisdiction (including National-Level Rowers). These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each Member Federation's rules so that the Member Federation may enforce them itself directly against Rowers under its anti-doping jurisdiction (including National-Level Rowers). Each Member Federation shall obtain the written acknowledgement and agreement, of all Rowers subject to Doping Control and Athlete Support Personnel for such Rowers. Notwithstanding whether such written acknowledgement and agreement has been signed, the Rules of each Member Federation shall specifically provide that all Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons under the jurisdiction of the Member Federation shall be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules.

16.2 All Member Federations shall establish rules requiring all Rowers and each Athlete Support Personnel who participates as coach, trainer, manager, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel in a Competition or activity authorised or organised by a Member Federation or one of its member organisations to agree to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules and to submit to the results management authority of the Anti-Doping Organisation responsible under the Code as a condition of such participation.

16.3 All Member Federations shall report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation to FISA and to their NADOs, and shall cooperate with investigations conducted by an Anti-Doping Organisation with authority to conduct the investigation.

16.4 All Member Federations shall have disciplinary rules in place to prevent Athlete Support Personnel who are Using Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods without valid justification from providing support to Rowers under the jurisdiction of FISA or the Member Federation.

16.5 All Member Federations shall be required to conduct anti-doping education in coordination with their NADOs.

Article 17 – Statute of limitations

No anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced under these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws against a Rower or other Person unless he or she has been notified of the of anti-doping rule violation as provided in Article 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted within ten years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

Article 18 – FISA compliance reports to WADA

FISA will report to WADA on FISA's compliance with the Code in accordance with Article 23.5.2 of the Code.

Article 19 – Education

FISA through its Member Federations shall plan, implement, evaluate and monitor information, education and prevention programmes for doping-free sport on at least the issues listed at Article 18.2 of the Code and shall support active participation by Rowers, and Athlete Support Personnel in such programmes.

Article 20 – Amendment and interpretation of Anti-Doping Bye-Laws

20.1 These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws may be amended from time to time by the FISA Council.

20.2 These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

20.3 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws are for convenience only and shall not be deemed

part of the substance of these Anti- Doping Bye-Laws or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

20.4 The Code and the International Standards shall be considered integral parts of these Anti- Doping Bye-Laws and shall prevail in case of conflict.

20.5 These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code. The Introduction shall be considered an integral part of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

20.6 The comments annotating various provisions of the Code are incorporated by reference into these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, shall be treated as if set out in full herein, and shall be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

20.7 The latest revision to the World Anti-Doping Code of 2015 came into full force and effect on 1 January 2015 (the "Effective Date"). They shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that:

20.7.1 Anti-doping rule violations taking place prior to the Effective Date count as "first violations" or "second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for violations taking place after the Effective Date.

20.7.2 The retrospective periods in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under Article 10.7.5 and the statute of limitations set forth in Article 17 are procedural rules and should be applied retroactively; provided, however, that Article 17 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitations period has not already expired by the Effective Date. Otherwise, with respect to any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, the case shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping bye-laws in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of "lex mitior" appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case.

20.7.3 Any Article 2.4 whereabouts failure (whether a Filing Failure or a Missed Test, as those terms are defined in ISTI) prior to the Effective Date shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, in accordance with ISTI, but it shall be deemed to have expired 12 months after it occurred.

20.7.4 With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the Rower or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility as of the Effective Date, the Rower or other Person may apply to the Anti-Doping Organisation which had results management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of Ineligibility in light of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws. Such application must be made before the period of Ineligibility has expired. The decision rendered may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2. These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall have no application to any case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule has been rendered and the period of Ineligibility has expired.

20.7.5 For purposes of assessing the period of Ineligibility for a second violation under Article 10.7.1, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on rules in force prior to the Effective Date, the period of Ineligibility which would have been assessed for that first violation had these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws been applicable shall be applied.

Article 21 – Interpretation of the Code

21.1 The official text of the Code shall be maintained by WADA and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.

21.2 The comments annotating various provisions of the Code shall be used to interpret the Code.

21.3 The Code shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of the Signatories or governments.

21.4 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of the Code are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance

of the Code or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

21.5 The Code shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the date the Code is accepted by a Signatory and implemented in its rules. However pre-Code anti-doping rule violations would continue to count as "first violations" or "second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for subsequent post-Code violations.

21.6 The Purpose, Scope and Organisation of the World Anti-Doping Programme and the Code and Appendix 1, Definitions, and Appendix 2, Examples of the Application of Article 10, shall be considered integral parts of the Code.

Article 22 – Additional roles and responsibilities of rowers and other persons

22.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Rowers

22.1.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

22.1.2 To be available for Sample collection at all times.

22.1.3 To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and use.

22.1.4 To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to Use Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

22.1.5 To disclose to their NADO and to FISA any decision by a non-Signatory finding that the Rower committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.

22.1.6 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations.

22.1.7 Failure by any Rower to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under FISA's rules of code of conduct.

22.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel

22.2.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

22.2.2 To cooperate with the Athlete Testing programme.

22.2.3 To use his or her influence on Athlete values and behaviour to foster anti-doping attitudes.

22.2.4 To disclose to his or her NADO and to FISA any decision by a non- Signatory finding that he or she committed an anti-doping rules violation within the previous ten years.

22.2.5 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations.

22.2.6 Failure by any Athlete Support Personnel to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organisations investigation anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under FISA's code of conduct.

22.2.7 Athlete Support Personnel shall not Use or Possess any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification.

22.2.8 Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by an Athlete Support Personnel without valid justification may result in a charge of misconduct under FISA's code of conduct.

Definitions

ADAMS: *The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System is a Web-based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing, and reporting designed to assist stakeholders and WADA in their anti-doping operations in conjunction with data protection legislation.*

Administration: *Providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the Use or Attempted Use by another Person of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. However this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate that such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.*

Adverse Analytical Finding*: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA approved laboratory that, consistent with the International Standard for Laboratories and related Technical Documents, identifies in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.*

Adverse Passport Finding: *A report identified as an Adverse Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.*

Anti-Doping Organisation: *A Signatory that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the Doping Control process. This includes, for example, the IOC, the IPC, other Major Event Organisations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organisations.*

Athlete Biological Passport: *The programme and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories.*

Athlete Support Personnel*. Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel parent or any other Person working with, treating or assisting a Rower participating in or preparing for sports Competition.*

Attempt: *Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule*

violation. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an Attempt to commit a violation if the Person renunciates the attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the Attempt.

Atypical Finding: *A report from a WADA accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory which requires further investigation as provided by the International Standard for Laboratories or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an Adverse Analytical Finding.*

Atypical Passport Finding: *A report described as an Atypical Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.*

CAS: *The Court of Arbitration for Sport.*

Code: *The World Anti-Doping Code.*

Competition: *A single race, match, game or singular sport contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-meter dash in athletics. For stage races and other sport contests where prizes are awarded on a daily or other interim basis the distinction between a Competition and an Event will be as provided in the rules of the applicable International Federation.*

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations ("Consequences"): *A Rower's or other Person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following :*

a. *Disqualification means the Rower's results in a particular Competition or Event are invalidated, with all resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes;*

b. *Ineligibility means the Rower or other Person is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.12.1;*

c. *Provisional Suspension means the Rower or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8;*

d. *Financial Consequences means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and*

e. *Public Disclosure or Public Reporting means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14. Teams in Team Sports may also be subject to Consequences as provided in Article 11 of the Code.*

Contaminated Product: *A product that contains a Prohibited Substance that is not disclosed on the product label or in information available in a reasonable Internet search.*

Disqualification: *See Consequences of Anti-Doping Bye-Laws Violations above.*

Doping Control*: All steps and processes from test distribution planning, through to ultimate disposition of any appeal including all steps and processes in between such as provision of whereabouts information, sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, TUE's results management and hearings.*

Event: *A series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, World Championships, or Pan American Games).*

Event Period: *The time between the beginning and end of an Event, as established by the ruling body of the Event.*

Fault: *Fault is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault include, for example, the Rower's or other Person's experience, whether the Rower or other Person is a Minor, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the Rower and the level of care and investigation exercised by the Rower in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the Rower's or other Person's degree of Fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Rower's or other Person's departure from the expected standard of behaviour. Thus, for example, the fact that a Rower would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility, or the fact that the Rower only has a short time left in his or her career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.1 or 10.5.2.*

Financial Consequences: *see Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.*

In-Competition: *For purposes of differentiating between In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing "In-Competition" means the period commencing 12 hours before the first Competition of said Event in which the Rower is scheduled to participate through to the end of the Sample collection process related to the last Competition of the Rower at such Event.*

Independent Observer Programme: *A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and provide guidance on the Doping Control process at certain Events and report on their observations.*

Individual Sport: *Any sport that is not a Team Sport.*

Ineligibility: *See Consequences of Anti-Doping Bye-Laws Violations above.*

International Event: *An Event or Competition where the IOC, the IPC, an International Federation, a Major Event Organisation, or another international sport organisation is the ruling body for the Event or appoints the technical officials for the Event.*

International-Level Rower: *Rowers who compete in sport at the international level, as defined by each International Federation consistent with ISTI. For the sport of rowing, International-Level Rowers are defined as set out in the Scope section of the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, as well as in the Anti-Doping Bye-Laws relating to TUEs.*

International Standard: *A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly. International Standards shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the International Standard.*

Major Event Organisations: *The continental associations of National Olympic Committees and other international multi-sport organisations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other International Event.*

Marker: *A compound, group of compounds or biological variable(s) that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.*

Member Federation: *A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognised by FISA as the entity governing the sport of rowing in that nation or region.*

Metabolite: *Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.*

Minor: *A natural Person who has not reached the age of eighteen years.*

National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO): *The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's National Olympic Committee or its designee.*

National Event: *A sport Event or Competition involving International or National Level Rowers that is not an International Event.*

National-Level Rower: *Rowers who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each NADO, consistent with ISTI*

National Olympic Committee: *The organisation recognised by the IOC. The term National Olympic Committee shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical National Olympic Committee responsibilities in the anti-doping area.*

No Fault or Negligence: *The Rower or other Person's establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had Used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Rower must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system.*

No Significant Fault or Negligence: *The Rower or other Person's establishing that his or her Fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or Negligence, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Rower must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system.*

[Comment : For Cannabinoids, a Rower may establish No Significant Fault or Negligence by clearly demonstrating that the context of the Use was unrelated to sport performance.]

Out-of-Competition: *Any period which is not In-Competition.*

Participant: *Any Rower or Athlete Support Person.*

Person: *A natural Person or an organisation or other entity.*

Possession: *The actual, physical Possession, or the constructive Possession (which shall be found only if the person has exclusive control or intends to exercise control over the Prohibited Substance/Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance/Method exists); provided, however, that if the person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance/Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance/Method exists, constructive Possession shall only be found if the person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance/Method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on Possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the Person*

never intended to have Possession and has renounced Possession by explicitly declaring it to an Anti-Doping Organisation. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method constitutes Possession by the Person who makes the purchase.

[Comment: Under this definition, steroids found in an Athlete's car would constitute a violation unless the Athlete establishes that someone else used the car; in that event, the Anti-Doping Organisation must establish that, even though the Athlete did not have exclusive control over the car, the Athlete knew about the steroids and intended to have control over the steroids. Similarly, in the example of steroids found in a home medicine cabinet under the joint control of an Athlete and spouse, the Anti-Doping Organisation must establish that the Athlete knew the steroids were in the cabinet and that the Athlete intended to exercise control over the steroids. The act of purchasing a Prohibited Substance alone constitutes Possession, even where, for example, the product does not arrive, is received by someone else, or is sent to a third party address.]

Prohibited List: *The List identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.*

Prohibited Method: *Any method so described on the Prohibited List.*

Prohibited Substance: *Any substance or class of substances so described on the Prohibited List.*

Provisional Hearing: *For purposes of Article 7.9, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 that provides the Rower with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.*

[Comment: A Provisional Hearing is only a preliminary proceeding which may not involve a full review of the facts of the case. Following a Provisional Hearing, the Athlete remains entitled to a subsequent full hearing on the merits of the case. By contrast, an "expedited hearing," as that term is used in Article 7.9, is a full hearing on the merits conducted on an expedited time schedule.]

Provisional Suspension: *See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.*

Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report: *See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.*

Regional Anti-Doping Organisation: *A regional entity designated by member countries to coordinate and manage delegated areas of their national anti-doping programmes, which may include the adoption and implementation of anti-doping rules, the planning and collection of Samples, the management of results, the review of TUEs, the conduct of hearings, and the conduct of educational programmes at a regional level.*

Registered Testing Pool: *The pool of highest priority Rowers established separately at the International level by FISA and at the national level by NADOs who are subject to focused In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of FISA's or that NADO's test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.6 of the Code and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.*

Responsibility: *In accordance with articles 2.1 or 2.2, a Rule which explains that it is not necessary for the Antidoping organisation to prove intent, fault, negligence or conscious use from the Rower to establish an antidoping rule violation.*

Retroactive TUE: *As defined in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.*

Rower: *Any Person who competes in rowing at the international level (as defined by FISA) or the national level (as defined by NADO). An Anti-Doping Organisation has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to a Rower who is neither an International-Level Rower nor a National-Level Rower, and thus to bring them within the definition of "Rower." All references to "Rowers" shall include scullers and coxswains. In relation to Rowers who are neither International-Level nor National-Level Rowers, an Anti-Doping Organisation may elect to: to conduct limited Testing or no Testing at all; analyse Samples for less than the full menu of Prohibited Substances; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance TUEs. However, if an Article 2.1, 2.3 or 2.5 anti-doping rule violation is committed by any Rower over whom an Anti-Doping Organisation has authority who competes below the international or national level, then the Consequences set forth in the Code (except Article 14.3.2) must be applied. For purposes of Article 2.8 and Article 2.9 and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any Person who participates in sport under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports organisation accepting the Code is a Rower.*

[Comment to Rowers: This definition makes it clear that all International- and National-Level Athletes are subject to the anti-doping rules of the Code, with the precise definitions of international- and national -level sport to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of the International Federations and NADOs, respectively. The definition also allows each NADO, if it chooses to do so, to expand its anti-doping program beyond International- or National-Level Athletes to rowers at lower levels of Competition or to individuals who engage in fitness activities but do not compete at all. Thus, a NADO could, for example, elect to test recreational-level rowers but not require advance TUEs. But an anti-doping rule violation involving an Adverse Analytical Finding or Tampering results in all of the Consequences

provided for in the Code (with the exception of Article 14.3.2). The decision on whether Consequences apply to recreational-level Athletes who engage in fitness activities but never compete is left to the NADO. In the same manner, a Major Event Organisation holding an Event only for masters-level rowers could elect to test the rowers but not analyze Samples for the full menu of Prohibited Substances. Rowers at all levels of Competition should receive the benefit of anti-doping information and education.]

Sample or Specimen: *Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.*

[Comment to Sample: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]

Signatories: *Those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code, as provided in Article 23 of the Code.*

Specified Substance: *See Article 4.2.2.*

Substantial Assistance: *For purposes of Article 10.6.1, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an Anti-Doping Organisation or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.*

Tampering: *Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.*

Target Testing: *Selection of specific Rowers for Testing based on criteria set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.*

Team Sport: *A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a Competition.*

Testing: *The parts of the Doping Control process involving test distribution planning, Sample collection, Sample handling, and Sample transport to the laboratory.*

Trafficking: *Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing (or Possessing for any such purpose) a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by a Rower, Athlete Support Person or any other Person subject to the jurisdiction of an Anti-Doping Organisation to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of "bona fide" medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification, and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.*

TUE: *Therapeutic Use Exemption, as described in Article 4.4.*

UNESCO Convention: *The International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the 33rd session of the UNESCO General Conference on 19 October 2005 including any and all amendments adopted by the States Parties to the Convention and the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport.*

USE: *The utilisation, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.*

WADA: *The World Anti-Doping Agency.*

APPENDIX 15 OLYMPIC GAMES AND OLYMPIC QUALIFICATION REGATTAS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING

1. Application

These regulations apply to Olympic Games regattas together with and not in exclusion of the FISA Rules of Racing. They also apply equally and by analogy to Olympic qualification regattas organised by FISA.

2. Governance

The Olympic Games are governed by the Olympic Charter. The Olympic Games and Olympic Qualification regattas shall be rowed according to the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws in addition to these Regulations.

3. Eligibility

Refer to Article 41 of the Olympic Charter.

4. Boat Classes

Refer to Rule 37 of the FISA Rules of Racing.

The 2017 FISA Extraordinary Congress selected the following programme that has been submitted to the IOC Executive Board for their decision in July 2017 regarding the 2020 Olympic Games in Tokyo, Japan:

Men (M)	*1x*	*2x*	*2-*	*4x*	*4-*	*8+*
Women (W)	*1x*	*2x*	*2-*	*4x*	*4-*	*8+*
Lightweight Men (LM)		*2x*				
Lightweight Women (LW)		*2x*				

The 2020 Olympic Games regatta programme will be included in the Rule Book Updates 2018.

5. Racing Colours

As crews are entered by their National Olympic Committees, their racing colours are regulated by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) at the Olympic Games.

6. Qualification System

Following the confirmation of the events programme for the Olympic Games regatta, the FISA Council, in consultation with member federations, shall propose the Qualification System for approval in accordance with the Olympic Charter. The Qualification System includes the World Rowing Championships in the pre-Olympic year, continental qualification regattas and the final qualification regatta.

7. Entries and Restrictions on Entries

Refer to Article 44 of the Olympic Charter.

8. Crew Changes

Refer to Rules 59 and 60 of the FISA Rules of Racing.

9. Progression System

The progression system used at the Olympic regatta will be the FISA Progression System prescribed in the Rules of Racing and the related Bye-Laws.

10. Point Score

In the Summer Olympic year, the FISA Team Trophy will be awarded to the member federation obtaining the most points in the events of the World Rowing Championships (the events at the Olympic Games together with the remaining non-Olympic events held at the World Rowing Championships of that year) according to the following calculation:

1st: 8 points

2nd: 6 points

3rd: 5 points

4th: 4 points

5th: 3 points

6th: 2 points

7th: 1 point

11. Titles, Prizes and Cups

The title of Olympic Champion shall be conferred on winning rowers at an Olympic Games regatta by the IOC. They shall each be awarded a gold plated medal. Those finishing second in each event shall be awarded silver medals. Those finishing third in each event shall be awarded bronze medals.

At the victory ceremony, the national anthem of the country which the winning rowers represent shall be played. The national flags of the three countries which the winning rowers, the rowers finishing second and the rowers finishing third represent shall be raised. The medals shall be supplied by the Olympic Organising Committee.

12. Exceptional Cases

Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases at the Olympic Games (e.g., postponement of a racing session or suspension of the regatta), the FISA Executive Committee or its designee, in consultation with the Technical Delegates, President of the Jury and the Competition Manager and the IOC, shall make such decisions. At an Olympic qualification regatta such decisions shall be made by the designee of the Executive Committee together with the Technical Delegate, the President of the Jury and the representative of the organising committee.

13. Interpretation of Regulations

Within the authority of FISA, the Executive Committee shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, as well as on disputes which may arise during the Olympic Games regatta. The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final. Any decision made by the Executive Committee under this article shall immediately be communicated to the member federations of FISA in writing.

APPENDIX 16 WORLD ROWING CHAMPIONSHIPS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/ OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING

1. Application

These regulations apply to:

- *World Rowing Championships,*
- *World Rowing Under 23 Championships, and*
- *World Rowing Junior Championships*

together with and not in exclusion of the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.

2. Governance

The events listed above shall be rowed according to the FISA Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws in addition to these Regulations.

3. Point Score for World Rowing Championships

The FISA Team Trophy will be awarded to the member federation obtaining the most points in events at the World Rowing Championships according to the following calculation:

1st: 8 points

2nd: 6 points

3rd: 5 points

4th: 4 points

5th: 3 points

6th: 2 points

7th: 1 point

In the year of the Summer Olympic Games the results of the Olympic regatta will be used to calculate the points for the Olympic events and the points for the remaining events shall be determined by the results of the World Rowing Championships of that year in those events.

4. Titles, Prizes and Cups

At the following events:

- *World Rowing Championships,*
- *World Rowing Under 23 Championships, and*
- *World Rowing Junior Championships*

the title of Champion shall be conferred on winning rowers. They shall each be awarded a gold plated medal and a diploma. A large bronze gilt medal shall be awarded to the member federations of the winners. Those finishing second in each event shall be awarded silver medals, and a large silver plated bronze medal will be awarded to the member federation. Those finishing third in each event shall be awarded bronze medals, and a large bronze medal will be awarded to the member federation. At the victory ceremony, the national anthem of the country which the winning rowers represent shall be played. The national flags of the three countries which the winning rowers, the rowers finishing second and the rowers finishing third represent shall be raised. The medals and diplomas shall be supplied by FISA but at the cost of the organising committee.

APPENDIX 17 WORLD ROWING CUP REGATTAS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/ OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING

1. Application

These regulations apply to the World Rowing Cup regattas together with and not in exclusion of the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.

2. Governance

World Rowing Cup regattas shall be rowed according to the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws in addition to these Event Regulations.

3. Eligibility (Rule 19)

To represent a Member Federation in a World Rowing Cup regatta, a rower must be a citizen of that country or a bona fide member of the rowing club for which he competes in that country. In World Rowing Cup events at World Rowing Cup regattas, rowers shall compete under the name of their Member Federation that shall alone be entitled to enter them.

4. Boat Classes

World Rowing Cup regattas are held in the boat classes of the Olympic programme in effect at the time of the regattas. Each World Rowing Cup regatta may also offer some races in the non-Olympic boat categories but such additional events shall not be considered as official "World Rowing Cup" events. Exceptionally, the 2017 World Cup regattas will adhere to the 2016 Olympic boat classes, pending the International Olympic Committee (IOC) decision in July 2017 on the future Olympic programme.

5. Racing Colours (Rule 51)

In every World Rowing Cup race, crews shall wear a racing uniform of their member federation bearing the national colours. For purposes of clarification, this uniform need not be the same as the registered uniform of the federation. The blades of all oars and sculls shall be painted on both sides in the colours of the member federation.

6. Restrictions on Entries (Rule 53)

Each member federation may enter up to four crews in each event of the 1st World Rowing Cup regatta and a maximum of two crews in each event of the 2nd and 3rd World Rowing Cup regattas. This restriction applies to the International and World Rowing Cup events on the World Rowing Cup programmes.

7. Minimum Entries

If, at the entry deadline described below, there are fewer than six entries in a particular event, this event may be cancelled. Member federations will be informed immediately and the rowers in the cancelled events may be entered in other events.

8. Entries (Rule 54)

Entries must be received by e-mail at FISA no later than midnight on the Monday of the week before the date of the first heat of the regatta. Entry forms must include the names and the birth dates of the rowers, including all potential spare rowers as well. Soon after the closing of entries, a list of all entries showing the member federations entered in each event will be sent to all federations concerned.

9. Withdrawals and Disqualifications after the draw (Rule 69)

At a World Rowing Cup regatta, where lower ranked crews from the heats progress directly from the heats to the finals, then if such crews withdraw before the start of their final they shall not be ranked higher than any crew which was ranked above them in the heats.

10. Point Score

At each regatta, in each event of the World Rowing Cup, the highest placing boat from a member federation in each boat class will be awarded the following points:

1st: 8 points

2nd: 6 points

3rd: 5 points

4th: 4 points

5th: 3 points

6th: 2 points

7th: 1 point

Points will not be awarded to the second or other crews of a member federation placing a crew in one of the first 7 places. These points will not be distributed to other member federations.

11. Titles, Prizes and Cups

At each regatta, the member federation with the most points at that regatta will be declared winner of the World Rowing Cup Regatta Nation Cup. Following the completion of all three World Rowing Cup regattas in each year, the title of World Rowing Cup Champion in each World Rowing Cup boat class shall be conferred on the member federation with the most points earned from racing in that boat class in all three World Rowing Cup regattas. Each year the member federation with the most points overall from all World Rowing Cup boat classes in all three World Rowing Cup regattas will be declared winner of the World Rowing Cup for that year.

12. Exceptional Cases (Rule 87)

Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., suspension of the regatta), the FISA Executive Committee or its designee, in consultation with the Technical Delegates, President of the Jury and the Chairman of the Organising Committee shall make such decisions.

13. Interpretation of Regulations (Article 9)

The Executive Committee or its delegates shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and the present Event Regulations, as well as on disputes which may arise during a World Rowing Cup regatta. The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final.

14. World Rowing Cup Progression System (Rule 67)

At World Rowing Cup regattas, the Progression System to determine the A and B finalists shall be the FISA World Rowing Cup Progression System prescribed below in these Regulations.

World Rowing Cup Cases

World Rowing Cup Cases 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Same as FISA Progression System (Appendix 12)

World Rowing Cup Case 6a: 19 entries

Format – Four heats, two repêchages, two semi-finals AB, finals A to D.

Heats – The first two crews of each heat go forward to semi-finals AB; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchages.

Repêchages – The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals AB; the 3rd and 4th placed crews from each repechage together with the remaining non-last placed crews from the repêchages go forward to final C. The two last placed crews from the repêchages go forward to final D. There are two options for the repêchages.

Semi-finals – The first three crews of each semi-final AB go forward to final A, the remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.

Table for World Rowing Cup Case 6a: 19 entries

Heats		Repêchages Options			Semi-Finals Options			Finals	
H		R I		R II	S I		S II	F	
	1		3H1		3H1	1H1		1H1		1S AB 1
	2		3H2		3H3	1H2		1H3		1S AB 2
H1	3	R1	4H3	R1	4H2	S AB 1	2H3	S AB 1	2H2	FA 2S AB 1
	4		4H4		4H4	2H4		2H4		2S AB 2
	5		5H1		5H1	1R1		1R2		3S AB 1
			5H3			2R2		2R1		3S AB 2
	1		3H3		3H2	1H3		1H2		4S AB 1
	2		3H4		3H4	1H4		1H4		4S AB 2
H2	3	R2	4H1	R2	4H1	S AB 2	2H1	S AB 2	2H1	FB 5S AB 1
	4		4H2		4H3	2H2		2H3		5S AB 2
	5		5H2		5H2	1R2		1R1		6S AB 1
					5H3	2R1		2R2		6S AB 2
	1									3R1
	2									4R1
H3	3									FC 3R2
	4									4R2
	5									Plus the remaining non-last-placed crew from the repêchage
	1									
	2									The two last-placed crews from
H4	3									FD the repêchages
	4									

World Rowing Cup Case 6b: 20 entries

Format – Four heats, two repêchages, two semi-finals AB, finals A to D.

Heats: – The first two crews of each heat go forward to semi-finals AB; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchages.

Repêchages – The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals AB; the 3rd, 4th & 5th placed crews from each repêchage go forward to final C; the 6th placed crews in each repêchage go forward to final D. There are two options for the repêchages.

Semi-finals – The first three crews of each semi-final AB go forward to final A, the remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.

Table for World Rowing Cup Case 6b: 20 entries

Heats		Repêchages Options				Semi-Finals Options				Finals	
H		R I		R II		S I		S II		F	
	1		3H1		3H1		1H1		1H1		1S AB 1
	2		3H2		3H3		1H2		1H3		1S AB 2
H1	3	R1	4H3	R1	4H2	S AB 1	2H3	S AB 1	2H2	FA	2S AB 1
	4		4H4		4H4		2H4		2H4		2S AB 2
	5		5H1		5H1		1R1		1R2		3S AB 1
			5H3		5H4		2R2		2R1		3S AB 2
	1		3H3		3H2		1H3		1H2		4S AB 1
	2		3H4		3H4		1H4		1H4		4S AB 2
H2	3	R2	4H1	R2	4H1	S AB 2	2H1	S AB 2	2H1	FB	5S AB 1
	4		4H2		4H3		2H2		2H3		5S AB 2
	5		5H2		5H2		1R2		1R1		6S AB 1
			5H4		5H3		2R1		2R2		6S AB 2
	1										3R1
	2										3R2
H3	3									FC	4R1
	4										4R2
	5										5R1
											5R2
	1										6R1
	2										6R2
H4	3									FD	
	4										
	5										

World Rowing Cup Case 7: 21 to 24 entries

Format – Four heats, four repêchages, two semi-finals AB, finals A to D.

Heats – The winner of each heat goes forward to semi-finals AB; the remaining crews go forward to the four repêchages.

Repêchages – The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals AB; the 3rd placed crews from each repêchage together with the two fastest 4th placed crews from the repêchages go to final C; the remaining crews from the repêchages go forward to final D. There are two options for the repêchages.

Semi-finals – The first three crews of each semi-final AB go forward to final A; the remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.

Table for World Rowing Cup Case 7: 21 to 24 entries

Heats			Repêchages Options				Semi-Finals Options				Finals	
H			R I		R II		S I		S II		F	
	1		2H1		2H4		1H1		1H1			1S AB 1
	2		3H2		3H3		1H3		1H2			1S AB 2
H1	3	R1	4H3	R1	4H2	S AB 1	1R2	S AB 1	1R3		FA	2S AB 1
	4		5H4		5H1		1R4		1R4			2S AB 2
	5		6H1		6H4		2R1		2R1			3S AB 1
	6						2R3		2R2			3S AB 2
	1		2H2		2H3		1H2		1H3			4S AB 1
	2		3H3		3H2		1H4		1H4			4S AB 2
H2	3	R2	4H4	R2	4H1	S AB 2	1R1	S AB 2	1R1		FB	5S AB 1
	4		5H1		5H4		1R3		1R2			5S AB 2
	5		6H2		6H3		2R2		2R3			6S AB 1
	6						2R4		2R4			6S AB 2
	1		2H3		2H2							3 R1
	2		3H4		3H1							3 R2
H3	3	R3	4H1	R3	4H4						FC	3 R3
	4		5H2		5H3							3 R4
	5		6H3		6H2							1st F4th*
	6											2nd F4th*
	1		2H4		2H1							3rd F4th*
	2		3H1		3H4							4th F4th*
H4	3	R4	4H2	R4	4H3						FD	5 R1
	4		5H3		5H2							5 R2
	5		6H4		6H1							5 R3
	6											5 R4

**Note: 1st & 2nd F4th means the fastest and second fastest 4th-placed crews from the repêchage.*
3rd & 4th F4th means the third fastest and fourth fastest 4th-placed crews from the repêchage.

World Rowing Cup Case 8: 25 to 30 entries

Format – Six heats, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals AB, finals A to E.

Heats – Twenty four crews from the heats go forward to the quarter-finals; these are all crews not finishing last in their heat, plus sufficient of the last-placed crews ranked by their heat times, starting with the fastest time, to make up 24 crews.

Note the special cases: for 25 entries, the slowest last-placed crew from the heats is eliminated and there is no final E; for 26 to 30 entries, the crews not progressing to the quarter- finals go forward to final E; for 30 entries all last placed crews in the heats go forward to final E.

Quarter-finals – the first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals AB. The 4th placed crews from each quarter-final together with the two fastest 5th placed crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final C; the remaining crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final D. There are two options for the quarter-finals.

Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B.

There are two options for the semi-finals.

Table for World Rowing Cup Case 8: 25 to 30 entries

Heats		Quarter-finals Options			Semi-finals Options			Finals	
H		QI		QII	SI		SII	F	
H1	1	Q1	1H5	Q1	1H2	SAB1	1Q1	SAB1	1Q1	FA	1S AB 1
	2		2H1		2H4		1Q2		1Q3		1S AB 2
	3		2H3		2H5		2Q3		2Q2		2S AB 1
	4		3H2		3H1		2Q4		2Q4		2S AB 2
	5		3H6		3H3		3Q1		3Q1		3S AB 1
			4H4*		4H6*		3Q3		3Q4		3S AB 2
H2	1	Q2	1H6	Q2	1H3	SAB2	1Q3	SAB2	1Q2	FB	4S AB 1
	2		2H2		2H1		1Q4		1Q4		4S AB 2
	3		2H4		2H6		2Q1		2Q1		5S AB 1
	4		3H1		3H2		2Q2		2Q3		5S AB 2
	5		3H5		3H4		3Q2		3Q2		6S AB 1
			4H3*		4H5*		3Q4		3Q3		6S AB 2
H3	1	Q3	1H1	Q3	1H1					FC	4Q1
	2		1H4		1H6						4Q2
	3		2H5		2H3						4Q3
	4		3H3		3H5						4Q4
	5		4H2		4H2						1stQ5th#
			4H6*		4H4*						2ndQ5th#
H4	1	Q4	1H2	Q4	1H4					FD	3rdQ5th#
	2		1H3		1H5						4thQ5th#
	3		2H6		2H2						6Q1
	4		3H4		3H6						6Q2
	5		4H1		4H1						6Q3
			4H5*		4H3*						6Q4
H5	1									FE	Slowest last-placed crews from heats go to FE after 24 boats go to quarter-finals
	2										
	3										
	4										
	5										
H6	1										
	2										
	3										
	4										
	5										

**Note: For less than 30 entries, 4H6 is fastest last-placed crew from heats; 4H5 is second-fastest last-placed crew from heats; 4H4 is third-fastest last-placed crew from heats; 4H3 is fourth-fastest last-placed crew from heats; 4H2 is fifth-fastest last-placed crew from heats; to make up 24 crews.*

 # Note: 1st & 2nd Q5th means the fastest and second fastest 5th-placed crews from the quarter-finals.
3rd & 4th Q5th means the third fastest and fourth fastest 5th-placed crews from the quarter-finals.

World Rowing Cup Case 9: 31 to 36 entries

Format – Six heats, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals AB, finals A to F.

Heats – The first four crews in each heat go forward to the quarter- finals; the six fastest crews from the heats not progressing to the quarter-finals go forward to final E; the remaining crews from the heats go forward to final F.

Note the special case: for 31 crews the two slowest last-placed crews in the heats go forward to final F.

Quarter-finals – The first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals AB. The 4th placed crews from the quarter-finals together with the two fastest 5th placed crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final C; the remaining crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final D. There are two options for the quarter-finals.

Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B.

There are two options for the semi-finals.

Table for World Rowing Cup Case 9: 31 to 36 entries

Heats		Quarter-finals Options				Semi-finals Options				Finals	
H		QI		QII		SI		SII		F	
H1	1	Q1	1H1	Q1	1H1	SAB1	1Q1	SAB1	1Q1	FA	1S AB 1
	2		1H2		1H6		1Q2		1Q3		1S AB 2
	3		2H3		2H5		2Q3		2Q2		2S AB 1
	4		3H6		3H4		2Q4		2Q4		2S AB 2
	5		4H1		4H2		3Q1		3Q1		3S AB 1
	6		4H4		4H6		3Q3		3Q4		3S AB 2
H2	1	Q2	1H3	Q2	1H2	SAB2	1Q3	SAB2	1Q2	FB	4S AB 1
	2		1H4		1H5		1Q4		1Q4		4S AB 2
	3		2H5		2H4		2Q1		2Q1		5S AB 1
	4		3H4		3H3		2Q2		2Q3		5S AB 2
	5		4H2		4H1		3Q2		3Q2		6S AB 1
	6		4H3		4H5		3Q4		3Q3		6S AB 2
H3	1	Q3	1H5	Q3	1H3					FC	4Q1
	2		2H1		2H1						4Q2
	3		2H6		2H2						4Q3
	4		3H2		3H5						4Q4
	5		3H3		3H6						1stQ5th#
	6		4H6		4H3						2ndQ5th#
H4	1	Q4	1H6	Q4	1H4					FD	3rdQ5th#
	2		2H2		2H3						4thQ5th#
	3		2H4		2H6						6Q1
	4		3H1		3H1						6Q2
	5		3H5		3H2						6Q3
	6		4H5		4H4						6Q4
H5	1									FE	The six fastest crews from the heats not progressing to the quarter-finals
	2										
	3										
	4										
	5										
	6										
H6	1									FF	The remaining crews from the heats
	2										
	3										
	4										
	5										
	6										

 # Note: 1st & 2nd Q5th means the fastest and second fastest 5th-placed crews from the quarter-finals.
3rd & 4th Q5th means the third fastest and fourth fastest 5th-placed crews from the quarter-finals.

World Rowing Cup Case 10: 37 to 48 entries

Format – Eight heats, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals AB, finals A to G (37 to 42 entries) and A to H (43 to 48 entries).

Heats – The first three crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the six fastest crews from the heats not progressing to the quarter- finals go forward to final E; the next six fastest crews from the heats go forward to final F; the next six fastest crews from the heats go forward to final G and the remaining crews from the heats go forward to final H.

Note the special cases: for 37 crews the two slowest last placed crews from the heats go forward to final G, for 43 crews the two slowest last-placed crews from the heats go forward to final H.

Quarter-finals – The first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals AB. The 4th placed crews from the quarter-finals together with the two fastest 5th placed crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final C; the remaining crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final D. There are two options for the quarter-finals.

Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B.

There are two options for the semi-finals.

Table for World Rowing Cup Case 10: 37 to 48 entries

Heats		Quarter-finals Options				Semi-finals Options				Finals	
H		QI		QII		SI		SII		F	
H1	1	Q1	1H1	Q1	1H1	SAB1	1Q1	SAB1	1Q1	FA	1S AB 1
	2		1H2		1H5		1Q2		1Q3		1S AB 2
	3		2H3		2H2		2Q3		2Q2		2S AB 1
	4		2H4		2H6		2Q4		2Q4		2S AB 2
	5		3H5		3H3		3Q1		3Q1		3S AB 1
	6		3H6		3H7		3Q3		3Q4		3S AB 2
H2	1	Q2	1H3	Q2	1H2	SAB2	1Q3	SAB2	1Q2	FB	4S AB 1
	2		1H4		1H6		1Q4		1Q4		4S AB 2
	3		2H5		2H1		2Q1		2Q1		5S AB 1
	4		2H6		2H5		2Q2		2Q3		5S AB 2
	5		3H2		3H4		3Q2		3Q2		6S AB 1
	6		3H7		3H8		3Q4		3Q3		6S AB 2
H3	1	Q3	1H5	Q3	1H3					FC	4Q1
	2		1H6		1H7						4Q2
	3		2H7		2H4						4Q3
	4		2H8		2H8						4Q4
	5		3H1		3H2						1stQ5th#
	6		3H4		3H6						2ndQ5th#
H4	1	Q4	1H7	Q4	1H4					FD	3rdQ5th#
	2		1H8		1H8						4thQ5th#
	3		2H1		2H3						6Q1
	4		2H2		2H7						6Q2
	5		3H3		3H1						6Q3
	6		3H8		3H5						6Q4
H5	1									FE	The six fastest crews from the heats not progressing to the quarter-finals
	2										
	3										
	4										
	5										
	6										
H6	1									FF	The next six fastest crews from the heats not progressing to the quarter-finals
	2										
	3										
	4										
	5										
	6										
H7	1									FG	The next six fastest crews from the heats not progressing to the quarter-finals
	2										
	3										
	4										
	5										
	6										
H8	1									FH	The remaining crews from the heats
	2										
	3										
	4										
	5										
	6										

 # Note: 1st & 2nd Q5th means the fastest and second fastest 5th-placed crews from the quarter-finals.
3rd & 4th Q5th means the third fastest and fourth fastest 5th-placed crews from the quarter-finals.

World Rowing Cup Case 11: 49 and more entries

Format – Time trial, four quarter finals, two semi-finals AB and finals.

Time trial – The first 24 crews go forward to the quarter-finals. Crews 25-30 go forward to final E, crews 31-36 go forward to final F, crews 37-42 go forward to final G, crews 43-48 go forward to final H, etc.

Quarter-finals – the first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-final AB. The 4th placed crews from the quarter-final together with the two fastest 5th placed crews from the quarter-final go forward to final C; the remaining crews from the quarter-final go forward to final D. There are two options for the quarter-final.

Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.

Note the special cases: for 49, 55, 61, etc. crews: the two slowest crews from the time trial go forward together to next final.

Table for World Rowing Cup Case 11: 49 and more entries

Time			Quarter-finals		Semi-finals Options			Finals	
Trials					SI		SII	F	
	1			TT1		1Q1		1Q1	1S AB 1
	2			TT8		1Q2		1Q3	1S AB 2
	3			TT9		2Q3		2Q2	2S AB 1
TT	4		Q1	TT16	SAB1	2Q4	SAB1	2Q4	FA 2S AB 2
	5			TT17		3Q1		3Q1	3S AB 1
	6			TT24		3Q3		3Q4	3S AB 2
	7			TT2		1Q3		1Q2	4S AB 1
	8			TT7		1Q4		1Q4	4S AB 2
	9			TT10		2Q1		2Q1	5S AB 1
	10		Q2	TT15	SAB2	2Q2	SAB2	2Q3	FB 5S AB 2
	11			TT18		3Q2		3Q2	6S AB 1
	12			TT23		3Q4		3Q3	6S AB 2
	13			TT3					4Q1
	14			TT6					4Q2
	15			TT11					4Q3
	16		Q3	TT14					FC 4Q4
	17			TT19					1stQ5th#
	18			TT22					2ndQ5th#
	19			TT4					3rdQ5th#
	20			TT5					4thQ5th#
	21			TT12					6Q1
	22		Q4	TT13					FD 6Q2
	23			TT20					6Q3
	24			TT21					6Q4
	25								TT25
	26								TT26
	27								TT27
	28								FE TT28
	29								TT29
	30								TT30
	31								TT31
	32								TT32
	33								TT33
	34								FF TT34
	35								TT35
	36								TT36
	37								TT37.
	38								TT38
	39								TT39
	40								FG TT40
	41								TT41
	42								TT42
	43								TT43
	44								TT44
	45								TT45
	46								FF TT46
	47								TT47
	48								TT48
Etc.	49	…> additional finals as necessary							

 # Note: 1st & 2nd Q5th means the fastest and second fastest 5th-placed crews from the quarter-finals.
3rd & 4th Q5th means the third fastest and fourth fastest 5th-placed crews from the quarter-finals

APPENDIX 18 PARA ROWING COMPETITION REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING

Rules applying to World Rowing Championships and international regattas shall apply to Para Rowing events at those regattas except as provided in these Regulations.

1. Application (Rule 2)

The FISA Rules, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall also apply to Paralympic Regattas within the limits of the authority of FISA and to Paralympic Qualification Regattas.

2. Right to Participate (Rule 18)

Paralympic Regattas are open only to those rowers whose federations have qualified in the appropriate boat classes in accordance with the Paralympic Qualification System prescribed in the Bye-Laws.

3. Eligibility (Rule 19)

No rower may compete in a Para Rowing event under these Rules unless they have been classified as set out in the FISA Para Rowing Classification Regulations (Appendix 19) for and issued an eligible Sport Class for Para Rowing.

4. Coxswains (Rule 27)

For Para Rowing events, there is no restriction on coxswains in respect of age. Para Rowing coxswains may or may not have an impairment. The minimum weights of coxswains shall apply to Para Rowing events.

5. Mixed Masters Events (Rule 33)

Masters Para Rowing events may also be held for mixed crews without restriction on the ratio of men and women, provided that at least one rower of each gender is included in the crew.

6. World Rowing Championships Para Rowing Boat Classes (Rule 36)

World Rowing Championships include the following Para Rowing events:

PR3 Mixed coxed four (PR3 Mix4+)

PR3 Mixed double sculls (PR3 Mix2x)

PR3 Men's pair (PR3 M2-)

PR3 Women's pair (PR3 W2-)

PR2 Mixed double sculls (PR2 Mix2x)

PR2 Men's single sculls (PR2 M1x)

PR2 Women's single sculls (PR2 W1x)

PR1 Men's single sculls (PR1 M1x)

PR1 Women's single sculls (PR1 W1x)

In mixed Para Rowing events, half of the rowers in a crew shall be male and half shall be female.

A PR3 Mix4+ crew may include a maximum of two rowers whose impairment is visual, only one of whom may have a sport class of PR3 B3.

A PR3 Mix2x crew may include a maximum of one rower whose impairment is visual and that rower may be either PR3 B1 or PR3 B2.

A PR3 pair crew may include one rower whose impairment is visual.

PR3 Mix2x rowers with a physical impairment must have a minimum of a loss of 20 points in one limb when assessed using the Functional Classification Test as set out in the Classification Application form for Physical Impairment.

7. Paralympic Games Boat classes (Rule 37)

The events programme for the Paralympic Games regatta shall be determined by the IPC Governing Board after consultation with FISA in accordance with the IPC Rule Book. The FISA Congress shall vote to select a recommended Paralympic programme that the FISA Executive Committee shall submit to the IPC.

The 2020 Paralympic Games regatta programme is as follows:

PR3 Mixed coxed four (PR3 Mix4+)

PR2 Mixed double sculls (PR2 Mix2x)

PR1 Men's single sculls (PR1 M1x)

PR1 Women's single sculls (PR1 W1x)

8. Boats and Equipment (Rule 39)

8.1 General Aspects

8.1.1 The use of FISA Standard Para Rowing boats is mandatory for all Para Rowing PR1 1x, PR2 1x and PR2 2x events.

8.1.2 The Council shall determine the design of FISA Standard Para Rowing boats (the FISA Standard Design) and any changes thereto. The design shall be a part of these Regulations. The FISA Standard Design is available from FISA upon request and all boats used in PR1 1x, PR2 1x and PR2 2x events at international regattas under these Rules and Regulations must comply specifically with this FISA Standard Design.

8.1.3 Those parts of the Standard Para Rowing Boats which are not specified in these Regulations may be modified subject to these Regulations and subject to Rule 40.

8.1.4 No changes in the standard design of FISA Standard Para Rowing Boats shall be made except in the year following the Paralympic Games.

8.1.5 The minimum weight of FISA Standard Para Rowing boats shall be as specified in these Regulations (Regulation 9).

8.2 Para Rowing PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x Boats

8.2.1 Boats used in PR3 Mix4+ events shall be subject to the same restrictions as those for coxed fours (4+) under the FISA Rules of Racing. No additional restrictions shall apply.

8.2.2 Boats used in PR3 2- events shall be subject to the same restrictions as those for pairs (2-) under the FISA Rules of Racing. No additional restrictions shall apply.

8.2.3 Boats used in the PR3 Mix2x events shall be subject to the same restrictions as those for double sculls (2x) events under the Rules of Racing. No additional restrictions shall apply.

8.3 Standard Para Rowing PR2 Mix2x Boats

8.3.1 The FISA Standard Para Rowing PR2 Mix2x boat has a fixed seat and may have stabilising pontoons. The hull and the pontoons

where fitted shall comply with the FISA Standard Design specifications. The seat and the rigger design of the Standard Para Rowing PR2 Mix2x boat are not restricted.

8.4 Standard Para Rowing PR1 1x and PR2 1x Boat

8.4.1 The FISA Standard Para Rowing PR1 1x boat has a fixed seat and must have stabilising pontoons installed and attached to the riggers at a minimum distance of 60 cm from centre line of pontoon to centre line of boat. The hull and the pontoons shall comply with the FISA Standard Design specifications.

8.4.2 The FISA Standard Para Rowing PR2 1x boat has a fixed seat and may be used with no stabilising pontoons. The hull shall comply with the FISA Standard Design specifications.

8.4.3 The seat itself and the rigger design of the Standard Para Rowing PR1 and PR2 1x boat are not restricted, except that the design of the rigger must allow the stabilising pontoons to be correctly fixed.

8.4.4 PR1 1x rowers are required to comply with the strapping requirements set out in point 8.5 of this Regulation.

8.5 Strapping

All strapping shall comply with the requirements of 8.6.1 below.

8.5.1 PR1 1x Strapping Requirements – PR1 rowers shall use a mandatory trunk strap which is for safety purpose only. This strap must be secured to the seat back and around the trunk. In addition to the mandatory trunk strap, rowers may use additional strapping. The design and placement of the seat and all straps must allow the lumbar region to be visible from the side during rowing. The straps must be attached to the seat on both sides.

8.5.2 PR2 Strapping Requirements – Leg strapping is optional for PR2 rowers.

The rower's movement will be observed and assessed during rowing (training and racing) by members of the Para Rowing Commission and FISA International Classifiers.

8.6 General Strapping, Shoes and Stretchers Requirements

8.6.1 Where used, all straps, whether optional or mandatory under these Regulations, must be a minimum width of 50 mm, be of non-elastic material, be without mechanical buckles and must be able to be released immediately by the rower with a single quick hand action of pulling on the free end of the strap.

8.6.2 The colour of the all straps must be a contrasting colour from the rowers' racing uniform so that they can be clearly seen.

8.6.3 All straps for each rower must be released in the same manner and direction.

8.6.4 Any hand strapping must be able to be released immediately independently by the athlete.

8.6.5 Additional strapping may be used by any rower provided the requirements of these Regulations are met.

8.6.6 Foot stretchers, shoes and other devices to hold the feet shall comply with Rule 39, Bye-Law 2.5.

8.6.7 It is solely the responsibility of the rower to ensure that all strappings, shoes, stretchers and other equipment are compliant with these Regulations.

8.6.8 All athletes are subject to protests in accordance with Regulation 5 of the FISA Para Rowing Classification Regulations. The Chief Classifier may make a Protest if it is in the interests of fairness.

9. Weight of Boats (Rule 41)

The minimum weights for Para Rowing boats shall include pontoons where used.

The weight of the PR1 1x, PR2 1x and PR2 2x boats shall include the strapping which is firmly fastened to the boat, to the seat and/or to its fittings. It shall also include seat pads which are attached to the seat.

Other items, whether directly related to Para Rowing or not, and which are not firmly fastened to the boat or seat shall not be included in the weight of the boat. Equipment that replaces a part of the body (prosthesis) even if firmly fastened to the boat or seat shall not be included as part of the weight of the boat.

The minimum weights of Para Rowing boats are:

Designation	Boat Type	Minimum Weight (kg)
PR1 1x	PR1 single sculls	24
PR2 1x	PR2 single sculls	22
PR2 2x	PR2 double sculls	37
PR3 2x	double sculls	27
PR3 2-	Pair	27
PR3 4+	coxed four	51

10. Rowers' Clothing and Blade Colours (Rule 51)

One or both rowers in the PR2 Mix2x event may extend their racing uniform to cover their legs. Where both rowers cover their legs in this manner, such coverings shall be identical in colour and design.

Where PR1 1x rowers are using chest strapping and this strapping obscures the Identifications permitted to be worn on the racing shirt or equivalent, those Identifications which are so obscured may be repeated on the strapping material but shall not be visible on both the racing shirt and the strapping at the same time.

11. Entries (Rule 54)

No entry shall be accepted for an international Para Rowing event unless the member federation has submitted all required medical documentation to the Chief Classifier by the deadline stipulated by FISA or the rower has been issued a sport class by FISA. All rowers must be classified by a FISA International Classification Panel prior to competition. A rower without a FISA sport class or whose sport class has been withdrawn may not compete in international Para Rowing events.

12. Crew Changes before the First Heat (Rule 59)

A rower whose sport class has been withdrawn or changed after the close of entries and before the first heat, may be replaced by another eligible rower from the same club, or in the case of a national team, the same member federation.

An athlete who has entered an event but is deemed to be in a different sport class after classification may be replaced by another eligible rower from the same club, or in the case of a national team, the same member federation.

13. Crew Changes after the First Heat (Rule 60)

The crew of a rower whose sport class is withdrawn or changed to make them ineligible for that event after the first heat shall not compete again in that event.

14. Safety of Para Rowing Rowers (Rule 62)

PR1 and PR2 rowers require special safety procedures during training and racing which shall be agreed between the organising committee, the Technical Delegate and the President of Jury. In particular, the organising committee or the President of the Jury may require additional rescue boats to be present on the course during all training and racing times involving Para Rowing crews, but particularly for PR1 1x events.

Particular care must be taken in weather conditions which may generate extreme uncontrolled body temperatures in para rowers.

Safety requirements for strapping, shoes and stretchers are set out at Regulation 8 points 5 & 6.

15. Traffic Rules on the Course (Rule 63)

In principle the traffic rules shall provide separation between fixed seat Para Rowing crews and other crews during training and racing for the safety of all crews.

16. Fairness – General Principles (Rule 66)

At all times when on the water during training, warm up, cool down, and competition from the opening day of the course until completion of the final race of their competition, all para rowers must row with the prescribed equipment which must be used according to the boat class as described at Regulation 8 and classification requirements as described in the FISA Para Rowing Classification Regulations. Equipment in this context refers to strapping and pontoons.

Failure to comply with these requirements may lead to a penalty being imposed on the crew in accordance with these Rules, including (but not limited to), where such failure to comply is judged to have taken place during a race, relegation to last place in the particular race or exclusion of the crew. The appropriate penalty in all circumstances shall be at the discretion of the Jury.

17. Starting Procedure for PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x (Rule 74)

The PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x events may include rowers with visual impairment. Therefore, at the start of each race in a PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x event the Starter shall give an additional verbal indication to crews as follows:

After completing the roll call and stating the word "Attention!", the Starter shall say the words "Red Flag!" at the same time as he raises the red flag (or in the case where traffic lights are used, "Red Light!" at the same instant that he presses the button to activate the red light). He shall then proceed with the start in the normal way.

18. Yellow Card for PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x

When the Starter awards a Yellow Card to a crew in the PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- or PR3 Mix2x event, a member of that crew shall raise his arm to acknowledge that the penalty has been awarded to the crew.

19. Interference (Rule 78)

Rowers wishing to lodge an objection with the Umpire regarding interference during the race may do so verbally if their hands are strapped, by calling clearly to the Umpire "Objection!" so that the Umpire hears. It is the responsibility of the rower to ensure that the Umpire hears the call and is aware of the objection.

20. Finish of the Race for PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x (Rule 80)

At the finish of the race in the PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x events, when raising the white flag the Umpire shall clearly state the words "WHITE FLAG!" for all crews to hear. Should he raise the red flag, he shall similarly clearly state the words "RED FLAG!"

21. Objections (Rule 82)

Rowers wishing to lodge an objection with the Umpire may do so verbally if their hands are strapped, by calling clearly to the Umpire "Objection!" so that the Umpire hears. It is the responsibility of the rower to ensure that the Umpire hears the call and is aware of the objection.

22. Duties of the Control Commission (Rule 95)

For para rowers and boats, the Control Commission should also check the following:

22.1 Accessibility of the pontoon area for rowers, such as those using wheelchairs or assisted by guide dogs, or caregivers;

22.2 Compliance of boats with FISA Standard Para Rowing Design specifications;

22.3 Safety measures in PR2 Mix2x, PR2 1x and PR1 1x boats including foot stretcher and strapping;

22.4 Correct fixing of pontoons on PR2Mix2x and PR2 1x boats (where fitted) and PR1 1x boats in accordance with Regulation 8 point 4 above; and

22.5 Correct strapping of rowers in PR1 and PR2 sport classes;

Control Commission members may be assisted in all of the above by members of the Para Rowing Commission and/or FISA International Classifiers.

23. Duties of the Umpire – Position of the Umpire's launch (Rule 97)

The President of the Jury may require that more than one umpire follow the race for Para Rowing events.

24. Responsibility for Decisions on Movement Compliance

At Paralympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Indoor Championships, World Rowing Championships and World Rowing Cup regattas, FISA International Classifiers and members of the FISA Para Rowing Commission will observe the movement of rowers while training and racing and shall have the primary responsibility of determining if the strapping or the movement of any rower is not in accordance with their Sport Class and/or their medical/classification records. Where the Chief Classifier determines at a regatta that a rower's movement is outside of that rower's Sport Class and/or not in accordance with their medical/classification records, a protest may be made by FISA in accordance with Regulation 5 of the Para Rowing Classification Regulations. Any protest lodged under these Regulations shall not affect the result of the rower at that regatta or any prior results.

APPENDIX 19 FISA PARA ROWING CLASSIFICATION REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/ OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING

The FISA Para Rowing Classification Regulations are an integral part of the FISA Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations available at www.worldrowing.com.

International Paralympic Committee (IPC) Classification Code

FISA has implemented these Classification Regulations having regard to the IPC Classification Code ("the IPC Code"). In the event that these Classification Regulations fail to provide for a matter in respect of which there is provision in the IPC Code, the provisions appearing in the IPC Code shall apply and be regarded as being part of these Regulations.

1. Introduction to Classification

1.1 Classification: An Overview

1.1.1 In accordance with the IPC Code, the term "classification", as used in these Regulations, refers to the process by which athletes are evaluated by reference to the impact of impairment on their ability to compete in the sport of rowing. The purpose of Classification is to provide a structure for competition. Classification is undertaken to ensure that an athlete's impairment is relevant to sport performance and to ensure that the athlete competes equitably with other athletes. Classification determines the eligibility to compete and groups athletes for competition.

1.1.2 The allocation to an athlete of a Sport Class is determined by a medical and technical assessment of the athlete, and, if required, observation in training and/or competition. These processes are explained in these Classification Regulations.

1.1.3 A Sport Class will only be allocated to an Athlete who has an impairment that is the direct result of an underlying health condition which has resulted in a permanent and verifiable activity limitation.

1.2 Eligible Impairments – Following is a list of eligible impairments, being those impairments accepted by FISA for classification of para rowers:

1.2.1 Visual impairment – Athletes with impaired vision have reduced or no vision as a result of damage to the eye structure, optical nerves or optical pathways, or visual cortex of the brain. Examples include: retinitis pigmentosa and diabetic retinopathy.

1.2.2 Impaired muscle power – Athletes with impaired muscle power have a health condition that either reduces or eliminates their ability to voluntarily contract their muscles in order to move or to generate force. Examples include: spinal cord injury (complete or incomplete, tetra-or paraplegia), muscular dystrophy, post-polio syndrome and spina bifida.

1.2.3 Impaired range of movement – Athletes with impaired range of movement have a restriction or a lack of passive movement in one or more joints. Examples include: arthrogryposis and contracture resulting from chronic joint immobilisation or trauma affecting a joint.

1.2.4 Limb deficiency – Athletes with limb deficiency have total or partial absence of bones or joints as a consequence of trauma (for example traumatic amputation), illness (for example amputation due to bone cancer) or congenital limb deficiency (for example dysmelia).

1.2.5 Hypertonia – Athletes with hypertonia have an increase in muscle tension and a reduced ability of a muscle to stretch caused by damage to the central nervous system. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.

1.2.6 Ataxia – Athletes with ataxia have uncoordinated movements caused by damage to the central nervous system. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke and multiple sclerosis.

1.2.7 Athetosis – Athletes with athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements. Examples include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.

1.3 Non-eligible Impairments – Any impairment not listed in Article 1.2 is referred to as a Non-eligible Impairment. Examples include:

1.3.1 Pain;

1.3.2 Hearing impairment;

1.3.3 Low muscle tone;

1.3.4 Hypermobility of joints;

1.3.5 Joint instability, such as unstable shoulder joint, recurrent dislocation of a joint;

1.3.6 Impaired muscle endurance;

1.3.7 Impaired motor reflex functions;

1.3.8 Impaired cardiovascular functions;

1.3.9 Impaired respiratory functions;

1.3.10 Impairment metabolic functions;

1.3.11 Tics and mannerisms, stereotypes and motor perseveration.

1.4 The IPC has specified certain health conditions that do not lead to an Eligible Impairment. Examples are:

1.4.1 Health conditions that primarily cause pain, such as myofascial pain-dysfunction syndrome, fibromyalgia or complex regional pain syndrome.

1.4.2 Health conditions that primarily cause fatigue, such as chronic fatigue syndrome.

1.4.3 Health Conditions that primarily cause joint hypermobility or hypotonia, such as Ehlers-Danlos syndrome.

1.4.4 Health Conditions which are primarily psychological or psychosomatic in nature, such as conversion disorders or post-traumatic stress disorder.

1.5 Submission of Medical Documentation

1.5.1 An athlete's member federation shall upload all required relevant medical documentation via the FISA Pre-Classification Portal no later than 40 days prior to the date of classification. The purpose of this documentation is to allow FISA to verify that an athlete's impairments are the direct result of a health

condition which has resulted in a permanent and verifiable activity limitation. Medical documentation here includes, but is not limited to, medical history or results from any relevant investigations (MRI, CT scan, EMG, EEG, nerve conduction, visual tests), athlete's date of birth, and date of injury. Where documentation is not submitted by the required deadline, an athlete may be refused classification evaluation.

1.5.2 This documentation must be provided on the FISA Medical Diagnostics Form for athletes with physical impairments, and on the VI Medical Form for athletes with visual impairments.

1.5.3 The documentation must be completed in full in English, and be dated and signed by an appropriate medical doctor. It must also include any required test results as listed on the forms. Where the medical documentation is not written in English, an official translation shall be provided. Any translation must be accompanied by an official certification that it is a true and correct translation.

1.5.4 Upon receipt, the Chief Classifier will review and either accept the documentation as uploaded, or may request the member federation to provide specific additional information. The reason for this is to make a preliminary assessment of whether the athlete has an eligible impairment that is the direct result of a health condition that leads to a permanent and verifiable activity limitation. The Chief Classifier may at any stage seek additional medical, technical or scientific opinion, and may also appoint an Eligibility Assessment Committee (EAC) if he or she deems it necessary to make the decision. It is important to note that the Classification Panel will also review all medical documentation during classification evaluation with the athlete present. The Panel may decide at the time of classification that the athlete does not have an eligible impairment, and the athlete will not be allowed to undergo classification assessment.

1.5.5 If an Eligibility Assessment Committee is formed, the Classification Coordinator will notify the athlete's member federation which additional Diagnostic Information is required for the athlete and the purposes for which it is required.

a. The Head of Classification will set timelines for the production of the Diagnostic Information.

b. The Committee shall be comprised of the Chief Classifier, in addition to the Classification Advisory Panel (CAP) and medical classifier(s) for the classification panel that the athlete is being considered for. If the medical classifiers have not yet been appointed for that Classification Panel upon the receipt of medical documentation, then the CAP and Chief Classifier will select another international medical classifier. The EAC may consult with other experts with appropriate medical qualifications depending on the diagnosis of the athlete. They will be required to uphold the same privacy requirements as all classifiers.

c. Wherever possible, all references to the name or member federation of the athlete should be withheld from the Eligibility Assessment Committee. Each member will review the diagnostic information and decide whether it establishes the existence of an eligible impairment.

d. If the Eligibility Assessment Committee concludes that the athlete has an eligible impairment, the athlete will be permitted to complete the athlete evaluation with a Classification Panel.

e. If the Eligibility Assessment Committee is not satisfied that the athlete has an eligible impairment, the Chief Classifier will provide a decision to this effect, in writing to the relevant member federation. The member federation will be given an opportunity to comment on the decision and may provide further diagnostic information to the Committee for review. If the decision is subsequently revised, the Chief Classifier will inform the member federation.

f. If the decision is not changed, the Classification Coordinator will issue a final decision to the member federation.

g. The Eligibility Assessment Committee shall make its decisions by a majority. The CAP may veto any decision if they do not agree that the Diagnostic Information supports the conclusion that the athlete has an eligible impairment.

1.5.6 If FISA determines that an athlete does not have an eligible impairment, a sport class of Not Eligible (NE) must be allocated to that athlete, and the sport class status shall be Confirmed.

a. An athlete who is allocated a sport class of NE because the athlete does not have an eligible impairment will not be evaluated by a FISA Classification Panel.

b. If another International Sports Federation has allocated an athlete with a sport class of NE because the athlete does not have an eligible impairment, FISA may do likewise without the need for the process detailed in 1.5.5 of these regulations.

2. Classifiers

2.1 Classification Personnel

2.1.1 The IPC Code and FISA Para Rowing Regulations recognise Classifiers as FISA Rowing officials.

2.1.2 The following personnel have a key role in the administration, organisation and execution of classification, and are appointed by the FISA Executive Committee in consultation with the FISA Para Rowing Commission:

2.1.2.1 Classification Advisory Panel (CAP)

The CAP comprises up to four experienced international classifiers who shall be responsible for providing medical and technical expertise for the purpose of informing and guiding FISA classification matters. The CAP members are appointed by the FISA Executive Committee and each must be a FISA Level 2 International Classifier, having a comprehensive understanding of the IPC Classification Code and the FISA Classification Regulations currently in force.

2.1.2.2 Classification Coordinator

The Classification Coordinator is a person appointed by FISA to be responsible for the direction, administration, coordination and implementation of Classification matters for FISA. The Classification Coordinator is not necessarily certified as a Classifier. The Classification Coordinator's role is primarily an administrative one, in which they will work closely with the Classification Advisory Panel. The duties of

the Classification Coordinator may include, but are not limited to:

a. *Facilitating regular reviews of the FISA Classification Regulations for relevance to current rowing practice and compliance with the IPC Classification Code and the International Standards, in consultation with the CAP.*

b. *Facilitating the exchange of Classification information and knowledge between the CAP, Para Rowing Classifiers, FISA, IBSA and the IPC.*

c. *Responsibility for the recruitment of Classifiers and the Chief Classifier for all FISA para rowing competitions, as well as any related communications and logistical arrangements (in cooperation with the FISA staff).*

d. *Facilitating the preparation, maintenance, and updating of educational materials to be used by FISA during classification workshops.*

e. *Facilitating the ongoing evaluation and monitoring of the competency levels and proficiency of FISA's international classifiers.*

f. *Disseminating information to FISA's international classifiers regarding any changes in the Classification Regulations and consulting on issues which affect changes to the FISA Classification Regulations.*

g. *Disseminating of all relevant information regarding classification to the member federations, including changes or potential changes to the Classification Regulations.*

h. *Acting as the initial point of contact for all classification-related queries from within FISA, from member federations and other para sport organisations.*

i. *Maintaining the Classification Master List of internationally classified para rowers.*

2.1.2.3 Classifier

A Classifier is a person appointed and certified by FISA as being competent to evaluate Athletes (as part of a Classification Panel), in accordance with the FISA Classification Regulations.

2.1.2.4 Chief Classifier

A Chief Classifier is a Classifier appointed by the CAP for a specific FISA Recognised Competition, responsible for the direction, administration, co-ordination and implementation of classification matters at that Competition. The duties of the Chief Classifier may include, but are not limited to:

a. Reviewing pre-classification documentation for eligibility;

b. Consulting with the CAP when needed;

c. Supervising Classifiers to ensure that Classification Regulations are applied appropriately during a specific Competition;

d. Managing protests as per FISA Rules; and

e. Liaising with event umpires/control commission regarding rules and regulations.

2.1.3 FISA Classifiers must be qualified in one or more of the following disciplines:

a. Medical Classifier – A qualified medical doctor, doctor of osteopathic medicine, occupational therapist or physiotherapist all of whom have the competencies and qualifications relevant to conduct the medical section of the classification.

b. Technical Classifier – A person with extensive practical knowledge of rowing, such as a rowing coach, sport scientist, former rower, or similarly qualified person, all of whom have the competencies and qualifications relevant to conduct the technical section of the classification.

2.2 Classifiers – Levels and Duties

FISA categorises its Classifiers (all of whom must comply with the IPC and FISA Classifier Code of Conduct at all times) as follows:

2.2.1 Trainee – An individual who is in the process of formal training by FISA, but has not met the requirements of a FISA Level 1 International Classifier. A Trainee Classifier may classify under the supervision of an International Classification Panel. All classifications performed will be signed off by the overseeing International Classification Panel. A Trainee Classifier shall have attended a FISA Advanced Classification Workshop.

2.2.2 Level 1 International Classifier – An individual who has successfully completed a FISA Advanced International Classification Workshop, has demonstrated his ability to classify rowers, has shown competence in performing all the classification tasks, has demonstrated a clear understanding of the sport and the rules, has passed a written and oral exam, and has met the requirements of the FISA Para Rowing Commission to be appointed as a FISA International Classifier. A FISA Level 1 International Classifier may be appointed to serve on a FISA Classification Panel at a FISA Recognised Competition and is qualified to determine the Sport Class and Sport Class Status of a rower wishing to compete at a FISA or IPC event. A FISA Level 1 Classifier may also serve on a Classification Protest Panel.

2.2.3 Level 2 International Classifier – An individual appointed by the CAP who has completed the requirements necessary to serve on a FISA International Classification Panel and who has a high level of experience and has demonstrated competency in administrative, teaching and mentoring skills and be knowledgeable on the rules and regulations. A Level 2 International Classifier may be appointed to act as Chief Classifier at an international regatta and may conduct International Classification Workshops to identify, train, and evaluate candidates to serve as International Classifiers in cooperation with the FISA Para Rowing Commission. A FISA Level 2 Classifier may also serve on a Classification Protest Panel.

2.3 Classifiers – Training and Competencies

FISA categorises its classifiers in training (all of whom must comply with the IPC and FISA Classifier Code of Conduct at all times) as follows:

Mentee Classifiers

Mentee Classifiers have attended an international classification workshop and would benefit from continued mentorship and observation. These classifiers may not classify internationally.

Trainee Classifiers

Trainee Classifiers have attended a FISA Advanced Classification classification workshop and showed competence, but requires more hands-on experience. These classifiers are already classifiers at the national level for a particular member federation, but may not classify internationally unless as described in 2.2.1.

2.3.1 Member federations are responsible for the education and training of their own National Level classifiers. FISA may provide educational resources upon request.

2.3.2 FISA shall organise Advanced Classifier Training and Certification Workshops based on FISA's assessment of need.

2.3.3 National Classifiers who wish to attend an Advanced Classification Workshop must provide evidence of at least one classification done in each Sport Class within the 24 months prior to the date of the Workshop.

2.3.4 Quality assessment related to classifier certification will occur every two years. International Classifiers shall be required to re-certify at an Advanced Classification Training Workshop:

a. If the Classifier cannot provide proof of at least one classification done for each Sport Class over a two-year period; or

b. If the CAP is not satisfied that the Classifier possesses the required competencies to be a FISA Classifier.

2.3.5 Upon changes to the FISA Rules and/or Classification Regulations, Level 1 and 2 International Classifiers are required to acquaint themselves with the changes before conducting any classifications.

2.3.6 The CAP may cancel or downgrade the certification of a Level 1 or Level 2 International Classifier if it is not satisfied that the classifier possesses the required competencies, or has violated the Classifiers' Code of Conduct. In some instances, the CAP may create a personalised improvement plan to address a specific concern with an International Classifier. Only after the plan has been completed by the Classifier to the satisfaction of the CAP will that Classifier regain their status as a Level 1 or Level 2 International Classifier.

3. Classification Panels and Classification Evaluation

3.1 Classification Panels

3.1.1 A Classification Panel is comprised of two Classifiers empowered by the Rules of the Sport of Para Rowing to evaluate athletes and allocate Sport Classes.

3.1.2 The CAP shall appoint Classification Panels for a particular Competition (including FISA recognised international competitions).

3.1.3 A Classification Panel for athletes with physical impairments must include a suitably accredited and qualified Medical Classifier and Technical Classifier. For athletes with a visual impairment, a Classification Panel must include 2 suitably accredited VI Classifiers who have been trained and certified through the International Blind Sports Federation (IBSA).

3.1.4 Members of a Classification Panel shall not have any other official responsibilities within a Competition other than in connection with Classification and the Para Rowing Commission or Sports Medicine Commission.

3.1.5 Members of Classification Panels shall have no significant relationship with any athlete (or any athlete Support Personnel) that might create any real or apparent Conflict of Interest.

3.1.6 Members of a Classification Panel must disclose any relationship with a team, athlete or athlete Support Personnel that would otherwise constitute a Conflict of Interest.

3.2 National Classification – All athletes who wish to participate in FISA Competitions should, where possible, be first classified at a national level.

3.3 International Classification

3.3.1 "International Classification" refers to the process of athlete Evaluation by an International Classification Panel (as explained in these Classification Regulations) that is undertaken at, or before, a FISA Recognised Competition.

3.3.2 An athlete must be allocated a Sport Class by an International Classification Panel prior to being eligible to compete in a FISA Recognised Competition, except in an exceptional circumstance (refer 3.3.5 below).

3.3.3 International Classification must be conducted by an "International Classification Panel". An International Classification Panel shall normally be comprised of one Level 1 or above Medical Classifier and one Level 1 or above Technical Classifier, both of whom have been duly certified by FISA.

3.3.4 For athletes with a visual impairment, a Classification Panel must include two suitably accredited VI Classifiers who have been trained and certified through IBSA.

3.3.5 If the circumstances of a Competition so require, the CAP may designate that a Classification Panel may consist of one qualified International Classifier in special cases, in particular where the number of available Classifiers is reduced prior to or at a Competition through unforeseen circumstances. In such instances, Review status shall be issued. The review date will be prior to the next competition in which the rower is to compete and the athlete shall be classified at or prior to the next competition he enters.

3.3.6 An International Classification Panel may seek additional medical, sport, or scientific expertise if it considers that this would assist it in completing the process of athlete Evaluation.

3.4 Preparing Classification Panels for Competition

3.4.1 The CAP should, where possible, appoint a Chief Classifier at least three months prior to a Competition. Classification Panels shall, where possible, be appointed at least two months before a Competition.

3.4.2 A member of the CAP may act as the Chief Classifier at a Competition.

3.4.3 The Classification Coordinator or Chief Classifier for an event shall provide the organising committee with an Athlete Evaluation schedule prior to the event, and to member federations and/or teams on or before their arrival at the event.

3.4.4 In respect of competitions where athletes with physical and/or visual impairments are to compete, the CAP must ensure that Classification Panels are certified to conduct Athlete Evaluation in respect of athletes with physical and/or visual impairments.

4. Classification: Athlete Evaluation

4.1 Athlete Evaluation: General

4.1.1 "Athlete Evaluation" is the process (as defined by the assessment methodology described in the FISA Classifiers Manual) by which an athlete is assessed by a Classification Panel in order that the athlete may be allocated a Sport Class and a Sport Class Status. This applies to both on water and indoor rowing.

4.1.2 Each athlete shall choose one person to accompany them when presenting for Athlete Evaluation. If the athlete is a minor, that athlete must be accompanied by a member of the relevant member federation. The accompanying person may not influence the Athlete Evaluation in any way.

4.1.3 Athlete Evaluation and its associated processes shall be conducted in English. The respective member federation is responsible for arranging for an interpreter to be present (in addition to the representative listed in 4.1.2) if this is required by the athlete for the purpose of complying with the Athlete Evaluation process.

4.1.4 The athlete and the relevant member federation are jointly responsible for ensuring that the athlete attends Athlete Evaluation. If an athlete fails to attend an Evaluation Session, the Classification Panel will report the failure to the Chief Classifier. The Chief Classifier may, if satisfied that a reasonable explanation exists for the failure to attend the Evaluation Session, specify a revised date and time for a further Evaluation Session. If the athlete is unable to provide a reasonable explanation for non-attendance, or if the athlete

fails to attend Athlete Evaluation on a second occasion, no Sport Class will be allocated.

4.1.5 The athlete must agree to and accept the terms of the FISA Para Rowing Consent Form prior to participating in Athlete Evaluation by signing the Consent Form.

4.1.6 Athletes must attend Athlete Evaluation in suitable attire (such that an athlete's ability to row is not limited by their attire) and with all necessary sports equipment, including cushions, straps, and any additional equipment that the athlete specifically uses. The athlete must provide a recognised form of identification, such as a passport, or official identity card.

4.1.7 The athlete must disclose to the Classification Panel prior to Athlete Evaluation any medication and/or any medical device/ Implant routinely used by the athlete. The Classification Panel may in its sole discretion decline to proceed with Athlete Evaluation if it considers that the use of such medication will affect its ability to conduct Physical and Technical Assessment. The Classification Panel may agree to Athlete Evaluation taking place at a later time and date in such circumstances.

4.1.8 A Classification Panel may only have regard to evidence supplied to it by the relevant athlete, his member federation and FISA when allocating a Sport Class.

4.1.9 A Classification Panel undertaking Athlete Evaluation may at any stage seek medical, technical or scientific opinion, with the agreement of the Chief Classifier. This expertise may only be sought if the Classification Panel feels that such expertise is necessary in order that it can allocate a Sport Class.

4.1.10 Video footage and/or photography may be utilised by the Classification Panel for all classification.

4.1.11 Athlete Evaluation must take place in a manner that respects the provisions of the International Standard for Classification Data Protection and consistent with the provisions of the International Standard for Classification Personnel and Training. For this purpose, the IPC's International Standard for Classification Data Protection shall be regarded as part of these regulations and shall be followed by all concerned parties.

4.1.12 The Athlete Evaluation process shall encompass the following stages:

a. Assessment of Eligible Impairment;

b. Assessment against Minimum Impairment Criteria;

c. Allocation of Sport Class and Sport Class Status.

4.2 Assessment of Eligible Impairment – Assessment of an eligible impairment is normally completed prior to the Athlete Evaluation, by the Head of Classification or Chief Classifier, using the medical documentation which has been provided earlier.

4.3 Assessment of Minimum Impairment Criteria

4.3.1 Only an athlete who has an Eligible Impairment shall be assessed for meeting the minimum impairment criteria for Para Rowing.

4.3.2 For athletes with a physical impairment, the minimum impairment criteria is a full loss of three fingers on one hand, or at least a trans-metatarsal amputation of the foot, or the loss of ten points on one limb or fifteen points across two limbs when assessed using the Functional Classification Assessment Chart as included in the Classification Application Form for Physical Disabilities. (Refer FISA website, Eligible Impairment Types and Medical Diagnostic Requirements).

4.3.3 For Athletes with a visual impairment, the minimum impairment as assessed by approved VI Classifiers is a classification of B3.

4.4 Athlete Evaluation Process

4.4.1 Athletes with a visual impairment will be assessed by IBSA approved VI classifiers.

4.4.2 Athletes with a physical impairment will be assessed by a FISA Classification Panel (Refer 3.1 above). The Classification Panel will conduct a medical and technical assessment of the athlete to establish that the athlete has a permanent Impairment that qualifies the athlete for participation in para rowing and if so to determine the athlete's Sport Class and Sport Class status.

4.4.3 These Regulations specify certain means of conducting Medical and Technical Assessment. These means are explained in the

FISA Classifiers Manual and may be amended and/or updated from time to time by the FISA Para Rowing Commission.

4.4.4 The Classification Panel may conduct an on-water Observation Assessment before allocating a final Sport Class and Sport Class Status. Observation of the on-water assessment follows the principles of the technical assessment, it complements the technical assessment by providing the Classification Panel an opportunity to observe the athlete in an on-water sport situation where they are able to demonstrate their functional ability in the boat.

4.4.5 If an athlete is required to undertake Observation in Competition Assessment, the Classification Panel will specify to the athlete what is to be observed and why, how this is to take place and by whom.

4.5 Suspension of Athlete Evaluation – A Classification Panel, in consultation with the Chief Classifier, may suspend Athlete Evaluation if it cannot allocate a Sport Class to the Athlete, including, but not limited to, in one or more of the following circumstances:

4.5.1 A failure on the part of the athlete to comply with any part of the relevant Classification Regulations;

4.5.2 A failure on the part of the athlete to provide any medical information that is reasonably required by the Classification Panel;

4.5.3 The Classification Panel believes that the use (or non-use) of any medication and/or medical procedures/device/implant disclosed by the athlete will affect the ability to conduct Athlete Evaluation in a fair manner;

4.5.4 The athlete has a Health Condition that may limit or prohibit complying with requests by the Classification Panel during Athlete Evaluation, which the Classification Panel considers will affect its ability to conduct Athlete Evaluation in a fair manner. This may include the athlete's inability to demonstrate abilities because of pain;

4.5.5 An athlete is unable to communicate effectively with the Classification Panel;

4.5.6 In the reasonable opinion of the Classification Panel the athlete is physically or mentally unable to comply with the instructions of the Classification Panel;

4.5.7 The athlete refuses to comply with any reasonable instructions given by any Classification Personnel to such an extent that Athlete Evaluation cannot be conducted in a fair manner; and/or

4.5.8 The athlete's representation of his or her abilities is inconsistent with any information available to the Classification Panel to such an extent that Athlete Evaluation cannot be conducted in a fair manner.

4.6 Sport Class

4.6.1 Para Rowing Sport Classes are:

- *PR3-PI;*
- *PR3-PI and eligible for the PR3Mix2x;*
- *PR3-PI and not eligible for the PR3Mix2x;*
- *PR3-B1;*
- *PR3-B2;*
- *PR3-B3;*
- *PR2;*
- *PR1; and*
- *Not Eligible (NE).*

(Refer Appendix to these Regulations for a detailed description)

4.6.2 The means by which a Sport Class is allocated is explained in the FISA Para Rowing Classifiers Manual, which may be amended and/or updated from time to time by the FISA Para Rowing Commission with approval from FISA Council. A Sport Class will be allocated to an athlete following completion of the Athlete Evaluation.

4.6.3 Sport Class: Not Eligible (NE)

a. An athlete who does not have a health condition that leads to an Eligible Impairment or has an impairment that does not meet the minimum impairment criteria must be allocated a Sport Class of Not Eligible.

b. The Sport Class Not Eligible does not infer that the Athlete does not have an impairment.

c. If a FISA International Classification Panel allocates an athlete a Sport Class of Not Eligible, the athlete shall undergo Athlete Evaluation by a second Classification Panel either immediately or as soon as practical thereafter. If the second Classification Panel confirms that the athlete's Sport Class is NE, the athlete will not be eligible to compete and will have no further right to Protest.

d. Pending any such second assessment the athlete will be allocated a Sport Class Not Eligible and Sport Class Status Review (R) and will not be permitted to compete. Upon being confirmed as NE by a second Classification Panel, the athlete will be allocated a Sport Class Status of Not Eligible Confirmed (C).

4.7 Sport Class Status

4.7.1 A Sport Class Status will be allocated to an athlete following allocation of a Sport Class.

4.7.2 Sport Class Status New (N)

a. New status must be allocated when an athlete has not been evaluated by a FISA International Classification Panel, but who has been classified by two Trainee Classifiers (one Medical and one Technical), or one Trainee and one International Classifier, within their own member federation or region.

b. N Status Athletes must complete an Athlete Evaluation by a FISA International Classification Panel prior to competing at an International or FISA Recognised Event.

4.7.3 Sport Class Status Review (R)

a. A Classification Panel which consists of one Classifier may only designate a Sport Class with Sport Class Status Review.

b. A Classification Panel with at least one of the classifiers from the athlete's own country may only designate a Sport Class with Sport Class Status Review.

c. If under 4.6.3(c) the second Classification Panel finds the athlete is eligible, then the athlete will be allocated a Sport Class Status Review (R) until the next classification opportunity.

d. An athlete will be issued a Sport Class Status Review (R) if the Classification Panel believes that further Athlete Evaluation will be required before an athlete can be allocated Sport Class Status Confirmed. This may be for a number of reasons, including but not limited to situations where the athlete:

- *has only recently entered competition in Para Rowing;*
- *has a fluctuating and/or progressive Impairment/ Impairments that is/are permanent but not stable;*
- *is a minor.*

If a FISA International Classification Panel assigns an athlete with a Sport Class Status Review, it shall set a date that shall be referred to as the "Review Date". This date shall depend on the characteristics of the individual case but must be clearly indicated in the Classification Panel decision. The reason for review shall also be documented.

Prior to the Review Date, the athlete:

- *Shall not be required to attend Athlete Evaluation;*
- *Shall retain the Sport Class assigned to that athlete, with Sport Class Status Review, and be permitted to compete accordingly.*

A Review Date may only be set by a FISA International Classification Panel. An athlete with Sport Class Status Review is required to complete Athlete Evaluation at the first opportunity after the Review Date. The athlete shall not be eligible to compete again in that Sport Class after the Review Date unless he has completed the required Athlete Evaluation.

4.7.4 Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) – Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) is assigned to an athlete who has been evaluated by a FISA International Classification Panel and the International Classification Panel has determined that the athlete's Sport Class will not change. An athlete with a C Sport Class Status must undergo Athlete Evaluation if a Protest is made by FISA or in the event of a relevant rule change.

4.8 Medical Review

4.8.1 A change in the nature or degree of an athlete's Impairment may mean that a review is needed to ensure that any Sport

Class allocated to that athlete is correct. This review is referred to as 'Medical Review'. A Medical Review is commenced by way of a 'Medical Review Request'.

4.8.2 An athlete's member federation shall request a Medical Review of an athlete if it believes that, as a result of a medical intervention (for example, surgery or other treatment), or progression of his disability, that his Impairment and Activity Limitations are no longer consistent with the athlete's Sport Class or Sport Class Status (better or worse).

4.8.3 The Medical Review Request must be made to the CAP via classification@fisa.org. It must include an explanation of how and to what extent the athlete's relevant impairment has changed and why the member federation believes that the athlete's Sport Class may no longer be accurate. All relevant supporting documentation must be uploaded by the member federation to the FISA Pre-Classification Portal.

4.8.4 The CAP must decide whether or not the Medical Review Request will be upheld as soon as is practicable following receipt of the Medical Review Request. The CAP may seek assistance from qualified medical classifiers or an Eligibility Assessment Committee if needed.

4.8.5 If the Medical Review Request is upheld, the athlete's Sport Class Status will be amended to Review (R) pending the outcome of evaluation by a Classification Panel.

4.9 Notification of Athlete Evaluation

4.9.1 Following completion of the Medical and Technical Assessment, the athlete will be allocated a Sport Class and Sport Class Status and advised orally of the outcome at the completion of the evaluation.

4.9.2 The Sport Class and Sport Class Status allocated to the athlete following completion of the Athlete Evaluation at an event will be notified to the member federation representative for the athlete and a copy of the classification documentation will be provided before the end of competition.

4.9.3 The results of Athlete Evaluations undertaken at an event will be published on the event notice board prior to competition commencing.

4.9.4 The Classification Master List will also be published on www.worldrowing.com as soon as possible following the event.

4.10 Intentional Misrepresentation

4.10.1 An athlete must not intentionally misrepresent his skills and/or abilities and/or the degree or nature of Eligible Impairment to a Classification Panel. If an athlete attempts to deceive the Classification Panel during the course of Athlete Evaluation, he is guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation.

4.10.2 An athlete who intentionally misrepresents his/her skills and/or abilities and/or the degree or nature of his/her Eligible Impairment by any other act or omission is guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation.

4.10.3 Intentional Misrepresentation includes misrepresentation away from Athlete Evaluation, including misrepresentation after allocation of a Sport Class such as a failure to make a medical notification as to a change in impairment that an athlete or athlete Support Personnel knows does or may affect a Sport Class. It also includes actions prior to evaluation, such as deliberately tiring the body as in a coordination impairment, or failure to take prescribed medication.

4.10.4 Any athlete or athlete Support Personnel, who knowingly assists, covers up or disrupts the evaluation process with the intention of deceiving or misleading the Classification Panel, or is in any other way involved in any other type of complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation is guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation.

4.10.5 If FISA commences disciplinary proceedings against an athlete or athlete Support Personnel in respect of Intentional Misrepresentation (and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation), the Executive Committee may, at or after the time of notification of such proceedings, impose a provisional suspension on the person or persons concerned.

4.10.6 An athlete or athlete Support Personnel who is subject to a provisional suspension may not, during the period of provisional suspension, participate in any capacity in any competition, event or other activity organised, convened, authorised or recognised by FISA and its member federations.

4.10.7 An athlete or athlete Support Personnel who receives notice of a provisional suspension may apply to the Executive Committee for any provisional suspension to be lifted on the basis that facts exist that make it clearly unfair, in all of the circumstances, for a provisional suspension to be imposed.

4.10.8 If the Executive Committee imposes a provisional suspension it should ensure there can be an expedited hearing no later than 14 days after the date of application by the athlete or athlete Support Personnel for such a hearing.

4.10.9 The consequences that will be applied to an athlete or athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation shall be one or more of the following:

a. Disqualification from all events at the competition at which the Intentional Misrepresentation occurred; or

b. Not eligible for Athlete Evaluation or participation in any competition, event or other activity organised, convened, authorised or recognised by FISA and its member federations for a specified period of 48 months.

4.10.10 The consequences that will be applied to an athlete or athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation on more than one occasion is up to a lifetime period of being not eligible for Athlete Evaluation or participation in any competition, event or other activity organised, convened, authorised or recognised by FISA and its member federations.

4.10.11 If an athlete or athlete Support Personnel is subject to disciplinary proceedings by another International Sports Body in respect of Intentional Misrepresentation which results in the imposition of a penalty, then that penalty shall also be

recognised by FISA and shall be applied as if the Intentional Misrepresentation had occurred under these Regulations.

4.10.12 Any consequences to be applied to crews or member federations, which include an athlete or athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation, will be at FISA's discretion.

4.11 Publication of Penalties – FISA will disclose on its website details of penalties imposed upon athletes and athlete Support Personnel found in breach of these Regulations and Bye-Laws.

5. Protests

5.1 The term "Protest" refers to a process by which the outcome of Athlete Evaluation may be challenged.

5.1.1 A Protest may be made in respect of the allocation of a Sport Class to an Athlete. No Protest may be made in respect of the designation of an Athlete's Sport Class Status.

5.1.2 A successful Protest will result in Athlete Evaluation being conducted by a Classification Panel, which will be referred to as a "Protest Panel".

5.1.3 FISA may only resolve a Protest in respect of a Sport Class allocated by FISA. A Protest received regarding a rower with a visual impairment will be referred to the Chief Classifier for the event who consults with the VI Classifiers to resolve said Protest.

5.1.4 Protests shall be resolved in a manner that minimizes the impact on competition participation, competition schedules and results.

5.2 Parties Permitted to Make a Protest

Protests may only be made by the following parties:

- *A member federation;*
- *FISA.*

5.3 Member Federation Protests

5.3.1 A member federation may make a Protest on behalf of an athlete.

5.3.2 A member federation Protest must be made at a competition, or at a non-competition venue as provided for in these Regulations.

5.3.3 The member federation making the Protest is responsible for ensuring that all Protest procedure requirements are complied with.

5.3.4 A member federation may not make a Protest in respect of the Sport Class of any athlete who is under the jurisdiction of another member federation. If a member federation believes there are grounds for a Protest in respect of the Sport Class allocated to such an athlete it may request FISA to make a Protest while providing evidence for the reason for this request. Such requests must be submitted in writing by the member federation to classification@fisa.org and must include the evidence for the reason for this request.

5.4 Member Federation Protest Procedure

5.4.1 Protests must be submitted in English on a FISA Protest Form (available on the FISA website). The information and documentation to be submitted with the Protest Form must include the following:

a. The name and member federation of the athlete whose Sport Class is being protested;

b. Details of the Protested Decision and/or a copy of the Protested Decision;

c. A reasoned explanation for the Protest, including why the member federation believes the Protested Decision is flawed;

d. All documents and other evidence to be offered in support of the Protest;

e. the signature of the member federation representative; and

f. A fee of one hundred (100) Euros.

5.4.2 The Protest Form, supporting explanation and documentation, and fee, must be submitted to the Chief Classifier for the relevant Competition within two (2) hours of the Classification Panel's decision regarding the Sport Class being published. Upon receipt of the Protest Form and the information and/

or documentation specified above, the Chief Classifier shall conduct a review of the Protest to determine if there is a valid reason for a Protest and if all the necessary information is included.

5.4.3 If it appears to the Chief Classifier that the Protest is not supported by evidence and/or otherwise does not comply with the relevant Protest procedures, the Chief Classifier shall decline the Protest and notify all relevant parties. In such cases, the Chief Classifier shall provide a verbal explanation as soon as possible and a written explanation to the member federation as soon as is practicable. FISA will retain the Protest fee.

5.4.4 If the Chief Classifier declines a Protest, the member federation may resubmit the Protest if it is able to remedy the deficiencies identified by the Chief Classifier. The time frame for re-submitting a Protest shall be 2 hours from the time the member federation is notified of the decision. If the member federation is unable to provide the additional documentation within the time frame, they must request an extension of time, submitting in writing the reason for the delay, and the expected time frame required to remedy the deficiencies. The Chief Classifier will verbally and in writing approve the request if a reasonable explanation is provided.

5.4.5 If it appears to the Chief Classifier that the Protest is supported by evidence and complies with the relevant Protest procedures the Protest must be accepted.

5.4.6 If the Protest is accepted:

a. The athlete's Protested Sport Class shall remain unchanged pending the outcome of the Protest and the athlete's Protested Sport Class Status shall be retained or amended as or to Sport Class Status Review (R) as appropriate;

b. The Chief Classifier shall appoint a Protest Panel to resolve the Protest as soon as is reasonably possible, which must be, if practicable, at the competition at which the Protest was made. If the Protest occurs outside of an event, the Classification Coordinator shall make every attempt to resolve the Protest as soon as is reasonably possible, which may be at the next event.

c. The members of the Protest Panel should have had no direct involvement in the evaluation that led to the most recent allocation of the Athlete's Sport Class, unless the most recent evaluation took place more than twelve (12) months prior to the Protest being submitted.

5.4.7 The Chief Classifier will notify all relevant parties of the time and date for the Athlete Evaluation that will be conducted by the Protest Panel.

5.5 FISA Protests

5.5.1 FISA may make a Protest in respect of the Sport Class of any athlete under its jurisdiction at any time.

5.5.2 FISA may make a Protest regarding the Sport Class of an athlete if it has good reason to believe that the athlete's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to rowing are not consistent with the Sport Class that has been allocated to the athlete.

5.6 FISA Protest Procedure

5.6.1 The CAP will advise the relevant member federation at the earliest possible opportunity that a Protest is to be made.

5.6.2 The CAP will provide the member federation with a reasoned explanation as to why the Protest has been made and the basis on which the CAP believes that the Protest is justified.

5.6.3 If FISA makes a Protest:

a. The athlete's Protested Sport Class shall remain unchanged pending the outcome of the Protest but the athlete's Protested Sport Class Status shall be retained or amended as or to Sport Class Status Review (R) as appropriate;

b. A Protest Panel must be appointed to resolve the Protest as soon as is reasonably possible.

5.6.4 A Chief Classifier may make a Protest for and on behalf of FISA if it is in the interests of fairness to athletes to do so.

5.7 Resolving a Protest: the Protest Panel

5.7.1 A Protest Panel must be appointed by the Chief Classifier in a manner consistent with the provisions these Regulations

relating to the appointment of a Classification Panel (see 3 above).

5.7.2 A Protest Panel must not include any person who:

- *was a member of the Classification Panel that made the Protested Decision; or*
- *has been a member of a Classification Panel that has conducted any Athlete Evaluation in respect of the athlete with the Protested Decision within a period of twelve (12) months prior to the date of the Protested Decision, save that the member federation may agree to a Protest Panel comprising such a person.*

5.7.3 The Chief Classifier will supply all documentation submitted with the Protest Form to the Protest Panel. The Chief Classifier will notify all relevant parties of the time and date for the relevant components of Athlete Evaluation that will be conducted by the Protest Panel.

5.7.4 The Protest Panel will conduct the relevant components of Athlete Evaluation. The Protest Panel may make enquiries of the Classification Panel that made the Protested Decision and of the Chief Classifier if such enquiries will enable the Protest Panel to complete Athlete Evaluation in a fair and transparent manner.

5.7.5 The Protest Panel may seek additional medical, sport, or scientific expertise in reviewing an Athlete's Sport Class, when deemed necessary, to assist with the decision.

5.7.6 The Protest Panel will (if able to do so) allocate a Sport Class and designate a Sport Class Status. All relevant parties shall be notified of the Protest Panel's decision as quickly as possible following Athlete Evaluation. FISA will retain the Protest fee unless the Protest is upheld.

5.7.7 The decision of the Protest Panel is final and is not subject to any further member federation Protest.

5.8 Provisions Where No Protest Panel is Available

5.8.1 If a Protest is made at a Competition but there is no opportunity for the Protest to be resolved at that Competition, then:

a. The athlete with a Protested Decision will be permitted to compete within the Sport Class that is the subject of the Protest, pending the resolution of the Protest;

b. All reasonable steps will be taken to ensure that the Protest is resolved at the earliest opportunity.

5.9 Outcomes of Protest

If a Protest results in the Sport Class of an athlete being changed to a Sport Class with less impairment (a more functional Sport Class), then any results of that athlete and the crew of that athlete, and any prizes

won, since the effective date of the change of Sport Class resulting from the Protest shall be cancelled and forfeited respectively. If medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision. The Executive Committee may decide to backdate such effective date in cases of Intentional Misrepresentation.

6. Appeals

6.1 General Provisions and Definitions

6.1.1 If a member federation believes that FISA, in the course of applying its Classification Regulations has made an unfair decision, it may apply by way of an Appeal to have that decision set aside.

6.1.2 A decision will be considered unfair if it has been made in contravention of the procedures set out in these Classification Regulations and there is some manifest unfairness associated with the decision such that it must be set aside.

6.1.3 An Appeal must be made and resolved in accordance with these Regulations.

6.1.4 The Executive Committee must designate an Appeal Body for the hearing and resolution of Appeals. The Appeal Body shall have the power to either rule that the relevant decision must be upheld, or to set the decision aside. The Appeal Body shall have no power to amend any decision and in particular has no power to amend a Sport Class or Sport Class Status.

6.1.5 The Appeal Body must comprise at least three people with the appropriate skills and experience to objectively hear the appeal and who were not involved in any way with any of the procedures that are the subject of the appeal.

6.1.6 The Appeal Body may decline to rule on an Appeal if it appears that other available remedies, including but not limited to Protest procedures, have not been exhausted.

6.2 Appeal Process

6.2.1 A member federation may make an Appeal by submitting a Notice of Appeal to FISA.

6.2.2 A Notice of Appeal must:

a. be made within fifteen (15) days of the decision being appealed;

b. identify the decision being appealed, by attaching copy of the decision (if written) or briefly summarising it;

c. specify the grounds for the Appeal;

d. identify all documents, evidence and witnesses to be put forward in support of the Appeal;

e. be submitted with any fee specified by the Executive Committee.

6.2.3 Upon receipt of a Notice of Appeal, if the party bringing the Appeal has complied with all relevant Appeal procedures and exhausted all other available remedies, FISA must refer the Appeal to the Appeal Body for resolution.

6.2.4 Appeal proceedings are confidential. The parties and the Appeal Body shall not disclose facts or other information relating to the dispute or the proceedings to any person save to the extent necessary to prosecute or defend the Appeal.

6.3 Appeal Decision

6.3.1 As soon as is practicable following the conclusion of the hearing, the Appeal Body must issue a written decision regarding the Appeal. The Appeal Body shall either affirm the decision appealed from or set aside the decision. The Appeal Body shall have no further power in respect of its decision.

6.3.2 If the Appeal Body sets aside a decision it may, if appropriate, make recommendations as to the steps to be taken by FISA in light of that decision.

6.3.3 The Appeal Body decision shall be provided to all parties. In the case of Appeals made during a competition, the outcome of the Appeal shall be communicated to the competition organising committee.

6.3.4 The decision of the Appeal Body is final and is not subject to any further appeal.

6.4 Outcomes of Appeal – If an Appeal results in the Sport Class of an athlete being changed to a Sport Class with less impairment (a more functional Sport Class), then any results of that athlete and the crew of that athlete, and any prizes won, since the effective date of the change of Sport Class resulting from the Appeal shall be cancelled and forfeited respectively. If

medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision. The Executive Committee may decide to backdate such effective date in cases of Intentional Misrepresentation.

7. Ad Hoc *Provisions Relating to Protests and Appeals*

7.1 The IPC may issue special ad hoc provisions to supplement these Regulations to operate during the Paralympic Games or other competitions. FISA may also issue special ad hoc provisions to these Regulations to operate during specified competitions under their own jurisdiction.

Glossary

Adaptive Equipment: *Implements and apparatus adapted to the special needs of Athletes, and used by Athletes during Competition to facilitate participation and/or to achieve results.*

Appeals: *The means by which a complaint that Para Rowing has made an unfair decision has been made during the Classification process is resolved.*

Athlete: *For purposes of Classification, any person who participates in rowing at the international level or national level (as defined in the FISA Rules of Racing) and any additional person who participates in rowing at a lower level if designated by the person's National Federation.*

Athlete Evaluation: *The process by which an Athlete is assessed in accordance with these Classification Regulations in order that an Athlete may be allocated a Sport Class and Sport Class Status.*

Athlete Support Personnel: *Any coach, trainer, manager, interpreter, agent, team staff, official, medical or para-medical personnel working with or treating Athletes participating in or preparing for training and/or Competition.*

BAC: *The IPC Board of Appeal of Classification.*

Chief Classifier: *A classifier appointed by the Executive Committee to direct, administer, co-ordinate and implement Classification matters for a specific Competition according to these Classification Regulations.*

Classification: *Grouping Athletes into Sport Classes according to how much their Impairment affects fundamental activities in each specific sport or discipline. This is also referred to as Athlete Classification.*

Classification Advisory Panel (CAP): *A group of experienced international classifiers appointed by the FISA Executive Committee who shall be responsible for providing medical and technical expertise for the purpose of informing and guiding FISA classification matters.*

Classification Coordinator: *A person appointed by FISA to be responsible for the direction, administration, coordination and implementation of Classification matters for FISA.*

Classification Data: *Personal Information and/or sensitive Personal Information provided by an Athlete and/or a National Body and/or any other person to a Classification Organisation in connection with Classification.*

Classification Intelligence: *Information obtained and used by an International Sport Federation in relation to Classification.*

Classification Master List: *A list made available by the CAP that identifies Athletes who have been allocated a Sport Class and designated a Sport Class Status.*

Classification Not Completed: *the designation applied to an Athlete who has commenced but not completed Athlete Evaluation.*

Classification Organisation: *Any organisation that conducts the process of Athlete Evaluation and allocates Sport Classes and/or holds Classification Data.*

Classification Panel: *A group of Classifiers, appointed by Para Rowing, to determine Sport Class and Sport Class Status in accordance with these Classification Regulations.*

Classification Personnel: *Persons, including Classifiers, acting with the authority of a Classification Organisation in relation to Athlete Evaluation, for example administrative officers.*

Classification Rule: *Also referred to as Classification Rules and Regulations. The policies, procedures, protocols and descriptions adopted by FISA in connection with Athlete Evaluation.*

Classification System: *The framework used by FISA to develop and designate Sport Classes for Para rowing.*

Classifier: *A person authorised as an official by the CAP to evaluate Athletes as a member of a Classification Panel.*

Classifier Certification: *The processes by which the CAP must assess that a Classifier has met the specific Classifier Competencies required to obtain and maintain certification or licensure.*

Classifier Competencies: *The qualifications and abilities that the CAP deems necessary for a Classifier to be competent to conduct Athlete Evaluation for the sport of rowing.*

Classifier Code of Conduct: *The behavioural and ethical standards for Classifiers specified by the CAP.*

Code: *The Athlete Classification Code 2015 together with the International Standards for: Athlete Evaluation; Eligible Impairments; Protests and Appeals; Classifier Personnel and Training; and Classification Data Protection.*

Competition: *A series of individual events conducted together under one organising body. Where such competition relates to rowing, it shall have the same meaning as 'rowing regatta' as defined in Rule 1 of the FISA Rules of Racing.*

Compliance: *The implementation of rules, regulations, policies and processes that adhere to the text, spirit and intent of the Code as defined by the IPC. Where terms such as (but not limited to) 'comply', 'conform' and 'in accordance' are used in the Code they shall have the same meaning as 'Compliance.'*

Diagnostic Information: *Medical records and/or any other documentation that enables the assessment of the existence or otherwise of an Eligible Impairment or Underlying Health Condition.*

Education: *The delivery of higher knowledge and practical skills specified by the CAP to preserve and/or advance knowledge and skills as a Rowing Classifier.*

Eligible Impairment: *An Impairment designated as being a prerequisite for competing in Para Rowing, as detailed in these Classification Rules and Regulations.*

Eligibility Assessment Committee: *An ad hoc body formed to assess the existence or otherwise of an Eligible Impairment.*

Entry Criteria: *Standards set by the CAP relating to the expertise or experience levels of persons who wish to be Classifiers. This may be, for example, former Athletes or coaches, sports scientists, physical educators and medical professionals, all of whom have the qualifications and abilities relevant to conduct all, or specific parts of, Athlete Evaluation.*

Entry-level Education: *the basic knowledge and practical skills specified by the CAP to begin as a Classifier in the sport of rowing.*

Evaluation Session: *the session an Athlete is required to attend for a Classification Panel to assess that Athlete's compliance with the Minimum Impairment Criteria for a sport; and allocation of a Sport Class and Sport Class*

Status depending on the extent to which that Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to that sport. An Evaluation Session may include Observation in Competition.

Event: *A single race, match, game or singular sport contest.*

Event venue: *Venues dedicated to the Competition or regatta by the organising committee.*

First Appearance: *The first time an Athlete competes in an Event during a Competition in a particular Sport Class.*

Fixed Review Date: *A date set by a Classification Panel prior to which an Athlete designated with a Sport Class Status Review with a Fixed Review Date will not be required to attend an Evaluation Session save pursuant to a Medical Review Request and/or Protest.*

Health Condition: *A pathology, acute or chronic disease, disorder, injury or trauma.*

Impairment: *A Physical, Vision or Intellectual Impairment.*

Intellectual Impairment: *A limitation in intellectual functioning and adaptive behaviour as expressed in conceptual, social and practical adaptive skills that originates before the age of eighteen (18).*

Intentional Misrepresentation: *A deliberate attempt (either by fact or omission) to mislead an International Sport Federation or National Body as to the existence or extent of skills and/or abilities relevant to a Para sport and/or the degree or nature of Eligible Impairment during Athlete Evaluation and/or at any other point after the allocation of a Sport Class.*

International Competitions: *A Competition where the IPC, an International Sport Federation or a Major Competition Organisation is the governing body for the Competition and/or appoints the technical officials for the Competition. Where such competition relates to rowing, International Competition shall have the same meaning as International Regatta as defined in Rule 9 of the FISA Rules of Racing.*

International Sport Federation: *A sport federation recognised by the IPC as the sole worldwide representative of a sport for Athletes with an Impairment that has been granted the status as a Para sport by the IPC. The IPC and the International Organisations of Sports for the Disabled act as an International Sport Federation for certain sports.*

International Standards: *A document complementing the Code and providing additional technical and operational requirements for Classification.*

IPC: *International Paralympic Committee.*

Maintaining Certification: *The advanced training, education and practice necessary for continued competency as a Classifier.*

Major Competition Organiser: *An organisation that functions as the ruling body for an International Competition.*

Medical Diagnostics Form: *a form that a National Body or National Paralympic Committee must submit in order for an Athlete to undergo Athlete Evaluation, identifying the Athlete's Health Condition if so required.*

Medical Review: *The process to identify if a change in the nature or degree of an Athlete's Impairment means that some or all of the components of Athlete Evaluation are required to be undertaken in order to ensure that any Sport Class allocated to that Athlete is correct.*

Medical Review Request: *A request made by a National Body or National Paralympic Committee for Medical Review, made on behalf of an Athlete.*

Models of Best Practice: *An ad hoc guidance document prepared by the IPC to assist in the implementation of the Code and International Standards.*

National Body: *Refers to the national member of an International Sport Federation.*

National Laws: *The national data protection and privacy laws, regulations and policies applicable to a Classification Organisation.*

National Paralympic Committees: *The national member of the IPC who is the sole representative of Athletes with an Impairment in that country or territory. These are the national members of the IPC.*

National Protest: *A Protest made by a National Body or a National Paralympic Committee in respect of an Athlete under its jurisdiction.*

Non-Competition Venue: *Any place or location (outside of a Competition) designated by Para Rowing as being a place or location where Athlete Evaluation is made available to Athletes in order that they may be allocated a Sport Class and designated with a Sport Class Status.*

Observation in Competition: *The observation of an Athlete in a Competition by a Classification Panel so that the Classification Panel can complete its determination as to the extent to which an Eligible Impairment affects that Athlete's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport.*

Paralympic Games: *Umbrella term for both Paralympic Games and Paralympic Winter Games.*

Permanent: *The term Permanent as used in the Code and Standards describes an Impairment that is unlikely to be resolved meaning the principal effects are lifelong.*

Personal Information: *Any information that refers to, or relates directly to, an Athlete.*

Physical Impairment: *an Impairment that affects an Athlete's biomechanical execution of sporting activities, comprising Ataxia, Athetosis, Hypertonia, Impaired Muscle Power, Impaired Passive Range of Movement, Limb Deficiency, Leg Length Difference and Short Stature.*

Process/Processing: *The collection, recording, storage, use or disclosure of Personal Information and/or sensitive Personal Information.*

Protested Athlete: *An Athlete whose Sport Class is being challenged.*

Protested Decision: *The Sport Class decision being challenged.*

Protest Documents: *The information provided in the Protest Form together with the Protest Fee.*

Protest Fee: *The fee prescribed by FISA, payable by the National Body or National Paralympic Committee when submitting a Protest.*

Protest Form: *The form on which a National Protest must be submitted.*

Protest: *The procedure by which a reasoned objection to an Athlete's Sport Class is submitted and subsequently resolved.*

Protest Panel: *A Classification Panel appointed by the Chief Classifier to conduct an Evaluation Session as a result of a Protest.*

Re-certification: *The process by which the CAP must assess that a Classifier has maintained specific Classifier Competencies.*

Recognised Competition: *a Competition that is sanctioned or approved by Para Rowing.*

Research Purposes: *Research into matters pertaining to the development of sports within the Paralympic Movement, including the impact of Impairment on the fundamental activities in each specific sport and the impact of assistive technology on such activities.*

Signatories: *Any organisation that accepts the Code and commits to implement it and the International Standards by way of its Classification Rules.*

Sport Class: *A category for Competition defined by FISA by reference to the extent to which an Athlete can perform the specific tasks and activities required by a sport.*

Sport Class Status: *A designation applied to a Sport Class to indicate the extent to which an Athlete may be required to undertake Athlete Evaluation and/or be subject to a Protest.*

Team Sport: *a sport in which substitution of players is permitted during a Competition.*

Tracking Code Observation Assessment (OA): *a designation given to an Athlete that replaces the Athlete's Sport Class Status until Observation in Competition has been completed.*

Underlying Health Condition: *a Health Condition that may lead to an Eligible Impairment.*

Vision Impairment: *an Impairment of the eye structure, optical nerves or optical pathways, or visual cortex of the central brain that adversely affects an Athlete's vision.*

Appendix One to FISA Classification Regulations and Bye-laws

Qualifying Impairment

Only an athlete having a health condition with a minimum impairment that leads to a permanent and verifiable activity limitation shall be eligible to compete in Para Rowing.

Sport Classes and Eligibility Requirements for each Sport Class

A. PR3 (Includes PR3 PI (eligible for the PR3Mix2x, Not eligible for the PR3Mix2x), PR3 B1, PR3 B2, PR3 B3)

Rowers with an eligible impairment who have functional use of their legs, trunk and arms for rowing, and who can utilise the sliding seat to propel the boat will be assigned to the PR3 class after being evaluated by a FISA Classification Panel.

Eligible PR3 rowers may typically have a minimum disability equivalent to one of the following:

- *Amputee.*
- *Neurological Impairment equivalent to incomplete lesion at S1.*
- *Cerebral Palsy with minimal involvement, usually with only one limb.*

- *Visual Impairment: 10% of vision in best eye with best correction (from visual acuity above 2/60 up to visual acuity of 6/60 and/or a visual field of more than 5% and less than 20%).*
- *PR3 class rowers must meet minimum eligibility criteria in at least one of the following impairment groups:*

1. *PR3-PI Physical Impairment – The minimum impairment criteria is:*
   - *a full loss of three fingers on one hand; or*
   - *at least a trans metatarsal amputation of the foot; or*
   - *the loss of ten points on one limb; or*
   - *fifteen points across two limbs*

   *when assessed using the Functional Classification Test as set out in the Classification Application Form for Physical Disabilities. **For the PR3 Mix2x boat class, rowers must have a minimum impairment of a loss of at least 20 points in one limb when assessed using the Functional Classification Test as set out in the Classification Application Form for Physical Disabilities.*
2. *PR3 B1, PR3 B2, PR3 B3 Visual impairment. – Prior to any FISA event at which they wish to compete, a rower with visual impairment must have been classified by a VI Classification Panel and be issued a Sport Class in one of the following B3 (PR3 B3), B2 (PR3 B2) or B1 (PR3 B1) classes. Refer to http://www.ibsa.es.*

B. PR2

Rowers who have functional use of the trunk and who are not able to use the sliding seat to propel the boat because of significantly weakened function or mobility of the lower limbs will be assigned to the PR2 class after being evaluated by a FISA Classification Panel. Eligible PR2 rowers may typically have a minimum impairment equivalent to at least one of the following:

- *Bilateral around knee amputation, or significantly impaired quadriceps; or*
- *Neurological impairment equivalent to a complete lesion at L3 level, or an incomplete lesion at L1; or*
- *Combination of the above such as one leg with around knee amputation and one leg with significant quadriceps impairment; or*
- *Cerebral Palsy affecting both lower limbs.*

C. PR1

Rowers who have minimal or no trunk function (i.e. primarily shoulder function) will be assigned to the PR1 class after being evaluated by a FISA Classification

Panel. A PR1 class rower is able to apply force predominantly using the arms and/or shoulders. These athletes will likely also have poor sitting balance.

Eligible rowers may typically have a minimum impairment equivalent to at least one of the following:

- *Cerebral Palsy affecting both legs and the trunk; or*
- *Neurological Impairment with a complete lesion at T12 level, or an incomplete lesion at T10; or*
- *Bilateral high amputation of the legs.*

D. NE (Not Eligible)

This sport class is issued to rowers who have undergone the FISA Classification Process and have not met the minimum disability to be eligible to compete as a para rower.

Rowing Outside of Assigned Sport Class

Rowers may compete in a more functional sport class than their assigned sport class, but not a less functional sport class. For example, a rower classified as PR2 may compete in PR3 events, but may not compete in PR1 events.

APPENDIX 20 WORLD ROWING MASTERS REGATTA REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/ OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING

1. Application

These regulations apply to the World Rowing Masters regatta together with and not in exclusion of the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.

2. Governance

World Rowing Masters Regattas are international regattas and shall be rowed according to the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws in addition to these Event Regulations.

3. Competition in World Rowing Masters Regatta (Rule 11)

At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, all crews shall enter and compete in the name of a club, or as a composite crew comprising members of two or more clubs. Only clubs recognised by their member federation may enter and compete.

4. Coxswains (Rule 27 & 28)

The rules for coxswains shall apply to World Rowing Masters Regattas crews except as provided in this Regulation.

A coxswain is not included in the calculation of the age of the crew.

At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, coxswains are not required to be weighed before their race but are subject to random checks, or selection, by the President of the Jury or his delegate, for weighing immediately after disembarking after their race. If a coxswain, together with any deadweight he has carried in the boat during the race, is found to weigh less than the minimum weight required by these Rules when checked immediately after his race, the crew shall be excluded from that event.

5. Masters Age Categories (Rule 32)

A rower may compete in Masters rowing events from the beginning of the year during which he attains the age of 27. The age of a rower in a Masters rowing

event shall be that which he attains during the year of the event. Events at World Rowing Masters Regattas shall be held in the following crew age categories:

A. Minimum age: 27 years

B. Average age: 36 years or more

C. Average age: 43 years or more

D. Average age: 50 years or more

E. Average age: 55 years or more

F. Average age: 60 years or more

G. Average age: 65 years or more

H. Average age: 70 years or more

I. Average age: 75 years or more

J. Average age: 80 years or more

K. Average age: 83 years or more

L. Average age: 86 years or more

M. Average age: 89 years or more

Age categories do not apply to coxswains of Masters crews.

6. Mixed Masters Events (Rule 33)

Mixed crew events may be held at World Rowing Masters Regattas in which half of the crew, excluding the coxswain, shall be women and half shall be men.

7. Boat Classes

The World Rowing Masters Regatta offers racing in the following boat classes:

Men	1x	2x	2-	4x	4-	4+	8+
Women	1x	2x	2-	4x	4-	4+	8+
Mixed	2x			4x			8+

8. Number of Lanes

For a World Rowing Masters Regatta, races may be held on up to eight lanes.

9. Rowers Clothing and Blade Colours (Rule 51)

At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, members of the same crew shall compete wearing uniform clothing (racing shirt and shorts or equivalent

and any additional garments). The regulation regarding uniform clothing will not be enforced in mixed crews.

Crews may race with blades which are not of uniform colour within the crew.

10. Crew Changes after the Entry Deadline and up to one hour before the First Heat (Rule 59)

In the case of Masters crews, a substitute shall not be permitted if the age of the substituting rower would result in the lowering of the average age of the crew by more than one year or would change the age category of the crew concerned.

11. Progression System (Rule 67)

At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, there will be a final for events where the number of entries is the same or fewer than the number of available racing lanes. Where the number of entries in an event exceeds the number of available racing lanes, the entry will be divided into two or more finals accordingly, the draw for which shall be made in accordance with Regulation 12.

12. The Draw (Rule 68)

Where an event is divided into two or more finals, the allocation of crews to each such final shall be the responsibility of the Masters Rowing Commission or its delegated representatives.

13. Damage while in the Start Zone

At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, if a crew, while still in the start zone, sustains damage to its boat or equipment, then a member of the crew shall raise an arm to indicate that there is a problem. The Starter or Umpire shall stop the race. The Umpire shall decide, after having examined the damage, whether the claim was justified, after consulting (if necessary) with the President of the Jury. The Masters Rowing Commission may establish, if announced in advance of the regatta, a uniform time limit within which a crew that sustains damage must complete repairs and be ready to start, or else withdraw from the race.

For the purpose of this Regulation, a crew is still in the start zone if the bow of its boat has not yet crossed the 100 metres line.

14. Conduct of Races

At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, zonal umpiring shall be used, in order to allow races to be run at short intervals. Normally, no motor boats shall

follow the races, and the number of such boats on the water shall be the minimum required for the safety and for the efficient operation of the regatta and maintenance of the course. At the discretion of the Masters Rowing Commission, an Umpire's launch may be used to follow races.

15. Titles, Prizes and Cups

Medals will be awarded to the winners of each final. The design of the medals shall be subject to the approval of the Masters Rowing Commission.

16. Exceptional Cases (Rule 87)

Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., postponement of a racing session), the Chair of the Masters Rowing Commission, in consultation with the President of the Jury and the Chair of the organising committee shall make such decisions.

17. Interpretation of Regulations (Article 9)

On behalf of the Executive Committee, the Masters Rowing Commission shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing, Bye-Laws and Regulations, as well as on disputes which may arise during a World Rowing Masters Regatta. The decision of the Masters Rowing Commission shall be final.

18. Health and Fitness (Bye-law to Rule 99)

Each rower shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. For Masters rowers, it is a personal responsibility of the rower to undergo a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, an annual physical examination and ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure.

19. Anti-doping (Rule 100)

Any rower at the World Rowing Masters Regatta selected to undergo an In-Competition anti-doping test and who is using a prohibited substance or a prohibited method for therapeutic reasons must note the prohibited substance or method on the doping control form during the testing process. An application for a retroactive Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) must then be made by the Rower to FISA within 14 days of the test. The TUE application must be entered by the rower into the WADA Anti-Doping Administration & Management System (ADAMS).

APPENDIX 21 WORLD ROWING TOURS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING

1. Eligibility

Rowers from all member federations shall be entitled to apply to participate in World Rowing Tours.

2. Candidates for Participation in Tours

Applications of candidates for participation shall be filed with their member federation and subsequently submitted by the member federation to the FISA Rowing for All Commission for final selection of participants.

3. Participants

The member federations shall be responsible to verify that candidate participants for World Rowing Tours comply with the following requirements:

- *Candidates shall comply with any stipulated age requirements.*
- *Candidates shall possess good knowledge and ability or rowing techniques, both for sculling and rowing.*
- *Candidates shall be in good health and have the physical condition necessary for rowing the distances proposed and shall be furthermore in a position to handle risk situations on their own and, in general, not depend on the help of others.*
- *Candidates shall be capable of swimming a distance of at least 300 m in the type of clothing likely to be worn at the tour concerned.*

4. Safety

Each participant of a World Rowing Tour shall carry with him a personal flotation device as recommended by his national authorities or as required by the authority under whose jurisdiction the Tour is held.

5. Right to Participate (Rule 7)

Each participant of a World Rowing Tour shall be responsible for his own insurance arrangements.

APPENDIX 22 COASTAL ROWING COMPETITION REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/ OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING

Rules applying to International Regattas shall apply to international Coastal Rowing regattas and rules applying to World Championship regattas shall apply to World Rowing Coastal Championship regattas except as provided in these Regulations, which are approved by the FISA Council as Departures from the Rules.

1. Rowing, Boats, Regattas (Rule 1)

A Coastal Rowing regatta is a regatta in which all rowers use Coastal Rowing boats as defined in these Regulations and where the competition course is on the open sea or on a large inland body of water and in accordance with these Regulations.

2. Application (Rule 2)

These Regulations apply to International Regattas for Coastal Rowing and the World Rowing Coastal Championship regatta together with and not in exclusion of the FISA Rules of Racing.

3. World Rowing Coastal Championships (Rule 4)

The World Rowing Coastal Championship regatta shall be held every year.

4. Attribution of World Rowing Coastal Championships (Rule 6)

In principle, three years in advance, the Rowing for All Commission shall select the most suitable candidate to host the World Rowing Coastal Championships and propose it to the Council for approval.

5. Right to Participate (Rule 7)

The World Rowing Coastal Championships are open only to club crews nominated by their member federations.

6. Eligibility (Rule 19)

To compete in a World Rowing Coastal Championship regatta, a rower shall be a member of a club recognised by the member federation.

7. Commitment (Rule 23)

Rowers may only compete at World Rowing Coastal Championship regattas if they have submitted a signed commitment form, according to Art. 58. Each team official must have submitted a signed commitment form to FISA before accreditation may be issued at the event.

8. Age Categories (Rule 24)

The following age categories for rowers are recognised by FISA for Coastal Rowing:

- *Seniors*

9. Additional Categories (Rule 25)

Except for the age categories, FISA does not recognise any additional categories for Coastal Rowing.

10. Coxswains (Rule 27)

The minimum weights of coxswains shall also apply to Coastal Rowing.

11. Boat Classes (Rule 35)

The following boat classes are recognised by FISA for Coastal Rowing:

- *Solo (C1x)*
- *Double Sculls (C2x)*
- *Coxed Quadruple Sculls (C4x+)*
- *Coxed Four (C4+)*

12. World Rowing Coastal Championships Boat Classes (Rule 36)

World Rowing Coastal Championships are held in the following events:

- *Men (M) C1x, C2x, C4x+*
- *Women (W) C1x, C2x, C4x+*
- *Mixed (Mix) C2x*

13. Construction of Coastal Rowing Boats (Rule 39)

13.1 Coastal Rowing boats used in international Coastal Rowing regattas and World Rowing Coastal Championships must meet the following three measurement requirements:

13.1.1 Maximum permitted length over all;

13.1.2 Minimum permitted weight of boat;

13.1.3 Minimum permitted width of the boat measured at the following two locations, all measurements taken externally at the station of maximum overall beam:

a. width overall (point 1);

b. width at the Secondary Beam Measurement Point which shall be located at the specified height from the deepest point of the boat at that station (point 2).

The maximum permitted length and minimum permitted weights are as follows:

	Maximum length (m)	*Minimum weight (kg)*
C1x	*6.00*	*35*
C2x	*7.50*	*60*
C4+, C4x+	*10.70*	*140*

There is no minimum length for Coastal Rowing boats.

The minimum permitted widths are as follows:

		Secondary Beam Measurement Point	
Boat Type	***Width Overall***	***Height of Measurement Point above Deepest Point of Boat***	***Width at Measurement Point***
C1x	*0.75 m*	*0.19 m*	*0.55 m*
C2x	*1.0 m*	*0.23 m*	*0.70 m*
C4+, C4x+	*1.3 m*	*0.30 m*	*0.90 m*

In Coastal Rowing boats, all rowers must be seated in line over the axis of the boat and all coxed boats shall be designed so that the coxswain is required to sit upright to the stern of the rowers.

In addition to the flotation requirements referred to in Bye-Law to Rule 39 and in the "Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing", Coastal Rowing boats should be constructed with three (3) watertight compartments. These compartments may have watertight hatches or ports for access to these areas.

Boats must be designed and constructed so that the hulls are self-bailing; self-bailing shall mean that water in the boat will automatically be removed through hull bailers by the forward movement of the boat, or by a cockpit floor properly pitched aft to an open transom.

13.2 Traditional Coastal Rowing Boats of Different Design
The organising committee of an international Coastal Rowing regatta may establish separate events for Coastal Rowing boats of different traditional designs or may allow such boats to compete in races together with boats of other designs, and at the discretion of the organising committee may or may not categorise each design individually for the purpose of the competition.

13.3 Requirements for Coastal Rowing Boats and Equipment
All boats must meet the safety requirements set down by FISA and any additional requirements set down by any national, regional and/or local authority for participation in the particular Coastal Rowing regatta. In particular:

13.3.1 Boats must meet the minimum flotation standards set down by FISA, either with the required watertight compartments or built-in flotation utilising bags or tanks. (At an international Coastal Rowing regatta where the organising committee accepts entries from traditional Coastal Rowing boats exceptions to the FISA Flotation Guidelines may be made by the organising committee for a class of boats if the boats meet all other safety requirements.)

13.3.2 Boats must carry a life jacket for every crew member, of a type which meets recognised international standards. Coxswains must wear a life jacket at all times in the boat;

13.3.3 Boats must have a towing eye located approximately 100 mm above the loaded waterline on the bow fitted with a 15m buoyant line. Both the towing eye and the line shall be of sufficient strength to allow safe towing of the swamped boat with crew members on board in strong wind and sea conditions. The loose end of the line must be within hand-reach of a rower for the purpose of throwing to a rescue boat if required;

13.3.4 Any ballast must be fixed securely to the structure of the boat;

13.3.5 During Coastal Rowing races, for safety reasons each boat shall be permitted to carry such radio or telecommunication equipment as permitted or required by the organising committee or by other maritime authorities for such events;

13.3.6 The Jury may at its discretion refuse permission for a particular boat or crew to go on the water or to participate in the regatta if it believes the boat is unsafe.

13.4 Boat Numbers

All boats participating in an international Coastal Rowing regatta must be registered with the organising committee before going on the water, whether for training or competition, and shall be allocated a boat number. Each boat must display its boat number on both sides of the bow in the manner described below for the purpose of identification and safety. Registration is the responsibility of the member federation or the club in whose name the crew is entered, and the crew concerned. Any crew failing to register their boat in accordance with these Regulations or failing to properly display the boat number at all times at a regatta may be penalised.

The individual numbers and/or letters making up the boat number on the boat shall each be a minimum of 20cm high and shall be in contrasting colour to the background.

At a World Rowing Coastal Championships the boat numbers shall be allocated by the organising committee.

13.5 Crew Racing Numbers

At races where crews are using shared pool boats each competing crew will be required to display a crew racing number in addition to a boat number.

At a World Rowing Coastal Championships the crew racing numbers will be the country code and national federation rank [example: FRA09].

For races with beach finishes which require one or more crew members to exit the boat and cross the finish line on foot, every crew member crossing the finish line must clearly display their crew number on their person in a manner visible to the finish judges.

14. Weight of Boats (Rule 41)

The defined minimum weights for boats used in international Coastal Rowing regattas and World Rowing Coastal Championships shall be as set out in Regulation 13.

15. Characteristics (Rule 42)

The race course for international Coastal Rowing regattas shall provide, as far as possible, fair and equal racing conditions for all crews. This shall require sufficient width of the start line to allow all the crews in each event to start at the same time (except in the case where there are preliminary heats, the process for which shall have been notified to all teams at the time of their entry).

Wherever possible, the organising committee shall design the course so that the action of the race and competing boats can be seen by spectators on shore. In designing the course the organising committee shall take advantage of wind and wave direction, coastal features and beaches. This may include beach starts or finishes.

The length of course shall be as provided in Regulation 16.

The course may be straight, rectangular, triangular or point to point or of such other shape as may be suited to the location.

For safety purposes the layout of the course shall not allow boats to be travelling in opposite directions in the same water.

The course may be covered more than once. In principle there should be no turning marker closer than one kilometre (1 km) from the start if the required angle of the turn at that marker is greater than 45 degrees.

Where an event has separate preliminary heats, the courses used for the respective heats may be different from one heat to the next but must be of the same racing distance and the racing conditions of each course on the day must be similar.

15.1 Course Markers

A plan of the course(s) showing the location of all course markers together with their description and their GPS position, must be included in the Notice of Regatta and also in the instructions issued to all crews upon arrival at the regatta. The plan shall also be displayed at the Control Commission.

For safety purposes, wherever buoys are used to mark the turning points, the organising committee should, wherever possible, use inflatable marker-type buoys rather than existing solid moorage buoys and beacons.

The organising committee shall take all necessary precautions in setting out the course markers and the course to avoid any risks of boats grounding in shallow waters, including by clearly marking such areas and placing warning buoys in the appropriate locations.

Prior to the Crew Captain's Meeting the Race Director, President of the Jury and a representative of the Rowing For All Commission shall agree on which turning marks shall be designated a 'key turning marker'. A key turning marker is a point of increased risk of severe interference between crews due to factors such as, for example and not limited to, the angle of the turn and/or its proximity to the start.

15.2 Start and Finish Lines

The start line and finish line shall be visually marked by the alignment of two landmarks or buoys.

The orientation of the start or finish line shall in principle be perpendicular to the route to be taken to or from the next or previous turning point respectively.

For all races, except for races against the clock, the start line shall be wide enough to allow all rowers in the race to align and start at the same time.

The finish line may either be on the water, or if such an option is possible, on the beach. Where a beach finish is provided, the finish shall be a finish line or a flag situated at a designated point on the beach and a crew shall have finished the race when one or more members of the crew has crossed the line or touched the flag as required.

16. Racing Distance (Rule 43)

16.1 International Coastal Rowing regattas - In principle there is no specified racing distance and this may vary from regatta to regatta. However, the length of the course in each case shall be shown in the FISA International Regatta Calendar (Rule 17) and shall be notified to all participants in the Notice of Regatta. The racing distance may be changed by the President of the Jury in the case of adverse weather conditions, in consultation with the organising committee.

16.2 World Rowing Coastal Championships - In principle the racing distance shall be between 6km and 8 km and shall be the same for men and women. The distance may vary depending on factors relating to the individual venue for the Championships taking into account safety, favourable weather conditions, progression to finals, positioning of course markers, spectator visibility and start and finish facilities.

In adverse weather conditions the distance may be changed by the President of the Jury, in consultation with the Race Director and the organising committee.

17. Number of Lanes (Rule 44)

Coastal Rowing regattas shall normally be raced without limit to the number of crews in each race. This will be subject to the dimensions of the start line, the length of the course and all safety considerations, including weather conditions and provision of safety boats. There shall be no delineated lanes. Where there is a limit on the width of the start line, the organising committee shall indicate in the Notice of Regatta and in the information to crews the maximum number of boats which can be accommodated on the start line at one time in any category.

18. FISA Advertising Rules (Bye-laws to Rule 50)

18.1 Identification on the racing shirt or equivalent

18.1.1 For World Rowing Coastal Championships and other designated FISA Coastal Rowing events, FISA may require rowers to wear special clothing with the FISA identifications. This may take the form of a specially made T-Shirt or bib, to be provided by FISA, which shall be worn under or over the rowers' racing shirt.

18.1.2 Each crew member shall also display on their racing shirt or equivalent the three-letter country code and their family name (in Romanised text) in the following manner and format:

Racing Shirt	*Font*	*Height*	*Width*	*Case*	*example*
FRONT: Family name (short)	*Arial*	*50mm*	*120-150mm*	*Uppercase*	**BATTEN**
FRONT: Family name (long)	*Arial*	*50mm*	*150mm*	*Lowercase*	**Batten-Ball**
FRONT: Country code	*Arial*	*50mm*	*60-100mm*	*Uppercase*	**GBR**
BACK: Country code	*Arial*	*100mm*	*150mm*	*Uppercase*	**GBR**

18.2 Identifications on the boat

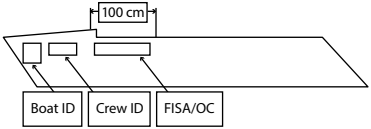
18.2.1 The following general provisions shall apply:

a. Member federation or club sponsor identifications may appear on the boat as specified below, except in those

areas reserved for the boat number and crew identification number and the FISA identifications.

b. Pool boats - At the World Rowing Coastal Championships and other designated FISA Coastal Rowing events, crews using boats provided by the organising committee ("pool boats") will not have the right to place any advertising or identifications on the boat.

18.2.2 Coastal Solos and Double Sculls



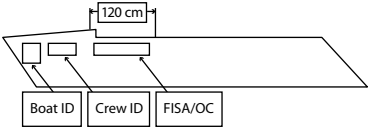
a. For World Rowing Coastal Championships and other designated FISA Coastal Rowing events, the following order of identifications and advertising space is applied to each side of the boat.

i. The official event boat number will be placed closest to the bow followed by the crew identification number.

ii. The first 100 cm on each side of the boat in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the FISA Identification. The FISA Identification shall be no more than 1,200 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for the Identification may not exceed 80 cm in length.

b. For international Coastal Rowing regattas, the first 100 cm on each side of the boat in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The identification shall be no more than 1,200 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for this Identification may not exceed 80cm in length.

18.2.3 Coastal Quadruple Sculls and Coxed Fours



a. For World Rowing Coastal Championships and other designated FISA Coastal Rowing events, the following order of identifications and advertising space is applied to each side of the boat:

i. The official event boat number will be placed closest to the bow followed by the crew identification number.

ii. The first 120 cm on each side of the boat in the section of the boat occupied by the rowers is reserved for the FISA Identification. The FISA identification shall be no more than 1,600 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for the identification may not exceed 100 cm in length.

b. For international Coastal Rowing regattas, the first 120 cm on each side of the boat in the section of the boat occupied by the rowers is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee The Identification shall be no more than 1,600 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for this Identification may not exceed 100 cm in length.

18.3 Identifications on bow numbers

18.3.1 For international Coastal Rowing regattas, the identification of an organising committee sponsor may appear once in the area around the bow number and the lettering may be no more than 10 cm in height.

18.3.2 For World Rowing Coastal Championships and other FISA Coastal Rowing regattas, the identification of a FISA sponsor may appear once in the area around the bow number and the lettering may be no more than 10 cm in height.

18.4 Sculling Oars and Sweep Oars

18.4.1 Pool Oars – At the World Rowing Coastal Championships and other designated FISA Coastal Rowing events, crews using sculling or sweep oars provided by the organising committee ("pool oars") will not have the right to use the advertising space on the oars allotted to member federations or clubs. This right will be retained by the owner of the oars.

18.4.2 Blade Colours – Only the member federation colours as registered with FISA, the Club colours as registered with the member federations or 'pool oar' colour as registered with FISA may appear on the blades.

19. Safety – General Principles (Rule 62)

19.1 Race Director

The organising committee shall appoint a Race Director who is very familiar with local water conditions and who has experience of Coastal Rowing events. The Race Director shall be responsible for all communications with the local maritime authority and shall ensure that all safety requirements, including rescue services, are in place before the start of races and that all local maritime rules and regulations are met. The Race Director shall cooperate closely with the President of the Jury and shall participate in any decisions in case of adverse weather conditions. In any case where the Race Director and the President of the Jury are not in agreement on an issue regarding safety, the decision of the President of the Jury shall prevail.

19.2 Crew Captains' Meeting

Before the start of the competition, a meeting shall be convened by the organising committee at which all team managers, coxswains and crew captains must participate. At this meeting, the Race Director will explain and provide to all participants all information reasonably

required for the safe running of the event (including local maritime rules, tidal movements, currents, specific topography, known dangers and safety rules). If deemed necessary, the coxswains, and the crew captains, may be invited to view the course from a motor launch of the organising committee.

19.3 Rowers' Obligations

19.3.1 General obligations

All rowers and coxswains must:

a. Be familiar with and respect local maritime rules in addition to the FISA Rules of Racing;

b. Wear appropriate life jackets or have an individual life jacket on board within easy and convenient reach for their personal use at all times when on the water. Coxswains shall wear a life jacket at all times when on the water;

c. Know what to do in the event of their boat swamping or capsizing and if their boat requires to be towed.

19.3.2 Crew Captain's obligations

According to international maritime law, all sea-going vessels must have one person responsible for safety and navigation. In Coastal Rowing, this will be one member of the crew who will be designated the "Crew Captain". The designated Crew Captain for every boat shall be notified to the organising committee in writing at the time of the crew's registration and before the crew goes on the water for the first time, whether for training or for racing. Such notification is the responsibility of the member federation or the club in whose name the crew is entered, and the crew concerned. Any crew for which a Crew Captain has not been notified shall not be permitted on the water.

The Crew Captain shall be responsible to:

Before every outing:

a. Assess the risks and the ability of the crew to cope with the prevailing and forecast conditions;

b. Familiarise himself with the current and expected weather conditions;

c. Register the outing with the Control Commission, showing the date and time of the outing, the estimated length of the outing and the route to be taken;

d. Check the condition of the boat and the safety equipment on board.

During the outing:

e. Ensure that the crew respects all navigational and safety rules;

f. Require that all members of the crew wear their life jackets as necessary;

g. Make necessary decisions for the safety of the crew if the weather deteriorates;

h. Monitor any changes in the weather or water conditions which might affect the safety of the crew.

After the outing:

i. Inform the Control Commission of the return of the crew;

j. Complete the register to indicate the crew's return.

19.4 Special Coastal Rowing Safety Considerations

19.4.1 General Rules of Circulation

Rowing at sea outside of channels and ports requires special attention to weather conditions, tides, water currents and general maritime traffic. Rowers and coxswains must familiarise themselves with general international maritime navigation rules as well as the specific conditions of the area.

Safety measures and local rules must be vigorously applied by the organising committee and the Jury and must be strictly observed by the crews.

19.4.2 Important rules for rowing at sea

Rowing boats must not hinder the passage of:

a. Boats that can only navigate safely in a narrow channel or access lane;

b. Boats with mechanical propulsion in a traffic lane;

c. Ships with heavy cargo.

19.4.3 Avoiding collisions

When two rowing boats are on a potential collision course, both boats should move to starboard to give way to the other boat. For clarification, "starboard" means the left hand side of the rowers as they are seated in the boat (bowside).

19.5 Shelters

Shelters are ports and bays where boats can easily find refuge in adverse weather conditions and where the crew members can be safely disembarked. Such shelters must be made known by the organising committee to all crews as part of the information to crews. Shelters may be very dependent on the tidal, wind and current conditions. Depending on the conditions, an area may be considered a shelter at a certain time of day only, and may be dangerous and inaccessible at other times. Whatever the route followed by the rowers, they must

be aware of all the possibilities of access to the shelters in accordance with the navigational limits imposed on their boat.

19.6 Capsizing

Crews should regularly practice their capsize drill and familiarise themselves with all the steps to ensure the safety of the crew.

20. FISA Progression System (Rule 67)

The organising committee shall stipulate the maximum number of crews which can be accommodated on the Start line at one time in accordance with Regulation 17. Should the number of crews taking part in an event exceed the number of positions available on the Start line, a system of heats shall be adopted. In such case, the number of crews progressing to the next round from each heat shall be the number of available places on the Start line divided by the number of heats which are required.

The number of crews in each heat shall be as equal as possible and in principle the same number of crews from each heat shall progress to the next round.

If an event has fewer entries than there are places on the Start line, there shall be a direct final with no preliminary races for that event.

The organising committee in the case of international Coastal Rowing regattas, and FISA in the case of World Rowing Coastal Championship and designated FISA Coastal Rowing Event, may place a limit on the number of boats in each heat and /or the number of boats to progress to the final. In principle the minimum number of boats in the final should be eight (8) in any one event and the maximum will be equal to the number of available boats or space available. Such information shall be included in the Notice of Regatta and shall be included in all information given to crews before the regatta.

21. The Draw and Determining the Lanes (Rule 68)

Where a system of preliminary heats is required, a draw for the first round shall take place at the Crew Captains' meeting on the day before the first heat takes place, or earlier if appropriate. The draw shall be to decide which crews take part in which heats. There shall be no lanes allocated.

However, for beach starts where the line of the start is not perpendicular to the first turning marker, crews' starting positions will be allocated as follows:

21.1 By random draw, supervised by the Jury; or

21.2 Where there has been a preliminary round the positions shall be allocated based on the ranking of crews in the preliminary round with the higher ranking crews at the end nearest to the first turning marker; or

21.3 If there is seeding of crews at the World Rowing Coastal Championships, the higher seeded crews shall, in the first round of the event only, be allocated starting positions at the end nearest to the first turning marker.

22. Adverse Weather Conditions (Rule 71)

The President of the Jury, in consultation with the Race Director and the organising committee, shall take all decisions on any delay, postponement or cancellation of races, or of changes to the course, resulting from adverse weather conditions or other matters relating to the safety of rowers and officials on the water or the fairness of the course.

This may include reducing the maximum number of boats in races. If the number of boats in a race is reduced under this Regulation, the President of the Jury may use the ranking in the preliminary heats to seed the races or, if there have been no preliminary heats, the crew ranking issued by the member federation shall be used.

23. At the Start (Rule 73)

There shall be no start zone in Coastal Rowing events. Crews are responsible for their own equipment if there is damage.

Crews must be in the vicinity of the start line two minutes before the designated start time.

The Starter may start the race without reference to absentees.

24. The Starting Procedure (Rule 74)

24.1 The Start (floating)

Each boat shall be at liberty to find its own position on the Start line but it is the responsibility of each crew to ensure that it does not interfere with other boats. Where such interference occurs or is going to occur, each crew must take appropriate avoiding action, but shall follow the instruction of the Starter or Umpire whenever such instructions are given.

The Starter may be assisted by other umpires under the authority of the Starter. The position of the Starter shall in principle be approximately 50-100 meters behind the line of the Start and shall be such that the Starter has a clear view of all boats and the starting signals are clearly visible to all crews on the Start line. A clearly distinguishing jacket should be worn by the Starter.

There shall be a Judge at the Start who shall be positioned exactly on the line of the Start.

The Judge at the Start shall be responsible to identify any boats which are on the course-side of the Start Line at the time the start signal is given. He shall immediately notify the Starter and Umpires of his decision in this regard and the offending crews shall be notified in accordance with Regulation 25.

The starting procedure shall be as follows:

24.1.1 It shall be the responsibility of each crew to ensure that no part of their boat is on the course-side of the Start Line at the time the start signal is given and the Judge at the Start shall not be obliged to give any instructions to crews in this regard prior to the start signal being given. Crews in the Start area shall at all times closely follow the instructions of the Starter or Umpire. Any crew not following such instructions may be penalised. After giving the 3-minute, 2-minute and 1-minute signals respectively as provided in 24.1.2, 24.1.5 and 24.1.6 of this Regulation, the Starter may start the race at the given time without reference to the position of any crew.

24.1.2 Three minutes before the start, the Starter shall simultaneously:

- *Hoist three balls one above the other (each ball shall be red with a white cross on it, be clearly visible from the Start line and shall be not smaller than 50cm in diameter); and*
- *Sound 3 clear, short blasts with a hooter.*

24.1.3 All boats shall remain within the vicinity of the start line. At the expiry of the 3 minutes the start can be given even if some boats have not reached the start position.

24.1.4 Each crew shall be responsible to be aware of the time remaining before the start. It is the responsibility of crews to be close to the start line at the start time of the race and not to

cause a false start. There will be no instructions given to crews concerning alignment unless the Judge at the Start considers that too many boats are over the start line and that the race cannot be started in a safe or fair manner.

24.1.5 Two minutes before the start time, the Starter shall simultaneously:

- *Lower one of the three raised balls; and*
- *Sound two clear, short blasts with the hooter.*

24.1.6 One minute before the start, the Starter shall simultaneously:

- *Lower one of the two remaining balls; and*
- *Sound one clear, short blast with the hooter.*

24.1.7 At the Start time, the Starter shall give the signal to start by simultaneously:

- *Lowering the one remaining ball; and*
- *Sound one long blast with the hooter.*

The ball should be lowered exactly 3 minutes after the beginning of the starting sequence.

The official start of the race will be considered the moment the single ball starts to be lowered.

Summary table of starting sequence (floating)

Time	***Visual signals***		***Audio signals***	
-3 minutes		*3 balls (red with white cross)*		*3 short blasts of hooter*
-2 minutes		*2 balls (red with white cross)*		*2 short blasts of hooter*
-1 minutes		*1 ball (red with white cross)*		*1 short blast of hooter*
START	***drops***	***Dropping the single ball (red with white cross)***	***LONG***	***Long blast of hooter***
Mass false start	*Waving*	*Starter waving red flag*	X repeated	*Repeated short blasts of hooter*

24.1.8 Should the Judge at the Start consider that many crews are on the course-side of the Start line at the designated start time, or should the Starter find that many crews are late to the Start through reasons beyond their control; the Starter may

delay the Start at his sole discretion. Alternatively he may start the race on time and if appropriate may award penalties as provided in these Regulations and Rules.

24.2 The Start (Beach Start)

24.2.1 The boats shall be lined up on the beach near the water's edge. If under Regulation 21, the starting position of boats has been allocated, the boats shall line up and start in accordance with those positions.

24.2.2 Boat Handlers - There shall be up to two boat handlers per boat. The boat handlers shall, in principle, be provided by the teams and are recognised as official support crew members. The role of the boat handler is to support the departure and arrival of the crew from and to the beach. The boat handlers for each crew should wear matched uniforms that conform to the rules, and in a colour which is different from the crew (alternatively the boat handlers may wear a coloured bib). In rougher conditions and at the discretion of the President of the Jury the number of boat handlers may be increased. Boat handlers may not board the boat at any time but may assist the crew in any other way, including rudder fixing, etc. When the boat returns to the beach the boat handlers may "catch" the boat to slow its progress when it reaches the beach and a crew member disembarks to run to the finish line.The boat handlers shall comply with any instructions of the race officials and shall at all times be subject to the rules of racing.The boat handlers will support the crews in holding the best pointing for the boat for the crew members to board and depart. The boat handlers must not board the boat or move in to any position where the typical water surface is above their shoulders when standing on the sea bed.

24.2.3 When the Starter directs the crews to put their boats on the water (24.3.3 below), they shall hold their boats approximately 8m apart at the edge of the water. In a normal beach start, all crew members shall be holding their boat standing in the water next to their boats and can only start to board their boat after the start signal has been given.

24.2.4 The Starter shall then order the crews to get ready and bring their boats into line. The Judge at the Start shall be the sole judge of whether the boats are in line.

24.2.5 If a running start is used one nominated crew member from each crew shall be a runner. The runners will start behind a set running start line located on the beach and when the start signal is given shall run to their boat to join the other crew members.

The remaining crew members shall be holding their boats and standing in the water next to their boats and can only start to board their boat after the start signal has been given.

24.2.6 It is the responsibility of each crew to ensure that it does not interfere with other boats. Where such interference occurs or is going to occur, each crew must take appropriate avoiding action, but shall follow the instruction of the Starter or Umpire whenever such instructions are given. A crew causing interference may be penalised by the Starter or the Umpire.

24.3 The Start Procedure (Beach Start)

The Starter may be assisted by other umpires under the authority of the Starter. The position of the Starter shall be such that the Starter has a clear view of the running start line (in case of running starts) and all boats and the starting signals are clearly visible to all race rowers. A clearly distinguishing jacket should be worn by the Starter.

The Starter shall inform the crews when there is five minutes, four minutes and three minutes remaining before the start time.

There shall be a Judge at the Start who shall be positioned in such location as to be able to properly carry out his responsibilities. In the case of a running start, the President of the Jury may allocate two Judges at the Start for this purpose.

The Judge at the Start shall be responsible to identify any nominated runner who crosses the set running start line before the start signal is given (in the case of a running start) and any crew whose member(s) start to board their boat before the start signal is given.

The starting procedure for beach starts shall be as follows:

24.3.1 Crews must be at their start positions (and in the case of a running start, nominated runners must be at the running start line) and under the control of the Starter two minutes before the starting time of their race.

24.3.2 The Starter may penalise a crew which is late to the start and may start the race without reference to absentees.

24.3.3 When there is two minutes to the start, the Starter shall say "Two minutes!" Any time thereafter the Starter will ask the crews to place their boats on the water, by saying 'Move to the water'.Once the order to place the boats on the water is given, the crews are under starters orders and the Starter may start the race at any time.

24.3.4 At the Start time, the Starter shall give the signal to start by standing clearly visible, and dropping in one downward motion the raised start flag, simultaneously sounding a hooter in one long blast.

The official start of the race will be the moment the flag starts to be dropped.

24.4 Delays of Start

Where the start of any specific boat category is delayed for any reason, the Starter shall inform that boat category or categories of the delay. Where the whole race is to be delayed the Starter shall lower all signals and begin the 3 minutes countdown process again after announcing this to the waiting crews.

25. False Start (Rule 75)

Floating Start - A crew commits a false start when any part of its crew, boat or equipment is on the course-side of the Start Line at the time the Start signal is given.

Beach Start - A crew commits a false start if, in the case of a running start, the crew's nominated runner crosses the set start line before the start signal is given and in all cases if any crew member starts to board their boat before the start signal is given.

The Judge at the Start shall be the sole judge of a false start.

25.1 Consequences of a False Start

25.1.1 Individual false start

a. Floating Start - A crew committing a false start shall be allowed to continue with the race but shall be awarded a time penalty of 2 minutes. When conditions allow a single ball should be raised to indicate one or more crews are carrying a false start penalty.

b. Beach Start - Where a false start is committed, whether by a runner or by a crew member, the Judge at the Start shall stop the race and notify the crew that it has committed a false start and shall inform the Starter accordingly. In restarting the race, the Starter shall award a 10 second penalty to that crew and for this purpose that crew shall be required to wait for 10 seconds after the start signal is given before making any move to start their race. The Starter shall indicate by voice and flag when the 10 seconds has elapsed and the crew may start.

A crew causing two false starts in the same race in a Beach Start shall be excluded by the Starter.

25.1.2 Multiple false start

If in a race the Judge at the Start indicates that a number of boats have committed a false start, the Starter may decide to stop the race and give the start again or he may allow the race to continue and award penalties to all boats concerned. If he decides to stop the race, the Starter shall do so by hoisting a red flag and sounding repeated short blasts on the hooter. Where there is a mass false start caused by weather conditions or other external influences, but the Judge at the Start considers the start to have been fair, he may advise the Starter to allow the race to continue with or without penalties to individual crews.

26. Responsibility of Rowers (Rule 77)

All crews shall compete in accordance with the rules. If a crew does not comply with the rules, including if it impedes or interferes with another boat or gains any advantage thereby, it may be penalised.

A crew, which for any reason does not complete the full course as designated by the organising committee, including not rounding all or any of the turning markers, is responsible to declare this to the Finish Judge or other Umpire or to the organising committee at the end of the race. The result of such crew shall show DNF.

27. Interference (Rule 78)

A crew causes interference to another crew if it changes course to prevent another crew from passing, if it does not give way when required under this regulation, or causes a severe collision with another crew through not giving way when required by these regulations.

27.1 Severe CollisionA crew causes a severe collision when one or more of the following occur:

- *damage to a boat;*
- *personal injury;*
- *forcing another boat off the race course or to miss a turning marker;*
- *a rower is struck by the blades of another boat.*

In the event of a protest arising from a severe collision, the Umpire shall decide who is at fault and may impose a 60 second penalty on the crew responsible. A Red Card may be imposed in cases of a blatant disregard for the safety of other rowers.

27.2 Rules of Giving Way

When three or more boats are on the same line and a coxswain reasonably considers that there is not enough room between his boat and the others the coxswain may call by its boat number one of the crews and say "(Boat Number --!)" –"Attention!" – "Give Way!!", and the boat called must change its course sufficiently to leave the crowded boat enough room or it may be penalised by the Umpire.

No boat or boats may deliberately or otherwise cause interference to another boat which is on a course towards a turning marker or other course mark.

If two or more crews co-operate to cause disadvantage to another crew or crews or to assist another crew or crews, all crews of the club(s) or member federation(s) involved in such cooperative action may be disqualified.

27.3 Overtaking

It is the responsibility of a crew overtaking another crew to avoid a severe collision with the crew being overtaken; a crew which is being overtaken must not obstruct the course of an overtaking crew.

If a crew being overtaken obstructs or causes severe collision with the overtaking crew by changing its course or in any other manner, the Umpire may penalise the crew causing obstruction or severe collision by awarding a time penalty of 60 seconds, or may exclude the crew or take other appropriate measures under the rules.

27.4 Rounding of a Turning Marker

At the turning markers crews should avoid severe collisions with other crews and observe the rules of overtaking.

Crews are responsible of their own steering and shall follow direction given by Umpires, including Umpires at the turning marker.

In order to be placed in the final ranking for the event, all crews must round all turning markers and must complete the full course as designated by the organising committee.

28. Finish of the Race (Rule 80)

A crew has finished the race when the bow of its boat has reached the finish line between the two buoys. All crew members must start and finish the race.

Where, in accordance with Regulation 15, a beach finish is provided, a crew shall have finished the race when one or more members of the crew has reached the line or touched the flag on the beach as required. For beach finish races all crew members must start and arrive at the beach.

A crew in contravention of these requirements shall not be ranked in the race and shall be shown on the results as DNF.

29. Dead Heats (Rule 81)

When the order of finish between two or more crews is too close for any difference to be determined, then the result shall be declared a dead heat between the crews involved. If there is a dead-heat, the following procedure shall operate:

29.1 In any preliminary round, if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if only one of the crews would progress into the next round, then, on the condition that sufficient boats are available for this purpose, all crews

involved in the dead-heat shall progress to the next round. If there are not sufficient boats available then the President of the Jury and the Race Director, in the presence of the concerned Crew Captains, shall conduct a random draw between the crews involved in the dead heat to determine which of those crews shall so progress, up to the number of boats available for this purpose.

29.2 In a final, if a dead-heat occurs between crews, then they shall be given equal placing in the final order and the next placing(s) shall be left vacant. If the tied placing is for a medal position then the organising committee shall provide additional medals.

30. President of the Jury (Rule 91)

The President of the Jury shall allot duties to each member of the Jury and shall supervise their activities. He shall take the Chair at meetings and ensure proper co-ordination with the organising committee and especially the Race Director.

31. Composition of the Jury (Rule 92)

In principle, the Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties:

- *President of the Jury;*
- *Starter;*
- *Judge at the Start*
- *Race Umpire;*
- *Key Turning Mark Umpires;*
- *Judges at the Finish, one of whom shall be the Senior Judge;*
- *Members of the Control Commission, one of whom shall be the senior member.*

In races that have a large number of crews, two Race Umpires can be used. One shall be appointed the senior Race Umpire.The Recording Umpire shall centrally monitor the progression of the crews around the course and record in real time the penalties as awarded by the Race Umpire(s) and any Key Turning Mark Umpires.The Recording Umpire can award relevant penalties for crews that fail to complete the course.

The President of the Jury, the Starter, the Judge at the Start, the Race Umpire, the Key Turning Mark Umpires, the Recording Umpire, Senior Judge at the finish and the senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire's licence.

The International Coastal Rowing regattas - The Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee.

The World Rowing Coastal Championships - The Jury shall be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission.

32. Penalties (Rule 72)

The Jury shall impose appropriate penalties in any case of breach of the rules. The penalties available to the Jury are:

- *Reprimand;*
- *Time penalty;*
- *Yellow Card (applying to the next race in which the crew competes - a crew receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from that event)*
- *Relegation where specifically provided in these Rules;*
- *Red Card (exclusion from all the rounds of the event in question);*
- *Disqualification (from all events in the regatta).*

The Umpire may also order that a crew which has been interfered with be allowed to proceed to the next round of an event (where such rounds are held) if he considers that but for the interference the crew would have so progressed of its own accord.

33. Objections (Rule 82)

A crew claiming that its race was not in order may make an objection to the Umpire immediately after the finish of the race and before leaving the area of the finish line by a member of the crew raising an arm.

34. Protests (Rule 83)

A crew or crews whose objection has been rejected or who are affected by the acceptance of the objection or a crew that has been disqualified or excluded or ruled DNS or DNF, as well as crews disputing the published results may lodge a protest in writing to the President of the Jury not later than one hour after the Umpire has communicated his decision regarding the objection or, in the case of disputing the published results, no later than one hour after the results have been published. It shall be accompanied by a deposit of EUR 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest or a subsequent appeal is allowed.

The Board of the Jury shall decide if the protest was justified. It will make its decision before the next round of races in the event concerned, and, in any case, no later than two hours after the last race of the day.

In the case of a protest concerning the final of an event arising from an objection, the victory ceremony of that event will not be postponed. If the subsequent decision of the Board of the Jury changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, then the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.

35. The Outcome of the Protest (Rule 84)

The Board of the Jury shall decide on the protest and on the measures resulting from its decision including:

- *Reprimand;*
- *Time penalty;*
- *Yellow Card (applying to the next race in which the crew competes - a crew receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from that event);*
- *Relegation where specifically provided in these Rules;*
- *Red Card (exclusion from all the rounds of the event in question);*
- *Disqualification (from all events in the regatta).*

After application of the appropriate penalty, if any, the Board of the Jury may also take any other available measures to restore the chances of a crew that has suffered disadvantage, including, where appropriate, and where there are preliminary rounds, to allow the crew concerned to proceed to the next round if the Board of the Jury considers that but for the interference the crew would have so progressed of its own accord.

36. Appeals (Rule 85)

The Executive Committee shall designate its representatives who shall comprise the Appeals Committee.

An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury may only be made by a crew whose accepted objection has been overturned by the Board of the Jury or whose protest against the published results was rejected by the Board of the Jury. The appeal must be submitted in written form to the Appeals Committee on the same day as the decision being appealed. A decision will be given before the next round of the event concerned.

If the decision of the Appeals Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.

At World Rowing Coastal Championship regattas as a general rule the victory ceremony will not be postponed for an appeal.

Decisions of the Appeals Committee under this rule are final.

37. Exceptional Cases (Rule 87)

International Coastal Rowing regattas and World Rowing Coastal Championships – Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases, the President of the Jury shall appoint and preside over a body to make such decisions.

38. Control Commission (Rule 95)

In addition to its other duties, the Control Commission at Coastal Rowing events shall check the correct display of the boat registration numbers and that the numbers required to be worn by crew members are correctly displayed and shall record the details as required by Regulation 13.

39. The Starter and the Judge at the Start (Rule 96)

The Starter and the Judge at the Start shall ensure that the correct starting procedure is followed.

There shall be no Aligner. Except for a beach start, the Judge at the Start shall not be obliged to give instructions to any crew on their alignment at the Start. It is wholly the responsibility of the crews to not be on the course side of the start line at the time the start signal is given.

40. The Umpire (Rule 97)

The President of the Jury, in consultation with the Race Director, shall decide the number of Umpires to supervise each race. Where there is more than one Umpire, the Umpires shall have equal status in their areas of responsibility.

The Umpire shall ensure the proper conduct of the race and the safety of the rowers. In particular, he shall observe whether any crew gains any advantage or suffers any disadvantage from its opponents or from external factors and shall impose appropriate penalties on crews at fault. The Umpire shall not

give any steering indications to crews. Nevertheless, he shall endeavour to ensure that accidents are avoided.

All active umpire boats shall carry an identification flag or marker to distinguish them from other water craft.

If necessary, the Umpire may impose penalties during the race. He may also stop the race, impose any necessary penalties and order the race to be re-started, either from the start or from some other point either immediately or later. In the latter case, he shall decide on the new starting time in consultation with the President of the Jury and he shall inform the crews concerned.

Where the Umpire has serious doubt whether the impediment affected the result of the race, or considers the effect of the impediment was not significant, he may decline to take any action or he may take such action as he sees fit in the circumstances.

The Umpire may also allow the race to continue and impose penalties after the race has finished. However, in principle, if a crew is to be awarded a time penalty the Umpire should advise the crew at the time the penalty is awarded by saying to the crew: "(Boat Number!)" – "(reason for penalty)!" – "Time Penalty! (60 seconds)!".

41. Judges at the Finish (Rule 98)

The Judges at the Finish shall determine the order in which the bows of the boats reach the finish line.

In the case of a beach finish they shall determine the order in which the designated rower or rowers reach the finish line or touch the flag as required.

They shall ascertain that the race was in order. They shall be responsible for validating the results.

42. Health of Rowers (Rule 99)

Each rower shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. For Coastal rowers, it is a personal responsibility of the rower to undergo a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, an annual physical examination and ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure. Coastal rowers must be prepared to present a written confirmation that the screening has been carried out, signed by a doctor.

APPENDIX 23 BEACH ROWING SPRINTS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING

Rules and regulations applying to Coastal rowing regattas shall apply to Beach Rowing Sprints regattas except as provided herein and approved by the FISA Council as Departures from the Regulations.

1. Rowing, Boats, Regattas (Coastal Regulation 1, Rule 1)

A Beach Rowing Sprints regatta is a regatta in which all rowers use Coastal Rowing boats as defined in the Coastal Rowing Competition Regulations and where the competition course includes a transition between beach and sea and is in accordance with these Regulations.

2. Application (Coastal Regulation 2, Rule 2)

These Regulations apply to International Beach Sprints Regattas and World Rowing Beach Sprints Regattas and to Beach Sprints regattas held as part of Multi-Sport Games together with and not in exclusion of the FISA Rules of Racing - Coastal Rowing Competition Regulations.

3. Age Categories (Coastal Regulation 8, Rule 24)

The following age categories for rowers are recognised by FISA for Beach Rowing Sprints:

- *Seniors*

4. Boat Classes (Coastal Regulation 11, Rule 35)

The following boat classes are recognised by FISA for Beach Rowing Sprints:

- *Solo (C1x)*
- *Double Sculls (C2x)*
- *Coxed Quadruple Sculls (C4x+)*

5. Characteristics (Coastal Regulation 15, Rule 42)

The race course for international Beach Sprints shall provide, as far as possible, fair and equal racing conditions for all crews. This shall require sufficient width of the start area to allow all the crews in each race to start without interference from other crews. The race area should be located on

an evenly-shelving sandy beach free of rocks or other obstructions which might damage boats in the beach start and beach finish.

The length of course shall be as provided in Regulation 6.

The course shall comprise (1) a land section – (2) a water section – (3) a land section.

The first section of the course shall be a straight line from a point on the beach (the start/finish line) to the water edge, a distance of between approximately 10 and 50 metres.

The second section of the course shall comprise, for each lane, a series of three lane buoys in each racing lane, the first buoy positioned approximately 85 metres from the water edge, the second buoy a further 85 metres out and the third buoy a further 80 metres out, all in a straight line. The number of lanes so provided shall depend on the nature of the event, but in general shall be a minimum of two lanes and up to four lanes. (See Regulation 7)

The third section of the course shall be approximately between 10 and 50 metres distance on land from the water edge back to the start/finish line.

The distances stated here shall be a general guide but will depend on local conditions. In particular, the first buoy should be positioned slightly beyond, and clear of, any wave break. Substantial change from these dimensions is permitted with the prior approval of FISA.

5.1 Course Markers

5.1.1 A plan of the course(s) showing the location of all course markers shall be included in the Notice of Regatta and also in the instructions issued to all crews upon arrival at the regatta. The plan shall also be displayed at the Control Commission;

5.1.2 For safety and visibility purposes, the buoys used to mark the turning points should be inflatable or other soft-surface type which will not cause damage to boats and equipment and shall each be approximately 150cm high. The first two buoys from the beach in each lane shall be approximately 30cm diameter and the farthest turning buoy shall be between 50cm and 100cm diameter. The 3 buoys in one lane shall be the same colour. The buoys shall be a different colour for each lane;

5.1.3 The organising committee shall take all necessary precautions in setting out the course markers and the course to avoid any risks of boats grounding in shallow waters;

5.1.4 The organising committee shall ensure that the distances between buoys in each lane are equal and in particular that the distance of the farthest buoy from the beach in each lane is equal;

5.1.5 If the course is located in waters that are affected by significant tidal movements the organising committee shall make arrangements for regular repositioning of the course as necessary. This may include additional gates and markers to assure safety and fairness to the crews.

For safety purposes the layout of the course shall not allow boats to be travelling in opposite directions in the same water.

5.2 Start and Finish Lines

5.2.1 The start line shall be visually marked on the beach in a clear, fixed manner which will keep its position under all race situations. The width of the start line shall be a minimum of 2 metres. The distance from the start line to each boat shall be equal for all rowers.

5.2.2 The width of the Finish Line shall be a minimum of 2 metres. Where only two racing lanes are in use, the Finish Line may be a narrow "funnel" design to bring the runners of each crew together at the finish. However where 3 or more racing lanes are in use, the Finish line should be of such length to ensure that the runner from every crew has an equal distance from the designated finishing point of their boat to reach the Finish Line. The designated finishing point of each boat at the water's edge shall be marked by a flag in line with the lane buoys and runners shall be required to pass on the outside of this flag in their run to the Finish Line after leaving the boat, to ensure equal distance to the finish line.

5.2.3 The method of marking the Finish Line and therefore the finish of the race, may be any one of the following, or a similar arrangement:

- *A clear line on the beach which the runner from each crew must cross;*
- *A tape which the runner from each crew must run through;*

- *One flag or similar device for each crew, standing upright in the sand, and which must be picked up by the runner from each crew;*
- *One button or similar device for each crew, which must be pressed by the runner from each crew and which, upon being pressed, shall emit a sound or visual display, at the same time recording the elapsed race time for that crew.*

5.2.4 The organising committee shall decide the method of marking the finish and this shall be notified in the Notice of Regatta and included in all information given to teams.

5.2.5 The orientation of the start and finish line shall in principle be perpendicular to the rowing course.

5.2.6 The diagrams at Annex A and Annex B to these Regulations show the general layout of the course.

5.3 Race Format

There are two options for the format of the rowing section of Beach Sprints. The organising committee shall decide which format shall be used and this shall be notified in the Notice of Regatta and shall be included in all information to teams and displayed at the venue. The same format should be used for all events at a regatta.

Option 1 – "Slalom out / slalom back" –

When all crews are in their boats they shall race from the beach in a slalom fashion around each of the three buoys in turn in their respective racing lanes, turning around the last buoy and again racing slalom fashion around each buoy back to the beach, ensuring that they go around each buoy in turn in the correct direction. The diagram at Annex A refers.

Option 2 – "Slalom out / straight back" -

When all crews are in their boats they shall race from the beach in a slalom fashion around each of the three buoys in turn in their respective racing lanes, turning around the last buoy. After rounding the last buoy they shall then race directly in a straight line back to the designated point on the beach. (Note: Crews not taking a straight line course back to the beach or arriving at the beach at other than the designated point shall not be penalised as long as they do not interfere with another crew and they otherwise comply with the requirements of these regulations.) Crews must ensure that they go around each of the three buoys in turn in the correct direction on the outward sector. The diagram at Annex B refers.

6. Racing Distance (Coastal Regulation 16, Rule 43)

Beach Sprints – In principle the course should include a run on the beach of between approximately 10 and 50 metres to start and to finish the race with an on-water distance of 250 metres from the beach to the farthest turning buoy. The race will then comprise a 10 – 50 metre run from the start line to the water, a 250 metre (buoys at approximately 85m + 85m + 80m) row out, a similar 250 metre row back and a 10 – 50 metre beach run to the finish. See Regulation 5 for the layout of the course. The distances stated here shall be a general guide but will depend on local conditions. Substantial changes from these dimensions are permitted with the prior approval of FISA.

7. Number of Lanes (Coastal Regulation 17, Rule 44)

There shall be a minimum of two lanes up to, in principle, a maximum of four lanes. The number of lanes shall depend on the available space at the beach and on the water and on the number of crews entered in each event.

In all cases, the beach running distance should be equal for all crews. Additional lanes can be provided if a competition format so requires. The number of lanes shall be notified in the technical handbook or notice of regatta.

8. FISA Advertising Rules (Coastal Regulation 18, Rule 50)

In addition to the requirements of the Coastal Rowing Competition Regulations, each crew member shall display on their racing shirt or equivalent the three-letter country code and their family name (in Romanised text) in the following manner and format:

Racing Shirt	Font	Height	Width	Case	example
FRONT: Family name (short)	Arial	50mm	120-150mm	Uppercase	BATTEN
FRONT: Family name (long)	Arial	50mm	150mm	Lowercase	Batten-Ball
FRONT: Country code	Arial	50mm	60-100mm	Uppercase	GBR
BACK: Country code	Arial	100mm	150mm	Uppercase	GBR

9. FISA Progression System (Coastal Regulation 20, Rule 67)

9.1 *The progression system for Beach Sprints rowing shall be decided by the organising committee and may be in the format of:*

- *Multiple pools of crews; or*
- *Time trials; or*
- *Elimination heats which may or may not include repêchages; or*
- *A combination of these;*

in order to bring the number of crews remaining in the medal competition in each event down to eight (8).

9.2 The Final Eight Crews

After the preliminary rounds are completed and the final eight remaining crews in an event are determined, then racing shall in all cases be conducted on two lanes with 4 quarter-finals, 2 semi-finals and then finals following a consistent time schedule without additional rest breaks between races. The race for 3rd and 4th positions shall take place before the race for 1st and 2nd positions. Additional semi-finals and finals for ranking all final eight crews may also be rowed within this format.

9.3 For World Rowing Beach Sprints, the organising committee shall obtain the approval of FISA for the progression system to be adopted.

9.4 The progression system shall be described in the Notice of Regatta and confirmed at the Crew Captains' meeting.

9.5 The organising committee in the case of international Beach Sprints, and FISA in the case of World Rowing Beach Sprints, may place a limit on the number of crews from which entries will be accepted and the method of limiting numbers (i.e. qualification, order of entry or random draw of crews or any other method) shall be included in the Notice of Regatta and in all information given to crews before the regatta.

10. The Draw and Determining the Lanes (Coastal Regulation 21, Rule 68)

10.1 Where a system of preliminary heats is required, a draw for the first round shall take place at the Crew Captains' meeting on the day before the first heat takes place, or earlier if appropriate. The draw shall determine which crews take part in which heats and which lanes each crew shall use.

10.2 If there is seeding of crews at the World Rowing Beach Sprints, the highest seeded crews shall be placed at opposite sides of the draw and then descending seedings should follow the same principle. When the final eight crews remaining in the event are determined, the top four seeded crews in descending order (or less if there are less

than four seeded crews) remaining in the final eight crews shall be drawn alternatively on opposite sides of the draw for the last eight. The remaining places shall be allocated by random draw for the remaining crews. (i.e. seeds 1 and 3 shall be on one side of the Draw and 2 and 4 on the other side.)

10.3 Where the first round is in the form of time trials, the results of the time trials shall be adopted to determine the following round heat and lane allocations rather than any seeding.

10.4 Lanes for "The Final Eight"

The lanes for each race in the quarterfinals, semifinals and finals (the final eight remaining crews) only, shall be determined as follows:

- *The crew with the faster time in its previous round shall choose which of the two lanes it shall use for the race.*
- *The other crew shall use the other lane.*

Such determination shall be made not later than 10 minutes before the scheduled start time of the race and shall be confirmed by the Crew Captain to the President of the Jury who shall also notify the Crew Captain of the other crew in that race.

11. Adverse Weather Conditions (Coastal Regulation 22, Rule 71)

The President of the Jury, in consultation with the Race Director and the organising committee, shall take all decisions on any delay, postponement or cancellation of races, or of changes to the course, resulting from adverse weather conditions or other matters relating to the safety of rowers and equipment and officials on the water or the fairness of the course.

12. The Start (Coastal Regulations 23 and 24, Rules 73 and 74)

12.1 The Start

During the start procedure, the boats shall be lined up in the water in the allotted start position and shall be held by crew members (except solo (C1x)) and up to two boat handlers per boat.

12.1.1 Boat Handlers

There shall be up to two boat handlers per boat. The boat handlers shall, in principle, be provided by the teams and are recognised as official support crew members. The role of the boat handler is to support the departure and arrival of the crew

from and to the beach. The boat handlers for each crew should wear matched uniforms that conform to the rules, and in a colour which is different from the crew (alternatively the boat handlers may wear a coloured bib). In rougher conditions and at the discretion of the President of the Jury the number of boat handlers may be increased.

Boat handlers may not board the boat at any time but may assist the crew in any other way, including rudder fixing, etc. When the boat returns to the beach the boat handlers may "catch" the boat to slow its progress when it reaches the beach and a crew member disembarks to run to the finish line.

a. *The boat handlers shall at all times remain in shallow water not above their shoulder height. The boat handlers shall comply with any instructions of the race officials and shall at all times be subject to the rules of racing.*
   Where a crew does not supply its own boat handlers, the organising committee shall provide them.
   The boats should be held reasonably in line and shall be positioned so that the centres of boats are in a line with the buoys in their lane. All rowers (except the runner of each crew) must be standing in the water next to their boat and shall not start boarding their boat until the start signal is given.
   The Judge at the Start, with the advice of the Aligner, shall determine whether the boats are reasonably in line and shall take such action as necessary to ensure this.

b. *One nominated crew member from each crew shall be a runner. (The runner at the start may be different from the runner at the finish but in both cases must be a member of the crew.) The runners shall stand behind the start line which shall be clearly marked on the beach.*
   The remaining crew members (except for solo (C1x)) shall be standing in the water holding their boats. No crew members shall start to board their boats before the start signal has been given.
   When the start signal is given the runners shall run to their boats to join the other crew members. The other crew members may start to board their boats as soon as the start signal is given.

c. *The boat handlers will support the crews in holding the best pointing for the boat for the crew members to board and depart.*

12.2 The Start Procedure

The Starter may be assisted by other umpires under the authority of the Starter. The position of the Starter shall be elevated and such that he has a clear view of the start line and all boats. The starting signals should be clearly audible and visible to all rowers. A clearly distinguishing jacket should be worn by the Starter.
The Starter shall inform the crews when there is three minutes remaining before the start time.
There shall be a Judge at the Start who shall be positioned in such location as to be able to properly carry out his responsibilities. Where he considers it necessary, the President of the Jury may instruct another Umpire to assist the Judge at the Start in his duties.
The Judge at the Start shall be responsible to decide if any crew has caused a false start.

The starting procedure for beach sprints shall be as follows:

-3:00	*All crew members should be in the start zone and under the control of the starter.* *The Starter may penalise a crew which is late to the start and may start the race without reference to absentees.*
-2:45-1:45	*Crews are introduced to the spectators, once the introductions are complete the crews return to their start positions.*
-1:00	*When there is one minute to the start, the Starter shall say "One minute!" at this time all crew and boats should be 'ready' on the water, the runner positioned behind the start line.*
-0:30	*When there are 30 seconds to the start, the Starter shall alert the crews by saying "Get ready!", after which alert the Starter may start the race at any time, having taken into account the wave conditions and any other factors.*
-0.10 or when the red flag is raised	*The start music stops.* *To give the start signal, the Starter shall say "Attention!" and shall then raise a red flag to the vertical position above his head. After a clear pause, the Starter shall then give the signal to start by dropping in one fast downward motion the red flag, simultaneously sounding a hooter in one long blast.*

The official start signal will be the moment the red flag starts to move downwards.

13. False Start (Coastal Regulation 25, Rule 75)

A crew commits a false start if the crew's nominated runner crosses the start line before the start signal is given or if any crew member starts to board their boat before the start signal is given.

The Judge at the Start shall be the sole judge of a false start.

13.1 Consequences of a False Start

13.1.1 Where a false start is committed, whether by a runner or other crew member, the Judge at the Start shall immediately raise a red flag and the Starter shall stop the race by waving a red flag and sounding repeated blasts on the hooter until all crews have stopped. The Judge at the Start shall inform the Starter which crew has caused a false start and the Starter shall award the crew a Yellow Card.

13.1.2 A crew causing two false starts or receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event by the Starter.

14. Responsibility of the Rowers (Coastal Regulation 26, Rule 77)

14.1 When turning around the buoys, crews are permitted to touch the turning buoys with their boat or oars, but the keel of the boat must pass around the designated side of the buoy.

14.2 In order to finish the race a crew must correctly round all designated turning markers and must complete the full course as designated by the organising committee.

14.3 A crew not correctly rounding any buoy on the course shall be awarded a time penalty as follows:

- *Not correctly rounding the first or second buoy from the beach – 30 seconds each instance;*
- *Not correctly rounding the third buoy from the beach – 60 seconds*

14.4 For coxed boats, the coxswain is required to be in the boat for the whole time the crew is rowing; otherwise the crew shall not be ranked in the race and shall be shown on the results as DNF.

14.5 Upon their boat reaching the beach, one crew member shall disembark and run in the designated route to the finish point of the race.

14.6 Crews shall at all times be aware of the weather and water conditions and the safety of themselves and others. Crews rowing in a dangerous manner or in a way which is considered out of control may be excluded or otherwise penalized by the umpire.

15. Interference (Coastal Regulation 27, Rule 78)

A crew causes interference to its opponents if its oars, sculls or boat encroach into the opponent's water and cause a disadvantage to its opponents by contact or by causing the other crew to change course to avoid such contact. The Umpire alone shall decide if a crew is interfering with another crew and causing them a disadvantage. If a crew has caused interference to another crew and has, in the Umpire's opinion, affected the result of that crew, then the Umpire may exclude the crew or alternatively may award a time penalty of 5 seconds or such other time as he deems appropriate against the crew causing the interference or take other appropriate measures under the rules.

It is each crew's responsibility to remain in their proper course and their water and to not cause interference to other crews.

16. Finish of the Race (Coastal Regulation 28, Rule 80)

The method of marking the Finish Line and the finish of the race may be any one of the following, or a similar arrangement:

- *A clear, straight line on the beach which the runner from each crew must cross;*
- *A tape which the runner from each crew must run through;*
- *One flag or similar device for each crew, standing in the sand, and which must be picked up (or "caught") by the runner from each crew to mark the finish (in the case of flags, a different colour flag shall be used for each crew, ideally to match the colour of the buoys in their respective lanes);*
- *One button or similar device for each crew, which must be pressed by the runner from each crew and which, upon being pressed, shall emit a sound or visual display, at the same time recording the elapsed race time for that crew.*

The organising committee shall decide which type of finish shall be used and this shall be notified in the Notice of Regatta and shall be included in all information to teams and displayed at the venue.

The finish point for all crews shall be an approximately equal distance from the water where the boats would reach the shore in their designated course. There shall be a flag or similar marker placed at the water's edge for each

lane in line with the lane buoys and an equal distance from the finish line. Each runner shall pass on the outside of the flag when running from their boat to the finish line. A runner not passing on the correct side of the flag shall receive a penalty of 5 seconds.

The finish of the race for each crew shall be the moment their crew member (the runner) reaches the finish point and completes the action as required to mark the finish of the race.

In the case of World Rowing Beach Sprints, the organising committee shall obtain the approval of FISA for the method of marking the finish.

Timing – Finish times shall be recorded to 1/10th of a second.

17. Dead Heats (Coastal Regulation 29, Rule 81)

If there is a dead-heat in any round other than a final, the crews which have dead-heated shall be required to race again over the same course not later than 10 minutes after the finish of the race which was a dead-heat. If they again dead-heat they shall be required to race again within a further 15 minute period and so on until a decision is reached.

If a dead-heat occurs in a final the crews concerned shall be given equal ranking and the next ranking shall be left vacant.

18. Composition of the Jury (Coastal Regulation 31, Rule 92)

18.1 The Jury will be made up of a minimum of 6 members of whom at least 3 shall hold an International Umpire's Licence.

- *President of the Jury**
- *Starter / Race Umpire **
- *Judge at the Start / Judge at the Finish **
- *Lane Umpires (1 per lane)*
- *Turning Mark Umpire (1)*
- *Members of Control Commission, one per lane*

**The President of the Jury, the Starter / Race Umpire and the Judge at the Start / Judge at the Finish shall each hold an International Umpire's licence.*

Several members of the Jury may have dual roles. The organising committee may also appoint an Assistant Starter and assistants to other umpires.

There shall be at least one Turning Mark Umpire. Additional Turning Mark Umpires may be required if racing is conducted on more than two lanes.

If a Beach Sprints regatta has large entries requiring more than two lanes then the number of Jury members may be increased accordingly.

For International Beach Sprints regattas – The Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee.

For World Rowing Beach Sprints regattas – The Jury shall be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission.

19. Penalties (Coastal Regulation 32, Rule 72)

The Jury shall impose appropriate penalties in any case of breach of the rules. The penalties available to the Jury are:

- *Reprimand;*
- *Time penalty (as provided in these Regulations 14, 15 & 16 and otherwise where the Umpire considers appropriate);*
- *Yellow Card (applying to the next round in which the crew competes) – a crew receiving 2 Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event;*
- *Relegation where specifically provided in these Rules;*
- *Red Card (exclusion from all the rounds of the event in question);*
- *Disqualification (from all events in the regatta).*

20. Control Commission (Coastal Regulation 38, Rule 95)

In addition to its other duties, the Control Commission at Beach Rowing Sprints regattas shall check the correct display of the boat registration numbers and that the rower names and national federation acronyms required to be displayed on the uniform of each rower (Regulation 8) are correctly displayed.

21. The Starter and the Judge at the Start (Coastal Regulation 39, Rule 96)

The Starter and the Judge at the Start shall ensure that the correct starting procedure is followed. Both shall be in an elevated position (on a podium or stand) from where they have a clear view of the start/finish line and the racing course, and can be clearly seen by all crews.

The Judge at the Start shall determine if any crew causes a false start and if so shall follow the procedure outlined in Regulation 13.

22. The Umpire (Coastal Regulation 40, Rule 97)

The President of the Jury, in consultation with the Race Director, shall decide the number of Umpires to supervise each race. Where there is more than one Umpire, the Umpires shall have equal status in their areas of responsibility.

For Beach Rowing Sprints regattas, the Starter shall act also as the Race Umpire, will be positioned on land, elevated as necessary, so as to have a clear view of all crews during the race. The Race Umpire shall have precedence over the Lane Umpires and the Turning Mark Umpire. He shall in general not communicate with crews during the race but will make decisions based on his observations and on the advice of the Lane Umpires and the Turning Mark Umpire. The Lane Umpires shall be positioned on the beach in an elevated position to give them a clear view of their lane, each in line with their lane.

The Race Umpire shall ensure the proper conduct of the race and the safety of the rowers. In particular, he shall observe whether any crew gains any advantage or suffers any disadvantage from its opponents or from external factors and shall impose appropriate penalties on crews at fault. The Race Umpire shall not give any steering indications to crews.

If necessary, the Race Umpire may stop the race, impose any necessary penalties and order the race to be re-started from the start immediately. If for any reason, such as equipment damage, the re-start must be delayed, he shall decide on a new starting time in consultation with the President of the Jury and he shall inform the crews concerned.

Where a crew suffers interference or other impediment and the Race Umpire considers the impediment did not affect the result of the race, or considers the effect of the impediment was not significant, he may decline to take any action or he may take such action as he sees fit in the circumstances.

The Lane Umpires shall ensure the boats are held in line with their lane while waiting for the start signal and shall notify the Judge at the Start if they consider the boats are not correctly in line when the start signal is given (a faulty start) or if any crew member starts to board the boat before the start signal is given (a false start). They shall give such notification by raising a red flag, upon which the Judge at the Start shall follow the procedure outlined in Regulation 13.

The Turning Mark Umpire shall be stationed in a boat at the farthest point of the course and shall observe the race and shall determine whether all crews go around all buoys correctly as required. He shall indicate to the Race

Umpire by raising a flag after the crew in their lane has rounded the farthest buoy from the beach; and after the crew in their lane has reached the beach on the return sector. The flag shall be raised as follows:

- *A white flag if the crew has rounded all buoys correctly;*
- *A red flag if the crew has not rounded the buoys correctly.*

The Turning Mark Umpire shall also show a red flag if he considers there has been any other infringement of the Rules, including interference. He shall as soon as possible after the finish of the race inform the Race Umpire of the detailed reasons for showing the red flag.

When all crews have finished the race the Race Umpire shall indicate if the race was in order by raising a white flag. If the race was not in order the Race Umpire shall raise a red flag.

The Judge at the Finish shall not release any results of the race until the Race Umpire makes a determination on the infringement indicated by the red flag.

23. Judges at the Finish (Coastal Regulation 41, Rule 98)

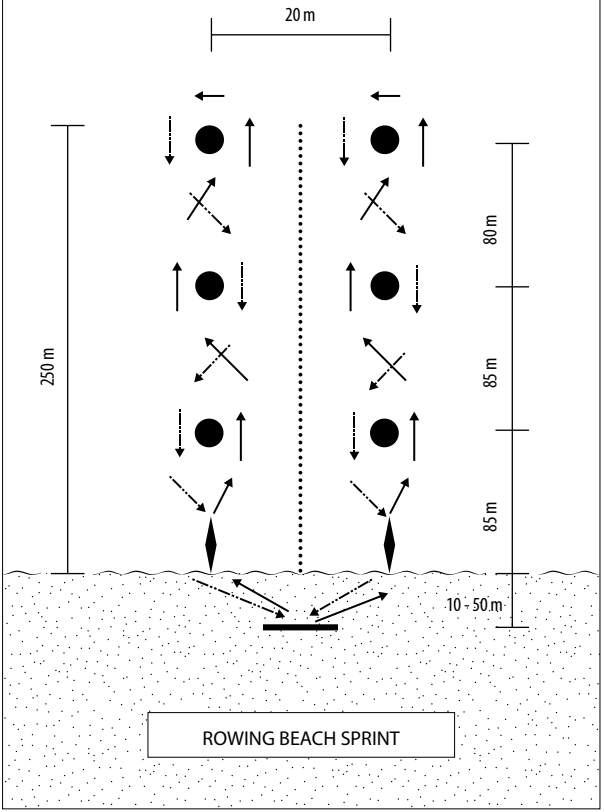
The Judge at the Finish shall determine the order in which the runners of each crew finish the race. He shall ascertain that the race was in order. He shall be responsible for validating the results.

24. Health of Rowers (Coastal Regulation 42, Rule 99)

Each rower shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. For Beach Rowing Sprints rowers, it is a personal responsibility of the rower to undergo a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, an annual physical examination and ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure. Rowers must be prepared to present a written confirmation that the screening has been carried out, signed by a doctor.

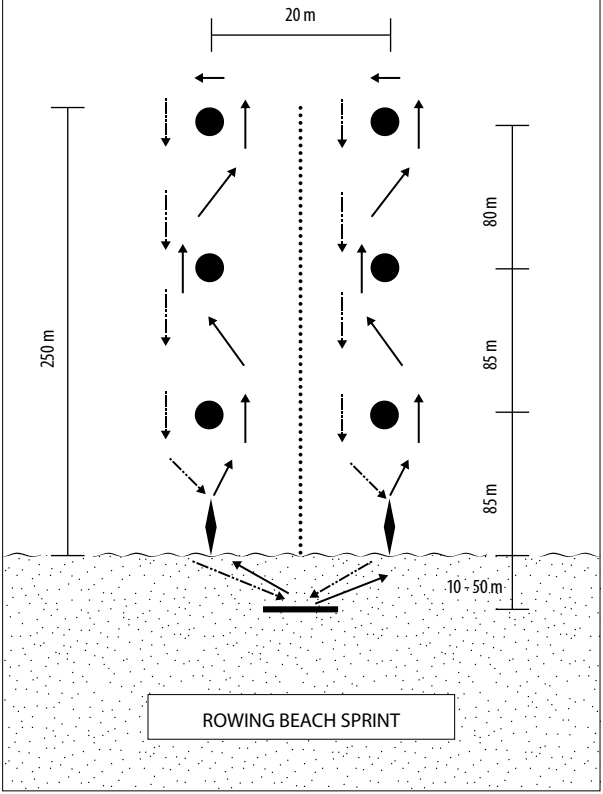
Annex A (Regulation 5) – Option 1

FISA Beach Rowing Sprints – Rules of Racing
Annex A (Regulation 5.3) – Option 1
Slalom out / slalom back



Annex B (Regulation 5) – Option 2

FISA Beach Rowing Sprints – Rules of Racing
Annex B (Regulation 5.3) – Option 2
Slalom out / straight back
[Note: suggested option for beaches with a wave break]



APPENDIX 24 INDOOR ROWING COMPETITION REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/ OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING

Rules applying to International Regattas shall apply to international Indoor Rowing regattas and rules applying to World Championship regattas shall apply to World Rowing Indoor Championship regattas except as provided in these Regulations, which are approved by the FISA Council as Departures from the Rules.

For the purposes of these Regulations the word "Competition" shall have the same meaning as "Regatta" in the FISA Rules of Racing.

1. Rowing, Boats, Regattas (Rule 1)

An Indoor Rowing competition is a competition in which all rowers use rowing machines as defined in these Regulations and where the competition format is in accordance with these Regulations.

2. Application (Rule 2)

These Regulations apply to International Competitions for Indoor Rowing and the World Rowing Indoor Championships together with and not in exclusion of the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.

3. World Rowing Indoor Championships (Rule 4)

The World Rowing Indoor Championships shall be held every year or at such other period as shall be decided by the Council.

4. Attribution of World Rowing Indoor Championships (Rule 6)

In principle, two years in advance, the Rowing for All Commission shall select the most suitable candidate to host the World Rowing Indoor Championships and propose it to the Council for approval.

5. Right to Participate (Rule 7)

The World Rowing Indoor Championships are open only to rowers nominated by their member federations.

6. Eligibility (Rule 19)

To compete in a World Rowing Indoor Championships, a rower shall be a citizen of the country for which they are competing and shall be entered by the member federation of that country.

7. Men's and Women's Events (Rule 20)

Only men may compete in men's events and only women may compete in women's events.

8. Commitment (Rule 23)

Rowers may only compete at World Rowing Indoor Championships if they have submitted a signed commitment form, according to Art. 58. Each team official must have submitted a signed commitment form to FISA before accreditation may be issued at the event.

9. Age Categories (Rule 24)

The following age categories for indoor rowing are recognised by FISA:

- *Juniors*
- *Under 23*
- *Seniors*
- *Masters*

The age of an athlete for indoor rowing events shall be the age at the date of the competition. Where the competition includes several days the age shall be as at the scheduled date of the final for the event concerned. A Junior rower shall not have attained the age of 19 and an Under 23 rower shall not have attained the age of 23 by the relevant date.

10. Lightweights (Rule 31)

For an international indoor rowing event, no individual lightweight male rower may weigh more than 75 kgs and no individual female rower may weigh more than 61.5 kgs.

Lightweight rowers shall be weighed wearing only their racing uniform on tested scales not less than one hour and not more than two hours before their first race of each lightweight event in which they are competing, each day of the competition.

For the avoidance of doubt there shall be no lightweight categories for juniors.

11. Masters

International Masters indoor rowing events shall be held in the following crew age categories:

1. *Age 30 – 39*
2. *Age 40 – 49*
3. *Age 50 – 54*
4. *Age 55 – 59*
5. *Age 60 – 64*
6. *Age 65 – 69*
7. *Age 70 – 74*
8. *Age 75 – 79*
9. *Age 80 – 84*
10. *Age 85 – 89*
11. *Age 90 – 94*
12. *Age 95 – 99*
13. *Age 100+*

In a Masters crew event where two or more rowers are in the same crew, all rowers in that crew must meet the age requirement for the category in which they are competing. There shall be no averaging of ages within a crew.

12. Categories of Competition (Rule 35)

The following categories of competition are recognised by FISA for indoor rowing:

- *Individual*
- *Pair (slides), pair (combined)*
- *Four (slides), four (combined)*
- *Eight (slides), eight (combined)*
- *Relays – 4 x 500m*

Relay Races are those in which two or more rowers in the same team take turns to compete on the same machine in the same race.

During a Relay Race where change of rowers is required at specified time or distance points the changeover of rowers must take place at the specified

points. A rower must reach the specified changeover point before the next rower starts.

Where a rower changes before reaching the specified changeover point or takes more than 2 rowing strokes after reaching the changeover point then that team shall be awarded a Yellow Card. A team being awarded two Yellow Cards which apply to the same race shall be excluded from the event.

It is the responsibility of each team to change at the correct points.

13. World Rowing Indoor Championships Competition Categories (Rule 36)

World Rowing Indoor Championships are held in the following categories:

Men (M): Individual, pair (slides), four (slides)

Women (W): Individual, pair (slides), four (slides)

The FISA Council may decide to hold World Rowing Indoor Championships in additional categories.

14. Types of Rowing Machines (Rule 39)

14.1 International Indoor Rowing Regattas – All rowers in any one race shall use identical make and model of rowing machines, the intention being that each rower shall have equal racing conditions with all other rowers. No attachments may be added or connections made to any machine without the approval of the President of the Jury. Rowers shall not be permitted to use their own machine in an international Indoor Rowing Regatta but shall use the machine to which they are allotted by the organising committee.

14.2 World Rowing Indoor Championships – In addition to the requirements in 14.1 above, the following additional requirements shall apply to World Indoor Rowing Championship regattas:

14.2.1 Only rowing machines approved by FISA shall be used in World Rowing Indoor Championship regattas. The rowing machines shall at a minimum have interconnection for electronic timing and external graphic display.

14.2.2 Performance Monitor – Each machine shall have a performance monitor display unit so that the rower can follow his own performance during the race and can see his position relative to the rower ahead of him and the rower behind him.

14.2.3 Computer interface – Machines used in a World Rowing Indoor Championships shall have the capacity to be connected through a computer interface for the output to be displayed on external screens and results to be recorded directly to a central computer. A suitable computer race program must be available for the rowing machines. In addition, there shall be the capacity to combine the outputs of up to eight (8) machines into one output for the purpose of crew competitions. The machines shall also be capable of being used on "slides" to simulate a rowing crew.

15. Competition Venue (Rule 42)

The competition venue should be in a sports hall or arena or a similar venue with adequate space for the competition and facilities for spectators suitable for the level of the competition proposed. Ventilation should be adequate. An International Indoor Rowing regatta can be held with a minimum of two rowing machines or can be held over the internet through mutual arrangement with other rowers or teams. In this regard, venue requirements stated below can vary widely depending on the type and level of competition and the resources available to the organising committee.

For a major competition, it is recommended that the following facilities should be provided:

15.1 Athlete facilities, including changing rooms and showers and adequate rest areas where rowers can relax between races. Catering facilities should be available within close proximity;

15.2 A separate registration area for registration of rowers upon arrival at the venue;

15.3 A separate area for athlete weighing if lightweight events are included in the programme;

15.4 A separate warming up area within the venue with sufficient machines to enable rowers to properly warm up before their race. It is recommended that the number of warm-up machines be the same as the number of machines used for racing, and in any case not less than 60 percent of this number. In principle the warm up area should not be in the same room as the competition. However, if it is in the same room it must be separate from the competition area and partitions should be erected to minimise any disruption to the competition.

15.5 Race Control area in which the computer race controls and the relevant race management officials will sit during the competition. The location should be immediately adjoining the competition area with a clear view of all competition machines.

15.6 A medical area with bed and other suitable facilities for treatment of rowers, suitably screened to provide privacy and quiet for persons being treated.

15.7 A large digital display screen in the main competition area visible to spectators and displaying the progress of each race and any other available relevant information.

NOTE: In principle the rowers should be facing the spectators during competition. It is therefore unlikely that the large display screen can be visible to spectators and to rowers at the same time. Additional small screens can also be provided for spectators if this will enhance their experience and the atmosphere in the venue.

15.8 Spectator stands should be sufficient to accommodate the number of expected spectators. A designated spectator stand should be available for rowers when not racing. In principle, the positioning of the rowing machines should be such that the rowers will be facing the spectators when racing.

NOTE: Where the competition machines are positioned in two or more rows, then if the size and design of the venue allows, spectator areas may be positioned on two sides. In this case the front row of machines will face the spectators in one direction and the second row of machines can be positioned to face the spectators in the other direction. This will allow spectators to have clear views of the faces of rowers during the race.

15.9 Large clocks should be displayed in the main competition venue, the warm-up area and the athlete weighing area, each showing the official race time.

15.10 Sufficient security and barriers should be provided to maintain the integrity of the Competition Area and ensure that access is available only to authorised or accredited persons.

The FISA Council may lay down special requirements for World Rowing Indoor Championships.

16. Competition Area – Characteristics (Rule 42)

The area in which the rowing machines for competition are located shall be clearly delineated and this shall be the Competition Area.

16.1 Only the Race Officials and competing rowers and one coach per rowing machine are permitted to be in the Competition Area during racing except with the specific approval of the President of the Jury.

16.2 The rowing machines shall be placed on a non-slip surface or some other measures shall be taken to minimise the movement of the machines during racing.

16.3 The minimum distance between the front legs of adjoining rowing machines is recommended to be 0.75m, but in all cases shall be sufficient as to not interfere with the adjoining rower or machine. In particular for relay events, sufficient room must be allowed for the movement of other team members waiting or changing rowers so as not to cause interference with the adjoining team. In the event of dispute the President of the Jury shall decide if the space between machines is sufficient for the purpose of this Rule.

16.4 Each machine shall be clearly numbered so that rowers and spectators can see the number. In crew events where the performance output of all members of the crew is converted and displayed as a combined output, all the machines used by one crew shall display the same number to clearly identify them as a crew.

17. Length of the Course (Rule 43)

17.1 International Indoor Rowing Regattas – The racing distance may vary from competition to competition. However, the distance (or time) to be rowed in each case shall be shown in the FISA International Regatta Calendar (Rule 17) and shall be notified to all participants in the Notice of Regatta.

17.2 World Rowing Indoor Championships – The racing distance shall be 2,000 metres for men and women. Additional categories of events or relays at shorter or longer distances may be approved by the Council as World Rowing Indoor Championship events. Any such additional categories shall be the same for men and women or for mixed events.

18. Number of Lanes (Machines) (Rule 44)

18.1 International Indoor Rowing Regattas – The number of rowing machines may vary from competition to competition. However, the number of machines to be used in each race shall be notified to all participants in the Notice of Regatta.

18.2 World Rowing Indoor Championships – The number of rowing machines to be available for racing shall in principle be ten (10). The Council may stipulate a different number of machines to be used but such information shall be made available to all member federations in the Event Bulletin and Team Managers Manual.

19. FISA Advertising Rules (Rule 50)

The FISA Advertising Rules on Racing Clothing shall apply to indoor rowing events.

20. Safety (Rule 62)

Qualified medical personnel with suitable medical equipment, including but not limited to a defibrillator, shall be present throughout the competition. They shall be located immediately adjacent to the Competition Area and ready to respond at all times. There shall be suitable arrangements for ambulance and other emergency services.

20.1 World Rowing Indoor Championships – There shall be at least one qualified doctor and suitably qualified medical support personnel on duty each competition day from 30 minutes before competition starts until 30 minutes after the last race of each day. A medical room shall be provided in a separate room from the main Competition Area. A first aid post shall be located adjoining the competition area and with a clear view over all rowers and shall be manned during the competition so that action can be taken immediately in case of collapse or other occurrence. At least one ambulance shall be on standby at the competition venue during the hours of duty of the doctor. These minimum arrangements shall be subject to any additional requirements of the local or national authorities or of the organising committee which shall be responsible to ensure the proper provision of safety and medical arrangements for the event.

21. FISA Progression System (Rule 67)

Should the number of rowers taking part in an event exceed that of the number of machines available for racing, the organising committee shall

decide whether to use a qualification system, with the fastest rowers in each heat competing in subsequent rounds until the final, or whether to declare the result based solely on time taken or distance rowed as the case may be with each rower only rowing once. The organising committee shall state clearly in the Notice of Competition the method to be adopted.

If a qualification system is used, all rowers shall be informed before the Competition the number of rowers who will proceed to the next round from each heat and how many rounds will be rowed to reach the final. In principle there shall not be more than two rounds for each event.

World Rowing Indoor Championships – FISA shall stipulate in the Event Bulletin the number of machines to be used in the final of each event, the number of rounds and the method to be used to determine progression to the final. The progression system to the final shall be determined from the heats, either by ranking rowers within each separate heat or by overall ranking of rowers from all heats in the same round combined. In principle each rower at a World Rowing Indoor Championship regatta shall not be required to compete more than once in each event on each day.

22. The Draw and Determining the Lanes (Rule 68)

22.1 International Indoor Rowing Regattas

22.1.1 The draw for the heats shall take place at a Team Managers' meeting to be held, in principle, the day before the regatta.

22.1.2 A random draw, supervised by the Jury, shall be held to determine the heat and the machine number to which each rower will be assigned in the first round of each event. If the number of entries in an event does not exceed the number of machines to be used in the final, then all rowers will compete directly in the final with no heats or preliminary race and the draw for machines for that final shall take place at the Team Managers meeting.

22.2 World Rowing Indoor Championships

22.2.1 The Executive Committee may appoint a Seeding Panel to determine seeded crews.

22.2.2 If a crew withdraws after the draw, but before the start of the first heat in their event and if the number of crews remaining in the event implies another variant of the heats, or if the withdrawal results in an avoidable imbalance between the

number of crews in each heat, the President of the Jury shall supervise a new draw and, if necessary, postpone the race times to allow the redraw to be implemented.

22.2.3 For any rounds after the heats, the principle is to allocate the crews with the best placings, or fastest times in their previous round, depending on the method of ranking being used, to the machines situated in the centre of the front row. The crews with the next lower placings in their previous round are put on the next outer machines on each side of the centre, etc. If the crews have the same placings in the previous round then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine which of those crews should use which allocated machine in the next round.

23. At the Start (Rule 73)

Rowers shall not enter the Competition Area until directed by race officials.

All rowers shall be seated on their machine two minutes before the designated start time. The race may be started without reference to absentees. A rower arriving late at his machine may be awarded a Yellow Card by the Starter.

24. The Starting Procedure (Rule 74)

When the rowers for which they are responsible are seated on their machines, each Timekeeper shall raise a red flag above his head.

When all the rowers are on their machines and approximately one minute before the start time, the Starter shall say:

"All rowers put down the handle"

The Starter shall then wait until the flywheels on all machines have stopped.

Any rower not following the instructions of the Starter or not ready to race without good reason by the time all machine flywheels have stopped may be given a Yellow Card which shall count as a False Start.

After all flywheels have stopped, the Starter shall say:

"All rowers pick up the handle"

When each Timekeeper sees that the rowers for which he is responsible have picked up the handle and are ready to race, he shall lower his red flag. (If a Timekeeper sees that any rower is not ready to race after he has lowered his red flag and before the Start command is given, he shall immediately raise his red flag again and alert the Race Umpires).

When the Starter sees that all red flags are lowered, the Start will then proceed as follows:

24.1 With Computer Interconnection – The Starter shall check that all rowers are ready and when the computer display indicates that all flywheels have stopped, he shall trigger the computer starting command sequence. The computer programme will display the start graphic and will audibly count down to the Start as follows, at the same time displaying the visual symbols on the graphic display screens:

"Sit Ready, Attention – GO!"

("GO!" is accompanied by an audible signal)"

or

"Five, Four, Three, Two, One – (Audible signal)".

The audible signal may be an electronic signal or a spoken word such as "GO!" or "ROW!"

The command "GO!" or "Audible signal" is the signal to start the Race.

24.2 Without Computer Interconnection – The Starter shall check that all rowers are ready and when he is satisfied that all flywheels have stopped, he shall raise a red flag and say in a measured and steady cadence:

"Five, Four, Three, Two, One, GO!"

When he says "GO!" he shall at the same time quickly lower the red flag to one side. [The flag will be a visual signal equivalent to the word "GO" shown on the graphics screen where there is a computer connection]

The countdown shall be at an even pace. The command "GO!" is the signal to start the race.

Any rower not ready to race without good reason by the time all machine flywheels have stopped or who in the opinion of the Starter deliberately delays the race may be given a Yellow Card, which shall count as a false start.

A Yellow Card may only be given by the Starter who may consult the President of the Jury in this respect.

If the designated start time has passed the Starter may start a race without reference to absentees or rowers who without good reason refuse to start.

25. False Start (Rule 75)

A rower starting to row after the countdown has started and before the start signal is given has caused a false start.

25.1 With Computer Interconnection – If the computer programme detects that any rower has caused a false start the Starter shall stop the Race and the rower or rowers causing the false start shall be awarded a Yellow Card.

25.2 Without Computer Interconnection – Where the machines have no computer interconnection, if the Starter considers that a rower has caused a false start he may stop the race or he may allow the race to continue. Where the Starter decides to allow the race to continue then no Yellow Card shall be awarded.

When a Yellow Card is awarded, the Starter shall advise the rower receiving the Yellow Card by saying "Name of Rower (or Crew)" – "False Start!" – "Yellow Card!" The Starter shall also advise the rower or crew that if he causes another False Start he shall be excluded. A yellow marker shall be placed upright on the floor next to the machine of the rower who has been awarded a Yellow Card.

A rower or a crew receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be excluded from the event by the Starter.

26. Responsibility of the Rowers (Rule 77)

Each rower is responsible for his own machine during the race.

26.1 Resistance setting – Where the rowing machine has a facility to adjust the resistance, the setting may be adjusted by the rower before the start of a race but no adjustment is permitted during a race. In the case of a relay event, such adjustment may be made at the same time as the rowers change but not at any other time during a race.

26.2 Damage or Failure Caused by the Rower – In case of any damage caused by the rower to a machine or to the installations or connections which prevents the rower from completing a race or which causes his elapsed time or distance not to be recorded, the rower shall be deemed not to have finished the race and shall not take any further part in that event.

26.3 Damage or Failure not Caused by the Rower – In the event of damage or failure which is not caused by the rower the following shall apply:

26.3.1 In a preliminary heat or other round except a final, the rower shall be permitted to compete again in a later heat, or, if there are no further heats, shall be permitted to row alone at a time to be specified by the President of the Jury and his result shall be the time or distance so recorded;

26.3.2 In a final, where the damage or failure occurs within 30 seconds of the Start, the Starter shall stop the race and will restart the race with all rowers once any repair has been made. In other cases the race will continue and the rower shall be deemed to have stopped rowing. Except that where such damage or failure is part of the central computer and timing system, the Umpire shall decide whether a re-row of the whole Race is required in the case that times or distances of all rowers cannot be recorded.

27. Interference (Rule 78)

During a race no rower or other person shall interfere with another rower. In the case of such interference which affects the outcome of the race the President of the Jury shall decide on the action and the resultant penalty to be applied under these Rules (Rule 76).

Under this Rule, pushing or assisting a rower is not permitted and shall be regarded as interference. However, in a relay event, members of the same relay team shall be permitted to hold the feet of the rower of their team only, and to pick up a dropped handle on behalf of the rower without being penalised.

The President of the Jury is responsible to ensure that no external factors influence the result of a race and to take appropriate action if he considers such influence has occurred.

28. Coaching During Racing (Rule 79)

It is prohibited to give any instructions, advice or directions to rowers that are racing with any electric, electronic or other technical device.

29. The Finish of the Race (Rule 80)

A rower has finished the race when his machine monitor shows that he has completed the distance or the time specified for the race.

A race is concluded when all rowers have finished the race.

Rowers shall be ranked in order of the time taken for the race or the distance rowed respectively, depending on the type of race, whether the race is over a specified distance or a specified time.

If a rower indicates he wishes to make an objection or if the Umpire considers that the race was not in order, the Umpire shall raise a red flag at the end of the race and announce that the results will be withheld pending an objection. The digital display screen, where provided, shall show the word "OBJECTION".

The Umpire shall inform the rowers and the President of the Jury of his decision. The results shall not be announced until the Umpire has given his decision.

30. Penalties (Rule 72)

In any case of breach of the rules, the Jury shall impose appropriate penalties. The penalties available to the Jury are:

- *Reprimand;*
- *Yellow Card which shall constitute a Warning. A crew awarded two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event;*
- *Red Card which shall constitute exclusion (from all the rounds of the event in question);*
- *Disqualification (from all events in the regatta).*

In cases of exclusion or disqualification, the Jury may also order a race to be re-rowed with all the remaining crews or with a limited number of the crews should this be necessary, in his opinion, to ensure the fairness of the competition.

31. Dead-Heats (Rule 81)

If there is a dead heat in any round other than a final, both rowers shall proceed to the next round.

In a final, if a dead heat occurs between rowers, they shall be given equal placing in the final order and the next placing shall be left vacant.

32. Objections (Rule 82)

A rower claiming that his race was not in order may make an objection to the Umpire immediately after the finish of the race and before leaving the Competition Area. Such objection may only concern the conduct of the race.

The Umpire shall decide on the objection and communicate his decision to the rowers in the race and to the other race officials. A rower excluded or

otherwise penalised at the Start may make an objection to the Starter or Umpire at the time the penalty is awarded in accordance with Rule 76.

33. Protests (Rule 83)

A rower or rowers whose objection has been rejected or who are affected by the acceptance of the objection, or a rower that has been disqualified or excluded or ruled DNS or DNF, as well as rowers disputing the published results may lodge a protest in writing to the President of the Jury not later than 30 minutes after the Umpire has communicated his decision regarding the objection or, in the case of disputing the published results, not later than 30 minutes after the results have been published. It shall be accompanied by a deposit of Euros 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest or a subsequent appeal is allowed.

The Board of the Jury shall decide if the protest was justified. It will make its decision before the next round of races in the event concerned, and, in any case, no later than one hour after the last race of the day.

At a World Rowing Indoor Championships, in the case of a protest arising from an objection concerning the final of an event, the Executive Committee or its delegate may postpone the victory ceremony of that event. If the victory ceremony has taken place, and if the subsequent decision of the Board of the Jury changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, then the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.

34. The Outcome of the Protest (Rule 84)

The measures resulting from the decision of the Board of the Jury may include:

- *Reprimand;*
- *Yellow card which shall constitute a Warning. A rower receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from that event;*
- *Red Card which shall constitute exclusion (from all the rounds of the event in question);*
- *Disqualification (from all events in the regatta);*
- *Re-row (for a specified number of rowers).*

After application of the appropriate penalty, if any, the Board of the Jury shall take any other appropriate measure(s) to restore the chances of a rower that has suffered a disadvantage.

35. Appeals (Rule 85)

35.1 International Indoor Rowing Regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury (or of an organising committee under Rule 82) by a person affected can only be made to the Executive Committee within three days after such decision has been communicated by the Board of the Jury or by the organising committee to the person affected.

35.2 World Rowing Indoor Championships – The Executive Committee shall designate its representatives who shall comprise the Appeals Committee.

An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury may only be made by a person whose accepted objection has been overturned by the Board of the Jury or whose protest against the published results was rejected by the Board of the Jury. The appeal must be submitted in written form to the Appeals Committee on the same day as the decision being appealed. A decision will be given before the next round of the event concerned.

If the decision of the Appeals Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.

At World Rowing Indoor Championship regattas as a general rule the victory ceremony will not be postponed for an appeal.

Decisions of the Appeals Committee under this rule are final.

36. Exceptional Cases (Rule 87)

Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases, the President of the Jury shall appoint and preside over a body to make such decisions.

At a World Rowing Indoor Championship regatta the Executive Committee or its delegate shall make decisions in exceptional cases.

37. The Jury (Rule 89)

The Jury shall be comprised of a group of International Umpires and shall be responsible for ensuring that the regatta is run in accordance with these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.

38. President of the Jury (Rule 91)

The President of the Jury shall allot duties to each member of the Jury and shall supervise their activities. He shall take the chair at meetings of the Jury and ensure proper co-ordination with the organising committee. The President of the Jury shall chair the Board of the Jury under Rule 83.

39. Composition of the Jury (Rule 92)

The Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties:

- *President of the Jury;*
- *Starter / Judge at the Finish;*
- *Umpire;*
- *Control Commission, one of whom shall be the senior member.*

The President of the Jury, the Starter, the Umpires and the senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire's licence. The Starter shall also be the Finish Judge.

40. The Board of the Jury (Rule 93)

The Board of the Jury shall consist of the President of the Jury and two other members of the Jury designated by the President of the Jury on a daily basis prior to the start of racing. The names of the Board of the Jury shall be displayed on the notice boards adjacent to the competition area each day. This Board shall decide on any protests made according to Rule 83.

In the case of a protest, any member of the Board directly involved in the dispute (e.g. the Umpire or the Starter) shall not be a member of the Board which decides that protest. In such a case, the President of the Jury shall call upon a substitute.

41. Control Commission (Rule 95)

The Control Commission shall include Jury members and national technical officials. The number of such Jury members and officials appointed shall take into account the regatta programme and the number of rowers. The President of the Jury shall supervise the activities of the Control Commission which shall carry out its duties in the competition venue.

In particular, the Control Commission is responsible for the following:

41.1 The correct weighing of rowers in lightweight events following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws;

41.2 Crew changes before the race at International Regattas where crew events are included in the programme;

41.3 Substitution of rowers in crew events who are injured or have fallen ill after the first heat of their crew event at International Regattas (no substitutes are allowed for rowers competing in individual events);

41.4 Checking the identity of rowers to ensure that the rowers are the same as the official entry and any subsequent changes which have been approved in accordance with the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws. Unless otherwise provided, the organising committee shall prepare the required sets of updated rowers photographs for this purpose;

41.5 At International Regattas where other arrangements are not in place for this purpose, checking the nationality of rowers, the ages of Junior, Under 23 and Masters rowers;

41.6 At the end of each race to manually record the time and distance rowed for each rower from the machine monitors and submit the signed record to the Judge at the Finish. For this purpose there shall normally be one official per one or two machines. These officials shall also:

- *alert the Umpire to any problem or breach of these regulations;*
- *monitor the correct changeover of rowers in relay races and that rowers in a relay race change at the specified changeover points and within the required time;*
- *upon the instruction of the Starter place a yellow card (or yellow cone) against the machine of any rower who has been awarded a Yellow Card;*
- *check the correct functioning of the machines;*
- *check that the monitors on each individual machine are correctly set before the start of each race;*
- *Where doping tests are carried out, that rowers required to undergo tests are taken to the officials responsible for this immediately after leaving the Competition Area;*
- *Checking the uniform clothing of rowers in crew events and for all rowers its conformity with the rules regarding identifications.*

42. The Starter (Rule 96)

The Starter shall ensure that the correct starting procedure is followed.

Duties of the Starter:

42.1 Before taking up his duties, the Starter must satisfy himself that all equipment and installations are present and in working order.

42.2 Starting Procedures – The Starting Procedures to be employed by the Starter (including false starts) are described in Regulations 25 and 26.

42.3 Exclusion – The Starter shall award a Red Card and exclude a rower or the crew or a rower if the rower or the crew has received two Yellow Cards that apply to the same race.

42.4 Late Arrival – The Starter may award a Yellow Card to rowers arriving late (less than 2 minutes before the start time) at their starting positions or not ready to race at the designated start time. He may exclude a rower arriving after the start time.

42.5 Postponement – Should it be necessary to postpone a race (e.g. equipment breakage) the Starter shall consult with the President of the Jury, then inform the crews of the new starting time both verbally and in writing (legible to all rowers) on a board adjacent to the Competition Area. In all cases, crews must inquire from a member of the Jury regarding any changes before leaving the Competition Area.

43. The Umpire (Rule 97)

The Umpire shall ensure that each rower competes on the machine which has been allocated to him and shall ensure the proper conduct of the race and the safety of the rowers. In particular, he shall endeavour to ensure that no rower gains any advantage or suffers any disadvantage from its opponents or from outside interference.

Where the Umpire is satisfied that a rower has been significantly impeded, the Umpire shall endeavour to ensure that his chance is restored to him. He shall impose appropriate penalties on rowers at fault.

If necessary, the Umpire may stop the race, impose any necessary penalties and order the race to be re-rowed from the start, either immediately or later. In the latter case, he shall decide on the new starting time in consultation with the President of the Jury and he shall inform the crews concerned.

The Umpire may also allow the race to continue and exclude rowers after the race has finished. He may confine any re-row to such rowers as he shall designate. However, when the Umpire considers that the impediment has not affected the result of the race, or considers the effect of the impediment was not significant, he may decline to order a re-row of the race or of the rowers involved in the incident.

The ratio of umpires to machines should be approximately 1:10.

44. Judge at the Finish (Rule 98)

The Judge at the Finish shall determine the ranking of rowers at the end of each race. The Judge at the Finish shall:

44.1 ascertain, in conjunction with the Umpire, that the race was in order;

44.2 be responsible for listing the rowers in the correct order of finish;

44.3 validate the results;

44.4 sign the official record of the results.

45. Health of Rowers (Rule 99)

Each rower shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. For indoor rowers, it is a personal responsibility of the rower to undergo a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, an annual physical examination and ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure. At a World Rowing Indoor Championships, rowers must be prepared to present a written confirmation that the screening has been carried out, signed by a doctor.

46. Antidoping (Rule 100)

Doping is strictly prohibited.

The fight against doping is regulated by the World Anti-Doping Code, which the FISA Congress has formally adopted as FISA rules and that the FISA Council has the power to clarify and/or supplement, by appropriate Bye-Laws.

In rowing, for those who infringe doping provisions, a penalty may be imposed extending to, in a relevant case, a life ban from all competition.

The version of the World Anti-Doping code, its Bye-Laws and the FISA Anti-Doping Bye-Laws valid at the time of the violation shall apply.

APPENDIX 25 EVENT BIDDING AND PREPARATION REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/ OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING

Applicable to:

- *World Rowing Championships;*
- *World Rowing Junior Championships;*
- *World Rowing Under 23 Championships;*
- *World Rowing Cup Regattas;*
- *World Rowing Masters Regattas;*
- *World Rowing Coastal Championships;*
- *World Rowing Indoor Championships.*

1. Start of the Bid Process

The relevant events shall, in principle, be attributed to a member federation for organisation a specified number of years in advance. A Bid Questionnaire will be available at least one year before the attribution date of the event.

Four years

- *World Rowing Championships*

Three years

- *World Rowing Junior Championships*
- *World Rowing Under 23 Championships*
- *World Rowing Masters Regattas*

Two years

- *World Rowing Cup Regattas*
- *World Rowing Coastal Championships*

2. Bid Questionnaire and Budget

Each member federation interested in organising one of the events listed above must submit an event budget and detailed answers to the Bid Questionnaire within the period prescribed by the Executive Committee.

The answers to the questionnaire will form part of the Event Agreement signed with FISA if the bid is successful.

3. Guarantees and Undertaking

Each bidding federation must present written guarantees on several topics to the Council in writing. The Candidate federation and any governmental authority(ies) presenting the bid must submit a written undertaking in which they agree to sign the Event Agreement if they are successful.

4. Bidding and Hosting Fees

The Executive Committee may determine fees for entering the bid process, for submitting a bid and for the attribution of the right to host the event. These fees will be determined and announced at least three months before the request for expressions of interest are due to be received.

5. Bid Inspection Visit

The Executive Committee may send a group of experts (up to five persons for World Championships and three persons for all others) to the candidate venues, at the cost of the respective Candidate federations, to evaluate all aspects of the bid, and, in reference to the answers given in the questionnaires, the conditions under which the Championships would be held at each venue.

6. Attribution

World Rowing Championships, World Rowing Junior Championships, World Rowing Under 23 Championships Bids (Rule 6) – The Council shall review all final bids, reject any that do not satisfy the minimum requirements and then select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Congress for final approval. As part of this proposal to Congress, the Council shall set out its reasons for selecting its recommended candidate(s).

The Congress shall vote to accept the proposed candidate or, where more than one candidate is proposed by the Council, to elect one of those candidates by a majority of valid votes cast. In the event that Congress fails to so accept the Council's proposed candidate or one of the candidates proposed by the Council, a second election shall then take place for which all candidates for the relevant Championships that have satisfied the minimum requirements shall be eligible.

FISA shall encourage a worldwide attribution of World Rowing Championship regattas to suitable candidates.

- *World Rowing Cup Bids – The Executive Committee will evaluate all bids and select the most suitable venue(s) and organising committee(s) and propose it (them) to the Council for final approval.*
- *World Rowing Masters Regatta Bids – The Masters Rowing Commission will evaluate all candidates and select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Council for final selection.*
- *World Rowing Coastal Championships Bids – The Rowing for All Commission will evaluate all candidates and select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Council for final selection.*
- *World Rowing Indoor Championships Bids - The Executive Committee will evaluate all candidates and select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Council for final selection.*

7. Event Agreement and Commercial Rights Agreement

The member federation to which the relevant regatta is attributed shall immediately enter into an Event Agreement and Commercial Rights Agreement, where applicable, with FISA to comply with its undertakings.

8. Event Dates

The Council shall decide the dates of the relevant events at least two years in advance.

9. Rights – Television and Commercial

The following rights are the exclusive property of FISA at all the above listed events and shall be exploited in cooperation with each organising committee in accordance with the Event Agreement:

9.1 Television rights, including all means now known or hereafter devised, whether live or recorded, pay or free television including terrestrial, satellite or cable transmission;

9.2 Commercial rights, including all commercial and sponsorship rights arising in relation to or in any way connected including signage rights, general sponsorship rights, official supplier rights, event programme rights, advertising rights on all promotional materials and publications and hospitality rights; and

9.3 Merchandising rights, the right to use and licence the name and official emblem of FISA, World Rowing, the official event logo, and other names, emblems and logos as registered by FISA.

The bid documents shall specify in detail how the proceeds of the sale of these rights shall be handled. FISA also reserves the exclusive right to sell licensed merchandise and other products related to World Rowing and the event logo at all the events listed above, and the organising committee shall provide space for this activity at the venue of the Championships without charges to FISA.

10. Preparation Expenses

The organisers of the events will be responsible for the entire expenses of inspection visits after the event is attributed by individuals designated by FISA to inspect the venue and review preparations with the organising committee prior to the events, as follows:

- *World Rowing Championships* — *up to 20 individual visits*
- *World Rowing Junior Championships* — *6 individual visits*
- *World Rowing Under 23 Championships* — *6 individual visits*
- *World Rowing Masters Regattas* — *9 individual visits*
- *World Rowing Cup Regattas* — *6 individual visits*
- *World Rowing Coastal Championships* — *6 individual visits*

11. Organisational Expenses

The bid documents shall specify in detail certain organisational expenses for which the organising committee shall be responsible.

APPENDIX 26
ENTRY FORMS – SUMMARY OF ENTRIES

World Rowing Federation
Fédération Internationale
des Sociétés d'Aviron

Summary of Entries/*Récapitulation des inscriptions*

Regatta/*Régate:* ____ Date: _____

Federation/*Fédération:* _____

Address/*Adresse*: _____

_____ Telephone: _____

Team Manager: ____ Telefax: _____

We enter the following crews whose entry forms are enclosed:
Selon l'(es) inscription(s) incluse(s), nous engageons l'(es) équipe(s) suivante(s):

Race No. *Epreuve No.*	Category of Event *Désignation de l'épreuve*	Number of crews *Nombre d'équipes*	Entry fees *Droits d'inscription*

The entry fees are remitted by:
Le montant des droits d'inscriptions vous est bonifié par: _____

Place and Date/
Lieu et date: _____

Stamp and Signature/
Cachet et signature: _____

Entries for this regatta are authorised by the Member Federation
La participation à cette régate est autorisée par la fédération membre

Place and Date/
Lieu et date: _____

Stamp and Signature/
Cachet et signature: _____

APPENDIX 26
ENTRY FORMS – INDIVIDUAL ENTRY FORM

World Rowing Federation
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Aviron

Individual Entry Form/*Inscription*

A separate form is required for each race
Remplir un formulaire pour chaque course

Regatta/*Régate:* ____ Date: _____

Event, Club/*Course, Club:* _____ Event No/*Course No:* _____

Federation/*Fédération:* _____ Entry Fee/*Droits d'inscriptions:* _____

Crew No./*Equipe No*: _____

Crew/*Equipe*		Start number/*No. au départ*
Family name/*Nom*	First Name/*Prénom*	Date of birth/*Date de naissance*
Bow/*Rameur de tête*		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
Cox/*Barreur*		

Place and Date/
Lieu et date: _____

Stamp and Signature/
Cachet et signature: _____

Declaration/*Déclaration*

The Member Federation whose stamp and signature appears below certifies that the rowers whose names appear on this form, or their replacement, comply with the FISA Rules of Racing. They are authorised to race in the event entered.

La fédération membre soussignée atteste que les rameurs susmentionnés ou ceux qui pourraient leur être substitués correspondent aux préscriptions du Code des courses de la FISA. Ils sont autorisés à participer à cette course.

Place and Date/
Lieu et date: _____

Stamp and Signature/
Cachet et signature: _____

APPENDIX 27 – REGATTA REPORT FORM

World Rowing Federation
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Aviron

International Regatta report/*Rapport de la Régate Internationale*

Federation/*Fédération:* _____

Name of Regatta/*Nom de la Régate:* _____

Dates of Regatta/*Date de la Régate:* _____

Format of Regatta/*Forme de la Régate:* Championship Type/*Type championnat*
Two x 1 day regattas/*Deux régates de 1 jour*

Number of countries participating/*Nombre des pays participants:* _____

List of countries participating/*Liste des pays participants:* _____

_____

_____

*** List of events and number of crews participating:**
**** Liste des épreuves et nombre d'équipes participantes:***

Day 1 Or whole regatta if championship type/ *1er jour Ou regate complète si type championnat*					Other/*Autres*
M4+	W4-	LM1X	JM4+	JW4-	
M2X	W2X	LM4-	JM2X	JW2X	
M2-	W2-	LM2X	JM2-	JW2-	
M1X	W1X	LM4X	JM1X	JW1X	
M2+	W4X	LM8+	JM2+	JW4X	
M4-	W8+	LW1X	JM4-	JW8+	
M4X		LW2X	JM4X		
M8+		LW4x	JM8+		

Day 2/*2e jour*					Other/*Autres*
M4+	W4-	LM1X	JM4+	JW4-	
M2X	W2X	LM4-	JM2X	JW2X	
M2-	W2-	LM2X	JM2-	JW2-	
M1X	W1X	LM4X	JM1X	JW1X	
M2+	W4X	LM8+	JM2+	JW4X	
M4-	W8+	LW1X	JM4-	JW8+	
M4X		LW2X	JM4X		
M8+		LW4x	JM8+		

* N.B. Please only give information relating to Senior A, Senior B and Junior events.
Veuillez ne donner que les informations relatives aux épreuves Seniors A, Seniors B et Juniors.

Weather conditions/*Conditions atmosphériques:*

Day 1/*1er jour:* _____

Day 2/*2e jour:* _____

Day 3/*3e jour:* _____

Name of president of the jury/*Nom du président du jury:* _____

Names of FISA umpires on the jury/N*oms des arbitres FISA composant le jury:*

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

Emergencies or accidents: Please give brief details
Incidents ou accidents: *Veuillez donner quelques détails*: _____

_____

_____

Umpiring incidents: Please give brief details of any particularly difficult or unusual umpiring incidents
Incidents d'arbitrage: *Veuillez donner quelques détails sur les difficultés particulières ou incidents survenus en matière d'arbitrage*: _____

_____

_____

Proposed date of next year's regatta
Date proposée pour les prochaines régates: _____

Address for further information
Adresse pour des informations complémentaire: _____

_____

Chairman of the organising committee
Responsable du comité d'organisation:

Signed/*Signature:* _____

Name/*Nom:* _____

Date: _____

DUE TO BE RECEIVED AT FISA WITHIN 2 DAYS AFTER THE REGATTA (RULE 88)

DOIT ETRE RECU PAR LA FISA DANS LES 2 JOURS SUIVANT LA RÉGATE (RÈGLE 88)

FISA, Fax +41-21-617 83 75