

Proposed Changes to the FISA Rules of Racing for the 2020 Extraordinary Congress – Draft 130820

2018 version	2020 changes for 2020 Extraordinary Congress	Comments
PART I – SCOPE	PART I – SCOPE	
Rule 1 – Rowing, Boats, Regattas	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.	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.	This Rule defines what rowing is and the scope of FISA. Therefore, the limitations on boats and oars were moved to Rule 34.
Rule 2 – Application	Rule 2 – Application	
These Rules of Racing and relevant Bye-Laws shall apply to: 1. World Rowing Championship regattas; 2. World Rowing Cup regattas; 3. Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas within the limits of the authority of FISA and the relevant qualification regattas; 4. World Rowing Coastal Championships; 5. World Rowing Masters regattas; 6. Continental and Regional Championship regattas; 7. Regattas held as part of Continental, Regional or other multi-sport Games within the limits of the authority of FISA; 8. Where appropriate, International Indoor rowing competitions; 9. All International Regattas and Matches. In addition, these Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws shall be supplemented by Event Regulations.	These Rules of Racing and relevant Bye-Laws <u>and Regulations</u> shall apply to: 1) 1) World Rowing Championships <u>s-regattas</u>; 2) 2) World Rowing Cups <u>s-regattas</u>; 3) 3) Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic <u>Gamesregattas</u> within the limits of the authority of FISA and the relevant qualification regattas; 4. World Rowing Coastal Championships; 4) 5) World Rowing Masters regattas; 5) 6) Continental and Regional Championship regattas; 6) 7) Regattas held as part of Continental, Regional or other multi-sport Games within the limits of the authority of FISA; 8. Where appropriate, International Indoor rowing competitions; 7) 9) All International Regattas and Matches <u>and International Indoor Rowing competitions</u>.	Changes for terminology consistency

Each member federation is responsible for ensuring that the organisation of any competition within its country defined by FISA as an International Regatta complies with the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws, subject to any exceptions under the provisions of Rule 3. Any member federation, club or individual that participates in any capacity in a rowing competition governed by the Statutes, Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations is deemed to accept without exception or reservation the application of these Statutes, Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, particularly those relating to the authority and jurisdiction of FISA and of the court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland.	In addition, these Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws shall be supplemented by Event Regulations. Each member federation is responsible for ensuring that the organisation of any competition within its country defined by FISA as an International Regatta <u>or International Match</u> complies with the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws, subject to any exceptions under the provisions of <u>Rule 3 Rules 6 and 7</u>. Any member federation, club or individual that participates in any capacity in a rowing competition governed by the Statutes, Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations is deemed to accept without exception or reservation the application of these Statutes, Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, particularly those relating to the authority and jurisdiction of FISA and of the <u>eCourt</u> of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland.	Indoor rowing competitions to have same status as International Regattas. Include International Match Update Rule numbers Capitalisation
Rule 3 – Exceptions	Rule 3 – Exceptions	
At International Regattas, the host member federation or the organising committee, acting in agreement with the member federation, may depart from these provisions, including applying its own national rules. In any such case, details of departures or exceptions to these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations shall be provided to competing member federations and clubs at the time of their invitation to take part in the regatta. The Executive Committee shall be notified immediately after the regatta and the reasons for such change shall be given.	<u>At International Regattas (Rule 8) and International Matches (Rule 9), the host member federation or the organising committee acting in agreement with the member federation, may depart from these provisions, including applying its own national rules. In any such case, details of departures or exceptions to these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations shall be provided to competing member federations and clubs at the time of their invitation to take part in the regatta and shall be notified to competitors at the regatta. The Executive Committee shall be notified immediately after the regatta and the reasons for such change shall be given.</u>	Moved to Rules 7 and 8.
Rule 4 – World Rowing Championships	Rule 34 – World Rowing Championships	
The following shall be deemed to be World Rowing Championships: 1. World Rowing Championships in Senior, Lightweight and Para Rowing categories;	1) <u>)The following shall be deemed to be FISA conducts the following</u> World Rowing Championships: <u>Event Title</u>	The detail of events included in the Senior and U23 Championships are defined in Rule 19.

2. World Rowing Under 23 Championships and Under 23 Lightweight categories; 3. World Rowing Junior Championships; 4. World Rowing Coastal Championships; 5. World Rowing Indoor Championships. These titles shall be used only for World Rowing Championships organised by FISA. World Rowing Championships shall be held in every year. However, in the year of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, the Olympic and Paralympic events will not be on the programme of the World Championships. World Rowing Junior Championships, World Rowing Under 23 Championships and World Rowing Coastal Championships shall be held in every year.	<table><tr><td><u>World Rowing Championships</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>World Rowing Under 23 Championships</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>World Rowing Under 19Junior Championships (This event will be referred to as the World Rowing Junior Championships until 31 December 2021, after which time it will be referred to as the World Rowing Under 19 Championships)</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>World Rowing Coastal Championships</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>World Rowing Indoor Championships</u></td></tr></table> 1. World Rowing Senior Championships in Senior, Lightweight and Para Rowing categories; 2. World Rowing Under 23 Championships and Under 23 Lightweight categories; 3. World Rowing Junior Championships; 4. World Rowing Coastal Championships; 5. World Rowing Indoor Championships. 2) }These titles shall be used only for World Rowing Championships organised by FISA. 3) }World Rowing Championships shall be held in every year. However, in the year of the Summer Olympic and Summer Paralympic Games, the Olympic and Paralympic events will not be on the programme of the equivalent World Rowing Senior Championships. World Rowing Junior Championships, World Rowing Under 23 Championships and World Rowing Coastal Championships shall be held in every year.	<u>World Rowing Championships</u>	<u>World Rowing Under 23 Championships</u>	<u>World Rowing Under 19Junior Championships (This event will be referred to as the World Rowing Junior Championships until 31 December 2021, after which time it will be referred to as the World Rowing Under 19 Championships)</u>	<u>World Rowing Coastal Championships</u>	<u>World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships</u>	<u>World Rowing Indoor Championships</u>	Changing Age Group from Junior to Under 19 to match Under 23 and to clearly state what the event it. More clearly lay out the list of World Championships. Clarification of Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games added. Clarification that it would only be in the relevant World Championships that the Olympic/Paralympic events would not be included. Deleted as are included as World Rowing Championships anyway.
<u>World Rowing Championships</u>								
<u>World Rowing Under 23 Championships</u>								
<u>World Rowing Under 19Junior Championships (This event will be referred to as the World Rowing Junior Championships until 31 December 2021, after which time it will be referred to as the World Rowing Under 19 Championships)</u>								
<u>World Rowing Coastal Championships</u>								
<u>World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships</u>								
<u>World Rowing Indoor Championships</u>								
Rule 5 – Status of Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Regattas Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas shall have the same status and follow the same rules as World Rowing Championships. Within the limits of the	Rule 45 – Status of Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Regattas Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas shall have the same status and follow the same rules as World Rowing Championships. Within the limits of the							

authority of FISA the same Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall apply.	authority of FISA the same Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall apply.	
Rule 6 – Attribution of World Rowing Championships	Rule 56 – Attribution of World Rowing Championships	
The Council shall review all final bids, reject any that do not satisfy the minimum requirements and then select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Congress for final approval. The Congress shall vote to accept the proposed candidate or, where more than one candidate is proposed by the Council, to elect one of those candidates by a majority of valid votes cast. In the event that Congress fails to so accept the Council's proposed candidate or one of the candidates proposed by the Council, a second election shall then take place for which all candidates for the relevant Championships that have satisfied the minimum requirements shall be eligible (see Appendix 25). FISA shall encourage a worldwide attribution of World Rowing Championship regattas to suitable candidates. The Council may directly attribute a World Rowing Championship regatta for the year before an Olympic Games regatta to an Olympic host city as a test event for the Olympic regatta without a vote of Congress. Where no bid has been received or when no bid meets the minimum requirements by the deadline for consideration of Congress, the Council may identify a suitable candidate and may directly attribute the event provided the Council is satisfied that the bid meets the minimum standards for the regatta.	<u>FISA shall encourage a worldwide attribution of World Rowing Championships to suitable candidates.</u> 1) <u>World Rowing Championships</u> a) 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, <u>the Congress shall then vote in</u> a second election <u>shall then take place</u> for which all candidates for the relevant Championships that have satisfied the minimum requirements shall be eligible (see Appendix 25). FISA shall encourage a worldwide attribution of World Rowing Championship regattas to suitable candidates. b) <u>Where no bid has been received or when no bid meets the minimum requirements by the deadline for consideration of Congress, the Council may identify a suitable candidate and may directly attribute the event provided the Council is satisfied that the bid meets the minimum standards for the regatta.</u> 2) <u>Other World Championships</u> a) <u>The Council may directly attribute a World Rowing Championship regatta in the age groups of Under 23, Under 19 Junior and in the categories of Coastal, Beach Sprints and Indoor. If the Council cannot decide</u>	Moved from later in the Rule. Simplifying wording Moved from 2c. Specification that all World Rowing Championship events other than the Senior

	<u>between two or more bids, the attribution for that particular event shall be decided by a vote of the Congress.</u> b) 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. b. Where no bid has been received or when no bid meets the minimum requirements by the deadline for consideration of Congress, the Council may identify a suitable candidate and may directly attribute the event provided the Council is satisfied that the bid meets the minimum standards for the regatta. c. The Council may directly attribute a World Rowing Championship regatta in the categories of Under 23, Junior, Coastal, Beach Sprints and Indoor. If the Council cannot decide between two or more bids, the attribution for that particular event shall be decided by a vote of the Congress.	World Rowing Championships can be attributed by the Council, unless it cannot be split. Remove “without a vote of Congress, because such events do not need a Congress vote.
Rule 7 – Right to Participate	Rule 7 – Right to Participate	
World Rowing Championships are open to all member federations.	World Rowing Championships are open to all member federations.	Moved to Rule 11.
Rule 8 – World Rowing Cup – Definition	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.	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.	Moved to be a Bye-Law to Rule 6
Rule 9 – International Regattas – Definition	Rule 69 – International Regattas	
	1) <u>Definition</u>	Combining of Rules 9 to 11 to one Rule
An International Regatta is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is open to rowers from all member federations. Each member federation is responsible for informing FISA of any competition	An International Regatta is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is open to rowers from all member federations. Each member federation is responsible for informing FISA of any competition	

to be held in its country which conforms to this definition. FISA will decide whether such competition is to be defined as an International Regatta and, if so, that regatta will be included in the FISA International Regatta Calendar under Rule 17.	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 Event Calendar under Rule 1710 .	Rename to International Event Calendar Update Rule number
Rule 10 – International Regattas – Control by FISA In principle, International Regattas shall be conducted according to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, but the Executive Committee may approve exceptions to these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations in accordance with Rule 3. International Regattas shall take place under the authority of FISA, which may give directions to the organising committee.	2) Rule 10 International Regattas – Control by FISA a) In principle, International Regattas shall be conducted according to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, but the Executive Committee may approve exceptions to these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations in accordance with Rule 3 . b) 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 Regatta. c) International Regattas shall take place under the authority of FISA, which may give directions to the organising committee.	Moved from Rule 3
Rule 11 – Competition in International Regattas No rower shall enter International Regattas other than through his club and/or member federation (as specified by individual regatta requirements). Additionally a rower may only make a direct approach to FISA (e.g. on a question of appeal) through his member federation. A member federation may participate in events at all International Regattas as the national team without club designation. If rowers compete in an International Regatta under the name of their national team, they shall be citizens of the country of that member federation. In this last regard, the Executive Committee may make exceptions in exceptional cases. The Council may authorise competitions between members and non-members of FISA.	3) Rule 11 Competition in International Regattas a) 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 requirements of this Rule. b) No rower shall enter International Regattas other than through his club and/or member federation (as specified by individual regatta requirements). Additionally a rower may only make a direct approach to FISA (e.g. on a question of appeal) through his member federation. c) 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	Add provisions here to match Rule 9

	shall be citizens of the country of that member federation. In this last regard, the Executive Committee may make exceptions in exceptional cases. d) <u>No rower may compete for two different clubs or member federations at the same International Regatta.</u> e) The Council may authorise competitions between members and non-members of FISA.	Moved from Rule 53
	<u>Bye-Law to Rule 6 – World Rowing Cup – Definition</u>	
	<u>The World Rowing Cup is an annual series of designated International Regattas, staged at intervals throughout the international regatta calendar. The Council has the sole right to designate regattas as World Rowing Cup regattas, to use the World Rowing Cup name and logo, and to prescribe regulations governing the World Rowing Cup.</u>	Moved from Rule 8 Change to clarify who in FISA designates a regatta as a World Rowing Cup
Rule 12 – International Matches – Definition	Rule 127 – International Matches – Definition	Combining of Rules 12 and 13 to one Rule
	1) <u>Definition</u>	
An International Match is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is restricted only to rowers from certain member federations. Each member federation is responsible for informing FISA of any competition to be held in its country that conforms to this definition. FISA shall decide whether such competition is to be defined as an International Match and, if so, that Match shall be included in the FISA International Regatta Calendar under Rule 17.	An International Match is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is restricted only to rowers from certain member federations. Each member federation is responsible for informing FISA of any competition to be held in its country that conforms to this definition. FISA shall will 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 Event Calendar under Rule 107.	Rename to Event Calendar Update Rule number
Rule 13 – International Matches – Control by FISA	2) Rule 13 – International Matches – Control by FISA	
In principle, International Matches shall be rowed according to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, but the Executive Committee may approve exceptions to these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations. International Matches shall take place under the authority of FISA, which may give directions to the organising committee.	a) In principle, International Matches shall be rowed <u>conducted</u> according to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, but the Executive Committee may approve exceptions to these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations in accordance with Rule 3. International Matches shall	Change for consistency Rule 3 deleted.

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.	take place under the authority of FISA, which may give directions to the organising committee. b) 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. 9.2.3 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. 9.2.4 The Council may authorise Matches between members and non-members of FISA.	Moved to 9.3 (created for consistency with International Regattas.
	3) <u>Competition in International Matches</u>	
	a) <u>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.</u> b) <u>The Council may authorise Matches between members and non-members of FISA.</u>	
	<u>Rule 8 - National Regattas</u>	
	<u>A National Regatta is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is intended in general for rowers from one member federation only. The fact that rowers from other member federations may enter such regattas does not necessarily render them International Regattas.</u> <u>National Regattas shall be governed by the Rules of Racing of the member federation of the organising body.</u>	Moved from Rule 15 as a more logical position
Rule 14 – Technical Delegates	<u>Rule 14 – Technical Delegates</u>	
The FISA Executive Committee shall appoint up to two Technical Delegates for World Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas as well as selected International Regattas and International Matches to ensure that the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event	The FISA Executive Committee shall appoint up to two Technical Delegates for World Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas as well as selected International Regattas and International Matches to ensure that the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations	Moved to new Appendix xx

Regulations are complied with, and that the regattas are satisfactorily operated in terms of safety and competition.	are complied with, and that the regattas are satisfactorily operated in terms of safety and competition.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 14 – Duties of the Technical Delegates	Bye-Laws to Rule 14 – Duties of the Technical Delegates	
1. Appointment – The appointment of the Technical Delegate(s) shall be notified by the Executive Director to the organising committee of the Regatta. The organising committee shall notify the President of the Jury, the Safety Adviser and the Medical Officer of the appointment of the Technical Delegate(s).	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.	2. Arrangements – The organising committee shall be requested to arrange free accommodation, meals and local transport for the Technical Delegate(s) during the duration of stay.	
3. Duration of Stay – The Technical Delegate(s) should arrive at the regatta site at least one day before the Team Managers' Meeting at which the draw shall be carried out, and should stay for the whole time of the regatta. They should make themselves known to the Chair of the organising committee, the President of the Jury, the Safety Adviser and the Medical Officer.	3. Duration of Stay – The Technical Delegate(s) should arrive at the regatta site at least one day before the Team Managers' Meeting at which the draw shall be carried out, and should stay for the whole time of the regatta. They should make themselves known to the Chair of the organising committee, the President of the Jury, the Safety Adviser and the Medical Officer.	
4. Inspection – On arrival the Technical Delegate(s) should inspect the regatta course with a representative of the organising committee taking particular note of safety aspects, including warm-up and cool-down areas, traffic rules in racing and training, and areas where crews will be marshalled. They will also inspect the boating area, to ensure that the arrangements for boating and disembarking are satisfactory and that the traffic rules are adequately displayed. They will also ensure that the minimum requirements for an International Regatta required by the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations are in place (e.g. distance markers, photo finish, weighing arrangements, medical facilities, rescue services, etc.).	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	5. Draw – The Technical Delegate(s) shall attend the Team Managers' Meeting and observe the draw. In a regatta where	

the Executive Committee has decided that seeding is to be applied, they shall ensure that the Seeding Panel's advice as regards seeding is put into effect, and that the rowers are made aware that seeding is being practised.	the Executive Committee has decided that seeding is to be applied, they shall ensure that the Seeding Panel's advice as regards seeding is put into effect, and that the rowers are made aware that seeding is being practised.	
6. Jury Meeting – The Technical Delegate(s) shall attend at least the first meeting of the Jury. They should notify the Jury of any problems which they foresee, either from a safety or competitive point of view. However, the Technical Delegate(s) should leave the Jury to carry out its role as set out in Rules 95 to 98 of the Rules of Racing.	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.	7. Advice – During the regatta, the organising committee and/or the Jury shall consult the Technical Delegate(s) on any matter where there is any uncertainty concerning the application of the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations. The Technical Delegate(s) shall advise the organising committee and the President of the Jury of any failure to comply with the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.	
8. Safety Responsibility – The Technical Delegate(s) shall satisfy themselves that the organising committee which has legal responsibility for matters of safety has made proper provisions for safety. Nothing in the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Technical Delegate(s).	8. Safety Responsibility – The Technical Delegate(s) shall satisfy themselves that the organising committee which has legal responsibility for matters of safety has made proper provisions for safety. Nothing in the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Technical Delegate(s).	
9. Technical Delegate's Report – Within seven days of the end of the regatta, the Technical Delegate(s) shall send a report to the Executive Committee of FISA, which shall then forward it to the organising committee of the Regatta. The report shall be in a format prescribed by the Executive Committee.	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	Rule 15 – National Regattas	
A National Regatta is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is intended in general for rowers from one member federation only. The fact that rowers from other member federations may enter	A National Regatta is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is intended in general for rowers from one member federation only. The fact that rowers from other member federations may enter such	Moved to Rule 10

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.	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	Rule 916 – Approval of International Regattas and Matches	
All member federations shall, not later than 30 September in each year, send to the FISA headquarters a list of all competitions proposed to be held in their countries during the following year that conform with the definitions of an International Regatta in Rule 9 or of an International Match in Rule 12. They shall submit to FISA for approval: 1. The dates on which these Regattas and Matches are to be held; 2. Details of the courses (stretches of water and technical installations) proposed; 3. The type of Regatta proposed; 4. The categories of rowers and classes of boats proposed; 5. Any envisaged exception to the FISA Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.	All member federations shall, not later than 31 ¹⁰ October ^{September} in each year, send to the FISA headquarters a list of all competitions proposed to be held in their countries during the following year that conform with the definitions of an International Regatta in Rule 6 ⁹ or of an International Match in Rule 7 ¹² . They shall submit to FISA for approval: 1) The dates on which these Regattas and Matches are to be held; 2) Details of the courses (stretches of water and technical installations) proposed; 3) The type of Regatta proposed; 4) The categories of rowers and classes of boats proposed; 5) Any envisaged exception to the FISA Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.	Update date of submission to current practices. Update Rule numbering
Rule 17 – FISA International Regatta Calendar	Rule 107 – FISA International EventRegatta Calendar	
All International Regattas and International Matches approved by FISA under Rule 9 or 12 shall be entered in the FISA International Regatta Calendar. However, FISA may, at its discretion, also include the dates of other competitions in the Calendar for the convenience of the member federations, but the fact that such competitions are not held under the authority of FISA shall be identified in the Calendar. FISA shall publish on its website not later than 31 October in each year, the list of all International Regattas and International Matches approved to be held in the following year.	All International Regattas and International Matches approved by FISA under Rule 9 or 12 ⁹ shall be entered in the FISA International Event Regatta Calendar. However, FISA may, at its discretion, also include the dates of other competitions in the Calendar for the convenience of the member federations, but the fact that such competitions are not held under the authority of FISA shall be identified in the Calendar. FISA shall publish on its website not later than 31 October in each year, the list of all International Regattas and International Matches approved to be held in the following year.	Updated Rule numbering. Change from Regatta to Event for consistency. Remove to reflect current practises.
PART II – ROWERS AND COXSWAINS	PART II – ROWERS AND COXSWAINS	
SECTION 1 – General	SECTION 1 – General	

Rule 18 – Right to Participate World Rowing Championships for Lightweight, Para Rowing, Under 23 and Junior rowers as well as lightweight events included in the World Rowing Cup regattas, Olympic Games and events in the Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games are open only to rowers complying with the requirements of the relevant category. The other events at the World Rowing Championships, World Rowing Cup and Olympic regattas are open to all rowers without restriction of age or weight. Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas are open only to those rowers whose member federations have qualified in the appropriate boat classes in accordance with the relevant qualification system approved in accordance with Appendix 15, Regulation 6 of the World Rowing Championship Event Regulations.	Rule 118 – Right to Participate 1) <u>World Rowing Championships are open to all member federations.</u> 2) <u>Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas are open only to those rowers whose member federations have qualified in the appropriate boat classes in accordance with the relevant qualification system.</u> approved in accordance with the Event Regulations, Appendix 15, Regulation 6 of the World Rowing Championship Event Regulations. World Rowing Championships for Lightweight, Para Rowing, Under 23 and Junior rowers as well as lightweight and para events included in the World Rowing Cup regattas, lightweight events 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, World Rowing Cup and Olympic regattas are open to all rowers without restriction of age or weight. Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas are open only to those rowers whose member federations have qualified in the appropriate boat classes in accordance with the relevant qualification system approved in accordance with Appendix 15, Regulation 6 of the World Rowing Championship Event Regulations.	Line moved from Rule 7. Moved from point 4 Removed as qualification systems are owned by the IOC/IPC. Moved to Rule 13
Rule 19 – Eligibility and Nationality World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Continental Championship and International regattas shall be open to all rowers who are authorised to compete by their member federation and who are eligible under the relevant rules.	Rule 129 – Eligibility and Nationality 1) World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Continental Championship and International regattas shall be open to all rowers who are authorised to compete by their member federation and who are eligible under the relevant rules. <u>Events for Lightweight, Para, Under 23 and Under 19Junior rowers are open only to rowers complying with the requirements of the relevant category.</u> <u>The other events at the World Rowing Championships, World Rowing Cup and Olympic regattas are open to all rowers without restriction of age or weight.</u>	Remove Continental Championships as not relevant for these Rules. Accommodates exceptions for events such as the World Coastal Championship and Masters events at the

	<u>Exceptions to this Rule are set out in the Event Regulations.</u>	WRICH which are club based and eligibility is defined by the regulations.
1. Subject to the provisions of this Rule, to represent a country in a World Rowing Championship regatta, a rower shall be a national of that country. He must be able to prove this by showing an official document (passport or identity card).	2) Subject to the provisions of this Rule, to represent a country in a World Rowing Championship regatta, a rower shall be a national of that country. He must be able to prove this by showing an official document (passport or identity card).	
2. To represent a country at a continental or final qualification regatta for the Olympic, Paralympic or Youth Olympic Games, a rower shall prove that he is eligible under the eligibility rules of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) or the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) respectively. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions.	2) <u>3)</u> To represent a country at a continental or final qualification regatta for the Olympic, Paralympic or Youth Olympic Games, a rower shall prove that he is eligible under the eligibility rules of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) or the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) respectively. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions.	
3. Dual nationality – A rower who is a national of two or more countries at the same time may represent either one of them, as the rower may elect. However, after having represented one country in a World Championship, Olympic or Paralympic Games regatta, or Continental or Regional Games or Championship regatta, the rower may not represent another country unless the rower meets the conditions set out in the paragraphs below that apply to persons who have changed nationality or acquired a new nationality.	<u>4)</u> Dual <u>or Change of a</u> Nationality – A rower who is a national of two or more countries <u>or who changes nationality or acquires an additional nationality, at the same time</u> may represent either one of them <u>country</u> , as the athlete <u>rower</u> 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 <u>he has held the passport of that country for a minimum of twenty four months prior to the date at which he competes for that country, and he only competes for one country in any one calendar year.</u> <u>For multi-sport Games regattas, the rules of the Games authority shall apply in this regard.</u> the rower meets the conditions set out in the paragraphs below that apply to persons who have changed nationality or acquired a new nationality.	Combined points 3 & 4
4. Change of nationality – A rower who has represented one country in a World Championship, Olympic or Paralympic	4. Change of nationality – A rower who has represented one country in a World Championship, Olympic or Paralympic	

Games regatta, or Continental or Regional Games or Championship regatta, and who has changed nationality or acquired a new nationality, may participate in a World Championship, Continental or Regional Championship regatta representing the new country provided that he has held the passport concerned for at least two years prior to the date at which he competes under the new nationality and does not compete for more than one country in any one year. For multi-sport Games regattas, the rules of the Games authority shall apply in this regard.	Games regatta, or Continental or Regional Games or Championship regatta, and who has changed nationality or acquired a new nationality, may participate in a World Championship, Continental or Regional Championship regatta representing the new country provided that he has held the passport concerned for at least two years prior to the date at which he competes under the new nationality and does not compete for more than one country in any one year. For multi-sport Games regattas, the rules of the Games authority shall apply in this regard.	
5. Junior Rowers – A Junior may compete for his country of residence. A rower who has competed for one country as a Junior may, only in the year after which he is last eligible to compete as a Junior, choose to compete for a different country subject to having the nationality of the country for which he will compete. Such choice may only be made once under this rule and must be notified to FISA before the rower competes under the new nationality, together with proof of such nationality.	5) <u>Under 19 Junior</u> Rowers – <u>An Under 19 Junior rower</u> may compete for his country of residence. A rower who has competed for one country as a Junior <u>Under 19</u> may, only in the year after which he is last eligible to compete as an <u>Under 19 Junior</u> , choose to compete for a different country subject to having the nationality of the country for which he will compete. Such choice may only be made once under this rule and must be notified to FISA <u>must be notified</u> before the rower competes under the new nationality, together with proof of such nationality.	Rearranging wording for clarity
In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions, and in doing so may consult the member federations concerned.	6) 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	Rule 1320 – Men’s and Women’s Events	
Subject to Rule 27, only men may compete in men’s events and only women may compete in women’s events. In mixed events men and women may compete in a crew in such proportion as shall be stipulated in these Rules and Regulations or otherwise by the organising committee.	women may compete in women’s events. In mixed events men and women may compete in a crew in such proportion as shall be stipulated in these Rules and Regulations or otherwise by the organising committee. <u>1) Subject to Rule 21 (coxswains), only men may compete in men’s events and only women may compete in women’s events.</u> <u>2) A Mixed crew is a crew which contains both men and women rowers. in such proportion as shall be stipulated</u>	Changes to clarify FISA’s position on gender.

	<u>either in these Rules and Regulations or otherwise by the relevant organising committee, as the case may require.</u> <u>3) In order to meet the requirements of this Rule and of FISA's commitment to the fundamental principles of fairness and equality of opportunity it is necessary to provide certainty on gender categorisation to maintain the integrity of FISA's competitions.</u> <u>1)4) To be eligible to compete either as a man or as a woman, a rower must meet the criteria and comply with the requirements appearing in the Bye-Law to this Rule (Appendix X)</u> <u>2)5) Any issue as to the eligibility of a rower to compete as a man or as a woman shall be determined by the Executive Committee in accordance with the Bye-Law to this Rule (Appendix X).</u>	
Bye-Law to Rule 20 – Determination of Eligibility	Bye-Law to Rule 20 – Determination of Eligibility	
<i>In cases requiring determination of eligibility in respect of this Rule, including sex re-assignment and hyperandrogenism, the FISA Executive Committee will refer to IOC guidelines.</i>	<i>In cases requiring determination of eligibility in respect of this Rule, including sex re-assignment and hyperandrogenism, the FISA Executive Committee will refer to IOC guidelines.</i>	Bye-Law for Rule 13 moved to New Appendix X
Rule 21 – Health	Rule 1424 – Health Safety and Health of Rowers	Include Safety to the Rule
Each member federation shall ensure that their rowers have a state of health and fitness which allows them to compete at a level commensurate with the competition level of the particular event. Member federations are responsible for ensuring that all rowers comply with Rule 99 and its Bye-Laws.	<u>1) The safety and health of allthe participants in the sport of rowing is a matter ofare the paramount concern.</u> <u>2) Rowers entering international events shall ensure that:</u> <u>a) they have a state of health and fitness which allows them to compete at a level commensurate with the competition level of the particular event; and</u> <u>b) they have the basic swimming ability as defined in the Bye-Laws to this Rule.</u>	Moved from Rule 99. Addition of cross-reference to Rule 51. Reordered provisions of the Rule. Added swimming requirement.

	3) <u>In addition to the safety provisions in Rule 51, Each member federation shall ensure that that their rowers:</u> <u>a) the rowers entered to represent their member federation meet the requirements stated in points 2) a) and b) of this Rule;</u> <u>b) have a state of health and fitness which allows them to compete at a level commensurate with the competition level of the particular event. their rowers are able to develop as athletes and compete free from unhealthy influences such as discrimination of any form, harassment and abuse so that the athletes are able to operate in a safe and secure environment.</u> Member federations are responsible for ensuring that all rowers comply with Rule 99 and its Bye-Laws. 4) <u>The organising committee shall comply with all safety and health requirements of FISA and other authorities and shall ensure that the facilities at the regatta are of a sufficient standard to provide a safe, hygienic and healthy environment for rowers and other regatta participants</u> 4)5) <u>Member federations and organising committees shall respond fully and promptly to any inquiry by FISA as to any issue relating to the health and safety requirements as provided by these Rules and Bye-Laws</u>	Addition of wording around discrimination etc. Addition of wording to require a safe, hygienic and healthy event environment and facility.
	<u>Bye-Laws to Rule 14 – Safety and Health of Rowers</u>	Moved from Bye-Law to Rule 99
	1) <u>Swimming Ability</u> <u>All rowers competing in World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games shall be able to swim 50m and keep their head above water unassisted for three minutes. It is the responsibility of the</u>	Addition of clarification of the swimming requirements.

	<u>member federation to ensure and certify that rowers can meet these minimum standards and be able to provide evidence thereof if requested by FISA. At the World Rowing Masters Regattas it is the responsibility of the individual masters rower (Rule 20).</u>	
	<u>4)2) Pre-competition Health Screening</u>	
	a) <u>All rowers competing in the World Rowing Senior, Under 23, Under 19Junior and Beach Sprint Championship regattas must have completed a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, a physical examination and an ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure. It is the responsibility of the member federation to ensure and certify that these Pre-competition Health Screening procedures have been performed and be able to provide evidence thereof if requested by FISA.</u>	Addition of Beach Sprint Championship to the list of events requiring pre-competition health screening as a Member Federation competition.
	b) <u>All rowers competing in the World Rowing Senior, Under 23, JuniorUnder 19r and Beach Sprint World Championship regattas must complete the medical questionnaire and undergo a medical examination each year, and, in addition, must undergo a resting ECG every three years up to the age of 23, and every five years after the age of 23.</u>	
	c) <u>For all other World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas, and World Rowing Masters Regattas, it is strongly recommended that rowers competing in these events undergo this Pre-competition Health Screening.</u>	Add World Cup and remove specific reference to others as covered under World Rowing Championships.
	— Member Federation Chief Medical Officer Each member federation competing in events under these Rules, Bye-Laws and Regulations must, before the first competitions of crew from their federation each year, provide the name and contact details of a Chief Medical Officer with whom FISA may communicate on medical	Moved to point 5

	<u>issues of a confidential or other nature and shall notify FISA of any change thereof. When arriving at a regatta, the Team Manager should also register with the FISA regatta office the name of any Medical Officer attending the regatta with that team.</u>	
	3) <u>Intravenous re-hydration</u> <u>Any lightweight rower who has been re-hydrated intravenously after the weigh-in and before the start shall not subsequently compete on that day. of the respective race shall not be allowed to start.</u>	
	4) <u>Injections (No-Needle Policy)</u> <u>During International Regattas (from 24 hours before the start of the first race of the Regatta through to 24 hours after the end of the last race at such Regatta), any injection to any site of a rower's body of any substance:</u>	
	a) <u>Must be medically justified;</u> <u>Justification includes physical examination by a certified medical doctor (M.D.), diagnosis, prescription of medication, route of administration and appropriate documentation;</u>	
	b) <u>Must respect the approved indication of the medication;</u>	
	c) <u>Must be administered by a certified medical professional unless authorised by the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor; and</u>	Remove reference to Regatta Doctor <u>and FISA Doctor.</u>
	d) <u>at regattas where a FISA Doctor is present, Mmust be reported immediately and in writing not later than 24 hours afterwards to the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor; including rowers with a valid TUE. The report must include the diagnosis, medication and route of administration.</u>	Remove reference to Regatta Doctor, and confirm that this is only for regattas where there is a FISA Doctor present. Clarify to include rowers with a TUE to close potential loophole.
	<u>The disposal of used needles, syringes and other biomedical material which may affect the security and</u>	

	<u>safety of others, including blood sampling (e.g. lactates) and other diagnostic equipment shall conform to internationally recognised safety standards.</u>	
	<u>5) Member Federation Chief Medical Officer and Team Medical Officer</u> <u>a) Each member federation competing in events under these Rules, Bye-Laws and Regulations must, before the first competitions of crews from their federation each year, provide to FISA the name and contact details of its Chief Medical Officer with whom FISA may communicate on medical issues of a confidential or other nature and shall notify FISA of any change thereof.</u> <u>b) At the time that a team arrives at a regatta venue, the Team Manager shall register with FISA the name of its Team Medical Officer (if any) who is attending the regatta with that team.</u> <u>a)c) The Team Manager and Team Medical Officer are required to inform the organising committee Medical Officer about medical issues in their team which may be relevant to public health and safety of an event.</u>	Moved from point 3 Change to Chief Medical Officer and add in position of Team Medical Officer. Clarification that the contact details should be sent to FISA before the MF competes each year. Addition that the Team Manager should register the name of its Team Medical Officer. Requirement of teams to report to the OC any medical issues which may be relevant to public health and safety.
Rule 22 – Insurance	Rule 22-15 – Insurance	
Each member federation is responsible to ensure that each rower and team official has adequate medical and accident insurance as well as insurance covering liability, property and equipment.	<u>1) Each member federation is responsible to or club participating at a FISA Event shall ensure and be able to confirm that they have adequate and appropriate insurance covers in place for their each rowers, and team support personnel and officials. Such insurances shall include, but are not limited to, general (third party) liability has adequate, travel, medical expenses and repatriation and accident insurance as well as insurance covering liability, their own member federation's or club's property and equipment. and be able to provide confirmation thereof.</u>	Update to latest Insurance requirements and professional recommendations

	<u>1)2) In case the above insurance cover is not provided by their Member Federation or club it is then the personal responsibility of any individual participating in any capacity at a FISA Event to ensure they have the same adequate and appropriate insurance cover in place.</u>	
Rule 23 – Commitment	Rule 23-16 – Commitment	
Rowers may only compete at World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas if they have submitted a signed commitment form, according to Art. 58 of the Statutes. Each team official must have submitted a signed commitment form to FISA before accreditation may be issued.	Rowers may only compete at World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas <u>and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games</u> if they have submitted a signed <u>FISA eCommitment fForm</u>, according to Art. 58 of the Statutes. Each team official must have submitted a signed <u>FISA eCommitment fForm</u> to FISA before accreditation may be issued. <u>Where FISA has also committed to follow the rules of other organisations as a condition of FISA's authority in conducting the above events, rowers may also be required by FISA to sign additional commitments from such organisations as a condition to compete.</u>	Capitalisation Including reference to commitment forms required for other organisations
Rule 24 – Age Categories	Rule 24-17 – Age Categories	
The following age categories for rowers are recognised by FISA: 1. Juniors 2. Under 23 3. Seniors 4. Masters	The following age categories for rowers are recognised by FISA: 1) <u>JuniorsUnder 19</u> 2) Under 23 3) Seniors 4) Masters	
Rule 25 – Additional Categories	Rule 25-18 – Additional Categories	
In addition to the age categories, FISA recognises a lightweight category for Seniors and Under 23 as well as a Para Rowing category for seniors.	In addition to the age categories, FISA recognises a lightweight category for Seniors and Under 23 as well as a Para Rowing category for <u>seniorsSeniors</u> .	Capitalisation
Rule 26 – Licences	Rule 26—Licences	

The Council may decide on the introduction of licences for all categories of rowers. Where applicable, the Jury shall appoint a person to check the licences of all rowers at the beginning of every regatta not later than two hours before the first race of the rowers concerned.	The Council may decide on the introduction of licences for all categories of rowers. Where applicable, the Jury shall appoint a person to check the licences of all rowers at the beginning of every regatta not later than two hours before the first race of the rowers concerned.	Remove as no longer relevant
	SECTION 2 – Age Groups	
	Rule 19 – Under 19 Juniors, Under 23 and Senior	
	1) Junior Under 19 - A rower may compete in a Junior Under 19 rowing event until 31 December of the year in which he reaches the age of 18. 2) Under 23 - A rower may compete in an Under 23 rowing event until 31 December of the year in which he reaches the age of 22. 4)3) Senior – Senior rowing events are open to rowers of all ages.	Moved from Rule 29 and 30 Proposal for Junior to become Under 19 for consistency Combining all age groups in to one Rule.
	SECTION 3 – Masters	
	Rule 20 – Masters	
	<u>A rower may compete in Masters rowing events from the beginning of the year during which he reaches the age of 27. A World Rowing Masters Regatta shall be conducted each year under the supervision of the Masters Commission. The World Rowing Masters Regatta shall be an International Regatta under these rules.</u>	Moved from Rule 32
	<u>Bye-Laws to Rule 20 – Masters</u>	
	The age of a rower in a Masters rowing event shall be that which he reaches during the year of the event. Masters rowing events shall be held in the following crew age categories: A. Minimum age: 27 years B. Average age: 36 years or more C. Average age: 43 years or more D. Average age: 50 years or more E. Average age: 55 years or more F. Average age: 60 years or more	Deleted as duplicated in the relevant Appendix – more appropriate to keep in that location.

	G. Average age: 65 years or more H. Average age: 70 years or more I. Average age: 75 years or more J. Average age: 80 years or more K. Average age: 83 years or more L. Average age: 86 years or more M. Average age: 89 years or more Age categories do not apply to coxswains of Masters crews. Each rower in a Masters Rowing event shall be responsible for his own health and fitness and swimming ability (Rule 14—Health and Safety), including being able to swim 50m and keep their head above water unassisted for three minutes. Every Masters rower must be in a position to prove his age by presentation of an official document (passport or identity card). <u>Refer to Appendix 20 – World Rowing Masters Regatta Regulations.</u>	
	<u>SECTION 4 – Coxswains</u>	
Rule 27 – Coxswains	Rule 27 <u>21</u> – Coxswains	
Coxswains are members of the crew. Except for Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas which shall be subject to the rules of the authority concerned, the gender of the coxswain shall be open so that a men's crew may be coxed by a woman and a women's crew by a man. Age categories shall apply to coxswains, except in Masters events. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions. The minimum weight for a coxswain wearing the racing uniform is 55 kilogrammes ("kgs"). To make up this weight, a coxswain may carry a maximum of 15 kgs deadweight which shall be placed in the boat as close as possible to his person. No article of racing equipment shall be considered as part of this deadweight. At any time, before the race or until immediately after disembarkation, the Control Commission may require the weight of the deadweight to be checked.	Coxswains are members of the crew. <u>Any reference to rowers in these Rules shall include coxswains unless otherwise stipulated.</u> Except for Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic<u>multi-sport Games</u> and relevant qualification regattas which shall be subject to the rules of the authority concerned, the gender of the coxswain shall be open so that a men's crew may be coxed by a woman and a women's crew by a man. Age categories shall apply to coxswains, except in Masters events. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions. The minimum weight for a coxswain wearing the racing uniform is <u>55.0</u> kilogrammes ("kgs"). To make up this weight, a coxswain may carry a maximum of <u>15.0</u> kgs deadweight which shall be placed in the boat as close as possible to his person. No article of racing equipment shall be considered as part of this deadweight. <u>At any time, before</u>	Statement that rowers include coxswains. Remove specific reference to Olympics etc and change to multi-sport games. Update weights to include one decimal point.

These provisions shall also apply to coxswains in lightweight races.	the race or until immediately after disembarkation, the Control Commission, Starter and Umpire may require the weight of the deadweight to be checked. These provisions shall also apply to coxswains in lightweight races.	To be moved to the new Weighing of Coxswains Bye-Law.
Rule 28 – Weighing of Coxswains	<u>Bye-Law to Rule 213 – Weighing of Coxswains</u>	
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.	<i>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.</i> <i>The weighing scales shall indicate the weight of the coxswain to 0.1 kgs.</i> <i>The Control Commission may require on the occasion of the first weighing, or subsequently, the presentation of an official identity card with photograph. <u>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.</u></i> <i><u>If coxswains are carrying deadweight, at any time before the race or until immediately after disembarkation the Control Commission may require the weight of the deadweight to be checked at any time before the race or until immediately after disembarkation. Additionally, the Starter and Umpire may check the presence of the deadweight.</u></i>	Reflects the use of photobooks and uses the same language as found in the Lightweight procedure of Rule 26 Moved from the Rule and added ability of Starter and Umpire to check the presence of the deadweight. Better order of wording.
SECTION 2 – Juniors	<u>SECTION 2 – Juniors</u>	
Rule 29 – Juniors	<u>Rule 29 – Juniors</u>	
A rower may compete in a Junior rowing event until 31 December of the year in which he reaches the age of 18.	A rower may compete in a Junior rowing event until 31 December of the year in which he reaches the age of 18.	Combining all age groups in to one Rule.
SECTION 3 – Seniors and Under 23	<u>SECTION 3 – Seniors and Under 23</u>	
Rule 30 – Seniors and Under 23	<u>Rule 30 – Seniors and Under 23</u>	
A rower may compete in an Under 23 rowing event until 31 December of the year in which he reaches the age of 22. Senior rowing events are open to rowers of all ages.	A rower may compete in an Under 23 rowing event until 31 December of the year in which he reaches the age of 22. Senior rowing events are open to rowers of all ages.	

SECTION 4 – Lightweights	SECTION 54 – Lightweights	
Rule 31 – Lightweights	Rule 31-22 – Lightweights	
A rower may compete in lightweight rowing events if he meets the following criteria:	1) 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.	a) 1. A crew competing in a lightweight men's crew <u>event (excluding coxswain)</u> shall have an average weight <u>(excluding coxswain)</u> not exceeding 70.0 kgs., <u>and No</u> individual lightweight male rower may weigh more than 72.5 kgs.	Changes to allow for the new Rule 13. Update all weights to include one decimal place.
2. A lightweight male single sculler may not weigh more than 72.5 kgs.	b) 2. A rower competing in a lightweight male men's single sculls event <u>sculler</u> 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.	c) 3. A crew competing in a lightweight women's crew event shall have an average weight (excluding coxswain) not exceeding 57.0 kgs, and no individual rower may weigh more than 59.0 kgs. 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.	Rearranging of wording
4. A female lightweight single sculler may not weigh more than 59 kgs.	d) 4. A rower competing in a female lightweight <u>women's</u> single sculls <u>eventer</u> may not weigh more than 59.0 kgs. <u>*Please note the Council proposes that the 2020 FISA Extraordinary Congress delegates authority to the 2022 FISA Ordinary Congress to consider possible changes to lightweight averaging for 2023 and onwards.</u>	
	<u>Bye-Law to Rule 232 – Weighing of Lightweight Rowers</u>	Move from the Rule in to a new Bye-Law
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,	<i>Lightweight rowers shall be weighed wearing <u>only at least</u> 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. <u>The weighing scales should indicate the weight of the rower to 0.1 kgs.</u></i>	Clarification of what lightweight athletes must wear at weigh in, i.e. as a minimum must wear actual racing uniform but

1. If two rounds of the same event take place on the same day of competition and some rowers in the second round do not have to race in the first round of that day, then these rowers in the second round shall be weighed at the same time as the rowers in the first round. 2. On each occasion of weighing, each crew shall present itself together as a crew at the weighing centre and shall be weighed as a crew. The weighing scales should indicate the weight of the rower to 0.1 kg. If the first race is subsequently postponed or cancelled, the lightweight rower is not required to be weighed again on the same day for that event. 3. The Control Commission shall require presentation of each rower's official identity card with photograph at the time of the first weighing of the rower or subsequently. Where an official photograph of the crew has been checked for correctness against such identity card, this photograph may be used instead by the Control Commission at time of weighing. 4. A rower or crew not meeting the required weight may be weighed again any number of times within the allowed time limit. However, if a rower or crew fails to meet the required weight or does not present itself by the expiry of the time permitted for weighing, the rower and the crew of that rower are no longer eligible and shall be excluded from the event. 5. A reserve for a lightweight crew may be weighed with the crew as if a member of that crew. The recorded weight then applies in the event of a substitution under Rule 59 or 60. 6. If a crew has officially weighed in without a reserve, a replacement rower under the provisions of Rule 59 or 60 may be weighed at any time before the next race of the crew. The individual weight and the crew average weight using the weight of the replacement rower and the recorded weights of the remaining crew members must comply with this rule.	<i>Notwithstanding the foregoing,</i> 1) 1-<i>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.</i> 2) 2-<i>On each occasion of weighing, each crew shall present itself together as a crew at the weighing centre and shall be weighed as a crew. The weighing scales should indicate the weight of the rower to 0.1 kgs. 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.</i> 3) 3-<i>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.</i> 4) 4-<i>A rower or crew not meeting the required weight may be weighed again any number of times within the allowed time limit. However, if a rower or crew fails to meet the required weight or does not present itself by the expiry of the time permitted for weighing, the rower and the crew of that rower are no longer eligible and shall be excluded from the event.</i> 5) 5-<i>A reserve for a lightweight crew may be weighed with the crew as if a member of that crew. The recorded weight then applies in the event of a substitution under Rule 59-48 or 6049.</i> 6) 6-<i>If a crew has officially weighed in without a reserve, a replacement rower under the provisions of Rule 59-48 or 6049 may be weighed at any time before the next race of the</i>	may also wear additional clothing if they wish. Move to earlier in the Bye-Law Typo correction to kgs. Updating Rule numbers.
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	crew. <i>In such case, the individual weight and the crew average weight using the weight of the replacement rower and the recorded weights of the remaining crew members must comply with this Rule.</i>	
SECTION 5 – Masters	SECTION 5 – Masters	
Rule 32 – Masters	Rule 32 – Masters	
A rower may compete in Masters rowing events from the beginning of the year during which he reaches the age of 27. A World Rowing Masters Regatta shall be conducted each year under the supervision of the Masters Commission. The World Rowing Masters Regatta shall be an International Regatta under these rules.	A rower may compete in Masters rowing events from the beginning of the year during which he reaches the age of 27. A World Rowing Masters Regatta shall be conducted each year under the supervision of the Masters Commission. The World Rowing Masters Regatta shall be an International Regatta under these rules.	Moved to new Rule 21
Bye-Laws to Rule 32 – Masters	Bye-Laws to Rule 32 – Masters	
<i>The age of a rower in a Masters rowing event shall be that which he reaches during the year of the event. Masters rowing events shall be held in the following crew age categories:</i> <i>A. Minimum age: 27 years</i> <i>B. Average age: 36 years or more</i> <i>C. Average age: 43 years or more</i> <i>D. Average age: 50 years or more</i> <i>E. Average age: 55 years or more</i> <i>F. Average age: 60 years or more</i> <i>G. Average age: 65 years or more</i> <i>H. Average age: 70 years or more</i> <i>I. Average age: 75 years or more</i> <i>J. Average age: 80 years or more</i> <i>K. Average age: 83 years or more</i> <i>L. Average age: 86 years or more</i> <i>M. Average age: 89 years or more</i> <i>Age categories do not apply to coxswains of Masters crews. Each rower in a Masters Rowing event shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. (Refer to Rule 99 – Health of Rowers).</i> <i>Every Masters rower must be in a position to prove his age by presentation of an official document (passport or identity card).</i>	<i>The age of a rower in a Masters rowing event shall be that which he reaches during the year of the event. Masters rowing events shall be held in the following crew age categories:</i> <i>A. Minimum age: 27 years</i> <i>B. Average age: 36 years or more</i> <i>C. Average age: 43 years or more</i> <i>D. Average age: 50 years or more</i> <i>E. Average age: 55 years or more</i> <i>F. Average age: 60 years or more</i> <i>G. Average age: 65 years or more</i> <i>H. Average age: 70 years or more</i> <i>I. Average age: 75 years or more</i> <i>J. Average age: 80 years or more</i> <i>K. Average age: 83 years or more</i> <i>L. Average age: 86 years or more</i> <i>M. Average age: 89 years or more</i> <i>Age categories do not apply to coxswains of Masters crews. Each rower in a Masters Rowing event shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. (Refer to Rule 99 – Health of Rowers).</i> <i>Every Masters rower must be in a position to prove his age by presentation of an official document (passport or identity card).</i>	Updating of Rule numbers.

World Rowing Championships are held in the following events:

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

In principle, the events programme for World Rowing Championship regattas shall be the same for men and women.
World Rowing Championships are held in the following events:

<u>Senior</u> Men (M)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+	
<u>Senior</u> Women (W)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+	
<u>Senior</u> Lightweight Men (LM)	1x	2x	2-		4x				
<u>Senior</u> Lightweight Women (LW)	1x	2x	2-		4x				
<u>Senior</u> Para Rowing (APR)	PR1 M1x	PR1 W1x	PR2 M1x	PR2 W1x	PR2 Mix2x	PR3 M2-	PR3 W2-	PR3 Mix2x	PR3 Mix4+
Under 23 Men (BM)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+	
Under 23 Women (BW)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+	
Under 23 Lightweight Men (BLM)	1x	2x	2-		4x				
Under 23 Lightweight Women (BLW)	1x	2x	2-		4x				
<u>Under 19</u> Junior Men (JM)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+	
<u>Under 19</u> Junior Women (JW)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+	

The Council will propose the most appropriate programme to the Extraordinary Congress convened in accordance with Article 33, to be valid for the next 4 years.
The event programmes for the World Rowing Coastal Championships, World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships

Addition of principle sentence about gender equality.

Confirm that events for non-flatwater World Rowing Championships are in their Regulations.

event shall be automatically removed from the programme of subsequent World Rowing Championship regattas.	<u>and World Rowing Indoor Championships shall be found in their relevant Event Regulations (Appendices).</u> <u><i>*Please note the FISA Council proposes that the 2020 FISA Extra-Ordinary Congress delegates authority to the 2022 FISA Ordinary Congress to consider possible changes to the World Rowing Championship programmes for 2023 and onwards.</i></u> 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.	Removal of the ‘Natural Death’ rule and replace with the Council making a proposal each cycle. Proposal for the Congress delegate authority to the 2022 Congress to consider changes to the World Rowing Championships programme then.																																								
Rule 37 – Olympic Games Boat Classes	Rule <u>2637</u> – Olympic Games Boat Classes<u>Event Programme</u>																																									
The events programme for the Olympic regatta shall be determined by the IOC Executive Board after consultation with FISA in accordance with the Olympic Charter. The FISA Congress shall vote to select a recommended Olympic programme that the FISA Executive Committee shall submit to the IOC.	The events programme for the Olympic regatta shall be determined by the IOC Executive Board after consultation with FISA in accordance with the Olympic Charter. The FISA Congress shall vote to select a recommended Olympic programme that the FISA Executive Committee shall submit to the IOC.																																									
	<u>Bye-Laws to Rule 267 – Olympic Games Boat Classes</u>																																									
	<u><i>The following events will be included on the rowing programme for the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games:</i></u> <table><tr><td>Senior Men (M)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td>2-</td><td></td><td>4x</td><td>4-</td><td></td><td>8+</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Senior Women (W)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td>2-</td><td></td><td>4x</td><td>4-</td><td></td><td>8+</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Senior Lightweight Men (LM)</td><td></td><td>2x</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Senior Lightweight Women (LW)</td><td></td><td>2x</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <u><i>The events to be included on the rowing programme for the 2024 Paris Olympic Games shall be included here following the decision of the IOC in December 2020.</i></u>	Senior Men (M)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+		Senior Women (W)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+		Senior Lightweight Men (LM)		2x								Senior Lightweight Women (LW)		2x								Included to confirm the list of events at the upcoming Olympic Games.
Senior Men (M)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+																																		
Senior Women (W)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+																																		
Senior Lightweight Men (LM)		2x																																								
Senior Lightweight Women (LW)		2x																																								
Rule 38 – Boat Classes at Other Events	Rule 38278 – Boat Classes at Other Events																																									

The events at Regional and Continental Championship regattas as well as multi-sport Games regattas shall be proposed to FISA by the regional or continental rowing confederation or multi-sport Games associations, as appropriate for FISA approval.	The events at Regional and Continental Championship regattas as well as multi-sport Games regattas shall be proposed to FISA by the regional or continental rowing confederation or multi-sport Games associations, as appropriate for FISA approval.	
PART IV – BOATS AND CONSTRUCTION	PART IV – BOATS AND CONSTRUCTION	
Rule 39 – Free Construction	Rule 39 <u>289</u> – 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.	The construction, design and dimensions of boats and oars shall, in principle, be unrestricted <u>subject to the Bye-Laws to this Rule and to Rule 2935 and the Event Regulations.</u> <u>However, except for the rowers' seats, all load bearing parts including the axes of moving parts must be firmly fixed to the body of the boat. subject to the limits defined in Rule 1, paragraphs 1 and 2, and Rule 40. Nevertheless the Council of FISA Council may, in the racing Bye-Laws, impose appropriate requirements.</u>	Insert excerpt from Rule 1 and remove reference to Rule 1. Reduce confusion as to what are axis and simplify. Remove sentence as FISA Council already has that authority.
Bye-Laws to Rule 39 – Boats and Equipment	Bye-Laws to Rule 298 <u>289</u> – Boats and Equipment	
<i>Requirements for racing boats and equipment. Failure to comply with this Bye-Law shall result in a sanction up to disqualification.</i>	<u>The Bye-Laws to Rule 289 can be found in Appendix xx.</u> <u>Requirements for racing boats and equipment. Failure to comply with this Bye-Law shall result in a sanction up to disqualification.</u>	Move Bye-Law in to it's own Appendix <u>Moved from 3.1 in this Bye-Law.</u>
1. Boat Length	1) 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 11.9 m.	a) 1.1 Maximum Length – All boats used in eights events at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, and Olympic qualification regattas, Regional Games and Continental Championships and at all International Regattas shall be a minimum of two sections, with no section longer than 11.9 m.	
1.2 Minimum Length – The minimum overall length of a racing boat shall be 7.20 metres. This will be measured from the front of the bow ball to the furthest aft extent of the boat, which may	b) 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	To reflect the length of the FISA standard para 1x.

include an extension beyond the hull. If an extension is used it shall be firmly affixed to the stern and terminate in a 4 cm ball as described in Bye-Laws to Rule 39, paragraph 2.4. If a boat cannot be correctly aligned because it is less than the minimum overall length, the Starter may exclude the crew from the race. This rule does not apply to boats used in Coastal Rowing events.	the boat, which may include an extension beyond the hull. If an extension is used it shall be firmly affixed to the stern and terminate in a 4 cm ball as described in Bye-Laws to Rule 39, paragraph 2.4. If a boat cannot be correctly aligned because it is less than the minimum overall length, the Starter may exclude the crew from the race. This rule does not apply to boats used in Coastal Rowing events.	Updating Rule numbers. Clarification that the minimum boat length does not include para rowing events.
2. Oars	2) 2. Oars	
During rowing, all parts of the oar shall be fixed in place and incapable of movement independent of the movement of the oar as a whole.	a) During rowing, all parts of the oar shall be fixed in place and incapable of movement independent of the movement of the oar as a whole.	
3. Safety	3. Safety	
3.1 Safety requirements described here are minimum requirements. It is the responsibility of the member federation concerned and the rowers to ensure their safety with regards to their rowing equipment.	3.1 Safety requirements described here are minimum requirements. It is the responsibility of the member federation concerned and the rowers to ensure their safety with regards to their rowing equipment.	Moved to start of Bye-law
3.2 Oar Blade Thickness – Oar blades may not be less than 5 mm thick for sweep oars, and 3 mm thick for sculls. This thickness shall be measured 3 mm from the outer edge of the blade for sweep oars and 2 mm for sculls.	3.2 Oar Blade Thickness – Oar blades may not be less than 5 mm thick for sweep oars, and 3 mm thick for sculls. This thickness shall be measured 3 mm from the outer edge of the blade for sweep oars and 2 mm for sculls.	Moved to Oars-section
3.3 Coxswain's Seat – The opening of the coxswain's seat must be at least 70 cm long and it must be as wide as the boat for at least 50 cm. The inner surface of the enclosed part must be smooth and no structure of any sort may restrict the inner width of the coxswains section.	3.3 Coxswain's Seat – The opening of the coxswain's seat must be at least 70 cm long and it must be as wide as the boat for at least 50 cm. The inner surface of the enclosed part must be smooth and no structure of any sort may restrict the inner width of the coxswains section.	Moved to 1.4 of this Bye-Law
3.4 Flotation – All boats used in World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas and, from 1 January 2019, all international regattas and international matches shall meet the flotation requirements specified in FISA's Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing, i.e. "A boat when full of water with a crew of average weight equal to the design weight stated on the boat's production plaque, seated in the rowing position should float such that the top of the seat is a	3.4 Flotation – All boats used in World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas and, from 1 January 2019, all international regattas and international matches shall meet the flotation requirements specified in FISA's Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing, i.e. "A boat when full of water with a crew of average weight equal to the design weight stated on the boat's production plaque, seated in the rowing position should float such that the top of the seat is a	Moved to 1.5 and removed of date of coming in to practise.

maximum of 5 cm below the static waterline". It shall be the sole responsibility of the club or member federation using a boat to ensure that it complies with this requirement.	maximum of 5 cm below the static waterline". It shall be the sole responsibility of the club or member federation using a boat to ensure that it complies with this requirement.	
3.5 Bow Balls – The bows of all boats shall be fitted with a solid ball shape, minimum diameter 4 cm which covers the point of the bows and is bright white. If this is an external part it shall be firmly affixed to the bow of the boat such that it does not significantly deflect if a side force is applied. If it is an integral part of the hull construction, it shall afford equivalent protection and visibility.	3.5 Bow Balls—The bows of all boats shall be fitted with a solid ball shape, minimum diameter 4 cm which covers the point of the bows and is bright white. If this is an external part it shall be firmly affixed to the bow of the boat such that it does not significantly deflect if a side force is applied. If it is an integral part of the hull construction, it shall afford equivalent protection and visibility.	Moved to 1.6
3.6 Quick release foot stretchers – In all boats the foot stretchers, shoes or other devices holding the feet of the rowers shall be a type which allows the rowers to get clear of the boat with no delay in an emergency. Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will remain in the boat, each shoe or device shall be independently restrained such that when the heel reaches the horizontal position the foot will be released from the shoe. In addition, where laces, Velcro or similar materials must be opened before the rower can remove his feet from the shoes or other device, all such materials must be able to be released immediately by the rower with a single quick hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap. Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will not remain in the boat, each shoe or device must be able to be released by the rower without using his hands or with a single quick hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap or release device.	3.6 Quick release foot stretchers—In all boats the foot stretchers, shoes or other devices holding the feet of the rowers shall be a type which allows the rowers to get clear of the boat with no delay in an emergency. Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will remain in the boat, each shoe or device shall be independently restrained such that when the heel reaches the horizontal position the foot will be released from the shoe. In addition, where laces, Velcro or similar materials must be opened before the rower can remove his feet from the shoes or other device, all such materials must be able to be released immediately by the rower with a single quick hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap. Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will not remain in the boat, each shoe or device must be able to be released by the rower without using his hands or with a single quick hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap or release device.	Moved to 1.7
4. Identifications	3) 4. Identifications	
4.1 Production Plaque – All boats must have a production plaque or equivalent visible and permanently affixed inside the boat, up to 50 sq. cm in area, on which is written the name and address of the boat builder, its mark or logo, the year the boat was constructed, the average weight of the crew for which the boat is designed, the weight of the boat on construction or upon delivery and stating whether the boat meets the flotation	a) 4.1 Production Plaque—All boats must have a production plaque or equivalent visible and permanently affixed inside the boat, up to 50 sq. cm in area, on which is written the name and address of the boat builder, its mark or logo, the year the boat was constructed, the average weight of the crew for which the boat is designed, the weight of the boat on	

requirements specified in FISA's Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing.	construction or upon delivery and stating whether the boat meets the flotation requirements specified in FISA's Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing.	
4.2 All boats and oars shall comply with the requirements set out in the Bye-Laws to Rule 50 (name, symbol, etc.).	b) 4.2 All boats and oars shall comply with the requirements set out in the Bye-Laws to Rule 50 (name, symbol, etc.).	Updating of Rule number and references to Rule 52.
5. Natural properties	4) 5. Natural properties	
5.1 No substances or structures (including riblets) capable of modifying the natural properties of water or of the boundary layer of the hull/water interface shall be used.	a) 5.1 No substances or structures (including riblets) capable of modifying the natural properties of water or of the boundary layer of the hull/water interface shall be used.	
6. Communication and Electronics	5) 6. Communication and Electronics	
6.1 Data Transmission – During racing (which shall mean at all times when racing “traffic rules” are in force), no communication with the crew is permitted from outside the boat using electric or electronic equipment. In addition, no data may be sent to, or received from the boat except as provided for in paragraph 6.3.	a) 6.1 Data Transmission – During racing (which shall mean at all times when racing “traffic rules” are in force), no communication with the crew is permitted from outside the boat using electric or electronic equipment. In addition, no data may be sent to, or received from the boat except as provided for in paragraph 5.3.	Updating Rule numbers
6.2 Allowable Data – During racing, the only information allowed to the crew in the boat shall be: 6.2.1 Time 6.2.2 Stroke rate 6.2.3 Boat Velocity / Acceleration 6.2.4 Heart rate This information shall be designated as “allowable data”. This data and any information derived directly from it, may be recorded during racing for later use. No other data or information may be measured, recorded or stored.	b) 6.2 Allowable Data – During racing, the only information allowed to the crew in the boat shall be: i) 6.2.1 Time ii) 6.2.2 Stroke rate iii) 6.2.3 Boat Velocity / Acceleration iv) 6.2.4 Heart rate This information shall be designated as “allowable data”. This data and any information derived directly from it, may be recorded during racing for later use. No other data or information may be measured, recorded or stored.	Additional wording for clarification.
6.3 Regatta Information – FISA may install on each boat a device(s) for the purpose of transmitting real-time race and other information which shall be owned by FISA and may be	c) 6.3 Regatta Information – FISA may install on each boat a device(s) for the purpose of transmitting real-time race and other information which shall be owned by FISA and may be used for any purpose	

used for any purpose including presentation and promotion of the event and the sport.	including presentation and promotion of the event and the sport.	
7. Promotional Equipment	6) 7. Promotional Equipment	
7.1 At World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, the Council may require crews to carry on their boats such equipment as it considers desirable for the better promotion of the sport of rowing (e.g. mini cameras, microphones, etc.) provided that such equipment is identical for all boats in a race.	a) 7.1 At World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, the Council may require crews to carry on their boats such equipment as it considers desirable for the better promotion of the sport of rowing (e.g. mini cameras, microphones, etc.) provided that such equipment is identical for all boats in a race.	
Rule 40 – Innovations in Equipment	Rule 2940 – 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:	<u>1) The fundamental principle with regard to rowing competition is that a race is a contest between athletes and not between manufacturing, technology or construction. To uphold that principle FISA utilizes the Innovation Rule to maintain control of the advances brought about by the evolution in materials and design in all areas of the sport. Technological advancements should not make existing recent equipment obsolete nor make the cost of the sport prohibitive.</u> 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 rowingInternational Regattas:	Addressing speed – not wanting to go faster purely due to technology.
1. Be commercially available to all rowers (patents may not exclude the use by a team or a rower);	a) 1. Be commercially available to all rowers (patents may not exclude the use by a team or a rower);	
2. Not significantly add to the cost of the sport;	b) 2. Not significantly add to the cost <u>or complexity</u> of the sport <u>without adding corresponding value based on the above principle;</u>	Word changes for clarity
3. Not provide an advantage to some rowers over others or change the nature of the sport;	c) 3. Not provide an advantage to some rowers over others or change the nature of the sport;	

4. Be safe and environmentally sound; and	d) 4. Be safe and <u>consistent with the principles of sustainable development; environmentally sound;</u> and	Change to encompass all of sustainability rather than just environmental
5. Be a positive development for the sport of rowing and maintain the principles, in particular those of fairness and equality, of the sport.	e) 5. Be a positive development for the sport of rowing and maintain the principles, in particular those of fairness and equality, of the sport.	
An innovation must be submitted to the FISA Executive Committee for evaluation. If it is judged to meet the above conditions and is approved for use, it must be readily available for all rowers by 1 January in order to be authorised for use in International Regattas that year. Crews with unapproved innovations shall not be allowed to compete in events held under these Rules. The Executive Committee has the sole authority to decide all matters under this Rule including what constitutes an innovation, whether an innovation is significant, whether it is readily available, whether the costs are reasonable, whether it is safe and environmentally sound and whether it is a positive development for the sport of rowing and maintains the principles of the sport.	2) An innovation must be submitted to the FISA Executive Committee for evaluation. If it is judged to meet the above conditions and is approved for use, it must be readily available for all rowers by 1 January in order to be authorised for use in International Regattas that year. Crews with unapproved innovations shall not be allowed to compete <u>with unapproved innovations</u> in events held under these Rules. The Executive Committee has the sole authority to decide all matters under this Rule including what constitutes an innovation, whether an innovation is significant, whether it is readily available, whether the costs are reasonable, whether it is safe and environmentally sound<u>consistent with the principles of sustainable development</u> and whether it is a positive development for the sport of rowing and maintains the principles of the sport.	Confirm that is the innovations that would be unapproved under this Rule, not crews. Change to encompass all of sustainability rather than just environmental
Rule 41 – Weight of Boats	Rule 3041 – Weight of Boats	
All boats used at World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, Regional Games and Continental Championship regattas and all other International Regattas shall be of defined minimum weights.	All boats used at World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, Regional Games and Continental Championship regattas and all other International Regattas shall be of defined minimum weights. <u>The minimum boat weights for boats used at coastal rowing and beach sprint rowing events are found in Appendix 22 and Appendix 23.</u>	Confirm where to find the boat weights for coastal events.
Bye-Laws to Rule 41 – Weight of Boats	Bye-Laws to Rule 3041 – Weight of Boats (Appendix xx)	
<i>1. Minimum boat weights are the following:</i>	1) 1. Minimum boat weights are the following:	Move to it's own Appendix

<table> <tr> <th>Designation</th><th>Boat type</th><th>Minimum Weight (kg)</th></tr> <tr> <td>1x</td><td>Single Sculls</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr> <td>2x</td><td>Double Sculls</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr> <td>2-</td><td>Pair</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr> <td>2+</td><td>Coxed Pair</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr> <td>4x</td><td>Quadruple Sculls</td><td>52</td></tr> <tr> <td>4-</td><td>Four</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr> <td>4+</td><td>Coxed Four</td><td>51</td></tr> <tr> <td>8+</td><td>Eight</td><td>96</td></tr> </table> The minimum weight of the boat shall include the fittings essential to its use, in particular: riggers, stretchers, shoes, slides, seats and hull extensions. It shall also include:	Designation	Boat type	Minimum Weight (kg)	1x	Single Sculls	14	2x	Double Sculls	27	2-	Pair	27	2+	Coxed Pair	32	4x	Quadruple Sculls	52	4-	Four	50	4+	Coxed Four	51	8+	Eight	96	<table> <tr> <th>Designation</th><th>Boat type</th><th>Minimum Weight (kg)</th></tr> <tr> <td>1x</td><td>Single Sculls</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr> <td>2x</td><td>Double Sculls</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr> <td>2-</td><td>Pair</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr> <td>2+</td><td>Coxed Pair</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr> <td>4x</td><td>Quadruple Sculls</td><td>52</td></tr> <tr> <td>4-</td><td>Four</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr> <td>4+</td><td>Coxed Four</td><td>51</td></tr> <tr> <td>8+</td><td>Eight</td><td>96</td></tr> </table> The minimum weight of the boat shall include the fittings essential to its use, in particular: riggers, stretchers, shoes, slides, seats and hull extensions. It shall also include:	Designation	Boat type	Minimum Weight (kg)	1x	Single Sculls	14	2x	Double Sculls	27	2-	Pair	27	2+	Coxed Pair	32	4x	Quadruple Sculls	52	4-	Four	50	4+	Coxed Four	51	8+	Eight	96	
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1.1 Loud speakers if they are firmly fastened to the boat and associated wiring for such speakers;	a) 1.1 Loud speakers if they are firmly fastened to the boat and associated wiring for such speakers;																																																							
1.2 Any housings or fixings that are firmly fastened to the boat for the purpose of holding electronic or other equipment;	b) 1.2 Any housings or fixings that are firmly fastened to the boat for the purpose of holding electronic or other equipment;																																																							
1.3 Cables and wires required to connect equipment to provide "Allowable Data" (see Bye-Laws to Rule 39, paragraph 5), and	c) 1.3 Cables and wires required to connect equipment to provide "Allowable Data" (see Bye-Laws to Rule 39, paragraph 5), and	Update of Rule numbers																																																						
1.4 Seat Pads that are attached to the seat.	d) 1.4 Seat Pads that are attached to the seat.																																																							
The minimum boat weight shall not include the oars or sculls, the bow number or any other item not essential to its use and not firmly fastened to the boat. Additional weight carried in the boat to achieve the required minimum weight shall be firmly fastened to the boat or to the essential fittings described above.	The minimum boat weight shall not include the oars or sculls, the bow number or any other item not essential to its use and not firmly fastened to the boat. Additional weight carried in the boat to achieve the required minimum weight shall be firmly fastened to the boat or to the essential fittings described above.																																																							
2. Responsibility – It is solely the responsibility of the crew that their boat meets the required minimum weight.	2) 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	3. Weighing Scale – The weighing scales shall be provided by a FISA-approved manufacturer and shall indicate the	Move from point 4.																																																						

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.	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.	3) 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.	Clarification that test weighing of scales is possible during racing, however boats selected for weighing take precedence. Moved to point 3.
5. Selection of Boats to be weighed – The President of the Jury or his delegate shall make a random draw before the start of each racing session to select the boats which are to be weighed. He shall also have the right to include additional boats at any time before the finish of the race of the boat concerned if there is a suspicion that certain boats are underweight. He shall deliver copies of the draw to the responsible person at the Control Commission. The draw shall be kept confidential until the crew of each selected boat is notified of that selection.	4) 5. Selection of Boats to be weighed – The President of the Jury or his delegate shall make a random draw before the start of each racing session to select the boats which are to be weighed. He shall also have the right to include additional boats at any time before the finish of the race of the boat concerned if there is a suspicion that certain boats are underweight. He shall deliver copies of the draw to the responsible person at the Control Commission. The draw shall be kept confidential until the crew of each selected boat is notified of that selection.	
6. Notification to Crews – A member of the Control Commission shall notify the crews of the selected boats as they leave the water after their races and they, or people appointed for that purpose, shall accompany each boat to the weighing scales. A selected crew is required to take its boat directly to the weighing scales when it is notified that the boat has been selected for weighing. Failure to do so may lead to the crew being penalised as if the boat had been underweight.	5) 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	

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.	been underweight. Once the crew has been notified that the boat has been selected for weighing, no extra weight of any description can be added to the boat until the boat has been weighed.	
7. Additional Items to be removed – Equipment which is not to be included in the weight of the boat shall be removed from the boat before weighing. At the official weighing of the boat, the normal wetted surface of the boat is accepted. However, any standing water must be removed before the weighing, in particular any water between the shoulders and inside the bow and stern canvas. All other items (tools, clothes, sponges, bottles, etc.) must be taken out of the boat before the weighing.	6) 7. Additional Items to be removed – Equipment which is not to be included in the weight of the boat shall be removed from the boat before weighing. At the official weighing of the boat, the normal wetted surface of the boat is accepted. However, any standing water must be removed before the weighing, in particular any water between the shoulders and inside the bow and stern canvas. All other items (tools, clothes, sponges, bottles, etc.) must be taken out of the boat before the weighing.	
8. Official Weighing – The boat shall be officially weighed.	7) 8. Official Weighing – The boat shall be officially weighed.	
9. Failure to make the minimum weight – If a boat is below the minimum weight, the member of the Control Commission responsible for boat weighing shall print out the record of weighing and proceed as follows:	8) 9. Failure to make the minimum weight – If a boat is below the minimum weight, the member of the Control Commission responsible for boat weighing shall print out the record of weighing and proceed as follows:	
9.1 Write the words “First Boat Weighing” on the printed record of weighing.	a) 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.	b) 9.2 Test the scales with the gauged weights, observed by the crew representative, print out the result of this test, and write on the printed record of weighing the name of the crew and the event and the words “Test Weighing”. Both the crew representative and the member of the Control Commission shall sign the printed record of this test.	
9.3 Weigh the boat concerned for the second time. If, on the second weighing, the boat weight is not below the minimum, no further action is necessary. If, however, the boat is still below the minimum weight, the member of the Control Commission will write on the printed record of weighing the name of the crew, the event and the number and type of equipment items included in the weighing and the words “Second Boat Weighing”. Both the crew representative and the	c) 9.3 Weigh the boat concerned for the second time. If, on the second weighing, the boat weight is not below the minimum, no further action is necessary. If, however, the boat is still below the minimum weight, the member of the Control Commission will write on the printed record of weighing the name of the crew, the event and the number and type of equipment items included in the weighing and the words “Second Boat	

member of the Control Commission shall sign the printed record of this weighing. No other or later weighing shall be considered as valid.	Weighing". Both the crew representative and the member of the Control Commission shall sign the printed record of this weighing. No other or later weighing shall be considered as valid.	
9.4 Award the appropriate penalty to the crew.	d) 9.4 Award the appropriate penalty to the crew.	
9.5 Deliver the three printed records of weighing (First Boat Weighing, Test Weighing of the scales and Second Boat Weighing) to the President of the Jury.	e) 9.5 Deliver the three printed records of weighing (First Boat Weighing, Test Weighing of the scales and Second Boat Weighing) to the President of the Jury.	
10. Penalty for Underweight Boat – The penalty for having raced in an underweight boat shall be that the crew is relegated to last place in the particular race. If two or more boats in the same race are underweight, they shall all be relegated and they shall be ranked in the descending order of their respective boat weights on the second weighing. If their boat weights on the second weighing are identical they shall be ranked by their order of finish in the race. If the crew races again in an underweight boat in a later round of the same event, then the penalty shall be the exclusion of the crew.	9) 10. Penalty for Underweight Boat—The penalty for having raced in an underweight boat shall be that the crew is relegated to last place in the particular race. If two or more boats in the same race are underweight, they shall all be relegated and they shall be ranked in the descending order of their respective boat weights on the second weighing. If their boat weights on the second weighing are identical they shall be ranked by their order of finish in the race. If the crew races again in an underweight boat in a later round of the same event, then the penalty shall be the exclusion of the crew.	Inclusion of BUW code that is shown on results sheets.
PART V – COURSES	PART V – COURSES	
Rule 42 – Characteristics	Rule 3142 – Characteristics	
The standard international course for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic Games, Paralympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, Regional Games, Continental Championships and International Regattas shall provide fair and equal racing conditions for six crews racing in separate, straight, parallel lanes over a distance of 2,000 metres. For World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas, the standard international course shall be provided with technical installations and equipment to Category A level as defined in the Bye-Laws. In addition, it must also comply with all the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of "The FISA Manual for Rowing Events".	1) The standard international course for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic Games, Paralympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, Regional Games, Continental Championships and International Regattas shall provide fair and equal racing conditions for six crews racing in separate, straight, parallel lanes <u>that are perpendicular to the Start and Finish lines</u> , over a distance of 2,000 metres. 2) For World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas, the standard international course shall be provided with technical installations and equipment to Category A level as defined in the Bye-Laws. In addition, it must also comply with all the specifications and descriptions given in the	Wording change for clarity

In order to be classified by FISA as a standard international course, full details of the course concerned must be submitted in writing to FISA by the applicants, and the course must be inspected at the cost of the member federation concerned and approved by an expert appointed by FISA. The Council may approve non-standard requirements for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas, Continental and Regional Games and Continental Championship regattas where this is in the interests of the event and the sport of rowing.	latest version <u>edition</u> of “The FISA Manual for Rowing Events”. 2)3) <u>Requirements for the World Rowing Coastal Championships, World Rowing Beach Sprint Championship and World Rowing Indoor Championships are defined in the relevant Event Regulations.</u> 3)4) In order to be classified by FISA as a standard international course, full details of the course concerned must be submitted in writing to FISA by the applicants, and the course must be inspected at the cost of the member federation concerned and approved by an expert appointed by FISA. 4)5) The Council may approve non-standard requirements for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas, Continental and Regional Games and Continental Championship regattas where this is in the interests of the event and the sport of rowing.	Change for consistency Addition to list the different types of World Championships and where the course characteristics for those events are described.
Rule 43 – Racing Distance	Rule 3243 – Racing Distance	
1. International Regattas – The standard international racing distance shall be 2,000 metres straight for men and women; in the categories Seniors and Under 23, lightweights and Juniors. For Masters (men, women and mixed crews) the racing distance shall be 1,000 metres straight.	1) 4-International Regattas The standard international racing distance shall be 2,000 metres straight for men and women; in the categories Seniors, and Under 23, lightweights and Under 19 Juniors <u>and Para Rowing</u>. For Masters (men, women and mixed crews) the racing distance shall be 1,000 metres straight.	Cleaning up wording. Lightweights already included as per Rule 18.
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.	2) 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.	Addition to list the different types of World Championships and where the racing

	<u>Requirements for the World Rowing Coastal Championships, World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships and World Rowing Indoor Championships, are defined in the relevant Event Regulations.</u>	distances for those events are described.
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".	2)3) <u>3-</u> 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 version <u>edition</u> of the "FISA Manual for Rowing Events ".	Change for consistency
4. The Council may grant exceptions to this rule where necessary for regattas in multi-sport competitions, Continental or other Championships where it is clearly demonstrated that a standard course is not reasonably achievable.	3)4) <u>4-</u> The Council may grant exceptions to this rule where necessary for regattas in multi-sport competitions, Continental or other Championships where it is clearly demonstrated that a standard course is not reasonably achievable.	
5. A non-standard course may be shorter (for example, sprints) or longer (for example, long distances, head of the river, etc.) than the standard course. It is not necessary that a non-standard course be straight.	4)5) <u>5-</u> 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	Rule 44 <u>33</u> – Number of Lanes	
1. International regattas – On standard international courses, races shall normally be held using up to six lanes.	1) 1- International r Regattas On standard international courses, races shall normally be held using up to six lanes.	Capitalisation
2. World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas – Races shall be held using up to six lanes but, in principle, the course shall have at least eight lanes usable for racing.	2) 2- World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas Races shall be held using up to six lanes but, in principle, the course shall have at least eight lanes usable for racing. <u>Requirements for the World Rowing Coastal Championships, World Rowing Beach Sprint</u>	Addition to list the different types of World Championships and where the racing

	<u>Championships and World Rowing Indoor Championships, are defined in the relevant Event Regulations.</u>	distances for those events are described.
Bye-Laws to Rules 42 to 44 – Regatta Courses (Appendix 10)	Bye-Laws to Rules 3142 to 3344 – Regatta Courses (Appendix 10)	
PART VI – ORGANISATION OF REGATTAS	PART VI – ORGANISATION OF REGATTAS	
SECTION 1 – General	SECTION 1 – General	
Rule 45 – Authority of FISA	Rule 3445 – Authority of FISA	
All International Regattas and International Indoor Rowing competitions are under the overriding authority of FISA and, subject thereto, of the member federation concerned. An organising committee shall be responsible for the organisation of regattas. World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, Continental and Regional Championship regattas as well as regattas in connection with other multisport competitions shall take place under the authority of FISA, which will give directions to the organising committee. The Executive Committee shall nominate technical delegates for each regatta in accordance with Rule 14.	All International Regattas and International Indoor Rowing competitions are under the overriding authority of FISA and, subject thereto, of the member federation concerned. An organising committee shall be responsible for the organisation of regattas. World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, Continental and Regional Championship regattas as well as regattas in connection with other multisport competitions shall take place under the authority of FISA, which will give directions to the organising committee. The Executive Committee shall nominate tTechnical dDelegates for each regatta in accordance with Rule 14Appendix xx.	Capitalisation Updating of numbering
	SECTION 2 – Regatta Roles	
Rule 46– The Organising Committee	Rule 3546– The Organising Committee	
The relevant member federation shall ensure that an organising committee is formed for each International Regatta or International Match. The organising committee is responsible to ensure the proper preparation and operation of the regatta in accordance with the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations. The organising committee shall, in particular:	The relevant member federation shall ensure that an organising committee is formed for each International Regatta or International Match. The organising committee is responsible to ensure the proper preparation and operation of the regatta in accordance with the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations. <u>The responsibilities and duties of the organising committee are set out in the Bye-law to this Rule at Appendix ??, Organisation of Regattas. The organising committee shall, in particular:</u>	
1. Fix the date and the programme of the regatta in agreement with the member federation concerned and, for World Rowing	1) 1. Fix the date and the programme of the regatta in agreement with the member federation concerned and, for	Moved to new Appendix xx

Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games, with the agreement of the FISA Council;	World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games, with the agreement of the FISA Council;	
2. Prepare and distribute the advance programme including the date and time of the Team Managers' Meeting and draw;	2) 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;	3) 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);	4) 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;	5) 5. Appoint a Safety Adviser;	
6. Appoint a Medical officer;	6) 6. Appoint a Medical officer;	
7. Arrange adequate insurance for third party liability, loss or damage to property and equipment and any other insurance cover required by law;	7) 7. Arrange adequate insurance for third party liability, loss or damage to property and equipment and any other insurance cover required by law;	
8. Take all other steps which may be required to ensure the proper organisation of the regatta.	8) 8. Take all other steps which may be required to ensure the proper organisation of the regatta.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 46 – Duties of the Organising Committee	Bye-Laws to Rule 46 – Duties of the Organising Committee	Moved to new Appendix xx
<i>1. Authority of FISA – All international rowing regattas are under the authority of FISA and of the member federation concerned.</i>	1) <i>1. Authority of FISA – All international rowing regattas are under the authority of FISA and of the member federation concerned.</i>	
<i>2. Date and Programme – For International Regattas and International Matches, the organising committee fixes the date and programme of the regatta in agreement with the relevant member federation (or with FISA for a World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regatta and qualification regatta for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games). For its part, the member federation shall submit the proposed date to FISA for approval not later than 30 September of the year preceding the event.</i>	2) <i>2. Date and Programme – For International Regattas and International Matches, the organising committee fixes the date and programme of the regatta in agreement with the relevant member federation (or with FISA for a World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regatta and qualification regatta for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games). For its part, the member federation shall submit the proposed date to FISA for approval not later than 30 September of the year preceding the event.</i>	Change to current practise.

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.	3) 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.	4) 4. Safety Adviser—The organising committee shall appoint a person as the regatta Safety Adviser with specific responsibilities for ensuring that all the appropriate safety measures, including traffic rules, have been considered and then implemented for the safe running of the regatta. Nevertheless, the legal responsibility for safety matters rests with the organising committee as a whole, and nothing in the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Safety Adviser personally.	
5. Medical Officer – The organising committee shall appoint a medical doctor as the regatta Medical Officer with specific responsibility for ensuring that appropriate overall medical support and facilities are readily accessible to the regatta. First aid facilities and a rescue service on the water must always be available. This responsibility shall include: • Provision of the required level of medical services and first aid facilities for all competitors, officials, spectators and other persons attending the event. • Close cooperation with the rescue services on the water and provision of related emergency services support. The Medical Officer shall work closely with and report to the FISA regatta doctor on arrangements and set up of the medical support and facilities and cooperation with rescue services. First aid, rescue and emergency services must be available during all venue opening times.	5) 5. Medical Officer—The organising committee shall appoint a medical doctor as the regatta Medical Officer with specific responsibility for ensuring that appropriate overall medical support and facilities are readily accessible to the regatta. First aid facilities and a rescue service on the water must always be available. This responsibility shall include: a) • Provision of the required level of medical services and first aid facilities for all competitors, officials, spectators and other persons attending the event. b) • Close cooperation with the rescue services on the water and provision of related emergency services support. The Medical Officer shall work closely with and report to the FISA regatta doctor on arrangements and set up of the medical support and facilities and cooperation with rescue services. First aid, rescue and emergency services must be available during all venue opening times.	Duplicated and more specific in the last sentence. Reference to FISA Manual for level of provision of medical services.

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.	6)5) 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.	Update to require the OC to provide communications as required in the FISA Manual.
7. The organising committee shall publish an Environmental Management plan at least two years before the event.	7)6) 7. The organising committee shall publish an Environmental Management plan at least two years before the event.	Updated to more specific details on what is required.
Rule 47 – Team Manager	Rule 3647 – Team Manager	
At international regattas each member federation or club shall appoint an individual (the “Team Manager”) who will be responsible for official communication between rowers and coaches and the organising committee during a regatta. The Team Manager is responsible for his team and he or his delegate must identify himself to the organising committee and agree arrangements for subsequent communications, including attendance at all Team Managers’ Meetings. At World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, each participating member federation shall appoint a Team Manager. The Team Manager, or his delegate, shall attend each official Team Managers’ Meeting and shall communicate to all rowers and coaches in their team all relevant information from the meeting or otherwise distributed to Team Managers, including that concerning racing and safety, and shall be responsible for all official communications with FISA during the regatta on matters concerning his team, including withdrawal of crews and substitution of rowers. Failure of a member federation to appoint a Team Manager or failure of a Team Manager to attend official meetings or	1) At International Regattas each member federation or club shall appoint an individual (the “Team Manager”) who will be responsible for official communication between rowers and coaches and the organising committee during a regatta. The Team Manager is responsible for his team and he or his delegate must identify himself to the organising committee and agree arrangements for subsequent communications, including attendance at all Team Managers’ Meetings. 2) At World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas, 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 to all rowers and coaches in their team all relevant information from the meeting or otherwise distributed to Team Managers, including that concerning racing and safety, and shall be responsible for all official communications with FISA during the regatta on matters concerning his team, including withdrawal of crews and substitution of rowers.	Standardise order of wording

communicate information may result in the member federation being penalised by the Executive Committee.	3) Failure of a member federation <u>or club</u> 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 <u>sanctioned</u> by the Executive Committee.	Include club for International Regattas
	Rule 37 – FISA – Roles at Regattas	
	<u>FISA shall have certain responsibilities at regattas including duties carried out by specified officials. Racing will be conducted in accordance with these Rules by International Umpires, the Jury and the Board of the Jury.</u>	
	1) <u>The Executive Committee shall have specific responsibilities at regattas under the Statutes and Rules of Racing. In addition:</u>	
	a) <u>International Regattas and International Matches - the Executive Committee may appoint a Technical Delegate to represent FISA at the regatta</u>	
	b) <u>World Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – the Executive Committee shall appoint the following officials to represent FISA at the regattas:</u>	
	i) <u>Technical Delegate(s)</u>	
	ii) <u>President of the Jury</u>	
	iii) <u>FISA Doctor</u>	
	iv) <u>FISA Event Safeguarding Officer</u>	
	v) <u>Fairness Committee</u>	
	<u>The appointment, roles and responsibilities of these officials are set out in the Bye-law to this Rule at Appendix ??</u>	
	2) <u>Conduct of Racing</u>	
	a) <u>The Jury - The Jury shall be responsible for conducting the racing and ensuring that the regatta is run in accordance with these Rules of Racing, Bye-Laws and Event Regulations and shall be comprised of a group of</u>	

	<u>International Umpires, supported where appropriate by national umpires.</u> <u>The safety of rowers must be the prime concern of the Jury at all times during the regatta.</u>	
	b) <u>Board of the Jury - The Board of the Jury shall consider and decide on any protests made according to Rule 76 and 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.</u>	
	c) <u>International Umpires shall be responsible for conduct of racing as members of the Jury.</u>	
	<u>Bye-laws to Rules 35–37 – Regatta Roles can be found in Appendix ??</u>	
Rule 48 – Prizes and Sponsorship Contracts	<u>Rule 48 – Prizes and Sponsorship Contracts</u>	
Rowers may receive cash or other prizes for competition. They may also enter into sponsorship contracts provided these contracts are reviewed and approved by their member federation in advance, and that these contracts are in compliance with FISA Statutes and Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.	Rowers may receive cash or other prizes for competition. They may also enter into sponsorship contracts provided these contracts are reviewed and approved by their member federation in advance, and that these contracts are in compliance with FISA Statutes and Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.	Moved to Rule 40
Rule 49 – FISA Merchandising Rights	<u>Rule 49 – FISA Merchandising Rights</u>	
At all regattas under its authority FISA retains all rights to:	At all regattas under its authority FISA retains all rights to:	Moved to Rule 41
1. Sell merchandise, souvenirs and other articles. The organising committee shall provide sites for this activity at no cost to FISA.	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.	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.	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	<u>SECTION 32 – Advertising Commercial and Identification Provisions</u>	Change to more accurately reflect Rule

Rule 50 – Identifications displayed on Equipment and Rowers – Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship and Advertising	Rule 3850 – Identifications displayed on Equipment and Rowers – Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, and Advertising, and Identifications	
	<u>All Identifications displayed on clothing and equipment and in any other manner whatsoever at a regatta held under these Rules, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations (Appendix 11) shall be restricted and governed by these Rules. Any contravention shall be subject to penalty.</u>	Whole Rule moved to Appendix 11 and short descriptive paragraph added to Rule
Advertising and Identifications	<u>Advertising and Identifications</u>	Moved to Appendix 11
1. “Advertising” shall mean all forms of advertising or identification including but not limited to any form of commercial identification.	<u>1. “Advertising” shall mean all forms of advertising or identification including but not limited to any form of commercial identification.</u>	
2. Advertising is prohibited except where specifically provided for by FISA Statutes, Rules of Racing or related Bye-Laws.	<u>2. Advertising is prohibited except where specifically provided for by FISA Statutes, Rules of Racing or related Bye-Laws.</u>	
3. Advertising must comply with the laws of the country or region in which the regatta is being staged, and if it is televised, the laws that apply to the national television authority.	<u>3. Advertising must comply with the laws of the country or region in which the regatta is being staged, and if it is televised, the laws that apply to the national television authority.</u>	
4. Advertising of tobacco products and strong liquor (more than 15% alcohol) is prohibited.	<u>4. Advertising of tobacco products and strong liquor (more than 15% alcohol) is prohibited.</u>	
5. During events (regattas and championships) that are staged only for junior rowers, the advertising of alcohol is prohibited.	<u>5. During events (regattas and championships) that are staged only for junior rowers, the advertising of alcohol is prohibited.</u>	
6. During events at which junior rowers participate (includes all regattas and championships) the advertising of alcohol is prohibited while junior rowers are racing.	<u>6. During events at which junior rowers participate (includes all regattas and championships) the advertising of alcohol is prohibited while junior rowers are racing.</u>	
7. Advertising which is inappropriate or which is harmful to the image of rowing including tobacco and strong liquor or in contradiction with FISA Statutes or Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws, in particular with Art. 3 of the Statutes, is prohibited.	<u>7. Advertising which is inappropriate or which is harmful to the image of rowing including tobacco and strong liquor or in contradiction with FISA Statutes or Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws, in particular with Art. 3 of the Statutes, is prohibited.</u>	
8. Where an advertiser deals in a product that is prohibited by this clause but also deals in a non-prohibited product, that non-prohibited product may be advertised providing that it does not incidentally promote the prohibited product.	<u>8. Where an advertiser deals in a product that is prohibited by this clause but also deals in a non-prohibited product, that non-prohibited product may be advertised providing that it does not incidentally promote the prohibited product.</u>	

9. Advertising may not include anything which displays or leads to content which would not be permitted under these Rules (e.g. via website URL or address, etc.).	9. Advertising may not include anything which displays or leads to content which would not be permitted under these Rules (e.g. via website URL or address, etc.).	
The Council may issue Bye-Laws relating to advertising.	The Council may issue Bye-Laws relating to advertising.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 50 – FISA Advertising Rules (Appendix 11)	Bye-Laws to Rule 3850 – Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, Advertising, and Identifications FISA Advertising Rules (Appendix 11)	
Rule 51 – Rowers’ Clothing and Blade Colours	Rule 3954 – Rowers’ Clothing and Blade Colours	
1. Members of the same crew shall compete wearing identical clothing except as allowed under the Bye-Laws. If any members of the crew wear headwear, then the headwear worn by those crew members shall be identical except as allowed under the Bye-Laws.	1) 4. Members of the same crew shall compete wearing identical clothing except as allowed under the Bye-Laws. If any members of the crew wear headwear, then the headwear worn by those crew members shall be identical except as allowed under the Bye-Laws.	
2. The colours and design of the blades of all oars and sculls shall be identical on both sides.	2) 2. The colours and design of the blades of all oars and sculls shall be identical on both sides.	
3. Coxswains may race wearing additional clothing in the colours of their crew.	3) 3. Coxswains may race wearing additional clothing in the colours of their crew.	
4. World Rowing Championship regattas	4) 4. World Rowing Championship regattas	
4.1 Members of national crews shall wear the registered racing uniform of their member federation. The blades of all oars and sculls shall be in the registered colours of their federation.	a) 4.1 Members of national crews shall wear the registered racing uniform of their member federation. The blades of all oars and sculls shall be in the registered colours of their federation.	
4.2 The design and colours of racing uniforms and blades shall be registered with the FISA Executive Committee in accordance with Art. 14 of the Statutes. A request to change the registered design and colours of racing uniforms or blades must be received by the FISA Executive Committee at least three months before the first proposed use in competition.	b) 4.2 <u>At least three months before the first proposed use in competition,</u> The design and colours of racing uniforms and blades shall be registered with the FISA Executive Committee in accordance with Art. 14 of the Statutes. A request to change the registered design and colours of racing uniforms or blades must be received by the FISA Executive Committee at least three months before the first proposed use in competition.	Clarify requirements to register uniform.
5. The Council may issue further regulations regarding rowers’ clothing at World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas in particular, including use of a t-shirt provided by	c) 5. The Council may issue further regulations regarding rowers’ clothing at World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas in particular, including use	

FISA or other FISA sponsor identification as defined in the Bye-Laws to Rule 50.	of a t-shirt provided by FISA or other FISA sponsor identification as defined in the Bye-Laws to Rule 50 ³⁵ .	Updating of Rule number
Bye-Law to Rule 51 – Rowers’ Clothing and Blade Colours	Bye-Law to Rule 39⁵¹ – Rowers’ Clothing and Blade Colours	
<i>At international regattas, members of a composite crew shall either wear an identical uniform and identification or each member of the crew shall wear the uniform and Identification of his own club.</i>	<i>At international regattas, members of a composite crew shall either wear an identical uniform and identifications or each member of the crew shall wear the uniform and Identification of his own club.</i>	Capitalisation
	<u>Rule 40³⁸ – Prizes and Sponsorship Contracts</u>	
	<u>Rowers may receive cash or other prizes for competition. They may also enter into sponsorship contracts provided these contracts are reviewed and approved by their member federation in advance, and that these contracts are in compliance with FISA Statutes and Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.</u>	Moved from old Rule 48
	<u>Rule 41³⁹ – FISA Merchandising Rights</u>	
	<u>At all regattas under its authority FISA retains all rights to:</u>	Moved from old Rule 49
	1) <u>Sell merchandise, souvenirs and other articles. The organising committee shall provide sites for this activity at no cost to FISA.</u>	
	2) <u>Use and licence the name and official emblem of FISA and World Rowing and other names, emblems and logos as registered by FISA.</u>	
	<u>FISA may share a proportion of the proceeds of the sale of these rights with the organising committees of relevant regattas.</u>	
SECTION 3 – Entries, Withdrawals and Crew Changes	SECTION 4³ – Entries, Withdrawals and Crew Changes	
Rule 52 – Authorisation of the Member Federation	Rule 42⁵² – 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	1) 4 -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	

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.	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.	2) 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.	3) 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	Rule 53 – Restrictions	
1. International Regattas – No rower may compete for two different clubs or member federations at the same regatta.	1. International Regattas – No rower may compete for two different clubs or member federations at the same regatta.	Moved to Rule 6, International Regattas
2. World Rowing Championship regattas – No member federation may enter more than one crew in each event.	2. World Rowing Championship regattas – No member federation may enter more than one crew in each event.	
Rule 54 – Entries	Rule 4354 – 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.	1) International Regattas a) The entry of a crew for an International Regatta shall be valid only if will be valid if all details required by the entry form have been completed. b) Names shall be shown starting with the bow rower and finishing with the stroke rower, followed by the coxswain. a)c) The organising committee of an International Regatta must accept every valid entry made by the closing date except where only one entry is received by the entry deadline in which case that event will be cancelled.	Change for current practises Clarifying that an event with only one entry shall be cancelled.

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.	2) 2. World Rowing Championship regattas a) Dedicated entry forms shall be made available to the member federations <u>in principle</u> two months before the closing date for entries. b) Entries must be received at FISA headquarters before the specified deadline (usually between 9 and 14 days before the date of the first heat). c) These entries shall indicate the crews, <u>with</u> 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. d) <u>The entries shall also include the names and birthdates of any additional rowers who may be used as a replacement during the regatta.</u> e) <u>Minimum entries - Should only one crew be entered in an event at the entry deadline, the event <u>will be cancelled.</u></u>	Confirmation that spares should be entered as part of the entries for a World Rowing Championship. Clarification that an event will not be run if only one entry in the event is received. Further clarification on medals for events with small entries added to Appendix x
Bye-Law to Rule 54 – Entries	Bye-Law to Rule 54 – Entries	
<i>The entry forms shall be used for International Regattas (Appendix 26).</i>	<i>The entry forms shall be used for International Regattas (Appendix 26).</i>	Removed as outdated
Rule 55 – List of Entries	Rule 4455 – 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.	1) 4. 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	2) 2. World Rowing Championship regattas	Removal of time frame that is not currently followed.

event available to all federations concerned within 48 hours of the entry deadline.	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	Rule 4556 – False Declarations	
Any false declaration regarding the name, age, classification, club membership or eligibility of a rower shall result in the disqualification of every rower of the crew concerned from all races for which they are entered at the regatta in question. The Executive Committee may apply additional penalties.	Any false declaration regarding the name, age, classification, club membership or eligibility of a rower shall <u>may</u> 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.	To allow for accidental false declarations.
Rule 57 – Objections to an Entry	Rule 4657 – <u>Objections to an Entry Irregularities</u>	
1. International Regattas – Any objection to an entry shall be lodged promptly with the organising committee. After consultation with the affected parties, the organising committee shall decide on the objection and if found justified shall reject the entry concerned.	1) 4. International Regattas Any <u>person, club or member federation claiming that an entry is not valid</u> objection to an entry shall be lodged <u>an objection in writing</u> promptly with the organising committee <u>specifying the grounds upon which they consider that the entry is invalid.</u> After consultation with the affected parties, the organising committee shall decide on the objection <u>matter</u> and, if found justified, shall reject the entry concerned.	Change to remove reference to objection.
2. World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games – Any objection to an entry shall be lodged promptly with the Executive Committee. After consultation with the affected parties, the Executive Committee shall decide on the objection and, if found justified, shall reject the entry concerned.	2) 2. World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games Any <u>member federation objection claiming to that</u> an entry <u>is not valid</u> shall be lodged <u>lodge an objection in writing</u> promptly with the Executive Committee <u>specifying the grounds on which it considers that the entry is invalid.</u> After consultation with the affected parties, the Executive Committee shall decide on the objection <u>matter</u> and, if found justified, shall reject the entry concerned.	Change to remove reference to objection.
Rule 58 – Withdrawals	Rule 4758 – Withdrawals	
1. International Regattas – If a club or member federation withdraws from an event for which it has been entered, it shall	1) 4. International Regattas	

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.	a) If a club or member federation <u>wishes to</u> withdraws from an event for which it has been<u>that it has</u> entered, it shall give as much notice as possible, in writing, to the organising committee <u>as soon as possible and</u>; at the latest, it shall give notice of the withdrawal at<u>before</u> the Team Managers' Meeting. to be held, in principle, the day before the regatta. b) In the case of a Regatta <u>comprising with two separate successive</u> days of racing <u>and where the events are held as two separate one-day regattas</u>, a withdrawal for the second <u>regattaday</u> must be given, in writing, to the organising committee no later than one hour after the last race of the first day. c) In the event of a withdrawal the organising committee may conduct a new draw.	Tidying up wording Not the correct location to specify the time of the Team Managers Meeting. Clarification for different regattas held over consecutive days.
2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – If a member federation withdraws a crew or crews from an event in which it has been entered, it shall give notice in writing of the withdrawal to FISA, at the latest, three hours before the draw.	2) 2. World Rowing Championship, <u>World Rowing Cup regattas</u>, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas If a member federation withdraws a crew or crews from an event in which it has been entered, it shall give notice in writing of the withdrawal to FISA, at the latest, three hours before the <u>D</u>draw.	
A withdrawal once made is irrevocable.	3) A withdrawal once made is irrevocable.	
Bye-Law to Rule 58 – Withdrawals after the Withdrawal Deadline	Bye-Law to Rule 58 <u>47</u> – Withdrawals after the Withdrawal Deadline	
<i>World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games – In cases of withdrawals received later than the deadline of three hours before the draw and until the end of the regatta, except when accompanied by a medical certificate, the member federation concerned will be fined EUR 500 or equivalent per withdrawal. At these events, changes and withdrawals will only be received at the FISA Regatta Office or another previously announced location. If a crew</i>	<i>World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games</i> <u>1) Notice of the withdrawal must be lodged with FISA at the FISA Regatta Office or another previously announced location.</u>	Changes for clarity and to leave to FISA to determine whether a fine is to be imposed.

<i>withdraws for valid medical or safety reasons, there shall be no financial penalty.</i>	4)2) <i>In cases of withdrawals received later than the deadline of three hours before the <u>Draw</u> and until the end of the regatta, except when accompanied by a medical certificate, the member federation concerned will be fined EUR 500 or equivalent per withdrawal. However, there shall be no financial sanction penalty for the withdrawal of a crew that withdraws for medical or safety reasons acceptable to FISA. 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.</i>	
Rule 59 – Crew Changes after the Entry Deadline and up to one hour before the First Heat	Rule 4859 – Crew Changes after the Entry Deadline and up to one hour before the First Heat	
1. International regattas:	1) 4. International regattas:	
1.1 Crews – Clubs or member federations may substitute up to one half the number of rowers (as well as the coxswain, if applicable) in all crews entered by them, provided that the substitutes are members of the same club (or, in the case of composite crews, of one of the clubs concerned); in the case of national team crews, the substitute shall be of the same member federation. The changes shall be communicated in writing to the organising committee at least one hour before the first heat of the event.	a) <u>1.1</u> Crews – Clubs or member federations may substitute up to one half the number of rowers (as well as the coxswain, if applicable) in <u>any</u>all crews entered by them, provided: i) that the substitutes replacement rowers are members of the same club (or club, or, in the case of composite crews, of one of the clubs concerned.); ii) in the case of national team crews, the substitute replacement rower shall be of the same member federation. iii) The changes shall be communicatedAny substitution is to be notified in writing to the organising committee at least one hour before the first heat of the event.	
1.2 Single scullers – A single sculler who is entered and falls ill or is injured may, after the entry deadline and on production of a medical certificate, be replaced up to one hour before his first heat provided that the substitute is a member of the same club, and in the case of national teams of the same member federation and that the change is communicated in writing to	b) Single scullers – A single sculler who <u>has</u>is entered <u>shall not be replaced except in the case of illness or injury in accordance with the Bye-law 1(b) to this Rule</u> 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	Changed to reference the procedure for medical substitutions found in the Bye-Law.

the organising committee at least one hour before the first heat of the event.	that the substitute is a member of the same club, and in the case of national teams of the same member federation and that the change is communicated in writing to the organising committee at least one hour before the first heat of the event.	
2. World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games:	2) 2. World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games:	
2.1 Crews – Member federations may substitute up to one half the number of rowers (as well as the coxswain, if applicable) in all crews entered by them, provided that the substitutes are eligible to represent that federation in accordance with these rules, and that the changes are communicated in writing to FISA at least one hour before the first heat of the event.	a) 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 replacement rowers are eligible to represent that federation in accordance with these Rules , and that the changes are communicated in writing to FISA at least one three hours before the first heat of the event.	Change from one hour before a heat to three hours to make a crew change.
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.	b) 2.2 Single scullers – A single sculler who is entered shall not be replaced except in the case of illness or injury in accordance with the Bye-law to this Rule 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.	Changed to reference the procedure for medical substitutions found in the Bye-Law.
<i>Bye-Law to Rule 59 – Changes after the Entry Deadline and before the First Heat for Medical Reasons</i>	<i>Bye-Law to Rule 4859 – Changes after the Entry Deadline and before the First Heat for Medical Reasons</i>	
	<u>1) International Regattas:</u> <u>a) Crews: In addition to the provisions of paragraph 1(a) of this Rule, in the case of illness of, or injury to, a member of a crew before the first heat, a substitution of that rower may be made no later than one hour before the crew's first heat upon production of a medical</u>	Addition of International Regattas to confirm that situation

	<u>certificate. The replaced rower may not compete again in the same crew even if he is returned to health. Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent that club or, in the case of national crews, that member federation in accordance with these Rules.</u> <u>b) 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 no later than one hour before his first heat provided that the replacement rower is a member of the same club, and in the case of national teams of the same member federation.</u> <u>c) Any replacement under this Bye-law must be communicated in writing to the organising committee at least one hour before the first heat of the crew or sculler concerned.</u> <u>a)d) The official start time, in principle, shall not be changed for such substitutions, however in exceptional cases the President of the Jury may make a decision to delay the start.</u>	
World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games – In addition to the provisions of paragraph 2.1 of this rule, in the case of illness of, or injury to, a member of a crew before the first heat, a substitution may be made if a medical certificate is provided and if the change is approved by a member of the Sports Medicine Commission of FISA or his delegate who shall first examine the ill or injured rower. The replaced rower may compete again in the same crew at any point during the competition on production of a further medical certificate, and with the approval of the same member of the Sports Medicine Commission or delegate, who shall first make a further examination of the rower concerned. Any	2) World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games <u>a) Crews - In addition to the provisions of paragraph 2(a)-1 of this Rule, in the case of illness of, or injury to, a member of a crew before the first heat, a substitution of that rower may be made <u>in principle no later than one hour before the official start time of the race</u> if a medical certificate is provided and if the change is approved by <u>the FISA Doctor a member of the Sports Medicine Commission of FISA or his delegate</u> who shall first examine the ill or injured rower. The replaced rower</u>	Change to provide greater clarity around time procedures and processes. The FISA Doctor (and designee) defined in Rule 49.

replacement rower must be eligible to represent that member federation in accordance with these rules.	may compete again in the same crew at any point during the competition on production of a further medical certificate <u>if he has returned to health confirmed by a further medical certificate</u>; and with the approval of the same member of the Sports Medicine Commission or delegate <u>FISA Doctor</u>, 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 <u>Rules</u>. <u>b) Single scullers: In the case of illness of, or injury to, a single sculler before the first heat, a substitution of that sculler may be made in principle no later than one hour before the official start time of his heat if a medical certificate is provided and if the change is approved by the FISA Doctor who shall first examine the ill or injured sculler. The replacement sculler must be eligible to represent that federation in accordance with these Rules. A single sculler replaced under this Bye-law may not compete again in that event even if returned to health.</u> <u>c) Any replacement under this Bye-law must be communicated in writing to FISA at least one hour before the scheduled time of the first heat of the crew or sculler concerned.</u> <u>a)d) The official start time, in principle, shall not be changed for such substitutions, however in exceptional cases the President of the Jury may make a decision to delay the start.</u>	Clarification around the start time of the affected race.
Rule 60 – Changes after the First Heat	Rule 4960 – Changes after the First Heat	
1. International regattas:	1) 1. International regattas:	
1.1 Crews – No substitution of rowers may be made in a crew which has already raced in their heat of the event, except in the case of illness or injury, in which case a medical certificate shall be required and the crew change shall be notified in	<u>a) 1.1 Crews</u> <u>i) —No substitution of rowers may be made in a crew which has already raced in their heat of the event, except in the case of illness or injury, in which case</u>	

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.	a medical certificate shall be required <u>provided</u> and the crew change shall be notified in writing to <u>approved by</u> the organising committee. ii) 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. iii) Up to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain, (if applicable), may be changed in accordance with this Rule. iv) Any replacement rower must be a member of the same club, and in the case of national team, of the same member federation.	Consistency of terminology
1.2 Single scullers – No substitute is permitted for a single sculler who has already raced in the heat of his event.	b) 1.2 Single scullers – No substitut<u>ione</u> is permitted for a single sculler who has already raced in the heat of his event.	
2. World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games:	2) 2. World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games:	
2.1 Crews – No substitution of rowers shall be made in a crew which has already raced in the heat of its event except in the case of illness or injury to a member of the crew, in which case a medical certificate shall be required and the crew change request shall be submitted in writing to FISA. The change may only be made if it is approved by a member of the Sports Medicine Commission of FISA or his delegate, who shall first examine the ill or injured rower. The rower may compete again in the same crew if he has returned to health at any point during the competition upon notification to FISA in writing and upon presentation of a further medical certificate, and with the approval of the same member of the Sports Medicine Commission or his delegate. Up to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain, if applicable, may be changed in accordance with this rule. Any replacement rower must be	a) 2.1 Crews i) — No substitution of rowers shall be made in a crew which has already raced in the heat of its event except in the case of illness or injury to a member of the crew, in which case a medical certificate shall be required and the crew change request shall be submitted in writing to FISA. ii) 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, has first had or has waived an opportunity to examine the ill or injured rower. iii) The rower may compete again in the same crew if he has returned to health at any point during the competition upon notification to FISA in writing and	FISA Doctor Defined in Appendix xx

eligible to represent that member federation in accordance with the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.	upon presentation ofwith a further medical certificate, and with the approval of the same member of the Sports Medicine Commission or his delegateFISA Doctor who shall have had further opportunity to examine the rower. iv) Up to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain (if applicable), may be changed in accordance with this Rule. v) Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent that member federation in accordance with the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.	
2.2 Single scullers – No substitution of a single sculler may be made once he has competed in his heat.	a) 2.2 Single scullers – No substitution of a single sculler may be made once he has competed in his heat.	
2.3 Consequential Substitutions – Where a rower is ill or injured and a substitution is made for that rower using a rower from a second boat (with no doubling up), the rower from the second boat may in turn be substituted in that boat by another rower, even though the rower from the second boat is not ill or injured. This consequential substitution may only occur if the line of substitutions is clearly resulting from the illness or injury of a rower in the first boat in accordance with Bye-Laws to Rule 59 or Rule 60. If the ill or injured rower recovers and is substituted back into the boat, the rower substituted for the ill or injured rower and any other rower substituted as a consequence of the initial substitution, must then at the same time, and effective immediately, be substituted back into their original boat for the next round of their event. Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent the member federation in accordance with the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws. Where a consequential substitution is made and there is no substitute for the second rower, then the crew of that second rower may be withdrawn as a consequential medical withdrawal under Rule 58.	3) 2.3 Consequential Substitutions a) —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. b) This consequential substitution may only occur if the line of substitutions is clearly resulting from the illness or injury of thea rower in the first boat in accordance with Bye-Laws to Rule 5945 or Rule 460. c) 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. d) Where a consequential substitution is made and there is no substitute available replacement for the second rower, then the crew of that second rower may be	Superfluous wording Updating of Rule numbers Changing of the order of points.

	<u>withdrawn as a consequential medical withdrawal under Rule 44.</u> a)e) Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent the member federation in accordance with the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws. <u>Where a consequential substitution is made and there is no substitute for the second rower, then the crew of that second rower may be withdrawn as a consequential medical withdrawal under Rule 58.</u>	
SECTION 4 – Safety and Fairness	SECTION 54 – Safety and Fairness	
Rule 61 – Guiding Principles – Safety and Fairness	Rule 5064 – Guiding Principles – Safety and Fairness	
The principles guiding the organising committee and the regatta officials in charge of the regatta shall be: 1. Safety of all rowers; 2. Fairness for all rowers. Each individual rower and team official shall act at all times in accordance with these principles.	1) The <u>primary</u> principles guiding the organising committee and the regatta officials in charge of the regatta shall be: a) <u>1.</u> Safety of all rowers; b) <u>2.</u> Fairness for all rowers. 2) Each individual rower and team official shall act at all times in accordance with these principles.	
Rule 62 – Safety – General Principles	Rule 5162 – 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	1) An organising committee <u>is responsible for must-check providing all safety aspects of measures at its regatta and impose any further safety measures as appropriate.</u> 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. <u>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.</u> <u>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.</u>	Moved to own rule, new Rule 52

and condition of their boats, oars, sculls and other items of equipment. In addition it is the responsibility of rowers, team officials and their club or member federation to ensure that all their equipment is in a suitable condition for the water conditions prevailing during the event. They shall comply with the instructions of the Jury and of the organising committee on any matter relating to safety. At World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games, reasonable care will be taken to provide safe conditions. However, the ultimate responsibility for competing lies with the member federation for whom the rower is competing and with the individual rower. In this respect FISA accepts no legal liability.	<u>2) 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 <u>safe</u> condition of their boats, oars, sculls and other items of equipment.</u> <u>3) In addition it is the responsibility of rowers, team officials and their club or member federation to ensure that all their equipment is in a <u>safe and</u> suitable condition for the water conditions prevailing during the event, and that the rowers meet the requirements of Rule 14 regarding swimming ability and state of health and fitness.</u> <u>4) Rowers and team officials</u> They shall comply with the instructions of the Jury and of the organising committee on any matter relating to safety. <u>5) Any member of the Jury may prohibit any crew from going on the water if he considers that crew constitutes a danger to themselves or other crews on the water. In the event of a dispute, the President of the Jury shall determine the issue.</u> <u>6) At World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games, While the organising committee of a regatta shall take all reasonable steps care will be taken to provide safe <u>rowing conditions and appropriate safety measures.</u> However, the ultimate responsibility for competing <u>safely lies first and foremost with the member federation for whom the rower is competing and with each individual rower and his team officials.</u> In this respect FISA accepts no legal liability.</u> <u>2)7) The responsibility for all aspects of safety at World Rowing Championships, World Rowing Cup regattas, qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games, and International Regattas and International Matches lies with the organising committee, as well as the competing clubs, member federations and rowers as provided for by these Rules. In this aspect FISA accepts no legal liability.</u>	Specifying the authority of the Jury to restrict crews from accessing the water under safety concerns. Additional point added to include international regattas in the Rule. Add International Matches
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	Rule 52 – Safety – Training at Regattas	
	1) <u>Training shall take place only during the official training hours as notified by the organising committee.</u> 2) <u>During the official training hours, a medical and rescue service shall operate on the land and on the water.</u> 3) <u>The organising committee shall give advance notice of the official opening day of the course for training</u> a) <u>The official opening day for an International regatta shall be a minimum of one day before the start of the regatta;</u> b) <u>The official opening day for an Under 23 or Junior Under 19 Championship shall be a minimum of three days before the start of the regatta; and</u> c) <u>The official opening day for a senior World Rowing Championship shall be a minimum of four days before the start of the regatta.</u> 4) <u>The organising committee shall also give as much notice of the official training hours for each day as is reasonably possible subject to review for safety or operational requirements.</u> 5) <u>Notification of the official training hours shall specify the opening time and the closing time of the course for each day of training. All crews must be off the water by that closing time</u> 4)6) <u>Crews may be penalised for failing to follow these requirements.</u>	Specify that training takes place only during the official training hours. Clarification of the official opening day of the course for other types of World Rowing Championship. Added section to indicate crews may be penalized.
Rule 63 – Traffic Rules on the Course	Rule 5363 – 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.	1) 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: a) 1. Traffic rules for training; and b) 2. Traffic rules for racing. 2) <u>It is the responsibility of every Team Manager to ensure that all of his team members understand the traffic rules.</u>	

It is the responsibility of every rower, team official and team manager to read, to understand and to obey all the traffic rules. In addition the rowers, while warming up or cooling down shall: 3. Not cross the finish line (in any direction) while boats from another race are in the process of finishing; 4. Stop when races approach their position; and 5. Not follow a race over all or part of the course, even outside the buoyed area, when not taking part in a race.	3) It is the responsibility of every rower, team official and team manager to read, to understand and to obey <u>comply with all the these</u> traffic rules. 4) <u>In addition the rowers, while it is a requirement of these Rules that a crew</u> warming up <u>for a race</u> or cooling down <u>after a race</u> shall: c)a) <u>Must stop when a race approaches its position;</u> d)b) <u>3. Must N</u>ot cross the finish line (in any direction) while boats from another race are in the process of finishing; <u>and</u> 4.) <u>Stop when races approach their position; and</u> c) <u>5. Must N</u>ot follow a race over all or part of the course, even outside the buoyed area, when not taking part in a race. 2)5) <u>A Crew may be penalised for failing to follow these requirements.</u>	Change to be clearer Changes to make clearer the responsibilities of crews. Clarification that crews can be penalised.
Bye-Laws to Rule 63 – Traffic Rules on the Course <i>A copy of the traffic rules must be sent to every member federation entered together with the list of entries. The traffic rules must also be published in the official programme and on large signs clearly displayed in the boating area. These signs shall be located beside the pontoons where the crews go out on to the water.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	Bye-Laws to Rule 5363 – Traffic Rules on the Course 1) A copy of the traffic rules must be <u>sent provided</u> to every <u>club or</u> member federation entered, together with the list of entries. The traffic rules must also be published in the official programme <u>Team Managers Manual</u> and <u>clearly displayed</u> 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. 2) The traffic rules for training <u>and racing</u> 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. 3) <u>In principle there shall be no training during racing at International Regattas.</u> 3)4) <u>The traffic rules for racing shall also cover the warm-up area and the cool-down area. They shall also take into</u>	Update to current practises and rearrange wording for clarification

	<i>consideration the safe movement of any boat taking part in the victory ceremony.</i>	
Rule 64 – Other Boats on the Water	Rule 5464 – 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.	<u>1) Racing</u> a) During the official hours of training and racing (<u>when the traffic rules for racing apply</u>), 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. b) The President of the Jury shall determine <u>approve</u> the position and the movement of all approved vessels, i.e. Umpires' boats <u>launches</u>, rescue boats, television boats, work boats, etc. <u>during the official hours of racing.</u> <u>2) Training</u> a) <u>During the official hours of training (when the traffic rules for training apply), no boat (moving or fixed) shall be allowed on the regatta course or in the training areas without the approval of the Competition Manager.</u> a)b) <u>The Competition Manager shall approve the position and the movement of all approved vessels such as rescue boats, television boats, work boats, etc. during the official hours of training.</u> 2)3) <u>The organising committee Competition Manager is responsible for ensuring that no unauthorised rowers or crews or boats shall be permitted on the water <u>of the regatta course</u> 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.</u>	Re-worded that it is the President of the Jury that is approving other boats on the water during racing, and the Competition Manager during training.
Rule 65 – Damage to Equipment	Rule 5565 – 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.	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	Rule 5666 – Fairness – General Principles	

All rowers shall compete fairly, showing respect for their opponents and for the race officials. In particular, they shall be at the start on time and follow instructions of the officials at all times, on the water and off. The race officials shall ensure that the Rules of Racing are applied fairly, and in an atmosphere of respect, to all rowers.	<u>1) All rowers shall compete competing at a regatta shall at all times:</u> <u>a) compete fairly;</u> <u>b) showing respect be respectful offer both their opponents and the regatta officials; and for the race officials.</u> <u>a)c) Comply with the Rules of Racing; in particular, they shall to be at the start on time and follow the instructions of the officials at all times, both on the water and off.</u> <u>2) Team officials shall, at all times:</u> <u>a) Be familiar with the Rules of Racing as may be relevant to their individual team duties;</u> <u>b) Be respectful of the other teams, and regatta officials, and offer the need for fair competition.</u> <u>2)3) The raceRegatta officials shall ensure that the Rules of Racing are applied fairly, and in an atmosphere of respect, to all rowers and team officials.</u>	Inclusion of respect for the Rules of Racing.
SECTION 5 – The Draw and Progressing to the Finals	SECTION <u>65</u> – The Draw and Progressing to the Finals	
Rule 67 – FISA Progression System	Rule <u>57</u>67 – FISA Progression System	
Should the number of crews taking part in an event exceed that of the number of lanes used for racing, a progression system shall be used to determine the finalists.	1) Should the number of crews taking part in an event exceed that of the number of lanes used for racing, a progression system shall be used to determine the finalists.	
1. International Regattas – Each round of an event shall finish at least two hours before the following round of the same event.	<u>2) 1-</u>International Regattas Each round of an event shall finish at least two hours before the following round of the same event.	
2. World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas – If earlier rounds of racing are required before the Final, they shall, in principle, be organised in such a way that a rower shall not be required to race more than once a day in the same event, or, if this is not possible, that all rowers in the same round shall have had the same number of races on that day in that event.	<u>3) 2-</u>World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas a) If earlier rounds of racing are required before the Final, they shall, in principle, be organised in such a way that a rower shall not be required to race more than once a day in the same event, or, if this is not possible <u>and with the exception of re-rows, that</u> all rowers in the	

	same round <u>of that event</u> shall have had the same number of races on that day in that event.	Include reference to re-rows.
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.	b) The progression systems to be used <u>at World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas shall be prescribed in the Bye-Laws and</u> shall be the FISA Progression System. Modified progression systems may be approved by the Executive Committee for the World Rowing Cup and other events.	Already used these words in the Rule
<i>Bye-Laws to Rule 67 – FISA Progression System to Determine Finalists (Appendix 12)</i>	<i>Bye-Laws to Rule 5767 – FISA Progression System to Determine Finalists (Appendix 12)</i>	
	<i><u>Rule 58 – Seeding</u></i>	
	<u>1) The purpose of seeding is to avoid many of the faster boats in an event being drawn into the same heat. The seeding order shall only affect the allocation of crews to the heats and is for no other purpose. It shall not be taken into account for any of the later rounds of competition.</u> <u>2) The Executive Committee shall determine and publish in advance the criteria for seeding crews and it shall appoint a Seeding Panel for a regatta at which seeding is to apply.</u> <u>3) 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.</u> <u>4) The Seeding Panel will seed crews applying the criteria determined by the Executive Committee and published in advance, in principle seeding two crews per heat with the highest seeded crew being paired with the lowest seeded crew, the next highest with the next lowest, etc.</u> The purpose of seeding is to avoid many of the faster boats in an event being drawn into the same heat. The seeding order shall only affect the allocation of crews to the heats and is for no other purpose. It shall not be taken into account for any of the later rounds of competition. The Executive Committee shall determine and publish in	Moved from Bye-Law to old Rule 68 to be its own Rule. Amendment of the order of points.

	advance the criteria for seeding crews and shall appoint a Seeding Panel for a particular regatta. Where a Seeding Panel has been appointed by the Executive Committee under this Rule for a particular regatta, the Seeding Panel shall determine which crews in which events should be seeded. The Seeding Panel will seed crews applying the criteria determined by the Executive Committee and published in advance, in principle seeding two crews per heat with the highest seeded crew being paired with the lowest seeded crew, the next highest with the next lowest, etc. 5) 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.	
Rule 68 – The Draw International Regattas – The draw for the heats shall take place at a Team Managers’ meeting to be held, in principle, the day before the regatta. The draw shall be random unless the Executive Committee decides in the case of a major event that there should be seeded crews in each heat. At an International Regattas, if an event has only a final these Rules do not require a preliminary race to determine the lanes for the final and, therefore, the draw for lanes may also take place at the main draw. At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – The draw for the first round of heats shall take place at the Team Managers’ Meeting on the day before the first heat, or earlier, if appropriate. The Executive Committee may appoint a Seeding Panel for each regatta to determine seeded crews. For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, if an event has	Rule 5968 – The Draw a) International Regattas – The draw for the heats shall take place at a Team Managers’ meeting to be held, in principle, the day before the regatta. The draw shall be random unless the Executive Committee decides in the case of a major event that there should be seeded crews in each heat. At an International Regattas, if an event has only a final these Rules do not require a preliminary race to determine the lanes for the final and, therefore, the draw for lanes may also take place at the main draw. b) At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – The draw for the first round of heats shall take place at the Team Managers’ Meeting on the day before the first heat, or earlier, if appropriate. The Executive Committee may appoint a Seeding Panel for each regatta to determine seeded crews.	

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.

~~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.~~

- 1) The Draw for the heats shall take place at the Team Managers' meeting.
- 2) If the number of entries in an event would result in an unequal number of crews in each heat, then the heats with the greater number of crews are drawn before the heats with the lesser number of crews.
- 3) If the entries for an event are less than or equal to the number required for a final:
 - a) at International and World Rowing Cup regattas, a Preliminary Race to determine lanes for the final is not required and the Draw for lanes for that final should take place at the main Draw;
 - b) at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, there shall be a mandatory preliminary race for all crews to determine the lanes for the final and the draw for the Preliminary Race shall take place at the main Draw. The results of the Preliminary Race shall determine the lanes for the final.

- 3)4) If a crew withdraws after the ~~d~~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 progression system, 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 ~~d~~Draw and, if necessary, postpone the race times to allow the redraw to be implemented.

Moved from Bye-Law to former Rule 68, as it is specifically referring to the Draw.

Rearranging of wording for greater clarity.

Bye-Laws to Rule 68 – Determining the Lanes (Normal Conditions)	Bye-Laws to Rule 6068 – Determining the Lanes (Normal Conditions)	Turning in to its own Rule.
A random draw, supervised by the Jury, shall be held to determine the heat and lane to which each crew will be assigned in the first round of the progression system, subject to the provision for seeded crews. If the number of entries in an event would result in an unequal number of crews in each heat, then the heats with the greater number of crews are drawn before the heats with the lesser number of crews. At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, if a crew withdraws after the heats and this results in an avoidable imbalance in the next round of racing (eg., Semi-finals CD with 5 and 3 crews), the Executive Committee or its appointed delegate may decide to alter the progression system to balance the number of crews in each race.	2) A random draw, supervised by the <u>President of the Jury</u>, 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 <u>(Rule 58)</u>. If the number of entries in an event would result in an unequal number of crews in each heat, then the heats with the greater number of crews are drawn before the heats with the lesser number of crews. <u>At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, if a crew withdraws after the heats and this results in an avoidable imbalance in the next round of racing (eg., Semi-finals CD with 5 and 3 crews), the Executive Committee or its appointed delegate may decide to alter the progression system to balance the number of crews in each race.</u>	Moved to new Rule 59 Executive Committee can already have an appointed delegate as per Statutes
1. Seeding – Where a Seeding Panel has been appointed by the Executive Committee under this Rule for a particular regatta, the Seeding Panel shall determine which crews in which events should be seeded. The Seeding Panel will seed crews applying the criteria determined by the Executive Committee and published in advance, in principle seeding two crews per heat with the highest seeded crew being paired with the lowest seeded crew, the next highest with the next lowest, etc. There shall be a random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine the heat for each pair of seeded crews so that the highest seeded crew is not always in heat 1. The lanes of each of the seeded crews in their heat shall also be determined by random draw. The seeding order shall only affect the placing of crews in the heats and is for no other purpose. It shall not be taken into account for any of the later rounds of competition.	1. Seeding—Where a Seeding Panel has been appointed by the Executive Committee under this Rule for a particular regatta, the Seeding Panel shall determine which crews in which events should be seeded. The Seeding Panel will seed crews applying the criteria determined by the Executive Committee and published in advance, in principle seeding two crews per heat with the highest seeded crew being paired with the lowest seeded crew, the next highest with the next lowest, etc. There shall be a random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine the heat for each pair of seeded crews so that the highest seeded crew is not always in heat 1. The lanes of each of the seeded crews in their heat shall also be determined by random draw. The seeding order shall only affect the placing of crews in the heats and is for no other purpose. It shall not be taken into account for any of the later rounds of competition.	Moved to its own Rule 58

2. <i>Assignment of lanes in later rounds – For all rounds after the heats, the principle is to put the crews with the best placings in their previous round in the middle lanes. The crews with the next lower placings in their previous round are put in the next outer lanes, etc. If the crews have the same placings in the previous round then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their lanes in the next round.</i>	3) 2. Assignment of lanes in later rounds – For all rounds after the heats, the principle is to put the crews with the best placings in their previous round in the middle lanes. The crews with the next lower placings in their previous round are put in the next outer lanes, etc. If the crews have the same placings in the previous round then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their lanes in the next round.	
3. At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, if a crew withdraws after the heats and this results in an avoidable imbalance in the next round of racing (e.g., Semi-finals CD with 5 and 3 crews), the Executive Committee or its appointed delegate may decide to alter the progression system to balance the number of crews in each race.	4) 3. At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, if a crew withdraws after the heats and this results in an avoidable imbalance in the next round of racing (e.g., Semi-finals CD with 5 and 3 crews), the Executive Committee or its appointed delegate President of the Jury may decide to alter the progression system to balance the number of crews in each race.	Change from the Executive Committee to the President of the Jury to reflect current practice
Rule 69 – Withdrawals, Exclusions and Disqualifications after the Draw	Rule 6169 – Withdrawals, Exclusions and Disqualifications after the Draw	
If a crew withdraws or is excluded or disqualified after the draw then the following procedures shall operate:	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.	<u>1)</u> 4. 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 dDraw or make a new dDraw. In addition: <u>a)</u> The result of the race will show the crew as DNS (did not start), EXC (excluded) or DSQ (disqualified). <u>b)</u> 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. <u>a)c)</u> A crew withdrawing after its heat but before the start of its repêchage or its quarter-final or its semi-final	

	will be placed last in the overall ranking of that event, and if there is more than one, then equally in last place.	
2. If a crew stops rowing during a heat, a repêchage, a quarter-final, or a semi-final and does not finish the race then the result of the race will show the crew as DNF. The number of crews stipulated in the progression system will go forward to the next round. The crew that does not finish the race will not be placed in that race and will not race again in the event, and will be placed last in the overall ranking of that event. In the case of a problem which prevents the crew from finishing a race, the President of the Jury or, at a World Rowing Championship regatta, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas or World Rowing Cup regatta, the Executive Committee, may decide to place that crew last in that race.	<u>2)</u> 2. If a crew stops rowing during a heat, a repêchage, a quarter-final, or a semi-final and does not finish the race; a) then The result of the race will show the crew as DNF. b) The number of crews stipulated in the progression system will go forward to the next round. c) 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. b)d) <u>Notwithstanding the above, where in the case of a problem which has prevented 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.</u>	
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.	<u>3)</u> 3. If a crew is excluded or disqualified after the start of the first heat of the event; a) then The result of the race will show the crew as EXC or as DSQ. b) The number of crews stipulated in the dDraw will go forward to the next round. c) The crew that has been excluded or disqualified will not race again in the event and will not be ranked in the event or events.	
4. In any final, if a crew withdraws before the start of the race or if a crew stops rowing during the race and does not finish the race, then the result of the race will show the crew as DNS or DNF. The crew that withdraws or stops during the race will be placed last in that final.	<u>4)</u> 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; a) then The result of the race will show the crew as DNS or DNF. d)b) The crew that withdraws or stops during the race will be placed last in that final.	
Rule 70 – Time Trials	Rule 6270 – 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.	<u>1) A Time Trial is a race in which crews are started one after the other, whether in one or more lanes, and where the result is determined by the time taken by each crew to complete the course.</u> <u>4)2) In cases of limited time availability or in adverse or unequal conditions, the President of the Jury at International Regattas, or the Executive Committee or its delegate 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. The format and description of time trials is set out in the Bye-Law to this Rule.</u>	Adding descriptor of a time trial. Changes for clarity
Bye-Laws to Rule 70 – Time Trials	Bye-Laws to Rule 6270 – Time Trials	
<i>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.</i> <i>Crews in each time trial compete in the same lane, and shall be started at approximately 30-second intervals. Where the Fairness Committee at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, or otherwise the President of the Jury, decides that conditions are equal in two lanes, then racing shall take place using those two lanes with crews starting alternately in adjacent lanes.</i> <i>Time trials shall be started from the normal fixed start positions. If conditions so require, they will start with a “flying start” in which case crews are timed from the 100 m mark and race 1,900 m.</i> <i>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</i>	<u>The Bye-Laws to Rule 62 (Time Trials) can be found in Appendix x.</u> Depending on the weather conditions and the circumstances under which a decision is taken to hold time trials, the time trials may be conducted (1) as individual heats in accordance with the draw or progression system, or (2) may be conducted as one time trial in which all crews in that round shall compete against each other. Crews in each time trial compete in the same lane, and shall be started at approximately 30-second intervals. Where the Fairness Committee at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, or otherwise the President of the Jury, decides that conditions are equal in two lanes, then racing shall take place using those two lanes with crews starting alternately in adjacent lanes. Time trials shall be started from the normal fixed start positions. If conditions so require, they will start with a “flying start” in which case crews are timed from the 100 m mark and race 1,900 m.	Description of Time Trials to be moved to its own new Appendix xx.

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.	If a crew is caught by any crew that starts behind them then they must move out of the lane to allow the overtaking crew to pass safely. Once the crew has overtaken them then they must move back into the original lane. Where two lanes are being used for the Time Trial the crew moving out of their lane must ensure they cause no interference to crews racing in the other lane.	
1. Time trials conducted as individual heats If the Time Trial System is used for the heats then in each separate heat the highest seeded crew starts first and the second highest seeded crew shall start second. The remaining crews shall start in the order of their lanes, as given from the official draw. If the Time Trial System is used for repêchages, quarter-finals, semi-finals or finals then in each separate race the crews shall start in order according to their placings in the previous round. Where two crews have the same placing, (e.g. both were heat winners), then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their starting order. Each separate race shall be started at not more than five-minute intervals.	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.	2. Time trials conducted as one trial for all crews in an event If the time trial is for the heat, the highest seeded crew starts first, followed by the second highest seeded crew, etc., and after all the seeded crews then the remaining crews shall start in order of a random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, made for this purpose. If the time trial is for a subsequent round (repêchage, quarter-final, semi- final, final) the crews shall start in order according to their placings in the previous round. Where two or more crews have the same placing in the previous round then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their starting order.	
Rule 71 – Adverse Weather Conditions	Rule 6374 – 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	1) 4. At International Regattas, when unfair or unrowable conditions prevail <u>or are predicted</u>, <u>and</u> after consultation with appropriate members of the Jury and the organising	

Jury may decide to apply provisions as described in the Bye-Laws to Rule 71 (below).	committee, the President of the Jury may decide to apply provisions as described in the Bye-Laws to <u>this Rule-71 (below)</u> .	
2. For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, the Executive Committee shall appoint a Fairness Committee consisting of three persons with appropriate experience and ability to take the appropriate measures if the weather has created, is about to create, or is likely to create unfair or unrowable conditions. The President of the Jury shall implement the decisions of the Fairness Committee.	2) 2- For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, <u>when unfair or un-rowable conditions prevail or a predicted, the Fairness Committee or Executive Committee respectively shall appoint a Fairness Committee consisting of three persons with appropriate experience and ability to take the appropriate measures if the weather has created, is about to create, or is likely to create unfair or unrowable conditions.</u> <u>may decide to apply provisions as described in the Bye-Laws to this Rule.</u> The President of the Jury shall implement the decisions <u>of the Fairness Committee.</u>	
Bye-Laws to Rule 71 – Alternative Programmes in cases of Adverse Weather Conditions	Bye-Laws to Rule 6371 – Alternative Programmes in cases of Adverse Weather Conditions	
<i>1. It is the duty of the Fairness Committee to determine if the weather has created, is about to create, or is likely to create unfair or unrowable conditions. It is then their responsibility to adopt the most appropriate alternative from those described below. In adopting these alternatives the Fairness Committee will always consider 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 before considering 1.4:</i>	1) 1. It is the duty of the Fairness Committee to determine if the weather has created, is about to create, or is likely to create <u>When unfair or unrowable conditions prevail or are predicted, the Fairness Committee may apply the options as described below. It is then their responsibility to adopt the most appropriate alternative from those described below. In adopting these alternatives the Fairness Committee will always consider 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 before considering 1.4: First consideration must be to the most appropriate option from Options 1, 2 and 3 before considering Option 4.</u>	
<i>1.1 To use the lanes offering the most equal conditions;</i>	a) <u>Option 1 - 1.1</u> To use the lanes offering the most equal conditions;	
<i>1.2 To recommend to the Executive Committee to change the time table of the regatta to avoid adverse weather conditions;</i>	b) <u>1.2 Option 2 -</u> To recommend to the Executive Committee to change the time table of the regatta to avoid adverse weather conditions;	

1.3 To suspend racing when weather conditions are, or are about to become, unfair or unrowable and recommend alternative times for racing;	c) <u>Option 3 - 1.3</u> To suspend racing when weather conditions are, or are about to become, unfair or unrowable and recommend alternative times for racing;	
1.4 To re-allocate the lanes for each individual race, using the placings from the previous round to put the crews with similar placings from the previous round into adjoining lanes and giving the crews having achieved better placings better lanes. Where two or more crews have the same placing in the immediately previous round (e.g. each were heat winners), then there shall be a new draw for the crews with the same placing, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their reallocated lanes. This alternative shall not be used for heats (or in finals of an event with less than seven crews where there has been no preliminary rounds or preliminary race).	d) <u>Option 41.4</u> i) <u>To re-allocate</u> <u>prioritise</u> 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. ii) Where two or more crews have the same placing in the immediately previous round (e.g. each were heat winners), then there shall be a new draw for the crews with the same placing, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their reallocated lanes. This alternative shall not be used for heats (or in finals of an event with less than seven crews where there has been no <u>preliminary rounds</u> <u>mandatory or</u> preliminary race <u>to determine the lanes for the final</u>).	Small wording changes for clarity.
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.	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) <u>At International Regattas, if the President of the Jury has determined that none of these Options provide an appropriate solution, the President of the Jury shall decide whether to implement one of the following solutions in point 3) of this Bye-Law in order to continue the regatta.</u>	
2. After the Fairness Committee has adopted any of the alternatives at 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, or 1.4 above, or has determined that those alternatives are not appropriate solutions, it is the duty of the Executive Committee or its designated representative at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, to decide whether to	3) <u>2. At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, After if the Fairness Committee determined that none of these Options provide an appropriate solution, has adopted any of the alternatives at 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, or 1.4 above, or has determined that those alternatives are not appropriate solutions, it is the duty of</u>	

implement one of the following solutions in order to continue the regatta:	the Executive Committee or its designated representative at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas , to decide whether to implement one of the following solutions in order to continue the regatta. <u>The Executive Committee will consult with the Fairness Committee before determining which solution to implement.:</u>	
2.1 To start racing earlier than previously scheduled after consultation with the Fairness Committee.	a) <u>2.1 Solution 1:</u> 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.	b) <u>2.2 Solution 2:</u> 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.	c) <u>2.3 Solution 3:</u> 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 may <u>will</u> not be possible on some <u>any</u> 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 That 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.	Change for clarity
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.	d) <u>2.4 Solution 4:</u> To implement the Time trials 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 <u>in accordance with Appendix ??.</u>	
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.	e) <u>2.5 Solution 5:</u> To implement a time trial in which all the remaining crews <u>at each level</u> in a round or rounds of an event compete together in one time trial.	

2.6 To reduce the length of the race to no less than 1,000m where conditions are so adverse that no other alternative is possible.	f) 2.6 <u>Solution 6</u> : To reduce the length of the race to no less than 1,000m where conditions are so adverse that no other alternative is possible.	
In each scenario, adequate time must be given to the teams to prepare and information communicated to the Team Managers promptly at a Team Managers' Meeting or through other appropriate communication means.	4) <u>When a decision is made to adopt any one of these Options or to implement any one of these Solutions, that decision shall be announced to the crews and notified to the Team Managers at the earliest opportunity as the case may require. In each scenario, In particular, adequate time must be given to crews the teams to prepare for their race with knowledge of the change to the racing procedure by the adoption of one of the Options or the implementation of one of the Solutions. and information communicated to the Team Managers promptly at a Team Managers' Meeting or through other appropriate communication means.</u>	
3. Results from the previous rounds of racing may be used other than in accordance with the normal progression system.	5) 3. <u>Results from the previous rounds of racing may be used other than in accordance with the normal progression system to ensure fairness of competition.</u>	
	<u>Rule 64 – Re-Rows</u>	New Rule
	<u>1) A Re-Row is a second running of a race involving some or all crews of that race.</u> <u>2) The Umpire shall decide whether there is to be a Re-row of a race.</u> <u>4)3) The Re-row shall be over the full distance of the original race.</u>	
	<u>Bye-Laws to Rule 64 – Re-Rows</u>	
	<u>1) The Umpire may require a race to be re-rowed in accordance with this Rule if the Umpire considers that a Re-row is necessary to ensure the fairness of the competition and, in particular but not exhaustively, in any one of the following circumstances:</u> <u>a. A race which has been started but is interrupted by weather conditions or other external influences and is stopped by the Umpire before the race is finished;</u> <u>b. There is interference between crews during a race and the Umpire determines that in order to restore the</u>	

	<u>chances of a crew the race should be re-rowed with all or some of the crews;</u> <u>c. A dead-heat, where this is required by the Rules of Racing;</u> <u>a-d. Other special situations as decided by the Umpire to ensure the fairness of the competition.</u>	
	<u>2) The Umpire shall decide whichat crews in the original race shall be required to re-row.</u> <u>3) Where the original race has been completed, the Umpire may exempt one or more crews from the re-row and confirm the results of those crews in the original race;</u> <u>1)4) Before ordering the re-row, the Umpire may exclude one or more crews from the event in accordance with the Rules of Racing where that crew's (or crew's') actions have caused the re-row.</u>	Fixing an error Fixing an error
	<u>2)5) A re-row shall take place not less than two hours after the original race and on the same day. The Umpire may decide, in consultation with the President of the Jury, that this two-hour limit may be reduced.</u>	
	<u>6) For the purposes of this Rule, the decision of the Board of the Jury determining a protest from the decision of the Umpire to order a re-row shall be deemed the decision of the Umpire</u> <u>3)7) For the purposes of this Rule, the decision of the Executive Committee determining an appeal from the Board of the Jury on a decision to order a re-row shall be deemed the decision of the Umpire.</u>	
	<u>4)8) At International Regattas, the Umpire may decide whether the re-row shall take place over the full course distance or over a shorter distance depending on the circumstances, including the distance already rowed by the crews in the original race, the time remaining until the next round, the overall fairness to the crews and any other relevant matters.</u>	
SECTION 6 – Penalties	SECTION 7 6 – PenaltiesSanctions	

Rule 72 – Penalties	Rule 65 72 – PenaltiesSanctions	
In any case of breach of the rules, the Jury shall impose appropriate penalties. The penalties available to the Jury are:	1) In any case of breach of the rules, <u>a member of the</u> the Jury <u>may</u> shall impose appropriate <u>penalties</u> sanctions . The <u>penalties-sanctions</u> available to the Jury are:	Change penalties to sanctions.
1. Reprimand;	a) 1- Reprimand, <u>which is a formal admonishment that the conduct of the rower or crew is in breach of the Rules and that this breach may be taken into account when considering an appropriate sanction for any further breach during that regatta. This will be an appropriate sanction where the breach does not warrant a high level of sanction.;</u>	Addition of the definition of a reprimand
2. Yellow Card which shall constitute a formal warning. A crew awarded two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event;	b) 2- Yellow Card – <u>which is a formal warning for a breach of the Rules:</u> i) which shall constitute a formal warning. A Yellow Card shall apply to the next race in which that crew competes in that regatta. It shall lapse only when the race is concluded and shall therefore still apply in the case of a postponement or a re-row of that race. ii) A crew awarded two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event.;	Clarification over when a Yellow card stops applying.
3. Relegation where specifically provided in these rules;	b)c) <u>3-</u> Relegation (REL) – <u>which places a crew in the last position in a race</u> where specifically provided in these rules;	Define relegation and include codes which would appear on Results sheets.
4. Red Card which excludes the crew (from all the rounds of the event in question);	e)d) <u>4-</u> Red Card <u>or Exclusion (EXC)</u> which excludes the crew (from all the rounds of the event in question).; <u>This sanction is for a serious and/or repeated breach of the Rules justifying that the offending crew take no further part in the event.</u>	Removal of brackets
5. Disqualification (from all events in the regatta).	e) <u>5-</u> Disqualification (DSQ) <u>-which disqualifies a rower or a crew (from all events in the regatta).</u> i) <u>This sanction is for the most serious breach of the Rules justifying removal from the regatta.</u>	Clarification that a member is Disqualified from all events

	ii) <u>Where a rower is disqualified, that rower shall take no further part in the regatta.</u> iii) <u>Where a rower is disqualified at a time when Rules 45 and 46 only allow substitutions for medical reasons, then the rower may not be replaced and the crew of that rower shall be excluded from all rounds of the event in question.</u> iv) <u>Where a crew is disqualified, no member of that crew shall take any further part in any event at that the regatta</u>	Clarifies Individual versus all members of the crew Addition to be more clear and specific.
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.	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. 2) <u>Sanction on a Member Federation</u> a) <u>The President of the Jury may additionally provide a report to the Executive Committee on the breach of the Rules and the sanction imposed.</u> b) <u>The Executive Committee shall, upon receiving such a report from the President of the Jury and if it considers that the sanction imposed by the Jury was not sufficient to the breach:</u> i) <u>provide a copy of the report to the relevant member federation</u> ii) <u>give notice to that member federation that it intends to consider also imposing a sanction on that member federation with that notice to specify:</u> <u>(1) the nature of the breach to be considered,</u> <u>(2) the sanction or range of sanctions that will be considered;</u>	Covered in the new Re-Row Rule. Addition of ability to sanction a Member Federation.

	(3) <u>if past conduct is to be taken into account, the notice shall specify that accordingly and detail the relevant past conduct; and</u> (4) <u>invite the member federation to provide written submissions on the issue by a stated date.</u> d)c) <u>The Executive Committee may, after considering the report and any submissions from the member federation, impose such sanction as it considers appropriate to reflect the serious nature of the breach and/or the past conduct of that crew or any member of it or its team official as the circumstances may justify.</u>	
Bye-Laws to Rule 72 – Yellow and Red Cards	Bye-Laws to Rule 6572 – Yellow and Red Cards	
When a Yellow Card or Red Card is awarded to a crew, the penalised crew shall be informed immediately or as soon thereafter as possible. At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, the penalty shall be confirmed in writing on the same day by delivery to the Team Manager at the team's regatta mail box. This written notification shall state: 1. The crew to which the penalty is awarded; 2. The penalty; 3. The nature of the infraction; 4. Time and location of the infraction; 5. Any other important facts; and 6. The name and function of the Jury member who awarded the penalty. In the case of a Yellow Card applying to the next race of the penalised crew for which the crew is not yet on the water, the penalty shall in principle be announced verbally to the crew by the Jury member at the outgoing pontoon when the crew concerned boats for their race. It will also be announced by the Starter as part of the start procedure.	1) <u>When a Yellow Card or Red Card is awarded to a crew, the sanctionedpenalised crew shall be informed immediately or as soon thereafter as possible.</u> 1)2) <u>At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, ifregattas, if the sanction penalty applies to a race ion a subsequent racing sessionday, the penaltyit shall be confirmed-notified in writing <u>to the Team Manager of that crew. on the same day by delivery to the Team Manager at the team's regatta mail box.</u> This written notification shall state:</u> a) <u>1- The crew onto which the sanctionpenalty is awardedhas been imposed;</u> b) <u>2- The sanctionpenalty;</u> c) <u>3- The nature of the breachinfraction;</u> d) <u>4- Time and location of the infractionbreach;</u> e) <u>5- Any other important facts; and</u> f) <u>6- The name and function of the Jury member who awarded the sanctionpenalty.</u>	

If a penalty is applied by a member of the jury, it shall be shown on the race result in the following form: DSQ – Disqualification; EXC – Exclusion; REL – Relegation.	2)3) In the case of a Yellow Card applying to the next race of the penalised-sanctioned crew for which the crew is not yet on the water, the sanctionpenalty shall in principlewhere possible be announced verbally to the crew by the Jury member at the outgoing pontoon when the crew concerned boats for itstheir race. It will also be announced by the Starter as part of the start procedure. 4) <u>Where a crew already on the water is awarded a Yellow Card prior to arriving at the Start, the Starter shall announce the penalty to the crew before the start of its race.</u> 5) <u>A crew awarded a Red Card or otherwise excluded or disqualified shall-will not participate in the race once notified of the sanction</u> 3)6) If a sanctionpenalty which affects the result of a crew is applied by a member of the jJury, it shall be shown on the race result in the following form: DSQ – Disqualification; EXC – <u>Red Card or</u> Exclusion; REL – Relegation.	
SECTION 7 – The Start	SECTION 87 – The Start	
Rule 73 – At the Start	Rule 6673 – 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.	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.	Moving last paragraph to Rule 64.
Rule 74 – The Starting Procedure	Rule 6774 – The Starting Procedure	

announce “Two minutes” and this shall signify to the crews that they are formally under Starter’s orders. The announcement of “Two minutes” shall also be an instruction to the crews that they must be ready to race within two minutes. After announcing “Two minutes” and if he is satisfied that all the crews are ready to race the Starter may, in adverse weather conditions or other special circumstances, proceed with the start without waiting for the designated start time.	time, the Starter shall announce “Two minutes” and this shall signify to the crews that they are formally under Starter’s orders. The announcement of “Two minutes” shall also be an instruction to the crews that they must be ready to race within two minutes. After announcing “Two minutes” and if he is satisfied that all the crews are ready to race the Starter may, in adverse weather conditions or other special circumstances, proceed with the start without waiting for the <u>designated-scheduled</u> start time.	
1.2 Where an Alignment Control Mechanism is in use, the Starter, after all crews are attached to their start pontoon, shall alert crews by announcing “Raising Start System”. He shall then activate the alignment mechanism to raise it to the surface.	b) 1.2 Where an Alignment Control Mechanism is in use, the Starter, after all crews are attached to their start pontoon, shall alert crews by announcing “Raising Start System”. He shall then activate the alignment mechanism to raise it to the surface.	
1.3 Before giving the start command, the Starter shall ensure that the Umpire and the Judge at the Start are ready. When the boats are aligned and the crews are ready to race, the Starter shall make a roll call by announcing – in lane order – the names of each of the crews in the race. Each crew is responsible for being both straight and ready to race at the end of the roll call.	c) 1.3 Before giving the start command, the Starter shall ensure that the Umpire and the Judge at the Start are ready. When the boats are aligned and <u>he observes</u> the crews are ready to race, the Starter shall make a roll call by announcing – in lane order – the names of each of the crews in the race. Each crew is responsible for being both straight and ready to race at the end of the roll call.	
1.4 Once the roll call begins the Starter shall take no further notice of any crew which then indicates that it is not ready or that it is not straight. After the last crew has been named in the roll call the Starter shall check that the crews are straight and the Judge at the Start is indicating that the crews are still correctly aligned and shall then say: “Attention!”	d) 1.4 Once the roll call begins the Starter shall <u>proceed to finish the roll call, taking</u> no further notice of any crew which then-indicates that it is not ready or that it is-not straight. After the last crew has been named in the roll call the Starter shall check that the crews are straight and the Judge at the Start is indicating that the crews are still correctly aligned and shall then say: “Attention!”	
1.5 The Starter shall then EITHER raise the red flag, OR where the start is given using traffic lights, shall press a button (or switch) to change the traffic lights from the neutral position to red.	e) 1.5 The Starter shall then EITHER raise the red flag, OR where the start is given using traffic lights, shall press a button (or switch) to change the traffic lights from the neutral position to red.	

1.6 After a clear pause the Starter shall give the start signal by:	f) 4.6 After a clear pause the Starter shall give the start signal by:	
1.6.1 EITHER dropping the red flag quickly to one side and simultaneously saying: "Go!" 1.6.2 OR by pressing a button that shall, at the same instant: a. Change the red light to green; b. Make an audible signal through the loudspeakers; c. Start the timing system for the race; d. Freeze the picture on the monitor in the Aligner's hut (if freeze frame facility is provided); e. Release the Alignment Control Mechanism (if used).	i) 4.6.1 EITHER dropping the red flag quickly to one side and simultaneously saying: "Go!" ii) 4.6.2 OR by pressing a button that shall, at the same instant: (1) a. Change the red light to green; (2) b. Make an audible signal through the loudspeakers; (3) c. Start the timing system for the race; (4) d. Freeze the picture on the monitor in the Aligner's hut (if freeze frame facility is provided); (5) e. Release the Alignment Control Mechanism (if used).	
1.7 The pause between the raising of the red flag / the showing of the red light and the start signal shall be clear and shall be variable from race to race.	g) 4.7 The pause between the raising of the red flag / the showing of the red light and the start signal shall be clear and shall be variable from race to race.	
1.8 If the starting procedure is interrupted for any reason then the Starter may begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call.	h) 4.8 If the starting procedure is interrupted for any reason then the Starter may begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call.	
1.9 After a false start the Starter must begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call. The starter is not required to announce "Two minutes" again.	i) 4.9 After a false start the Starter must begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call. The starter is not required to announce "Two minutes" again.	
2. Quick Start Where the Starter considers, for adverse weather conditions or any other valid reason, that the normal start with the roll call should not be used, after saying "Two Minutes!" he shall inform the crews that he will use the "Quick Start". Once the normal start has been used, the Starter shall, in principle, not change to the quick start for the same race if the race has to be re-started. For the quick start, in place of the roll call, the Starter shall just say: "Quick Start". After a clear pause he shall then say "Attention". He shall then proceed with the remaining start procedure.	2) 2. <u>Starting Procedure – Quick Start</u> Where the Starter considers, for adverse weather conditions or any other valid reason, that the normal start with the roll call should not be used, after saying "Two Minutes!" he shall inform the crews that he will use the "Quick Start". Once the normal start has been used, the Starter shall, in principle, not change to the quick start for the same race if the race has to be re-started. For the quick start, After informing the crews that he will use the Quick Start in place of the roll call, the Starter shall just say: "Quick Start" "All Crews". And after a clear pause he	

	<i>shall then say "Attention". He shall then proceed with the remaining start procedure.</i>	
Rule 75 – False Start	Rule 6875 – False Start	
A crew whose rowers begin rowing and whose boat crosses the start line after the Starter has raised his red flag, or the red light is shown and before the start command is given, has committed a false start and shall be awarded a Yellow Card. If more than one boat commits a false start, only the crew or crews that the Judge at the Start decides actually caused the false start shall be awarded a Yellow Card.	A crew whose rowers begin rowing and whose boat crosses the start line after the Starter has raised his red flag, or the red light is shown and before the start command is given, has committed a false start and shall be awarded a Yellow Card. If more than one boat commits a false start, only the crew or crews that the Judge at the Start decides actually caused the false start shall be awarded a Yellow Card.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 75 – Consequences of a False Start	Bye-Laws to Rule 6875 – Consequences of a False Start	
<i>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.</i>	<i>1) 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.</i>	
<i>2. In the case of a false start, the Judge at the Start shall inform the Starter of the name of the crew or crews to be penalised and the Starter shall award that crew or crews a Yellow Card when they have returned to their starting position by stating "(Name of Crew), False Start, Yellow Card!"</i>	<i>2) 2. In the case of a false start, the Judge at the Start shall inform the Starter of the name of the crew or crews to be penalised and the Starter shall award that crew or crews a Yellow Card when they have returned to their starting position by stating "(Name of Crew), False Start, Yellow Card!"</i>	
<i>3. The Starter shall then instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker, or in the case of a Red Card a red marker, adjacent to the starting position of the crew or crews so penalised. The yellow or red marker must be clearly visible to the crew concerned.</i>	<i>3) 3. The Starter shall then instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker, or in the case of a Red Card <u>or Exclusion</u> a red marker, adjacent to the starting position of the crew or crews so penalised. The yellow or red marker must be clearly visible to the crew concerned.</i>	

4. A Yellow Card shall remain in effect until the race has been rowed and shall therefore apply in the case of a postponement or a re-row of that race.	4. A Yellow Card shall remain in effect until the race has been rowed and shall therefore apply in the case of a postponement or a re-row of that race.	
5. A crew which is awarded two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event.	4) 5. A crew which is awarded two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card or otherwise excluded and excluded from the event. It will not take part in the race and will return to the pontoons leave the course and return to the boating area as instructed directed by the s Starter.	Clarification of what a crew must do if they are awarded a Red Card at the Start
Rule 76 – Objections at the Start	Rule 6976 – Objections at the Start	
A crew awarded a Yellow Card or excluded or disqualified at the start may make an objection to the Umpire or the Starter at the time. The Umpire or the Starter shall decide immediately on the objection and shall communicate the decision to the objecting crew, to the other crews in the race, and to the President of the Jury and other race officials.	A crew awarded a Yellow Card or excluded or disqualified at the start may make an objection to the Umpire or the Starter at the time. The Umpire or the Starter shall decide immediately on the objection and shall communicate the decision to the objecting crew, to the other crews in the race, and to the President of the Jury and other race officials.	
SECTION 8 – During the Race	SECTION 9898 – During the Race	
Rule 77– Responsibility of the Rowers	Rule 7077 – Responsibility of the Rowers	
All rowers shall compete in their races in accordance with these Rules. Crews are responsible for their own steering. Each crew shall have a lane reserved for its own use and shall remain completely (i.e., including its oars or sculls) within this lane throughout the race. If a crew leaves its lane then it does so at its own risk. If it impedes or interferes with any of its opponents or gains any advantage thereby, it may be penalised without prior warning or other notification from the umpire.	All rowers shall compete in their races in accordance with these Rules. Crews are responsible for their own steering. Each crew shall have a lane reserved for its own use and shall remain completely (i.e., including its oars or sculls) within this lane throughout the race. If a crew leaves its lane then it does so at its own risk. If it impedes or interferes with any of its opponents or gains any advantage thereby, it may be penalised without prior warning or other notification from the umpire.	
Rule 78 – Interference	Rule 7178 – 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,	A crew causes interference to its opponents if its oars, sculls or boat encroach into the opponent's lane and cause a disadvantage to its opponents by contact, its wash or other distraction, or in any other way. The Umpire alone shall decide if a crew is in its lane or if it is interfering with another crew and causing them a disadvantage. If a crew has caused interference to another crew and has, in the Umpire's opinion,	

affected the finishing position of that crew then it may be excluded by the Umpire. In the situation where a collision between boats or oars or sculls has occurred, the Umpire may exclude the crew causing the collision even if no prior warning has been given to that crew. In no case may the Umpire alter a placing.	affected the finishing position of that crew then it may be excluded by the Umpire. In the situation where a collision between boats or oars or sculls has occurred, the Umpire may exclude the crew causing the collision even if no prior warning has been given to that crew. In no case may the Umpire alter a placing.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 78 – Actions on Interference and Consequences thereof	Bye-Laws to Rule 7178 – Actions on Interference and Consequences thereof	
1. Alerting a crew – If a crew is about to cause interference to another crew, the Umpire shall, when possible, raise his white flag, call to the crew at fault, state the name of the crew and indicate the required change of direction by lowering his flag to that side. In principle, the Umpire may not otherwise give steering indications to a crew unless there is an obstruction in its lane.	1) 1. Alerting a crew – If a crew is about to cause interference to another crew, the Umpire shall, when possible, raise his white flag, call to the crew at fault, state the name of the crew and indicate the required change of direction by lowering his flag to that side. In principle, the Umpire may not otherwise give steering indications to a crew unless there is an obstruction in its lane.	
2. Stopping a crew – To ensure the safety of the rowers and to prevent damage to boats and equipment, the Umpire may intervene by raising his white flag to the vertical position, naming the crew and giving the command “Stop!”. A crew so instructed shall immediately stop their boat. The crew may begin rowing again to finish the race if permitted by the umpire.	2) 2. Stopping a crew – To ensure the safety of the rowers and to prevent damage to boats and equipment, the Umpire may intervene by raising his white flag to the vertical position, naming the crew and giving the command “Stop!”. A crew so instructed shall immediately stop their boat. The crew may begin rowing again to finish the race if permitted by the umpire.	
3. Alerting the Umpire – If, during a race, a crew considers that it is being interfered with by another crew and is suffering a disadvantage thereby, then a member of the crew should, if possible, draw the attention of the Umpire to the interference at the time the interference occurs to indicate that it intends to make an objection.	3) 3. Alerting the Umpire – If, during a race, a crew considers that it is being interfered with by another crew and is suffering a disadvantage thereby, then a member of the crew should, if possible, draw the attention of the Umpire to the interference at the time the interference occurs to indicate that it intends to make an objection.	
4. Remedying a disadvantage – If a crew is placed at a disadvantage, the priority is to restore its chances. The imposition of any penalties is a secondary consideration. Should a crew suffer a disadvantage, the Umpire must take the most appropriate course of action provided by the Rules. He may, for example, stop the race, impose the appropriate penalty and order the race to be re-rowed. Depending on	4) 4. Remedying a disadvantage – If a crew is placed at a disadvantage, the priority is to restore its chances. The imposition of any penalties-sanction is a secondary consideration. Should a crew suffer a disadvantage, the Umpire must take the most appropriate course of action provided by the Rules. He may, for example, stop the race, impose the appropriate penalty-sanction and order the race	

<i>circumstances, he may allow the race to continue and the Umpire will then announce his decision after the race is over. He may not only penalise the crew at fault while the crew that has suffered interference does not have its chances restored to it.</i>	<i>to be re-rowed. Depending on circumstances, he may allow the race to continue and the Umpire will then announce his decision after the race is over. He may not only penalise the crew at fault while the crew that has suffered interference does not have its chances restored to it.</i>	
<i>5. Nothing in this Rule or its Bye-Laws lessens the responsibility of each crew to remain in its designated lane throughout the race.</i>	5) 5. Nothing in this Rule or its Bye-Laws lessens the responsibility of each crew to remain in its designated lane throughout the race.	
Rule 79 – Coaching during Racing	Rule 7279 – Coaching during Racing	
In addition to the provisions of Bye-Law to Rule 39, paragraph 5.1, it is prohibited to give any instructions, advice or directions to rowers or crews that are racing with any electric, electronic or other technical device, either directly or indirectly from outside the boat.	In addition to the provisions of Bye-Law to Rule 28 28 (Appendix X)349, paragraph 5.1 , it is prohibited to give any instructions, advice or directions to rowers or crews that are racing with any electric, electronic or other technical device, either directly or indirectly from outside the boat.	Updating Rule numbers.
SECTION 9 – The Finish	SECTION 109 – The Finish	
Rule 80 – Finish of the Race	Rule 7380 – <u>Finish</u>Conclusion of the Race	
A crew has finished the race when the bow of its boat has reached the finish line. The race shall be valid, i.e. in order, even if the crew is incomplete. Nevertheless, a crew of a coxed boat finishing the race without its coxswain shall be excluded.	1) A crew has finished the race when the bow of its boat has reached the finish line. The race shall be valid, i.e. in order, even if the crew is incomplete. Nevertheless, a crew of a coxed boat finishing the race without its coxswain shall be excluded. 4)2) <u>A race is concluded when the Umpire so indicates by raising a white flag or otherwise confirms the result.</u>	
Bye-Laws to Rule 80 – Finish of the Race	Bye-Laws to Rule 7380 – <u>Finish</u>Conclusion of the Race	
<i>1. Race concluded – A race is concluded when the Umpire so indicates by raising a white or a red flag.</i>	1. Race concluded – A race is concluded when the Umpire so indicates by raising a white or a red flag.	Moved into the Rule
	1) <u>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 71 or 75 before indicating to the Judge at the Finish, by raising his white flag, that the race was in order. Before leaving the finish area he shall make sure that the Judge at the Finish has</u>	Moving order of paragraphs within the Bye-Law.

	<u>acknowledged his signal with either a white flag or a white light.</u>	
	2) <u>Race was not in order – If the Umpire considers that the race was not in order he shall raise his red flag. He shall then inform the crews and the Judges at the Finish of the Umpires 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.</u>	
	3) <u>Objections - If a crew considers that itsthe 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:</u> <u>a) The Umpire may reject the crew's objection and raise a white flag to signify that he has decided the race was in order.</u> <u>b) 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. He shall then follow the procedure to handle objections (Rule 75).</u> <u>c) The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision.</u> <u>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</u>	Portions of the Bye-Law to old Rule 82 moved to this Bye-Law. Removing lines as duplicated in Rule 75.

	result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision.	
2. Official result – The official result of the race shall be determined by the Judge at the Finish and crews shall be ranked in order of the bows of their boats reaching the finish line. Where the Umpire considers that the race was not in order, the Judge at the Finish shall take into account the decision of the Umpire in determining the official result of the race.	3)4) 2. Official result – The official result of the race shall be determined by the Judge at the Finish and crews shall be ranked in order of the bows of their boats reaching the finish line. Where the Umpire considers that the race was not in order, the Judge at the Finish shall take into account the decision of the Umpire in determining the official result of the race.	
3. Photo-finish – In the case of a close finish the Judge at the Finish shall determine the order of finish by viewing the picture produced by the photo-finish system. The necessary equipment shall be operated by specialists who do not form part of the team of Judges at the Finish. Systems using less than 100 frames per second are not suitable for determining the order of finish. Organisers must provide equipment specially designed for the purpose.	4)5) 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. The organising committee <u>Organisers</u> must provide equipment specially designed for the purpose.	Standard wording.
4. Timing – Intermediate times and finish times shall be recorded to 1/100th of a second. This may mean that where there is a difference between crews on the photo-finish system of less than 1/100th of a second, those crews may have the same recorded times but will have different rankings. The necessary equipment shall be operated by specialists who do not form part of the team of Judges at the finish.	5)6) 4. Timing – Intermediate times and finish times shall be recorded to 1/100th of a second. This may mean that where there is a difference between crews on the photo-finish system of less than 1/100th of a second, those crews may have the same recorded times but will have different rankings. <u>The exception shall be for time trials (see Appendix 12) where the times of each crew determine their ranking and in such races, where crews finish less than 1/100 of a second apart, their times shall be recorded as shown on the photo-finish system if any.</u> The necessary equipment shall be operated by specialists-technicians who do not form part of the team of Judges at the Finish .	Inclusion that Time Trial Times will be taken and shown to the level indicated by a photo-finish system.
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	a) 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 scoreboard shall be taken from the photo-finish for all the crews in the race.	the result sheets and on the scoreboard shall be taken from the photo-finish for all the crews in <u>that</u> e 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.	b) 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 <u>the race</u> all races.	
5. Race was in order – Even if he is satisfied that the race was in order, the Umpire must check to be sure that no crew is making an objection under Rules 76 or 82 before indicating to the Judge at the Finish, by raising his white flag, that the race was in order. Before leaving the finish area he shall make sure that the Judge at the Finish has acknowledged his signal with either a white flag or a white light.	5. Race was in order – Even if he is satisfied that the race was in order, the Umpire must check to be sure that no crew is making an objection under Rules 76 or 82 before indicating to the Judge at the Finish, by raising his white flag, that the race was in order. Before leaving the finish area he shall make sure that the Judge at the Finish has acknowledged his signal with either a white flag or a white light.	<u>Moved to earlier in the Bye-Law</u>
6. Race was not in order – If the Umpire considers that the race was not in order he shall raise his red flag. If an objection has been raised in accordance with Rule 76 or 82, he shall speak to the affected crew(s) in order to understand the reasons for the objection and may consult the Judges at the Finish to obtain the finishing order of the affected crews. He shall then inform the crews and the Judges at the Finish of the decision. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, must not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given the decision.	6. Race was not in order – If the Umpire considers that the race was not in order he shall raise his red flag. If an objection has been raised in accordance with Rule 76 or 82, he shall speak to the affected crew(s) in order to understand the reasons for the objection and may consult the Judges at the Finish to obtain the finishing order of the affected crews. He shall then inform the crews and the Judges at the Finish of the decision. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, must not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given the decision.	<u>Moved to earlier in the Bye-Law</u>
7. Exclusion by the Umpire – A crew excluded by the Umpire during the race or at the finish of a race shall be notified by the Umpire saying “(name of crew) – (reason for exclusion) – Red Card – Exclusion!”	6)7) 7. Exclusion by the Umpire – A crew excluded by the Umpire during the race or at the finish of a race shall be notified by the Umpire saying “(name of crew) – (reason for exclusion) – Red Card – Exclusion!”	
Rule 81 – Dead-Heats	Rule 7481 – 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.	When the order of finish between two or more crews is too close for any difference to be determined, then the result shall be declared a dead heat between the crews involved.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 81 – Dead-Heats	Bye-Laws to Rule 7481 – Dead-Heats	
If there is a dead-heat, the following procedure shall operate:	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.	1) 4. In a heat, if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if only one of the crews <u>those e-crews cannot all progresses</u> into the same level of at different level into the next round, then there must be a re-row <u>in accordance with Rule 61</u> 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 <u>same level of the</u> 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.	Confirmation that all crews progress, just at different levels.
2. For regattas of the World Rowing Cup, the Executive Committee may determine that there is a logical way to avoid a re-row that preserves equality of chance, fairness and, in principle, does not require the use of more than six lanes.	2. For regattas of the World Rowing Cup, the Executive Committee may determine that there is a logical way to avoid a re-row that preserves equality of chance, fairness and, in principle, does not require the use of more than six lanes.	Moved to the World Cup regulations (Appendix X).
3. In a repêchage, a quarter-final or a semi-final if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if only one of the crews progresses into the next round, it shall be the crew which had the highest ranking in the immediate preceding round. The immediate preceding round shall be the last previous round in which both/all of the dead-heat crews competed. If the crews had the same result in that round then the ranking in the next previous round shall be used for this purpose. If on this basis the results of the crews concerned are identical, then there must be a re-row over the full course between the crews involved. The re-row must take place on the same day as the dead-heat and not less than two hours after the race in which the dead-heat occurred. Where such a dead-heat involves more than two crews and this number exceeds the number of crews advancing to the next round, the above procedure shall be used to determine which of the dead-heat crews shall so advance. If all crews involved in the dead-heat progress anyway into the next round, there will be no re-row and their	2) 3. In a repêchage, a quarter-final or a semi-final if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if thosethe crews only one of the crews <u>cannot all progress</u> esat different levels into the same level of into the next round, it shall be then the crew which had the highest ranking in the immediate preceding round <u>shall be deemed to have the higher ranking of the dead-heat crews for progression to the next round</u>. 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 <u>in the dead-heat</u>. 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	

<i>relative positions in the next round shall be decided by a draw supervised by a member of the Jury.</i>	<i>number of crews advancing to the next round, the above procedure shall be used to determine which of those <u>dead-heat</u> crews shall so advance. If all crews involved in the dead-heat progress anyway into <u>the same level of</u> 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.</i>	
<i>4. In a final, if a dead-heat occurs between crews, then they shall be given equal placing in the final order and the next placing(s) shall be left vacant. If the tied placing is for a medal position then the organising committee shall provide additional medals.</i>	3) <i>4.In a final, if a dead-heat occurs between crews, then they shall be given equal placing in the final order and the next placing(s) shall be left vacant. If the tied placing is for a medal position then the organising committee shall provide additional medals.</i>	
	4) <i><u>Where a re-row is required as a result of a dead-heat under this Bye-law, that re-row shall be over the full course distance under the provisions of Rule 64.</u></i>	
SECTION 10 – Objections, Protests, Outcome of Protests, Appeals and Disputes	SECTION 1<u>10</u> – Objections, Protests, Outcome of Protests, Appeals and Disputes	
Rule 82 – Objections	Rule 75<u>82</u> – Objections	
A crew claiming that its race was not in order may make an objection to the Umpire immediately after the finish of the race and before leaving the area of the finish line by a member of the crew raising an arm. To be accepted, the objection must be made before the boat has left the immediate area of the finish line and before the crew disembarks. Such objection may only concern the conduct of the race. The Umpire of the race shall decide on the objection and communicate his decision to the crews in the race and to the other race officials. A crew excluded or otherwise penalised may make an objection to the Starter (if penalised at the start) or Umpire at the time the penalty is awarded in accordance with Rule 76.	1) <u>Objections to Sanctions</u> a) <u>A crew may only object to a sanction at the time it is awarded being imposed on it in accordance with the Bye-Law to this Rule by informing the member of the Jury, the Starter or the Umpire who notified the crew of the sanction that it objects to the sanction. If the crew is on the water, the objection may be signalled by a member of the crew raising an arm to attract attention.</u> b) <u>The member of the Jury, the Starter or the Umpire to whom the objection is made shall decide on the objection without delay and shall communicate his decision to the crew, to the Starter and to the other race officials.</u> 2) <u>Objection to the conduct of a race</u>	Rule revised and reformatted to address objections to penalties awarded outside of racing.

	a) <u>If a crew considers that its race was not in order and that its ranking in the race has accordingly been affected, a member of the crew may object to the Umpire before its boat has left the immediate area of the finish line and before the umpire raises the white flag, in order for the objection to be valid.</u>by a member of the crew raising an arm to alert the umpire that an objection may be made. — The Umpire shall not raise any flag until he has consulted with the objecting crew and considered and determined the objection in accordance with the Bye-Law to this Rule. — The objection must be made by the crew before its boat has left the immediate area of the finish line and before the Umpire shows their white flag or it will not be considered. b) <u>Such an objection may only concern the conduct of that crew's race.</u> each ofA crew claiming that its race was not in order may make an objection to the Umpire immediately after the finish of the race and before leaving the area of the finish line by a member of the crew raising an arm. To be accepted, the objection must be made before the boat has left the immediate area of the finish line and before the crew disembarks. Such objection may only concern the conduct of the race. The Umpire of the race shall decide on the objection and communicate his decision to the crews in the race and to the other race officials. A crew excluded or otherwise penalised may make an objection to the Starter (if penalised at the start) or Umpire at the time the penalty is awarded in accordance with Rule 76.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 82 – Objections	Bye-Laws to Rule 75⁸² – Objections	

<i>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:</i>	<u>1) Objections to Sanctions</u> <u>a) Where a sanction is imposed on a crew in each of the following circumstances the crew may raise an objection as follows:</u> <i>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:</i>	Bye-Law revised and reformatted to address objections to penalties awarded outside of racing.
<i>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.</i>	i) <u>1. At the Start - a crew awarded a sanction during warm-up or at the Start may object to the Starter, Umpire or any other member of the Jury at the Start or at the time the sanction is awarded. The Umpire may reject the crew's objection and raise a white flag to signify that he has decided the race was in order.</u>	
<i>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.</i>	ii) <u>During a race – a crew sanctioned by the Umpire during a race may object to the Umpire at the time the sanction is awarded or immediately after the end of the finish of its race and before the crew leaves the immediate area of the finish line.</u> <i>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.</i>	
	iii) <u>During cool-down or training or at any other time - A crew notified of a sanction awarded to that crew for an infringement of the Rules during cool down or training or at any time other than those above, may</u>	

	<u>object to the member of the Jury who notifies the crew of the sanction-sanction is awarded.In such cases, in order to be valid the objection must be made before the crew embarks for the race to which the sanction applies.</u>	
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.	2) <u>Objection to the conduct of a race</u> a) <u>A crew that objects to the conduct of its race must make its objectionobject to the Umpire immediately after the finish of the race, and before the crew leaves the immediate area of the finish line and before the umpire raises his white flag.</u> i) <u>The objectioncrew shall be signalled by a member of crew raising an arm to attract the Umpire's attentionindicate to the Umpire that it wishes to make an objection by a member of the crew raising an arm.</u> ii) <u>The objecting crew shall not leave the area of the finish line until the Umpire has heard its objection.</u> b) <u>The Umpire will then determine the objection as follows:</u> i) <u>The Umpire may reject the crew's objection and raise a white flag to signify that he has decidedthe race was in order;</u> ii) <u>The Umpire may accept the crew's objection and raise a red flag to signify that he has decidedthat the race was not in order.</u> (1) <u>In this case he must go to the Judges at the Finish in order to give them his decision and any necessary explanation.</u> (2) <u>The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision</u> iii) <u>The Umpire may decide to seek further information regarding the objection.</u>	

	<u>(1) 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.</u> <u>(2) The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision.</u> 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	Rule 7683 – Protests	
A crew or crews whose objection has been rejected or who are affected by the acceptance of the objection, or a crew that has been disqualified or excluded or ruled DNS or DNF, as well as crews disputing the published results may lodge a protest in writing to the President of the Jury not later than one hour after the Umpire has communicated his decision regarding the objection or, in the case of disputing the published results, not later than one hour after the results have been published. It shall be accompanied by a deposit of EUR 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest or a subsequent appeal is allowed. The Board of the Jury shall decide if the protest was justified. It will make its decision before the next round of races in the event concerned, and, in any case, no later than two hours after the last race of the day. The decision and reasoning shall be given in writing. At a World Rowing Championship or World Rowing Cup regatta, in the case of a protest arising from an objection	<u>1) A protest to the Board of the Jury may only be made by:</u> <u>a) a crew whose objection has been rejected;</u> <u>b) a crew whose ranking in a race has been affected by the acceptance of an objection;</u> <u>c) a crew ruled DNS (did not start) or DNF (did not finish);</u> <u>d) a crew that has been excluded or disqualified; and</u> <u>e) a crew that disputes the published results.</u> <u>2) Such a protest must be in writing and lodged with the President of the Jury not later than one hour after the conclusion of the race by the publication of the official results.</u> <u>3) The protest must be accompanied by a deposit of EUR 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest is upheld.</u>	

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.

4) The Board of the Jury shall then decide if the protest was justified. It will make its decision before the next round of races in the event concerned and, in any case, no later than two hours after the last race of the day. The decision and reasoning shall be given in writing.

5) The Board of the Jury may:

a) Reject the protest;

b) Uphold the protest and provide such relief as may be necessary to restore each affected crew's chances in the race or to correct the published results. The relief available to be provided by the Board of the Jury is as follows:

i) Reprimand a crew;

ii) Exclude a crew from the event;

iii) Disqualify a crew

iv) Relegate a crew to last place in the race where specifically provided for in these Rules;

v) Order a re-row in accordance with Rule 64 between some of all of the crews in the race

6) At a World Rowing Championship or World Rowing Cup regatta, in the case of a protest arising from an objection concerning the final of an event, the Executive Committee may postpone the victory ceremony of that event.

a) 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.

	<u>b) Where medal placings are affected, then the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.</u> <u>7) Subject only to Rule 77, the decision of the Board of the Jury on such a protest shall be final and not subject to further appeal shall lie from it.</u> 7) A crew or crews whose objection has been rejected or who are affected by the acceptance of the objection, or a crew that has been disqualified or excluded or ruled DNS or DNF, as well as crews disputing the published results may lodge a protest in writing to the President of the Jury not later than one hour after the Umpire has communicated his decision regarding the objection or, in the case of disputing the published results, not later than one hour after the results have been published. It shall be accompanied by a deposit of EUR 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest or a subsequent appeal is allowed. The Board of the Jury shall decide if the protest was justified. It will make its decision before the next round of races in the event concerned, and, in any case, no later than two hours after the last race of the day. The decision and reasoning shall be given in writing. At a World Rowing Championship or World Rowing Cup regatta, in the case of a protest arising from an objection concerning the final of an event, the Executive Committee may postpone the victory ceremony of that event. If the victory ceremony has taken place, and if the subsequent decision of the Board of the Jury changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, then the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.	
Rule 84 – The Outcome of the Protest	Rule 7584 – The Outcome of the Protest	
The measures resulting from the decision of the Board of the Jury may include:	The measures resulting from the decision of the Board of the Jury may include:	Deleted Rule as duplicated in other Rules.

1. Reprimand; 2. Yellow card (a crew receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from that event); 3. Relegation, where specifically provided in these Rules; 4. Red Card (exclusion from all the rounds of the event in question); or 5. Disqualification (from all events in the regatta).	1. Reprimand; 2. Yellow card (a crew receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from that event); 3. Relegation, where specifically provided in these Rules; 4. Red Card or <u>Exclusion</u> (exclusion from all the rounds of the event in question); or 1) 5. Disqualification (from all events in the regatta).	
After application of the appropriate penalty, if any, the Board of the Jury shall take any other appropriate measure(s) to restore the chances of a crew that has suffered a disadvantage. This may require a re-row of a specified number of crews.	After application of the appropriate <u>sanction</u> penalty, if any, the Board of the Jury shall take any other appropriate measure(s) to restore the chances of a crew that has suffered a disadvantage. This may require a re-row of a specified number of crews.	
Rule 85 – Appeals	Rule 7785 – Appeals	
1. International Regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury (or of an organising committee under Rule 86) by a person affected can only be made to the Executive Committee within three days after such decision has been communicated by the Board of the Jury or by the organising committee to the person affected.	1) 1. International Regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury (or of an organising committee under Rule 86) by a person affected can only be made to the Executive Committee or other body as specified by the relevant Event Regulations within three days after such decision has been communicated by the Board of the Jury or by the organising committee to the person affected. <u>Only appeals provided for by this Rule will be considered by the Executive Committee</u>	
2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury may only be made by a person whose accepted objection has been overturned by the Board of the Jury or whose protest against the published results was rejected by the Board of the Jury. The appeal must be submitted in written form to the Executive Committee on the same day as the	2) A decision of the Board of the Jury which confirms the decision of a member of the Jury shall be final and may not be appealed. 2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury may only be made by a person whose accepted objection has been overturned by the Board of the Jury or whose protest	

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.	against the published results was rejected by the Board of the Jury affected. The appeal must be submitted in written form to the Executive Committee on the same day as the decision being appealed. A decision will be given before the next round of the event concerned. If the decision of the Executive Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.	
3. At World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas as a general rule the victory ceremony will not be postponed for an appeal. Decisions of the Executive Committee under this rule are final.	3) <u>Subject to paragraph 2 above, an appeal to the Executive Committee against a decision of the Board of the Jury may be made only by:</u> 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.	
	a) <u>a crew whose ranking in a race has been adversely affected by a decision of the Board of the Jury; or</u>	
	b) <u>_____ a crew whose protest against the published results was rejected by the Board of the Jury.</u>	
	4) <u>Appeal Time Limits and Requirements</u>	
	a) <u>International Regattas -Any such appeal must be lodged with the Executive Director within three days of the date that the decision to be appealed was notified to that crew, club or member federation;</u>	
	b) <u>World Rowing Championships, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – Any such appeal must be lodged at the FISA Office of the regatta within one hour of the publication of the official results of the race following the decision of the Board of the Jury.</u>	
	c) <u>An appeal shall be by notice in writing specifying:</u> i) <u>The member federation and crew bringing the appeal;</u> ii) <u>The decision appealed against;</u>	

	iii) <u>the grounds to be relied on for the appeal.</u>	
	d) <u>The appeal must be accompanied by a fee of EUR 200 or equivalent which fee shall be refunded if the appeal is allowed.</u>	
	e) <u>The Executive Committee shall consider the appeal and may:</u> i) <u>Reject the appeal;</u> ii) <u>Allow the appeal and provide such relief as was available to the Board of the Jury as it considers just and appropriate.</u> <u>If the decision of the Executive Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event, the official result shall be changed accordingly.</u>	
	f) <u>At World Rowing Championships, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas.:</u> i) <u>Where the appeal relates to a preliminary round in an event, the Executive Committee will deliver its decision before the next round of that event</u> ii) <u>Where the decision of the Executive Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event:</u> (1) <u>the official result shall be changed accordingly;</u> <u>and</u> (2) <u>where the medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.</u> iii) <u>As a general rule, the victory ceremony will not be postponed for an appeal.</u>	
	5) <u>Decisions of the Executive Committee under this rule are final</u>	
Rule 86 – Disputes, Appeals and Cases not Covered	Rule 7886 – 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.	<u>1) 4.</u> International Regattas <u>Subject to Rule 79, D</u> disputes between clubs or member federations shall be referred to the organising committee.	Reference to new Rule 79 added

	Appeals against decisions of the organising committee may be submitted to the Executive Committee under Rule 74 ⁸⁵ .	Rule number update
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.	<u>2)</u> 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.	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.	
	<u>Rule 79 - International Regattas – Disputes between the Organising Committee, Clubs or Member Federations</u>	
	<u>1) A dispute between the Organising Committee, clubs or member federations at an International Regatta may be referred to the Executive Committee for resolution.</u> <u>2) This dispute referral process is to enable a such a dispute to be resolved swiftly and with the minimum of inconvenience or expense to the parties.</u> <u>3) This referral may be made by any one of the parties in dispute. The referral shall be in writing and made as soon as possible after the conclusion of the International Regatta.</u> <u>4) It may be inappropriate for the Executive Committee to decide on certain disputes. Accordingly, the Executive Committee may, in its absolute discretion, decline to accept the referral without providing an explanation.</u>	New Rule to cover additional cases at International Regattas.

	5) <u>If the Executive Committee agrees to accept the referral, it shall proceed to determine the dispute by due process and with respect to the fundamental rights of the parties in dispute.</u> 4)6) <u>The decision of the Executive Committee on the dispute shall be considered final and binding on the parties</u>	
Rule 87 – Exceptional Cases	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.	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.	Moved to Rule 86.
2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases, the Executive Committee members present or others specifically appointed by the Executive Committee for that purpose shall make such decisions.	2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases, the Executive Committee members present or others specifically appointed by the Executive Committee for that purpose shall make such decisions.	
Rule 88 – The Regatta Report	Rule 8088 – The Regatta Report	
The Jury shall carry out its duties until the end of the regatta. The Chair of the organising committee and the President of the Jury shall write the regatta report on the standard form of FISA (Appendix 27) which shall include comments on the running of the races and on any incidents and disputes arising. This report shall be submitted in electronic form to FISA not later than 7 days after the regatta. Each organising committee shall also send to FISA in electronic form not later than 7 days after the regatta the complete results of the regatta.	—The Jury shall carry out its duties until the end of the regatta. 1) <u>Where FISA has given notice before the regatta that it requires a regatta report, the Chair of the organising committee and the President of the Jury shall write the regatta report on the standard form of FISA (Appendix 27). This report shall include comments on the running of the races and on any incidents and disputes arising. This report shall be submitted in electronic form to FISA not later than 7 days after the regatta.</u> 2) <u>FISA may request an organising committee to send to FISA in electronic form not later than 7 days after the regatta the complete results of the regatta.</u>	Irrelevant point in this Rule. Re-word to make it an optional regatta report unless FISA specifically requires it for that event.

	The Jury shall carry out its duties until the end of the regatta. The Chair of the organising committee and the President of the Jury shall write the regatta report on the standard form of FISA (Appendix 27) which shall include comments on the running of the races and on any incidents and disputes arising. This report shall be submitted in electronic form to FISA not later than 7 days after the regatta. Each organising committee shall also send to FISA in electronic form not later than 7 days after the regatta the complete results of the regatta.	
SECTION 11 – The Jury and the Board of the Jury	SECTION 11 – The Jury and the Board of the Jury	
Rule 89 – 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.	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.	Moved to new Appendix x
Rule 90 – Jury’s Prime Concern	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.	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.	Moved to new Appendix x
<i>Bye-Law to Rule 90 – Collaboration with the Organising Committee</i>	<i>Bye-Law to Rule 90 – Collaboration with the Organising Committee</i>	
<i>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.</i>	<i>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.</i>	Moved to new Appendix x
Rule 91 – President of the Jury	Rule 91 – President of the Jury	

The President of the Jury shall allot duties to each member of the Jury and shall supervise their activities. He shall take the chair at meetings of the Jury and ensure proper co-ordination with the organising committee. The President of the Jury shall chair the Board of the Jury under Rule 93.	The President of the Jury shall allot duties to each member of the Jury and shall supervise their activities. He shall take the chair at meetings of the Jury and ensure proper co-ordination with the organising committee. The President of the Jury shall chair the Board of the Jury under Rule 93.	Moved to new Appendix x
<i>Bye-Laws to Rule 91 – Appointment of President of the Jury</i>	<i>Bye-Laws to Rule 91 – Appointment of President of the Jury</i>	
<i>1. International regattas – The President of the Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee.</i>	<i>1. International regattas – The President of the Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee.</i>	Moved to new Appendix x
<i>2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup regattas and World Rowing Masters Regattas – The President of the Jury shall be appointed by the FISA Executive Committee.</i>	<i>2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup regattas and World Rowing Masters Regattas – The President of the Jury shall be appointed by the FISA Executive Committee.</i>	
Rule 92 – Composition of the Jury	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 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.	Moved to new Appendix x
The President of the Jury, the Starter, the Judge at the Start, the Umpires, the Senior Judge at the Finish and the senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire's licence.	The President of the Jury, the Starter, the Judge at the Start, the Umpires, the Senior Judge at the Finish and the senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire's licence.	
<i>Bye-Laws to Rule 92 – Appointment of the Jury</i>	<i>Bye-Laws to Rule 92 – Appointment of the Jury</i>	
<i>1. International Regattas – The Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee (see Rule 46).</i>	<i>1. International Regattas – The Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee (see Rule 46).</i>	Moved to new Appendix x
<i>2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup regattas and World Rowing Masters Regattas – The Jury shall</i>	<i>2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup regattas and World Rowing Masters Regattas – The Jury shall</i>	

<i>be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission.</i>	<i>be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission.</i>	
Rule 93 – The Board of the Jury	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.	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.	Moved to new Appendix x
Rule 94 – International Umpires	Rule 94 – International Umpires	
Any Umpire who has held a national licence for at least three years may become an International Umpire, provided that:	Any Umpire who has held a national licence for at least three years may become an International Umpire, provided that:	Moved to new Appendix x
1. He has normal sight and hearing; and 2. He passes the examination held by FISA.	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.	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.	
<i>Bye-Law to Rule 94 – International Umpire's Licence</i>	<i>Bye-Law to Rule 94 – International Umpire's Licence</i>	
<i>These Bye-Laws are found in Appendix 13 to the Rules of Racing.</i>	<i>These Bye-Laws are found in Appendix 13 to the Rules of Racing.</i>	Moved to new Appendix x
SECTION 12 – Duties of the Umpires	SECTION 12 – Duties of the <u>Jury</u>Umpires	
Rule 95 – Control Commission	Rule 8195 – 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.	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 <u>anti</u> -doping tests after their race.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 95 – Duties of the Control Commission	Bye-Laws to Rule 95 – Duties of the Control Commission	Moved to new Appendix xx
<i>The Control Commission shall include Jury members and national technical officials. The number of such Jury members and officials appointed shall take into account the regatta programme and the number of rowers. The Control Commission shall carry out its duties in the boathouse area and at the boating pontoons. In particular, the Control Commission is responsible for the following:</i>	<i>The Control Commission shall include Jury members and national technical officials. The number of such Jury members and officials appointed shall take into account the regatta programme and the number of rowers. The Control Commission shall carry out its duties in the boathouse area and at the boating pontoons. In particular, the Control Commission is responsible for the following:</i>	
1. The correct weighing of coxswains following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.	1. The correct weighing of coxswains following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.	
2. Checking the deadweight to be carried by coxswains (before and after the race).	2. Checking the deadweight to be carried by coxswains (before and after the race).	
3. The correct weighing of rowers in lightweight events following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.	3. The correct weighing of rowers in lightweight events following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.	
4. Crew changes before the race at International Regattas.	4. <u>Receiving notification of</u> Crew changes before the race at International Regattas.	
5. Checking the identity of rowers to ensure that the composition of the crew is the same as the official entry and any subsequent changes which have been approved in accordance with the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws. Unless otherwise provided, the organising committee shall prepare the required sets of updated crew photographs for this purpose.	5. Checking the identity of rowers to ensure that the composition of the crew is the same as the official entry and any subsequent changes which have been approved in accordance with the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws. Unless otherwise provided, the organising committee shall prepare the required sets of updated crew photographs for this purpose.	
6. At International Regattas where other arrangements are not in place for this purpose, checking the nationality of rowers, the ages of Junior, Under 23 and Masters rowers and, where applicable, the average ages of Masters crews.	6. At International Regattas where other arrangements are not in place for this purpose, checking the nationality of rowers, the ages of Junior, Under 23 and Masters rowers and, where applicable, the average ages of Masters crews.	
7. Where doping tests are carried out, to support the anti-doping officials to identify the rowers selected for testing by the anti-doping authority.	7. Where doping tests are carried out, to support the anti-doping officials to identify the rowers selected for testing by the anti-doping authority.	

8. Boats and equipment – Checking the following: 8.1 Compliance with all safety requirements in accordance with Rule 39 and its Bye-Laws; 8.2 Correct bow numbers or other identification as may be required on each boat and where applicable that each boat is carrying an official GPS unit and any other equipment required by FISA; 8.3 Possible use of unauthorised equipment; 8.4 Where applicable, minimum weights of boats; 8.5 Conformity of the boat with the rules regarding identifications; 8.6 Correct colours and design of oar-blades, where required;	8. Boats and equipment – Checking the following: 8.1 Compliance with all safety requirements in accordance with Rule 39 and its Bye-Laws; 8.2 Correct bow numbers or other identification as may be required on each boat and where applicable that each boat is carrying an official GPS unit and any other equipment required by FISA; 8.3 Possible use of unauthorised equipment; 8.4 Where applicable, minimum weights of boats; 8.5 Conformity of the boat and oars with the rules regarding identifications; 8.6 Correct colours and design of oar-blades, where required;	
9. Uniform clothing of rowers and its conformity with the rules regarding identifications.	9. Uniform clothing of rowers and its conformity with the rules regarding identifications.	
Rule 96 – The Starter and the Judge at the Start	Rule 8296 – 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.	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	Bye-Laws to Rule 96 – Duties of the Starter and the Judge at the Start	
1. Starter	1. Starter	Moved to new Appendix xx
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.	1.1 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	1.2 Communication – In principle, the Starter and the Umpire shall use visual signals to convey information. Where verbal communication is necessary, they shall address the rowers in English. If, for any reason, the use of another language enables a member of the Jury to be better understood by a	

crew, a rower or an accompanying official, he may repeat his information in that language.	crew, a rower or an accompanying official, he may repeat his information in that language.	
1.3 Unfair or unsafe conditions – The Starter shall consider whether the wind is likely to create unequal or unsafe conditions and, if so directed as described below, or after consulting with the President of the Jury, and the Fairness Committee where applicable, shall take whatever steps may be necessary in accordance with these rules to ensure a fair and safe race. The President of the Jury shall inform the Starter of any required changes, in principle, at least two minutes before a start.	1.3 Unfair or unsafe conditions – The Starter shall consider whether the wind is likely to create unequal or unsafe conditions and, if so directed as described below, or after consulting with the President of the Jury, and the Fairness Committee where applicable, shall take whatever steps may be necessary in accordance with these rules to ensure a fair and safe race. The President of the Jury shall inform the Starter of any required changes, in principle, at least two minutes before a start.	
1.4 Information to Crews – The Starter shall inform the crews of the time remaining before the start and tell them (as soon as they enter the starting zone for the first time) in which lane they will race. In addition, he shall inform the crews when there is five minutes, four minutes and three minutes remaining before the start time. He shall check that the rowers' equipment and clothing are in order.	1.4 Information to Crews – The Starter shall inform the crews of the time remaining before the start and tell them (as soon as they enter the starting zone for the first time) in which lane they will race. In addition, he shall inform the crews when there is five minutes, four minutes and three minutes remaining before the start time. He shall check that the rowers' equipment and clothing are in order.	
1.5 Starting Procedures – The Starting Procedures to be employed by the Starter (including Quick Starts and False Starts) are described in the Bye-Laws to Rule 74 in the Rules of Racing. If a crew is excluded at the start or does not arrive at the start for its race the Starter shall leave the lane of that crew vacant.	1.5 Starting Procedures – The Starting Procedures to be employed by the Starter (including Quick Starts and False Starts) are described in the Bye-Laws to Rule 74 in the Rules of Racing. If a crew is excluded at the start or does not arrive at the start for its race the Starter shall leave the lane of that crew vacant.	
1.6 Exclusion – The Starter shall award a Red Card and exclude a crew if the crew has received two Yellow Cards that apply to that race.	1.6 Exclusion – The Starter shall award a Red Card and exclude a crew if the crew has received two Yellow Cards that apply to that race.	
1.7 Late Arrival – The Starter may award a Yellow Card to crews arriving late (less than 2 minutes before the start time) at their starting positions or not ready to race at the designated start time. He may exclude a crew arriving after the start time.	1.7 Late Arrival – The Starter may award a Yellow Card to crews arriving late (less than 2 minutes before the start time) at their starting positions or not ready to race at the designated start time. He may exclude a crew arriving after the start time.	
1.8 In the case of a Yellow Card previously awarded to a crew, the penalty shall be announced by the Starter after the announcement of "Two Minutes" for the race concerned. The Starter shall instruct the official on the starting platforms to	1.8 In the case of a Yellow Card previously awarded to a crew, the penalty shall be announced by the Starter after the announcement of "Two Minutes" for the race concerned. The Starter shall instruct the official on the starting platforms to	

place a yellow marker adjacent to the starting position of that crew.	place a yellow marker adjacent to the starting position of that crew.	
1.9 Delay – Should it be necessary to delay a race (e.g. equipment breakage) or should some other unexpected event occur (e.g. lightning), the Starter shall consult, if necessary, with the Umpire and then with the President of the Jury; then inform the crews of the new starting time both verbally and in writing (legible to all rowers) on a board affixed to the start tower. The Starter shall inform the Control Commission and the Judge at the Finish of the new starting time and the President of the Jury of anything unusual. In all cases, crews must inquire from a member of the Jury regarding any changes before getting out of the boat.	1.9 Delay— Should it be necessary to delay a race (e.g. equipment breakage) or should some other unexpected event occur (e.g. lightning), the Starter shall consult, if necessary, with the Umpire and then with the President of the Jury; then inform the crews of the new starting time both verbally and in writing (legible to all rowers) on a board affixed to the start tower. The Starter shall inform the Control Commission and the Judge at the Finish of the new starting time and the President of the Jury of anything unusual. In all cases, crews must inquire from a member of the Jury regarding any changes before getting out of the boat.	
2. Judge at the Start	2. Judge at the Start	
2.1 Communications – Before taking up his duties, the Judge at the Start shall ensure that the radio and telephone link with the Starter and between the Aligner and the officials on the starting platforms is in working order. The Judge at the Start sits at the front of the Aligner's hut, in line with the start line.	2.1 Communications— Before taking up his duties, the Judge at the Start shall ensure that the radio and telephone link with the Starter and between the Aligner and the officials on the starting platforms is in working order. The Judge at the Start sits at the front of the Aligner's hut, in line with the start line.	
2.2 Aligning – The organising committee shall appoint the Aligner and the officials on the starting platforms. The Aligner instructs these officials to adjust the position of the boats until they are correctly aligned. The Aligner sits behind the Judge at the Start, in line with the start line, seated on a higher (30cm) chair or platform, looking over the head of the Judge at the Start. The Judge at the Start checks that the Aligner has positioned all the boats with their bows exactly on the start line. When he is satisfied that this is the case he indicates this to the Starter by raising his white flag. (Where a white and red light are available for this purpose, the Judge at the Start shall use these lights in place of the white and red flags.) Should correct alignment be lost during the subsequent starting procedure he shall lower his flag or switch off the white light until the boats are realigned.	2.2 Aligning— The organising committee shall appoint the Aligner and the officials on the starting platforms. The Aligner instructs these officials to adjust the position of the boats until they are correctly aligned. The Aligner sits behind the Judge at the Start, in line with the start line, seated on a higher (30cm) chair or platform, looking over the head of the Judge at the Start. The Judge at the Start checks that the Aligner has positioned all the boats with their bows exactly on the start line. When he is satisfied that this is the case he indicates this to the Starter by raising his white flag. (Where a white and red light are available for this purpose, the Judge at the Start shall use these lights in place of the white and red flags.) Should correct alignment be lost during the subsequent starting procedure he shall lower his flag or switch off the white light until the boats are realigned.	

2.3 False Start – The Judge at the Start, the Starter and the Umpire shall follow the procedure outlined in Rule 74 and its Bye-Laws.	2.3 False Start – The Judge at the Start, the Starter and the Umpire shall follow the procedure outlined in Rule 74 and its Bye-Laws.	
2.4 Contact with the Umpire – Before the start, the Judge at the Start shall make contact with the Umpire to assure himself that the latter is ready.	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	Rule 8397 – The Umpire	
The Umpire shall ensure the proper conduct of the race and the safety of the rowers. In particular, he shall endeavour to ensure that no crew gains any advantage or suffers any disadvantage from its opponents or from outside interference. Where the Umpire considers that a crew has been significantly impeded he shall endeavour to ensure that its chance is restored to it. He shall impose appropriate penalties on crews at fault whether or not prior warning or notification has been given to those crews. The Umpire shall not give any steering indications to crews except as may be required to assist with the avoidance of accidents and to prevent crews from being interfered with by their opponents. If necessary, the Umpire may stop the race, impose any necessary penalties and order the race to be re-rowed from the start, either immediately or later. In the latter case, he shall decide on the new starting time in consultation with the President of the Jury and he shall inform the crews concerned. The Umpire may also allow the race to continue and exclude crews after the race has finished. He may confine any re-row to such crews as he shall designate. However, when the Umpire considers that the impediment has not affected the result of the race, or considers the effect of the impediment was not significant, he may decline to order a re-row of the race or of the crews involved in the incident. Zonal Umpiring – The Executive Committee may decide that at a World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic or relevant qualification regatta or World Rowing Cup regatta, umpiring of some races shall be carried out from boats	1) 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. 4)2) Where the Umpire considers that a crew has been significantly impeded he shall endeavour to ensure that its chance is restored to it. He shall impose appropriate penalties <u>sanctions</u> on crews at fault whether or not prior warning or notification has been given to those crews. The Umpire shall not give any steering indications to crews except as may be required to assist with the avoidance of accidents and to prevent crews from being interfered with by their opponents. 3) If necessary, the Umpire may stop the race, impose any necessary penalties <u>sanctions</u> and order the race to be re-rowed from the start, either immediately or later, <u>in accordance with Rule 64</u>. 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. 4) 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	

which are stationary or which do not follow the whole race or by umpires stationed on the land adjacent to the course, and shall issue instructions and guidelines accordingly. Where the President of the Jury considers that weather or other conditions are such that zonal umpiring is about to put the safety of crews at risk he may decide to revert to dynamic umpiring for the remainder of that racing session.	impediment was not significant, he may decline to order a re-row of the race or of the crews involved in the incident. 2)5) Zonal Umpiring – The Executive Committee may decide that at a World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic or relevant qualification regatta or World Rowing Cup regatta, umpiring of some races shall be carried out from boats which are stationary or which do not follow the whole race or by umpires stationed on the land adjacent to the course, and shall issue instructions and guidelines accordingly. a) Where the President of the Jury considers that weather or other conditions are such that zonal umpiring is about to put the safety of crews at risk he may decide to revert to dynamic umpiring for the remainder of that racing session.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 97 – Duties of the Umpire	Bye-Laws to Rule 97 – Duties of the Umpire	
<i>1. Precedence – Except for the duties specifically attributed to them, both the Starter and the Judge at the Start are subordinate to the Umpire.</i>	1. Precedence – Except for the duties specifically attributed to them, both the Starter and the Judge at the Start are subordinate to the Umpire.	Moved to new Appendix xx
<i>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.</i>	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 shall 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.	
<i>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</i>	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.	alone is responsible, the Umpire may order the Starter to stop the race or may stop it himself by ringing a bell and waving his red flag.	
4. As soon as the race has started, the Umpire's launch shall follow immediately the rowers in the centre of the course.	4. As soon as the race has started, the Umpire's launch shall follow immediately the rowers in the centre of the course.	
5. Position of the Umpire's Launch – During the race, the Umpire must ensure that his launch is so placed as best to enable him to take action as effectively as possible. The position of the Umpire's launch should depend on the progress of the race and the progression of the crews to the subsequent rounds; it may also depend on weather conditions. The Umpire must satisfy himself that crews whom he may wish to address can hear him. Should it be necessary to overtake one or more crews, he must see to it that they are not hampered more than is necessary by the wash of his launch. He should position his launch, whenever possible, so as not to impede the crews' view of each other.	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.	6. Type of Race – The Umpire's decision may be influenced by the type of race (heat, repêchage, quarter-final, semi-final or final). He must therefore take this factor as well as the position in the subsequent races into account in considering any action which he may take under these rules.	
7. Safety – The Umpire shall take every care to ensure the safety of the rowers and he must do his utmost to prevent damage to boats and equipment. When necessary, he may call a crew's attention by raising his white flag, stating the name of the crew, and stop it by giving the command "Stop". Should one or more rowers fall into the water or should any boat capsize or sink, the Umpire must satisfy himself that the rescue service is in action and, if not, he shall remain with the capsized crew until he is satisfied that all the members are safe and the rescue service is present.	7. Safety – The Umpire shall take every care to ensure the safety of the rowers and he must do his utmost to prevent damage to boats and equipment. When necessary, he may call a crew's attention by raising his white flag, stating the name of the crew, and stop it by giving the command "Stop". Should one or more rowers fall into the water or should any boat capsize or sink, the Umpire must satisfy himself that the rescue service is in action and, if not, he shall remain with the capsized crew until he is satisfied that all the members are safe and the rescue service is present.	
8. Adverse Weather – In the case of squalls or sudden deterioration of the weather, it is the responsibility of the Umpire to decide if the race may be started, is to continue or if	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	

<i>it is to be stopped. The safety of the rowers is more important than any of the provisions of the Rules of Racing.</i>	<i>it is to be stopped. The safety of the rowers is more important than any of the provisions of the Rules of Racing.</i>	
<i>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.</i>	<i>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.</i>	
<i>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.</i>	<i>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.</i>	
<i>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.</i>	<i>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.</i>	
<i>12. Zonal Umpiring</i>	<i>12. Zonal Umpiring</i>	
<i>12.1 For zonal umpiring the President of the Jury shall designate the points along the course at which the umpires shall be positioned and shall give such instructions as are necessary, including for contingency or other situations. Zonal umpires, when stationed in boats, may move to the centre of the course after the race has passed to confirm that all crews are within their lanes and shall then return to their designated position. If the umpire considers that any crew is about to interfere with another crew the umpire may follow the race for such distance as he considers necessary to take the appropriate actions under these rules.</i>	<i>12.1 For zonal umpiring the President of the Jury shall designate the points along the course at which the umpires shall be positioned and shall give such instructions as are necessary, including for contingency or other situations. Zonal umpires, when stationed in boats, may move to the centre of the course after the race has passed to confirm that all crews are within their lanes and shall then return to their designated position. If the umpire considers that any crew is about to interfere with another crew the umpire may follow the race for such distance as he considers necessary to take the appropriate actions under these rules.</i>	
<i>12.2 Where zonal umpiring is in force, the provisions of this Bye-Law shall refer to each of the umpires responsible for respective zones of the race, both within their respective zone and outside where appropriate. The extent to which zonal umpires carry out their duties shall be subject to their location and consequent ability to oversee the race.</i>	<i>12.2 Where zonal umpiring is in force, the provisions of this Bye-Law shall refer to each of the umpires responsible for respective zones of the race, both within their respective zone and outside where appropriate. The extent to which zonal umpires carry out their duties shall be subject to their location and consequent ability to oversee the race.</i>	
Rule 98 – Judges at the Finish	Rule 8498 – 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.	The Judges at the Finish shall determine the order in which the bows of the boats cross the <u>reach the</u> finish line. They shall ascertain that the race was in order. They shall be responsible for validating the results.	Wording simplified.
Bye-Laws to Rule 98 – Duties of the Judge at the Finish	Bye-Laws to Rules 81 to 84 – Duties of the Jury (Appendix x) Bye-Laws to Rule 98 – Duties of the Judge at the Finish	
1. The Judges at the Finish shall:	1. The Judges at the Finish shall:	Moved to new Appendix xx
1.1 Determine the order in which the bows of the boats cross the finish line;	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;	1.2 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. He will clearly;	
1.3 List the crews in their correct order of finish;	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.	1.4 Check that the official results on the result sheet and on the scoreboard are correct <u>which authorises publication of the official result.</u>	
2. The senior Judge at the Finish shall sign the official record of the results.	2. The senior Judge at the Finish shall sign the official record of the results.	
3. Position – As a general rule, there shall be at least two Judges, one of them the Senior Judge, at the finish. They shall be positioned so to enable them to carry out their responsibility to determine the finish order.	3. Position – As a general rule, there shall be at least two Judges, one of them the Senior Judge, at the finish. They shall be positioned so to enable them to carry out their responsibility to determine the finish order.	
PART VII – MEDICAL PROVISIONS	PART VII – MEDICAL PROVISIONS	
Rule 99 – Health of Rowers	Rule 99 – Health of Rowers	
The health and safety of the participants in the sport of rowing is of utmost concern. FISA has adopted the Olympic Movement Medical Code and its principles and follows all general principles recognised in international codes of medical ethics.	The health and safety of the participants in the sport of rowing is of utmost concern. FISA has adopted the Olympic Movement Medical Code and its principles and follows all general principles recognised in international codes of medical ethics.	Moved to Rule 14
Bye-Laws to Rule 99 – Health of Rowers	Bye-Laws to Rule 99 – Health of Rowers	
1. Pre-competition Health Screening	1. Pre-competition Health Screening	Moved to Bye-Law to Rule 14

1.1 All rowers competing in the World Rowing Junior, Under 23 and Senior Championship regattas must have completed a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, a physical examination and an ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure. It is the responsibility of the member federation to ensure and certify that these Pre-competition Health Screening procedures have been performed and be able to provide evidence thereof if requested by FISA.	1.1 All rowers competing in the World Rowing Junior, Under 23 and Senior Championship regattas must have completed a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, a physical examination and an ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure. It is the responsibility of the member federation to ensure and certify that these Pre-competition Health Screening procedures have been performed and be able to provide evidence thereof if requested by FISA.	
1.2 All rowers competing in the World Rowing Junior, Under 23 and Senior World Championship regattas must complete the medical questionnaire and undergo a medical examination each year, and, in addition, must undergo a resting ECG every three years up to the age of 23, and every five years after the age of 23.	1.2 All rowers competing in the World Rowing Junior, Under 23 and Senior World Championship regattas must complete the medical questionnaire and undergo a medical examination each year, and, in addition, must undergo a resting ECG every three years up to the age of 23, and every five years after the age of 23.	
1.3 For all other events, including the World Rowing Coastal Championships and World Rowing Masters Regattas, it is strongly recommended that rowers competing in these events undergo this Pre-competition Health Screening.	1.3 For all other events, including the World Rowing Coastal Championships and World Rowing Masters Regattas, it is strongly recommended that rowers competing in these events undergo this Pre-competition Health Screening.	
2. Member Federation Medical Officer Each member federation competing at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas must provide the name and contact details of a Medical Officer with whom FISA may communicate on medical issues.	2. Member Federation Medical Officer Each member federation competing at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas must provide the name and contact details of a Medical Officer with whom FISA may communicate on medical issues.	
3. Intravenous re-hydration Any lightweight rower who has been re-hydrated intravenously after the weigh-in and before the start of the respective race shall not be allowed to start.	3. Intravenous re-hydration Any lightweight rower who has been re-hydrated intravenously after the weigh-in and before the start of the respective race shall not be allowed to start.	
4. Injections (No-Needle Policy) During International Regattas (from 24 hours before the start of the first race of the Regatta through to 24 hours after the end of the last race at such Regatta), any injection to any site of a rower's body of any substance:	4. Injections (No-Needle Policy) During International Regattas (from 24 hours before the start of the first race of the Regatta through to 24 hours after the end of the last race at such Regatta), any injection to any site of a rower's body of any substance:	

4.1 Must be medically justified; Justification includes physical examination by a certified medical doctor (M.D.), diagnosis, prescription of medication, route of administration and appropriate documentation;	4.1 Must be medically justified; Justification includes physical examination by a certified medical doctor (M.D.), diagnosis, prescription of medication, route of administration and appropriate documentation;	
4.2 Must respect the approved indication of the medication;	4.2 Must respect the approved indication of the medication;	
4.3 Must be administered by a certified medical professional unless authorised by the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor; and	4.3 Must be administered by a certified medical professional unless authorised by the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor; and	
4.4 Must be reported immediately and in writing not later than 24 hours afterwards to the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor (except rowers with a valid TUE for this competition). The report must include the diagnosis, medication and route of administration.	4.4 Must be reported immediately and in writing not later than 24 hours afterwards to the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor (except rowers with a valid TUE for this competition). The report must include the diagnosis, medication and route of administration.	
5. The disposal of used needles, syringes and other biomedical material which may affect the security and safety of others, including blood sampling (e.g. lactates) and other diagnostic equipment shall conform to recognised safety standards.	5. The disposal of used needles, syringes and other biomedical material which may affect the security and safety of others, including blood sampling (e.g. lactates) and other diagnostic equipment shall conform to recognised safety standards.	
Any violation of one of these principles may constitute a violation of the FISA Rules and may lead to penalties including exclusion of the crew concerned or, where appropriate, disqualification of the whole team from the regatta. The Executive Committee is the judicial body which shall determine the process to be followed. The costs of any investigations related to this rule may be charged to the member federation concerned.	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.	Moved from the Bye-Law to be included as part of Rule 14.
PART VIII – ANTI-DOPING RULES	PART VIII – ANTI-DOPING RULES	
Rule 100 – Anti-Doping	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.	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.	In rowing, for those who infringe doping provisions, a penalty <u>sanction</u> may be imposed extending to, in a relevant case, a life ban from all competition. The version of the World Anti-Doping code, its Bye-Laws and the FISA Anti-Doping Bye-Laws valid at the time of the violation shall apply.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 100 – Anti-Doping (Appendix 14)	Bye-Laws to Rule 100 <u>85</u> – Anti-Doping (Appendix <u>14</u>)	
	<u>PART VIII – EXCEPTIONAL CASES</u>	
	<u>Rule 86 <u>86</u> – Exceptional Cases</u>	
	1) <u>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.</u>	Moved from old Rule 87
	2) <u>World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases, the Executive Committee members present or others specifically appointed by the Executive Committee for that purpose shall make such decisions.</u>	
PART IX – CONCLUDING PROVISIONS	PART IX – CONCLUDING PROVISIONS	
Rule 101 – Concluding Provisions	Rule 87 <u>404</u> – Concluding Provisions	
These Rules of Racing were approved effective immediately by the FISA Extraordinary Congress from 10 to 11 February 2017 in Tokyo, Japan. Jean-Christophe Rolland Matt Smith President Executive Director	These Rules of Racing were approved effective immediately by the FISA Extraordinary Congress from 10 to 11 February 2017 in Tokyo, Japan. Jean-Christophe Rolland Matt Smith President Executive Director	To be updated when relevant