

# **Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d’Aviron**

## **World Rowing Federation**

### **Statutes**

#### **2013 Version**

#### **Declaration of Principles**

##### **A. ROWING**

Rowing is one of the oldest sports and carries 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, team spirit, 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 events 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 the natural and physical resources especially those which are necessary for rowing.

##### **B. FISA**

FISA is the community of national rowing federations worldwide. It 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 has been integrated into the World Championships and has been on the programme of the Paralympic Games from 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 the various other international championships. 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**

FISA always seeks to ensure that its competitions and participants respect the principles of fairness and equality of opportunity. It fights, in particular, against doping as well as 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. 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 Accessibility**

FISA is committed to inclusion and accessibility. FISA promotes inclusive practices in the planning and staging of events. FISA encourages accessible design, construction and refurbishment of existing rowing facilities.

## **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 object 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 25th June, 1892, in Turin. FISA is a not-for-profit association governed by Art. 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code. It is endowed with legal personality. Its members, office bearers and employees are not responsible for its debts.

## **Article 2 – Objects**

The objects of FISA shall be:

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

## **Article 3 – No Discrimination, Demonstrations or Propaganda**

FISA shall not allow political, religious, racial or gender discrimination.

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 National Federations**

FISA's member national federations shall be autonomous and organised democratically. When FISA determines these principles are being compromised, FISA may take any appropriate measures.

FISA shall have no other part in national rowing matters.

## **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 or email. All communications to FISA shall be addressed to the Headquarters in one of the official languages of FISA.

## **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**

To be recognised as a member of FISA, a national federation shall, in principle, include the majority of rowing clubs in its country, its statutes may not be inconsistent with those of FISA and it must cover 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.

In considering a national federation's membership of FISA, FISA may take account of the advice of the National Olympic Committee of that country.

### **Article 12 – Admission to Membership**

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

1. Make a formal application to the Executive Committee at least one month before the date of the next Congress.
2. Submit with its application a copy of its Statutes with a certified translation in one of FISA's official languages, evidence that the requirements for affiliation have been complied with, and a detailed report on the activities of the clubs that it represents.
3. Give a formal undertaking to observe the Statutes, Rules of Racing, any related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations of FISA.
4. Provide, upon FISA's request, advice whether the National Olympic Committee recognises the federation as a member and whether the statutes of the federation are consistent with the principles of the Olympic Charter.
5. Undertake 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. Undertake to impose the obligations in 3 and 5 upon its affiliated clubs and their members in all those areas in which FISA has authority.
7. Provide details of the membership of its Committee and the design and colours of its racing uniform and blades.
8. Be admitted to membership by a vote of Congress for which a clear majority of the votes of members represented shall be required.

### **Article 13 – Retaining Membership Status**

To retain its membership status, a member federation shall, at all times, fulfil all the conditions necessary for its admission. Therefore, it shall 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 the design or colours of its racing uniform and blades, or of any other change which affects its ability to fulfil these conditions.

#### **Article 14 – Resignation**

A member federation wishing to withdraw from membership of FISA at the end of the current year shall give notice of resignation by registered post to the Executive Committee not later than 30th September. The Executive Committee shall immediately inform the remaining member federations of any resignations submitted to it.

#### **Article 15 – Subscriptions**

Member federations shall pay an annual subscription no later than 31st March of each year. The amount of the subscription shall be determined each year in advance by the Congress. Member federations have no responsibility for any financial liabilities of FISA.

#### ***Bye-Law to Article 15 – 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.*

#### **Article 16 – 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, their delegates shall forfeit their voting rights, and the federation's teams may be banned from competition by the Executive Committee.

#### **Article 17 – Expulsion**

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.

#### **Article 18 – Recognition of Rowing Confederations**

The Council may recognise and cooperate with rowing confederations which consist of a number of FISA members with a common geographical or other basis and may grant to these confederations permission to be represented at Congresses by observers.

## **PART III – GOVERNANCE**

### **Article 19 – Governance**

FISA shall be governed by:

1. the Congress (Art.20 and following)
2. the Council (Art. 38 and following)
3. the Executive Committee (Art. 47 and following)

## **PART III A. CONGRESS**

### **Article 20 – Congress**

The Congress shall be the supreme authority of FISA whose activities shall be subject to its control.

### **Article 21 – Composition and Presidency**

The Congress shall consist of delegates of national 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 22 – Delegates**

Each member federation shall have the right to have a maximum of three delegates accredited. 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 23 – Observers at the Congress**

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

### **Article 24 – Ordinary Congress**

Delegates shall meet annually as an Ordinary Congress, preferably at a time and place at which a World Rowing Championship regatta is held.

### **Article 25 – Convening Notice and Agenda**

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.

Member federations may submit specific proposals or other items for inclusion in the agenda, which shall be received by FISA, in English and/or French, at least three months before the date of the Congress. 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 26 – Agenda for Ordinary Congress**

The agenda for an Ordinary Congress shall include:

### **A. Mandatory items –**

1. Opening of the session
2. Identification of the delegates and confirmation of their authority
3. Appointment of scrutineers for the period of Congress
4. Approval of the minutes of the last Congress
5. President's report and reports from the Executive Committee Members
6. Reports of the Chairs of the specialist Commissions
7. Reports of the FISA Continental Representatives
8. Accounts, financial report and auditors' report
9. Approval of accounts
10. Determination of entrance fee and annual subscription
11. Budget for the following year
12. Reports on future FISA events and Olympic regattas
13. Place and date of the next Congress
14. Attribution of future World Rowing Championships in accordance with Rule 5
15. Any other business

### **B. Additional items, as appropriate -**

16. Reports on applications for affiliation and voting consequent thereon.
17. Reconsideration or confirmation of decisions (ref. Art. 32) taken by the Council in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Art. 44 or by the Executive Committee in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Art. 50.
18. Council and Executive Committee elections in accordance with Articles 39 and 48.
19. Specific Proposals from the Member Federations, the Council or the Executive Committee.
20. Other items proposed by the Member Federations, the Council or the Executive Committee.
21. Any other business

## **Article 27 – 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 28 – Specific Proposals from Federations**

A member federation may submit in writing to the Executive Committee additional agenda items and specific proposals to be included in the Agenda of a Congress, together with the reasoning behind the proposal. A member federation may also submit any specific proposal it proposes should be discussed under an existing agenda item. If these are received at the FISA headquarters at least three months before the date of the next Congress they will be included in the Agenda for that Congress. The Executive Committee will decide whether proposals received after that date may be included in the Agenda.

## **Article 29 – 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. 25. They may submit a proposal to the Congress at any time provided it relates to an item on the Agenda.

### **Article 30 – Reconsideration and Confirmation of Decisions of Council or the Executive Committee**

Requests to reconsider decisions of the Council in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Art. 44 or of the Executive Committee in accordance with paragraph 3 of Art. 50 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 31 – Extraordinary Congress**

Delegates shall meet as an Extraordinary Congress 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. This Extraordinary Congress shall be convened within two months of the date of the convening notice.

### **Article 32 – Alterations to the Statutes and Rules of Racing**

The Statutes and Rules of Racing may only be altered by a Congress every four years in the year following the staging of the Olympic Games.

In cases 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 when that decision will be confirmed or changed.

### **Article 33 – Auditing of accounts**

FISA's accounts shall be audited each year by a professional auditor appointed by the Executive Committee.

### **Article 34 – Quorum at Congress**

Subject to the provisions of Art. 66, no quorum is required and the decisions of Congress shall be valid, irrespective of the number of member federations represented.

### **Article 35 – 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 Olympic Games:

1. It has been a member of FISA for at least three years, and
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:
  - a. World Rowing Championships;
  - b. World Rowing Junior Championships;
  - c. World Rowing Under 23 Championships;
  - d. Olympic or Paralympic qualification regattas;
  - e. Continental Games regattas.

The Council will notify all member federations of the voting entitlements of member federations by 31st December in the year of an Olympic Games.

#### **Article 36 – Majorities**

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 of this Article and of Art. 66, decisions of Congress shall be taken on the basis of a majority of valid votes cast in each ballot. Blank, incomplete or spoiled voting forms and abstentions will not be considered “valid” votes. In the case of elections, if additional ballots are necessary, the candidate obtaining the smallest number of valid votes in each ballot shall be eliminated until one candidate obtains a majority of the valid votes cast.

In similar situations, for example the designation of a member federation for organising a FISA World Championship regatta, this method of voting shall also apply.

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

Alterations to the Statutes and Rules of Racing shall be carried only if they obtain two-thirds of the valid votes cast in each ballot.

#### **Article 37 – Date of Taking Effect**

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

## **PART III B. COUNCIL**

### **Article 38 – The Council**

FISA shall be managed by the Council, consisting of:

1. the President
2. the Vice President
3. the Treasurer
4. the Executive Director
5. the Chairs of the specialist Commissions
6. the FISA Continental Representatives
7. the Co-Opted Members, up to two, each appointed for a two year term by the Council upon proposal by the Executive Committee

Candidates for the position of President, Vice President and Treasurer must have participated as a delegate/Council Member or competitor in the following FISA events a minimum of four times in total:

- a. FISA Congress, or;
- b. World Rowing Championships, or;
- c. Olympic Games, or;
- d. Paralympic Games.

### **Article 39 – 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. They are eligible for re-election. Members of the Council can no longer hold office after the 31st of December following their 70th birthday. With the exception of the Executive Director, the members of Council are not remunerated by FISA but may receive reimbursement of expenses.

#### ***Bye-Law to Article 39 – Election of Members of the Council***

1. *The President, Vice President and Treasurer are elected at the Ordinary Congress in the year following each Olympic Games.*
2. *The Chairs of the following Commissions are elected in the second year after each Olympic Games:*
  - a. *Competitive*
  - b. *Events*
  - c. *Events Promotions*
  - d. *Masters*
  - e. *Para-Rowing*
  - f. *Umpiring*
  - g. *Women's*
3. *The Chairs of the following Commissions are elected in the third year after each Olympic Games:*
  - a. *Athletes*
  - b. *Equipment and Technology*
  - c. *Rowing for All*
  - d. *Sports Medicine*
  - e. *Youth*
4. *The Executive Committee shall give notice of those positions on the Council which are due for election at the time of sending out 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 40 – 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 41 – Appointment of the FISA Continental Representatives**

FISA shall have a FISA Continental Representative for each of the following continents or sub-continents: Africa, Asia, Europe, Oceania, South America and North America (including Central America and the Caribbean).

These representatives of FISA are appointed by the Council in the Olympic year for a four year term and may be reappointed. In making the appointment, the Council may consult the member federations concerned. Continental Representatives should become members or ex-officio members of the Executive Committee of the appropriate rowing confederations in their continent for the period of their appointment.

FISA Continental Representatives shall serve as liaisons between the Council and the member federations in their respective continents. The Executive Committee may entrust Continental Representatives with specific duties.

FISA Continental Representatives shall be ex-officio members of the Development Cross Commission.

#### **Article 42 – 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 43 – 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. 36.

#### **Article 44 – Duties of the Council**

The duties of the Council shall be:

1. To ensure the observance of the Statutes, Rules of Racing and Event Regulations and any associated Bye-Laws.
2. To take such steps as may be necessary to achieve the Objects 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 Regattas and, in general, all events and competitions conducted under the authority of FISA.
6. To select the most suitable bids from candidate national federations for the organisation of World Championships and propose it (them) to the Congress for final approval (in accordance with Rule 5).
7. To propose three Commissions Chairs to Congress to be elected to the Executive Committee in accordance with Art. 48.
8. To appoint Continental Representatives in accordance with Art. 41 and members of the various Commissions in accordance with the proposals of the Chairs of the Commissions concerned and with the approval of the member federation of the person concerned.

## **Article 45 – Duties of the Council Members**

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

### ***Bye-Law to Article 45 – Duties of the Council Members***

#### ***a. Duties of the President***

*The President of FISA:*

1. *leads and represents FISA;*
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;*
3. *defines the policies to be followed by FISA in co-operation with the Council and the Congress;*
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;*
5. *submits a report to the Ordinary Congress each year; and*
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. 32.*

#### ***b. Duties of the Vice President***

*The Vice President of FISA:*

1. *carries out such duties as are delegated by the President;*
2. *is responsible for representing FISA when the President is unable to do so, or when requested by the Executive Committee;*
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;*
4. *chairs the Development Cross-Commission; and*
5. *submits a report to the Ordinary Congress each year.*

#### ***c. Duties of the Treasurer***

*The Treasurer of FISA:*

1. *is responsible for the financial management of FISA;*
2. *prepares FISA's long-term financial plan having regard to the four year Olympic cycle;*
3. *is responsible for keeping the Executive Committee and Council informed of FISA's financial situation by means of management accounts;*

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;*
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*
6. *submits a report to the Ordinary Congress each year.*

#### **d. Duties of the Executive Director**

*The Executive Director of FISA:*

1. *is responsible for the effective management of FISA, within the policies and objectives approved from time to time by the FISA Council;*
2. *is supervised by the President and operates within the limits of authority and budget approved by the Executive Committee and the Council;*
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. *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*
5. *submits a report to the Ordinary Congress each year.*

#### **e. Duties of the Commission Chairs**

*The Chairs of the Commissions of FISA:*

1. *advise, direct and represent the Council in their technical areas;*
2. *chair Commission meetings and allocate duties to the Commission members in accordance with the Commission Duty Statement;*
3. *prepare annual budget proposals with the Executive Director for approval by the Executive Committee;*
4. *propose appointments to their Commissions for approval by the Council; and*
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.*

#### **f. Duties of the FISA Continental Representatives**

*The FISA Continental Representatives:*

1. *represent FISA within their continents;*
2. *promote rowing and maintain close and regular contact with the member federations and regatta organisers in their continents;*
3. *take any necessary action in cases of non-observance of the Statutes or Rules of Racing in their continents and, in all such cases, submit reports to the Executive Committee;*
4. *observe the major international regattas held within their continents; and*
5. *submit reports to the Ordinary Congress each year. For this purpose they may request reports from the member federations within their continents.*

### **Article 46 – 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 47 – 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. 48), and;
5. the non-voting Executive Director.

### **Article 48 – Election of the Three Commission Chairs to the Executive Committee**

At the Ordinary Congress in the year following each Olympic 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 clear majority of valid votes cast according to Art. 36, there will be additional rounds of voting where all interested Commission Chairs shall be eligible for election to any unfilled position.

### **Article 49 – 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. 36.

### **Article 50 – 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 and Event Regulations.
5. To impose penalties, at any time, as provided for in Art. 63, 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 51 – 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 52 – 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 53 – Commissions**

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

- Athletes
  - Competitive Rowing
  - Development
  - Equipment and Technology
  - Events
  - Events 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 period 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 achieve a gender balance for Commission membership consistent with that in the sport of rowing. The Commissions shall meet as required when so requisitioned by their Chairs. The Council may also create working groups for specific tasks and to entrust occasional assignments to non-members of the Council.
  3. Commission members may no longer serve after 31st December following their 65th birthday.
  4. The Development and Women's Rowing Commissions are cross commissions whose members are drawn from Council and/or other relevant Commissions. The Development Commission is chaired by the Vice President.
  5. The Women's Rowing Commission is chaired by an elected Chair that shall be a member of Council and is not necessarily a member of another Commission.

#### **Bye-Law to Article 53 – 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 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. In case of a casual vacancy in a Commission, the Executive Committee may replace the member concerned.*

#### **Recognised Working Groups and Management Boards:**

1. Working Group on Rowing and the Environment.
2. European Rowing Management Board.

## **Article 54 – Duties of the Commissions, Working Groups and Management Boards**

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

### ***Bye-Law to Article 54 – Duties of the Commissions, Working Groups and Management Boards***

#### **1. Terms of Reference**

##### ***Each Commission:***

- 1.1. in principle, meets at least twice a year; one of the meetings is at the annual Joint Commissions Meeting. Meetings may be by conference call.*
- 1.2. will liaise with the President, the Council and the Executive Director through its Chair.*
- 1.3. will liaise with other Commissions generally and at Joint Commissions meetings.*
- 1.4. will provide an annual report to the Council and any other reports as required.*
- 1.5. is responsible for producing and circulating minutes of Commission meetings to the Council.*

#### **2. Working Groups and Management Boards**

- 2.1 Working Groups, appointed for specific tasks, report to the Council through their Chair. The Environmental Working Group shall consist of four expert members appointed by the Council to serve two-year terms.*
- 2.2 Management Boards, created for specific reasons as defined by the Council, report to the Council through their Chair.*

#### **3. Specific Duties of the Commissions**

*(see Appendix 1)*

## **PART IV – INDIVIDUAL OBLIGATIONS**

### **Article 55 - Commitment**

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

- a. participates in an event under the authority of FISA;
- b. acts as an official (trainer, coach, team manager, delegate, representative etc.) of a team, a club, a member federation, or recognised confederation;
- c. officiates as an international umpire or in a similar role;
- d. organises or participates in a competition which is placed under FISA's authority, according to the Statutes and Rules of Racing;
- e. assumes any role within FISA, within its Council, its Executive Committee, one of its Commissions or another Committee or Working Group or Management Board;

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 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. 64);
- b) to review any decision alleged to violate any relevant law, any fundamental legal principles or FISA statutory clause (see Art. 65);
- c) to rule on any appeals from disciplinary sanctions or penalties of any kind, made by FISA or one of its bodies (see Art. 65).
- 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 56 – Individual and Written Confirmation of Commitments**

Although the commitment set out in Art. 55 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 from:

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 shall only be valid if the individual or entity has ceased all activities or relationships to which the commitment refers.

## **PART V – INTEGRITY OF THE SPORT**

### **Article 57 – Code of Ethics**

Any party which deals with FISA and/or shares in its activities, notably those referred to in Art. 55, commits to behave in a manner prescribed in the Bye-Laws and according to all generally recognised ethical principles including the principles of the Code of Ethics of the International Olympic Committee (Appendix 2).

### **Article 58 – Integrity in Competition**

Any party which deals with FISA and/or shares in its activities, notably those referred to in Art. 55, 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 (in Appendix 3).

### **Article 59 – Right of Complaint**

Any party claiming to have a valid complaint in relation to Articles 57 and 58 concerning a party mentioned in Art. 55 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 60 – Applicable Procedural Rules**

The Executive Committee and the IOC Ethics Commission shall respect the principles stipulated in Art. 62.

## **PART VI – JUDICIAL PROVISIONS**

### **Article 61 – Judicial Bodies of FISA**

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

- the Congress
- the Council
- the Executive Committee
- the Board of the Jury
- the Doping Hearing Panel

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 Articles 62 and 63 shall be followed.

### **Article 62 – Procedural Rules Applicable to the Judicial Bodies of FISA**

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

1. that a person who may have a conflict of interest shall not be a member of the decision-making body.
2. the right of the person charged to know what he is charged with and to examine his file.
3. the right to know the penalties which might be imposed.
4. the right to be heard, to present a defence, to produce evidence and to be assisted by counsel.

In addition, the following rules apply:

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 CHF 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest or appeal is allowed.
2. A decision is considered as delivered when received by the person concerned or his member federation. A protest or appeal is validly made if it is received before midnight FISA headquarters time, on the last day of the deadline.
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.

However, 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, any related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, the judicial bodies of FISA shall apply Swiss law and the rules of Swiss federal procedure.

## **Article 63 – Penalties and Financial Compensation**

The judicial bodies of FISA have the power to make decisions and impose penalties in their areas of duty set out in the Statutes, Rules of Racing, any related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations. They can impose the following penalties (where provided under the Rules):

1. Reprimand, which may be a public reprimand;
2. Warning indicated by a “Yellow Card” (according to Rules 81 and 84);
3. Relegation;
4. Exclusion indicated by a “Red Card” (according to Rules 81 and 84);
5. Disqualification;
6. Ban from competition;
7. Fine;
8. Expulsion (according to Art. 17);
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 subject to 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, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations.

## **Article 64 – 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 65 – 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 66 – 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 67 – 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 68 – 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 69 – Concluding Provisions**

These Statutes were approved effective immediately by the FISA Extraordinary Congress from 15th to 16th February 2013 in Copenhagen, Denmark

Denis Oswald  
President

Matt Smith  
Executive Director

# **Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d’Aviron**

## **World Rowing Federation**

### **Rules of Racing**

#### **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. all International Regattas and Matches;
2. World Rowing Championship regattas;
3. Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas within the limits of the authority of FISA and the relevant qualification regattas;
4. regattas held as part of Continental, Regional or other multi-sport Games within the limits of the authority of FISA;
5. Continental and Regional Championship regattas;
6. the World Rowing Cup and the World Rowing Masters regattas;
7. where appropriate, International Coastal and Ergometer Rowing competitions.

In addition, these Rules of Racing and 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 Bye-Laws, subject to any exceptions under the provisions of Rule 3.

Any member federation, club or individual who 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 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 Ergometer 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 and World Rowing Under 23 Championships shall be held in every year.

#### **Rule 5 – Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Rules**

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.

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.

#### **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 competitors 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 FISA's 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 competitor shall enter for International Regattas, nor, in general, make any direct approach to FISA (e.g. on a question of appeal) except in the name of and through his club and 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 competitors 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 FISA may approve exceptions to these Rules and Bye-Laws.

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 Rowing Championships and World Rowing Cup regattas as well as selected International Regattas and International Matches to ensure that the FISA 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-Law 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 Chairman 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 competitors 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 legal responsibility for matters of safety rests with the organising committee and 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 competitors from one federation only. The fact that competitors 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 30th September in each year, send to the headquarters of FISA 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 the Council 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 competitors 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 forward to all member federations not later than 31st 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 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 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 federations have qualified in the appropriate boat classes in accordance with the relevant qualification system prescribed in the Bye-Laws.

#### **Rule 19 – Eligibility and Nationality**

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

To represent a country in a World Rowing Championship regatta, a competitor shall be a national of that country. He must be able to prove this by showing an official document (passport or identity card). In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions.

To represent a country at a continental or final qualification regatta for the Olympic, Paralympic or Youth Olympic Games, a competitor shall prove that he is eligible under the eligibility rules of the International Olympic Committee or the International Paralympic Committee respectively. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions.

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 paragraph below that apply to persons who have changed nationality or acquired a new nationality.

A rower who has represented one country in a World Championship or 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 Games or Championship regatta representing the new country provided that at least two years of competition have passed since the year in which the rower last represented the former country. 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**

Only men may compete in men's events and only women may compete in women's events.

### **Rule 21 – Health**

Each member federation shall ensure that their competitors have a state of health and fitness which allows them to compete at a level commensurate with the competition level of the particular event. For all World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas, member federations are responsible to ensure that each entered competitor has undergone a FISA Pre-Competition Health Screening and shall confirm in writing that such screening has been completed (see Rule 99).

### **Rule 22 – Insurance**

Each member federation shall ensure that each competitor 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. 56 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 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 competitors 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. A women's crew may not therefore be steered by a man nor may a men's crew be steered by a woman except in races for Masters or if, in special circumstances, the Executive Committee permits otherwise. Age categories shall also apply to coxswains, except in Masters events.

The minimum weight for a coxswain wearing the racing uniform is 55 kilogrammes ("kgs.") for men's, Under 23 men's and Junior men's crews, and 50 kgs. for women's, Under 23 women's, Junior women's and mixed crews.

To make up this weight, a coxswain may carry a maximum of 10 kgs. dead weight 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 dead weight. At any time, before the race or until immediately after disembarkation, the Control Commission may require the weight of the dead weight 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 31st of 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 31st of 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, 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.

They shall present themselves as a crew at the weighing centre wearing their racing uniform. 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.

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.

If a rower exceeds the required weight 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.

Where a lightweight crew has already officially weighed and has met the required weight and, within the time allowed for weighing, a member of the crew is replaced under Rule 59 and Rule 60, then the rower replacing the ill or injured rower may be weighed alone, and not together with the remainder of the crew. The average official weight of the crew with the replacement rower shall not exceed the permitted average.

## **SECTION 5 – Masters**

### **Rule 32 – Masters**

A rower may compete in Masters rowing events from the beginning of the year during which he attains 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-Law to Rule 32 – Masters***

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

<i>A</i>	<i>Minimum age: 27 years,</i>
<i>B</i>	<i>Average age: 36 years or more</i>
<i>C</i>	<i>Average age: 43 years or more</i>
<i>D</i>	<i>Average age: 50 years or more</i>
<i>E</i>	<i>Average age: 55 years or more</i>
<i>F</i>	<i>Average age: 60 years or more</i>
<i>G</i>	<i>Average age: 65 years or more</i>
<i>H</i>	<i>Average age: 70 years or more</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>Average age: 75 years or more</i>
<i>J</i>	<i>Average age: 80 years or more</i>
<i>K</i>	<i>Average age: 85 years or more</i>

*Age categories do not apply to coxswains of Masters crews. Each competitor shall be responsible for his own health and fitness.*

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

### **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 his disability meets the criteria set out in the Para-Rowing Classification Regulations (Appendix 17). The categories and boat classes are defined in the Para-Rowing Regulations (in Appendix 13).

## **PART III – Classes of Boat**

### **Rule 35 – Classes of Boat**

The following classes of boat 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-, 2+, 4x, 4-, 8+
Women (W)	1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-, 8+
Lightweight Men (LM)	1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-, 8+
Lightweight Women (LW)	1x, 2x, 4x
Para-Rowing (A)	ASM1x, ASW1x, TA Mixed 2x, LTA Mixed 2x, LTA Mixed 4+
Under 23 Men (BM)	1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-, 4+, 8+
Under 23 Women (BW)	1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-, 8+
Under 23 Lightweight Men (BLM)	1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-
Under 23 Lightweight Women (BLW)	1x, 2x, 4x
Junior Men (JM)	1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-, 4+, 8+
Junior Women (JW)	1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 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 programme at an Olympic regatta includes the following events:

Men (M)	1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-, 8+
Women (W)	1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 8+
Lightweight Men (LM)	2x, 4-
Lightweight women (LW)	2x

### **Rule 38 - Boat Classes at Other Events**

The events at Regional and Continental Championship regattas as well as multi-sport Games regattas shall be determined by the FISA Council after consultation with the organisers and the Regional or Continental confederation, as appropriate.

## 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-Law to Rule 39 – Boats and Equipment**

*Requirements for racing boats and equipment*

##### 1. Boat Length

- 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 11.9m.*

*With effect from 1 January 2015, all boats used in events at World Rowing Championship regatta, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games regatta and relevant qualification regattas, Regional Games and Continental Championships and at all International Regattas shall not be longer than 12.3 m without a section. If a boat is in sections, no section shall be longer than 12.2 m. The purpose of this Bye-Law is that all such boats should fit level within a standard forty-foot container.*

- 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-Law to Rule 39, para 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 at Para-Rowing and Coastal Rowing events.*

##### 2. Safety

- 2.1. *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.*
- 2.2. *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.*
- 2.3. *Flotation – From 1st January 2015, all boats used in World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and World Rowing Cup regattas shall meet the flotation requirements specified in FISA's Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing, i.e. that "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."*
- 2.4. *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.*
- 2.5. *Quick release foot stretchers – 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 allow the rowers to get clear of the boat with no delay. Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will remain in the boat, each shoe or device shall be independently restrained such that the heel will not lift more than 7 cm. In addition, where laces, Velcro or similar materials must be opened before the rower can remove his feet from the shoes or other device, these must be able to be released immediately by the rower with a single quick hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap.*

##### 3. Identifications

- 3.1. *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.*

- 3.2. *All boats and oars shall comply with the requirements set out in the Bye-Laws to Rule 50, below (name, symbol, etc.).*
4. *Natural properties*
  - 4.1. *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.*
5. *No Wireless Communication*
  - 5.1. *Communication – During racing, no processed data or communications may be electronically received in the boat and no data or communication of any sort may be sent electronically from the boat. Raw data, such as from speed sensors, GPS location, heart and stroke rate, etc., may be collected, received, processed and/or stored in the boat during racing. Failure to comply with this Bye-Law may result in the exclusion of the crew. However, 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.*
6. *Promotional Equipment*
  - 6.1. *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) 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 competitors (patents may not exclude the use by a team or a competitor);
2. not significantly add to the cost of the sport;
3. not provide an advantage to some competitors 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, in 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 competitors by January 1st in order to be authorised for use in International Regattas that year. Crews with unapproved innovations shall not be allowed to compete.

The Executive Committee has the sole authority to decide all matters under this Rule including 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, relevant qualification regattas, Regional Games and Continental Championship regattas and all other International Regattas shall be of defined minimum weights.

### **Bye-Law to Rule 41 – Weight of Boats**

1. *Minimum boat weights are the following:*

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Boat type</i>	<i>Minimum Weight (kg)</i>
1x	Single Sculls	14 kilograms
2x	Double Sculls	27 kilograms
2-	Pair	27 kilograms
2+	Coxed Pair	32 kilograms
4x	Quadruple Sculls	52 kilograms
4-	Four	50 kilograms
4+	Coxed Four	51 kilograms
8+	Eight	96 kilograms

*The minimum weight of the boat shall include the fittings essential to its use, in particular: riggers, stretchers, shoes, slides, seats and hull extensions. The minimum weight shall not include the oars or sculls or the bow number. It shall include sound amplification equipment or any other kind of electronic equipment, including cables or wires carried in the boat for connecting such equipment within the boat, housing or fixing for electronic or other equipment and any loud speakers, only when such equipment is firmly fixed to the boat. Additional weight carried in the boat to achieve the required 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 person authorised by the President of the Jury 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.*
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 under the 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 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 responsible for boat weighing 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. *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. 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 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 and 1,000 metres for Paralympic Games and its Qualification regattas.

For World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, the standard international course must 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 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 federation concerned and approved by two experts appointed by FISA. The FISA Council may lay down special requirements for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, Continental and Regional Games and Continental Championship regattas.

#### **Rule 43 – Length of the Course**

1. International Regattas – The standard international racing distances 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 course 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 Executive Committee 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 on six lanes.
2. World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas - Races shall be held on six lanes but, in principle, the course shall have at least eight lanes.

#### ***Bye-Laws to Rules 42 to 44 – Courses***

*These Bye-Laws are found in Appendix 4 to the Rules of Racing.*

## **PART VI – ORGANISATION OF REGATTAS**

### **SECTION 1 – General**

#### **Rule 45 – Authority of FISA**

All International Regattas and International Ergometer 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 multi-sport competitions shall take place under the authority of FISA, which will give directions to the organising committee. The Executive Committee may 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 and Bye-Laws.

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, 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. take all other steps which may be required to ensure the proper organisation of the regatta.

#### **Bye-Law 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). For its part, the member federation shall submit the proposed date to FISA for approval not later than 30th 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 person as the regatta Medical Officer with specific responsibility for ensuring that appropriate medical support and facilities are readily accessible to the regatta. First aid facilities and a rescue service on the water must always be available.*
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**

The Team Manager is the key communication contact to the rowers and coaches for the organising committee and FISA during a regatta. The Team Manager is responsible for his team and he or his delegate must attend all Team Managers' Meetings.

At World Rowing Championships, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, and World Rowing Cup 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 all relevant information from the meeting or otherwise distributed to Team Managers, including that concerning racing and safety, to all rowers and coaches in their team.

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.

In addition to their other responsibilities, Team Managers shall be authorised by their member federation to make withdrawals of crews and substitutions of rowers at regattas.

#### **Rule 48 – Prizes and Sponsorship Contracts**

Competitors 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**

Prohibited Advertising:

1. Any form of advertising (including body advertising) or identifications, not specifically permitted by these rules, is prohibited.
2. All advertising must comply with the laws of the country or region in which the regatta is being staged.
3. Even if otherwise permitted by laws of the country or region, no advertising is permitted which is inappropriate or which is harmful to the image of rowing including tobacco and strong liquor (more than 15% alcohol content) or in contradiction with FISA Statutes or Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws, in particular with Art. 3 of the Statutes. In case of doubt, the Executive Committee shall decide. In events, regattas and championships solely for juniors, advertising relating to alcohol is strictly prohibited.
4. Where an advertiser or sponsor deals mainly in products which are prohibited by this clause, but also produces some other (not prohibited) product or service, it may have identifications,

provided that the identification is clearly associated with the product or service that is not prohibited and cannot be seen as advertising the prohibited product.

The Council may prescribe Bye-Laws regarding commercial publicity, sponsorship and advertising at regattas.

### ***Bye-Laws to Rule 50 – FISA Advertising Rules***

*These Bye-Laws are found in Appendix 5 to the Rules of Racing.*

### **Rule 51 – Rowers' Clothing and Blade Colours**

Members of the same crew shall compete wearing identical clothing. If any members of the crew wear headwear, then the headwear worn by those crew members shall be identical.

The colours and design of the blades of all oars and sculls shall be identical on both sides.

In adverse weather conditions, for health reasons, coxswains may race wearing additional clothing in the registered colours of the federation.

World Rowing Championship regattas - 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.

The design and colours of racing uniforms and blades shall be registered with FISA in accordance with Art. 13. Any change must be registered at least two months before the competition in which they are proposed to be used.

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.

## **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 competitor may compete for two different clubs or 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. There shall be no entry fees.

#### **Bye-Law to Rule 54 – Entries**

*The entry forms shall be used for International Regattas (Appendix 18).*

#### **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 competitor 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**

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.

World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas - 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 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 regattas, qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games and World Rowing Cup regattas - 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 CHF 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 except in the case of Masters crews where a substitute from another club shall also be valid); 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.

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.

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 regattas, qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games, and World Rowing Cup regattas**

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 regattas, qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games and World Rowing Cup regattas – 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.*

*Lightweight crews - Where the change involves a lightweight crew which has already officially weighed in, then the replacement rower is required to be weighed in racing uniform and meet the weight limits under Rule 31. In such a case the other members of the crew shall not be required to weigh again for the same race.*

## **Rule 60 – Changes after the First Heat**

### **1. International regattas:**

1.1. Crews – No change 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 regattas, qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games and World Rowing Cup regattas:
  - 2.1. Crews – No change 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 if he has returned to health, but only in the same crew, 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 Bye-Laws.
  - 2.2. Where the change involves a lightweight crew which has already officially weighed in, then the replacement rower is required to be weighed in racing uniform and meet the weight limits under Rule 31. In such a case the other members of the crew shall not be required to weigh again for the same race.
  - 2.3. Single scullers – No substitution of a single sculler may be made once he has competed in his heat.
  - 2.4. 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-Law 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 Bye-Laws.

## **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 competitors,
2. Fairness for all competitors.

Each individual competitor 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, coaches 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 and World Rowing Cup regattas, 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, coach 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:

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

### **Bye-Law to Rule 63 – Traffic Rules on the Course**

*A copy of the traffic rules must be sent to every club and 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 competitors.

## **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.

International Regattas – Each round of an event shall finish at least two hours before the following round of the same event.

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 competitor shall not be required to race more than once a day in the same 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**

*The details of the FISA Progression System are set out in Appendix 6 to the Rules of Racing. The system includes Heats, Repêchages, Quarter-finals and Semi-finals and Time Trials. Terminology and abbreviations used shall be as follows:*

*H = Heat*

*Q = Quarter-finals*

*S C/D = Semi-finals for Finals C & D, etc.*

*FB = (Final B) Final for places 7-12, etc.*

*ELM = Eliminated*

*R = Repêchage*

*S A/B = Semi-finals for Finals A & B*

*FA = (Final A) Final for places 1-6*

*TT = Time-Trial*

*P = Preliminary Race*

*At international regattas, where the progression system provides two options for determining the allocation of crews to the next round (see Appendix 6), 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.*

*At 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.*

### **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 Regatta, 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 regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games regattas 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 the 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-Law 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.*

*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 apply criteria determined by the Executive Committee and published in advance.*

*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.*

*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.*

*For the repêchages, semi-finals and finals, the principle is to put the crews with the best placings in their previous round in the inner 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.*

#### **Rule 69 – Withdrawals 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 (did not finish). 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 (did not start) or DNF (did not finish). 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-Law 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.*

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.*

*Crews in each time trial compete in the same lane, and shall be started at approximately 30-second intervals. Where the Fairness Committee, in case of adverse weather conditions, 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 1900 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.*

## **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-Law 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 creates unfair or unrowable conditions. The President of the Jury shall implement the decisions of the Fairness Committee.

**Bye-Law 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, or is about 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 and 1.2 before considering 1.3:*

*1.1. To use the lanes offering the most equal conditions;*

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

*1.3. 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, 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, or 1.3 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, or the Technical Delegate at 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 1,000 m 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 – The Start**

### **Rule 72 – 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 73 – 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 and 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-Law to Rule 73 – The Starting Procedure**

##### **1. Starting Procedure with flag**

- 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 to prepare to race i.e., remove additional clothing, check equipment etc.*
- 1.2. *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. Once the roll call begins the crews must make sure that their boats are straight. Each crew is responsible for being both straight and ready to race at the end of the roll call.*
- 1.3. *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 Judge at the Start is indicating that the crews are still correctly aligned and shall then say: “Attention”.*
- 1.4. *The Starter shall then raise the red flag.*
- 1.5. *After a clear pause the Starter shall give the start by dropping the red flag quickly to one side and simultaneously saying: “Go!”.*
- 1.6. *The pause between the raising of the flag and the start command (dropping the red flag and saying “Go!”) shall be clear and shall be variable from race to race.*
- 1.7. *If the starting procedure is interrupted for any reason external to the crews or for a false start then the Starter must begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call.*

##### **2. Starting Procedure with traffic lights**

- 2.1 *Crews must attach themselves to their start pontoon at least two minutes before the starting time of their race. At this stage, the traffic lights on the start pontoon are in a neutral state.*
- 2.2 *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.*

- 2.3 *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, to prepare to race i.e., remove additional clothing, check equipment, etc.*
  - 2.4 *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. Once the roll call begins, the crews must make sure that their boats are straight. Each crew is responsible for being both straight and ready to race at the end of the roll call.*
  - 2.5 *Once the roll call begins, the Starter shall take no further notice of any crew that then indicates it is not ready or it is not straight. After the last crew has been named in the roll call the Starter shall check that the Judge at the Start is indicating that the crews are still correctly aligned and shall then say: “Attention”.*
  - 2.6 *The Starter shall then press a button (or switch) to change the traffic lights from the neutral position to red. After a clear pause, the Starter shall give the start by pressing a button that shall, at the same moment:*
    - 2.6.1 *change the red light to green;*
    - 2.6.2 *make an audible signal through the loudspeakers;*
    - 2.6.3 *start the timing system for the race;*
    - 2.6.4 *freeze the picture on the monitor in the Aligner’s hut (if freeze frame facility is provided);*
    - 2.6.5 *release the Alignment Control Mechanism (if provided).*
  - 2.7 *The pause between the red light and the start command (the green light and audible signal) shall be clear and shall be variable from race to race.*
  - 2.8 *If the starting procedure is interrupted for any reason external to the crews or for a false start, then the Starter shall begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call.*
3. *Quick Start*
    - 3.1 *In exceptional circumstances, the Starter may decide not to use the normal start with the roll call. If so, the Starter shall inform the crews that the “Quick Start” shall be used. Once the normal start has been used, the Starter shall not change to the quick start for the same race. For the quick start, instead of the roll call, the Starter shall say: “Quick Start”. He shall then say “Attention”.*
    - 3.2 *The Starter shall then either:*
      - 3.2.1 *raise the red flag; or*
      - 3.2.2 *press the button for the red light.*
      - 3.2.3 *After a clear and variable pause, the Starter shall give the start either:*
        - (1) *by dropping the red flag quickly to one side and simultaneously saying: “Go”;*  
*or,*
        - (2) *by pressing the button to turn the red light to green and simultaneously to make an audible signal.*

## **Rule 74 – 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 warning indicated by 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 warning(s) indicated by a Yellow Card(s).

### ***Bye-Law to Rule 74 – 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 warning indicated by a Yellow Card when they have returned to their starting position by stating “(Name of Crew), False Start, Yellow Card!”.*
- 3. The Starter shall instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker, or in the case of a second warning (indicated by a Red Card), a red marker, adjacent to the starting position of the crew or crews so penalised.*
- 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. A crew which is awarded two warnings (Yellow Cards) applying to the same race shall be excluded (indicated by a Red Card).*

## **Rule 75 – Objections at the Start**

A crew 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 7 – During the Race**

### **Rule 76 – 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.

### **Rule 77 – 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 shall 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 77 – Consequences of Interference**

1. *Alerting a crew – If a crew is about to cause interference to another crew, the Umpire shall 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 steer a crew unless there is an obstruction in its lane.*
2. *Stopping a crew – To ensure the safety of the competitors and to prevent damage to boats and equipment, the Umpire may intervene by raising his white flag, naming the crew and giving the command “Stop”.*
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 first priority is to restore its chances of winning. The imposition of any penalties is a secondary priority. Should a crew's chance of winning be lost, 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 simply penalise the crew at fault while the crew that has suffered interference does not have its chances restored to it.*

### **Rule 78 – Coaching during racing**

In addition to the provisions of Bye-Law 5.1 to Rule 39, 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 8 – The Finish**

### **Rule 79 – Finish of the Race**

A crew has finished the race when the bow of its boat has crossed the finish line. The race shall be valid even if the crew is incomplete. Nevertheless, a crew of a coxed boat crossing the finish line without its coxswain shall be excluded.

### **Bye-Laws to Rule 79 – 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 crossing 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. 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 77 or 82 before indicating to a 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 a Judge at the Finish has acknowledged his signal.*
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 77, 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.*

## **Rule 80 – 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-Law to Rule 80 – 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.*  
*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.*
2. *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.*
3. *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 9 – Penalties, Objections, Protests, Outcome of Protests, Appeals and Disputes**

### **Rule 81 – 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. Warning indicated by a Yellow Card;
3. Relegation where specifically provided in these rules;
4. Exclusion indicated by a Red Card (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-Law to Rule 81 – Yellow and Red Cards**

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

*At World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games 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 warning indicated by 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 be announced verbally to the crew by the Jury member at the Control Commission at the outgoing pontoon when the crew concerned boats for their next race. It will also be announced by the Starter as part of the start procedure.*

### **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 valid the objection must be made before the boat has left in 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 at the Start may make an objection to the Starter or Umpire at the time the penalty is awarded in accordance with Rule 75.

#### **Bye-Law 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 CHF 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.

At a World Rowing Championship regatta 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. Warning, indicated by a 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. Exclusion, indicated by a Red Card (from all the rounds of the event in question);
5. Disqualification (from all events in the regatta);
6. Re-row (for a specified number of crews).

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.

### **Rule 85 – Appeals**

1. International 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.
2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games 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 protest 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 regattas, Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games 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 19) which shall include comments on the running of the races and on any incidents and disputes arising. This report shall be received at FISA not later than 7 days after the regatta. Each organising committee shall also send to FISA not later than 7 days after the regatta the complete results of the regatta.

### **SECTION 10 – 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 85.

#### ***Bye-Law 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 Games 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 Starters, 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-Law to Rule 92 – Appointment of the Jury**

1. *International Regattas – the Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee (see Rule 39).*
2. *World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup 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 7 to the Rules of Racing*

### **SECTION 11 - 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 competitors. The FISA Umpiring Commission (at World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and the relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas and World Rowing Masters regattas) or the President of the Jury (at International*

*Regattas) shall supervise the activities of the Control Commission which shall carry out its duties in the boathouse area and at the boating pontoons. In particular, the Control Commission is responsible for checking the following:*

- 1. The correct weighing of coxswains following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws;*
- 2. Dead-weight to be carried by coxswains (before and after the race);*
- 3. The correct weighing of competitors 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. The provision of substitutes for competitors who are injured or have fallen ill after the first heat of their event at International Regattas;*
- 6. The identity of competitors 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.*
- 7. At International Regattas where other arrangements are not in place for this purpose, the nationality of competitors, the ages of Junior, Under 23 and Masters competitors and, where applicable, the average ages of Masters crews;*
- 8. Where doping tests are carried out, that rowers required to undergo tests are taken to the officials responsible for this immediately after getting out of the boat;*
- 9. Boats and equipment:*
  - 9.1. compliance with all safety requirements in accordance with Rule 39 and its Bye-Law;*
  - 9.2. correct bow numbers on each boat;*
  - 9.3. possible use of unauthorised equipment;*
  - 9.4. where applicable, minimum weights of boats;*
  - 9.5. conformity of the boat with the rules regarding identifications;*
  - 9.6. painting of oar-blades, where required;*
- 10. Uniform clothing of competitors 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 competitor 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 directed as described below, or after consulting with the President of the Jury, 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 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 competitors' 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-Law to Rule 73 in the Rules of Racing.*
- 1.6. Exclusion – The Starter shall award a Red Card and exclude a crew if the crew has received two warnings, indicated by Yellow Cards, that apply to the same race.*
- 1.7. Late Arrival – The Starter may award a warning, indicated by 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. Postponement – Should it be necessary to postpone a race (e.g. equipment breakage) or should some other unexpected event occur (e.g. lightning), the Starter shall consult with the Umpire and the President of the Jury; then inform the crews of the new starting time both verbally and in writing (legible to all competitors) 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 Communications –**

- 2.1 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.*
- 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 is satisfied that a crew has been significantly impeded, the Umpire shall endeavour to ensure that its chance of winning is fully restored to it. He shall impose appropriate penalties on crews at fault but only after a previous warning. The Umpire shall not give any steering indications to crews. Nevertheless, he shall endeavour to ensure that accidents are avoided and to prevent crews from being impeded 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.



Static Umpiring – The Executive Committee may decide that at a World Rowing Championship 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.

#### **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. *Duties in the Start Zone – As soon as the race has started, the Umpire's launch shall follow immediately the competitors 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 competitors 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 competitors 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, take any necessary measures himself.*
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 competitors 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.*

#### **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 – In order to enable the officials in the finish tower to carry out their duties correctly, they must be seated one behind the other and one above the other along the projection of the finish line. As a general rule, there shall be at least two Judges, one of them the Senior Judge, at the finish.*

## **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, 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**

*As of 1 January 2014, all athletes competing in World Rowing Championship regattas, qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic or Youth Olympic Games or World Rowing Cup regattas, must undergo a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, an annual physical examination and ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure. It is the responsibility of the national federation to ensure and certify that these Pre-competition Health Screening procedures have been performed.*

*1.1. For World Rowing Coastal Championships and World Rowing Masters Regattas, it is a personal responsibility of rowers entering these events to ensure that these Pre-competition Health Screenings have been performed and be prepared to present a written confirmation that the screening has been carried out, signed by a doctor.*

##### **2. Member Federation Medical Officer –**

*Each member federation competing at World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games 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 an athlete's body of any substance:*

*4.1 must be medically justified.*

*(i) Justification includes physical examination by a certified medical doctor (M.D.), diagnosis, medication, route of administration and appropriate documentation;*

*4.2 must respect the approved indication of the medication = no off-label;*

*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 athletes with a valid TUE for this competition). The report must include the diagnosis, medication and route of administration.*

*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.*

##### **5. Determinations of eligibility from Rule 20 –**

*In cases requiring determination of eligibility in respect of Rule 20, including sex re-assignment and hyperandrogenism, the FISA Executive Committee will refer to International Olympic Committee guidelines.*

## **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***

*These Bye-Laws are found in Appendix 8 to the Rules of Racing.*

## **PART IV – Concluding Provisions**

### **Rule 101 – Concluding Provisions**

These Rules of Racing were approved effective immediately by the FISA Extraordinary Congress from 15th to 16th February 2013 in Copenhagen, Denmark

Denis Oswald  
President

Matt Smith  
Executive Director

## **Appendix 1**

### **Bye-Law to Article 54 – Duties of the Commissions, Working Groups and Management Boards**

#### **3. Specific Duties of the Commissions**

##### **Athletes Commission**

1. General Areas of Responsibility
  - 1.1 To provide a means of ensuring that the Council of FISA is aware of the opinions of current active rowers concerning major issues affecting the sport.
2. Objectives and Activities
  - 2.1 To establish a network of representative rowers throughout the world for a wide canvassing of opinion.
  - 2.2 To assist the Executive Committee in convening and conducting competitors' surveys and/or meetings at World Rowing Championships.
  - 2.3 To be available to hear the views of rowers on FISA matters and to channel them to the FISA Council.
  - 2.4 To advise the Council on any matters referred to the Commission.
  - 2.5 To analyse the organisation of the World Rowing Championship and Olympic regatta and to report its findings to the Council.
  - 2.6 To make known to the Council the views of competitors on any matter in the field of competitive rowing, in all its forms, as it sees fit.
3. Membership
  - 3.1 Members of this Commission can no longer serve on the Commission after 31st December following the eighth anniversary of their last participation as a competitor at a World Rowing Championships or Olympic Games.
  - 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.

##### **Competitive Rowing Commission**

1. General Areas of Responsibility
  - 1.1 To increase participation in all types of competitive rowing, including Olympic, sprint, ergometer, etc.
  - 1.2 To raise standards in competitive rowing.
  - 1.3 To provide advice to the Council on all matters related to competitive rowing, especially at FISA Events.
2. Objectives and Activities
  - 2.1 Coaching; To undertake the following activities in the coaching field:
    - 2.1.1 To advise on coach identification and recruitment.
    - 2.1.2 To liaise with coaches.
    - 2.1.3 To advise on coach education.
    - 2.1.4 To assist in the implementation of the Coaching Development Programme in conjunction with the Development Commission.
    - 2.1.5 To stage the annual FISA Coaches Conference.
    - 2.1.6 To assist in specific coaching courses and seminars.
    - 2.1.7 To assist in the production of coach education material.
    - 2.1.8 To implement a coaches' communication network.
  - 2.2 Competition; to undertake the following activities in relation to competition:
    - 2.2.1 Regulation of international rowing competition in terms of (i) composition (events, boat-classes, categories), (ii) conditions, (iii) environment, (iv) international regatta programme.
    - 2.2.2 Promotion and development of competitions.

- 2.2.3 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.
- 2.2.4 Development of alternative and of complementary types of competition.
- 2.2.5 Undertaking the tasks delegated to it by the Council or the Rules in relation to FISA Events, such as seeding.

### **Development Commission**

- 1. General Areas of Responsibility
  - 1.1 To promote the universality of rowing in all its aspects.
  - 1.2 To plan and co-ordinate the FISA Development Programme Activities, to be carried out by relevant Commissions.
  - 1.3 To manage the FISA Development Budget.
- 2. Objectives and Activities
  - 2.1 To increase the number of federations affiliated with FISA.
  - 2.2 To help raise the standards of rowing amongst member federations, particularly in the developing rowing nations.
  - 2.3 To produce a high quality of educational programme material.
  - 2.4 To plan and co-ordinate educational courses and seminars worldwide.
  - 2.5 To plan and co-ordinate the FISA Boat Collection and Boat Building Programmes.
  - 2.6 To stimulate a greater number of rowing federations to participate in FISA Championships and the Olympic Games.

### **Equipment and Technology Commission**

- 1. General Areas of Responsibility
  - 1.1 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.
  - 1.2 To support development in the field of rowing equipment.
  - 1.3. To review new technology and its potential application to rowing.
- 2. Objectives and Activities
  - 2.1 To check rowing equipment from the point of view of safety of the rowers.
  - 2.2 To co-operate in the Development Programme of FISA.
  - 2.3 To encourage the production of inexpensive rowing equipment complying with specified standards.
  - 2.4 To work in co-operation with the Control Commission at FISA World Championships.
  - 2.5 To encourage and promote dissemination of information and courses on boat building and repairs.
  - 2.6 To be the point of contact with FISA for the manufacturers of equipment and technology in the sport of rowing.
  - 2.7 To survey equipment in use and produce theoretical material and drawings for rowing equipment.
  - 2.8 To be the initial contact with manufacturers concerning Rule 40 (Innovations) to review and evaluate new equipment and technology and to advise the Executive Committee.
  - 2.9 To collect and review scientific information available for the sport of rowing.

## **Events Commission**

### **1. General Areas of Responsibility**

- 1.1 To set 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. Objectives and Activities**

- 2.1 To advise and assist Organising Committees to improve the standard of facilities and regatta courses for all major international events.
- 2.2 To maintain and improve the standard of regatta organisation at all major international events in co-operation with the Umpiring Commission.
- 2.3 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 To monitor and co-ordinate changes to the structure of the FISA international regatta calendar in co-operation with the Competitive Rowing Commission.
- 2.5 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.
- 2.6 To visit and inspect regatta courses and regattas.
- 2.7 To provide members for the technical group responsible for inspecting candidates for future championships and Olympic Games.
- 2.8 To advise and assist organising committees in the organisation of international events for sprint rowing, Para-Rowing, ergometer rowing and coastal rowing.

## **Event Promotion Commission**

### **1. General Areas of responsibility**

- 1.1 To advise organising committees on their policy and strategic planning for the promotion of their event.
- 1.2 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:
  - 1.2.1 By developing/filling FISA's knowledge transfer database in the event promotion area;
  - 1.2.2 By facilitating interaction between of organising committees of events in the event promotion area.
- 1.3 To provide input to Council on FISA's policies and approach to event promotion.
- 1.4 To assist the Council in the assessment of the promotional aspects of bid submissions.

### **2. Objectives and Activities**

- 2.1 Advise organising committees of FISA's main events on:
  - 2.1.1. promoting their event to the local, regional and international communities, utilising all media and communications platforms as well as public relations;
  - 2.1.2. improving stakeholders experience at events through sport presentation, social media, reporting and information distribution.
- 2.2 Facilitate knowledge transfer on the area of event promotion:
  - 2.2.1 At dedicated meetings upon FISA's request;
  - 2.2.2. By producing post-event reports with collection of data, samples and photographs at events;
  - 2.2.3 By facilitating the evaluation of a standardised survey of main stakeholders;

- 2.2.4 By studying the learnings on event promotion from other sports;
- 2.2.5. By studying the learnings on general event promotion.
- 2.3 Provide input to FISA by:
  - 2.3.1 Advising the FISA Council on the development of advertising rules and guidelines as they relate to events;
  - 2.3.2 Analysing FISA's sport presentation approach and policies at events;
  - 2.3.3 Assessing and advising on the standards that FISA sets for its organising committees related to stakeholders' experience of the event.

### **Masters Rowing Commission**

- 1. General Areas of Responsibility
  - 1.1 To promote Masters rowing in all its forms on a national and international basis.
  - 1.2 In cooperation with other Commissions establish standard master classes in new forms of rowing like indoor, adaptive and coastal.
- 2. Objectives and Activities
  - 2.1 To organise the World Rowing Masters Regatta annually.
  - 2.2 To gather dates and locations of key international masters regattas for the international calendar.
  - 2.3 To publish written information.

### **Para-Rowing Commission**

- 1. General Areas of Responsibility
  - 1.1 To oversee all areas of Para-Rowing.
  - 1.2 To increase participation in Para-Rowing at all levels of performance.
  - 1.3 To promote and monitor trends in Para-Rowing at national, international and Paralympic levels.
  - 1.4 To provide advice on Para-Rowing as required by FISA.
- 2. Objectives and Activities
  - 2.1 To develop inclusive policies within FISA.
  - 2.2 To develop inclusive on-water and indoor rowing competition.
  - 2.3 To include Para-Rowing in active life programmes.

### **Rowing for All Commission**

- 1. General Areas of Responsibility
  - 1.1 To promote on a national and international basis all the following forms of rowing:
    - 1.1.1 touring, fitness and recreational rowing,
    - 1.1.2. coastal and traditional rowing,
    - 1.1.3. ergometer rowing.
- 2. Objectives and Activities
  - 2.1 Promote Recreational, Touring and Fitness Rowing by:
    - 2.1.1 Overseeing the FISA Tour(s) and the expansion of international touring.
    - 2.1.2 Collaborating with member federations to share knowledge on ways to expand recreational & tour rowing within their own countries.
    - 2.1.3 Fostering communication between the global recreational rowing community.
  - 2.2 Promote Coastal and Traditional Rowing by:
    - 2.2.1 Overseeing the staging of the World Rowing Coastal Championship regatta.
    - 2.2.2 Collaborating with member federations to develop coastal rowing in new countries and to new rowers.
    - 2.2.3 Fostering communication between the traditional coastal rowing communities



## 2.3 Promote Ergometer Rowing by:

2.3.1 Promoting and facilitating the international development of the ergometer rowing movement.

2.3.2 Collaborating with member federations to develop ergometer rowing.

### **Sports Medicine Commission**

#### 1. General Areas of Responsibility

1.1 To oversee and advise on all medical aspects related to rowing.

1.2 To monitor medical and safety services at World Rowing Championships and regattas of the World Rowing Cup.

1.3 To investigate and promote the prevention of sports injuries.

1.4 To study, monitor and publicise biological aspects of training.

1.5 To assist in the basic medical education of coaches.

1.6 To regulate and undertake doping control.

#### 2. Objectives and Activities

2.1 To provide advice and recommendations on request to the Council, Coaches Conference and national federations.

2.2 To formulate and publish guidelines for medical services.

2.3 To document literature related to exercise physiology, sports medicine and biomechanics.

2.4 To formulate and publish anti-doping rules and to assist in putting them into effect.

2.5 To participate in the FISA Coaches Conference.

2.6 To provide information by way of published material.

### **Umpiring Commission**

#### 1. General Areas of Responsibility

1.1 To promote umpiring throughout the world.

1.2 To standardise umpiring and to maintain and improve the quality of umpiring in general, in particular at FISA World Championships, and at international events (regattas, sprints, adaptive, ergometer, coastal, etc.) throughout the world.

1.3 To monitor the qualifications and quality of international umpires.

#### 2. Objectives and Activities

2.1 To maintain and develop selection criteria for juries at FISA Events.

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

2.3 To conduct umpires' seminars using the most modern educational techniques and methods.

2.4 To conduct examinations for international umpires licences.

2.5 To be represented at as many international regattas as possible.

2.6 To attend jury meetings at international regattas.

### **Women's Rowing Commission**

#### 1. General Areas of Responsibility

1.1 To promote participation in women's events.

1.2 To oversee all areas of women's activity in rowing.

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

#### 2. Objectives and Activities

2.1 To establish better communication with national federations and to meet with teams.

2.2 To assist FISA in promotion and public relations.

2.3 To co-operate with other international sport federations.

2.4 To co-operate in the FISA Development Programme.

- 2.5 To investigate and evaluate regatta results, numbers of participants, weight limits etc.
- 2.6 To establish and maintain contacts with people responsible for women's rowing in each national federation.
- 2.7 To organise seminars.
- 2.8 To report each year to the FISA Congress.
- 2.9 To collect material for publicity and promotion of women's rowing.

## **Youth Rowing Commission**

- 1. General Areas of Responsibility
  - 1.1 To oversee all areas of youth rowing.
  - 1.2 To increase participation in youth rowing at all levels of performance.
  - 1.3 To monitor trends in youth rowing at national and international levels.
  - 1.4 To provide advice on youth rowing as required by FISA.
- 2. Objectives and Activities
  - 2.1 To support the FISA Development Programme.
  - 2.2 To broaden youth participation especially amongst developing rowing nations.
  - 2.3 To represent the interests of youth rowing when decisions about the competition system are to be made.
  - 2.4 To provide themes for and facilitate the FISA Youth Coaches Conference.
  - 2.5 To maintain and improve contact with coaches and athletes at the World Junior and Under 23 Championships, e.g. by holding meetings.
  - 2.6 To assist and advise during the preparation of the organisation of the World Junior and Under 23 Championships.
  - 2.7 To analyse the organisation, entries and results of the World Junior and Under 23 Championships and to publish the results.
  - 2.8 To assist the Control Commission at the World Junior and Under 23 Championships.

## **4. Duties of the Working Group on Rowing and the Environment**

- 1. General Areas of Responsibility
  - 1.1 Promote environmental responsibility in the planning and staging of events, design and construction of new rowing facilities.
  - 1.2 Raise awareness on environmental issues throughout the rowing community.
  - 1.3 Liaise with external institutions such as public authorities, environmental organisations and other sporting bodies.
  - 1.4 Monitor and evaluate the applications of FISA's environmental policies and guidelines.
- 2. Objectives and Activities
  - 2.1 Create and revise policy and assist in its implementation.
  - 2.2 Create environmental regulations for FISA operated events and monitor their application.
  - 2.3 Make recommendations for planning, siting, design, construction and operation of new facilities.
  - 2.4 Suggest guidelines to national federations for environmentally responsible operations of rowing clubs.
  - 2.5 Make recommendations for environmental codes of conduct for the rowing community.
  - 2.6 Undertake projects and programs which fulfil FISA's environmental policies.

## **5. Duties of the European Rowing Management Board**

### **1. General Areas of Responsibility**

- 1.1 To be responsible for directional guidance, promotion and development of European rowing.
- 1.2 To manage rowing competitions among the rowers of the European member federations.

### **2. Objectives and Duties**

- 2.1 To ensure that European Rowing Championships are successfully staged every year.
- 2.2 To determine the format, programme and timing of the European Rowing Championships.
- 2.3 To make any decisions appropriate to the circumstances in the interests of European Rowing.
- 2.4 To hold an annual General Assembly.
- 2.5 To ensure the execution of decisions taken by the General Assembly.
- 2.6 To ensure the observance of the Constitution and Rules of the European Rowing Championships.
- 2.7 To ensure the maintenance of proper standards in the organising of the European Rowing Championships and European Rowing Junior Championships.
- 2.8 To increase participation in European Rowing Championships.
- 2.9 To investigate other forms of rowing competition (Under 23, Junior, ergometer rowing, etc.).

### **3. Membership of the European Rowing Management Board**

- 1.1 The Board shall consist of four members elected by the European Member Federations at a European General Assembly and three European members appointed by the FISA Council. The FISA Council shall appoint one of the seven members to act as Chair.
- 1.2 The members of the Board shall each serve for a period of four years, which can be renewed, subject to re-appointment or re-election as appropriate.
- 1.3 At each European General Assembly in an Olympic year and the two following years, the FISA Council shall appoint a member to serve for a four year period and the European Federations shall elect a member to serve for the same four year period. In the year before an Olympic year the European Member Federations shall elect a member to serve for a four year period.

## **Appendix 2**

### **Bye-Law to Article 57 of the Statutes – 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. 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:

- Participates in an event under the authority of FISA
- Acts as an official (trainer, coach, team manager, delegate, representative, etc) of a team, a club, a national rowing federation, or a recognised confederation
- Officiates as an international umpire or in a similar role
- Organises or participates in a competition which is placed under FISA's authority, according to the Statutes and Rules of Racing
- Assumes any role within FISA, within its Council, its Executive Committee, one of its Commissions or Committees or Working Groups or Management Boards
- Otherwise deals with FISA and/or shares in its activities

in relation to that dealing with FISA or involvement in its activities .

#### **3. Application of the Code**

3.1 The Executive Committee of FISA will appoint an Ethics Panel composed of three people; two external to FISA and one member of the FISA Executive Committee. The names of the people on the Ethics Panel will be published annually.

3.2 The FISA Ethics Panel will hear complaints received in relation to this Code, either generally or in relation to any specific matter.

3.3 Anyone, including the Executive Committee of FISA, may make a complaint in writing under the Code to the President of FISA, who will refer it to the Ethics Panel with any comments he chooses to make.

3.4 In reaching a decision on complaints that go before it, the Ethics Panel will apply the principles set out in Article 62 of the Statutes.

3.5 This Code shall apply to any conduct referred to in paragraphs 5 to 10 hereof which occurs after adoption of this Bye-Law. It will be the responsibility of the Ethics Panel to decide whether any conduct referred to it falls within Articles 5 to 10 of this Bye-Law.

3.6 Any appeal against a decision of the Ethics Panel under this Code may be made only to the Court of Arbitration for Sport under Articles 64 or 65 of the FISA Statutes.

#### **4. Sanctions**

- 4.1 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 Article 63 of the Statutes, including deciding the scope and duration of the penalty, and the geographical area 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.
- 4.2 The Ethics Panel may apply the other provisions of Article 63 of the Statutes, regarding suspension of a penalty or ordering payment of a fine.
- 4.3 The Ethics Panel may choose to notify the appropriate law enforcement authorities in a relevant case.

## **5. Relevant Conduct**

- 5.1 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.
- 5.2 Parties covered by this Code shall act in an ethical and dignified manner, and with complete integrity and credibility.
- 5.3 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.
- 5.4 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.
- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 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.
- 5.7 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.
- 5.8 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.

## **6. Duty of Disclosure**

- 6.1 Parties covered by this Code shall immediately report any potential breach of this Code to the FISA Executive Committee.
- 6.2 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.

## **7. Conflict of Interests**

- 7.1 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,
- 7.2 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

## **8. Gifts and other Benefits**

- 8.1 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
- i. have symbolic or trivial value exclude any influence for the execution or omission of an act that is related to their official activities or falls within their discretion are not contrary to their duties
  - ii. do not create any undue pecuniary or other advantage and
  - iii. do not create a conflict of interest.

Any gifts or other benefits not meeting all of these criteria are prohibited.

- 8.2 If in doubt, gifts shall not be offered or accepted.
- 8.3 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.
- 8.4 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.

## **9. Non-Discrimination and Harassment**

- 9.1 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, ethnic, 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.
- 9.2 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.
- 9.3 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.

## **10. FISA Resources and Finances**

- 10.1 FISA resources may be used only for FISA purposes.
- 10.2 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.

- 10.3 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;
- 10.4 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 National Federations or other independent organisations recognised by FISA.

## Appendix 3

### Bye-Law to Article 58 – Manipulation of Competition and Betting

The integrity of sport depends on the outcome of sporting events and competitions. The following conduct shall constitute a violation of Article 58 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 4**

### **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 6 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 6 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 8 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 2,120m. For a course for Masters the minimum length is 1,150 m.

##### **2.3 Width of Water**

The standard international course shall be at least 108m wide i.e.  $13.5\text{m} + (6 \text{ lanes} \times 13.5\text{m each}) + 13.5\text{m} = 108\text{m}$ .

The minimum recommended width of the course for a World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regatta and World Rowing Cup regatta shall be at least 135m i.e.  $13.5\text{m} + (8 \text{ lanes} \times 13.5\text{m each}) + 13.5\text{m} = 135\text{m}$ . This width is a minimum and is only acceptable if a low level TV road is provided alongside the full length of the course.

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 162 m i.e.  $27\text{m} + (8 \text{ lanes} \times 13.5 \text{ each}) + 27\text{m} = 162\text{m}$ . 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 3 metres throughout all racing lanes at the shallowest point if the depth over the course is unequal. However, it is recommended that a course should have a minimum depth of 3.5 metres.

A number of old, artificial courses were constructed with an even depth of 2 metres. As long as they remain with an equal depth at all points on the course then they can still be accepted as a standard international 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 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 may 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 2m wide, allowing easy access for officials and for representatives of the media.

#### **3.1.2 Steering Aids**

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 100m 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. In case of delay or postponement, a revised starting time shall be displayed to competitors on a large board by the Starter.

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 competitors. 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 30 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 100m of the course, from the start line to the 100m 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 5m 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. 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 pontoon, on the side nearer the centre of the course and visible to the crew on that start pontoon.

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:

- (a) neutral (black) – no lights - no sound signal,
- (b) red light, no sound signal,
- (c) (if necessary, return straight from red back to neutral),
- (d) 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.

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 13.5m.

(In special circumstances the width of each lane may be reduced to 12.5m).

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 10 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 1750 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 200m. 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 competitors 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 5**

### **Bye-Laws to Rule 50 of the FISA Rules of Racing - Advertising Bye-Laws**

#### **1.0 Application of these Rules**

These bye-laws apply to all international regattas governed by FISA rules. In addition, certain sections below describe advertising rules for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup and other international regattas as FISA may decide.

They apply to boats and equipment at the regatta venue from the time of the official opening of the venue until the end of the regatta. They apply to rowers and rowers' clothing when they are on the water and 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 Rules) and while victory ceremonies are in progress. They apply as well to all regatta officials and umpires. They do not concern the Olympic or Youth Olympic Games where the Olympic Charter applies or the Paralympic Games where IPC rules apply.

#### **1.1 General Principles**

A boat which does not or rower(s) who do not comply with Rule 50 or its Bye-Laws will not be allowed to race and shall be excluded by the Starter or Umpire.

If a boat that is or rower(s) who are found to have raced but was not compliant with Rule 50 or its Bye-Laws, the crew shall be relegated to last place in the race concerned. If the crew races again in a later round of the same event with clothing and/or equipment that is again in breach of this rule, the crew shall be excluded from the event concerned.

Rower(s) participating in a victory ceremony who do not comply with Rule 50 or its Bye-Laws may be relegated to last place in the particular race, excluded from the event concerned or otherwise penalised. Medals already awarded to a crew which has been relegated or excluded shall be withdrawn and awarded to the next placed crew in that event.

#### **1.2 Exclusive Rights of FISA**

The following rights are the exclusive property of FISA at all World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and shall be commercialised in cooperation with each Organising Committee:

Television rights, including all means now known or hereafter devised, whether live or recorded, pay or free television including terrestrial, satellite or cable transmission;

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.

#### **1.3 "Identification" and how it is measured**

The following types of Identifications are permitted under these Rules:

- a. Manufacturer,
- b. Member federation or Club name,
- c. Boat name,
- d. Member federation or Club sponsor,
- e. FISA Identification



Each is an "Identification" for the purpose of this Rule.

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. The area is therefore measured as a square or rectangle, for example:



#### **1.4 FISA Identification**

A FISA Identification is a space reserved for use by FISA under these Bye-laws either on clothing or on equipment and which may be the regatta sponsor's name and/or logo or such other identification as FISA shall specify.

#### **1.5 A Manufacturer as Sponsor**

If a manufacturer is also a sponsor, it may use the space reserved for a sponsor, but is not allowed to create a single larger area by combining the two specified areas. If the area reserved for the manufacturer is not used by the manufacturer, it cannot be used for another purpose.

#### **1.6 Identifications within the Crew**

The Identifications do not necessarily have to be the same on the boat, the different items of clothing and the oars/sculls, but within each type it must be identical; for example, all the oars/sculls of a crew must carry the same Identification in the same format; and each individual item of clothing must be identified in the same way for all members of the crew.

#### **1.7 National Identity**

Member federations' crews are permitted to utilise all opportunities to display their national identity on their official uniforms and equipment in areas which are not otherwise restricted. Where such identity is on the uniform it must be a part of the official design submitted to and approved by FISA under Rule 51. National identity shall include the official national colours; the official country name and/or acronym and the official national flag (as approved for FISA ceremonies). Where the member federation is a region or territory, the national identification shall mean such colours, name and flag as are approved for use by FISA.

For the avoidance of doubt, this provision shall not apply to crews competing under the name of a club.

The provisions of this clause shall be separate from all other provisions and shall not be used to enhance or change the display of any other permitted Identifications and shall not imply any change in the meaning of any other provisions in these Bye-Laws.

### **2.0 Racing Clothing**

#### **2.1 Uniform Clothing**

The clothing of all the members of a crew must be identical and uniform, and any Identifications must be identical and worn on the same part of the clothing by each crew member. Where a crew wears a "one-piece" racing uniform, rather than shirt and shorts, these provisions shall apply to the uniform on a "shirt" and "shorts" equivalent basis. On a one-piece uniform the identifications permitted for shirts and shorts shall not be placed together in a manner that the Identifications might be enhanced in any way.

#### **2.2 Racing shirt or equivalent**

For World Rowing Championships and the regattas comprising FISA's World Rowing Cup and other FISA Events, the racing shirt shall be the "singlet" or "sleeveless-shirt" style.

### 2.3 Identification on the Racing Shirt or equivalent

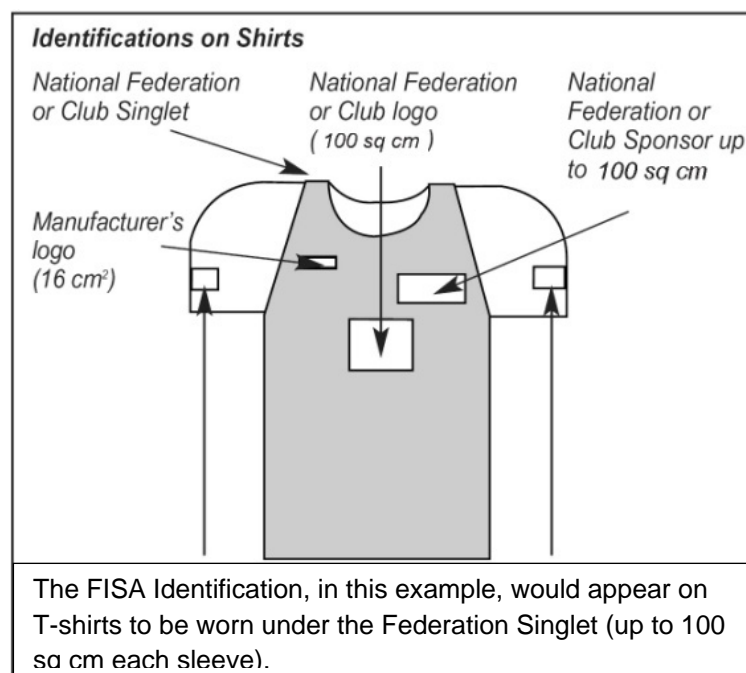
Except for the provisions of paragraph 1.7, the Identification of the member federation or club may appear once and may be no more than 100 sq cm in area.

The Identification of the manufacturer may appear once and may be no more than 20 sq cm in area.

Member federation or club sponsor Identifications may only appear within an "Advertising Space". There shall be only one Advertising Space on each racing shirt and the Advertising Space may be no more than 100 sq cm in area.

For World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and other FISA Events, FISA may require competitors to wear special clothing with the FISA Identifications. This may take the form of a specially made T-Shirt, to be provided by FISA, which shall be worn under the rowers' racing shirt. This FISA Identification may appear once on each sleeve and each Identification may be no more than 100 sq cm in area.

Coxswains may also be required to wear additional clothing with the FISA Identification.



### 2.4 Identification on Headwear

The Identification of a sponsor of the member federation or club may appear once and may be no more than 50 sq cm in area. The Identification of the manufacturer may appear once and may be no larger than 6 sq cm.

### 2.5 Identification on the Shorts or the equivalent

Member federation or club sponsor Identifications may only appear within an "Advertising Space". The Advertising Space may not exceed 50 sq cm in area and may appear on one or both sides of the shorts, each side to be identical at 50 sq cm each.

### 2.6 Identification on Socks

The Identification of the manufacturer may appear once on each sock and may be no more than 6 sq cm.

## **2.7 Identification on Eyewear**

The Identification of the manufacturer may appear once on one of the eyeglass arms and may be no more than 6 sq cm. Alternatively, Identification may appear twice; once on each of the two arms, where each arm is to be identical and each Identification may not exceed 3 sq cm in area.

## **2.8 No other Identifications**

Except for the provisions of paragraph 1.7, no Identifications may appear on any other clothing or accessories worn or carried by the competitors or on the competitors themselves.

## **3.0 Identification on Racing Boats**

On the boats, there are the following possibilities of identification: Manufacturer, Boat name, Sponsors of the member federation or club, FISA Identifications.

### **3.1 Identification of the Manufacturer**

On the outside of the boat, 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 by these Bye-laws, and each may be no more than 100 sq cm in area.

In the first 50 cm from the bow of the boat the logo of the manufacturer may appear once on each side of the boat and may be no more than 80 sq cm in area. The logo shall not include text.

**3.1.1 Identification on Riggers or Fins** - On each rigger or on each side of the fin, the Identification of the manufacturer may appear only once and may be no more than 16 sq cm in area.

**3.1.2 Identification on Swivels (Oarlocks)** – The identification(s) of the manufacturer may only appear within an “Advertising Space”. The Advertising Space may not exceed 8 sq cm in area on one side or 4 sq cm on either side of the swivel, each side to be identical.

**3.1.3 Identification on Shoes and Seats** - On each shoe or seat, the identification of the manufacturer may appear only once and may be no more than 6 sq cm in area.

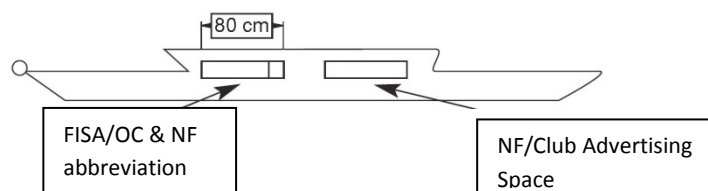
With the exception of the plaque required under Bye-Law 3.1 to Rule 39, no other Identification of the manufacturer is allowed on racing boats.

### **3.2 Other Identifications on the Boat**

Except as provided for in 3.2.1, 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 below or in 1.7 above, the name of the boat or the Identification of the sponsors of the member federation or club are the only other optional Identifications allowed on the boat. These are interchangeable and are hereinafter referred to as “Sponsor Identifications”.

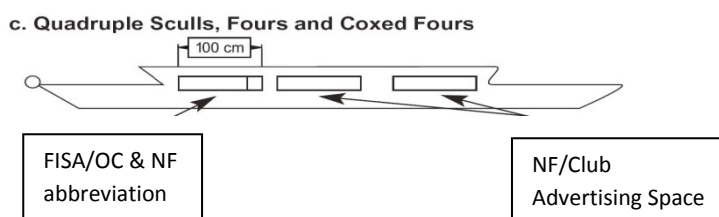
Sponsor Identifications may only appear within an “Advertising Space”. Each Advertising Space on a boat may be no more than 800 sq cm in size.

#### **3.2.1. Single Sculls, Double Sculls, Pairs and Coxed Pairs**



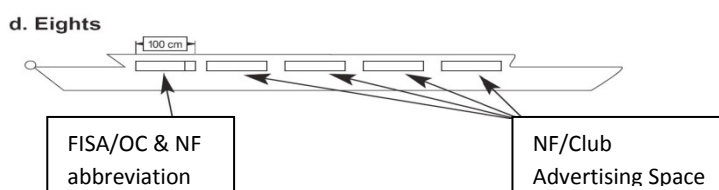
- a. On each side of a single scull, a 2x, 2- or 2+, only one Advertising Space is allowed.
- b. On the fore and aft deck areas of a single scull, 2x, 2-, 2+, only one Advertising Space each, is allowed.
- c. For World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and other FISA Events, on a single scull, a 2x, 2- or 2+, the first 80 cm on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the FISA Identification and the member federation abbreviation, each of which may appear once on each side. The FISA Identification shall be no more than 600 sq cm in area. The space for the FISA Identification shall not exceed 60 cm in length and the space for the member federation abbreviation shall not exceed 20 cm in length.
- d. For International Regattas, on a single scull, a 2x, 2- or 2+, the first 60 cm on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The organising committee may place Identifications of their sponsor no more than 600 sq cm in area in this space once on each side.

### 3.2.2. Quadruple Sculls, Fours and Coxed Fours



- a. On each side of a 4x, 4- or 4+, only two Advertising Spaces are allowed.
- b. On the fore and aft deck areas of a 4x, 4-, 4+, only one Advertising Space each, no more than 800 sq cm in size, is allowed.
- c. For World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and other FISA Events, on a 4x, 4- or 4+, the first 100 cm on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the FISA Identification and the member federation abbreviation, each of which may appear once on each side. The FISA Identification shall be no more than 800 sq cm in area. The space for the FISA Identification shall not exceed 80 cm in length and the space for the member federation abbreviation shall not exceed 20 cm in length.
- d. For International Regattas, on a 4x, 4- or 4+, the first 80 cm on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The organising committee may place Identifications of their sponsor no more than 800 sq cm in area in this space once on each side.

### 3.2.3. Eights



- a. On each side of an eight, four Advertising Spaces are allowed.
- b. On the fore and aft deck areas of an eight, only one Advertising Space each is allowed.
- c. For World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and other FISA Events, on a 8+, the first 100 cm on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved

for the FISA Identification and the member federation abbreviation, each of which may appear once on each side. The FISA Identification shall be no more than 800 sq cm in area. The space for the FISA Identification shall not exceed 80 cm in length and the space for the member federation abbreviation shall not exceed 20 cm in length.

d. For International Regattas, the first 80 cm on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The organising committee may place Identifications of their sponsor no more than 800 sq cm in area in this space once on each side.

### **3.3 Identification on Bow Numbers**

**3.3.1 International Regattas** - The Identification of an organising committee sponsor may appear once on the bottom of the bow number and the lettering may be no more than 5 cm in height.

**3.3.2 For World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and other FISA Events** the Identification of a FISA sponsor may appear once on the bottom of the bow number and the lettering may be no more than 5 cm in height.

### **4.0 Racing Sculls and Oars**

**4.1 Application** - These Bye-Laws apply to each oar, whether it be a sweep-oar or a sculling oar.

**4.2 Blade Colours** - Only the member federation colours as registered with FISA or the Club colours as registered with the member federations 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 Sculls** - The Identification of the sponsor of the member federation or club may appear once and may be no more than 72 sq cm in area. The Identification of the manufacturer may appear once and may be no more than 60 sq cm in area.

**4.4.2 Identification on Sweep Rowing Oars** - The Identification of the sponsor of the member federation or club may appear once and may be no more than 100 sq cm in area. 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 1.7 above, the only other markings allowed on oars or sculls are discrete marks to identify the owner, the particular boat and/or the position in which it is used.

### **5.0 Identification on Regatta Officials' Clothing**

**5.1 International Regattas** - Regatta officials may wear clothing with organising committee sponsor Identifications.

**5.2 World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and other FISA Events** - FISA may require regatta officials to wear clothing with FISA Identifications.

### **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 World Rowing Championship, World Rowing World Cup regattas and other FISA Events -**  
FISA may require the display of FISA Identifications (three maximum), each up to 800 sq cm, on each umpire boat.

## Appendix 6

### Bye-Laws to Rule 67 - FISA Progression System

#### 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.

##### Table for World Rowing Championships Case 1: 7 to 8 entries

Heats H	Repechage Options		Final B	Final A
	R		(with 8 entries)	
H1 1 2 3 4	R 2. H1 2. H2 3. H1 3. H2 4. H1 4. H2		FB 5. R1 6. R1	FA 1. H1 1. H2 1. R1 2. R1 3. R1 4. R1
H2 1 2 3 4				

\* Note - There is no Final B with 7 entries.

## 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			
1 2 H1 3 4 5	3. H1 3. H2 R 4. H1 4. H2 5. H1 5. H2		3. R1 4. R1 5. R1 6. R1 FB	1. H1 2. H1 1. H2 2. H2 1. R1 2. R1 FA
1 2 H2 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 H	Repêchage Options		Final B	Final A
	RI	RII		
H1 1 2 3 4 5 6	R1 2. H1 3. H2 4. H1 5. H2 6. H1	R1 2. H1 3. H2 4. H2 5. H1 6. H1	FB 3. R1 4. R1 5. R1 3. R2 4. R2 5. R2	FA 1. H1 1. H2 1. R1 2. R1 1. R2 2. R2
H2 1 2 3 4 5 6	R2 2. H2 3. H1 4. H2 5. H1 6. H2	R2 2. H2 3. H1 4. H1 5. H2 6. H2		

## World Rowing Championships Case 4: 13 to 15 entries

Format: Three heats, one repêchage and two semi-finals A/B.

Heats: The first three crews of each heat go forward to the semi-finals A/B: 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.

**Table for World Rowing Championships Case 4: 13 to 15 entries**

Heats H	Repêchage R	Semi-final Options		Finals F
		S AB I	S AB II	
H1 1 2 3 4 5	R 4. H1 5. H1 4. H2 5. H2 4. H3 5. H3	S AB 1 1. H1 1. H3 2. H2 3. H1 3. H3 2. R	S AB 1 1. H1 1. H2 2. H3 3. H2 3. H1 3. R	FA 1. S AB 1 2. S AB 1 3. S AB 1 1. S AB 2 2. S AB 2 3. S AB 2
H2 1 2 3 4 5				FB 4. S AB 1 5. S AB 1 6. S AB 1 4. S AB 2 5. S AB 2 6. S AB 2
H3 1 2 3 4 5		S AB 2 1. H2 2. H1 2. H3 3. H2 1. R 3. R	S AB 2 1. H3 2. H1 2. H2 3. H3 1. R 2. R	FC* 4. R 5. R 6. R

\*Note: There is no final C with 13 entries

## World Rowing Championships Case 5: 16 to 18 entries

Format: Three heats, two repêchages and two semi-finals A/B.

Heats: The first two crews of each heat go forward to semi-finals A/B; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchages.

Repêchages: The first three crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals A/B; 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 A/B 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
H1	1	3.H1	3.H1	1.H1	1.S AB 1
	2	3.H2	3.H3	1.H2	2.S AB 1
	3	R1 4.H3	R1 4.H2	S AB 1 2.H3	FA 3.S AB 1
	4	5.H2	5.H3	1.R2	1.S AB 2
	5	6.H1	6.H1	2.R1	2.S AB 2
	6	6.H3	6.H2	3.R2	3.S AB 2
H2	1	3.H3	3.H2	1.H3	4.S AB 1
	2	4.H1	4.H1	2.H1	5.S AB 1
	3	R2 4.H2	R2 4.H3	S AB 2 2.H2	FB 6.S AB 1
	4	5.H1	5.H1	1.R1	4.S AB 2
	5	5.H3	5.H2	2.R2	5.S AB 2
	6	6.H2	6.H3	3.R1	6.S AB 2
H3	1				4.R1
	2				5.R1
	3				6.R1
	4				4.R2
	5				5.R2
	6				6.R2

## World Rowing Championships Case 6: 19 to 20 entries

Format: Four heats, two repêchages, two semi-finals A/B and two semi-finals C/D.

Heats: The first two crews of each heat go forward to semi-finals A/B; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchages.

Repêchages: The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals A/B; the remaining crews go forward to semi-finals C/D. There are two options for the repêchages.

Semi-finals: The first three crews of each semi-final A/B go forward to final A, the remaining crews go forward to final B. The last crew in each semi-final C/D 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

[illegible]

Note the special case for 19 entries: the last placed crews in S CD1 and S CD2 go to FD

## World Rowing Championships Case 7: 21 to 24 entries

Format: Four heats, four repêchages, two semi-finals A/B and two semi-finals C/D

Heats: The winner of each heat goes forward to semi-finals A/B; the remaining crews go forward to the four repêchages.

Repêchages: The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals A/B; the remaining crews go forward to semi-finals C/D. There are two options for the repêchages.

Semi-finals: The first three crews of each semi-final A/B go forward to final A; the remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three crews of each semi-final C/D 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
H1	1	2.H1	1.H1	1.H1	1.S AB 1
	2	3.H2	1.H3	1.H2	2.S AB 1
	3	4.H3	1.R2	1.R3	3.S AB 1
	4	5.H4	1.R4	1.R4	1.S AB 2
	5	6.H1	2.R1	2.R1	2.S AB 2
	6		2.R3	2.R2	3.S AB 2
H2	1	2.H2	1.H2	1.H3	4.S AB 1
	2	3.H3	1.H4	1.H4	5.S AB 1
	3	4.H4	1.R1	1.R1	6.S AB 1
	4	5.H1	1.R3	1.R2	4.S AB 2
	5	6.H2	2.R2	2.R3	5.S AB 2
	6		2.R4	2.R4	6.S AB 2
H3	1	2.H3	3.R1	3.R1	1.S CD 1
	2	3.H4	3.R3	3.R4	2.S CD 1
	3	4.H1	4.R2	4.R3	3.S CD 1
	4	5.H2	4.R4	4.R2	1.S CD 2
	5	6.H3	5.R1	5.R1	2.S CD 2
	6		5.R3	5.R4	3.S CD 2
H4	1	2.H4	3.R2	3.R3	4.S CD 1
	2	3.H1	3.R4	3.R2	5.S CD 1
	3	4.H2	4.R1	4.R1	6.S CD 1
	4	5.H3	4.R3	4.R4	4.S CD 2
	5	6.H4	5.R2	5.R3	5.S CD 2
	6		5.R4	5.R2	6.S CD 2

### **World Rowing Championships Case 8: 25 to 26 entries**

Format: Five heats, one repêchage, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals A/B and two semi-finals C/D.

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 A/B. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals C/D. There are two options for the quarter-finals.

Semi-finals: The first three crews in semi-finals A/B go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three boats in semi-finals C/D 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 each semi-final C/D goes forward to Final E.

**Table for World Rowing Championships Case 8: 25-26 entries**

Heats H	Repêchage R	Quarter-finals		Semi-finals		Finals	
		QI	QII	SI	SII	F	
H1	1	5H1	1H1	1Q1	1Q1	FA	1SAB1
	2	5H2	1H2	1Q2	1Q3		1SAB2
	3	5H3	3H3	2Q3	2Q2		2SAB1
	4	5H4	3H4	2Q4	2Q4		2SAB2
	5	5H5	4H5	3Q1	3Q1		3SAB1
	6	6H1	4R	3Q3	3Q4		3SAB2
H2	1		1H3	1Q3	1Q2	FB	4SAB1
	2		2H4	1Q4	1Q4		4SAB2
	3		3H1	2Q1	2Q1		5SAB1
	4		3H5	2Q2	2Q3		5SAB2
	5		4H2	3Q2	3Q2		6SAB1
			2R	3Q4	3Q3		6SAB2
H3	1		1H4	4Q1	4Q1	FC	1SCD1
	2		2H1	4Q2	4Q3		1SCD2
	3		2H5	5Q3	5Q2		2SCD1
	4		3H2	5Q4	5Q4		2SCD2
	5		4H3	6Q1	6Q1		3SCD1
			3R	6Q3	6Q4		3SCD2
H4	1		1H5	4Q3	4Q2	FD	4SCD1
	2		2H2	4Q4	4Q4		4SCD2
	3		2H3	5Q1	5Q1		5SCD1
	4		4H1	5Q2	5Q3		5SCD2
	5		4H4	6Q2	6Q2		6SCD1
			1R	6Q4	6Q3		6SCD2
H5	1					FE	5R
	2						6R
	3						
	4						
	5						

Note the special case for 25 entries: the last crew in each semi-final C/D goes forward to Final E.

**World Rowing Championships Case 9: 27 to 30 entries**

Format: Five heats, two repêchages, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals A/B and two semi-finals C/D.

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 A/B. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals C/D. There are two options for the quarter-finals.

Semi-finals: The first three crews in semi-finals A/B go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three crews in semi-finals C/D 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: 27-30 entries**

Heats	Repêchages				Quarter-finals		Semi-finals		Finals
H	RI		RII		QI	QII	SI	SII	F
H1	1	5H1	5H1		1H1	1H1	1Q1	1Q1	1SAB1
	2	5H3	5H2		1H2	2H2	1Q2	1Q3	1SAB2
	3	R1 5H5	R1 5H5	Q1	3H3	Q1 2H5	SAB1 2Q3	SAB1 2Q2	FA 2SAB1
	4	6H2	6H3		3H4	3H3			
	5	6H4	6H4		4H5	4H4			
	6	5H2	5H3		2R2	2R1	3Q3	3Q4	3SAB2
H2	1	5H4	5H4		1H3	1H2	1Q3	1Q2	4SAB1
	2	R2 6H1	R2 6H1		2H4	2H1	1Q4	1Q4	4SAB2
	3	6H3	6H2	Q2	3H1	Q2 2H4	SAB2 2Q1	SAB2 2Q1	FB 5SAB1
	4	6H5	6H5		3H5	4H3			
	5				4H2	4H5			
	6				1R2	1R2	3Q4	3Q3	6SAB2
H3	1				1H4	1H3	4Q1	4Q1	1SCD1
	2				2H1	1H5	4Q2	4Q3	1SCD2
	3			Q3	2H5	Q3 3H2	SCD1 5Q3	SCD1 5Q2	FC 2SCD1
	4				3H2	3H4			
	5				4H3	4H1			
	6				2R1	2R2	6Q3	6Q4	3SCD2
H4	1				1H5	1H4	4Q3	4Q2	4SCD1
	2				2H2	2H3	4Q4	4Q4	4SCD2
	3			Q4	2H3	Q4 3H1	SCD2 5Q1	SCD2 5Q1	FD 5SCD1
	4				4H1	3H5			
	5				4H4	4H2			
	6				1R1	1R1	6Q4	6Q3	6SCD2
H5	1								3R1
	2								4R1
	3								5R1
	4								3R2
	5								4R2
	6								5R2

## **World Rowing Championships Case 10: 31 to 36 entries**

Format: Six heats, three repêchages, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals A/B, two semi-finals C/D and two semi-finals E/F.

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 E/F. There are two options for the repêchages.

Quarter-finals: The first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals A/B. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals C/D. There are two options for the quarter-finals.

Semi-finals: The first three crews in semi-finals A/B go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three crews in semi-final C/D go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. The first three crews in semi-finals E/F 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 E/F 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				Quarter-finals		Semi-finals				Finals
H	RI		RII		QI	QII	SI		SII		F
H1	1	4H2	4H1	1H1	1H1	1Q1	1Q1	1SAB1			
	2	4H5	4H5	1H2	1H6	1Q2	1Q3	1SAB2			
	3	R1 5H6	R1 5H2	Q1 2H3	Q1 2H5	SAB1 2Q3	SAB1 2Q2	FA 2SAB1			
	4	5H3	5H6	3H6	3H4	2Q4	2Q4	2SAB2			
	5	6H1	6H3	1R1	1R2	3Q1	3Q1	3SAB1			
	6	6H4	6H4	2R3	2R3	3Q3	3Q4	3SAB2			
H2	1	4H1	4H2	1H3	1H2	1Q3	1Q2	4SAB1			
	2	4H4	4H6	1H4	1H5	1Q4	1Q4	4SAB2			
	3	R2 5H5	R2 5H3	Q2 2H5	Q2 2H4	SAB2 2Q1	SAB2 2Q1	FB 5SAB1			
	4	5H2	5H4	3H4	3H3	2Q2	2Q3	5SAB2			
	5	6H3	6H1	1R3	1R3	3Q2	3Q2	6SAB1			
	6	6H6	6H5	2R2	2R1	3Q4	3Q3	6SAB2			
H3	1	4H3	4H3	1H5	1H3	4Q1	4Q1	1SCD1			
	2	4H6	4H4	2H1	2H1	4Q2	4Q3	1SCD2			
	3	R3 5H1	R3 5H1	Q3 2H6	Q3 2H2	SCD1 5Q3	SCD1 5Q2	FC 2SCD1			
	4	5H4	5H5	3H2	3H5	5Q4	5Q4	2SCD2			
	5	6H2	6H2	3H3	3H6	6Q1	6Q1	3SCD1			
	6	6H5	6H6	1R2	1R1	6Q3	6Q4	3SCD2			
H4	1				1H6	1H4	4Q3	4Q2	4SCD1		
	2				2H2	2H3	4Q4	4Q4	4SCD2		
	3				Q4 2H4	Q4 2H6	SCD2 5Q1	SCD2 5Q1	FD 5SCD1		
	4				3H1	3H1	5Q2	5Q3	5SCD2		
	5				3H5	3H2	6Q2	6Q2	6SCD1		
	6				2R1	2R2	6Q4	6Q3	6SCD2		
H5	1					3R1	3R1	1SEF1			
	2					3R3	3R2	1SEF2			
	3					SEF1 4R2	SEF1 4R3	FE 2SEF1			
	4					5R3	5R2	2SEF2			
	5					6R1	6R1	3SEF1			
	6					6R2	6R3	3SEF2			
H6	1					3R2	3R3	4SEF1			
	2					4R1	4R1	4SEF2			
	3					SEF2 4R3	SEF2 4R2	FF 5SEF1			
	4					5R1	5R1	5SEF2			
	5					5R2	5R3	6SEF1			
	6					6R3	6R2	6SEF2			

Note the special case for 31 entries: the last crew in each semi-final E/F goes forward to final F; the remaining crews go forward to final E.

## **World Rowing Championships Case 11: 37 to 40 entries**

Format: Eight heats, four repêchages, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals A/B, two semi-finals C/D and three semi-finals E/F/G.

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 E/F/G. There are two options for the repêchages.

Quarter-finals: The first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi finals A/B. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals C/D. There are two options for the quarter-finals.

Semi-finals: The first three crews in semi-finals A/B go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three boats in each semi-final C/D go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. The first two crews in each semi-final E/F/G go forward to final E. The third and fourth crews in each semi-final E/F/G 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 E/F/G goes forward to Final G, the remaining crews go forward to final F.

**Table for World Rowing Championships Case 11: 37-40 entries**

Heats H	Repêchages				Quarter-finals		Semi-finals		Finals F
	RI		RII		QI	QII	SI	SII	
H1	1		3H2		3H1	1H1	1Q1	1Q1	1SAB1
	2		3H3		3H2	1H2	1Q2	1Q3	1SAB2
	3	R1	4H4	R1	4H3	2H3	2Q3	2Q2	2SAB1
	4		4H8		4H8	2H4	2Q4	2Q4	2SAB2
	5		5H1		5H6	1R2	3Q1	3Q1	3SAB1
			5H5		5H5	2R4	3Q3	3Q4	3SAB2
H2	1		3H7		3H5	1H3	1Q3	1Q2	4SAB1
	2		3H8		3H8	1H4	1Q4	1Q4	4SAB2
	3	R2	4H1	R2	4H6	2H5	2Q1	2Q1	5SAB1
	4		4H5		4H7	2H6	2Q2	2Q3	5SAB2
	5		5H2		5H3	1R3	3Q2	3Q2	6SAB1
			5H6		5H4	2R2	3Q4	3Q3	6SAB2
H3	1		3H4		3H3	1H5	4Q1	4Q1	1SCD1
	2		3H5		3H4	1H6	4Q2	4Q3	1SCD2
	3	R3	4H2	R3	4H1	2H7	5Q3	5Q2	2SCD1
	4		4H6		4H5	2H8	5Q4	5Q4	2SCD2
	5		5H3		5H2	1R1	6Q1	6Q1	3SCD1
			5H7		5H7	2R3	6Q3	6Q4	3SCD2
H4	1		3H1		3H6	1H7	4Q3	4Q2	4SCD1
	2		3H6		3H7	1H8	4Q4	4Q4	4SCD2
	3	R4	4H3	R4	4H2	2H1	5Q1	5Q1	5SCD1
	4		4H7		4H4	2H2	5Q2	5Q3	5SCD2
	5		5H4		5H1	1R4	6Q2	6Q2	6SCD1
			5H8		5H8	2R1	6Q4	6Q3	6SCD2
H5	1						3R2	3R1	1SEFG1
	2						3R4	3R3	1SEFG2
	3						5R1	5R2	1SEFG3
	4						5R3	5R4	2SEFG1
	5						6R1	6R1	2SEFG2
							6R4	6R4	2SEFG3
H6	1						3R3	3R4	3SEFG1
	2						4R1	4R2	3SEFG2
	3						4R2	4R1	3SEFG3
	4						5R4	5R3	4SEFG1
	5						6R2	6R2	4SEFG2
									4SEFG3
H7	1						3R1	3R2	5SEFG1
	2						4R3	4R4	5SEFG2
	3						4R4	4R3	5SEFG3
	4						5R2	5R1	6SEFG1
	5						6R3	6R3	
H8	1								
	2								
	3								
	4								
	5								

Note the special case for 37-38 entries: the last crew in each semi-final E/F/G goes to Final G, the remaining crews go forward to final F.

## **World Rowing Championships Case 12: 41-48 entries**

Format: Eight heats, eight repêchages, four quarter-finals A/B/C/D, four quarter-finals E/F/G/H, two semi-finals A/B, two semi-finals C/D, two semi-finals E/F and two semi-finals G/H.

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 A/B/C/D; the remaining crews go to quarter-finals E/F/G/H. There are two options for the repêchages.

Quarter-finals: the first three crews in each quarter-final A/B/C/D go forward to semi-finals A/B. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals C/D. The first three crews in each quarter-final E/F/G/H go forward to semi-finals E/F. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals G/H. There are 2 options for the quarter-finals.

Semi-finals: The first three crews in semi-finals A/B go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three crews in each semi-final C/D go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. The first three crews in each semi-final E/F go forward to final E. The remaining crews go forward to final F. The first three crews in each semi-final G/H go forward to final G. The remaining crews go forward to final H. There are two options for the semi-finals.

Note the special case for 41-42 entries: there are no semi-finals G/H and the fourth and fifth place crews in the quarter-finals E/F/G/H go forward to final G.

Note the special case for 43 entries: the last crew in each semi-final G/H goes forward to final H; the remaining crews to final G.

**Table for World Rowing Championships Case 12: 41-48 entries**

Heats H	Repêchages		Quarter-finals		Semi-finals		Finals F
	RI	RII	QI	QII	SI	SII	
H1	1	3H6	3H4	1H1	1QAD1	1QAD1	1SAB1
	2	4H7	4H3	1H2	1QAD2	1QAD3	1SAB2
	3	R1 5H8	R1 5H2	2H3	2QAD3	2QAD2	2SAB1
	4	6H1	6H1	2H4	2QAD4	2QAD4	2SAB2
	5			1R5	3QAD1	3QAD1	3SAB1
	6			1R6	3QAD3	3QAD4	3SAB2
H2	1	3H7	3H5	1H3	1QAD3	1QAD2	4SAB1
	2	4H8	4H4	1H4	1QAD4	1QAD4	4SAB2
	3	R2 5H1	R2 5H3	2H5	2QAD1	2QAD1	5SAB1
	4	6H2	6H2	2H6	2QAD2	2QAD3	5SAB2
	5			1R1	3QAD2	3QAD2	6SAB1
	6			1R8	3QAD4	3QAD3	6SAB2
H3	1	3H8	3H6	1H5	4QAD1	4QAD1	1SCD1
	2	4H1	4H5	1H6	4QAD2	4QAD3	1SCD2
	3	R3 5H2	R3 5H4	2H7	5QAD3	5QAD2	2SCD1
	4	6H3	6H3	2H8	5QAD4	5QAD4	2SCD2
	5			1R2	6QAD1	6QAD1	3SCD1
	6			1R3	6QAD3	6QAD4	3SCD2
H4	1	3H1	3H7	1H7	4QAD3	4QAD2	4SCD1
	2	4H2	4H6	1H8	4QAD4	4QAD4	4SCD2
	3	R4 5H3	R4 5H5	2H1	5QAD1	5QAD1	5SCD1
	4	6H4	6H4	2H2	5QAD2	5QAD3	5SCD2
	5			1R4	6QAD2	6QAD2	6SCD1
	6			1R7	6QAD4	6QAD3	6SCD2
H5	1	3H2	3H8	2R2	1QEH1	1QEH1	1SEF1
	2	4H3	4H7	2R3	1QEH2	1QEH3	1SEF2
	3	R5 5H4	R5 5H6	3R4	2QEH3	2QEH2	2SEF1
	4	6H5	6H5	3R6	2QEH4	2QEH4	2SEF2
	5			4R1	3QEH1	3QEH1	3SEF1
	6			4R5	3QEH3	3QEH4	3SEF2
H6	1	3H3	3H1	2R4	1QEH3	1QEH2	4SEF1
	2	4H4	4H8	2R5	1QEH4	1QEH4	4SEF2
	3	R6 5H5	R6 5H7	3R7	2QEH1	2QEH1	5SEF1
	4	6H6	6H6	3R8	2QEH2	2QEH3	5SEF2
	5			4R2	3QEH2	3QEH2	6SEF1
	6			4R6	3QEH4	3QEH3	6SEF2
H7	1	3H4	3H2	2R6	4QEH1	4QEH1	1SGH1
	2	4H5	4H1	2R8	4QEH2	4QEH3	1SGH2
	3	R7 5H6	R7 5H8	3R2	5QEH3	5QEH2	2SGH1
	4	6H7	6H7	3R1	5QEH4	5QEH4	2SGH2
	5			4R3	6QEH1	6QEH1	3SGH1
	6			4R7	6QEH3	6QEH4	3SGH2
H8	1	3H5	3H3	2R1	4QEH3	4QEH2	4SGH1
	2	4H6	4H2	2R7	4QEH4	4QEH4	4SGH2
	3	R8 5H7	R8 5H1	3R3	5QEH1	5QEH1	5SGH1
	4	6H8	6H8	3R5	5QEH2	5QEH3	5SGH2
	5			4R4	6QEH2	6QEH2	6SGH1
	6			4R8	6QEH4	6QEH3	6SGH2

Note the special case for 41-42 entries: there are no semi-finals G/H and the fourth and fifth place crews in the quarter-finals E/F/G/H go forward to final G.

Note the special case for 43 entries: the last crew in each semi-final G/H goes forward to final H; the remaining crews go to final G.



## World Rowing Championships Case 13-: 49+ entries

Format: Time trial, two repêchages, four quarter-finals A/B/C/D, four-quarter finals E/F/G/H, two semi-finals A/B, two semi-finals C/D, two semi-finals E/F and two semi-finals G/H.

Time trial: The first 21 crews go forward to the quarter-finals A/B/C/D. Crews 22-27 go forward to a repêchage from which the first three crews will qualify as crews 22-24 and go forward to quarter-finals A/B/C/D and the remaining three crews will qualify as crews 25-27. Crews 28-45 go forward to quarter-finals E/F/G/H. Crews 46-51 will go to a repêchage from which the first three crews will qualify as crews 46-48 and go forward to quarter-finals E/F/G/H. The remainder shall go forward to additional quarter-finals, semi-finals or finals I, J, etc., based on the number of crews and their finishing position in the time trial or the repêchage for crews finishing 46-51 in the time trial, etc.

Quarter-finals: the first three crews in each quarter-final A/B/C/D go forward to semi-finals A/B. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals C/D. The first three crews in each quarter-final E/F/G/H go forward to semi-finals E/F. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals G/H. Crews are allocated to lanes in the quarter finals based on the results of the time trial and repêchage.

Semi-finals: The first three crews in semi-finals A/B go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three crews in each semi-final C/D go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. The first three crews in each semi-final E/F go forward to final E. The remaining crews go forward to final F. The first three crews in each semi-final G/H go forward to final G. The remaining crews go forward to final H. Additional semi-finals I/J, etc., will be held as required, based on the number of crews. There are two options for the semi-finals.

Note the special cases for 49, 55, 61, etc., entries: the last two crews, qualifying as 48 and 49, 54 and 55, 60 and 61, etc., respectively, go forward together to the next final after all other crews. This principle will also hold for cases of higher entries.

**Table for World Rowing Championships Case 13 : 49 and more entries**

Time Trials	Repêchage	Quarter-finals	Semi-finals		Finals
	R		SI	SII	F
TT	1 TT22	TT1	1QAD1	1QAD1	1SAB1
	2 TT23	TT8	1QAD2	1QAD3	1SAB2
	3 R1 TT24	TT9	2QAD3	2QAD2	2SAB1
	4 TT25	TT16	2QAD4	2QAD4	2SAB2
	5 TT26	TT17	3QAD1	3QAD1	3SAB1
	6 TT27	3R1	3QAD3	3QAD4	3SAB2
		TT2	1QAD3	1QAD2	4SAB1
		TT7	1QAD4	1QAD4	4SAB2
		TT10	2QAD1	2QAD1	5SAB1
		TT15	2QAD2	2QAD3	5SAB2
		TT18	3QAD2	3QAD2	6SAB1
		2R1	3QAD4	3QAD3	6SAB2
		TT3	4QAD1	4QAD1	1SCD1
		TT6	4QAD2	4QAD3	1SCD2
		TT11	5QAD3	5QAD2	2SCD1
		TT14	5QAD4	5QAD4	2SCD2
		TT19	6QAD1	6QAD1	3SCD1
		1R1	6QAD3	6QAD4	3SCD2
		TT4	4QAD3	4QAD2	4SCD1
		TT5	4QAD4	4QAD4	4SCD2
		TT12	5QAD1	5QAD1	5SCD1
		TT13	5QAD2	5QAD3	5SCD2
		TT20	6QAD2	6QAD2	6SCD1
		TT21	6QAD4	6QAD3	6SCD2
		4R1	1QEH1	1QEH1	1SEF1
		TT32	1QEH2	1QEH3	1SEF2
		TT33	2QEH3	2QEH2	2SEF1
		TT40	2QEH4	2QEH4	2SEF2
		TT41	3QEH1	3QEH1	3SEF1
		3R2	3QEH3	3QEH4	3SEF2
		5R1	1QEH3	1QEH2	4SEF1
		TT31	1QEH4	1QEH4	4SEF2
		TT34	2QEH1	2QEH1	5SEF1
		TT39	2QEH2	2QEH3	5SEF2
		TT42	3QEH2	3QEH2	6SEF1
		2R2	3QEH4	3QEH3	6SEF2
		6R1	4QEH1	4QEH1	4SGH1
		TT30	4QEH2	4QEH3	4SGH2
		TT35	5QEH3	5QEH2	5SGH1
		TT38	5QEH4	5QEH4	5SGH2
		TT43	6QEH1	6QEH1	6SGH1
		!R2	6QEH3	6QEH4	6SGH2
	43 TT46	TT28	4QEH3	4QEH2	4SGH1
	44 TT47	TT29	4QEH4	4QEH4	4SGH2
	45 R2 TT48	TT36	5QEH1	5QEH1	5SGH1
	46 TT49	TT37	5QEH2	5QEH3	5SGH2
	47 TT50	TT44	6QEH2	6QEH2	6SGH1
	48 TT51	TT45	6QEH4	6QEH3	6SGH2
Etc.	49	4R2, 5R2, 6R2, TT52, TT53, etc., to additional QF, SF, F as necessary			

Note the special cases for 49, 55, 61, etc., entries: the last two crews, qualifying as 48 and 49, 54 and 55, 60 and 61, etc., respectively, go forward together to the next final after all other crews. This principle will also hold for cases of higher entries.

## Appendix 7

### Bye-Law to Rule 87 – International Umpire's Licence

1. **Maximum age of candidates** – Candidates must be less than 56 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 license.
2. **Number of examinations** – Candidates for the International Umpire's license 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 31st of December following their 65<sup>th</sup> birthday.
4. **Pre-qualification** - An umpire must hold a valid national umpiring license in order to act as a FISA International Umpire.
5. **Expiry of National license** - An International Umpire's license shall expire automatically upon the expiry of the umpire's national license.
6. **Re-qualification** - The holder of an expired International Umpire's license 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.

## **Appendix 8**

### **Bye-Laws to Rule 100 of the FISA Rules of Racing - FISA Anti-Doping Bye-Laws**

#### **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 Rules.

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 harmonized 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 rules 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.

#### **TABLE OF CONTENTS PREFACE**

Fundamental Rationale for the Code and FISA's Anti-Doping Rules

##### **Scope**

Art. 1 Definition of doping,  
Art. 2 Anti-doping rule violations,  
Art. 3 Proof of doping,  
Art. 4 The prohibited list,  
Art. 5 Testing,  
Art. 6 Analysis of samples,  
Art. 7 Results management  
Art. 8, Right to a fair hearing,  
Art. 9 Automatic disqualification of individual result,  
Art. 10 Sanctions of individuals,  
Art. 11 Consequences to teams,  
Art. 12 Sanctions and costs assessed against national federations,  
Art. 13 Appeals,  
Art. 14 National federations incorporation of FISA rules, reporting and recognition,  
Art. 15 Recognition of decisions by other organisations,  
Art. 16 Statute of limitations,  
Art. 17 FISA Compliance Reports to WADA,  
Art. 18 Amendment and interpretation of anti-doping rules.

#### **Fundamental Rationale for the Code and FISA's Anti-Doping Rules**

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport, the principle of fair play, medical ethics and can be harmful for the health of the Rowers.

##### **Scope**

These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall apply to FISA, each National Federation of FISA, and each Participant in the activities of FISA or any of its National Federations by virtue of the Participant's membership, accreditation, or participation in FISA, its National Federations, or their activities or Events. Any Person who is not a member of a National Federation and who fulfils the requirements to be a Participant as stated above must become a member of the Person's National Federation and must make

himself available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing in the manner set out in Article 11.3 of these standards.

The Code applies in particular to the following FISA international competitions:

- World Rowing Championships
- Continental Rowing Championships, Regional Games and Olympic Qualification Regattas.
- International Rowing Regattas and International Rowing events, including Rowing World Cup regattas,
- International rowing ergometer competitions
- Olympic Games Rowing Regattas, if the International Olympic Committee has not imposed other rules and Paralympic Games Rowing Regattas, if the International Paralympic Committee has not imposed other rules.

It is the responsibility of each National Federation to ensure that all national-level Testing on the National Federation's Rowers complies with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws. These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to all Doping Controls over which FISA and its National 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 2.8 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

## **ARTICLE 2 - ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS**

Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel and 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 The 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 violation under Article 2.1.

2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by either 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.

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 body. 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 Refusing or failing without compelling justification to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorized in these Anti-Doping Rules, or otherwise evading Sample collection.

2.4 Violation of applicable requirements regarding Rower availability for Out-of-Competition Testing set out in the International Standard for Testing including failure to file whereabouts information in accordance with Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing (a "Filing Failure") and failure to be available for Testing at the declared whereabouts in accordance with Article 11.4 of the International Standard for Testing (a "Missed Test"). Any combination of three Missed Tests and/or Filing Failures committed within an eighteen-month period, as declared by FISA or any other Anti-Doping Organization with jurisdiction over a Rower, shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

2.5 Tampering, or Attempted Tampering, with any part of Doping Control.

2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods

2.6.1 Possession by a Rower In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by a Rower Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the Rower establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption ("TUE") granted in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 Possession by Athlete Support Personnel In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by Athlete Support Personnel Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited Out-of-Competition, in connection with a Rower, Competition or training, unless the Athlete Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a TUE granted to a Rower in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) 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 Method or Prohibited Substance, or administration or Attempted administration to any Rower Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance that is prohibited Out-of-Competition,, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any Attempted anti-doping rule violation.

2.9 It is an anti-doping rule violation for a Rower, Athlete Support Personnel or other Person to work or associate with Athlete Support Personnel or other Person who are serving a period of Ineligibility.

### **ARTICLE 3 - PROOF OF DOPING**

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

FISA and its National Federations shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether FISA or its National Federation 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 Rules 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, except as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.6, where the Rower must satisfy a higher burden of proof.

### 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 WADA-accredited laboratories 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 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 occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then FISA or its National Federation shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

3.2.2 Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the Rower or other Person establishes that a departure from another International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, then FISA or its National Federation shall have the burden to establish that such a departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

3.2.3 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.

3.2.4 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 either from the hearing panel or from the Anti-Doping Organization asserting the anti-doping rule violation.

## **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 available on WADA's website at [www.wada-ama.org](http://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 Rules three months after publication of the Prohibited List by WADA without requiring any further action by FISA. As described in Article 4.2 of the Code, FISA has the right to request that WADA expand the Prohibited List for the sport of rowing. FISA may also request that WADA include additional substances or methods, which have the potential for abuse in the sport of rowing, in the monitoring program described in Article 4.5 of the Code. As provided in the Code, WADA

shall make the final decision on such requests by FISA. At the time of the adoption of these rules, FISA has placed no additional substances or methods on the prohibited list.

#### 4.2.2 Specified Substances

For purposes of the application of Article 10 (Sanctions on Individuals), all Prohibited Substances shall be "Specified Substances" except (a) substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones; and (b) those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List. Prohibited Methods shall not be Specified Substances.

#### 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 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List

As provided in Article 4.3.3 of the Code, WADA's determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List and the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List 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

4.4.1 Rowers with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must obtain a TUE. The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (Article 2.1), Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method (Article 2.2), Possession of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods (Article 2.6) or administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (Article 2.8) consistent with the provisions of an applicable TUE issued pursuant to the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation.

4.4.2 Rowers intending to participate in Rowing World Cup regattas, Olympic and Paralympic Qualification regattas or senior World Rowing Championship regattas must obtain a TUE from FISA, regardless of whether the Rower previously has received a TUE at the national level. The application for a TUE must be made as soon as possible and (save in emergency situations) no later than 21 days before the Rower's participation in the Event.

TUEs granted by FISA shall be reported to the Rower's National Federation and to WADA. Other Rowers subject to Testing who need to use a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons must obtain a TUE from their NADO or other body designated by their National Federation, as required under the rules of the NADO/other body. National Federations shall promptly report any such TUE's to FISA and WADA.

4.4.3 A committee of three medical doctors from the FISA Medical Commission will be appointed to consider applications for TUE's. Upon FISA's receipt of a TUE application, 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 shall be the final decision of FISA.

4.4.3.1 The TUE Committee's role is to ensure that the use of the prohibited substance is consistent with current medical knowledge and treatment, and that no other alternative treatment is possible.

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 In an acute situation or emergency requiring the use of a medication which would normally require a TUE, the medical decision shall be made by the FISA Medical Delegate at the regatta or, in his or her absence, the regatta doctor. If long term medical treatment is required a TUE must be submitted in ADAMS.

4.4.4 WADA, at the request of a Rower or on its own initiation, may review the granting or denial of any TUE by FISA. If WADA determines that the granting or denial of a TUE did not comply with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions in force at the time then WADA may reverse that decision. Decisions on TUE's are subject to further appeal as provided in Article 13 of these Bye-Laws.

## **ARTICLE 5 – TESTING**

### **5.1 Authority to Test**

All Rowers under the jurisdiction of a National Federation shall be subject to In-Competition Testing by FISA, the Rower's National Federation, and any other Anti-Doping Organization responsible for Testing at a Competition or Event in which they participate. All Rowers under the jurisdiction of a National Federation, including Rowers serving a period of ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension, shall also be subject to Out-of- Competition Testing at any time or place, with or without advance notice, by FISA, WADA, the Rower's National Federation, the NADO of any country where the Rower is present, the IOC prior to or during the Olympic Games, and the IPC during the Paralympic Games.

### **5.2 Responsibility for FISA Testing**

5.2.1 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 ;
- one medical doctor of the Sports Medicine Commission appointed by the Council;
- the Chair of the Competitive Rowing Commission, and
- the FISA Executive Director (with voting right).

The Committee can call upon experts to assist in dealing with difficult cases.

5.2.2 Functions of the FISA Anti-Doping Committee:

The Anti-Doping Committee is responsible to the Executive Committee for performing the following tasks:

- a) To undertake the preparation of and to supervise anti-doping tests (at competitions and out-of-competition) and therefore it shall:

Determine the FISA regattas where tests will be conducted. The organizing 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 tests to be conducted at the regatta through their NADO or a private testing agency.

Determine the number of countries to be tested during the training period (out of competition tests), the federations to be tested, the number of samples in each country, and the names of the Rowers to be tested.

- b) To undertake the necessary arrangements for the conduct of the tests (equipment, travel of the testing officials, etc.);
- c) To select the testing officials. It also may delegate the responsibility to carry out tests to a specialised agency;
- d) To collaborate with WADA, the IOC Medical Commission and its Sub-commissions, other International Federations and Anti-doping agencies;
- e) To undertake a statistical analysis of all anti-doping tests conducted on Rowers during the year and to publish the results of such tests;
- 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;
- h) To encourage National Federations to co-operate with NADOs for testing and education of their Rowers;
- i) To report regularly to the Council on the Anti-Doping situation within rowing.

5.2.3 FISA shall appoint a medical representative, if possible of a different nationality from that of the testing official, who will attend every anti-doping test that is 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.

5.2.4 The Chair of the FISA Anti-Doping Committee shall appoint this representative; as a general rule this representative shall be a member of the Sports Medicine Commission.

5.2.5 In the absence of a representative of FISA, the President of the jury of the regatta shall appoint a member of the jury (an international umpire) to fulfil this role.

5.2.6 The testing is undertaken by:

a testing official appointed by the Anti-Doping Committee, or a representative of an Anti-Doping Agency recognised by the Executive Committee and engaged by the Executive Committee to carry out such testing.

### 5.3 Testing Standards

Testing conducted by FISA and its National Federations shall be in substantial conformity with the International Standard for Testing published by WADA in force at the time of Testing. This standard is available on WADA's website: [www.wada-ama.org](http://www.wada-ama.org).

5.3.1 Blood (or other non-urine) Samples may be used to detect Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, and/or for screening procedure purposes or for longitudinal hematological profiling ("the

passport"). If the Sample is collected for screening only, it will have no consequences for the Rower other than to identify him for a urine or blood test under these anti-doping rules. In these circumstances, FISA may decide at its own discretion which blood parameters are to be measured in the screening Sample and what levels of those parameters will be used to indicate that a Rower should be selected for a urine test. If however, the Sample is collected for longitudinal hematological profiling ("the passport"), it may be used for anti-doping purposes in accordance with Article 2.2 of the Code.

#### 5.4 Coordination of Testing

FISA and National Federations shall promptly report completed tests to WADA to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing.

#### 5.5 FISA Registered Testing Pool

5.5.1 FISA shall identify a Registered Testing Pool of those Rowers who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing, and shall publish the criteria for Rowers to be included in this Registered Testing Pool as well as a list of the Rowers meeting those criteria for the period in question. 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.

Each Rower in the Registered Testing Pool a) shall advise FISA of his whereabouts on a quarterly basis, beginning on 31 December each year in the manner set out in Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing; b) shall update that information as necessary in accordance with Article 11.4.2 of the International Standard for Testing so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and c) shall make himself available for Testing at such whereabouts, in accordance with Article 11.4 of the International Standard for Testing. 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. The Whereabouts Filing must also include, for each day during the following quarter, one specific 60-minute time slot between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. each day where the Rower will be available and accessible for Testing at a specific location.

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.

5.5.2 The criteria below determine the rowers to be included in the FISA Registered Testing Pool for the calendar year.

5.5.2.1 Rowers meeting the following criteria shall be automatically included in the Pool:

a. All rowers having placed first in Olympic/ non Olympic/ Paralympic events at the previous year's World Championships/ Olympic/ Paralympic Games.

All 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.

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.

5.5.2.2 The FISA Anti-Doping Committee shall also select rowers for inclusion in the Pool from the following three groups. The number of rowers selected and the method of selection from each group shall be at the discretion of the FISA Anti-Doping Committee:

Rowers having placed in the first three finishers in at least one of the two previous years in World Championships / Rowing World Cups / Olympic / Paralympic Games / Continental Games / Continental Championships

Rowers from countries having participated in one of the two previous years in a FISA Rowing World Cup/ World Rowing Championship regatta but where little or no anti-doping testing has been conducted on rowers in their country in the previous two years by a national anti-doping agency.

Rowers having competed in any international regatta based on analytical testing results or performance.

There is an obligation on each such rower to keep FISA informed about where the rower can be met 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.

5.5.3 A Rower's failure to advise FISA of his 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.

5.5.4 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 Article 11.4.3 of the International Standard for Testing are met.

5.5.5 Each National 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 Organizations) in accordance with Article 5.5. 6.

5.5.6 Whereabouts information provided to FISA pursuant to Articles 5.5.2 and 5.7 shall be shared with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organizations having jurisdiction to test a Rower in accordance with Articles 11.7.1(d) and 11.7.3(d) of the International Standard for Testing, including the strict condition that it be used only for Doping Control purposes.

## 5.6 Retirement and Return to Competition

5.6.1 A Rower who has been identified by FISA for inclusion in FISA's Registered Testing Pool shall continue to be subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing for one calendar year, unless the Rower gives written notice to FISA that he has retired during the year. If the Rower is included for another year in FISA's Registered Testing Pool, then he will be informed by FISA of his inclusion for another calendar year.

5.6.2 A Rower who has given notice of retirement to FISA may not resume competing at national and international rowing competitions unless he notifies FISA at least six (6) months before he expects to return to competition and makes himself available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing in the manner set out in Article 11.3 of these standards, at any time during the period before actual return to competition.

5.6.3 National Federations/National Anti-Doping Organizations may establish similar requirements for retirement and returning to competition for Rowers in the national Registered Testing Pool.

## 5.7 Training Camp and Competition Forms

5.7.1 Before the 31 December of each year, each member National Federation must provide to FISA Headquarters quarterly training camp and main training location whereabouts. 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 national 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, or training camp contacts must be immediately communicated to FISA Headquarters.

Failure to submit complete timely quarterly whereabouts may result in sanctions being imposed on the national federation. These range from a written warning for a first violation, the withholding of development aid and / or a maximum fine of CHF 25'000 for a second violation to the suspension of the member national federation till the next congress for a third violation.

#### 5.8 Selection of Rowers to be Tested

5.8.1 At FISA Events, the FISA Anti-Doping Committee or its designated representative shall determine the number of tests based on placing, random tests and target tests to be performed.

5.8.2 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)
- d) where doping is suspected

5.8.3 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.

5.8.4 In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Articles 5.8.1 and 5.8.2 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.

5.8.5 Rowers shall be selected for Out-of-Competition Testing by the FISA Anti-Doping Committee or by National Federations or by the NADO through a process that substantially complies with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of selection.

5.9 National Federations and the organizing committees for National Federation Events shall provide access to Independent Observers at Events as directed by FISA.

### **ARTICLE 6 - ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES**

Doping Control Samples collected under these Anti-Doping Rules shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles:

#### 6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

FISA shall send Doping Control Samples for analysis only to WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory (or other laboratory or other method approved by WADA) used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by FISA.

#### 6.2 Purpose of Collection and Analysis of Samples

Samples shall be analysed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Program

described in Article 4.5 of the Code or to assist FISA in profiling relevant parameters in a Rower's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, for anti-doping purposes.

### 6.3 Research on Samples

No Sample may be used for any purpose other than as described in Article 6.2 without the Rower's written consent. Samples used (with the Rower's consent) 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 analyze Doping Control Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories.

### 6.5 Retesting Samples

A Sample may be re-analysed for the purposes described in Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of FISA or WADA. The circumstances and conditions for re-testing Samples shall conform to the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

## **ARTICLE 7 - RESULTS MANAGEMENT**

### 7.1 Results Management for Tests Initiated by FISA

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 results from all analyses must be sent to FISA in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorised representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted in such a way that the results of the analyses are confidential.

7.1.2 Upon receipt of an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the FISA Executive Director shall conduct a review to determine whether:

- (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE , or
- (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.1.3 If the initial review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International

Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the FISA Executive Director shall promptly notify the Rower 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 (which shall be within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories which, at 1 January 2009 is 7 working days) if the Rower or FISA choose 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 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.

7.1.4 Where requested by the Rower or FISA, arrangements shall be made for testing the B Sample, if possible within the time period specified in the International Standard for Testing which, at 1 January 2009 is 7 working days. 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.

7.1.5 The Rower and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the opening and analysis of the B Sample within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories Testing which, at 1 January 2009, is 7 working days. Also a representative of the Rower's National Federation as well as a representative of FISA shall be allowed to be present.

7.1.6 If the B Sample does not confirm the result of the A Sample, 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 laboratory shall immediately inform FISA. FISA shall then promptly inform the Rower through his National Federation.

7.1.7 If a Prohibited Substance or the Use of a Prohibited Method is identified, the findings shall be reported by the laboratory to FISA and WADA. FISA shall promptly inform the Rower.

7.1.8 For apparent anti-doping rule violations that do not involve Adverse Analytical Findings, FISA shall conduct any necessary follow-up investigation and, at such time as it is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall then promptly notify the Rower of the anti-doping rule which appears to have been violated, and the basis of the violation.

## 7.2 Results Management for Atypical Findings

7.2.1 As provided in the International Standards, in certain circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of Prohibited Substances that may also be produced endogenously as Atypical Findings that should be investigated further.

7.2.2 If a laboratory reports an Atypical Finding in respect of a Sample collected from a Rower by or on behalf of FISA, 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 as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Analytical Finding.

7.2.3 If the initial review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.2.2 reveals an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative.

7.2.4 If the initial review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, FISA shall conduct the follow-up investigation required by the International Standards. If, once that investigation is completed, it is concluded that the Atypical Finding should be considered an Adverse Analytical Finding, FISA shall pursue the matter in accordance with Article 7.1.3.

7.2.5 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:

(a) If FISA determines the B Sample should be analysed prior to the conclusion of its follow-up 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 7.1.3(c) to (f).

(b) If FISA receives a request, either from a Major Event Organization shortly before one of its International Events or from a sports organization responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an International Event, to disclose whether any Rower identified on a list provided but the Major Event Organization or sports organization has a pending Atypical Finding, FISA shall so identify any such Rower after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Rower.

### 7.3 Results Management for Tests Initiated During Other International Events

Results management and the conduct of hearings from a test by the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, or a Major Event Organization, shall be managed, as far as sanctions beyond Disqualification from the Event or the results of the Event, by FISA.

### 7.4 Results Management for Tests initiated by National Federations or NADOs.

Results management conducted by National Federations shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management which underlie the detailed provisions set forth in Article 7. Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by a Rower who is a member of that National Federation shall be promptly referred to an appropriate hearing panel established pursuant to the rules of the National Federation or national law. Apparent anti-doping rule violations by Rowers who are members of another National Federation shall be referred to the Rower's National Federation for hearing or referred to FISA for adjudication if FISA decides to retain results management authority in the case. Each National Federation results management process shall be reported to FISA Headquarters within 14 days of its conclusion.

Failure to keep FISA updated at all times on the results management process 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 by the National Federation or in the National Federation's country or territory within 14 days of notice of such finding to the National Federation together with the name of the rower;

b) notify FISA that an international or non-international level rower has been provisionally suspended by the National Federation, 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;

shall result in sanctions being imposed on the National Federation up to a maximum fine of CHF 25'000 and/or the suspension of the national federation until the next Congress.

### 7.5 Results Management for Whereabouts Violations



7.5.1 Results management in respect of an apparent Filing Failure by a Rower in FISA's Registered Testing Pool shall be conducted by FISA in accordance with Article 11.6.2 of the International Standard for Testing (unless it has been agreed in accordance with Article 5.5.4 that the National Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization shall take such responsibility).

7.5.2 Results management in respect of an apparent Missed Test by a Rower in FISA's Registered Testing Pool as a result of an attempt to test the Rower by or on behalf of FISA shall be conducted by FISA in accordance with Article 11.6.3 of the International Standard for Testing. Results management in respect of an apparent Missed Test by such Rower as a result of an attempt to test the Rower by or on behalf of another Anti-Doping Organization shall be conducted by that other Anti-Doping Organization in accordance with Article 11.7.6 (c) of the International Standard for Testing.

7.5.3 Where, in any 18 month period from the first missed test or filing failure, a Rower in FISA's Registered Testing Pool is declared to have three Filing Failures, or three Missed Tests, or any combination of Filing Failures or Missed Tests adding up to three in total, whether under these Anti-Doping Rules or under the rules of any other Anti-Doping Organization, FISA shall bring them forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation.

#### 7.6 Provisional Suspensions

7.6.1 If analysis of an A Sample has resulted in an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance that is not a Specified Substance, and a review in accordance with Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the FISA Executive Director shall Provisionally Suspend the Rower pending the hearing panel's determination of whether he has committed an anti-doping rule violation.

7.6.2 In any case not covered by Article 7.6.1 where FISA decides to take the matter forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Article 7, the FISA Executive Director may Provisionally Suspend the Rower pending the hearing panel's determination of whether he has committed an anti-doping rule violation.

7.6.3 Where a Provisional Suspension is imposed, whether pursuant to Article 7.6.1 or Article 7.6.2 either the hearing in accordance with Article 8 may be advanced to a date which avoids substantial prejudice to the Rower, or the Rower may be given an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing before imposition of the Provisional Suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension at the discretion of the FISA Executive Director. National Federations shall impose Provisional Suspensions in accordance with the principles set forth in this Article 7.6.

#### 7.7 Domicile of the Rower

For the purposes of these rules, all Rowers shall be considered to have their domicile at the address of the National Federation concerned where all communications to Rowers shall be considered as being delivered.

#### 7.8 Retirement from Sport during a Results Management Process

If a Rower or other Person retires while a results management process is underway, 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 jurisdiction over the Rower or other Person at the time the Rower or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, FISA has jurisdiction to conduct results management.

### **ARTICLE 8 - RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING**

#### 8.1 Hearings arising out of Anti-Doping Testing

When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated, the Rower, Athlete Support Personnel or other Person involved shall be brought before a disciplinary panel for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and if so what Consequences should be imposed.

## 8.2 Principles for a Fair Hearing

All hearings pursuant to either Article 8.3 or 8.4 shall respect the following principles :

- a timely hearing ;
- fair and impartial hearing panel ;
- the right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense ;
- the right to be informed in a fair and timely manner of the asserted anti-doping rule violation ;
- the right 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 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 ; and
- a timely, written, reasoned decision , specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any period of Ineligibility.
- 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.
- 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.

## 8.3 Hearings arising out of FISA Testing or Testing at an International Event

8.3.1 When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with FISA Testing or Testing at an International Event then the case shall be assigned to the FISA Doping Hearing Panel for adjudication.

8.3.2 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 and can request the written advice and/or presence of a medical or laboratory expert who is entitled to ask questions.

8.3.3 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 Rules.

8.3.4 Hearings pursuant to this Article shall be completed expeditiously, in principle within 60 days, following the completion of the results management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted on an expedited basis. Decisions shall be announced, in principle, not more than 30 days following the conclusion of the Hearing.

8.3.5 The National Federation of the Rower or of Person(s) alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules may attend the hearing as an observer.

8.3.6 FISA shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

8.3.7 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.

8.3.8 Decisions of the FISA Doping Hearing Panel may be appealed to Court of Arbitration for Sport as provided in Article 13.

#### 8.4 Hearings Arising Out of National Testing

8.4.1 When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping

Rules have been violated in connection with Testing other than in connection with FISA Testing or Testing at an International Event, the Rower or other Person involved shall be brought before a disciplinary panel of the Rower's or other Person's National Federation or NADO for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and, if so, what Consequences should be imposed. A National Federation may appoint an independent tribunal as its disciplinary panel.

8.4.2 Hearings pursuant to this Article 8.4 shall be completed expeditiously, in principle within 60 days of the completion of the Results Management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted by an expedited process. Decisions shall be announced in principle not more than 30 days following the completion of the Hearing. If the completion of the hearing and the announcement of a decision are inappropriately delayed beyond 90 days, FISA may elect to bring the case directly before the FISA Doping Hearing Panel which has then jurisdiction over the case. The relevant costs are at the expense of the National Federation.

8.4.3 National Federations shall keep FISA and WADA fully apprised as to the status of all pending cases and the results of corresponding hearings.

8.4.4 FISA and WADA shall have the right to attend hearings as an observer.

8.4.5 The Rower or other Person(s) may avoid a hearing by acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Rules and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the National Federation. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Rower's or other Person's failure to challenge the National Federation's or NADO's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within 21 days. Where no hearing occurs, the National Federation shall submit to the persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.

8.4.6 Decisions by National Federations or NADOs, whether as the result of a hearing or the Rower or other Person's acceptance of Consequences, may be appealed as provided in Article 13.

8.4.7 The FISA Doping Hearing Panel, appointed in accordance with paragraph 8.3.2, shall review all National cases when they are final at National level (having exhausted all possible appeals) and will decide within 60 days of receipt of all relevant documents for each case whether to re-open the case or not. If it decides not to reopen the case, the sanction already imposed at national level is automatically applied at an international level. If the FISA Doping Hearing Panel decides to reopen the case, it will follow the same procedure defined from paragraph 8.3.1 to 8.3.3. (which means seeking the imposition of less or more severe sanctions, the imposition of sanctions where no sanctions have been imposed or seeking removal of sanctions where sanctions have been imposed) in order to ensure that an adequate

sanction has been given and that all Rowers in the world are treated consistently and in an equal manner. The FISA Doping Hearing Panel may also intervene in cases involving rowing Rowers that other authorities or organisations were supposed to handle, but did not. If the FISA Doping Hearing Panel decides not to re-open the decision taken at National level, WADA may appeal the National decision to the Court of Arbitration for Sport.

8.4.8 Hearing decisions by the National Federation shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in Article 13 or required by applicable national law.

## **ARTICLE 9 - AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS**

A violation of these Anti-Doping Rules in connection with an In-Competition test automatically leads to Disqualification of the result obtained in that Competition with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

## **ARTICLE 10 - SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS**

### **10.1 Disqualification of Results at an 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 of all of the Rower's individual results obtained in that Event with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.

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 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods**

The period of Ineligibility imposed for a violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) and Article 2.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods) shall be as follows, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.5, or the conditions for increasing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Article 10.6, are met:

First violation : Two (2) years' Ineligibility.

### **10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations**

The period of Ineligibility for violations of these Anti-Doping Rules other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows:

10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 (refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection) or Article 2.5 (Tampering with Doping Control), the Ineligibility period shall be two (2) years unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5, or the conditions provided in Article 10.6, are met.

10.3.2 For violations of Article 2.7 (Trafficking) or Article 2.8 (Administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5 are met. An anti-doping rule violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than Specified Substances, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for such Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of such Articles which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

10.3.3 For violations of Article 2.4 (Filing Failures and/ or Missed Tests), the period of Ineligibility shall be at a minimum one (1) year and at a maximum two (2) years based on the Rower's degree of fault.

#### 10.4 Elimination or Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility for Specified Substances under Specific Circumstances

Where a Rower or other Person can establish how a Specified Substance entered his or her body or came into his or her possession and that such Specified Substance was not intended to enhance the Rower's sport performance or mask the use of a performance-enhancing substance, the period of Ineligibility found in Article 10.2 shall be replaced with the following:

First violation: At a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility from future Events, and at a maximum, two (2) years of Ineligibility.

To justify any elimination or reduction, the Rower or other Person must produce corroborating evidence in addition to his or her word which establishes to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel the absence of an intent to enhance sport performance or mask the use of a performance enhancing substance. The Rower or other Person's degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing any reduction of the period of Ineligibility.

#### 10.5 Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances

##### 10.5.1 No Fault or Negligence

If a Rower establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in a Rower's Sample in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the Rower must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility eliminated. In the event this Article is applied and the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of Ineligibility for multiple violations under Article 10.7.

##### 10.5.2 No Significant Fault or Negligence

If a Rower or other Person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, 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 section may be no less than 8 years. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in a Rower's Sample in violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), the Rower must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility reduced.

##### 10.5.3 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The FISA Doping Hearing Panel 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 where the Rower or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organization, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in the Anti-Doping Organization discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another Person or which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules by another Person. 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 FISA suspends any part of the period of Ineligibility under this Article, it shall promptly provide a written justification for its decision to each Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal the decision. If FISA subsequently reinstates any part of the suspended period of Ineligibility because the Rower or other Person has failed to provide the Substantial Assistance which was anticipated, the Rower or other Person may appeal the reinstatement pursuant to Article 13.2.

#### 10.5.4 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.

#### 10.5.5 Where a Rower or Other Person Establishes Entitlement to Reduction in Sanction under More than One Provision of this Article

Before applying any reductions under Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 and 10.6. If the Rower or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under two or more of Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

#### 10.6 Aggravating Circumstances Which May Increase the Period of Ineligibility

If FISA establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Article 2.7 (Trafficking) and 2.8 (Administration) that aggravating circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction, then the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable shall be increased up to a maximum of four years unless the Rower or other Person can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that he did not knowingly violate the anti-doping rule.

A Rower or other Person can avoid the application of this Article by admitting the anti-doping rule violation as asserted promptly after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FISA.

#### 10.7 Multiple Violations

##### 10.7.1 Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation

For a Rower's or other Person's first anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility is set forth in Articles 10.2 and 10.3 (subject to elimination, reduction or suspension under Articles 10.4 or 10.5, or to an increase under Article 10.6). For a second anti-doping rule violation the period of Ineligibility shall be within the range set forth in the table below.

Second Violation	RS	FFMT	NSF	St	AS	TRA
First Violation						

RS	1-4	2-4	2-4	4-6	8-10	10-Life
FFMT	1-4	4-8	4-8	6-8	10-Life	Life
NSF	1-4	4-8	4-8	6-8	10-Life	Life
St	2-4	6-8	6-8	8-Life	Life	Life
AS	4-5	10-life	10-life	Life	Life	Life
TRA	8-life	Life	Life	Life	Life	Life

Definitions for purposes of the second anti-doping rule violation table:

RS (Reduced sanction for Specified Substance under Article 10.4): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 10.4 because it involved a Specified Substance and the other conditions under Article 10.4 were met.

FFMT (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned under Article 10.3.3 (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests).

NSF (Reduced sanction for No Significant Fault or Negligence): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 10.5.2 because No Significant Fault or Negligence under Article 10.5.2 was proved by the Rower.

St (Standard sanction under Articles 10.2 or 10.3.1): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two years under Article 10.2 or 10.3.1.

AS (Aggravated sanction): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by an aggravated sanction under Article 10.6 because the Anti-Doping Organization established the conditions set forth under Article 10.6.

TRA (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking and administration or Attempted administration): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a sanction under Article 10.3.2.

[Comment to Article 10.7.1: The table is applied by locating the Rower or other Person's first anti-doping rule violation in the left-hand column and then moving across the table to the right to the column representing the second violation. By way of example, assume a Rower receives the standard period of Ineligibility for a first violation under Article 10.2 and then commits a second violation for which he receives a reduced sanction for a Specified Substance under Article 10.4. The table is used to determine the period of Ineligibility for the second violation. The table is applied to this example by starting in the left-hand column and going down to the fourth row which is "St" for standard sanction, then moving across the table to the first column which is "RS" for reduced sanction for a Specified Substance, thus resulting in a 2-4 year range for the period of Ineligibility for the second violation. The Rower or other Person's degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing a period of Ineligibility within the applicable range.]

#### 10.7.2 Application of Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4 to Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation

Where a Rower or other Person who commits a second anti-doping rule violation establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.3 or Article 10.5.4, the hearing panel shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility within the range established in the table in Article 10.7.1, and then apply the appropriate suspension or reduction of the period of Ineligibility. The remaining period of Ineligibility, after applying any suspension or reduction under Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4, must be at least one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

### 10.7.3 Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

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 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 life ban.

### 10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if FISA (or its National Federation) 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 (Results Management), or after FISA (or its National Federation) made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if FISA (or its National Federation) 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; however, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6).

If, after the resolution of 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 would have 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. To avoid the possibility of a finding of Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6) on account of the earlier-in-time but later-discovered violation, the Rower or other Person must voluntarily admit the earlier anti-doping rule violation on a timely basis after notice of the violation for which he or she is first charged. The same rule shall also apply when FISA discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation.

### 10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during an Eight-Year Period

For purposes of Article 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same eight (8) 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 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results), all other competitive results 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.

10.8.1 As a condition of regaining eligibility after being found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Rower must first repay all prize money forfeited under this Article.

10.8.2 Allocation of Forfeited Prize Money.

Forfeited prize money shall be reallocated to other Rowers.

## 10.9 Commencement of Ineligibility Period



Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed.

#### 10.9.1 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 or Anti-Doping Organization imposing the sanction 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.

#### 10.9.2 Timely Admission

Where the Rower promptly (which, in all events, means before the Rower 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 Rower or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the period of Ineligibility going forward from the date the Rower 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.

10.9.3 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed and respected by the Rower, then the Rower shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed.

10.9.4 If a Rower voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing from FISA and thereafter refrains from competing, the Rower 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's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.

10.9.5 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.

#### 10.10 Status During Ineligibility

##### 10.10.1 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 authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by FISA or any National Federation or a club or other member organization of FISA or any National Federation, or in Competitions authorized or organized by any professional league or any international or national level Event organization.

A Rower or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing.

##### 10.10.2 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 10.10.1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and the period of Ineligibility which was originally imposed shall start over again as of the date of the violation. The new period of Ineligibility may be reduced under Article 10.5.2 if the Rower or other Person establishes he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence for violating the prohibition against participation. The determination of whether a Rower or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether a reduction under Article 10.5.2 is appropriate, shall be made by FISA.

### 10.10.3 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction for Specified Substances as described in Article 10.4, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by FISA and its National Federations.

### 10.11 Reinstatement Testing

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of Ineligibility, a Rower must, during any period of Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility, make himself available for Out-of-Competition Testing by FISA, the applicable National Federation, and any other Anti-Doping Organization having Testing jurisdiction, and must, during the last six months of the ineligibility period, comply with the whereabouts requirements of Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing. If a Rower subject to a period of Ineligibility retires from sport and is removed from Out-of-Competition Testing pools and later seeks reinstatement, the Rower shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the Rower has notified FISA and the applicable National Federation and has been subject to Out-of-Competition Testing for a period of time equal to the [longer of (a) the period set forth in Article 5.6 and (b)] period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Rower had retired. During such remaining period of Ineligibility, a minimum of 3 tests must be conducted on the Rower with at least three months between each test. The National Federation shall be responsible for conducting the necessary tests, but tests by any Anti-Doping Organization may be used to satisfy the requirement. The results of such tests shall be reported to FISA. In addition, immediately prior to the end of the period of Ineligibility, a Rower must undergo Testing by FISA for the Prohibited Substances and Methods that are prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing. Once the period of a Rower's suspension has expired, and the Rower has fulfilled the conditions of reinstatement, then the Rower will become automatically re-eligible and no application by the Rower or by the Rower's National Federation will then be necessary.

### 10.12 Imposition of Financial Sanctions

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 Rules 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.

## **ARTICLE 12 - SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST NATIONAL FEDERATIONS**

12.1 The FISA Executive Committee has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non financial support or suspend from membership in FISA National Federations that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

12.2 National 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 Rules committed by a Rower or other Person affiliated with that National Federation.

12.3 FISA may elect to take additional disciplinary action against National 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 Four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Articles 2.4 and 10.3) are committed 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 Organizations

other than the National Federation or its National Anti-Doping Organization. In such event the FISA may in its discretion elect to :

(a) ban all Athlete Support Personnel and federation board members of that National Federation for participation in any FISA activities for a period of up to two years and/or

(b) fine the National Federation in an amount up to CHF 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 eight or more (four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules other than violations involving Articles 2.4 and 10.3) 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 Organizations other than the National Federation or its National Anti-Doping Organization, then FISA may suspend that National 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 National Federation commits an Anti-Doping Rule violation during an International Event. In such event FISA may fine that National Federation in an amount up to CHF 100'000.–.

12.3.3 A National 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 National Federation in an amount up to 25'000 CHF per Rower in addition to all of FISA costs incurred in Testing that National Federation's Rowers.

## **ARTICLE 13 - APPEALS**

### **13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal**

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 13.2.1 through 13.4 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review authorized in these rules must be exhausted (except as provided in Article 13.1.1).

#### **13.1.1 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 or its National Federation's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the FISA or its National Federation's process.

13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, and Provisional Suspensions. The following decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13:

- a decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed,
  - a decision imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation,
- or, a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed,
- a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision under Article 10.10.2 (prohibition of participation during Ineligibility);
  - a decision that FISA or a National Federation lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences,

- a decision by any National Federation or NADO 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 7.4;
- and a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing or otherwise in violation of Article 7.4 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person that may appeal from a Provisional Suspension is the Rower or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

#### 13.2.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Rowers

In cases arising from competition in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level Rowers, the decision may be appealed exclusively CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

[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 National-Level Rowers

In cases involving Rowers who do not have a right to appeal under Article 13.2.1, each National Federation shall have in place an appeal procedure that respects the following principles: a timely hearing, a fair and impartial hearing panel; the right to be represented by a counsel at the person's expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. FISA's rights of appeal with respect to these cases are set forth in Article 13.2.3 below.

#### 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 and any other Anti-Doping Organization under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed;
- (d) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and
- (e) WADA.

In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the National Federation's rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties :

- (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; and
- (d) WADA.

For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA and FISA shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing body.

### 13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by FISA and its National Federations

Where, in a particular case, FISA or its National Federations fail 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 or its National Federations had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS 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 attorneys fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by FISA or its National Federations.

### 13.4 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption

Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Rower, FISA, or National Anti-Doping Organization or other body designated by a National Federation which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny TUE's, and which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by International-Level Rowers to CAS and by other Rowers to the national level reviewing body described in Article 13.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a TUE, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

When FISA, National Anti-Doping Organizations or other bodies designated by National Federations fail to take action on a properly submitted TUE application within a reasonable time, their failure to decide may be considered a denial for purposes of the appeal rights provided in this Article.

### 13.5 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

Decisions by FISA pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the National Federation.

### 13.6 Time for Filing Appeals

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be thirty (30) 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 having lead to the decision subject to appeal:

- a) Within ten (10) days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request from the body having issued the decision a copy of the file on which such body relied;
- b) If such a request is made within the ten-day period, then the party making such request shall have thirty (30) 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:

- (a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or
- (b) Twenty-one (21) days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

## **ARTICLE 14 - NATIONAL FEDERATIONS INCORPORATION OF FISA RULES, REPORTING AND RECOGNITION**

### 14.1 Incorporation of FISA Anti-Doping Rules

All National Federations shall comply with these Anti Doping Rules. These Anti-Doping Rules shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each National Federations Rules. All National Federations shall include in their regulations the procedural rules necessary to effectively implement these Anti-Doping Rules. Each National 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 National Federation shall specifically provide that all Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons under the jurisdiction of the National Federation shall be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules.

## 14.2 Statistical Reporting

14.2.1 Before 31st January each year, each National Federation shall provide a report to FISA Headquarters on the anti doping tests conducted on its Rowers during the preceding year, indicating the number of in-competition and out-of competition tests conducted as well as the results of these tests and any sanctions imposed in the case of positive results or other doping offences.

Failure to provide a report to FISA Headquarters by 31 January each year on the anti-doping tests conducted on its Rowers during the previous year may result in sanctions being imposed on the national federation up a maximum fine of CHF 5'000 or the suspension of the national federation until the next congress.

FISA shall periodically publish Testing data received from National Federations as well as comparable data from Testing under FISA's jurisdiction.

14.2.2 FISA shall publish annually a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities during the calendar year with a copy provided to WADA.

## 14.3 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse

When a National Federation has received an Adverse Analytical Finding on one of its Rowers it shall report the following information to FISA and WADA within fourteen (14) days of the process described in Article 7.1.2 and 7.1.3 : the Rower's name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection and the analytical result reported by the laboratory. The National Federation shall also regularly update FISA and WADA on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7 (Results Management), Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) or Article 13 (Appeals), and comparable information shall be provided to FISA and WADA within 14 days of the notification described in Article 7.1.9, with respect to other violations of these Anti-Doping Rules. In any case in which the period of Ineligibility is eliminated under Article 10.5.1 (No Fault or Negligence) or reduced under Article 10.5.2 (No Significant Fault or Negligence), FISA and WADA shall be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction. Neither FISA nor WADA shall disclose this information beyond those persons within their organisations with a need to know until the National Federation has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in Article 14.4 below.

## 14.4 Public Disclosure

14.4.1 Neither FISA nor its National Federation shall publicly identify Rowers whose Samples have resulted in Adverse Analytical Findings, or who were alleged to have violated other Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules until it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti doping rule violation has not been timely challenged or the Rower has been Provisionally Suspended. Once a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules has been established, it shall be publicly reported within 21 days. FISA or its National Federation must also report within 21 days appeal decisions on an anti-doping rule violation. FISA or its National Federation shall also, within the time period for publication, send all hearing and appeal decisions to WADA.

14.4.2 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 disclosed publicly only with the consent of the Rower or other Person who is the subject of the decision. FISA or its National Federation 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.

14.4.3 Neither FISA nor its National Federation or WADA accredited laboratory, or official of either, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of a pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Rower, other Person or their representatives.

#### 14.5 Recognition of Decisions by FISA and National Federations

Any decision of FISA or a National Federation or a NADO regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognized by all National Federations, which shall take all necessary action to render such results effective.

### **ARTICLE 15 - RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS**

Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, the Testing, TUE's and 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 recognised and respected by FISA and its National Federations. FISA and its National Federations may recognize the same actions of other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

### **ARTICLE 16 - STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS**

No action may be commenced under these Anti-Doping Rules against a Rower or other Person for a violation of an anti-doping rule contained in these Anti-Doping Rules unless such action is commenced within eight years from the date the violation occurred.

### **ARTICLE 17 - FISA Compliance Reports to WADA**

FISA will report to WADA on FISA's compliance with the Code every second year and shall explain reasons for any noncompliance.

### **ARTICLE 18 - AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES**

18.1 These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by the FISA Council.

18.2 Except as provided in Article 18.5, these Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

18.3 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

18.4 The INTRODUCTION and the APPENDIX I DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.

18.5 These Anti-Doping Rules 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 comments annotating various provisions of the Code may, where applicable, assist in the understanding and interpretation of these Anti-Doping Rules.

18.6 Notice to a Rower or other Person who is a member of a National Federation is accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Federation.

18.7 These Anti-Doping Rules shall come into full force and effect on 1 January 2009 (the "Effective Date"). They shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that:

18.7.1 Any case pending prior to the Effective Date, or brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation that occurred prior to the Effective Date, shall be governed by the predecessor to these Anti-Doping Rules in force at the time of the anti-doping rule violation, subject to any application of the principle of *lex mitior* by the hearing panel determining the case

18.7.2 Any Article 2.4 whereabouts violation (whether a filing failure or a missed test) declared by FISA under rules in force prior to the Effective Date that has not expired prior to the Effective Date and that would qualify as a whereabouts violation under Article 11 of the International Standard for Testing shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, as one of the three Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests giving rise to an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.4 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

18.7.3 Subject always to Article 10.7.5, anti-doping rule violations committed under rules in force prior to the Effective Date shall be taken into account as prior offences for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10.7. Where such pre-Effective Date anti-doping rule violation involved a substance that would be treated as a Specified Substance under these Anti-Doping Rules, for which a period of Ineligibility of less than two years was imposed, such violation shall be considered a Reduced Sanction violation for purposes of Article 10.7.1.

## DEFINITIONS

**Adverse Analytical Finding.** A report from a laboratory or other approved Testing entity that 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.

**Anti-Doping Organization.** 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 International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other Major Event Organizations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organizations.

**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 renounces the attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the Attempt.

**Atypical Finding.** A report from a laboratory or other WADA-approved entity 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.

**CAS.** The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

**Competition.** A single race, match, game or singular athletic contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-meter dash in athletics. For stage races and other athletic 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.** 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 for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.9; and (c) Provisional Suspension means the Rower or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing).

**Disqualification.** See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules 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.

**In-Competition.** For purposes of differentiating between In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing "In-Competition" means the period commencing 24 hours before the first event of said Competition through to 24 hours after the last event at such Competition.

**Independent Observer Program** A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and may 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 Rules Violations above.

**International Event.** An Event where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an International Federation, a Major Event Organization, or another international sport organization is the ruling body for the Event or appoints the technical officials for the Event.

**International-Level Rower.** Rowers designated by one or more International Federations as being within the Registered Testing Pool for an International Federation.

**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 Organizations.** The continental associations of National Olympic Committees and other international multi-sport organizations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other International Event.

**Marker.** A compound, group of compounds or biological parameter(s) that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

**Metabolite.** Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

**Minor.** A natural Person who has not reached the age of majority as established by the applicable laws of his or her country of residence.

**National Anti-Doping Organization.** (“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, all at the national level. This includes an entity which may be designated by multiple countries to serve as regional Anti-Doping Organization for such countries. 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 involving international or national level Rowers that is not an International Event.

**National Federation.** A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognized by FISA as the entity governing the sport of rowing in that nation or region.

**National Olympic Committee.** The organization recognized by the International Olympic Committee. 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 Advance Notice.** A Doping Control which takes place with no advance warning to the Rower and where the Rower is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through Sample provision.

**No Fault or Negligence.** The Rower’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.

**No Significant Fault or Negligence.** The Rower’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.

**Out-of-Competition.** Any Doping Control which is not In-Competition.

**Participant.** Any Rower or Athlete Support Personnel.

**Person.** A natural Person or an organization or other entity.

**Possession.** The actual, physical possession, or the constructive possession (which shall be found only if the person has exclusive 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 Organization. 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.

**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 so described on the Prohibited List.

**Provisional Hearing.** For purposes of Article 7.6, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) that provides the Rower with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

**Provisional Suspension.** See Consequences above.

**Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report.** To disseminate or distribute information to the general public or persons beyond those persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14.

**Registered Testing Pool.** The pool of top level Rowers established separately by each International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organization who are subject to both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation's or Organization's test distribution plan.

**Retroactive TUE.** As defined in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

**Rower.** Any Person who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation) the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization, including but not limited to those Persons in its Registered Testing Pool), and any other competitor in sport who is otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of any Signatory or other sports organization accepting the Code. All references to "rowers" shall include scullers and coxswains. All provisions of the Code, including, for example, Testing, and TUE's must be applied to international and national-level competitors. Some National Anti-Doping Organizations may elect to test and apply anti-doping rules to recreational-level or masters competitors who are not current or potential national caliber competitors. National Anti-Doping Organizations are not required, however, to apply all aspects of the Code to such Persons. Specific national rules may be established for Doping Control for non-international-level or national-level competitors without being in conflict with the Code. Thus, a country could elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require TUE's or whereabouts information. In the same manner, a Major Event Organization holding an Event only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not require advance TUE or whereabouts information. For purposes of Article 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration) 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 organization accepting the Code is a Rower.

**Sample .** 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, including the International Olympic Committee, International Federations, International Paralympic Committee, National Olympic Committees, National Paralympic Committees, Major Event Organizations, National Anti-Doping Organizations, and WADA.

**Specified Substances.** As defined in Article 4.2.2.

**Substantial Assistance.** For purposes of Article 10.5.3, 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 Organization 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 or providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organization.

**Target Testing.** Selection of Rowers for Testing where specific Rowers or groups of Rowers are selected on a non-random basis for Testing at a specified time.

**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 a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by a Rower, Athlete Support Personnel or any other Person subject to the jurisdiction of an Anti-Doping Organization 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.

**TUE.** As defined in Article 2.6.1

**TUE Panel.** As defined in Article 4.4.3.

**UNESCO Convention.** The International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the 33<sup>rd</sup> 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 utilization, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

**WADA.** The World Anti-Doping Agency.

## **Appendix 9**

### **Event Regulations and/or Departures from the FISA Rules of Racing**

#### **Olympic Games and Olympic Qualification Regattas**

##### **Regulation 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 organized by FISA.

##### **Regulation 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.

##### **Regulation 3 - Eligibility**

Refer to Article 41 of the Olympic Charter.

##### **Regulation 4 - Boat Classes**

Refer to Rule 37 of the FISA Rules of Racing.

##### **Regulation 5 - Racing Colours**

As crews are entered by their National Olympic Committees, their racing colours are regulated by the IOC.

##### **Regulation 6 - Entries**

Refer to Article 45 of the Olympic Charter.

##### **Regulation 7 - Restrictions on Entries**

Refer to Article 45 of the Olympic Charter.

##### **Regulation 8 - Crew Changes**

Refer to Rules 59 and 60 of the FISA Rules of Racing.

##### **Regulation 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.

##### **Regulation 10 - Point Score**

In the 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:

1<sup>st</sup>: 8 points, 2<sup>nd</sup>: 6 points, 3<sup>rd</sup>: 5 points, 4<sup>th</sup>: 4 points, 5<sup>th</sup>: 3 points, 6<sup>th</sup>: 2 points, 7<sup>th</sup>: 1 points.

##### **Regulation 11 - Titles, Prizes and Cups**

The title of Olympic Champion shall be conferred on winning competitors at an Olympic Games Regatta by the International Olympic Committee. 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 competitors represent shall be played. The national flags of the three countries which the winning competitors, the competitors finishing second and the competitors finishing third represent shall be raised. Above medals shall be supplied by the Olympic Organising Committee.

##### **Regulation 12 - Exceptional Cases**

Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., postponing of a race 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.

**Regulation 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 10

### Event Regulations and/or Departures from the FISA Rules of Racing

#### World Rowing Championships

##### Regulation 1 - Application

These regulations apply to:

- World Rowing Championships,
- World Rowing Junior Championships and
- World Rowing Under 23 Championships

together with and not in exclusion of the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.

##### Regulation 2 - Governance

The events listed above shall be rowed according to the FISA Rules of Racing and Racing Bye-Laws in addition to these Regulations.

##### Regulation 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 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.

##### Regulation 4 - Titles, Prizes and Cups

At the following events:

- World Rowing Championships,
- World Rowing Junior Championships and
- World Rowing Under 23 Championships

the title of Champion shall be conferred on winning competitors. 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 competitors represent shall be played. The national flags of the three countries which the winning competitors, the competitors finishing second and the competitors finishing third represent shall be raised. Above medals and diplomas shall be supplied by FISA but at the cost of the Organising Committee.

## Appendix 11

### Event Regulations and/or Departures from the FISA Rules of Racing

#### World Rowing Cup Regattas

##### Regulation 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.

##### Regulation 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.

##### Regulation 3 – Eligibility (Rule 19)

To represent a National Federation in a World Rowing Cup regatta, a competitor 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 National Federation that shall alone be entitled to enter them.

##### Regulation 4 - Boat Classes (Rule 36)

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 World Rowing Cup events.

##### Regulation 5 - Racing Colours (Rule 50)

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.

##### Regulation 6 - Restrictions on Entries (Rule 53)

Each member federation may enter up to four crews in each event of the 1<sup>st</sup> World Rowing Cup regatta and a maximum of two crews in each event of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> World Rowing Cup regattas.

##### Regulation 7 - Minimum Entries (Rule 53)

If, at the entry deadline described above, 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.

##### Regulation 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 competitors, 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.

##### Regulation 9 - 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 national federations.

##### Regulation 10 - 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.

**Regulation 11 - Exceptional Cases (Rule 86)**

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.

**Regulation 12 - Interpretation of Regulations (Article 9)**

The Executive Committee 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.

**Regulation 13 – 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 1, 2, 3, 4, 5** - Same as FISA Progression System (Appendix 6)

## World Rowing Cup Case 6a: 19 entries

Format: Four heats, two repêchages, two semi-finals A/B, finals A to D.

Heats: The first two crews of each heat go forward to semi-finals A/B; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchages.

Repêchages: The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals A/B; the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> placed crews from each repêchage 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 A/B 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
H1	1	3.H1	3.H1		1.H1		1.H1		1.S AB 1
	2	4.H3	4.H2		1.H2		1.H3		2.S AB 1
	3	R1 5.H1	R1 3.H3	S AB 1	2.H3	S AB 1	2.H2	FA	3.S AB 1
	4	3.H2	4.H4		2.H4		2.H4		1.S AB 2
	5	4.H4	5.H1		1.R1		1.R1		2.S AB 2
		5.H3			2.R2		2.R2		3.S AB 2
H2	1	3.H3	3.H2		1.H3		1.H2		4.S AB 1
	2	4.H1	4.H1		1.H4		1.H4		5.S AB 1
	3	R2 5.H2	R2 5.H3	S AB 2	2.H1	S AB 2	2.H1	FB	6.S AB 1
	4	3.H4	3.H4		2.H2		2.H3		4.S AB 2
	5	4.H2	4.H3		1.R2		1.R2		5.S AB 2
			5.H2		2.R1		2.R1		6.S AB 2
H3	1							FC	3.R1
	2								4.R1
	3								3.R2
	4								4.R2
	5								Plus the remaining non-last-placed crew from the repechage
H4	1							FD	The two last-placed crews from the repechages
	2								
	3								
	4								

## World Rowing Cup Case 6b: 20 entries

Format: Four heats, two repêchages, two semi-finals A/B, finals A to D.

Heats: The first two crews of each heat go forward to semi-finals A/B; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchages.

Repêchages: The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals A/B; the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> placed crews from each repêchage go forward to final C; the 6<sup>th</sup> 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 A/B 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
H1	1	3.H1	3.H1		1.H1		1.H1		1.S AB 1
	2	4.H3	4.H2		1.H2		1.H3		2.S AB 1
	3	R1 5.H1	R1 5.H4	S AB 1	2.H3	S AB 1	2.H2	FA	3.S AB 1
	4	3.H2	3.H3		2.H4		2.H4		1.S AB 2
	5	4.H4	4.H4		1.R1		1.R1		2.S AB 2
		5.H3	5.H1		2.R2		2.R2		3.S AB 2
H2	1	3.H3	3.H2		1.H3		1.H2		4.S AB 1
	2	4.H1	4.H1		1.H4		1.H4		5.S AB 1
	3	R2 5.H2	R2 5.H3	S AB 2	2.H1	S AB 2	2.H1	FB	6.S AB 1
	4	3.H4	3.H4		2.H2		2.H3		4.S AB 2
	5	4.H2	4.H3		1.R2		1.R2		5.S AB 2
		5.H4	5.H2		2.R1		2.R1		6.S AB 2
H3	1							FC	3.R1
	2								4.R1
	3								5.R1
	4								3.R2
	5								4.R1
H4									5.R2
	1							FD	6.R1
	2								6.R2
	3								
	4								
	5								

## **World Rowing Cup Case 7: 21 to 24 entries**

Format: Four heats, four repêchages, two semi-finals A/B, finals A to D

Heats: The winner of each heat goes forward to semi-finals A/B; the remaining crews go forward to the four repêchages.

Repêchages: The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals A/B; the 3<sup>rd</sup> placed crews from each repêchage together with the two fastest 4<sup>th</sup> 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 A/B 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	
H1	1	2.H1		2.H4		1.H1		1.H1		1.S AB 1	
	2	3.H2		3.H3		1.H3		1.H2		2.S AB 1	
	3	R1	4.H3	R1	4.H2	S AB 1	1.R2	S AB 1	1.R3	FA	3.S AB 1
	4	5.H4		5.H1		1.R4		1.R4		1.S AB 2	
	5	6.H1		6.H4		2.R1		2.R1		2.S AB 2	
	6					2.R3		2.R2		3.S AB 2	
H2	1	2.H2		2.H3		1.H2		1.H3		4.S AB 1	
	2	3.H3		3.H2		1.H4		1.H4		5.S AB 1	
	3	R2	4.H4	R2	4.H1	S AB 2	1.R1	S AB 2	1.R1	FB	6.S AB 1
	4	5.H1		5.H4		1.R3		1.R2		4.S AB 2	
	5	6.H2		6.H3		2.R2		2.R3		5.S AB 2	
	6					2.R4		2.R4		6.S AB 2	
H3	1	2.H3		2.H2						3. R1	
	2	3.H4		3.H1						3. R2	
	3	R3	4.H1	R3	4.H4					FC	3. R3
	4	5.H2		5.H3						3. R4	
	5	6.H3		6.H2						1 <sup>st</sup> F4th*	
	6									2 <sup>nd</sup> F4th*	
H4	1	2.H4		2.H1						3 <sup>rd</sup> F4th*	
	2	3.H1		3.H4						4 <sup>th</sup> F4th*	
	3	R4	4.H2	R4	4.H3					FD	5. R1
	4	5.H3		5.H2						5. R2	
	5	6.H4		6.H1						5. R3	
	6									5. R4	

\*Note: 1<sup>st</sup>. & 2<sup>nd</sup> F4th means the fastest and second fastest 4<sup>th</sup>-placed crews from the repêchage.

3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> F4th means the third fastest and fourth fastest 4<sup>th</sup>-placed crews from the repêchage.

### **World Rowing Cup Case 8: 25 to 30 entries**

Format: Six heats, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals A/B, 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: for 25 entries, the two slowest last-placed crews from the heats shall go forward to 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 A/B. The 4th placed crews from each quarter-final together with the two fastest 5<sup>th</sup> 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 A/B 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		Semi-finals		Finals	
H		QI	QII	SI	SII		F
H1	1	1H5	1H2	1Q1	1Q1	FA	1SAB1
	2	2H1	2H4	1Q2	1Q3		1SAB2
	3	2H3	2H5	2Q3	2Q2		2SAB1
	4	3H2	3H1	2Q4	2Q4		2SAB2
	5	3H6	3H3	3Q1	3Q1		3SAB1
		4H4*	4H6*	3Q3	3Q4		3SAB2
H2	1	1H6	1H3	1Q3	1Q2	FB	4SAB1
	2	2H2	2H1	1Q4	1Q4		4SAB2
	3	2H4	2H6	2Q1	2Q1		5SAB1
	4	3H1	3H2	2Q2	2Q3		5SAB2
	5	3H5	3H4	3Q2	3Q2		6SAB1
		4H3*	4H5*	3Q4	3Q3		6SAB2
H3	1	1H1	1H1			FC	4Q1
	2	1H4	1H6				4Q2
	3	2H5	2H3				4Q3
	4	3H3	3H5				4Q4
	5	4H2	4H2				1stQ5th#
		4H6*	4H4*			2ndQ5th#	
H4	1	1H2	1H4			FD	3rdQ5th#
	2	1H3	1H5				4thQ5th#
	3	2H6	2H2				6Q1
	4	3H4	3H6				6Q2
	5	4H1	4H1				6Q3
		4H5*	4H3*				6Q4
H5	1						Slowest last-placed crews FE 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: 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Q5th means the fastest and second fastest 5<sup>th</sup>-placed crews from the quarter-finals.

3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Q5th means the third fastest and fourth fastest 5<sup>th</sup>-placed crews from the quarter-finals.

Note the special cases: For 25 entries, the two slowest last-placed crews from the heats go forward to 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 from the heats go forward to final E.

### **World Rowing Cup Case 9: 31 to 36 entries**

Format: Six heats, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals A/B, 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: for 31 crews the two slowest crews in the heats go forward to final F.

Quarter-finals: The first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals A/B. The 4<sup>th</sup> placed crews from the quarter-finals together with the two fastest 5<sup>th</sup> 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 A/B 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 H	Quarter-finals		Semi-finals		Finals F	
	QI	QII	SI	SII		
H1	1	1H1	1H1	1Q1	1Q1	1SAB1
	2	1H2	1H6	1Q2	1Q3	1SAB2
	3	2H3	2H5	2Q3	2Q2	2SAB1
	4	3H6	3H4	2Q4	2Q4	2SAB2
	5	4H1	4H2	3Q1	3Q1	3SAB1
	6	4H4	4H6	3Q3	3Q4	3SAB2
H2	1	1H3	1H2	1Q3	1Q2	4SAB1
	2	1H4	1H5	1Q4	1Q4	4SAB2
	3	2H5	2H4	2Q1	2Q1	5SAB1
	4	3H4	3H3	2Q2	2Q3	5SAB2
	5	4H3	4H1	3Q2	3Q2	6SAB1
	6	4H2	4H5	3Q4	3Q3	6SAB2
H3	1	1H5	1H3			4Q1
	2	2H1	2H1			4Q2
	3	2H6	2H2			4Q3
	4	3H2	3H5			4Q4
	5	3H3	3H6			1stQ5th#
	6	4H6	4H3			2ndQ5th#
H4	1	1H6	1H4			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: 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Q5th means the fastest and second fastest 5<sup>th</sup>-placed crews from the quarter-finals.

3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Q5th means the third fastest and fourth fastest 5<sup>th</sup>-placed crews from the quarter-finals

Note the special case: for 31 crews the two slowest crews in the heats go forward to final F

### **World Rowing Cup Case 10: 37 to 48 entries**

Format: Eight heats, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals A/B, 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: for 37 crews the two slowest crews from the heats go forward to final G, for 43 crews the two slowest crews from the heats go forward to final H.

Quarter-finals: The first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals A/B. The 4<sup>th</sup> placed crews from the quarter-finals together with the two fastest 5<sup>th</sup> 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 A/B 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 H	Quarter-finals		Semi-finals		Finals F
	QI	QII	SI	SII	
H1	1	1H1	1H1	1Q1	1SAB1
	2	1H2	1H5	1Q2	1SAB2
	3	2H3	2H2	2Q3	2SAB1
	4	2H4	2H6	2Q4	2SAB2
	5	3H5	3H3	3Q1	3SAB1
	6	3H6	3H7	3Q3	3SAB2
H2	1	1H3	1H2	1Q3	4SAB1
	2	1H4	1H6	1Q4	4SAB2
	3	2H5	2H1	2Q1	5SAB1
	4	2H6	2H5	2Q2	5SAB2
	5	3H2	3H4	3Q2	6SAB1
	6	3H7	3H8	3Q4	6SAB2
H3	1	1H5	1H3		4Q1
	2	1H6	1H7		4Q2
	3	2H7	2H4		4Q3
	4	2H8	2H8		4Q4
	5	3H1	3H2		1stQ5th#
	6	3H4	3H6		2ndQ5th#
H4	1	1H7	1H4		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: 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Q5th means the fastest and second fastest 5<sup>th</sup>-placed crews from the quarter-finals.

3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Q5th means the third fastest and fourth fastest 5<sup>th</sup>-placed crews from the quarter-finals

Note the special cases: for 37 crews the two slowest crews from the heats go forward to final G; for 43 crews the two slowest crews from the heats go forward to final H;

### **World Rowing Cup Case 11: 49 and more entries**

Format: Time trial, four quarter-finals A/B/C/D, two semi-finals A/B and finals.

Time trial: The first 24 crews go forward to the quarter-finals A/B/C/D. 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 A/B/C/D go forward to semi-finals A/B. The 4<sup>th</sup> placed crews from the quarter-finals together with the two fastest 5<sup>th</sup> 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 A/B 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 11: 49 and more entries**

Time Trials		Quarter-finals		Semi-finals		Finals	
				SI	SII	F	
TT	1		Q1	TT1	1Q1	1Q1	1SAB1
	2			TT8	1Q2	1Q3	1SAB2
	3			TT9	2Q3	2Q2	2SAB1
	4			TT16	2Q4	2Q4	2SAB2
	5			TT17	3Q1	3Q1	3SAB1
	6			TT22	3Q3	3Q4	3SAB2
	7		Q2	TT2	1Q3	1Q2	4SAB1
	8			TT7	1Q4	1Q4	4SAB2
	9			TT10	2Q1	2Q1	5SAB1
	10			TT15	2Q2	2Q3	5SAB2
	11			TT18	3Q2	3Q2	6SAB1
	12			TT23	3Q4	3Q3	6SAB2
	13		Q3	TT3			4Q1
	14			TT6			4Q2
	15			TT11			4Q3
	16			TT14			4Q4
	17			TT19			1stQ5th#
	18			TT24			2ndQ5th#
	19		Q4	TT4			3rdQ5th#
	20			TT5			4thQ5th#
	21			TT12			6Q1
	22			TT13			6Q2
	23			TT20			6Q3
	24			TT21			6Q4
	25						TT25
	26						TT26
	27						TT27
	28						TT28
	29						TT29
	30						TT30
	31						TT31
	32						TT32
	33						TT33
	34						TT34
	35						TT35
	36						TT36
	37					TT37.	
	38					TT38	
	39					TT39	
	40					TT40	
	41					TT41	
	42					TT42	
43						TT43	
44						TT44	
45						TT45	
46						TT46	
47						TT47	
48						TT48	
Etc.	49		...> additional finals as necessary				

# Note: 1<sup>st</sup>.& 2<sup>nd</sup> Q5th means the fastest and second fastest 5<sup>th</sup>-placed crews from the quarter-finals.

3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Q5th means the third fastest and fourth fastest 5<sup>th</sup>-placed crews from the quarter-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.

## Appendix 12

### Event Regulations and/or Departures from the FISA Rules of Racing

#### World Rowing Masters Regatta

##### Regulation 1 - Application

These regulations apply to the World Rowing Masters regatta together with and not in exclusion of the Rules of Racing.

##### Regulation 2 - Governance

World Rowing Masters Regattas are international regattas and shall be rowed according to the FISA Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws in addition to these Event Regulations.

##### Regulation 3 - 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+

##### Regulation 4 – Masters Age Categories (Rule 32 and *Bye-Law to 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. 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: 85 or more

Age categories do not apply to coxswains of Masters crews.

##### Regulation 5 – Health and Fitness (*Bye-Law to Rule 99*)

Each competitor 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. Each competitor must be prepared to present a written confirmation, signed by a doctor, that the screening has been carried out.

##### Regulation 6 – Proof of Age

Masters rowers must be in a position to prove their age by presentation of an official document (passport or photo identity card).

##### Regulation 7 - Mixed Masters events (Rule 33)

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.

##### Regulation 8 – 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. In the case of Masters crews a substitute from another club shall also be valid

#### **Regulation 9 - Progression System**

At World Rowing Masters Regattas, 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.

#### **Regulation 10 – Rowers' Clothing (Rule 51)**

At World Rowing Masters Regattas, 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.

#### **Regulation 11 – Damage while in the Start Zone**

At World Rowing Masters Regattas, 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 masters 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.

#### **Regulation 12 – Conduct of Races**

At World Rowing Masters Regattas, static umpiring positions shall be used, in order to eliminate the nuisance of wash from motor boats. Normally, no motor boats shall follow the races, and the number of such boats on the water shall be the absolute minimum for the efficient operation and maintenance of the course and for safety. At the discretion of the Masters Rowing Commission, an Umpire's launch may be used to follow races.

#### **Regulation 13 - Titles, Prizes and Cups**

Medals will be awarded to the winners of each final. The design of the prize medals shall be subject to the approval of the Masters Rowing Commission.

#### **Regulation 14 - Exceptional Cases**

Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., suspension of the regatta), 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.

#### **Regulation 15 - Interpretation of Regulations**

On behalf of the Executive Committee, the Masters Rowing Commission shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing, the Bye-Laws and the present 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.



## **Appendix 13**

### **Event Regulations and/or Departures from the FISA Rules of Racing**

#### **Para-Rowing Competition Regulations 2013**

Rules applying to World Rowing Championships and international regattas shall apply to Para-Rowing events at those regattas except as provided in these Regulations.

##### **Regulation 1 - Application (Rule 2)**

The FISA Rules, Event Regulations and related Bye-Laws shall also apply to Paralympic Regattas within the limits of the authority of FISA and to Paralympic Qualification Regattas.

##### **Regulation 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.

##### **Regulation 3 – Eligibility (Rule 19)**

No rower may compete in a Para-Rowing event under these Rules unless they have submitted a Para-Rowing Rower Classification Application Form to FISA through their national federation and have been classified as set out in the FISA Classification Regulations for Para-Rowing Rowers.

##### **Regulation 4 - Coxswains (Rule 27)**

For Para-Rowing events there is no restriction on coxswains in respect of Para-Rowing eligibility, sex or age. The minimum weights of coxswains shall apply to Para-Rowing events.

##### **Regulation 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 sex is included in the crew.

##### **Regulation 6 - World Rowing Championships Para-Rowing Boat Classes (Rule 36)**

World Rowing Championships include the following Para-Rowing events:

LTA Mixed coxed four (LTAMix4+)  
LTA Mixed double sculls (LTAMix2x)  
TA Mixed double sculls (TAMix2x)  
AS Men's single sculls (ASM1x)  
AS Women's single sculls (ASW1x)

In Mixed Para-Rowing events half of the rowers in a crew shall be men and half shall be women. In the 4+, the coxswain may be either a man or a woman. An LTAMix4+ crew may include a maximum of two rowers whose disability is visual impairment, only one of whom may have a sport class of LTA-B3. An LTAMix2x crew may include a maximum of one rower whose disability is visual impairment and that rower may be either LTA-B1 or LTA-B2

##### **Regulation 7 - Paralympic Games Boat classes (Rule 37)**

The programme at the Paralympic Regatta includes the following events:

LTA Mixed coxed four (LTAMix4+)  
TA Mixed double sculls (TAMix2x)  
AS Men's single sculls (ASM1x)  
AS Women's single sculls (ASW1x)

In Mixed Para-Rowing events half of the rowers in a crew shall be men and half shall be women. In the 4+, the coxswain may be of either sex. An LTAMix4+ crew may include a maximum of two rowers whose disability is visual impairment, only one of whom may have a sport class of LTA-B3.

##### **Regulation 8 - Boats and Equipment (Rule 39)**

###### **1. General Aspects**

- 1.1. The use of FISA Standard Para-Rowing boats is mandatory for all Para-Rowing AS1x and TAMix2x events.

- 1.2. The Council shall determine the design of FISA Standard Para-Rowing boats and any changes thereto. The design shall be a part of these Regulations. This design must be obtained from FISA to build an AS1x or a TA2x boat. Recommended specifications are also available.
- 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.
- 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.
- 1.5. The minimum weight of FISA Standard Para-Rowing boats shall be as specified in these Regulations (Regulation 9: Boat Weights).
2. Para-Rowing LTAMix4+ and LTAMix2x
  - 2.1. Boats used in LTAMix4+ events shall be subject to the same restrictions as those for coxed fours (4+) events under the FISA Rules of Racing. No additional restrictions shall apply.
  - 2.2. Boats used in the LTAMix2x events shall be subject to the same restrictions as those for 2x events under the Rules of Racing.
3. Standard Para-Rowing TA Mix2x
  - 3.1. The FISA Standard Para-Rowing TAMix2x has a fixed seat and may have stabilising pontoons. The hull, the pontoons where fitted, and the seat fixing are part of the Standard specifications. The seat itself and the rigger design of the Standard Para-Rowing TAMix2x are not restricted.
  - 3.2. TAMix2x rowers are required to comply with the strapping requirements set out in point 5 of this Regulation.
4. Standard Para-Rowing AS1x
  - 4.1. The FISA Standard Para-Rowing 1x has a fixed seat and must have stabilising pontoons installed, attached to the riggers at a minimum distance of 60 cm from centre line of pontoon to centre line of boat. The pontoons should be fixed in position so that when the rower is seated in the balanced boat both pontoons shall be horizontal and shall, at a minimum, touch the water. The hull, the pontoons and the seat fixing are part of the Standard specifications.
  - 4.2. The seat itself and the rigger design of the Standard Para-Rowing AS1x are not restricted, except that the design of the seat must be compatible with the Standard seat fixing and the design of the rigger must allow the stabilising pontoons to be correctly fixed.
  - 4.3. AS1x rowers are required to comply with the strapping requirements set out in point 5 of this Regulation.
5. Strapping
  - 5.1. TAMix2x Strapping Requirements – rowers shall be secured with a strap to prevent flexion and extension of the knee(s) during rowing. The strap must be secured under the seat or rails and over the thighs, as close to the knees as possible.
  - 5.2. AS1x Strapping Requirements – rowers shall use a strap that must be secured to the seat back and around the torso just below the nipple line or the breasts and be tight enough to restrict trunk movement whilst not restricting breathing. The point at which the strap is attached to the seat should be no lower than the top edge of the supportive portion of the strap at the front of the torso. Straps will be assessed with the spine straightened by bearing the weight of the upper body through the arms while the buttocks and back remain in contact with the seat. The supportive portion of the back rest of the seat must not be lower than the level of attachment point for the front strap. The back of the seat may be covered with a soft material to prevent injuries, but the covering material must not be thicker than 2 cm. If a bracket is attached to the strap it must not rotate at the

attachment point.

5.2.1. Additionally, the AS1x rower shall be secured with a strap to prevent flexion and extension of the knee(s) during rowing. The strap must be secured under the seat or rails and over the thighs, as close to the knees as possible.

## 6. General Strapping Requirements

- 6.1. All straps 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.
- 6.2. The colour of the all straps must be a contrasting colour from the rowers' racing uniform so that it can be clearly seen.
- 6.3. All straps for each rower must be released in the same manner and direction.
- 6.4. Any hand strapping must be able to be released immediately by quick mouth action.
- 6.5. Additional strapping may be used by any rower but must be in compliance with this Regulation.
- 6.6. To avoid accidents arising from capsizing, all boats shall be equipped with stretchers or shoes that allow the rowers to get clear of the boat without using their hands and with the least possible delay.

## 7. Eyewear for Visually Impaired Rowers

- 7.1. Rowers classified as visually impaired must wear FISA or IBSA approved eyewear 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. Such eyewear shall completely block all light. All eyewear must be checked to ensure a secure fit and complete light occlusion by an IBSA doctor during classification or by a FISA International Classifier if an IBSA doctor is not present. (Samples of eyewear can be found on [www.worldrowing.com](http://www.worldrowing.com).)

## Regulation 9 - Boat Weights (Rule 41)

In addition to the requirements of Rule 41, the minimum weights for Para-Rowing boats shall include pontoons where used. The weight of the AS1x and TA2x boats shall include the strapping which is firmly attached to the boat, the seat and/or to its fittings.

Straps, paddings and other items directly related to Para-Rowing which are not bolted, screwed, or glued directly 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 bolted, screwed, or glued directly 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:

4+	51kg
LTA2x	27kg
TA2x	37kg
AS1x	24kg.

## Regulation 10 - Length of the Course (Rule 43)

For Para-Rowing events the length of the standard course shall be 1,000 metres straight. The Executive Committee may decide to waive the use of starting pontoons for Para-Rowing events.

## Regulation 11 - Rowers' Clothing and Blade Colours (Rule 51)

One or both rowers in the TAMix2x 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 AS1x 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.

## Regulation 12 Entries (Rule 54)

No entry shall be accepted for an Para-Rowing event unless the rower concerned has submitted all required medical documentation to the Chief Classifier by the deadline stipulated by FISA and has

been given 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 Para-Rowing events.

**Regulation 13 - 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 Federation.

**Regulation 14 - 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.

**Regulation 15 - Safety of Para-Rowing Rowers (Rule 62)**

AS and TA rowers require special safety procedures which shall be agreed between FISA and the Organising Committee. In particular, the Organising Committee or the President of the Jury may require additional rescue boats to be present on the course for all Para-Rowing events, but particularly for AS events.

Particular care must be taken in weather conditions which may generate extreme uncontrolled body temperatures.

Safety requirements for strapping are set out at Regulation 8.5 and 8.6.

**Regulation 16 - Traffic Rules on the Course (Rule 63)**

In principle the traffic rules shall provide clear separation between fixed seat Para-Rowing crews and all other crews during training and racing for the safety of all crews.

**Regulation 17 - 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-Rowing rowers must row with the prescribed equipment which must be used according to the boat class as described at Regulation 8 and /or classification requirements as described in the FISA Classification Regulations. Equipment in this context refers to eyewear, 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.

**Regulation 18 - Starting Procedure for LTAMix4+ and LTAMix2X (Rule 73)**

The LTAMix4+ and LTAMix2X event may include rowers with visual impairment. Therefore, at the start of each race in an LTAMix4+ and LTAMix2X 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.

**Regulation 19 - Yellow Card for LTAMix4+ (Rule 74)**

When the Starter awards a warning indicated by a Yellow Card to a crew in the LTAMix4+ event, the coxswain of that crew shall raise his arm to acknowledge that he understands that the penalty has been awarded to his crew. In the case of a LTA2x crew, one of the rowers shall raise his arm to so acknowledge.

**Regulation 20 - Interference (Rule 77)**

Rowers wishing to lodge an objection regarding interference with the Umpire 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.

**Regulation 21 - Finish of the Race for LTAMix4+ and LTA Mix2x (Rule 79)**

At the finish of the race in the LTAMix4+ and LTAMix2x 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!"

**Regulation 22 - 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.

**Regulation 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.

**Regulation 24 - Duties of the Control Commission (Rule 95)**

For Para-Rowing rowers and boats the Control Commission should also check the following:

1. Accessibility of the pontoon area for rowers, such as those using wheelchairs or assisted by guide dogs, or authorised caregivers;
2. Compliance of all boats with FISA Standard Para-Rowing boats specifications;
3. Safety measures in TAMix2x and AS1x boats including foot stretcher and strapping;
4. Correct fixing of pontoons on AS1x boats in accordance with Regulation 8 above;
5. Correct use of eyewear by visually impaired rowers in LTA events; and,
6. Correct body strapping of rowers in AS and TA sport classes;

Control Commission members may be assisted in the above by members of the Para-Rowing Rowing Commission and/or FISA International Classifiers.

## **Appendix 14**

### **Event Regulations and/or Departures from the FISA Rules of Racing**

#### **Coastal Rowing Competition Regulations 2013**

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.

#### **Regulation 1 - Rowing, Boats, Regattas (Rule 1)**

A Coastal Rowing regatta is a regatta in which all competitors 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.

#### **Regulation 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.

#### **Regulation 3 – World Rowing Coastal Championships (Rule 4)**

The World Rowing Coastal Championship regatta shall be held every year.

#### **Regulation 4 – Attribution of World Rowing Coastal Championships (Rule 6)**

In principle, three years in advance, the FISA 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.

#### **Regulation 5 – Right to Participate (Rule 7)**

The World Rowing Coastal Championships are open only to club crews nominated by their member federations.

#### **Regulation 6 - Eligibility (Rule 19)**

To compete in a World Rowing Coastal Championship regatta, a competitor shall be a member of a club recognised by the member federation.

#### **Regulation 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. 56.

Each team official must have submitted a signed commitment form to FISA before accreditation may be issued at the event.

#### **Regulation 8 – Age Categories (Rule 24)**

The following age categories for rowers are recognised by FISA for Coastal Rowing:

1. Seniors

#### **Regulation 9 – Additional Categories (Rule 25)**

Except for the age categories, FISA does not recognise any additional categories for Coastal rowing.

#### **Regulation 10 – Classes of Boat (Rule 35)**

The following classes of boat are recognised by FISA for Coastal Rowing:

Solo (C1x)  
 Double (C2x)  
 Coxed Quadruple Sculls (C4x+)  
 Coxed Four (C4+)

### **Regulation 11 – 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+

### **Regulation 12 – Construction of Coastal Rowing Boats (Rule 39)**

Coastal Rowing boats used in international Coastal Rowing regattas and World Rowing Coastal Championships must meet the following three measurement requirements:

1. Maximum permitted length over all;
2. Minimum permitted weight of boat;
3. Minimum permitted width of the boat measured at the following two locations, all measurements taken externally at the station of maximum overall beam:
  - (1) width overall;
  - (2) 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.

The maximum permitted length and minimum permitted weights are as follows:

	<b>Maximum Length</b>	<b>Minimum Weight</b>
C1x	6.00 m	35 kg
C2x	7.50 m	60 kg
C4+, C4x+	10.70 m	150 kg

There is no minimum length for Coastal Rowing boats.

The minimum permitted widths are as follows:

<b>Boat Type</b>	<b>Width Overall (1)</b>	<b>Secondary Beam Measurement Point</b>	
		<b>Height of Measurement Point above deepest point of boat</b>	<b>Width at Measurement Point (2)</b>
C1x	0.75m	0.19m	0.55m
C2x	1.0m	0.23m	0.70m
C4+, C4x+	1.3m	0.30m	0.90m

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 with through hull bailers by the forward movement of the boat, or by a cockpit floor properly pitched aft to an open transom.

### **12.1 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.

### **12.2 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 regatta.

In particular:

- (i) 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.)
- (ii) Boats must carry a life jacket for every crew member, of a type which meets recognized international standards. Coxswains must wear a life jacket at all times in the boat;
- (iii) Boats must have a towing eye located approximately 100mm 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;
- (iv) Any ballast must be fixed securely to the structure of the boat.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) 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.

### **12.3 Boat Registration 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 registration identification number. Each boat must display its registration identification 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 national 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 registration identification at all times at a regatta may be penalized.

The individual numbers and/or letters making up the registration identification on the boat shall each be minimum of 20cm high and shall be in contrasting colour to the background.

At a World Rowing Coastal Championships the registration identification numbers shall be allocated by the organising committee.

### **12.4 Crew Racing Numbers**

At races where crews are using shared pool boats each competing crew will be required to display an additional crew racing number in addition to a boat registration number.



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 personage.

### **Regulation 13 – 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 12 of these Regulations.

### **Regulation 14 – Courses - 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 15.

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.

#### **14.1 Course Markers**

- (i) 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;
- (ii) 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;
- (iii) 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.

#### **14.2 Start and Finish Lines**

- (i) The start line and finish line shall be visually marked by the alignment of two landmarks or buoys.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) For all races, except for races against the clock, the start line shall be wide enough to allow all competitors in the race to align and start at the same time.

- (iv) 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.

#### **Regulation 15 – Length of the Course (Rule 43)**

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.

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.

#### **Regulation 16 – 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. in accordance with the Regulation 19.

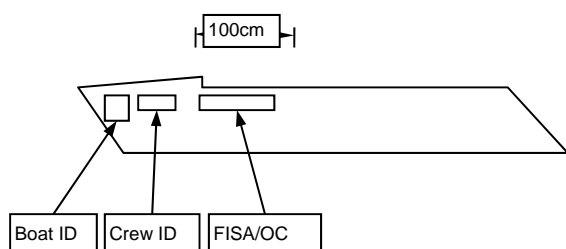
#### **Regulation 17 – FISA Advertising Rules (Bye-Laws to Rule 50)**

##### **17.1 Identification on the racing shirt or equivalent**

For World Rowing Coastal Championship, and other FISA Coastal Events, FISA may require competitors 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.

##### **17.2 Identifications on the boat**

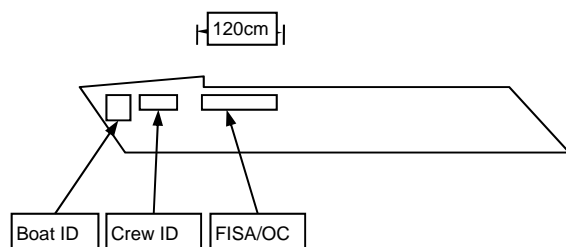
##### **17.2.1 Coastal Solos and Doubles**



- a) For World Rowing Coastal Championships and other 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 identification number will be placed closest to the bow followed by the crew identification number.
  - (ii) Effective 1 January 2014, the next 100cm is reserved for the FISA Identification. The FISA Identification shall be no more than 1200 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for the Identification may not exceed 80cm in length.
- b) Member federation or Club sponsor Identifications may appear on the boat except in those areas reserved for the boat and crew identification numbers and the FISA Identifications.
  - c) Pool boats - At the World Rowing Coastal Championships and other FISA Coastal events crews using boats provided by the OC ("pool boats") will not have the right to place any advertising or identifications on the boat.
  - d) From 1 January 2014, at International Coastal Rowing Regattas, the 100cm after the official boat identification number and crew identification is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The Identification shall be no more than 1200 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for this Identification may not exceed 80cm in length.

### 17.2.2 Coastal Quadruple Sculls



- a) For World Rowing Coastal Championships and other 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 identification number will be placed closest to the bow followed by the crew identification number.
  - (ii) Effective 1 January 2014, the next 120cm is reserved for the FISA Identification. The FISA identification shall be no more than 1600 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for the identification may not exceed 100cm in length.
- b) Member federation or Club sponsor Identifications may appear on the boat except in those areas reserved for the boat and crew identification numbers and the FISA Identifications.
- c) Pool boats - At the World Rowing Coastal Championships and other FISA Coastal events crews using boats provided by the OC ("pool boats") will not have the right to place any advertising or identifications on the boat.
- d) From 1 January 2014, at International Coastal Rowing Regattas, the 120cm after the official boat identification number and crew identification is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The Identification shall be no more than 1600 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for this Identification may not exceed 100cm in length.

### 17.3 Identifications on bow numbers

International Coastal 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.

For World Rowing Coastal Championship, and other FISA Coastal 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.

## **17.4 Racing Sculls and Oars**

### **17.4.1 Pool Oars**

At the World Rowing Coastal Championships and other FISA Coastal events crews using oars or sculls provided by the OC ("pool oars") will not have the right to use the advertising space allotted to member federations or clubs. This will be retained by the boat's owner.

### **17.4.2 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.

## **Regulation 18 – Safety – General Principles (Rule 61)**

### **18.1 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.

### **18.2 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.

### **18.3 Rowers' Obligations**

#### **18.3.1 General obligations**

All rowers and coxswains must:

- be familiar with and respect local maritime rules in addition to the FISA Rules of Racing;
- 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;
- know what to do in the event of their boat swamping or capsizing and if their boat requires to be towed.

#### **18.3.2 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 under Regulation 12. Such notification is the responsibility of the national 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:

- take responsibility for assessing the risks and the ability of the crew to cope with the prevailing and forecast conditions;
- familiarize himself with the current and expected weather conditions;
- 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;
- check the condition of the boat and the safety equipment on board.

During the outing:

- ensure that the crew respects all navigational and safety rules;
- require that all members of the crew wear their life jackets as necessary;
- make necessary decisions for the safety of the crew if the weather deteriorates;
- monitor any changes in the weather or water conditions which might affect the safety of the crew.

After the outing:

- inform the Control Commission of the return of the crew;
- complete the register to indicate the crew's return.

## **18.4 Special Coastal Rowing Safety Considerations**

### **18.4.1 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 familiarize 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.

### **18.4.2 Important rules for rowing at sea**

Rowing boats must not hinder the passage of:

- boats that can only navigate safely in a narrow channel or access lane;
- boats with mechanical propulsion in a traffic lane;
- ships with heavy cargo.

### **18.4.3 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 (bow side).

## **18.5 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 vessel.

### **18.6 Capsizing**

Crews should regularly practice their capsize drill and familiarise themselves with all the steps to ensure the safety of the crew.

## **Regulation 19 – 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 16. 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 regattas, and FISA in the case of World Rowing Coastal Championships, 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.

## **Regulation 20 – 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 by the Jury by random draw, 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; and 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.

## **Regulation 21 – 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 competitors 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.

## **Regulation 22 – At the Start (Rule 72)**

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.

## **Regulation 23 – The Starting Procedure (Rule 73)**

### **23.1 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 24.

The starting procedure shall be as follows:











- (i) 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 penalized. After giving the 3-minute, 2-minute and 1-minute signals respectively as provided in paragraphs (iii), (vi) and (vii) of this Regulation, the Starter may start the race at the given time without reference to the position of any crew.
- (ii) Three minutes before the start, the Starter shall simultaneously:
  - hoist three balls one above the other (each ball shall have white cross on a red background, be clearly visible from the Start line and shall be not smaller than 50cm in diameter); and
  - sound a hooter in 3 clear, short blasts.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) Two minutes before the start time, the Starter shall simultaneously:
  - hoist two balls; and
  - sound a hooter in two clear, short blasts.
- (vi) One minute before the start, the Starter shall simultaneously:
  - hoist a single ball; and

- sound a hooter in one clear, short blast.
- (vii) At the Start time, the Starter shall give the signal to start by simultaneously:
  - dropping the single ball; and
  - sounding a hooter in one long blast.

The ball should be dropped 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 dropped.

#### 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 balls (red with white cross)		1 short blasts of hooter
<b>START</b>	 <b>drops</b>	<b>Dropping the single ball (red with white cross)</b>	 <b>LONG</b>	<b>Long blast of hooter</b>
Mass false start	 Waving	Starter waving red flag	 <i>repeated</i>	Repeated short blasts of hooter

- (viii) 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.

### 23.2 The Start (Beach Starts)

- (i) The boats shall be lined up on the beach near the water's edge. If under Regulation, Rule 67 the starting position of boats has been allocated, the boats shall line up and start in accordance with those positions.
- (ii) The Starter shall direct the crews to float and 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.

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.

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.

Boat holders may be used for the solo and other boats at the discretion of the Starter.



- (iii) 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.

### **23.3 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 competitors. 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:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) The Starter may penalise a crew which is late to the start and may start the race without reference to absentees.
- (iii) When there is two minutes to the start, the Starter shall say "Two minutes!"
- (iv) At the Start time, the Starter shall give the signal to start by standing clearly visible, raising and dropping in one downward motion the 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.

### **23.4 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.

## **Regulation 24 – False Start (Rule 74)**

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.

### **24.1 Consequences of a False Start**

#### **24.1.1 Individual false start**

- (i) 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 and shall be immediately informed of the penalty by the Umpire.
- (ii) 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.

#### **24.1.2 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 boat 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.

#### **Regulation 25 – Responsibility of Rowers (Rule 76)**

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.

#### **Regulation 26 – Interference (Rule 77)**

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 collision with another crew through not giving way when required by these regulations.

##### **26.1 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 national federation(s) involved in such cooperative action may be disqualified.

##### **26.2 Collisions**

In case of collisions (of boats or oars), and if one of the crews protest, the Umpire shall decide who is at fault and may impose a penalty on the boat responsible for the collision.

### **26.3 Overtaking**

It is the responsibility of a crew overtaking another crew to avoid interfering 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 interferes with the overtaking crew by changing its course or in any other manner, the Umpire may penalise the crew causing obstruction or interference or hindrance by awarding a time penalty of 60 seconds, or may exclude the crew or take other appropriate measures under the rules.

### **26.4 Rounding of a Turning Marker**

At the turning markers crews should avoid interference 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 crew must round all turning markers and must complete the full course as designated by the organising committee.

## **Regulation 27 – Finish of the Race (Rule 79)**

A crew has finished the race when the bow of its boat has crossed the finish line between the 2 buoys. All crew members must start and finish the race.

Where, a beach finish is provided, a crew shall have finished the race when one or more members of the crew has crossed 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.

## **Regulation 28 – Dead Heats (Rule 80)**

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:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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.

## **Regulation 29 – President of the Jury (Rule 90)**

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 Race Director.

### **Regulation 30 – Composition of the Jury (Rule 91)**

In principle, the Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties:

- the President of the Jury
- Starter
- Judge at the Start
- Race Umpire
- 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

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

International Coastal Rowing regattas – The Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee.

World Rowing Coastal Championships - The Jury shall be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission.

### **Regulation 31 – Penalties (Rule 93)**

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

- (i) reprimand
- (ii) time penalty
- (iii) Yellow Card (applying to the next round in which the crew competes)
- (iv) relegation where specifically provided in these Rules
- (v) Red Card or exclusion (from all the rounds of the event in question)
- (vi) 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.

### **Regulation 32 – 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.

### **Regulation 33 – 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 CHF 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.

#### **Regulation 34 – 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:

- (i) reprimand
- (ii) time penalty
- (iii) Yellow Card (applying to the next round in which the crew competes)
- (iv) relegation where specifically provided in these Rules
- (v) Red Card or exclusion (from all the rounds of the event in question)
- (vi) 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.

#### **Regulation 35 – Appeals (Rule 85)**

##### **World Rowing Coastal Championship regattas**

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.

#### **Regulation 36 – Exceptional Cases (Rule 86)**

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.

#### **Regulation 37 – 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 12.

#### **Regulation 38 – 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 not to be on the course side of the start line at the time the start signal is given.

#### **Regulation 39 – 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 umpires' 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 (in which case he may order the crews to re-start in the positions they held at the time the race was stopped) 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 make every attempt to advise the crew at the time the penalty is awarded by saying to the crew: "(Boat Number!)" – "(*reason for penalty*)!" - "Time Penalty! (*60 seconds*)!". The Umpire shall at the same time show to the crew a white board displaying the text "Penalty 60s".

#### **Regulation 40 – Judges at the Finish (Rule 98)**

The Judges at the Finish shall determine the order in which the bows of the boats cross the finish line.

In the case of a beach finish they shall determine the order in which the designated rower or rowers cross the finish line or touches the flag as required.

They shall ascertain that the race was in order. They shall be responsible for validating the results.

#### **Regulation 41 – Health of Rowers (Rule 99)**

Each competitor 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 15**

### **Event Regulations and/or Departures from the FISA Rules of Racing**

#### **World Rowing Tours**

##### **Regulation 1 – Eligibility**

Rowers from all member federations shall be entitled to apply to participate in World Rowing Tours.

##### **Regulation 2. Candidates for Participation in Tours**

Applications of candidates for participation shall be filed with their national federation and subsequently submitted by the national federation to the FISA Rowing for All Commission for final selection of participants.

##### **Regulation 3. – Participants**

The member federations shall be responsible to verify that candidate participants for World Rowing Tours comply with the following requirements:

- a) Candidates shall comply with any stipulated age requirements.
- b) Candidates shall possess good knowledge and ability or rowing techniques, both for sculling and rowing.
- c) 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.
- d) 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.

##### **Regulation 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.

##### **Regulation 5 - Insurance**

Each participant of a World Rowing Tour shall be responsible for his own insurance arrangements.



## Appendix 16

### Event Regulations and/or Departures from the FISA Rules of Racing

#### Event Bidding and Preparation Regulations

##### 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

##### 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.

- |                                       |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| • World Rowing Championships          | Four years  |
| • World Rowing Junior Championships   | Three years |
| • World Rowing Under 23 Championships | Three years |
| • World Rowing Masters Regattas       | Three years |
| • World Rowing Cup Regattas           | Two years   |
| • World Rowing Coastal Championships  | Two years   |

##### 2. Bid Questionnaire and Budget

Each member federation interested in organizing 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 announce fees for entering the bid process, submitting a bid and for winning 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 to the candidate venues, at the cost of the respective Candidate federations, a group of experts (up to five persons for World Championships and three persons for all others) to evaluate, 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. 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.

#### **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.

## **II. PREPARATIONS AND OPERATIONS**

#### **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:

- **Television rights**, including all means now known or hereafter devised, whether live or recorded, pay or free television including terrestrial, satellite or cable transmission;
- **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
- **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 17

### FISA Para-Rowing Classification Regulations

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](http://www.worldrowing.com).

#### 1. Introduction to Classification

##### 1.1 Classification : An Overview

- 1.1.1 In accordance with the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) Classification Code, the term “classification”, as used in these Rules, refers to the process by which Athletes are assessed by reference to the impact of impairment on their ability to compete in the Sport of Para-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 physical 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 be allocated to an Athlete who has an impairment that is the direct result of a health condition which has resulted in a **permanent and verifiable activity limitation**.
- 1.1.4 Following is a list of eligible impairments accepted by FISA Para-Rowing: visual impairment, strength impairment, decreased range of motion, limb deficiency, hypertonia, ataxia, and athetosis.
- 1.1.5 A Sport Class will be allocated to an Athlete if an Athlete meets the minimum disability to compete as an adaptive rower. Refer to Appendix 1 for the Minimum Disability requirements for Para-Rowing.

##### 1.2 IPC Classification Code

- 1.2.1 Para-Rowing 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.

#### 2. Classifiers

##### 2.1 Classification Personnel

- 2.1.1 The IPC Classification Code and FISA Para-Rowing recognize Classifiers as FISA Rowing officials.
- 2.1.2 The following personnel have a key role in the administration, organization and execution of classification, and are appointed by the FISA Executive Committee in consultation with the FISA Para-Rowing Commission:

##### Head of Classification

The Head of Classification is the person responsible for the direction, administration, coordination, and implementation of classification matters for FISA.

##### Classifier

A Classifier is a person appointed and certified by FISA as being competent to evaluate Athletes (as part of a Classification Panel) at the occasion of FISA Recognized Competition.

##### Chief Classifier

A Chief Classifier is a Classifier appointed for a specific FISA Recognized 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, liaising with the organizing committees and teams before a Competition to identify and notify Athletes who require Athlete Evaluation; liaising with organizing committees and FISA before a Competition to ensure travel, accommodations, and working logistics are provided for Classifiers; supervising Classifiers to ensure that Classification Regulations are applied appropriately during a specific Competition; and supervising Classifiers and trainee Classifiers in their duties as members of Classification Panels.

- 2.1.3 FISA Classifiers must be qualified in one or more of the following disciplines:  
Medical Classifier: A qualified medical doctor, doctor of osteopathic medicine, or physiotherapist.

Technical Classifier: A person with extensive practical knowledge of rowing, such as a rowing coach, sport scientist, former rower, or similarly qualified person.

## **2.2 Classifiers – Levels and Duties**

FISA categorizes 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 as a FISA Level One International Classifier. A Trainee Classifier shall not serve on an International Classification Panel but may continue to practice their skills at a national level. They may only issue a sport class status of New.
- 2.2.2 Level 1 International Classifier - An individual who has successfully completed a FISA Advanced International Classification Workshop, has demonstrated their ability to classify rowers, has shown competence in performing all of the classification tasks and has met the requirements of the FISA Para-Rowing Commission to be appointed as a FISA International Classifier. A FISA International Classifier may be appointed to serve on a FISA Classification Panel at a FISA Recognized 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 One Classifier may also serve on a Classification Protest Panel. A FISA Level One Classifier may also assist the Para-Rowing Commission (at regattas) with monitoring compliance with the rules and regulations regarding equipment including but not limited to, straps, goggles, and pontoons.
- 2.2.3 Level 2 International Classifier – An individual appointed as such by the FISA Executive Committee, in consultation with the Head of Classification, 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 adept judgment on classifications as an International Classifier and when relevant, arbiter of protests. A Level Two 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 Two Classifier may also serve on a Classification Protest Panel. A FISA Level Two Classifier may also assist the Para-Rowing Commission (at regattas) with monitoring compliance with the rules and regulations regarding equipment including but not limited to, straps, goggles, and pontoons.

## **3. Classification Panels and Classification**

### **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 Head of Classification and FISA Para-Rowing Commission shall appoint Classification Panels for a particular Competition (including FISA recognized international competitions).
- 3.1.3 A Classification Panel for rowers without visual impairments must include a suitably accredited and qualified Medical Classifier and Technical Classifier. For rowers with visual impairments, 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.
- 3.1.5 Members of Classification Panels shall have no significant relationship with any Athlete (or any member of 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**

- 3.2.1 All Athletes who wish to participate in FISA Competitions should, where possible, be first classified in their country. National level classification may comprise panels with Trainee Classifiers or a combination of Trainee and International Classifiers in accordance with these Regulations.

### **3.3 International Classification**

- 3.3.1 "International Classification" refers to the process of Athlete Evaluation (as explained in these Classification Regulations) that is undertaken at, or before, a FISA Recognized 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 Recognized 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 Medical Classifier and one Technical Classifier, both of whom have been duly certified by FISA.
- 3.3.4 For rowers with visual impairments, a Classification Panel must include two suitably accredited VI Classifiers who have been trained and certified through the International Blind Sports Federation (IBSA).
- 3.3.5 If the circumstances of a Competition so require, the Head of Classification (or Chief Classifier) 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. In this case the athlete will be classified at or prior to the next competition he or she wishes to enter.
- 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 Head of Classification should, where possible, appoint a Chief Classifier at least three months prior to a Competition. Classification Panels shall, where possible, be appointed two months before a Competition.
- 3.4.2 The Head of Classification may act as the Chief Classifier at a Competition. The Head of Classification and the Chief Classifier shall identify which Athletes will require Athlete Evaluation at a Competition.
- 3.4.3 The Chief Classifier shall provide the Local Organizing Committee for the Competition with an Athlete Evaluation schedule prior to the Competition, and to the National Federations and/or teams on or before their arrival at the Competition.
- 3.4.4 In respect of Competitions where physical and/or visual impaired Athletes are to compete, the Chief Classifier must ensure that Classification Panels are certified to conduct Athlete Evaluation in respect of physical and/or visual impaired Athletes.

#### **4. Classification: Athlete Evaluation**

##### **4.1 Athlete Evaluation**

- 4.1.1 "Athlete Evaluation" is the process 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.
- 4.1.2 Athlete Evaluation and its associated processes shall be conducted in English.
- 4.1.3 The Athlete and the relevant National Federation are jointly responsible for ensuring that the Athlete attends Athlete Evaluation.
- 4.1.4 The Athlete must agree to and accept the terms of the FISA Para-Rowing Consent Form prior to participating in Athlete Evaluation.
- 4.1.5 Athletes must attend Athlete Evaluation in the attire and with all necessary sports equipment, including cushions, straps, and any additional equipment that each particular rower uses specific to them. Athlete must provide a recognized form of identification, such as a passport, ID card, or Competition Accreditation.
- 4.1.6 If an Athlete has a health condition that causes pain, which limits or prohibits full effort, the Classification Panel may decide that Athlete Evaluation will not take place. The Classification Panel may, in its sole discretion, agree to Athlete Evaluation taking place at a later time and date in such circumstances. However, ultimately if the Athlete does not have a Sports Class and a Sports Class Status then they will not be Eligible to Compete at the Competition.
- 4.1.7 The Athlete must disclose details of any medication routinely used by the Athlete prior to Athlete Evaluation. 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 Medical Assessment. The Classification Panel may agree to Athlete Evaluation taking place at a later time and date in such circumstances.
- 4.1.8 An Athlete shall attend Athlete Evaluation with all relevant medical documentation. The purpose of this documentation is to permit the Classification Panel 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 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.

- 4.1.9 The documentation must be in English, and be dated, signed by an appropriate medical authority and provide contact details for the signing medical authorities (e.g. on letterhead).
- 4.1.10 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.
- 4.1.11 If the Classification Panel deems that such documentation is necessary and it is not available, the Athlete Evaluation may be deferred until the documentation is available and a Sport Class will not be assigned. If the documentation does not provide evidence beyond reasonable doubt that the impairments result from a permanent and verifiable health condition, the Athlete will be issued a Sport Class of Not Eligible.
- 4.1.12 One person may accompany Athletes during Athlete Evaluation. This person should be familiar with the Athlete's Impairment and sporting ability. An interpreter may also accompany the Athlete if the Athlete's primary language is not English. The accompanying people may not influence the Athlete Evaluation in any way.
- 4.1.13 Video footage and/or photography may be utilized by the Classification Panel for all classification purposes connected to the Competition.

#### **4.2 Athlete Evaluation Process**

The Athlete Evaluation process shall encompass one or more of the following:

- 4.2.1 Physical Assessment  
The Classification Panel shall conduct a physical assessment of the Athlete in accordance with the Sport Profiles for the Sport Classes within FISA Para-Rowing, so as to establish that the Athlete exhibits a permanent Impairment that qualifies the Athlete for participation in the Sport.
- 4.2.2 Technical Assessment  
The Classification Panel shall conduct a technical assessment of the Athlete which may include, but is not limited to, an assessment of the Athlete's ability to perform, in a non-competitive environment, the specific tasks and activities that are part of rowing. Technical assessment is primarily performed on an Ergometer, but may also be performed on water when deemed necessary.
- 4.2.3 Specified Means of Physical and Technical Assessment  
These Regulations may specify certain means of conducting Physical 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.
- 4.2.4 Observation Assessment
  - 4.2.4.1 The Classification Panel may conduct an Observation Assessment, which shall involve observing an Athlete performing the specific skills that are part of the Sport.
  - 4.2.4.2 Observation Assessment shall only take place if a Classification Panel can not complete the Athlete Evaluation without observing the Athlete in Competition or on Water (for example, in situations where the Athlete is borderline as between Sport Classes).

### **5. Sport Class and Sport Class Status**

#### **5.1 Sport Class**

- 5.1.1 A sport class in rowing allows the grouping of athletes according to the way in which each athlete's impairment limits his/her functional ability for rowing. Through



the rowing classification process, it is determined which athletes are eligible to compete in rowing and how they are grouped together for competition.

- 5.1.2 These Regulations provide for a range of Sport Classes, as explained in the Appendices to these Regulations. 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 Adaptive Commission with approval from FISA Council. A Sport Class will be allocated to an Athlete following completion of the Athlete Evaluation. Refer to Appendix 1 for specific information on Sport Classes.

## **5.2 Sport Class Status**

- 5.2.1 A Sport Class Status will be allocated to an Athlete following allocation of a Sport Class.

- 5.2.2 The following designations shall be used to indicate Sport Class Status

5.2.2.1 Sport Class Status New (N):

Sport Class Status New (N) is assigned to an Athlete who:

- 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 federation or region.
- N Status Athletes must complete an Athlete Evaluation prior to competing at an International or FISA Recognized Event.

5.2.2.2 Sport Class Status Review (R)

Sport Class Status Review (R) is assigned to an Athlete who:

- Has been previously evaluated by a FISA International Classification Panel but is subject to re-evaluation. The Athlete must attend Athlete Evaluation and the Sport Class may be changed before or during an event. R Status Athletes include, but are not limited, to Athletes who have fluctuating and/or progressive Impairments, or, because of their age or date of injury, have impairments that may not have stabilized.
- Has been evaluated by a FISA International Classification Panel with at least one of the Classifiers from the classifiers own country.

If a FISA International Classification Panel assigns an Athlete with a Sport Class with a Sport Class Status Review, it shall set a date that shall be referred to as the "Review Date". 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;
- May, at the Athlete's request, attend Athlete Evaluation.

A Review Date may only be set by a FISA International Classification Panel.

5.2.2.3 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 have determined that the Athlete's Sport Class will not change. An Athlete with a Confirmed Sport Class will not have that Sport Class altered before or during Competition, and will not be required to complete Athlete Evaluation at Events recognized by FISA. An Athlete with a C Sport Class must, however, undergo Athlete Evaluation if a Protest is made under Exceptional Circumstances (Refer 7.4 below);
- Has been previously evaluated by a FISA International Classification Panel and allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (Refer 5.2 below), and wishes to undertake Athlete Evaluation. Such request needs to be accompanied by an

application for Medical Review with clearly documented change of medical condition since the previous assessment.

**5.2.3 Restrictions on Allocating Confirmed Status**

An Athlete cannot be assigned Sport Class Status Confirmed if the Classification Panel that designated the relevant Sport Class consisted of one Classifier only.

**5.2.4 Athlete Application to Change Sport Class ("Medical Review")**

This Section applies to an Athlete with:

- Sport Class Status Confirmed, or
- Sport Class Status Review with a Review Date set;

who wishes to use the "Medical Review" process to have his or her Sport Class Status reviewed.

An Athlete to whom this Section applies believes that, as a result of a medical intervention (for example, surgery or other treatment), or there is a progression of his or her disability, that his or her Impairment and Activity Limitations are no longer consistent with the Sport Profile for that Athlete's Sport Class, may request that the Head of Classification designate that either:

- The Athlete's Sport Class Status shall be amended to Review Status, or;
- The Athlete's Review Date is amended.

Any such request must be made in accordance with the "Medical Review" process guidelines as determined by FISA.

**5.3 Sport Class: Ineligible to Compete**

**5.3.1** If an Athlete does not meet the requirements to be assigned a Sport Class for Para-Rowing, the Athlete will be considered ineligible to compete and assigned a Sport Class of Not Eligible.

**5.3.2** If a FISA International Classification Panel allocates an Athlete a Sport Class of Not Eligible at an Event, the Athlete shall undergo Athlete Evaluation by a second Classification Panel either at that Event 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 permitted to compete at that Competition, and will have no further right to Protest.

**5.3.3** An Athlete who has been assigned a Sport Class of NE may only undertake further Athlete Evaluation with the express permission of the Head of Classification. This permission may be granted if:

**5.3.3.1** The Head of Classification is provided with information which demonstrates that there has been a significant change in the Athlete's circumstances (for example, medical factors) since the Athlete's most recent evaluation; and/or

**5.3.3.2** Sport Class allocation criteria have changed since the Athlete's most recent evaluation, and the Head of Classification believes that, in the interests of fairness, the Athlete should be permitted an opportunity to undertake Athlete Evaluation; and/or

**5.3.3.3** The Head of Classification is provided with any other information that demonstrates that, in the interests of fairness, the Athlete should be permitted an opportunity to undertake Athlete Evaluation.

**5.3.4** For the avoidance of doubt, the restrictions placed on an Athlete detailed above shall apply with the Sport of Para-Rowing only.

**5.4 Allocation of Sport Class to Athletes**

**5.4.1** Following completion of the Physical and Technical Assessment the Athlete will be allocated a Sport Class and Sport Class Status.

**5.4.2** An Athlete will be permitted to compete at an International Event following the allocation of a Sport Class and Sport Class Status of either Review or Confirmed.

**5.4.3** The Sport Class and Sport Class Status allocated to the Athlete following completion of the Athlete Evaluation will be notified to the National team representative for the Athlete and a copy of the classification documentation will be provided before the end

of competition. The Classification Master List will also be updated on [www.worldrowing.com](http://www.worldrowing.com) as soon as possible following the event.

## **6. Failure to Comply with Classification Requirements**

### **6.1 Athlete Failure to attend Evaluation**

- 6.1.1 If an Athlete fails to attend Athlete Evaluation, the Athlete will not be allocated a Sport Class or Sport Class Status, and will not be permitted to compete at that Event.
- 6.1.2 Should the Chief Classifier be satisfied that a reasonable explanation exists for the failure to attend Athlete Evaluation; an Athlete may be given a second and final chance to attend the evaluation.
- 6.1.3 Failure to attend Athlete Evaluation includes not attending the evaluation at the specified time or place; or not attending the evaluation with the appropriate equipment/clothing and/or documentation; or not attending evaluation accompanied by the required Athlete Support Personnel.

### **6.2 Non-Cooperation during Evaluation**

- 6.2.1 An Athlete who, in the opinion of the Classification Panel, is unable or unwilling to participate in an Athlete Evaluation shall be considered non co-operative during evaluation.
- 6.2.2 If the Athlete fails to cooperate during the Athlete Evaluation, the Athlete will not be allocated a Sport Class or Sport Class Status, and will not be permitted to compete at the Event.
- 6.2.3 Should the Chief Classifier be satisfied that a reasonable explanation exists for the failure to cooperate during the evaluation, then the Athlete may be given a second and final opportunity to attend and cooperate.
- 6.2.4 Any Athlete found to have been non cooperative during an evaluation shall not be permitted to undergo any further Athlete Evaluation for a minimum of twelve (12) months starting from the date upon which the Athlete failed to cooperate.

### **6.3 Intentional Misrepresentation**

- 6.3.1 An Athlete, who, in the opinion of the Classification Panel, is intentionally misrepresenting skill and/or abilities will not be allocated a Sport Class or Sport Class Status, and will not be permitted to compete at that Event.

In addition:

- The Athlete will not be allowed to undergo any further evaluation for a minimum of two (2) years from the date upon which the Athlete intentionally misrepresented skills and/or abilities;
  - The Head of Classification will remove the Sport Class and Sport Class Status allocated to the Athlete from the FISA Para-Rowing master list and the FISA web list;
  - The National Federation will be informed of the decision by the Chief Classifier at the event, and will also be informed in writing by the Head of Classification within 4 weeks of the event.
- 6.3.2 An Athlete who, on a second and separate occasion, intentionally misrepresents skills and/or abilities will receive a lifetime ban from FISA events.

### **Intentional Misrepresentation After Evaluation**

- 6.3.3 This Clause applies to an Athlete who:
  - Has been designated with a Review or Confirmed Sport Class, and
  - After the designation of the Review or Confirmed Sport Class, is subject to any form of “medical intervention” (such as surgery, a pharmacological intervention, or other corrective treatment).
- 6.3.4 If such an Athlete knows (or should know) that the effect of the medical intervention is that his or her Impairment and Activity Limitations are no longer consistent with the Sport Profile for the Athlete’s Sport Class, that Athlete must provide details of the

medical intervention to the Head of Classification, in accordance with the Medical Review Process as determined by FISA.

- 6.3.5 If the Athlete fails to provide details of the medical intervention to the Head of Classification, the Athlete will be deemed to have intentionally misrepresented his/her skill and/or abilities if:
- The Athlete's Sport Class is subsequently changed as a result (in total or in part) of the medical intervention, and
  - The International Classification Panel responsible for changing the Athlete's Sport Class believes that the Athlete either knew, or should have known, that the effect of the medical intervention was that his or her Impairment and Activity Limitation no longer match the Sport Profile for the Athlete's Sport Class.
- 6.3.6 In such circumstances, at a minimum, the Athlete will not be allocated a Sport Class or Sport Class Status, and will not be permitted to compete at that Event.

#### **6.4 Failure to Attend/Misrepresentation and Consequences for Athlete Support Personnel**

- 6.4.1 FISA shall enforce sanctions on Athlete Support Personnel who assist or encourage an Athlete to fail to attend Athlete evaluation; to fail to cooperate; intentionally misrepresent skills and/or abilities or disrupt the evaluation process in any other way
- 6.4.2 Those who are involved in advising Athletes to intentionally misrepresent skills and/or abilities will be subject to sanctions, which are at least as severe as the sanctions given to the Athlete.
- 6.4.3 These sanctions shall apply to Athlete Support Personnel who assist or encourage an Athlete to fail to provide information relating to medical intervention, in accordance with the Medical Review Process.
- 6.4.4 In this circumstance, reporting the Athlete Support Personnel to the appropriate parties is an important step in deterring intentional misrepresentation by the Athlete.

#### **6.5 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.

### **7. Protests and Appeals**

#### **7.1 Protests**

- 7.1.1 The term "Protest" refers to the procedure by which a formal objection to an Athlete's Sport Class is made and subsequently resolved.
- 7.1.2 A successful Protest will result in Athlete Evaluation being conducted by a Classification Panel, which will be referred to as a "Protest Panel".
- 7.1.3 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 International Blind Sports Federation (IBSA) to resolve.
- 7.1.4 Protests shall be resolved in a manner that minimizes the impact on Competition participation, Competition schedules and results.

#### **7.2 Who May Submit a Protest**

- 7.2.1 Any National Federation or the Chief Classifier following completion of Athlete Evaluation and allocation of Sport Class may protest their own athletes. Following the resolution of the Protest, the Athlete's Sport Class may change, and shall be designated:
- Confirmed (C) Status; or
  - Review (R) Status; or
  - Not Eligible to Compete (NE)

#### **7.3 Protest Procedures during Competitions**

- 7.3.1 Protests may be submitted by a National Federation representative authorized to submit Protests (for example, the Chef de Mission or Team Manager) and/or the Chief Classifier.
- 7.3.2 The Chief Classifier shall be the person authorized to receive Protests on behalf of FISA regarding classification issues.
- 7.3.3 An Athlete's Sport Class may be protested by the Athlete's National Federation within two (2) hours of the Classification Panel's decision regarding the Sport Class being published.
- 7.3.4 Protests must be submitted in English on a designated Protest form that is available on the FISA website. The information and documentation to be submitted with the Protest form must include the following:
  - The name, and national federation of the Athlete whose Sport Class is being protested;
  - Details of the decision being protested;
  - The reason for the Protest, including why you feel the rower was placed in the incorrect sport class;
  - Any documents and other evidence to be offered in support of the Protest; the signature of the National Federation representative or the Chief Classifier, where applicable; and
  - A fee of one hundred (100) Euros (unless there is a Protest by the Chief Classifier).
- 7.3.5 Upon receipt of the completed Protest form, supporting documents, and fee, the Chief Classifier shall conduct a review to determine if there is a valid reason for a Protest and if all the necessary information is included. If it appears to the Chief Classifier that if there is no valid reason for a Protest, or the Protest form has been submitted without all necessary information, the Chief Classifier shall decline the protest and notify all relevant parties. FISA will retain the Protest fee.
- 7.3.6 If the Protest is declined, the Chief Classifier shall provide a verbal explanation to the National Federation as soon as is possible, and a written explanation as soon as is practical.
- 7.3.7 If the Protest is accepted, the Chief Classifier shall appoint a Protest Panel to conduct the Athlete Evaluation.
- 7.3.8 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 eighteen (18) months prior to the Protest being submitted.
- 7.3.9 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.
- 7.3.10 All documentation submitted with the Protest form shall be provided to the Protest Panel.
- 7.3.11 The Protest Panel may seek additional medical, sport, or scientific expertise in reviewing an Athlete's Sport Class (including from the initial Classification Panel whose decision is the subject of the Protest).
- 7.3.12 Athlete Evaluation following a Protest shall follow the same process as described in these Regulations. All relevant parties shall be notified of the Protest decision as quickly as possible following Athlete Evaluation. FISA will retain the Protest fee unless the Protest is upheld.
- 7.3.13 The decision of the Protest Panel is final and is not subject to any further Protest.

#### **7.4 Protests in Exceptional Circumstances**

- 7.4.1 A Chief Classifier may make a Protest in Exceptional Circumstances in respect of any Athlete at any time during or prior to a Competition.  
Exceptional circumstances may result from:
  - A change in the degree of Impairment of an Athlete;

- An Athlete demonstrating significantly less or greater ability prior to or during Competition which does not reflect the Athlete's current Sport Class;
  - An error made by a Classification Panel which has led to the Athlete being allocated a Sport Class which is not in keeping with the Athlete's ability.
- 7.4.2 The procedure for the making of a Protest in Exceptional Circumstances shall be as follows:
- The Chief Classifier shall advise the Athlete and relevant National Federation and/or National Paralympic Committee that a Protest is being made in Exceptional Circumstances;
  - The processes and procedures referred to in Regulation 7.3 above (where relevant) will apply to Protests made in Exceptional Circumstances.

### **7.5 Responsibility for Ensuring Compliance with Protest Rules**

- 7.5.1 A National Federation making a Protest is solely responsible for ensuring that all Protest process requirements are observed.

### **7.6 Appeals**

- 7.6.1 The term: "appeal" refers to a procedure by which a formal objection to the manner in which classification procedures have been conducted is submitted and subsequently resolved.
- 7.6.2 Appeals must be submitted in written form to the FISA Executive Committee on the same day as the decision being appealed. A decision will be given before the next round of the event being appealed.
- 7.6.3 The decisions of the Executive Committee under this rule are final.

### **8. Ad Hoc Rules for Paralympic Games and Major Events**

These Classification Regulations may be amended, supplemented, or superseded by the Classification Guide for a Paralympic Games. The Classification Guide for a Paralympic Games shall detail the timeframes within which the Classification Guide will take precedence over these Regulations.

## **Appendix One to FISA Classification Regulations and Bye-laws**

### **Qualifying Disabilities:**

Only an athlete having impairment with a minimum disability 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. LTA (Includes LTA-PD, LTA-B1, LTA-B2, LTA-B3)**

Rowers with a verifiable and permanent disability 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 LTA class after being evaluated by a FISA Classification Panel.

Eligible LTA rowers may typically have a minimum disability equivalent to one of the following:

- Amputee.
- Neurological Impairment equivalent to incomplete lesion at S1.
- Cerebral Palsy Class 8 (CPISRA).
- 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%)

LTA class rowers must meet minimum disability requirements in at least one of the following disability groups:

#### **(1) LTA-PD Physical Disability**

The minimum physical disability is a full loss of three fingers on one hand, OR at least a tarsal 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 LTAMix2x boat class, rowers must have a

minimum disability 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) LTA-B1, LTA-B2, LTA-B3 Visual impairment**

Prior to any FISA event at which they wish to compete, a rower with visual impairment must have been classified by an ophthalmologist or the International Blind Sports Federation (IBSA) in one of the B3 (LTA-B3), B2 (LTA-B2) or B1 (LTA-B1) classes. Refer to <http://www.ibsa.es>. The FISA forms must be completed with supporting documentation and submitted to FISA by the closing date for entries for the event at which the rower wishes to compete (refer to the Vision Qualification Form). Prior to competing at the World Rowing Championships, any Paralympic Qualification Regatta, or the Paralympic Games, all Visually Impaired rowers must undergo a classification by a VI Classification Panel. This may occur prior to or at the event during the classification evaluation period.

**B. TA**

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 TA class after being evaluated by a FISA Classification Panel.

Eligible TA rowers may typically have a minimum disability 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
- Classification by the international sports federation for rowers with cerebral palsy (CPISRA) as eligible to be in CP Class 5.

**C. AS**

Rowers who have minimal or no trunk function (i.e. shoulder function only) will be assigned to the AS class after being evaluated by a FISA Classification Panel. An AS 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 disability equivalent to at least one of the following:

- Cerebral Palsy Class 4 (CP-ISRA); or
- Neurological Impairment with a complete lesion at T12 level, or an incomplete lesion at T10

**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 an adaptive 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 TA may compete in LTA events, but may not compete in AS events.