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Proposed Changes to the FISA Rules of Racing and Related Bye-laws

CURRENT RULE / BYE-LAW	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS	REASONS
Part I – SCOPE		
Rule 1- Rowing, Boats, Regattas		
Rowing is the propulsion of a displacement boat, with or without coxswain, by the muscular force of one or more rowers, using oars as simple levers of the second order and sitting with their backs to the direction of movement of the boat. Rowing on a machine or in a tank which simulates the action of rowing in a boat is also considered as rowing. In a rowing boat, all load bearing parts including the axes of moving parts, must be firmly fixed to the body of the boat, but the rower's seat may move along the axis of the boat. A rowing regatta is a sporting competition consisting of one or more events divided, if necessary, into a number of races, in one or more classes of boats for rowers divided, as a general rule, into different categories of gender, age or weight.		
Rule 2 – Application		
These Rules of Racing and relevant Bye-Laws shall apply to: 1. all International Regattas and Matches; 2. World Rowing Championship regattas; 3. Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas within the limits of the authority of FISA and the relevant qualification regattas; 4. regattas held as part of Continental, Regional or other multi-sport Games within the limits of the authority of FISA; 5. Continental and Regional Championship regattas; 6. the World Rowing Cup and the World Rowing Masters regattas; 7. where appropriate, International Coastal and Ergometer Rowing competitions. In addition, these Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws shall be supplemented by Event Regulations. Each member federation is responsible for ensuring that the organisation of any competition within its country defined by FISA as an International Regatta complies with the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws, subject to any exceptions under the	These Rules of Racing and relevant Bye-Laws shall apply to: 1. all International Regattas and Matches; 2. World Rowing Championship regattas; 3. Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas within the limits of the authority of FISA and the relevant qualification regattas; 4. regattas held as part of Continental, Regional or other multi-sport Games within the limits of the authority of FISA; 5. Continental and Regional Championship regattas; 6. the World Rowing Cup and the World Rowing Masters regattas; 7. where appropriate, International c~~C~~oastal and e~~E~~rgometer (indoor) ~~R~~rowing competitions. In addition, these Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws shall be supplemented by Event Regulations. Each member federation is responsible for ensuring that	

provisions of Rule 3. Any member federation, club or individual who participates in any capacity in a rowing competition governed by the Statutes, Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations is deemed to accept without exception or reservation the application of these Statutes, Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, particularly those relating to the authority and jurisdiction of FISA and of the court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland.	the organisation of any competition within its country defined by FISA as an International Regatta complies with the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws, subject to any exceptions under the provisions of Rule 3. Any member federation, club or individual who participates in any capacity in a rowing competition governed by the Statutes, Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations is deemed to accept without exception or reservation the application of these Statutes, Rules of Racing, related Bye- Laws and Event Regulations, particularly those relating to the authority and jurisdiction of FISA and of the court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland.	
Rule 3 – Exceptions		
At International Regattas, the host member federation or the organising committee, acting in agreement with the member federation, may depart from these provisions, including applying its own national rules. In any such case, details of departures or exceptions to these Rules of Racing, related Bye- Laws or Event Regulations shall be provided to competing federations and clubs at the time of their invitation to take part in the regatta. The Executive Committee shall be notified immediately after the regatta and the reasons for such change shall be given.		
Rule 4 – World Rowing Championships	Rule 4 – World Rowing Championships	
The following shall be deemed to be World Rowing Championships: 1. World Rowing Championships in Senior, Lightweight and Para-Rowing categories; 2. World Rowing Under 23 Championships and Under 23 Lightweight categories; 3. World Rowing Junior Championships; 4. World Rowing Coastal Championships; 5. World Rowing Ergometer Championships. These titles shall be used only for World Rowing Championships organised by FISA. World Rowing Championships shall be held in every year. However, in the year of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, the Olympic and Paralympic events will not be on the programme of	The following shall be deemed to be World Rowing Championships: 1. World Rowing Championships in Senior, Lightweight and Para-Rowing categories; 2. World Rowing Under 23 Championships and Under 23 Lightweight categories; 3. World Rowing Junior Championships; 4. World Rowing Coastal Championships; 5. World Rowing ~~Ergometer~~ 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	

the World Championships. World Rowing Junior Championships and World Rowing Under 23 Championships shall be held in every year.	Paralympic Games, the Olympic and Paralympic events will not be on the programme of the World Championships. World Rowing Junior Championships, ~~and~~ World Rowing Under 23 Championships and World Rowing Coastal Championships shall be held in every year.	
Rule 5 – Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Rules	Rule 5 – Status of Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Regattas ~~Rules~~	
Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas shall have the same status and follow the same rules as World Rowing Championships. Within the limits of the authority of FISA the same Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall apply.		
Rule 6 – Attribution of World Rowing Championships	Rule 6 – Attribution of World Rowing Championships	
The Council shall review all final bids, reject any that do not satisfy the minimum requirements and then select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Congress for final approval. The Congress shall vote to accept the proposed candidate or, where more than one candidate is proposed by the Council, to elect one of those candidates by a majority of valid votes cast. In the event that Congress fails to so accept the Council's proposed candidate or one of the candidates proposed by the Council, a second election shall then take place for which all candidates for the relevant Championships that have satisfied the minimum requirements shall be eligible. FISA shall encourage a worldwide attribution of World Rowing Championship regattas to suitable candidates. The Council may directly attribute a World Rowing Championship regatta for the year before an Olympic Games regatta to an Olympic host city as a test event for the Olympic regatta without a vote of Congress (see Appendix 16).	The Council shall review all final bids, reject any that do not satisfy the minimum requirements and then select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Congress for final approval. The Congress shall vote to accept the proposed candidate or, where more than one candidate is proposed by the Council, to elect one of those candidates by a majority of valid votes cast. In the event that Congress fails to so accept the Council's proposed candidate or one of the candidates proposed by the Council, a second election shall then take place for which all candidates for the relevant Championships that have satisfied the minimum requirements shall be eligible. FISA shall encourage a worldwide attribution of World Rowing Championship regattas to suitable candidates. The Council may directly attribute a World Rowing Championship regatta for the year before an Olympic Games regatta to an Olympic host city as a test event for the Olympic regatta without a vote of Congress (see Appendix 16). 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	*To provide for cases where no bids have been received by the deadline – authority*

	provided the Council is satisfied that the bid meets the minimum standards for the regatta.	*of Council to make decisions.*
	GER proposal – Rule 6: "The Council shall review all final bids, reject any that do not satisfy the minimum requirements and ~~then select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them)~~ submit them to the Congress for final approval. All candidates are given the opportunity to reply during the Congress to the Council's proposal; each for no longer than 2 minutes. The Congress shall vote to accept the proposed candidate or candidates and elect one of those candidates by a majority of valid votes. ~~The Congress shall vote to accept the proposed candidate or, where more than one candidate is proposed by the Council, to elect one of those candidates by a majority of valid votes cast. In the event that Congress fails to so accept the Council's proposed candidate or one of the candidates proposed by the Council, a second election shall then take place for which all candidates for the relevant Championships that have satisfied the minimum requirements shall be eligible.~~ FISA shall encourage a worldwide attribution of World Rowing Championship regattas to suitable candidates. The Council may directly attribute a World Rowing Championship regatta for the year before an Olympic Games regatta to an Olympic host city as a test event for the Olympic regatta without a vote of Congress (see Appendix 16)."	FISA Council: The Council does not recommend this solution as it could create drama at a critical moment just before voting and there are many examples of similar attribution votes that have been swayed by emotions. The Council strongly recommends that this decision is as technical as possible. As a possible solution, the Council proposes that it deliver its proposal(s) with full explanation in writing to the member federations no less than one month before the Congress and thereby allow for written responses by the bidders by two weeks before the Congress. This would be a factual means to allow the bidders to provide counter arguments to the Council's technical evaluations.
Rule 7 – Right to Participate		
World Rowing Championships are open to all member federations.		
Rule 8 – World Rowing Cup – Definition		
The World Rowing Cup is a series of designated International Regattas, staged at intervals throughout the international regatta calendar. FISA has the sole right to designate regattas as World Rowing Cup regattas and to use the World Rowing Cup name and logo. The Council may prescribe regulations governing the World Rowing Cup.		

Rule 9 – International Regattas – Definition		
An International Regatta is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is open to competitors from all member federations. Each member federation is responsible for informing FISA of any competition to be held in its country which conforms to this definition. FISA will decide whether such competition is to be defined as an International Regatta and, if so, that regatta will be included in the FISA International Regatta Calendar under Rule 17.		
Rule 10 – International Regattas – Control by FISA		
In principle, International Regattas shall be conducted according to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, but FISA's Executive Committee may approve exceptions to these Rules of Racing, related Bye- Laws or Event Regulations in accordance with Rule 3. International Regattas shall take place under the authority of FISA, which may give directions to the organising committee.		
Rule 11 – Competition in International Regattas	Rule 11 – Competition in International Regattas	
No competitor shall enter for International Regattas, nor, in general, make any direct approach to FISA (e.g. on a question of appeal) except in the name of and through his club and member federation. A member federation may participate in events at all International Regattas as the national team without club designation. If rowers compete in an International Regatta under the name of their national team, they shall be citizens of the country of that member federation. In this last regard, the Executive Committee may make exceptions in exceptional cases. The Council may authorise competitions between members and non- members of FISA.	No competitor shall enter ~~for~~ International Regattas~~, nor, in general, make any direct approach to FISA (e.g. on a question of appeal) except in the name of and~~ other than through his club and/or member federation (as specified by individual regatta requirements). Additionally a competitor may only make a direct approach to FISA (e.g. on a question of appeal) ~~in the name of and~~ through his ~~club and~~ member federation. A member federation may participate in events at all International Regattas as the national team without club designation. If rowers compete in an International Regatta under the name of their national team, they shall be citizens of the country of that member federation. In this last regard, the Executive Committee may make exceptions in exceptional cases. The Council may authorise competitions between members and non- members of FISA.	
Rule 12 – International Matches – definition		
An International Match is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is		

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

Rule 13 – International Matches – Control by FISA		
In principle, International Matches shall be rowed according to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, but FISA may approve exceptions to these Rules and Bye-Laws. International Matches shall take place under the authority of FISA, which may give directions to the organising committee. Details of any exceptions to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations shall be provided to competing member federations at the time of their invitation to take part in the International Match. Each member federation is responsible for ensuring that the organisation of any competition within its country defined by FISA as an International Match complies with the requirements of this Rule. The Council may authorise Matches between members and non-members of FISA.		
Rule 14 – Technical Delegates	Rule 14 – Technical Delegates	
The FISA Executive Committee shall appoint up to two Technical Delegates for World Rowing Championships and World Rowing Cup regattas as well as selected International Regattas and International Matches to ensure that the FISA Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations are complied with, and that the regattas are satisfactorily operated in terms of safety and competition.	The FISA Executive Committee shall appoint up to two Technical Delegates for World ~~Rowing~~ ~~Championships~~ 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 FISA Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations are complied with, and that the regattas are satisfactorily operated in terms of safety and competition.	*Add OG PG YOG and qualification regattas*

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

practised.		
6. Jury Meeting – The Technical Delegate(s) shall attend at least the first meeting of the Jury. They should notify the Jury of any problems which they foresee, either from a safety or competitive point of view. However, the Technical Delegate(s) should leave the Jury to carry out its role as set out in Rules 95 to 98 of the Rules of Racing.		
7. Advice – During the regatta, the organising committee and/or the Jury shall consult the Technical Delegate(s) on any matter where there is any uncertainty concerning the application of the Rules of Racing, related Bye- Laws and Event Regulations. The Technical Delegate(s) shall advise the organising committee and the President of the Jury of any failure to comply with the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.		
8. Safety Responsibility – The legal responsibility for matters of safety rests with the organising committee and nothing in the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Technical Delegate(s).	8. Safety Responsibility – ~~The legal responsibility for matters of safety rests with the organising committee and~~ 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~~Nothing in the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Technical Delegate(s).	
9. Technical Delegate's Report – Within seven days of the end of the regatta, the Technical Delegate(s) shall send a report to the Executive Committee of FISA, which shall then forward it to the organising committee of the Regatta. The report shall be in a format prescribed by the Executive Committee.		
Rule 15 – National Regattas		
A National Regatta is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is intended in general for competitors from one federation only. The fact that competitors from other member federations may enter such regattas does not necessarily render them International Regattas. National Regattas shall be governed by the Rules of Racing		

of the member federation of the organising body.		
Rule 16 – Approval of International Regattas and Matches	Rule 16 – Approval of International Regattas and Matches	
All member federations shall, not later than 30th September in each year, send to the headquarters of FISA a list of all competitions proposed to be held in their countries during the following year, that conform with the definitions of an International Regatta in Rule 9 or of an International Match in Rule 12. They shall submit to the Council for approval: 1. the dates on which these Regattas and Matches are to be held; 2. details of the courses (stretches of water and technical installations) proposed; 3. the type of Regatta proposed; 4. the categories of competitors and classes of boats proposed; 5. any envisaged exception to the FISA Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.	All member federations shall, not later than 30th September in each year, send to the headquarters of FISA a list of all competitions proposed to be held in their countries during the following year, that conform with the definitions of an International Regatta in Rule 9 or of an International Match in Rule 12. They shall submit to ~~the Council~~ 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 competitors and classes of boats proposed; 5. any envisaged exception to the FISA Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.	
Rule 17 – FISA International Regatta Calendar	Rule 17 – FISA International Regatta Calendar	
All International Regattas and International Matches approved by FISA under Rule 9 or 12 shall be entered in the FISA International Regatta Calendar. However, FISA may, at its discretion, also include the dates of other competitions in the Calendar for the convenience of the member federations, but the fact that such competitions are not held under the authority of FISA shall be identified in the Calendar. FISA shall forward to all member federations not later than 31st October in each year, the list of all International Regattas and International Matches approved to be held in the following year.	All International Regattas and International Matches approved by FISA under Rule 9 or 12 shall be entered in the FISA International Regatta Calendar. However, FISA may, at its discretion, also include the dates of other competitions in the Calendar for the convenience of the member federations, but the fact that such competitions are not held under the authority of FISA shall be identified in the Calendar. FISA shall ~~forward to all member federations~~ publish on its website not later than 31st October in each year, the list of all International Regattas and International Matches approved to be held in the following year.	
Part II – Rowers and Coxswains SectIon 1 – General		
Rule 18 – Right to Participate		
World Rowing Championships for Lightweight, Para-Rowing, Under 23 and Junior rowers as well as lightweight events included in the Olympic Games and events in the	World Rowing Championships for Lightweight, Para-Rowing, Under 23 and Junior rowers as well as lightweight events included in the	

Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games are open only to rowers complying with the requirements of the relevant category. The other events at the World Rowing Championships and Olympic regattas are open to all rowers without restriction of age or weight. Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas are open only to those rowers whose federations have qualified in the appropriate boat classes in accordance with the relevant qualification system prescribed in the Bye-Laws.	Olympic Games and events in the Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games are open only to rowers complying with the requirements of the relevant category. The other events at the World Rowing Championships and Olympic regattas are open to all rowers without restriction of age or weight. Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas are open only to those rowers whose federations have qualified in the appropriate boat classes in accordance with the relevant qualification system ~~prescribed in the Bye-Laws~~ approved in accordance with Appendix 9, Regulation 6 of the Bye-laws (Event Regulations).	The qualification systems are not currently prescribed in the Bye-laws. But see proposal for **Appendix 9 – Event Regulations and/or Departures from the FISA Rules of Racing – Olympic Games and Olympic Qualification Regattas**
Rule 19 – Eligibility and Nationality	Rule 19 – Eligibility and Nationality	
World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Continental Championship and International regattas shall be open to all competitors who are authorised to compete by their member federation and who are eligible under the relevant rules. To represent a country in a World Rowing Championship regatta, a competitor shall be a national of that country. He must be able to prove this by showing an official document (passport or identity card). In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions. To represent a country at a continental or final qualification regatta for the Olympic, Paralympic or Youth Olympic Games, a competitor shall prove that he is eligible under the eligibility rules of the International Olympic Committee or the International Paralympic Committee respectively. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions. A rower who is a national of two or more countries at the same time may represent either one of them, as the rower may elect. However, after having represented one country in a World Championship, Olympic or Paralympic Games regatta, or Continental or Regional Games or Championship regatta, the rower may not represent another country unless the rower meets the conditions set out in the paragraph below that apply to persons who have	World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Continental Championship and International regattas shall be open to all competitors who are authorised to compete by their member federation and who are eligible under the relevant rules. Subject to the provisions of this Rule, to ~~To~~ represent a country in a World Rowing Championship regatta, a competitor shall be a national of that country. He must be able to prove this by showing an official document (passport or identity card). In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions. To represent a country at a continental or final qualification regatta for the Olympic, Paralympic or Youth Olympic Games, a competitor shall prove that he is eligible under the eligibility rules of the International Olympic Committee or the International Paralympic Committee respectively. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions. 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	*"No competitor may represent more than one country in 1 year* *Conditional for change a rower must have held a passport for the new country for at least 2 years*

changed nationality or acquired a new nationality. A rower who has represented one country in a World Championship or Olympic or Paralympic Games regatta, or Continental or Regional Games or Championship regatta, and who has changed nationality or acquired a new nationality, may participate in a World Championship, Continental or Regional Games or Championship regatta representing the new country provided that at least two years of competition have passed since the year in which the rower last represented the former country. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions, and in doing so may consult the member federations concerned.	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. Change of nationality - A rower who has represented one country in a World Championship, ~~or~~ Olympic or Paralympic Games regatta, or Continental or Regional Games or Championship regatta, and who has changed nationality or acquired a new nationality, may participate in a World Championship, Continental or Regional ~~Games or~~ Championship regatta representing the new country provided that he has held the passport concerned for at least two years ~~of competition have passed since the year in which the rower last represented the former country~~ 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. ~~In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions, and in doing so may consult the member federations concerned.~~ Junior Rowers - A Junior may compete for his country of residence. A rower who has competed for one country as a Junior may, only in the year after which he is last eligible to compete as a Junior, choose to compete for a different country subject to having the nationality of the country for which he will compete. Such choice may only be made once under this rule and must be notified to FISA before the rower competes under the new nationality, together with proof of such nationality. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions, and in doing so may consult the member federations concerned.	*This wording moved to end of Rule as it refers to all situations in this Rule.* *New provision for Junior rowers to compete for the country in which they are resident (for example with their parents) and to choose to revert to their own country upon leaving the Junior category.* Proof of residence will be required. Wording here moved from above to this position.
		GBR Comment: "*This rule should only apply to Juniors since their ability to select nationality (U-18 and still living with*

		parents) is limited. Junior rowers should be able to change national affiliation immediately if they have held a passport for 2 years but could only compete for one country in each year. Case by case assessment of senior rowers should remain unchanged."
Rule 20 – Men's and women's events	Rule 20 – Men's and women's events	
Only men may compete in men's events and only women may compete in women's events.	Subject to Rule 27, ~~Only~~ 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.	To provide for coxswains in Rule 27. Composition of mixed events in international regattas may be decided by organsiing committees.
	NEW - Bye-law to Rule 20 - Determination of Eligibility In cases requiring determination of eligibility in respect of this Rule, including sex re-assignment and hyperandrogenism, the FISA Executive Committee will refer to International Olympic Committee guidelines.	This is moved to Bye-law Rule 20 from its current position in Bye-law to Rule 99 (5).
Rule 21 – Health	Rule 21 – Health	
Each member federation shall ensure that their competitors have a state of health and fitness which allows them to compete at a level commensurate with the competition level of the particular event. For all World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas, member federations are responsible to ensure that each entered competitor has undergone a FISA Pre-Competition Health Screening and shall confirm in writing that such screening has been completed (see Rule 99).	Each member federation shall ensure that their competitors have a state of health and fitness which allows them to compete at a level commensurate with the competition level of the particular event. ~~For all World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas, member federations are responsible to ensure that each entered competitor has undergone a FISA Pre-Competition Health Screening and shall confirm in writing that such screening has been completed (see Rule 99).~~ Member federations are responsible for ensuring that all competitors comply with Rule 99.	*This definition currently includes Coastal and Ergometer Champs which have different requirements. Refer to Rule 99 which deals with all events.*
Rule 22 – Insurance		
Each member federation shall ensure that each competitor and team official has adequate medical and accident insurance as well as insurance covering liability, property and equipment.	Each member federation ~~shall~~ is responsible to ensure that each competitor and team official has adequate medical and accident insurance as well as insurance covering liability, property and equipment.	
Rule 23 – Commitment		

Rowers may only compete at World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas if they have submitted a signed commitment form, according to Art. 56 of the Statutes. Each team official must have submitted a signed commitment form to FISA before accreditation may be issued.		
Rule 24 – Age Categories		
The following age categories for rowers are recognised by FISA: 1. Juniors 2. Under 23 3. Seniors 4. Masters		
Rule 25 – Additional Categories		
In addition to the age categories, FISA recognises a lightweight category for Seniors and Under 23 as well as Para-Rowing category for seniors.		
Rule 26 – Licences		
The Council may decide on the introduction of licences for all categories of rowers. Where applicable, the Jury shall appoint a person to check the licences of all competitors at the beginning of every regatta not later than two hours before the first race of the rowers concerned.		
Rule 27 – Coxswains	Rule 27 – Coxswains	
Coxswains are members of the crew. A women's crew may not therefore be steered by a man nor may a men's crew be steered by a woman except in races for Masters or if, in special circumstances, the Executive Committee permits otherwise. Age categories shall also apply to coxswains, except in Masters events. The minimum weight for a coxswain wearing the racing uniform is 55 kilogrammes ("kgs.") for men's, Under 23 men's and Junior men's crews, and 50 kgs. for women's, Under 23 women's, Junior women's and mixed crews. To make up this weight, a coxswain may carry a maximum of 10 kgs. dead weight which shall be placed in the boat as close as possible to his person. No article of racing	Coxswains are members of the crew. ~~A women's crew may not therefore be steered by a man nor may a men's crew be steered by a woman except in races for Masters or if, in special circumstances, the Executive Committee permits otherwise.~~ 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 ~~also~~ apply to coxswains, except in Masters events. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions.	*Proposal to allow coxswains of either gender and to have one minimum weight for all crews of 55 kg., increasing the deadweight limit to 15kg to make up this weight.*

equipment shall be considered as part of this dead weight. At any time, before the race or until immediately after disembarkation, the Control Commission may require the weight of the dead weight to be checked. These provisions shall also apply to coxswains in lightweight races.	The minimum weight for a coxswain wearing the racing uniform is 55 kilogrammes ("kgs.") ~~for men's, Under 23 men's and Junior men's crews, and 50 kgs. for women's, Under 23 women's, Junior women's and mixed crews~~. To make up this weight, a coxswain may carry a maximum of ~~10~~ 15 kgs. ~~dead weight~~ 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 ~~dead weight~~ deadweight. At any time, before the race or until immediately after disembarkation, the Control Commission may require the weight of the ~~dead weight~~ deadweight to be checked. These provisions shall also apply to coxswains in lightweight races.	
Rule 28 – Weighing of Coxswains		
Coxswains shall be weighed wearing only their racing uniform on tested scales not less than one hour and not more than two hours before their first race in each event in which they are competing on each day of the competition. The weighing scales shall indicate the weight of the coxswain to 0.1 kgs. The Control Commission may require on the occasion of the first weighing, or subsequently, the presentation of an official identity card with photograph.		
Section 2 – Juniors		
Rule 29 – Juniors		
A rower may compete in a Junior rowing event until 31st of December of the year in which he reaches the age of 18.		
SectIon 3 – Seniors and under 23		
Rule 30 – Seniors and under 23		
A rower may compete in an Under 23 rowing event until 31st of December of the year in which he reaches the age of 22. Senior rowing events are open to rowers of all ages		
Section 4 – Lightweights		

Rule 31 – Lightweights	Rule 31 – Lightweights	
A rower may compete in lightweight rowing events if he meets the following criteria: 1. A lightweight men's crew (excluding coxswain) shall have an average weight not exceeding 70 kgs. No individual lightweight male rower may weigh more than 72.5 kgs. 2. A lightweight male single sculler may not weigh more than 72.5 kgs. 3. A lightweight women's crew (excluding coxswain) shall have an average weight not exceeding 57 kgs. No individual lightweight female rower may weigh more than 59 kgs. 4. A female lightweight single sculler may not weigh more than 59 kgs.	A rower may compete in lightweight rowing events if he meets the following criteria until 31st December 2020: 1. A lightweight men's crew (excluding coxswain) shall have an average weight not exceeding 70 kgs. No individual lightweight male rower may weigh more than 72.5 kgs. 2. A lightweight male single sculler may not weigh more than 72.5 kgs. 3. A lightweight women's crew (excluding coxswain) shall have an average weight not exceeding 57 kgs. No individual lightweight female rower may weigh more than 59 kgs. 4. A female lightweight single sculler may not weigh more than 59 kgs.	*Change subject to the below*
	Council Proposal: With effect from 1 January 2021 a rower may compete in lightweight rowing events if he meets the following criteria: 1. No individual lightweight male rower may weigh more than 72.5 kgs. 2. No individual lightweight female rower may weigh more than 59 kgs.	*Eliminate averaging so that each individual is responsible for his or her own weight management - on the advice of FISA Sports Medicine Commission.* *Defer implementation to after next OGs to allow NFs to transition strategically.*
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.	**SUI Proposal** – …….. "Lightweight rowers shall be weighed wearing only their racing uniform on tested scales not less than ~~one hour~~ two hours and not more than ~~two~~ three hours before their first race of each lightweight event in which they are competing, each day of the competition.	*The FISA Council does not recommend this proposal because extending the timing of the weigh in would change the nature of the event and place additional constraints on operating regattas.*
Notwithstanding the foregoing, if two rounds of the same event take place on the same day of competition and some rowers in the second round do not have to race in the first round of that day, then these rowers in the second round shall be weighed at the same time as the rowers in the first round. They shall present themselves as a crew at the weighing	Notwithstanding the foregoing, if two rounds of the same event take place on the same day of competition and some rowers in the second round do not have to race in the first round of that day, then these rowers in the second round shall be weighed at the same time as the rowers in the first round. On each occasion of weighing, each crew ~~they~~ shall	

centre wearing their racing uniform. The weighing scales should indicate the weight of the rower to 0.1 kg. If the first race is subsequently postponed or cancelled, the lightweight rower is not required to be weighed again on the same day for that event. The Control Commission shall require presentation of each rower's official identity card with photograph at the time of the first weighing of the rower or subsequently. Where an official photograph of the crew has been checked for correctness against such identity card, this photograph may be used instead by the Control Commission at time of weighing. If a rower exceeds the required weight by the expiry of the time permitted for weighing, the rower and the crew of that rower are no longer eligible and shall be excluded from the event. Where a lightweight crew has already officially weighed and has met the required weight and, within the time allowed for weighing, a member of the crew is replaced under Rule 59 and Rule 60, then the rower replacing the ill or injured rower may be weighed alone, and not together with the remainder of the crew. The average official weight of the crew with the replacement rower shall not exceed the permitted average.	present ~~themselves~~ itself together ~~as a crew~~ at the weighing centre ~~wearing their racing uniform~~ 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. 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. A rower or crew not meeting the required weight may be weighed again any number of times within the allowed time limit. However, ~~If~~ if a rower or crew ~~exceeds~~ 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. 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. 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.	
	GBR proposal: A reserve may be weighed in at the conclusion of weigh-in for the crews for that race. The weight of the reserve must be such that the individual weight of the reserve and average weight of the crew meet the limits if the reserve is required to race.	Note: GBR proposal is already incorporated in Council's proposal.
Section 5 – Masters		

Rule 32 – Masters		
A rower may compete in Masters rowing events from the beginning of the year during which he attains the age of 27. A World Rowing Masters Regatta shall be conducted each year under the supervision of the Masters Commission. The World Rowing Masters Regatta shall be an International Regatta under these rules.		
Bye-Law to Rule 32 – Masters The age of a rower in a Masters rowing event shall be that which he attains during the year of the event. Masters rowing events shall be held in the following crew age categories: A. Minimum age: 27 years B. Average age: 36 years or more C. Average age: 43 years or more D. Average age: 50 years or more E. Average age: 55 years or more F. Average age: 60 years or more G. Average age: 65 years or more H. Average age: 70 years or more I. Average age: 75 years or more J. Average age: 80 years or more K. Average age: 85 years or more Age categories do not apply to coxswains of Masters crews. Each competitor shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. Every Masters rower must be in a position to prove his age by presentation of an official document (passport or identity card). Please refer to Appendix 12 for Masters Event Regulations.	Bye-Law to Rule 32 – Masters The age of a rower in a Masters rowing event shall be that which he attains during the year of the event. Masters rowing events shall be held in the following crew age categories: A. Minimum age: 27 years B. Average age: 36 years or more C. Average age: 43 years or more D. Average age: 50 years or more E. Average age: 55 years or more F. Average age: 60 years or more G. Average age: 65 years or more H. Average age: 70 years or more I. Average age: 75 years or more J. Average age: 80 years or more K. Average age: 85 years or more Age categories do not apply to coxswains of Masters crews. ~~Each competitor shall be responsible for his own health and fitness.~~ Each competitor in a Masters Rowing event shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. (Refer to Rule 99 - Health of Rowers). Every Masters rower must be in a position to prove his age by presentation of an official document (passport or identity card). ~~Please refer~~ Refer to Appendix 12 for Masters Event Regulations.	*The" health and fitness" responsibility is moved to separate paragraph. And cross-referenced to Rule 99*
Rule 33 – Mixed Masters events		
Mixed crew events may be held for Masters crews in which half of the crew excluding the coxswain, shall be women and half shall be men. The coxswain may be of either		

gender.		
SectIon 6 – Para-Rowing		
Rule 34 – Para-Rowing	Rule 34 – Para-Rowing	
A rower may compete in a Para-Rowing event if his disability meets the criteria set out in the Para-Rowing Classification Regulations (see Appendix 17). The categories and boat classes are defined in the Para-Rowing Regulations (see Appendix 13).	A rower may compete in a Para-Rowing event if ~~his disability~~ he has an Eligible Impairment and ~~meets the criteria set out in~~ has been allocated an eligible sport class and sport class status under~~.~~ the Para-Rowing Classification Regulations (~~see~~ Appendix 17). The categories and boat classes are defined in the Para-Rowing Regulations (~~see~~ Appendix 13).	
Part III – Classes of Boat		
Rule 35 – Classes of Boat		
The following classes of boat are recognised by FISA: 1. Single sculls (1x) 2. Double sculls (2x) 3. Pair (2-) 4. Coxed Pair (2+) 5. Quadruple sculls (4x) 6. Four (4-) 7. Coxed Four (4+) 8. Eight (8+)		
Rule 36 – World Championship Boat Classes		
World Rowing Championships are held in the following events: Men (M) 1x, 2x, 2-, 2+, 4x, 4-, 8+ Women (W) 1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-, 8+ Lightweight Men (LM) 1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-, ~~8+~~ Lightweight Women (LW) 1x, 2x, 4x Para-Rowing (A) ASM1x, ASW1x, TA Mixed 2x, LTA Mixed 2x, LTA Mixed 4+ Under 23 Men (BM) 1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-, 4+, 8+ Under 23 Women (BW) 1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-, 8+ Under 23 Lightweight Men (BLM) 1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4- Under 23 Lightweight Women (BLW) 1x, 2x, 4x Junior Men (JM) 1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-, 4+, 8+ Junior Women (JW) 1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-, 8+ If, in any of the above events, excluding the events designated for the Olympic and Paralympic Games and all	Council Proposal: “The 2017 FISA Extraordinary Congress delegates the authority to change Rule 36 to the 2017 FISA Ordinary Congress.”	*In view of the potential changes to the Olympic programme the Council proposes no changes to Rule 36 (the World Championships programmes) for 2017. The Council proposes that a decision for the World Championships programmes from 2018 onwards should be taken at the Ordinary Congress 2017 in Sarasota (after the IOC EB has decided the Olympic Programme)*

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

Rule 37 – Olympic Games Boat Classes	Rule 37 – Olympic Games Boat Classes	
The programme at an Olympic regatta includes the following events: Men (M) 1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-, 8+ Women (W) 1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 8+ Lightweight Men (LM) 2x, 4- Lightweight women (LW) 2x	~~The programme at an Olympic regatta includes the following events:~~ ~~*Men (M) 1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-, 8+*~~ ~~*Women (W) 1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 8+*~~ ~~*Lightweight Men (LM) 2x, 4-*~~ ~~*Lightweight women (LW) 2x*~~ The events programme for the Olympic regatta shall be determined by the IOC Executive Board after consultation with the FISA Executive Committee, in accordance with the Olympic Charter. The FISA Congress shall vote to select a recommended Olympic programme for the purpose of the consultation with the IOC prior to the IOC's decision on the programme.	Olympic Charter, Bye-law to Rule 45: "*2. The events programme* *2.1 Prior to any decision relating to the Events Programme, the IOC shall consult the relevant IFs.* *2.2 The IOC Executive Board shall decide on the Events Programme not later than three years prior to the opening of the relevant Olympic Games."*
	SUI proposal – "The events programme for the Olympic Rowing regatta shall be determined by the IOC Executive Board after consultation with the FISA Executive Committee, in accordance with the Olympic Charter. The FISA Congress shall vote to select a recommended Olympic rowing programme for the purpose of the consultation with the IOC prior to the IOC's decision on the programme. The FISA Executive Committee will submit the recommended Olympic programme according to the decision of the FISA Congress to the IOC Executive Board."	*The Council believes that it has covered this issue in the above proposed wording and thanks the Swiss Federation for this proposal.*

	SUI proposed Bye-law to Rule 37 – "Following the confirmation of the events programme for the Olympic Rowing regatta, the FISA Council, in consultation with the IOC and member federations, shall the Qualification system for the Olympic Rowing regatta. The Qualification system consists of the World Rowing Championships in the pre-Olympic year, continental qualification regattas and the final qualification regatta. If a member federation has qualified boats in 10 or more events at the World Rowing Championships in the pre-Olympic year, it shall not be eligible to enter boats for any qualification regatta in the Olympic year. The Qualification system may include obligations for some rowers to double up."	*The qualification system is not currently a part of the Rules and will be discussed after the Olympic programme and quota is announced by the IOC Executive Board.* ***See Appendix 9 proposal for qualification system wording.*** The Council recommends that this issue is discussed in connection with the overall qualification system and be finalised in October 2017. The Council does not recommend that this "doubling up" option should be mentioned in the Rules, at this point.
Rule 38 – Boat Classes at other events	Rule 38 – Boat Classes at other events	
The events at Regional and Continental Championship regattas as well as multi-sport Games regattas shall be determined by the FISA Council after consultation with the organisers and the Regional or Continental confederation, as appropriate.	The events at Regional and Continental Championship regattas as well as multi-sport Games regattas shall be ~~determined by the FISA Council after consultation with the organisers and~~proposed to FISA by the Regional or Continental confederation, as appropriate for FISA approval.	*Slight change to wording to allow the continental or regional organisation to present a proposal with a full explanation.*

Part IV – Boats and Construction		
Rule 39 – Free Construction		
The construction, design and dimensions of boats and oars shall, in principle, be unrestricted subject to the limits defined in Rule 1, paragraphs 1 and 2, and Rule 40. Nevertheless the Council of FISA may, in the racing Bye-Laws, impose appropriate requirements.		
Bye-Law to Rule 39 – Boats and Equipment	Bye-Law to Rule 39 – Boats and Equipment	
Requirements for racing boats and equipment. 1. Boat Length 1.1. Maximum Length – All boats used in eights events at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, and Olympic qualification regattas, Regional Games and Continental Championships and at all International Regattas shall be a minimum of two sections, with no section longer than 11.9 m. ~~With effect from 1 January 2015, all boats used in events at World Rowing Championship regatta, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games regatta and relevant qualification regattas, Regional Games and Continental Championships and at all International Regattas shall not be longer than 12.3 m without a section. If a boat is in sections, no section shall be longer than 12.2 m. The purpose of this Bye-Law is that all such boats should fit level within a standard forty-foot container.~~ 1.2. Minimum Length – The minimum overall length of a racing boat shall be 7.20 metres. This will be measured from the front of the bow ball to the furthest aft extent of the boat, which may include an extension beyond the hull. If an extension is used it shall be firmly affixed to the stern and terminate in a 4 cm ball as described in Bye-Law to Rule 39, para 2.4. If a boat cannot be correctly aligned because it is less than the minimum overall length, the Starter may exclude the crew from the race. This rule does not apply to boats used at Para-Rowing and Coastal Rowing events.	Requirements for racing boats and equipment. 1. Boat Length 1.1. Maximum Length – All boats used in eights events at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, and Olympic qualification regattas, Regional Games and Continental Championships and at all International Regattas shall be a minimum of two sections, with no section longer than 11.9 m. ~~With effect from 1 January 2015, all boats used in events at World Rowing Championship regatta, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games regatta and relevant qualification regattas, Regional Games and Continental Championships and at all International Regattas shall not be longer than 12.3 m without a section. If a boat is in sections, no section shall be longer than 12.2 m. The purpose of this Bye-Law is that all such boats should fit level within a standard forty-foot container.~~ 1.2. Minimum Length – The minimum overall length of a racing boat shall be 7.20 metres. This will be measured from the front of the bow ball to the furthest aft extent of the boat, which may include an extension beyond the hull. If an extension is used it shall be firmly affixed to the stern and terminate in a 4 cm ball as described in Bye-Law to Rule 39, para 2.4. If a boat cannot be correctly aligned because it is less than the minimum overall length, the Starter may exclude the crew from the race. This rule does not apply to boats used ~~at~~ in ~~Para-Rowing and~~ Coastal Rowing events.	*No longer in effect.*
2. Safety	2. Safety	

2.1. Oar Blade Thickness – Oar blades may not be less than 5 mm thick for sweep oars, and 3 mm thick for sculls. This thickness shall be measured 3 mm from the outer edge of the blade for sweep oars and 2 mm for sculls. 2.2. Coxswain's Seat – The opening of the coxswain's seat must be at least 70 cm long and it must be as wide as the boat for at least 50 cm. The inner surface of the enclosed part must be smooth and no structure of any sort may restrict the inner width of the coxswains section. 2.3. Flotation – From 1st January 2015, all boats used in World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and World Rowing Cup regattas shall meet the flotation requirements specified in FISA's Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing, i.e. that "A boat when full of water with a crew of average weight equal to the design weight stated on the boat's production plaque, seated in the rowing position should float such that the top of the seat is a maximum of 5 cm below the static waterline." 2.4. Bow Balls – The bows of all boats shall be fitted with a solid ball shape, minimum diameter 4 cm which covers the point of the bows and is bright white. If this is an external part it shall be firmly affixed to the bow of the boat such that it does not significantly deflect if a side force is applied. If it is an integral part of the hull construction, it shall afford equivalent protection and visibility. 2.5. Quick release foot stretchers – Quick release foot stretchers – In all boats the foot stretchers, shoes or other devices holding the feet of the rowers shall be a type which allow the rowers to get clear of the boat with no delay. Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will remain in the boat, each shoe or device shall be independently restrained such that the heel will not lift more than 7 cm. In addition, where laces, Velcro or similar materials must be opened before the rower can remove his feet from the shoes or other device, these	2.1. Oar Blade Thickness – Oar blades may not be less than 5 mm thick for sweep oars, and 3 mm thick for sculls. This thickness shall be measured 3 mm from the outer edge of the blade for sweep oars and 2 mm for sculls. 2.2. Coxswain's Seat – The opening of the coxswain's seat must be at least 70 cm long and it must be as wide as the boat for at least 50 cm. The inner surface of the enclosed part must be smooth and no structure of any sort may restrict the inner width of the coxswains section. 2.3. Flotation – ~~From 1st January 2015, all~~ 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. that "A boat when full of water with a crew of average weight equal to the design weight stated on the boat's production plaque, seated in the rowing position should float such that the top of the seat is a maximum of 5 cm below the static waterline." It shall be the sole responsibility of the club or member federation using a boat to ensure that it complies with this requirement. 2.4. Bow Balls – The bows of all boats shall be fitted with a solid ball shape, minimum diameter 4 cm which covers the point of the bows and is bright white. If this is an external part it shall be firmly affixed to the bow of the boat such that it does not significantly deflect if a side force is applied. If it is an integral part of the hull construction, it shall afford equivalent protection and visibility. 2.5. Quick release foot stretchers – In all boats the foot stretchers, shoes or other devices holding the feet of the rowers shall be a type which allow the rowers to get clear of the boat with no delay in an emergency. Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will	*This flotation provision has been in place since 2015 for FISA events. It is justified to extend to all international regattas in the interests of rower safety.* *A transition period is proposed for international regattas so that older boats can be retro-fitted with flotation equipment.* *FISA has engaged independent research on the size, design and material used for bow balls and it is hoped that it will be concluded by the time of the Congress.*

must be able to be released immediately by the rower with a single quick hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap.	remain in the boat, each shoe or device shall be independently restrained such that when the heel ~~will not lift more than 7 cm~~ 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, ~~these~~ 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"	*This bye-law has been modified to conform with the new footstretcher solutions available to rowers now.*
	GBR proposal: **2.5. Quick release foot stretchers** – "In all boats the foot stretchers, shoes or other devices holding the feet of the rowers shall be a type which allow the rowers to get clear of the boat with no delay. Where shoes or other devices ~~holding the feet~~ ~~will~~ remain in the boat, each shoe or device shall be independently restrained such that the heel ~~will not lift more than 7 cm~~ must be prevented from rising higher than the lowest fixed point of the shoe. Likewise, the foot release from any other type of fitment that may be used must be self-acting and not require the intervention by hand of the rower or rescuer. In addition, where laces, Velcro or similar materials must be opened before the rower can remove ~~his~~ their feet from the shoes or other device, these must be able to be released immediately by the rower with a single quick hand action of pulling ~~on~~ one easily accessible strap.	*The GBR Federation has withdrawn this proposal in favour of the Council proposal above.*
3. Identifications 3.1. Production Plaque – All boats must have a production plaque or equivalent visible and permanently affixed inside the boat, up to 50 sq. cm in area, on which is written the name and address of the boat builder, its	3. Identifications 3.1. Production Plaque – All boats must have a production plaque or equivalent visible and permanently affixed inside the boat, up to 50 sq. cm in area, on which is written the name and address of the	

mark or logo, the year the boat was constructed, the average weight of the crew for which the boat is designed, the weight of the boat on construction or upon delivery and stating whether the boat meets the flotation requirements specified in FISA's Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing. 3.2. All boats and oars shall comply with the requirements set out in the Bye-Laws to Rule 50, below (name, symbol, etc.).	boat builder, its mark or logo, the year the boat was constructed, the average weight of the crew for which the boat is designed, the weight of the boat on construction or upon delivery and stating whether the boat meets the flotation requirements specified in FISA's Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing. 3.2. All boats and oars shall comply with the requirements set out in the Bye-Laws to Rule 50, below (name, symbol, etc.).	
4. Natural properties 4.1. No substances or structures (including riblets) capable of modifying the natural properties of water or of the boundary layer of the hull/water interface shall be used.		
5. Communication and Electronics 5.1. 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. 5.2. Allowable Data – During racing, the only information allowed to the crew in the boat shall be: a. Time a. Stroke rate b. Boat Velocity / Acceleration c. 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. Failure to comply with this Bye-Law shall result in a sanction up to disqualification. 5.3. Regatta Information - FISA may install on each boat a device(s) for the purpose of transmitting real-time race and other information which shall be owned by FISA and may be used for any purpose including		

presentation and promotion of the event and the sport.		
6. Promotional Equipment 6.1. At World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, the Council may require crews to carry on their boats such equipment as it considers desirable for the better promotion of the sport of rowing (e.g. mini cameras) provided that such equipment is identical for all boats in a race.	6. Promotional Equipment 6.1. At World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, the Council may require crews to carry on their boats such equipment as it considers desirable for the better promotion of the sport of rowing (e.g. mini cameras, microphones, etc.) provided that such equipment is identical for all boats in a race.	
Rule 40 – Innovations in Equipment	Rule 40 – Innovations in Equipment	
Innovations in equipment including, but not limited to, boats, oars, related equipment and clothing, must meet the following requirements before being used in the sport of rowing: 1. be commercially available to all competitors (patents may not exclude the use by a team or a competitor); 2. not significantly add to the cost of the sport; 3. not provide an advantage to some competitors over others or change the nature of the sport; 4. be safe and environmentally sound; and 5. be a positive development for the sport of rowing and maintain the principles, in particular those of fairness and equality, in the sport. An innovation must be submitted to the FISA Executive Committee for evaluation. If it is judged to meet the above conditions and is approved for use, it must be readily available for all competitors by January 1st in order to be authorised for use in International Regattas that year. Crews with unapproved innovations shall not be allowed to compete. The Executive Committee has the sole authority to decide all matters under this Rule including whether an innovation is significant, whether it is readily available, whether the costs are reasonable, whether it is safe and environmentally sound and whether it is a positive development for the sport of rowing and maintains the principles of the sport.	Innovations in equipment including, but not limited to, boats, oars, related equipment and clothing, must meet the following requirements before being used in the sport of rowing: 1. be commercially available to all competitors (patents may not exclude the use by a team or a competitor); 2. not significantly add to the cost of the sport; 3. not provide an advantage to some competitors over others or change the nature of the sport; 4. be safe and environmentally sound; and 5. be a positive development for the sport of rowing and maintain the principles, in particular those of fairness and equality, ~~in~~ 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 competitors by January 1st in order to be authorised for use in International Regattas that year. Crews with unapproved innovations shall not be allowed to compete 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	*To clarify that this Rule applies to all events under these Rules.*

	development for the sport of rowing and maintains the principles of the sport.	
Rule 41 – Weight of Boats		
All boats used at World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic, relevant qualification regattas, Regional Games and Continental Championship regattas and all other International Regattas shall be of defined minimum weights.		
Bye-Law to Rule 41 – Weight of Boats		
1. Minimum boat weights are the following: 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 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: a. Loud speakers if they are firmly fastened to the boat and associated wiring for such speakers; b. Any housings or fixings that are firmly fastened to the boat for the purpose of holding electronic or other equipment; c. Cables and wires required to connect equipment to provide “Allowable Data” (see Bye-Law to Rule 39, paragraph 5), and d. Seat Pads that are attached to the seat The minimum boat weight shall not include the oars or sculls, the bow number or any other item not essential to its use and not firmly fastened to the boat. Additional weight carried in the boat to achieve the		

required minimum weight shall be firmly fastened to the boat or to the essential fittings described above.		

2. Responsibility – It is solely the responsibility of the crew that their boat meets the required minimum weight. 3. Weighing Scale – The weighing scales shall be provided by a FISA-approved manufacturer and shall indicate the weight of the boat to 0.1 kgs. The scales shall be connected to a printer so that a printed record of the boat weight is immediately available. At the beginning of each official training day and of each racing day, the scales shall be tested, using calibrated (gauged) weights, by a member of the FISA Equipment and Technology Commission and/or the member of the Control Commission responsible for boat weighing. 4. Test weighing of boats – The weighing scale(s) shall be available to the crews at least 24 hours before the first race of the regatta for test weighing of their boats. The scales shall be located on a horizontal base, inside a building or a tent to provide protection from the wind. The weighing area shall be easily accessible from the incoming pontoons and shall be exclusively reserved for the weighing of boats during the regatta. 5. Selection of Boats to be weighed – The person authorised by the President of the Jury shall make a random draw before the start of each racing session to select the boats which are to be weighed. He shall also have the right to include additional boats at any time before the finish of the race of the boat concerned if there is a suspicion that certain boats are underweight. He shall deliver copies of the draw to the responsible person at the Control Commission. 6. Notification to Crews – A member of the Control Commission shall notify the crews of the selected boats as they leave the water after their races and they, or people appointed for that purpose, shall	5. Selection of Boats to be weighed – The ~~person authorised by 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	

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

the member of the Control Commission responsible for boat weighing will write on the printed record of weighing the name of the crew, the event and the number and type of equipment items included in the weighing and the words “Second Boat Weighing”. Both the crew representative and the member of the Control Commission shall sign the printed record of this weighing. No other or later weighing shall be considered as valid. 9.4. Deliver the three printed records of weighing (First Boat Weighing, Test Weighing of the scales and Second Boat Weighing) to the President of the Jury.	however, the boat is still below the minimum weight, the member of the Control Commission ~~responsible for boat weighing~~ will write on the printed record of weighing the name of the crew, the event and the number and type of equipment items included in the weighing and the words “Second Boat Weighing”. Both the crew representative and the member of the Control Commission shall sign the printed record of this weighing. No other or later weighing shall be considered as valid. 9.4. Award the appropriate penalty to the crew. ~~9.4~~ 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. 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.	10. Penalty for Underweight Boat – The penalty for having raced in an underweight boat shall be that the crew is relegated to last place in the particular race. If two or more boats in the same race are underweight, they shall all be relegated and they shall be ranked in the descending order of their respective boat weights on the second weighing. If their boat weights on the second weighing are identical they shall be ranked by their order of finish in the race. If the crew races again in an underweight boat in a later round of the same event, then the penalty shall be the exclusion of the crew.	
Part V – Courses		
Rule 42 – Characteristics	Rule 42 – Characteristics	
The standard international course for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, Regional Games, Continental Championships and International Regattas shall provide fair and equal racing conditions for six crews racing in separate, straight, parallel lanes over a distance of 2,000 metres and 1,000 metres for Paralympic Games and its Qualification regattas. For World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant	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 ~~and 1,000 metres for Paralympic Games and its Qualification regattas~~. For World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup,	*Move to 2,000m for Paralympic Games and Qualification regattas as recommended by the IPC.*

qualification regattas, the standard international course must be provided with technical installations and equipment to Category A level as defined in the Bye-Laws. In addition, it must also comply with all the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of "The FISA Manual for Rowing Events". In order to be classified as a standard international course, full details of the course concerned must be submitted in writing to FISA by the applicants, and the course must be inspected at the cost of the federation concerned and approved by two experts appointed by FISA. The FISA Council may lay down special requirements for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, Continental and Regional Games and Continental Championship regattas.	Olympic, Paralympic~~, Youth Olympic~~ and relevant qualification regattas, the standard international course ~~must~~ shall be provided with technical installations and equipment to Category A level as defined in the Bye-Laws. In addition, it must also comply with all the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of "The FISA Manual for Rowing Events". In order to be classified by FISA as a standard international course, full details of the course concerned must be submitted in writing to FISA by the applicants, and the course must be inspected at the cost of the member federation concerned and approved by ~~two experts~~ an expert appointed by FISA. The ~~FISA~~ Council may ~~lay down~~ approve ~~special~~ non-standard requirements for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, ~~Youth Olympic~~ and relevant qualification regattas, Continental and Regional Games and Continental Championship regattas where this is in the ~~best~~ interests of the event and the sport of rowing.	
Rule 43 – Length of the Course	Rule 43 – ~~Length of the Course~~ Racing Distance	
1. International Regattas – The standard international racing distances shall be 2,000 metres straight for men and women; in the categories Seniors and Under 23, lightweights and Juniors. For Masters (men, women and mixed crews) the course shall be 1,000 metres straight. 2. World Rowing Championship regattas – The length of the standard World Championship course shall be 2,000 metres straight. The provisions of this Rule require the use of moveable starting installations in order that the bows of all boats of whatever class may be aligned on the same start line. 3. The length of the course and all intermediate distances shall be measured by an independent qualified surveyor and a certified plan shall be held by the organising committee. This plan shall be available for inspection by FISA at any time. For a World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth	1. International Regattas – The standard international racing ~~distances~~ 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 ~~course~~ racing distance shall be 1,000 metres straight. 2. World Rowing Championship regattas – The length of the standard World Championship course shall be 2,000 metres straight. The provisions of this Rule require the use of moveable starting installations in order that the bows of all boats of whatever class may be aligned on the same start line. 3. The length of the course and all intermediate distances shall be measured by an independent qualified surveyor and a certified plan shall be held by the organising committee. This plan shall be available for inspection by FISA at any time. For a World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic	

Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, FISA may request a further survey be carried out to standards specified in the latest edition of the "FISA Manual for Rowing Events". 4. The Executive Committee may grant exceptions to this rule where necessary for regattas in multi-sport competitions, Continental or other Championships where it is clearly demonstrated that a standard course is not reasonably achievable. 5. A non-standard course may be shorter (for example, sprints) or longer (for example, long distances, head of the river, etc.) than the standard course. It is not necessary that a non-standard course be straight.	and relevant qualification regattas, FISA may request a further survey be carried out to standards specified in the latest edition of the "FISA Manual for Rowing Events". 4. The ~~Executive Committee~~ 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.	*Change to Council to be more consistent with Rule 42*

Rule 44 – Number of Lanes	Rule 44 – Number of Lanes	
1. International regattas – On standard international courses, races shall normally be held on six lanes. 2. World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas – Races shall be held on six lanes but, in principle, the course shall have at least eight lanes.	1. International regattas – On standard international courses, races shall normally be held ~~on~~ using up to six lanes. 2. World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas – Races shall be held ~~on~~ using up to six lanes but, in principle, the course shall have at least eight lanes usable for racing.	
Bye-Laws to Rules 42 to 44 – Courses		
These Bye-Laws are found in Appendix 4 to the Rules of Racing.		
Part VI – Organisation of Regattas Section 1 – General		
Rule 45 – Authority of FISA		
All International Regattas and International Ergometer Rowing competitions are under the overriding authority of FISA and, subject thereto, of the member federation concerned. An organising committee shall be responsible for the organisation of regattas. World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, Continental and Regional Championship regattas as well as regattas in		

connection with multi-sport competitions shall take place under the authority of FISA, which will give directions to the organising committee. The Executive Committee may nominate technical delegates for each regatta in accordance with Rule 14.		
Rule 46 – The Organising Committee		
The relevant member federation shall ensure that an organising committee is formed for each International Regatta or International Match. The organising committee is responsible to ensure the proper preparation and operation of the regatta in accordance with the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws. The organising committee shall, in particular: 1. Fix the date and the programme of the regatta in agreement with the member federation concerned and, for World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas, with the agreement of the FISA Council; 2. Prepare and distribute the advance programme including the date and time of the Team Managers' Meeting and draw; 3. Make available a stretch of water and technical equipment conforming to the present Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations; 4. Appoint a Jury (except in the case of those events stipulated in Rule 92 where the Jury is appointed by the FISA Umpiring Commission; 5. Appoint a Safety Adviser; 6. Appoint a Medical officer; 7. Take all other steps which may be required to ensure the proper organisation of the regatta.	7. Arrange adequate insurance for third party liability, loss or damage to property and equipment and any other insurance cover required by law. ~~7.~~8. Take all other steps which may be required to ensure the proper organisation of the regatta.	
Bye-Law to Rule 46 – Duties of the Organising Committee		
1. Authority of FISA – All international rowing regattas are under the authority of FISA and of the		

member federation concerned. 2. Date and Programme – For International Regattas and International Matches, the organising committee fixes the date and programme of the regatta in agreement with the relevant member federation (or with FISA for a World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regatta). For its part, the member federation shall submit the proposed date to FISA for approval not later than 30th September of the year preceding the event. 3. Course, Installations, Advance Programme – The organising committee is responsible for the course and all necessary installations and equipment, both on land and on the water. It is also responsible for the organisation of the regatta. It shall draw up an advance programme which shall also describe the type of course installations and send it to all those concerned. 4. Safety Adviser – The organising committee shall appoint a person as the regatta Safety Adviser with specific responsibilities for ensuring that all the appropriate safety measures, including traffic rules, have been considered and then implemented for the safe running of the regatta. Nevertheless, the legal responsibility for safety matters rests with the organising committee as a whole, and nothing in the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Safety Adviser personally. 5. Medical Officer – The organising committee shall appoint a person as the regatta Medical Officer with specific responsibility for ensuring that appropriate medical support and facilities are readily accessible to the regatta. First aid facilities and a rescue service on the water must always be available. 6. Radio and Telephone Communications – It is essential that there should be direct telephone and/or radio communication between the President of the Jury, the finish, the start and the Control Commission in order to enable the members of the Jury to carry out their duties properly. It is also essential that radio		

communication is provided between the rescue service on the water and the medical staff on duty at the course to deal with any emergency. 7. The organising committee shall publish an Environmental Management plan at least two years before the event.		
Rule 47 – Team Manager	Rule 47 – Team Manager	
The Team Manager is the key communication contact to the rowers and coaches for the organising committee and FISA during a regatta. The Team Manager is responsible for his team and he or his delegate must attend all Team Managers' Meetings. At World Rowing Championships, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, and World Rowing Cup regattas, each participating member federation shall appoint a Team Manager. The Team Manager, or his delegate, shall attend each official Team Managers' Meeting and shall communicate all relevant information from the meeting or otherwise distributed to Team Managers, including that concerning racing and safety, to all rowers and coaches in their team. Failure of a member federation to appoint a Team Manager or failure of a Team Manager to attend official meetings or communicate information may result in the member federation being penalised by the Executive Committee. In addition to their other responsibilities, Team Managers shall be authorised by their member federation to make withdrawals of crews and substitutions of rowers at regattas.	At international regattas ~~the~~ each member federation or club shall appoint an individual (the "Team Manager") who will be ~~Team Manager is the key~~ responsible for official communication ~~contact~~ between ~~the~~ rowers and coaches and ~~for~~ the organising committee ~~and FISA~~ 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 Championships, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, and World Rowing Cup regattas, each participating member federation shall appoint a Team Manager. The Team Manager, or his delegate, shall attend each official Team Managers' Meeting and shall communicate 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, ~~to all rowers and coaches in their team.~~ and shall be responsible for all official communications with FISA during the regatta on matters concerning his team, including withdrawal of crews and substitution of rowers. Failure of a member federation to appoint a Team Manager or failure of a Team Manager to attend official meetings or communicate information may result in the member federation being penalised by the Executive Committee. ~~In addition to their other responsibilities, Team Managers shall be authorised by their member federation to make withdrawals of crews and~~	*The first paragraph is referring to ALL international regattas, not just FISA regattas.* *The second paragraph refers specifically to FISA regattas.* *Moved forward (above) in this bye-law*

	~~substitutions of rowers at regattas.~~	
Rule 48 – Prizes and Sponsorship Contracts	Rule 48 – Prizes and Sponsorship Contracts	
Competitors may receive cash or other prizes for competition. They may also enter into sponsorship contracts provided these contracts are reviewed and approved by their member federation in advance, and that these contracts are in compliance with FISA Statutes and Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.		
Rule 49 – FISA Merchandising Rights		
At all regattas under its authority FISA retains all rights to: 1. Sell merchandise, souvenirs and other articles. The organising committee shall provide sites for this activity at no cost to FISA. 2. Use and licence the name and official emblem of FISA and other names, emblems and logos as registered by FISA. FISA may share a proportion of the proceeds of the sale of these rights with the organising committees of relevant regattas.		
Section 2 – Advertising Provisions	Section 2 – Advertising Provisions	
Rule 50 – Identifications displayed on equipment and Rowers – Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship and Advertising	Rule 50 – Identifications displayed on equipment and Rowers – Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship and Advertising	
Prohibited Advertising: 1. Any form of advertising (including body advertising) or identifications, not specifically permitted by these rules, is prohibited. 2. All advertising must comply with the laws of the country or region in which the regatta is being staged. 3. Even if otherwise permitted by laws of the country or region, no advertising is permitted which is inappropriate or which is harmful to the image of rowing including tobacco and strong liquor (more than 15% alcohol content) or in contradiction with FISA Statutes or Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws, in particular with Art. 3 of the Statutes. In case of doubt, the Executive	Advertising and Identifications "Advertising" shall mean all forms of advertising or identification including but not limited to any form of commercial identification. Advertising is prohibited except where specifically provided for by FISA Statutes, Rules of Racing or related Bye-Laws ~~(in particular, Art. 3 of the Statutes)~~. 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. Advertising of tobacco products and strong liquor (more than 15% alcohol) is prohibited	*This wording moved to point 7 below.*

Committee shall decide. In events, regattas and championships solely for juniors, advertising relating to alcohol is strictly prohibited. 4. Where an advertiser or sponsor deals mainly in products which are prohibited by this clause, but also produces some other (not prohibited) product or service, it may have identifications, provided that the identification is clearly associated with the product or service that is not prohibited and cannot be seen as advertising the prohibited product. The Council may prescribe Bye-Laws regarding commercial publicity, sponsorship and advertising at regattas.	During events (regattas and championships) that are staged only for junior rowers, the advertising of alcohol is prohibited. During events at which junior rowers participate (includes all regattas and championships) the advertising of alcohol is prohibited while junior rowers are racing. 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, ~~that the Executive Committee considers may be inappropriate or harmful to the image and values of rowing~~ is prohibited, ~~(in particular, Art. 3 of the Statutes)~~ 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. The Council may issue Bye-Laws relating to advertising. Advertising may not display a website URL or address.	*Content of websites cannot be controlled and could lead to undesirable information.*
Bye-Laws to Rule 50 – FISA Advertising Rules	*Bye-Laws to Rule 50 – FISA Advertising Rules*	
These Bye-Laws are found in Appendix 5 to the Rules of Racing.	*These Bye-Laws are found in Appendix ~~5~~ 11 to the Rules of Racing.*	
Rule 51 – Rowers' Clothing and Blade Colours	Rule 51 – Rowers' Clothing and Blade Colours	
Members of the same crew shall compete wearing identical clothing. If any members of the crew wear headwear, then the headwear worn by those crew members shall be identical. The colours and design of the blades of all oars and sculls shall be identical on both sides. In adverse weather conditions, for health reasons, coxswains may race wearing additional clothing in the registered colours of the federation. World Rowing Championship regattas – Members of	1. Members of the same crew shall compete wearing identical clothing except as allowed under the Bye-laws. If any members of the crew wear headwear, then the headwear worn by those crew members shall be identical except as allowed under the Bye-laws. 2. The colours and design of the blades of all oars and sculls shall be identical on both sides. 3. ~~In adverse weather conditions or for health reasons c~~Coxswains may race wearing additional clothing in the ~~registered~~ colours of ~~the~~ their ~~federation~~ crew.	*Provide for different ID on socks and hats.* *Provide for different ID on socks and hats* *Coxswains could do this any time.*

national crews shall wear the registered racing uniform of their member federation. The blades of all oars and sculls shall be in the registered colours of their federation. The design and colours of racing uniforms and blades shall be registered with FISA in accordance with Art. 13. Any change must be registered at least two months before the competition in which they are proposed to be used. The Council may issue further regulations regarding rowers' clothing at World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas in particular, including use of a t-shirt provided by FISA or other FISA sponsor identification as defined in the Bye-Laws to Rule 50.	4. World Rowing Championship regattas – Members of national crews shall wear the registered racing uniform of their member federation. The blades of all oars and sculls shall be in the registered colours of their federation. 5. The design and colours of racing uniforms and blades shall be registered with the FISA Executive Committee in accordance with Art. 13. A request to~~ny~~ change ~~must be registered~~ the registered design and colours of racing uniforms or blades must be received by the FISA Executive Committee at least ~~two~~ three months before the first proposed use in competition ~~in which they are proposed to be used~~. 6. The Council may issue further regulations regarding rowers' clothing at World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas in particular, including use of a t-shirt provided by FISA or other FISA sponsor identification as defined in the Bye-Laws to Rule 50.	*Change the deadline to three months in accordance with Art. 13.*
Section 3 – Entries, Withdrawals and Crew Changes		
Rule 52 – Authorisation of the Member Federation		
1. International Regattas – A crew may compete in an International Regatta in another country only if authorised in writing by its member federation. The latter shall be held responsible for the payment of the entry fees. This rule shall not apply to Masters regattas. If an organising committee allows a crew to enter its regatta without written authorisation from the relevant member federation then that federation cannot be held responsible for the crew and for its actions. 2. World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games – Rowers shall compete under the name of their member federation which shall alone be entitled to enter and represent them. 3. Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas – Rowers shall compete under the name of their national Olympic or Paralympic committee which shall alone be entitled to enter and represent them.		

Rule 53 – Restrictions		
1. International Regattas – No competitor may compete for two different clubs or federations at the same regatta. 2. World Rowing Championship regattas – No member federation may enter more than one crew in each event.		
Rule 54 – Entries	Rule 54 – Entries	
1. International Regattas – The entry of a crew for an International Regatta should be made on a FISA approved entry form. The entry shall be valid only if all details required by the entry form have been completed. Names shall be shown starting with the bow rower and finishing with the stroke rower, followed by the coxswain. The organising committee of an International Regatta must accept every valid entry made by the closing date. 2. World Rowing Championship regattas – Dedicated entry forms shall be made available to the member federations two months before the closing date for entries. Entries must be received at FISA headquarters before the specified deadline (usually between 9 and 14 days before the date of the first heat). These entries shall indicate the crews, the names and the birthdates of the rowers in the crews. Names shall be shown starting with the bow rower and finishing with the stroke rower, followed by the coxswain. There shall be no entry fees.	1. International Regattas – The entry of a crew for an International Regatta should be made on a FISA approved entry form. The entry shall be valid only if all details required by the entry form have been completed. Names shall be shown starting with the bow rower and finishing with the stroke rower, followed by the coxswain. The organising committee of an International Regatta must accept every valid entry made by the closing date. 2. World Rowing Championship regattas – Dedicated entry forms shall be made available to the member federations two months before the closing date for entries. Entries must be received at FISA headquarters before the specified deadline (usually between 9 and 14 days before the date of the first heat). These entries shall indicate the crews, the names and the birthdates of the rowers in the crews. Names shall be shown starting with the bow rower and finishing with the stroke rower, followed by the coxswain. ~~There shall be no entry fees.~~	*There is currently no intention to introduce entry fees.*
Bye-Law to Rule 54 – Entries		
The entry forms shall be used for International Regattas (Appendix 18).		
Rule 55 – List of Entries		
1. International Regattas – Not later than two days after the closing of the entries, the organising committee shall send to all participating clubs and member federations a list of the entries, a provisional timetable of the heats, the time(s) and venue(s) of the Team		

Managers' Meeting and draw, and details of the traffic rules. 2. World Rowing Championship regattas – FISA shall make a list of the entries from member federations entered in each event available to all federations concerned within 48 hours of the entry deadline.		
Rule 56 – False Declarations		
Any false declaration regarding the name, age, classification, club membership or eligibility of a competitor shall result in the disqualification of every rower of the crew concerned from all races for which they are entered at the regatta in question. The Executive Committee may apply additional penalties.		
Rule 57 – Objections to an entry		
International Regattas – Any objection to an entry shall be lodged promptly with the organising committee. After consultation with the affected parties, the organising committee shall decide on the objection and if found justified shall reject the entry concerned. World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas – Any objection to an entry shall be lodged promptly with the Executive Committee. After consultation with the affected parties, the Executive Committee shall decide on the objection and if found justified shall reject the entry concerned.		
Rule 58 – Withdrawals	Rule 58 – Withdrawals	
International Regattas – If a club or member federation withdraws from an event for which it has been entered, it shall give as much notice as possible, in writing, to the organising committee; at the latest, it shall give notice of the withdrawal at the Team Managers' Meeting to be held, in principle, the day before the regatta. In the case of a Regatta with two separate days of racing a withdrawal for the second day must be given, in writing, to the organising committee no later than one hour after the last race of the first day. In the event of a withdrawal the organising committee may conduct a new draw. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic,	1. International Regattas: – If a club or member federation withdraws from an event for which it has been entered, it shall give as much notice as possible, in writing, to the organising committee; at the latest, it shall give notice of the withdrawal at the Team Managers' Meeting to be held, in principle, the day before the regatta. In the case of a Regatta with two separate days of racing a withdrawal for the second day must be given, in writing, to the organising committee no later than one hour after the last race of the first day. In the event of a withdrawal the organising committee may conduct a new draw.	

Youth Olympic and World Rowing Cup regattas – If a member federation withdraws a crew or crews from an event in which it has been entered, it shall give notice in writing of the withdrawal to FISA, at the latest, three hours before the draw. A withdrawal once made is irrevocable.	2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas: – If a member federation withdraws a crew or crews from an event in which it has been entered, it shall give notice in writing of the withdrawal to FISA, at the latest, three hours before the draw. A withdrawal once made is irrevocable.	
Bye-Law to Rule 58 – Withdrawals after the Withdrawal Deadline		
World Rowing Championship regattas, qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games and World Rowing Cup regattas – In cases of withdrawals received later than the deadline of three hours before the draw and until the end of the regatta, except when accompanied by a medical certificate, the member federation concerned will be fined CHF 500 or equivalent per withdrawal. At these events, changes and withdrawals will only be received at the FISA Regatta Office or another previously announced location. If a crew withdraws for valid medical or safety reasons, there shall be no financial penalty.		
Rule 59 – Crew Changes after the entry deadline and up to one hour before the First Heat	Rule 59 – Crew Changes after the entry deadline and up to one hour before the First Heat	
1. International regattas: 1.1. Crews – Clubs or member federations may substitute up to one half the number of rowers (as well as the coxswain, if applicable) in all crews entered by them, provided that the substitutes are members of the same club (or, in the case of composite crews, of one of the clubs concerned except in the case of Masters crews where a substitute from another club shall also be valid); in the case of national team crews, the substitute shall be of the same member federation. The changes shall be communicated in writing to the organising committee at least one hour before the first heat of the event. In the case of Masters crews a substitute shall not be permitted if the age of the substituting rower would	1. International regattas: 1.1. Crews – Clubs or member federations may substitute up to one half the number of rowers (as well as the coxswain, if applicable) in all crews entered by them, provided that the substitutes are members of the same club (or, in the case of composite crews, of one of the clubs concerned ~~except in the case of Masters crews where a substitute from another club shall also be valid);~~ in the case of national team crews, the substitute shall be of the same member federation. The changes shall be communicated in writing to the organising committee at least one hour before the first heat of the event. ~~In the case of Masters crews a substitute shall not be permitted if the age of the substituting rower would~~	*Moved to the Master's regulations*

result in the lowering of the average age of the crew by more than one year or would change the age category of the crew concerned. 1.2. Single scullers – A single sculler who is entered and falls ill or is injured may, after the entry deadline and on production of a medical certificate, be replaced up to one hour before his first heat provided that the substitute is a member of the same club, and in the case of national teams of the same member federation and that the change is communicated in writing to the organising committee at least one hour before the first heat of the event. 2. World Rowing Championship regattas, qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games, and World Rowing Cup regattas: 2.1. Crews – Member federations may substitute up to one half the number of rowers (as well as the coxswain, if applicable) in all crews entered by them, provided that the substitutes are eligible to represent that federation in accordance with these rules, and that the changes are communicated in writing to FISA at least one hour before the first heat of the event. 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.	~~result in the lowering of the average age of the crew by more than one year or would change the age category of the crew concerned.~~ 1.2. Single scullers – A single sculler who is entered and falls ill or is injured may, after the entry deadline and on production of a medical certificate, be replaced up to one hour before his first heat provided that the substitute is a member of the same club, and in the case of national teams of the same member federation and that the change is communicated in writing to the organising committee at least one hour before the first heat of the event. 2. World Rowing Championship regattas, qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games, and World Rowing Cup regattas: 2.1. Crews – Member federations may substitute up to one half the number of rowers (as well as the coxswain, if applicable) in all crews entered by them, provided that the substitutes are eligible to represent that federation in accordance with these rules, and that the changes are communicated in writing to FISA at least one hour before the first heat of the event. 2.2 Single scullers – A single sculler who is entered and falls ill or is injured may, on production of a medical certificate, be replaced up to one hour before his heat provided that the substitute sculler is eligible to represent that federation in accordance with these rules and that the change is communicated in writing to FISA at least one hour before the first heat of the event.	*Moved to Master's regulations* *Single Scullers – this para should be numbered "2.2"*
Bye-Law to Rule 59 – Changes after the Entry Deadline and before the First Heat for Medical Reasons	Bye-Law to Rule 59 – Changes after the Entry Deadline and before the First Heat for Medical Reasons	
World Rowing Championship regattas, qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games and World Rowing Cup regattas – In addition to the provisions of paragraph 2.1 of this rule, in the case of illness of, or injury to, a member of a crew before the	World Rowing Championship regattas, qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games and World Rowing Cup regattas – In addition to the provisions of paragraph 2.1 ~~and 2.2.~~ of this rule, in the case of illness of, or injury to, a member of a crew	

first heat, a substitution may be made if a medical certificate is provided and if the change is approved by a member of the Sports Medicine Commission of FISA or his delegate who shall first examine the ill or injured rower. The replaced rower may compete again in the same crew at any point during the competition on production of a further medical certificate, and with the approval of the same member of the Sports Medicine Commission or delegate, who shall first make a further examination of the rower concerned. Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent that member federation in accordance with these rules. Lightweight crews – Where the change involves a lightweight crew which has already officially weighed in, then the replacement rower is required to be weighed in racing uniform and meet the weight limits under Rule 31. In such a case the other members of the crew shall not be required to weigh again for the same race.	before the first heat, a substitution may be made ~~at any time before the first heat~~ 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. ~~With the exception of single scullers~~ The replaced rower may compete again in the same crew at any point during the competition on production of a further medical certificate, and with the approval of the same member of the Sports Medicine Commission or delegate, who shall first make a further examination of the rower concerned. Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent that member federation in accordance with these rules. ~~Lightweight crews – Where a substitution for medical reasons involves a lightweight crew which has already officially weighed in, then the new replacement rower is required to be weighed in racing uniform and meet the weight limits under Rule 31. In such a case the other members of the crew shall not be required to weigh again for the same race.~~	*Weighing of substitutes now covered in Rule 31*
Rule 60 – Changes after the First Heat	Rule 60 – Changes after the First Heat	
1. International regattas: 1.1. Crews – No change may be made in a crew which has already raced in their heat of the event, except in the case of illness or injury, in which case a medical certificate shall be required and the crew change shall be notified in writing to the organising committee. Any necessary decision shall be taken by the organising committee. A rower who has been replaced may no longer compete at the regatta, even if the rower is restored to health. Up to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain, if applicable, may be changed in accordance with this rule. Any replacement rower must be a member of the same club, and in the case of national team, of the same member federation. 1.2. Single scullers – No substitute is permitted for a single sculler who has already raced in the heat of his event.	1. International regattas: 1.1. Crews – No ~~change~~ substitution of rowers may be made in a crew which has already raced in their heat of the event, except in the case of illness or injury, in which case a medical certificate shall be required and the crew change shall be notified in writing to the organising committee. Any necessary decision shall be taken by the organising committee. A rower who has been replaced may no longer compete at the regatta, even if the rower is restored to health. Up to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain, if applicable, may be changed in accordance with this rule. Any replacement rower must be a member of the same club, and in the case of national team, of the same member federation. 1.2. Single scullers – No substitute is permitted for a single sculler who has already raced in the heat of his	*"No change" is not correct – seating order can change.*

	event.	
2. World Rowing Championship regattas, qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games and World Rowing Cup regattas: 2.1. Crews – No change shall be made in a crew which has already raced in the heat of its event except in the case of illness or injury to a member of the crew, in which case a medical certificate shall be required and the crew change request shall be submitted in writing to FISA. The change may only be made if it is approved by a member of the Sports Medicine Commission of FISA or his delegate, who shall first examine the ill or injured rower. The rower may compete again if he has returned to health, but only in the same crew, at any point during the competition upon notification to FISA in writing and upon presentation of a further medical certificate, and with the approval of the same member of the Sports Medicine Commission or his delegate. Up to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain, if applicable, may be changed in accordance with this rule. Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent that member federation in accordance with the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws. 2.2. Where the change involves a lightweight crew which has already officially weighed in, then the replacement rower is required to be weighed in racing uniform and meet the weight limits under Rule 31. In such a case the other members of the crew shall not be required to weigh again for the same race. 2.3. Single scullers – No substitution of a single sculler may be made once he has competed in his heat. 2.4. Consequential Substitutions – Where a rower is ill or injured and a substitution is made for that rower using a rower from a second boat (with no doubling up), the rower from the second boat may in turn be substituted in that boat by another rower, even though the rower from the second boat is not ill or injured. This consequential substitution may only occur if the line of substitutions is clearly resulting from the illness or injury	2. World Rowing Championship regattas, qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games and World Rowing Cup regattas: 2.1. Crews – No ~~change~~ 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 ~~but only in the same crew,~~ at any point during the competition upon notification to FISA in writing and upon presentation of a further medical certificate, and with the approval of the same member of the Sports Medicine Commission or his delegate. Up to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain, if applicable, may be changed in accordance with this rule. Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent that member federation in accordance with the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws. ~~2.2. Where the change involves a lightweight crew which has already officially weighed in, then the replacement rower is required to be weighed in racing uniform and meet the weight limits under Rule 31. In such a case the other members of the crew shall not be required to weigh again for the same race.~~ ~~2.3~~ 2.2 Single scullers – No substitution of a single sculler may be made once he has competed in his heat. ~~2.4.~~ 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	*same amendment as in 1.1 above.* *Weighing of substitutes now covered in Rule 3*

of a rower in the first boat in accordance with Bye-Law to Rule 59 or Rule 60. If the ill or injured rower recovers and is substituted back into the boat, the rower substituted for the ill or injured rower and any other rower substituted as a consequence of the initial substitution, must then at the same time, and effective immediately, be substituted back into their original boat for the next round of their event. Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent the member federation in accordance with the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.	turn be substituted in that boat by another rower, even though the rower from the second boat is not ill or injured. This consequential substitution may only occur if the line of substitutions is clearly resulting from the illness or injury of a rower in the first boat in accordance with Bye-Law to Rule 59 or Rule 60. If the ill or injured rower recovers and is substituted back into the boat, the rower substituted for the ill or injured rower and any other rower substituted as a consequence of the initial substitution, must then at the same time, and effective immediately, be substituted back into their original boat for the next round of their event. Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent the member federation in accordance with the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws. 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.	*Consequential Substitutions –provide for the withdrawal of the second boat. Otherwise they are not permitted to withdraw.*

Section 4 – Safety and Fairness		
Rule 61 – Guiding Principles – Safety and Fairness		
The principles guiding the organising committee and the regatta officials in charge of the regatta shall be: 1. Safety of all competitors, 2. Fairness for all competitors. Each individual competitor and team official shall act at all times in accordance with these principles.		
Rule 62 – Safety – General Principles		
An organising committee must check all safety aspects of its regatta and impose any further safety measures as appropriate. The Council may remove a regatta from the FISA International Regatta Calendar if it is not satisfied that the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws regarding safety have been observed. During the official opening hours of the course, a medical and rescue service shall be ready to act both on the land and on the water.		

The organising committee shall announce the official opening day of the course for training (a minimum of one day before the start of an International Regatta and four days before the start of a World Rowing Championship regatta), and shall also announce the opening time and the closing time of the course on each day of training and of racing. All rowers and team officials shall at all times act and compete in accordance with the rules in force relating to the safe use and condition of their boats, oars, sculls and other items of equipment. In addition it is the responsibility of rowers, coaches and their club or member federation to ensure that all their equipment is in a suitable condition for the water conditions prevailing during the event. They shall comply with the instructions of the Jury and of the organising committee on any matter relating to safety. At World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas, reasonable care will be taken to provide safe conditions. However, the ultimate responsibility for competing lies with the member federation for whom the rower is competing and with the individual rower. In this respect FISA accepts no legal liability.		
Rule 63 – Traffic Rules on the Course		
The organising committee must publish, and display clearly in the embarkation or boathouse area, the traffic rules to be followed to control the movement of the boats on the water. These rules must cover: 1. Traffic rules for training; and 2. Traffic rules for racing. It is the responsibility of every rower, coach and team manager to read, to understand and to obey all the traffic rules. In addition the rowers, while warming up or cooling down shall: 1. Not cross the finish line (in any direction) while boats from another race are in the process of finishing; 2. Stop when races approach their position; and 3. Not follow a race over all or part of the course, even outside the buoyed area, when not taking part in		

a race.		
Bye-Law to Rule 63 – Traffic Rules on the Course		
A copy of the traffic rules must be sent to every club and member federation entered together with the list of entries. The traffic rules must also be published in the official programme and on large signs clearly displayed in the boating area. These signs shall be located beside the pontoons where the crews go out on to the water. The traffic rules for training shall identify at least one clear lane of water as a neutral lane between crews travelling in opposite directions on the water. If it is not possible to provide the neutral lane, then the crews travelling in opposite directions must be separated by a “swimming line”, or equivalent, as a continuous, physical barrier on the water surface. In principle there shall be no training during racing at International Regattas. The traffic rules for racing shall also cover the warm-up area and the cool-down area. They shall also take into consideration the safe movement of any boat taking part in the victory ceremony.		
Rule 64 – Other Boats on the water		
During the official hours of training and racing no boat (moving or fixed) shall be allowed on the regatta course or in the training areas unless it has the approval of the President of the Jury. The President of the Jury shall determine the position and the movement of all approved vessels, i.e. Umpires’ launches, rescue boats, television boats, work boats, etc. The organising committee is responsible for ensuring that no unauthorised rowers or crews shall be permitted on the water at any time during the course opening times, from the first day the course opens until the end of the regatta without the specific approval of the President of the Jury.		
Rule 65 – Damage to equipment		

Should a crew suffer damage to its equipment, the Board of the Jury shall, upon request from any of the crews involved, decide who is at fault.		
Rule 66 – Fairness – General Principles		
All rowers shall compete fairly, showing respect for their opponents and for the race officials. In particular, they shall be at the start on time and follow instructions of the officials at all times, on the water and off. The race officials shall ensure that the Rules of Racing are applied fairly, and in an atmosphere of respect, to all competitors.		
Section 5 – The Draw and Progressing to the Finals		
Rule 67 – FISA Progression System	Rule 67 – FISA Progression System	
Should the number of crews taking part in an event exceed that of the number of lanes used for racing, a progression system shall be used to determine the finalists. International Regattas – Each round of an event shall finish at least two hours before the following round of the same event. World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas – If earlier rounds of racing are required before the Final, they shall, in principle, be organised in such a way that a competitor shall not be required to race more than once a day in the same event. The progression systems to be used at World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas shall be prescribed in the Bye-Laws and shall be the FISA Progression System. Modified progression systems may be approved by the Executive Committee for the World Rowing Cup and other events.	Should the number of crews taking part in an event exceed that of the number of lanes used for racing, a progression system shall be used to determine the finalists. International Regattas – Each round of an event shall finish at least two hours before the following round of the same event. World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas – If earlier rounds of racing are required before the Final, they shall, in principle, be organised in such a way that a competitor shall not be required to race more than once a day in the same event, or, if this is not possible, that all competitors in the same round shall have had the same number of races on that day in that event. The progression systems to be used at World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas shall be prescribed in the Bye-Laws and shall be the FISA Progression System. Modified progression systems may be approved by the Executive Committee for the World Rowing Cup and other events.	*To clarify for equal recovery conditions.*
Bye-Laws to Rule 67 – FISA Progression System to		

determine finalists		
The details of the FISA Progression System are set out in Appendix 6 to the Rules of Racing. The system includes Heats, Repêchages, Quarter-finals and Semi-finals and Time Trials. Terminology and abbreviations used shall be as follows: H = Heat R = Repêchage Q = Quarter-finals S A/B = Semi-finals for Finals A & B S C/D = Semi-fi for Finals C & D, etc. FA = (Final A) Final for places 1-6 FB = (Final B) Final for places 7-12, etc. TT = Time-Trial ELM = Eliminated P =Preliminary Race At international regattas, where the progression system provides two options for determining the allocation of crews to the next round (see Appendix 6), the option to be used for each round of each event shall be decided by random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, before the end of the first race of the immediately preceding round in that event. The result of the draw of the options shall not be published before the end of that immediately preceding round. At World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games regattas, the Executive Committee shall appoint two persons with appropriate experience and ability to review, at the end of each round, the balance of the crews allocated to the next round by the two options. If one of the options appears to offer a better balance of crews than the other, based solely on the performance of the crews in all completed rounds of the regatta, they shall select that option. If there is little discernible difference between the two options, a random draw supervised by a member of the Jury will take place to select the option to be used.		
Rule 68 – The Draw	Rule 68 – The Draw	
International Regattas – The draw for the heats shall take place at a Team Managers' meeting to be held, in	International Regattas – The draw for the heats shall take place at a Team Managers' meeting to be held, in	

principle, the day before the regatta. The draw shall be random unless the Executive Committee decides in the case of a major event that there should be seeded crews in each heat. At an International Regatta, if an event has only a final these Rules do not require a preliminary race to determine the lanes for the final and, therefore, the draw for lanes may also take place at the main draw. At World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games regattas and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, the draw for the first round of heats shall take place at the Team Managers' Meeting on the day before the first heat, or earlier, if appropriate. The Executive Committee may appoint a Seeding Panel for each regatta to determine the seeded crews. For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, if an event has less than seven entries at the time of the draw, there shall be a mandatory preliminary race for all crews to determine the lanes for the final in that event. If a crew withdraws after the draw, but before the start of the first heat in their event and if the number of crews remaining in the event implies another variant of the heats and repêchages, or if the withdrawal results in an avoidable imbalance between the number of crews in each heat, the President of the Jury shall supervise a new draw and, if necessary, postpone the race times to allow the redraw to be implemented.	principle, the day before the regatta. The draw shall be random unless the Executive Committee decides in the case of a major event that there should be seeded crews in each heat. At an International Regatta, if an event has only a final these Rules do not require a preliminary race to determine the lanes for the final and, therefore, the draw for lanes may also take place at the main draw. At World Rowing Championship ~~regattas~~, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic ~~Games regattas~~ and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, the draw for the first round of heats shall take place at the Team Managers' Meeting on the day before the first heat, or earlier, if appropriate. The Executive Committee may appoint a Seeding Panel for each regatta to determine ~~the~~ seeded crews. For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, if an event has less than seven entries at the time of the draw, there shall be a mandatory preliminary race for all crews to determine the lanes for the final in that event. If a crew withdraws after the draw, but before the start of the first heat in their event and if the number of crews remaining in the event implies another variant of the heats and repêchages, or if the withdrawal results in an avoidable imbalance between the number of crews in each heat, the President of the Jury shall supervise a new draw and, if necessary, postpone the race times to allow the redraw to be implemented.	
Bye-Law to Rule 68 – Determining the Lanes (Normal Conditions)	Bye-Law to Rule 68 – Determining the Lanes (Normal Conditions)	
A random draw, supervised by the Jury, shall be held to determine the heat and lane to which each crew will be assigned in the first round of the progression system, subject to the provision for seeded crews. Where a Seeding Panel has been appointed by the Executive Committee under this Rule for a particular regatta, the Seeding Panel shall determine which	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	*This have been common practice and is how the progression system must work.*

crews in which events should be seeded. The Seeding Panel will apply criteria determined by the Executive Committee and published in advance. The seeding order shall only affect the placing of crews in the heats and is for no other purpose. It shall not be taken into account for any of the later rounds of competition. There shall be a random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine the heat for each pair of seeded crews so that the highest seeded crew is not always in heat 1. The lanes of each of the seeded crews in their heat shall also be determined by random draw. For the repêchages, semi-finals and finals, the principle is to put the crews with the best placings in their previous round in the inner lanes. The crews with the next lower placings in their previous round are put in the next outer lanes, etc. If the crews have the same placings in the previous round then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their lanes in the next round.	heats with the lesser number of crews. 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 ~~apply~~ criteria determined by the Executive Committee and published in advance, in principle seeding two crews ~~in each~~ per heat with the highest seeded crew being paired with the lowest seeded crew, the next highest with the next lowest, etc.. ~~The seeding order shall only affect the placing of crews in the heats and is for no other purpose. It shall not be taken into account for any of the later rounds of competition.~~ There shall be a random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine the heat for each pair of seeded crews so that the highest seeded crew is not always in heat 1. The lanes of each of the seeded crews in their heat shall also be determined by random draw. 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. Assignment of lanes in later rounds – For ~~the repêchages, semi-finals and finals~~ all rounds after the heats, the principle is to put the crews with the best placings in their previous round in the ~~inner~~ 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.	*- wording for how to place seeded crews in the heats* *Change the order of paragraphs here to below*
Rule 69 – Withdrawals and disqualifications after the draw	Rule 69 – Withdrawals, exclusions and disqualifications after the draw	
If a crew withdraws or is excluded or disqualified after the draw then the following procedures shall operate:		

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

race and does not finish the race, then the result of the race will show the crew as DNS (did not start) or DNF (did not finish). The crew that withdraws or stops during the race will be placed last in that final.		
Rule 70 – Time trials	Rule 70 – Time ~~trials~~ Trials	
In cases of limited time availability or in adverse conditions, the President of the Jury at International Regattas, or the Executive Committee at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, may decide to hold time-trials instead of or in combination with heats, repêchages, quarter- finals, semi-finals and finals as provided below.		
Bye-Law to Rule 70 – Time Trials	Bye-Law to Rule 70 – Time Trials	
Depending on the weather conditions and the circumstances under which a decision is taken to hold time trials, the time trials may be conducted (1) as individual heats in accordance with the draw or progression system, or (2) may be conducted as one time trial in which all crews in that round shall compete against each other. 1. Time trials conducted as individual heats If the Time Trial System is used for the heats then in each separate heat the highest seeded crew starts first and the second highest seeded crew shall start second. The remaining crews shall start in the order of their lanes, as given from the official draw. If the Time Trial System is used for repêchages, quarter-finals, semi-finals or finals then in each separate race the crews shall start in order according to their placings in the previous round. Where two crews have the same placing, (e.g. both were heat winners), then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their starting order. Each separate race shall be started at not more than five-minute intervals. 2. Time trials conducted as one trial for all crews	Depending on the weather conditions and the circumstances under which a decision is taken to hold time trials, the time trials may be conducted (1) as individual heats in accordance with the draw or progression system, or (2) may be conducted as one time trial in which all crews in that round shall compete against each other. Crews in each time trial compete in the same lane, and shall be started at approximately 30-second intervals. Where the Fairness Committee at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, or otherwise the President of the Jury, decides that conditions are equal in two lanes, then racing shall take place using those two lanes with crews starting alternately in adjacent lanes. Time trials shall be started from the normal fixed start positions. If conditions so require, they will start with a "flying start" in which case crews are timed from the 100 m mark and race 1,900 m. If a crew is caught by any crew that starts behind them then they must move out of the lane to allow the overtaking crew to pass safely. Once the crew has	*These paragraphs moved here from the end of this bye-law as they apply to all time trials.* *These paragraphs moved here from the end of this bye-law as they apply to all time trials.*

in an event If the time trial is for the heat, the highest seeded crew starts first, followed by the second highest seeded crew, etc., and after all the seeded crews then the remaining crews shall start in order of a random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, made for this purpose. If the time trial is for a subsequent round (repêchage, quarter-final, semi- final, final) the crews shall start in order according to their placings in the previous round. Where two or more crews have the same placing in the previous round then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their starting order. Crews in each time trial compete in the same lane, and shall be started at approximately 30-second intervals. Where the Fairness Committee, in case of adverse weather conditions, or otherwise the President of the Jury, decides that conditions are equal in two lanes, then racing shall take place using those two lanes with crews starting alternately in adjacent lanes. Time trials shall be started from the normal fixed start positions. If conditions so require, they will start with a "flying start" in which case crews are timed from the 100 m mark and race 1,900 m. If a crew is caught by any crew that starts behind them then they must move out of the lane to allow the overtaking crew to pass safely. Once the crew has overtaken them then they must move back into the original lane. Where two lanes are being used for the Time Trial the crew moving out of their lane must ensure they cause no interference to crews racing in the other lane.	overtaken them then they must move back into the original lane. Where two lanes are being used for the Time Trial the crew moving out of their lane must ensure they cause no interference to crews racing in the other lane. 1. Time trials conducted as individual heats If the Time Trial System is used for the heats then in each separate heat the highest seeded crew starts first and the second highest seeded crew shall start second. The remaining crews shall start in the order of their lanes, as given from the official draw. If the Time Trial System is used for repêchages, quarter-finals, semi-finals or finals then in each separate race the crews shall start in order according to their placings in the previous round. Where two crews have the same placing, (e.g. both were heat winners), then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their starting order. Each separate race shall be started at not more than five-minute intervals. 2. Time trials conducted as one trial for all crews in an event If the time trial is for the heat, the highest seeded crew starts first, followed by the second highest seeded crew, etc., and after all the seeded crews then the remaining crews shall start in order of a random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, made for this purpose. If the time trial is for a subsequent round (repêchage, quarter-final, semi- final, final) the crews shall start in order according to their placings in the previous round. Where two or more crews have the same placing in the previous round then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their starting order. ~~Crews in each time trial compete in the same lane, and shall be started at approximately 30-second intervals. Where the Fairness Committee, in case of adverse weather conditions, or otherwise the President of the Jury, decides that conditions are equal in two lanes, then racing shall take place using those two lanes with crews~~	*These paragraphs moved from here to the beginning of this bye-law as they apply to all time trials.* *These paragraphs moved from here to the beginning of this bye-law as they apply to all time trials.*

	~~starting alternately in adjacent lanes.~~ ~~Time trials shall be started from the normal fixed start positions. If conditions so require, they will start with a "flying start" in which case crews are timed from the 100 m mark and race 1,900 m.~~ ~~If a crew is caught by any crew that starts behind them then they must move out of the lane to allow the overtaking crew to pass safely. Once the crew has overtaken them then they must move back into the original lane. Where two lanes are being used for the Time Trial the crew moving out of their lane must ensure they cause no interference to crews racing in the other lane.~~	
Rule 71 – Adverse Weather Conditions		
1. At International Regattas, when unfair or unrowable conditions prevail, after consultation with appropriate members of the Jury and the organising committee, the President of the Jury may decide to apply provisions as described in the Bye-Law to Rule 71 (below). 2. For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, the Executive Committee shall appoint a Fairness Committee consisting of three persons with appropriate experience and ability to take the appropriate measures if the weather creates unfair or unrowable conditions. The President of the Jury shall implement the decisions of the Fairness Committee.		
Bye-Law to Rule 71 – Alternative programmes in cases of Adverse Weather Conditions	Bye-Law to Rule 71 – Alternative programmes in cases of Adverse Weather Conditions	
1. It is the duty of the Fairness Committee to determine if the weather has created, or is about to create, unfair or unrowable conditions. It is then their responsibility to adopt the most appropriate alternative from those described below. In adopting these alternatives the Fairness Committee will always consider 1.1 and 1.2 before considering 1.3:	1. It is the duty of the Fairness Committee to determine if the weather has created, ~~or~~ 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, ~~and~~ 1.2 and 1.3 before considering	

1.1. To use the lanes offering the most equal conditions; 1.2. To suspend racing when weather conditions are, or are about to become, unfair or unrowable and recommend alternative times for racing; 1.3. To re-allocate the lanes for each individual race, using the placings from the previous round to put the crews with similar placings from the previous round into adjoining lanes and giving the crews having achieved better placings better lanes. Where two or more crews have the same placing in the immediately previous round (e.g. each were heat winners), then there shall be a new draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their reallocated lanes. This alternative shall not be used for heats (or in finals of an event with less than seven crews where there has been no preliminary rounds or preliminary race). In each scenario, information about the decisions must be communicated to the Team Managers promptly at a Team Managers' Meeting or through other appropriate communication means.	~~1.3~~ 1.4: 1.1. To use the lanes offering the most equal conditions; 1.2. To recommend to the Executive Committee to change the time table of the regatta to avoid adverse weather conditions. ~~1.2~~1.3. To suspend racing when weather conditions are, or are about to become, unfair or unrowable and recommend alternative times for racing; ~~1.3~~1.4. To re-allocate the lanes for each individual race, using the placings from the previous round to put the crews with similar placings from the previous round into adjoining lanes and giving the crews having achieved better placings better lanes. Where two or more crews have the same placing in the immediately previous round (e.g. each were heat winners), then there shall be a new draw for the crews with the same placing, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their reallocated lanes. This alternative shall not be used for heats (or in finals of an event with less than seven crews where there has been no preliminary rounds or preliminary race). In each scenario, information about the decisions must be communicated to the Team Managers promptly at a Team Managers' Meeting or through other appropriate communication means.	
2. After the Fairness Committee has adopted any of the alternatives at 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 above, or has determined that those alternatives are not appropriate solutions, it is the duty of the Executive Committee or its designated representative at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, or the Technical Delegate at World Rowing Cup regattas, to decide whether to implement one of the following solutions in order to continue the regatta: 2.1. To start racing earlier than previously scheduled after consultation with the Fairness Committee;	2. 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~~, or the Technical Delegate at~~ and World Rowing Cup regattas, to decide whether to implement one of the following solutions in order to continue the regatta: 2.1. To start racing earlier than previously scheduled after consultation with the Fairness Committee; 2.2. To resume racing at a later time when	

2.2. To resume racing at a later time when conditions have improved, after consultation with the Fairness Committee; 2.3. To omit one or more rounds of the event (e.g. semi-finals) where adverse conditions have stopped racing for a significant period of time or where the weather forecast indicates that racing will not be possible on any of the remaining days. In such a case the composition of the next rounds will be determined on the basis of the results of those rounds that have been completed and may necessitate more than six crews in each race. Wherever possible the rankings of the crews in the previous rounds will be used as the basis for the composition of the next rounds. 2.4. To implement the Time-Trial System for each individual race, e.g. if there were four heats from the official draw, then there shall be four separate time trial races. 2.5. To implement a time trial in which all the remaining crews in a round or rounds of an event compete together in one time trial. 2.6. To reduce the length of the race to no less than 1,000m where conditions are so adverse that no other alternative is possible. In each scenario, adequate time must be given to the teams to prepare and information communicated to the Team Managers promptly at a Team Managers' Meeting or through other appropriate communication means.	conditions have improved, after consultation with the Fairness Committee; 2.3. To omit one or more rounds of the event (e.g. semi-finals) where adverse conditions have stopped racing for a significant period of time or where the weather forecast indicates that racing will not be possible on any of the remaining days. In such a case the composition of the next rounds will be determined on the basis of the results of those rounds that have been completed and may necessitate more than six crews in each race. Wherever possible the rankings of the crews in the previous rounds will be used as the basis for the composition of the next rounds. 2.4. To implement the Time-Trial System for each individual race, e.g. if there were four heats from the official draw, then there shall be four separate time trial races. 2.5. To implement a time trial in which all the remaining crews in a round or rounds of an event compete together in one time trial. 2.6. To reduce the length of the race to no less than 1,000m where conditions are so adverse that no other alternative is possible. In each scenario, adequate time must be given to the teams to prepare and information communicated to the Team Managers promptly at a Team Managers' Meeting or through other appropriate communication means.	
3. Results from the previous rounds of racing may be used other than in accordance with the normal progression system.		

	(NEW) SECTION 6 - Penalties	***New Section here***
Move Rule 81 to precede Rule 72, so that the penalties are listed before the application of them. (proposed by Ump Comm.)	~~Rule 81~~ Rule 72 – Penalties	***Moved Rule 81 to precede existing Rule 72, so that the penalties are listed before the application of them.***
	In any case of breach of the rules, the Jury shall impose appropriate penalties. The penalties available to the Jury are: 1. Reprimand; 2. ~~Warning indicated by a~~ Yellow Card which shall constitute a formal ~~W~~warning. A crew awarded two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event; 3. Relegation where specifically provided in these rules; 4. ~~Exclusion indicated by a~~ Red Card which excludes the crew ~~shall constitute exclusion~~ ~~(~~from all the rounds of the event in question~~)~~; 5. Disqualification ~~(~~from all events in the regatta~~)~~. In cases of exclusion or disqualification, the Jury may also order a race to be re-rowed with all the remaining crews or with a limited number of the crews should this be necessary, in his opinion, to ensure the fairness of the competition.	*Change the basis of Yellow and Red Cards so that they are themselves the penalty*

	Bye-Law to Rule ~~81~~ 72 – Yellow and Red Cards	*Moved to this new Position before Rule 72.*

	When a ~~warning indicated by a~~ Yellow Card or ~~exclusion indicated by a~~ Red Card is awarded to a crew, the penalised crew shall be informed immediately or as soon thereafter as possible. At World Rowing Championship ~~regattas~~, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic ~~Games~~ and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, the penalty shall be confirmed in writing on the same day by delivery to the Team Manager at the team's regatta mail box. This written notification shall state: 1. the crew to which the penalty is awarded; 2. the penalty; 3. the nature of the infraction; 4. time and location of the infraction; 5. any other important facts; and 6. The name and function of the Jury member who awarded the penalty. In the case of a ~~warning indicated by a~~ Yellow Card applying to the next race of the penalised crew for which the crew is not yet on the water, the penalty shall in principle be announced verbally to the crew by the Jury member ~~at the Control Commission~~ at the outgoing pontoon when the crew concerned boats for their ~~next~~ race. It will also be announced by the Starter as part of the start procedure.	
Section 6 – The Start	**Section ~~6~~ 7 – The Start**	***Renumber Subsequent Sections and Rules***
Rule 72 – At the Start	Rule ~~72~~ 73 – At the Start	
The first 100 metres of the regatta course constitutes the start zone. A crew may enter the start zone if permitted by the Starter, but shall not enter the racing lanes until all crews from the preceding race have left the start zone and the Starter has attributed a lane to the crew. Crews must be attached to their starting positions at least two minutes before the designated start time. The Starter may start the race without reference to absentees. A crew arriving late at its starting position may be awarded a Yellow Card by the Starter.		

Rule 73 – The Starting Procedure	Rule ~~73~~ 74 – The Starting Procedure	
The Starter shall inform the crews of their starting positions. He shall start the race when the crews are ready and when the Judge at the Start indicates that the crews are correctly aligned. The Judge at the Start alone shall decide if the boats are correctly aligned and if one or more crews have committed a false start. Should the Judge at the Start deem there to be a false start or the start to be otherwise faulty, the Starter shall stop the race and, if there was a false start, shall award a Yellow Card to the crew or crews which, in the opinion of the Judge at the Start, caused it. A crew causing two false starts or receiving two Yellow Cards which apply to the same race, for any infringement whatsoever, shall be awarded a Red Card and be excluded from the event.		
Bye-Law to Rule 73 – The Starting Procedure	Bye-Law to Rule ~~73~~ 74 – The Starting Procedure	
1. Starting Procedure with flag 1.1. Crews must attach themselves to their start pontoons at least two minutes before the start time of their race. Two minutes before the designated start time, the Starter shall announce “Two minutes” and this shall signify to the crews that they are formally under Starter’s orders. The announcement of “Two minutes” shall also be an instruction to the crews to prepare to race i.e., remove additional clothing, check equipment etc. 1.2. Before giving the start command, the Starter shall ensure that the Umpire and the Judge at the Start are ready. When the boats are aligned and the crews are ready to race, the Starter shall make a roll call by announcing – in lane order – the names of each of the crews in the race. Once the roll call begins the crews must make sure that their boats are straight. Each crew is responsible for being both straight and ready to race at the end of the roll call.	1. Starting Procedure ~~with flag~~ 1.1. Crews must attach themselves to their start pontoons at least two minutes before the start time of their race. Two minutes before the designated start time, the Starter shall announce “Two minutes” and this shall signify to the crews that they are formally under Starter’s orders. The announcement of “Two minutes” shall also be an instruction to the crews ~~to prepare to race i.e., remove additional clothing, check equipment etc~~ that they must be ready to race within two minutes. After announcing “two minutes” and if he is satisfied that all the crews are ready to race the starter may, in adverse weather conditions or other special circumstances, proceed with the start without waiting for the designated start time. ~~1.~~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. ~~1.2.~~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	*“Alignment Control Mechanism” brought to here from para 2. Below. No change in wording.*

1.3. Once the roll call begins the Starter shall take no further notice of any crew which then indicates that it is not ready or that it is not straight. After the last crew has been named in the roll call the Starter shall check that the Judge at the Start is indicating that the crews are still correctly aligned and shall then say: “Attention”. 1.4. The Starter shall then raise the red flag. 1.5. After a clear pause the Starter shall give the start by dropping the red flag quickly to one side and simultaneously saying: “Go!”. 1.6. The pause between the raising of the flag and the start command (dropping the red flag and saying “Go!”) shall be clear and shall be variable from race to race. 1.7. If the starting procedure is interrupted for any reason external to the crews or for a false start then the Starter must begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call.	announcing – in lane order – the names of each of the crews in the race. ~~Once the roll call begins the crews must make sure that their boats are straight.~~ Each crew is responsible for being both straight and ready to race at the end of the roll call. ~~1.3.~~1.4. Once the roll call begins the Starter shall take no further notice of any crew which then indicates that it is not ready or that it is not straight. After the last crew has been named in the roll call the Starter shall check that the crews are straight and the Judge at the Start is indicating that the crews are still correctly aligned and shall then say: “Attention!” ~~1.4.~~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. ~~1.5.~~1.6. After a clear pause the Starter shall give the start signal by: EITHER dropping the red flag quickly to one side and simultaneously saying: “Go!” OR by pressing a button that shall, at the same instant: (i) change the red light to green; (ii) make an audible signal through the loudspeakers; (iii) start the timing system for the race; (iv) freeze the picture on the monitor in the Aligner’s hut (if freeze frame facility is provided); (v) release the Alignment Control Mechanism (if used). ~~1.6.~~1.7. The pause between the raising of the red flag / the showing of the red light and the start signal ~~command (dropping the red flag and saying “Go!”)~~ shall be clear and shall be variable from race to race. ~~1.7.~~1.8. If the starting procedure is interrupted for any reason ~~external to the crews or for a false start~~ then the Starter ~~must~~ may begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call. ~~1.8.~~ 1.9. After a false start the Starter must begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call. The starter is not required to announce “Two minutes” again.	

2. Starting Procedure with traffic lights 2.1. Crews must attach themselves to their start pontoon at least two minutes before the starting time of their race. At this stage, the traffic lights on the start pontoon are in a neutral state. 2.2. Where an Alignment Control Mechanism is in use, the Starter, after all crews are attached to their start pontoon, shall alert crews by announcing “Raising Start System”. He shall then activate the alignment mechanism to raise it to the surface. 2.3. Two minutes before the designated start time, the Starter shall announce “Two minutes” and this shall signify to the crews that they are formally under Starter’s orders. The announcement of “Two Minutes” shall also be an instruction to the crews, to prepare to race i.e., remove additional clothing, check equipment, etc. 2.4. Before giving the start command the Starter shall ensure that the Umpire and the Judge at the Start are ready. When the boats are aligned and the crews are ready to race the Starter shall make a roll call by announcing – in lane order – the names of each of the crews in the race. Once the roll call begins, the crews must make sure that their boats are straight. Each crew is responsible for being both straight and ready to race at the end of the roll call. 2.5. Once the roll call begins, the Starter shall take no further notice of any crew that then indicates it is not ready or it is not straight. After the last crew has been named in the roll call the Starter shall check that the Judge at the Start is indicating that the crews are still correctly aligned and shall then say: “Attention”. 2.6. The Starter shall then press a button (or switch) to change the traffic lights from the neutral position to red. After a clear pause, the Starter shall give the start by pressing a button that shall, at the same moment: 2.6.1. change the red light to green; 2.6.2. make an audible signal through the loudspeakers; 2.6.3. start the timing system for the race; 2.6.4. freeze the picture on the monitor in the Aligner’s	~~2. Starting Procedure with traffic lights~~ ~~2.1. Crews must attach themselves to their start pontoon at least two minutes before the starting time of their race. At this stage, the traffic lights on the start pontoon are in a neutral state.~~ ~~2.2.Where an Alignment Control Mechanism is in use, the Starter, after all crews are attached to their start pontoon, shall alert crews by announcing “Raising Start System”. He shall then activate the alignment mechanism to raise it to the surface.~~ ~~2.3. Two minutes before the designated start time, the Starter shall announce “Two minutes” and this shall signify to the crews that they are formally under Starter’s orders. The announcement of “Two Minutes” shall also be an instruction to the crews, to prepare to race i.e., remove additional clothing, check equipment, etc.~~ ~~2.4. Before giving the start command the Starter shall ensure that the Umpire and the Judge at the Start are ready. When the boats are aligned and the crews are ready to race the Starter shall make a roll call by announcing – in lane order – the names of each of the crews in the race. Once the roll call begins, the crews must make sure that their boats are straight. Each crew is responsible for being both straight and ready to race at the end of the roll call.~~ ~~2.5. Once the roll call begins, the Starter shall take no further notice of any crew that then indicates it is not ready or it is not straight. After the last crew has been named in the roll call the Starter shall check that the Judge at the Start is indicating that the crews are still correctly aligned and shall then say: “Attention”.~~ ~~2.6. The Starter shall then press a button (or switch) to change the traffic lights from the neutral position to red. After a clear pause, the Starter shall give the start by pressing a button that shall, at the same moment:~~ ~~2.6.1. change the red light to green;~~ ~~2.6.2. make an audible signal through the loudspeakers;~~ ~~2.6.3. start the timing system for the race;~~ ~~2.6.4. freeze the picture on the monitor in the Aligner’s~~	Traffic lights provision now combined into section above. Alignment Control Mechanism” moved up to para 1.2 above.

hut (if freeze frame facility is provided); 2.6.5. release the Alignment Control Mechanism (if provided). 2.7. The pause between the red light and the start command (the green light and audible signal) shall be clear and shall be variable from race to race. 2.8. If the starting procedure is interrupted for any reason external to the crews or for a false start, then the Starter shall begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call.	~~hut (if freeze frame facility is provided);~~ ~~2.6.5. release the Alignment Control Mechanism (if provided).~~ ~~2.7. The pause between the red light and the start command (the green light and audible signal) shall be clear and shall be variable from race to race.~~ ~~2.8. If the starting procedure is interrupted for any reason external to the crews or for a false start, then the Starter shall begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call.~~	

3. Quick Start 3.1. In exceptional circumstances, the Starter may decide not to use the normal start with the roll call. If so, the Starter shall inform the crews that the "Quick Start" shall be used. Once the normal start has been used, the Starter shall not change to the quick start for the same race. For the quick start, instead of the roll call, the Starter shall say: "Quick Start". He shall then say "Attention". 3.2. The Starter shall then either: 3.2.1. raise the red flag; or 3.2.2. press the button for the red light. 3.2.3. After a clear and variable pause, the Starter shall give the start either: 3.2.3.1. by dropping the red flag quickly to one side and simultaneously saying: "Go"; or, 3.2.3.2. by pressing the button to turn the red light to green and simultaneously to make an audible signal.	~~3.~~2. Quick Start 3.1. Where the Starter considers, for adverse weather conditions or any other valid reason, that ~~In exceptional circumstances, the Starter may decide not to use~~ the normal start with the roll call should not be used, ~~. If so, the Starter~~ after saying "Two Minutes!" he shall inform the crews that he will use the "Quick Start" ~~shall be used~~. 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, ~~instead~~ in place of the roll call, the Starter shall just say: "Quick Start". ~~He~~ After a clear pause he shall then say "Attention". He shall then proceed with the remaining start procedure. ~~3.2. The Starter shall then either:~~ ~~3.2.1. raise the red flag; or~~ ~~3.2.2. press the button for the red light.~~ ~~3.2.3. After a clear and variable pause, the Starter shall give the start either:~~ ~~3.2.3.1. by dropping the red flag quickly to one side and simultaneously saying: "Go"; or,~~ ~~3.2.3.2. by pressing the button to turn the red light to green and simultaneously to make an audible signal.~~	
Rule 74 – False Start	Rule ~~74~~ 75 – False Start	
A crew whose rowers begin rowing and whose boat crosses the start line after the Starter has raised his red	A crew whose rowers begin rowing and whose boat crosses the start line after the Starter has raised his red	

flag, or the red light is shown and before the start command is given has committed a false start and shall be awarded a warning indicated by a Yellow Card. If more than one boat commits a false start, only the crew or crews that the Judge at the Start decides actually caused the false start shall be awarded a warning(s) indicated by a Yellow Card(s).	flag~~,~~ or the red light is shown and before the start command is given, has committed a false start and shall be awarded ~~a warning indicated by~~ a Yellow Card. If more than one boat commits a false start, only the crew or crews that the Judge at the Start decides actually caused the false start shall be awarded ~~a warning(s) indicated by~~ a Yellow Card~~(s).~~	
Bye-Law to Rule 74 – Consequences of a False Start	Bye-Law to Rule ~~74~~ 75 – Consequences of a False Start	
1. After the start command has been given, the Starter shall look towards the Judge at the Start to satisfy himself that it was a good start. Should the Judge at the Start indicate that this not be so, the Starter shall stop the race by ringing his bell and waving his red flag from side to side. If the traffic lights start system includes both visual and audible signals to indicate a false start then these shall be used (instead of the bell and the red flag) by flashing the red light and sounding the audible signal repeatedly. In this case, the Judge at the Start may directly activate the signal to stop the race. 2. In the case of a false start, the Judge at the Start shall inform the Starter of the name of the crew or crews to be penalised and the Starter shall award that crew or crews a warning indicated by a Yellow Card when they have returned to their starting position by stating "(Name of Crew), False Start, Yellow Card!". 3. The Starter shall instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker, or in the case of a second warning (indicated by a Red Card), a red marker, adjacent to the starting position of the crew or crews so penalised. 4. A Yellow Card shall remain in effect until the race has been rowed and shall therefore apply in the case of a postponement or a re-row. A crew which is awarded two warnings (Yellow Cards) applying to the same race shall be excluded (indicated by a Red Card).	1. After the start command has been given, the Starter shall look towards the Judge at the Start to satisfy himself that it was a good start. Should the Judge at the Start indicate that this not be so, the Starter shall stop the race by ringing his bell and waving his red flag from side to side. If the traffic lights start system includes both visual and audible signals to indicate a false start then these shall be used (instead of the bell and the red flag) by flashing the red light and sounding the audible signal repeatedly. In this case, the Judge at the Start may directly activate the signal to stop the race. 2. In the case of a false start, the Judge at the Start shall inform the Starter of the name of the crew or crews to be penalised and the Starter shall award that crew or crews ~~a warning indicated by~~ a Yellow Card when they have returned to their starting position by stating *"(Name of Crew), False Start, Yellow Card!*". 3. The Starter shall then instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker, or in the case of ~~a second warning (indicated by~~ a Red Card~~),~~ a red marker, adjacent to the starting position of the crew or crews so penalised. The yellow or red marker ~~may be in the shape of a card, ball or cone but~~ must be clearly visible to the crew concerned. 4. A Yellow Card shall remain in effect until the race has been rowed and shall therefore apply in the case of a postponement or a re-row of that race. 5. A crew which is awarded two ~~warnings (~~Yellow Cards~~)~~ applying to the same race shall be ~~excluded (indicated by~~ awarded a Red Card~~)~~ and excluded from the event.	

Rule 75 – Objections at the Start	Rule ~~75~~ 76 – Objections at the Start	
A crew excluded or disqualified at the start may make an objection to the Umpire or the Starter at the time. The Umpire or the Starter shall decide immediately on the objection and shall communicate the decision to the objecting crew, to the other crews in the race, and to the President of the Jury and other race officials.	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 7 – During the Race	**Section ~~7~~ 8 – During the Race**	
Rule 76 – Responsibility of the Rowers	Rule ~~76~~ 77– Responsibility of the Rowers	
All rowers shall compete in their races in accordance with these Rules. Crews are responsible for their own steering. Each crew shall have a lane reserved for its own use and shall remain completely (i.e., including its oars or sculls) within this lane throughout the race. If a crew leaves its lane then it does so at its own risk. If it impedes or interferes with any of its opponents or gains any advantage thereby, it may be penalised.	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.	*In view of zonal umpiring, this provision clarifies the crew's responsibility to stay in its lane*

Rule 77 – Interference	Rule ~~77~~ 78 – Interference	
A crew causes interference to its opponents if its oars, sculls or boat encroach into the opponent's lane and cause a disadvantage to its opponents by contact, its wash or other distraction, or in any other way. The Umpire alone shall decide if a crew is in its lane or if it is interfering with another crew and causing them a disadvantage. If a crew has caused interference to another crew and has, in the Umpire's opinion, affected the finishing position of that crew then it shall be excluded by the Umpire. In the situation where a collision between boats or oars or sculls has occurred, the Umpire may exclude the crew causing the collision even if no prior warning has been given to that crew. In no case may the Umpire alter a placing.	A crew causes interference to its opponents if its oars, sculls or boat encroach into the opponent's lane and cause a disadvantage to its opponents by contact, its wash or other distraction, or in any other way. The Umpire alone shall decide if a crew is in its lane or if it is interfering with another crew and causing them a disadvantage. If a crew has caused interference to another crew and has, in the Umpire's opinion, affected the finishing position of that crew then it ~~shall~~ 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 77 – Consequences of Interference	Bye-Laws to Rule ~~77~~ 78 – Actions on Interference and consequences thereof	
1. Alerting a crew – If a crew is about to cause	1. Alerting a crew – If a crew is about to cause	

interference to another crew, the Umpire shall raise his white flag, call to the crew at fault, state the name of the crew and indicate the required change of direction by lowering his flag to that side. In principle, the Umpire may not steer a crew unless there is an obstruction in its lane. 2. Stopping a crew – To ensure the safety of the competitors and to prevent damage to boats and equipment, the Umpire may intervene by raising his white flag, naming the crew and giving the command "Stop". 3. Alerting the Umpire – If, during a race, a crew considers that it is being interfered with by another crew and is suffering a disadvantage thereby, then a member of the crew should, if possible, draw the attention of the Umpire to the interference at the time the interference occurs to indicate that it intends to make an objection. 4. Remedying a disadvantage – If a crew is placed at a disadvantage, the first priority is to restore its chances of winning. The imposition of any penalties is a secondary priority. Should a crew's chance of winning be lost, the Umpire must take the most appropriate course of action provided by the Rules. He may, for example, stop the race, impose the appropriate penalty and order the race to be re-rowed. Depending on circumstances, he may allow the race to continue and the Umpire will then announce his decision after the race is over. He may not simply penalise the crew at fault while the crew that has suffered interference does not have its chances restored to it.	interference to another crew, the Umpire shall raise his white flag, call to the crew at fault, state the name of the crew and indicate the required change of direction by lowering his flag to that side. In principle, the Umpire may not otherwise give steering indications to ~~steer~~ a crew unless there is an obstruction in its lane. 2. Stopping a crew – To ensure the safety of the competitors and to prevent damage to boats and equipment, the Umpire may intervene by raising his white flag to the vertical position, naming the crew and giving the command "*Stop!*". A crew so instructed shall immediately stop their boat. The crew may begin rowing again to finish the race if permitted by the umpire. 3. Alerting the Umpire – If, during a race, a crew considers that it is being interfered with by another crew and is suffering a disadvantage thereby, then a member of the crew should, if possible, draw the attention of the Umpire to the interference at the time the interference occurs to indicate that it intends to make an objection. 4. Remedying a disadvantage – If a crew is placed at a disadvantage, the ~~first~~ priority is to restore its chances ~~of winning~~. The imposition of any penalties is a secondary ~~priority~~ consideration. Should a ~~crew's~~ crew ~~chances of winning be lost~~ suffer a disadvantage, the Umpire must take the most appropriate course of action provided by the Rules. He may, for example, stop the race, impose the appropriate penalty and order the race to be re-rowed. Depending on circumstances, he may allow the race to continue and the Umpire will then announce his decision after the race is over. He may not ~~simply~~ only penalise the crew at fault while the crew that has suffered interference does not have its chances restored to it. 5. Nothing in this Rule lessens the responsibility of each crew to remain in its designated lane throughout the race.	*To further explain this situation.* *"Disadvantage" is a better term than "winning" in this case.* *To further clarify the responsibility of a crew to stay in its lane.*

Rule 78 – Coaching during racing	Rule ~~78~~ 79 – Coaching during racing	
In addition to the provisions of Bye-Law 5.1 to Rule 39, it is prohibited to give any instructions, advice or directions		

to rowers or crews that are racing with any electric, electronic or other technical device, either directly or indirectly from outside the boat.		
Section 8 – The Finish	Section ~~8~~ 9 – The Finish	
Rule 79 – Finish of the Race	Rule ~~79~~ 80 – Finish of the Race	
A crew has finished the race when the bow of its boat has crossed the finish line. The race shall be valid even if the crew is incomplete. Nevertheless, a crew of a coxed boat crossing the finish line without its coxswain shall be excluded.	A crew has finished the race when the bow of its boat has ~~crossed~~ reached the finish line. The race shall be valid even if the crew is incomplete. Nevertheless, a crew of a coxed boat finishing the race ~~crossing the finish line~~ without its coxswain shall be excluded	
Bye-Laws to Rule 79 – Finish of the Race	Bye-Laws to Rule ~~79~~ 80 – Finish of the Race	
1. Race concluded – A race is concluded when the Umpire so indicates by raising a white or a red flag. 2. Official result – The official result of the race shall be determined by the Judge at the Finish and crews shall be ranked in order of the bows of their boats crossing the finish line. Where the Umpire considers that the race was not in order, the Judge at the Finish shall take into account the decision of the Umpire in determining the official result of the race. 3. Photo-finish – In the case of a close finish the Judge at the Finish shall determine the order of finish by viewing the picture produced by the photo-finish system. The necessary equipment shall be operated by specialists who do not form part of the team of Judges at the Finish. Systems using less than 100 frames per second are not suitable for determining the order of finish. Organisers must provide equipment specially designed for the purpose. 4. Timing – Intermediate times and finish times shall be recorded to 1/100th of a second. The necessary equipment shall be operated by specialists who do not form part of the team of Judges at the finish. 4.1. International Regattas – If the finish of the race for each crew can be clearly determined by the naked eye, times taken by hand-operated timing equipment may be used. In the case of a photo-finish the times shown on the result sheets and on the scoreboard shall be taken	1. Race concluded – A race is concluded when the Umpire so indicates by raising a white or a red flag. 2. Official result – The official result of the race shall be determined by the Judge at the Finish and crews shall be ranked in order of the bows of their boats ~~crossing~~ reaching the finish line. Where the Umpire considers that the race was not in order, the Judge at the Finish shall take into account the decision of the Umpire in determining the official result of the race. 3. Photo-finish – In the case of a close finish the Judge at the Finish shall determine the order of finish by viewing the picture produced by the photo-finish system. The necessary equipment shall be operated by specialists who do not form part of the team of Judges at the Finish. Systems using less than 100 frames per second are not suitable for determining the order of finish. Organisers must provide equipment specially designed for the purpose. 4. Timing – Intermediate times and finish times shall be recorded to 1/100th of a second. This may mean that where there is a difference between crews on the photo-finish system of less than 1/100th of a second, those crews may have the same recorded times but will have different rankings. The necessary equipment shall be operated by specialists who do not form part of the team of Judges at the finish. 4.1. International Regattas – If the finish of the race for	*Explanatory wording to cover the difference between a recorded time and ranking in a close finish. No change to the current rule.*

from the photo-finish for all the crews in the race. 4.2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – All times shown on the result sheets and on the scoreboard shall be taken from the photo-finish for all the crews in the race. 5. Race was in order – Even if he is satisfied that the race was in order, the Umpire must check to be sure that no crew is making an objection under Rules 77 or 82 before indicating to a Judge at the Finish, by raising his white flag, that the race was in order. Before leaving the finish area he shall make sure that a Judge at the Finish has acknowledged his signal. 6. Race was not in order – If the Umpire considers that the race was not in order he shall raise his red flag. If an objection has been raised in accordance with Rule 77, he shall speak to the affected crew(s) in order to understand the reasons for the objection and may consult the Judges at the Finish to obtain the finishing order of the affected crews. He shall then inform the crews and the Judges at the Finish of the decision. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, must not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given the decision.	each crew can be clearly determined by the naked eye, times taken by hand-operated timing equipment may be used. In the case of a photo-finish the times shown on the result sheets and on the scoreboard shall be taken from the photo-finish for all the crews in the race. 4.2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – All times shown on the result sheets and on the scoreboard shall be taken from the photo-finish for all the crews in the race. 5. Race was in order – Even if he is satisfied that the race was in order, the Umpire must check to be sure that no crew is making an objection under Rules ~~77~~76 or 82 before indicating to ~~a~~ 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 a Judge at the Finish has acknowledged his signal with either a white flag or a white light. 6. Race was not in order – If the Umpire considers that the race was not in order he shall raise his red flag. If an objection has been raised in accordance with Rule ~~77~~76 or 82, he shall speak to the affected crew(s) in order to understand the reasons for the objection and may consult the Judges at the Finish to obtain the finishing order of the affected crews. He shall then inform the crews and the Judges at the Finish of the decision. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, must not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given the decision. 7. Exclusion by the umpire – A crew excluded by the Umpire during the race or at the finish of a race shall be notified by the Umpire saying "(name of crew) - (reason for exclusion) – Red Card - Exclusion!"	Moved from Rule 78
Rule 80 – Dead-Heats	Rule ~~80~~ 81 – Dead-Heats	
When the order of finish between two or more crews is too close for any difference to be determined, then the result shall be declared a dead heat between the crews involved.	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.	*FISA has engaged independent advice on dead heats, to be reported soon.*
Bye-Law to Rule 80 – Dead-Heats	Bye-Law to Rule ~~80~~ 81 – Dead-Heats	

If there is a dead-heat, the following procedure shall operate: 1. In a heat, if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if only one of the crews progresses into the next round, then there must be a re-row over the full course between the crews involved. The re-row must take place on the same day as the dead-heat and not less than two hours after the race in which the dead-heat occurred. If all crews involved in the dead-heat progress anyway into the next round, there will be no re-row and their relative positions in the next round shall be decided by a draw supervised by a member of the Jury. For regattas of the World Rowing Cup, the Executive Committee may determine that there is a logical way to avoid a re-row that preserves equality of chance, fairness and, in principle, does not require the use of more than six lanes. 2. In a repêchage, a quarter-final or a semi-final if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if only one of the crews progresses into the next round, it shall be the crew which had the highest ranking in the immediate preceding round. The immediate preceding round shall be the last previous round in which both/all of the dead-heat crews competed. If the crews had the same result in that round then the ranking in the next previous round shall be used for this purpose. If on this basis the results of the crews concerned are identical, then there must be a re-row over the full course between the crews involved. The re-row must take place on the same day as the dead-heat and not less than two hours after the race in which the dead-heat occurred. Where such a dead-heat involves more than two crews and this number exceeds the number of crews advancing to the next round, the above procedure shall be used to determine which of the dead-heat crews shall so advance. If all crews involved in the dead-heat progress anyway into the next round, there will be no re-row and their relative positions in the next round shall be decided by a draw supervised by a member of the Jury. 3. In a final, if a dead-heat occurs between crews,		

then they shall be given equal placing in the final order and the next placing(s) shall be left vacant. If the tied placing is for a medal position then the organising committee shall provide additional medals.		
Section 9 – Penalties, objections, Protests, outcome of Protests, Appeals and Disputes	**Section ~~9~~ 10 – ~~Penalties, objections~~ Objections, Protests, ~~o~~Outcome of Protests, Appeals and Disputes**	
Rule 81 – Penalties	~~Rule 81 – Penalties~~	*Move Rule 81 to precede Rule 72, so that the penalties are listed before the application of them. (Suggested by Ump Comm)*
In any case of breach of the rules, the Jury shall impose appropriate penalties. The penalties available to the Jury are: 1. Reprimand; 2. Warning indicated by a Yellow Card; 3. Relegation where specifically provided in these rules; 4. Exclusion indicated by a Red Card (from all the rounds of the event in question); 5. Disqualification (from all events in the regatta). In cases of exclusion or disqualification, the Jury may also order a race to be re-rowed with all the remaining crews or with a limited number of the crews should this be necessary, in his opinion, to ensure the fairness of the competition.	~~In any case of breach of the rules, the Jury shall impose appropriate penalties. The penalties available to the Jury are:~~ ~~1. Reprimand;~~ ~~2. Warning indicated by a Yellow Card;~~ ~~3. Relegation where specifically provided in these rules;~~ ~~4. Exclusion indicated by a Red Card (from all the rounds of the event in question);~~ ~~5. Disqualification (from all events in the regatta).~~ ~~In cases of exclusion or disqualification, the Jury may also order a race to be re-rowed with all the remaining crews or with a limited number of the crews should this be necessary, in his opinion, to ensure the fairness of the competition.~~	*"*
Bye-Law to Rule 81 – Yellow and Red Cards	~~Bye-Law to Rule 81 – Yellow and Red Cards~~	*Moved to before Rule 72.*
When a warning indicated by a Yellow Card or exclusion indicated by a Red Card is awarded to a crew, the penalised crew shall be informed immediately or as soon thereafter as possible. At World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, the penalty shall be confirmed in writing on the same day by delivery to the Team Manager at the team's regatta mail box. This written notification shall state: 1. the crew to which the penalty is awarded;	~~When a warning indicated by a Yellow Card or exclusion indicated by a Red Card is awarded to a crew, the penalised crew shall be informed immediately or as soon thereafter as possible.~~ ~~At World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, the penalty shall be confirmed in writing on the same day by delivery to the Team Manager at the team's regatta mail box. This written notification shall state:~~ ~~1. the crew to which the penalty is awarded;~~	

2. the penalty; 3. the nature of the infraction; 4. time and location of the infraction; 5. any other important facts; and 6. The name and function of the Jury member who awarded the penalty. In the case of a warning indicated by a Yellow Card applying to the next race of the penalised crew for which the crew is not yet on the water, the penalty shall be announced verbally to the crew by the Jury member at the Control Commission at the outgoing pontoon when the crew concerned boats for their next race. It will also be announced by the Starter as part of the start procedure.	~~2. the penalty;~~ ~~3. the nature of the infraction;~~ ~~4. time and location of the infraction;~~ ~~5. any other important facts; and~~ ~~6. The name and function of the Jury member who awarded the penalty.~~ ~~In the case of a warning indicated by a Yellow Card applying to the next race of the penalised crew for which the crew is not yet on the water, the penalty shall be announced verbally to the crew by the Jury member at the Control Commission at the outgoing pontoon when the crew concerned boats for their next race. It will also be announced by the Starter as part of the start procedure.~~	
Rule 82 – Objections	Rule 82 – Objections	
A crew claiming that its race was not in order may make an objection to the Umpire immediately after the finish of the race and before leaving the area of the finish line by a member of the crew raising an arm. To be valid the objection must be made before the boat has left in the immediate area of the finish line and before the crew disembarks. Such objection may only concern the conduct of the race. The Umpire of the race shall decide on the objection and communicate his decision to the crews in the race and to the other race officials. A crew excluded or otherwise penalised at the Start may make an objection to the Starter or Umpire at the time the penalty is awarded in accordance with Rule 75.	A crew claiming that its race was not in order may make an objection to the Umpire immediately after the finish of the race and before leaving the area of the finish line by a member of the crew raising an arm. To be valid the objection must be made before the boat has left ~~in~~ the immediate area of the finish line and before the crew disembarks. Such objection may only concern the conduct of the race. The Umpire of the race shall decide on the objection and communicate his decision to the crews in the race and to the other race officials. A crew excluded or otherwise penalised ~~at the Start~~ may make an objection to the Starter (if penalised at the start) or Umpire at the time the penalty is awarded in accordance with Rule ~~75~~ 77.	*Clarification*
Bye-Law to Rule 82 – Objections		
If a crew considers that the race was not in order a member of the crew must raise his arm to indicate that it is making an objection. In this case the Umpire shall not raise any flag at the end of the race but he shall consult with the objecting crew and consider their objection. The Umpire may then decide upon one of a number of alternative actions: 1. The Umpire may reject the crew's objection and		

raise a white flag to signify that he has decided the race was in order. 2. The Umpire may accept the crew's objection and raise a red flag to signify that he has decided that the race was not in order. In this case he must go to the Judges at the Finish in order to give them his decision and any necessary explanations. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision. 3. The Umpire may decide to seek further information regarding the objection. In this case, he shall raise a red flag and then take any necessary further steps to resolve the issues relating to the objection, e.g. consult with other officials, consult with other persons, consult with the President of the Jury etc. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision.		
Rule 83 – Protests	Rule 83 – Protests	
A crew or crews whose objection has been rejected or who are affected by the acceptance of the objection, or a crew that has been disqualified or excluded or ruled DNS or DNF, as well as crews disputing the published results may lodge a protest in writing to the President of the Jury not later than one hour after the Umpire has communicated his decision regarding the objection or, in the case of disputing the published results, not later than one hour after the results have been published. It shall be accompanied by a deposit of CHF 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest or a subsequent appeal is allowed. The Board of the Jury shall decide if the protest was justified. It will make its decision before the next round of races in the event concerned, and, in any case, no later than two hours after the last race of the day. At a World Rowing Championship regatta or World Rowing Cup regatta, in the case of a protest arising from an objection concerning the fi of an event, the Executive Committee may postpone the victory ceremony of that event. If the victory ceremony has taken place, and if the	A crew or crews whose objection has been rejected or who are affected by the acceptance of the objection, or a crew that has been disqualified or excluded or ruled DNS or DNF, as well as crews disputing the published results may lodge a protest in writing to the President of the Jury not later than one hour after the Umpire has communicated his decision regarding the objection or, in the case of disputing the published results, not later than one hour after the results have been published. It shall be accompanied by a deposit of ~~CHF~~ 100 Euros 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 ~~regatta~~ or World Rowing Cup regatta, in the case of a protest arising from an objection concerning the final of an event, the Executive Committee may postpone the victory ceremony	

subsequent decision of the Board of the Jury changes the fi 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.	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 84 – The Outcome of the Protest	
The measures resulting from the decision of the Board of the Jury may include: 1. Reprimand; 2. Warning, indicated by a Yellow card (a crew receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from that event); 3. Relegation, where specifically provided in these Rules; 4. Exclusion, indicated by a Red Card (from all the rounds of the event in question); 5. Disqualification (from all events in the regatta); 6. Re-row (for a specified number of crews). After application of the appropriate penalty, if any, the Board of the Jury shall take any other appropriate measure(s) to restore the chances of a crew that has suffered a disadvantage.	The measures resulting from the decision of the Board of the Jury may include: 1. Reprimand; 2. ~~Warning, indicated by a~~ Yellow card (a crew receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from that event); 3. Relegation, where specifically provided in these Rules; 4. ~~Exclusion, indicated by a~~ Red Card (exclusion from all the rounds of the event in question); 5. Disqualification (from all events in the regatta); 6. ~~Re-row (for a specified number of crews).~~ After application of the appropriate penalty, if any, the Board of the Jury shall take any other appropriate measure(s) to restore the chances of a crew that has suffered a disadvantage. This may require a re-row of a specified number of crews.	
Rule 85 – Appeals	Rule 85 – Appeals	
1. International Regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury (or of an organising committee under Rule 82) by a person affected can only be made to the Executive Committee within three days after such decision has been communicated by the Board of the Jury or by the organising committee to the person affected. 2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury may only be made by a person whose accepted objection has	1. International Regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury (or of an organising committee under Rule ~~82~~86) by a person affected can only be made to the Executive Committee within three days after such decision has been communicated by the Board of the Jury or by the organising committee to the person affected. 2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic ~~Games~~ and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury may only be made by a person whose accepted objection has	

been overturned by the Board of the Jury or whose protest against the published results was rejected by the Board of the Jury. The protest must be submitted in written form to the Executive Committee on the same day as the decision being appealed. A decision will be given before the next round of the event concerned If the decision of the Executive Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision. 3. At World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas as a general rule the victory ceremony will not be postponed for an appeal. Decisions of the Executive Committee under this rule are final.	been overturned by the Board of the Jury or whose protest against the published results was rejected by the Board of the Jury. The protest must be submitted in written form to the Executive Committee on the same day as the decision being appealed. A decision will be given before the next round of the event concerned. If the decision of the Executive Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision. 3. At World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas as a general rule the victory ceremony will not be postponed for an appeal. Decisions of the Executive Committee under this rule are final.	
Rule 86 – Disputes, Appeals and Cases not Covered	Rule 86 – Disputes, Appeals and Cases not Covered	
1. International Regattas – Disputes between clubs or member federations shall be referred to the organising committee. Appeals against decisions of the organising committee may be submitted to the Executive Committee under Rule 85. 2. World Rowing Championship regattas – The Executive Committee shall adjudicate on appeals from a decision of the Board of the Jury and on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws and the Event Regulations as well as on disputes which may arise during World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas. The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final. Any decision made by the Executive Committee under this Rule shall immediately be communicated to the member federations of FISA in writing.		
Rule 87 – Exceptional Cases	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	1. International regattas – Should it be necessary to make decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., postponement of a session of races or suspension of the regatta), the	

President of the Jury shall appoint and preside over a body to make such decisions. 2. World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases, the Executive Committee members present or others specifically appointed by the Executive Committee for that purpose shall make such decisions.	President of the Jury shall appoint and preside over a body to make such decisions. 2. World Rowing Championship ~~regattas~~, Olympic, Paralympic, ~~and~~ Youth Olympic ~~Games~~ 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 88 – The Regatta Report	
The Jury shall carry out its duties until the end of the regatta. The Chair of the organising committee and the President of the Jury shall write the regatta report on the standard form of FISA (Appendix 19) which shall include comments on the running of the races and on any incidents and disputes arising. This report shall be received at FISA not later than 7 days after the regatta. Each organising committee shall also send to FISA not later than 7 days after the regatta the complete results of the regatta.	The Jury shall carry out its duties until the end of the regatta. The Chair of the organising committee and the President of the Jury shall write the regatta report on the standard form of FISA (Appendix 19) which shall include comments on the running of the races and on any incidents and disputes arising. This report shall be ~~received at~~ 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 10 – The Jury and the Board of the Jury		
Rule 89 – The Jury		
The Jury shall be comprised of a group of International Umpires and shall be responsible for ensuring that the regatta is run in accordance with these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.		
Rule 90 – Jury's Prime Concern		
The safety of rowers must be the prime concern of the Jury at all times during the regatta. In the case of unsafe conditions, the President of the Jury is empowered to take any necessary decisions and communicate any required changes to the Starter and the Umpires on the course. If time allows, the President of the Jury shall consult the organising committee before taking such decisions. The President of the Jury shall ensure proper co-ordination between the Jury and the organising committee, in particular with the Safety Adviser and with the Medical Officer.		

Bye-Law to Rule 90 – Collaboration with the Organising Committee		
The proper running of a regatta requires close collaboration between the organising committee and the Jury. The members of the Jury shall, within the scope of their duties, maintain a constant check on the various items of technical equipment on the course.		
Rule 91 – President of the Jury	Rule 91 – President of the Jury	
The President of the Jury shall allot duties to each member of the Jury and shall supervise their activities. He shall take the chair at meetings of the Jury and ensure proper co-ordination with the organising committee. The President of the Jury shall chair the Board of the Jury under Rule 85. Bye-Law to Rule 91 – Appointment of President of the Jury 1. International regattas – The President of the Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee. 2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup regattas and World Rowing Masters Regattas – The President of the Jury shall be appointed by the FISA Executive Committee.	The President of the Jury shall allot duties to each member of the Jury and shall supervise their activities. He shall take the chair at meetings of the Jury and ensure proper co-ordination with the organising committee. The President of the Jury shall chair the Board of the Jury under Rule 85. Bye-Law to Rule 91 – Appointment of President of the Jury 1. International regattas – The President of the Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee. 2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic ~~Games~~ and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup regattas and World Rowing Masters Regattas – The President of the Jury shall be appointed by the FISA Executive Committee.	

Rule 92 – Composition of the Jury		
The Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties: 1. President of the Jury; 2. Starter; 3. Judge at the Start; 4. Umpire; 5. Judges at the Finish, one of whom shall be the senior Judge; 6. Members of the Control Commission, one of whom shall be senior member. The President of the Jury, the Starters, the Judge at the Start, the Umpires, the Senior Judge at the Finish and the	The Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties: 1. President of the Jury; 2. Starter; 3. Judge at the Start; 4. Umpire; 5. Judges at the Finish, one of whom shall be the senior Judge; 6. Members of the Control Commission, one of whom shall be senior member. The President of the Jury, the ~~Starters~~ Starter, the Judge at the Start, the Umpires, the Senior Judge at the Finish	

senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire's licence.	and the senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire's licence.	
Bye-Law to Rule 92 – Appointment of the Jury	Bye-Law to Rule 92 – Appointment of the Jury	
1. International Regattas – the Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee (see Rule 39). 2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup and World Rowing Masters regattas – the Jury shall be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission.	1. International Regattas – the Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee (see Rule ~~39~~46). 2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup regattas and World Rowing Masters ~~regattas~~ Regattas – the Jury shall be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission.	
Rule 93 – the Board of the Jury		
The Board of the Jury shall consist of the President of the Jury and two other members of the Jury designated by the President of the Jury on a daily basis prior to the start of racing. The names of the Board of the Jury shall be displayed on the notice boards in the boathouse area each day. This Board shall decide on any protests made according to Rule 83. At International Regattas, the President of the Jury shall also nominate three substitutes. In the case of a protest, any member of the Board directly involved in the dispute (e.g. the Umpire or the Starter) shall not be a member of the Board which decides that protest. In such a case, the President of the Jury shall call upon one or more of the substitutes.		
Rule 94 – International umpires		
Any Umpire who has held a national licence for at least three years may become an International Umpire, provided that: 1. he has normal sight and hearing; and 2. he passes the examination held by FISA. The International Umpires' licence is valid for a period of four years. When the holder participates in an Umpires seminar organised by FISA, the licence is automatically extended for the next four years. Where such seminars are organised at the request of a member federation, the federation must pay the travel and accommodation expenses of the FISA experts who attend.		
Bye-Law to Rule 94 – International Umpire's Licence		

These Bye-Laws are found in Appendix 7 to the Rules of Racing.		
Section 11 – Duties of the Umpires	Section 11 – Duties of the ~~Umpires~~ Jury	
Rule 95 – Control Commission		
The Control Commission shall ensure that the composition of the crews is correct and that their equipment is in order. It shall also assist in the identification of the rowers selected to undergo doping tests after their race.		
Bye-Laws to Rule 95 – Duties of the Control Commission	Bye-Laws to Rule 95 – Duties of the Control Commission	
The Control Commission shall include Jury members and national technical officials. The number of such Jury members and officials appointed shall take into account the regatta programme and the number of competitors. The FISA Umpiring Commission (at World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and the relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas and World Rowing Masters regattas) or the President of the Jury (at International Regattas) shall supervise the activities of the Control Commission which shall carry out its duties in the boathouse area and at the boating pontoons. In particular, the Control Commission is responsible for checking the following: 1. The correct weighing of coxswains following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws; 2. Dead-weight to be carried by coxswains (before and after the race); 3. The correct weighing of competitors in lightweight events following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws; 4. Crew changes before the race at International Regattas; 5. The provision of substitutes for competitors who are injured or have fallen ill after the first heat of their event at International Regattas; 6. The identity of competitors to ensure that the	The Control Commission shall include Jury members and national technical officials. The number of such Jury members and officials appointed shall take into account the regatta programme and the number of competitors. The ~~FISA Umpiring Commission (at World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and the relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas and World Rowing Masters regattas~~ Regattas~~) or the President of the Jury (at International Regattas) shall supervise the activities of the~~ Control Commission ~~which~~ shall carry out its duties in the boathouse area and at the boating pontoons. In particular, the Control Commission is responsible for ~~checking~~ the following: 1. The correct weighing of coxswains following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws; 2. ~~Dead-weight~~ Checking the deadweight to be carried by coxswains (before and after the race); 3. The correct weighing of competitors in lightweight events following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws; 4. Crew changes before the race at International Regattas; ~~5. The provision of substitutes for competitors who are injured or have fallen ill after the first heat of their event at International Regattas;~~ ~~6.~~ 5. ~~The~~ Checking the identity of competitors to	

composition of the crew is the same as the official entry and any subsequent changes which have been approved in accordance with the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws. Unless otherwise provided, the organising committee shall prepare the required sets of updated crew photographs for this purpose. 7. At International Regattas where other arrangements are not in place for this purpose, the nationality of competitors, the ages of Junior, Under 23 and Masters competitors and, where applicable, the average ages of Masters crews; 8. Where doping tests are carried out, that rowers required to undergo tests are taken to the officials responsible for this immediately after getting out of the boat; 9. Boats and equipment: 9.1. compliance with all safety requirements in accordance with Rule 39 and its Bye-Law; 9.2. correct bow numbers on each boat; 9.3. possible use of unauthorised equipment; 9.4. where applicable, minimum weights of boats; 9.5. conformity of the boat with the rules regarding identifications; 9.6. painting of oar-blades, where required; 10. Uniform clothing of competitors and its conformity with the rules regarding identifications.	ensure that the composition of the crew is the same as the official entry and any subsequent changes which have been approved in accordance with the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws. Unless otherwise provided, the organising committee shall prepare the required sets of updated crew photographs for this purpose. ~~7.~~ 6. At International Regattas where other arrangements are not in place for this purpose, checking the nationality of competitors, the ages of Junior, Under 23 and Masters competitors and, where applicable, the average ages of Masters crews; ~~8.~~ 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~~that rowers required to undergo tests are taken to the officials responsible for this immediately after getting out of the boat~~; ~~9.~~ 8. Boats and equipment – Checking the following: ~~9.1.~~ 8.1. Compliance with all safety requirements in accordance with Rule 39 and its Bye-Law; ~~9.2.~~ 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; ~~9.3.~~ 8.3. possible use of unauthorised equipment; ~~9.4.~~ 8.4. where applicable, minimum weights of boats; ~~9.5.~~ 8.5. conformity of the boat with the rules regarding identifications; ~~9.6.~~ 8.6. correct colours and design of oar-blades, where required; ~~10.~~ 9. Uniform clothing of competitors and its conformity with the rules regarding identifications.	
Rule 96 – The Starter and the Judge at the Start	Rule 96 – The Starter, and the Judge at the Start	
The Starter and the Judge at the start shall ensure that the correct starting procedure is followed.	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	

1.1. General Duties – Before taking up his duties, the Starter must satisfy himself that all equipment and installations required by the Rules covering the start and the course are present and in working order. The Starter shall check that the radio and/or telephone communication with the Judge at the Start, the President of the Jury, the Judges at the Finish and the Control Commission is in working order. The Starter shall also make certain that any crews on the water are obeying the prescribed traffic rules. 1.2. Communication – In principle, the Starter and the Umpire shall use visual signals to convey information. Where verbal communication is necessary, they shall address the rowers in English. If, for any reason, the use of another language enables a member of the Jury to be better understood by a crew, a competitor or an accompanying official, he may repeat his information in that language. 1.3. Unfair or unsafe conditions – The Starter shall consider whether the wind is likely to create unequal or unsafe conditions and, if directed as described below, or after consulting with the President of the Jury, shall take whatever steps may be necessary in accordance with these rules to ensure a fair and safe race. The President of the Jury shall inform the Starter of any required changes at least two minutes before a start. 1.4. Information to Crews – The Starter shall inform the crews of the time remaining before the start and tell them (as soon as they enter the starting zone for the first time) in which lane they will race. In addition, he shall inform the crews when there is five minutes, four minutes and three minutes remaining before the start time. He shall check that the competitors' equipment and clothing are in order. 1.5. Starting Procedures – The Starting Procedures to be employed by the Starter (including Quick Starts and False Starts) are described in the Bye-Law to Rule 73 in the Rules of Racing. 1.6. Exclusion – The Starter shall award a Red Card	1.1. General Duties – Before taking up his duties, the Starter must satisfy himself that all equipment and installations required by the Rules covering the start and the course are present and in working order. The Starter shall check that the radio and/or telephone communication with the Judge at the Start, the President of the Jury, the Judges at the Finish and the Control Commission is in working order. The Starter shall also make certain that any crews on the water are obeying the prescribed traffic rules. 1.2. Communication – In principle, the Starter and the Umpire shall use visual signals to convey information. Where verbal communication is necessary, they shall address the rowers in English. If, for any reason, the use of another language enables a member of the Jury to be better understood by a crew, a competitor or an accompanying official, he may repeat his information in that language. 1.3. Unfair or unsafe conditions – The Starter shall consider whether the wind is likely to create unequal or unsafe conditions and, if 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 competitors' equipment and clothing are in order. 1.5. Starting Procedures – The Starting Procedures to be employed by the Starter (including Quick Starts and False Starts) are described in the Bye-Law to Rule 73 in the Rules of Racing. If a crew is excluded at the start or	

and exclude a crew if the crew has received two warnings, indicated by Yellow Cards, that apply to the same race. 1.7. Late Arrival – The Starter may award a warning, indicated by a Yellow Card to crews arriving late (less than 2 minutes before the start time) at their starting positions or not ready to race at the designated start time. He may exclude a crew arriving after the start time. 1.8. Postponement – Should it be necessary to postpone a race (e.g. equipment breakage) or should some other unexpected event occur (e.g. lightning), the Starter shall consult with the Umpire and the President of the Jury; then inform the crews of the new starting time both verbally and in writing (legible to all competitors) on a board affixed to the start tower. The Starter shall inform the Control Commission and the Judge at the Finish of the new starting time and the President of the Jury of anything unusual. In all cases, crews must inquire from a member of the Jury regarding any changes before getting out of the boat.	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 ~~warnings,~~ ~~indicated by~~ Yellow Cards~~,~~ that apply to ~~the same~~ that race. 1.7. Late Arrival – The Starter may award ~~a warning, indicated by~~ a Yellow Card to crews arriving late (less than 2 minutes before the start time) at their starting positions or not ready to race at the designated start time. He may exclude a crew arriving after the start time. 1.8. *In the case of a Yellow Card previously awarded to a crew, the penalty shall be announced by the Starter after the announcement of "Two Minutes" for the race concerned. The Starter shall instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker adjacent to the starting position of that crew.* ~~1.8~~1.9. ~~Postponement~~ Delay – Should it be necessary to ~~postpone~~ 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 competitors) on a board affixed to the start tower. The Starter shall inform the Control Commission and the Judge at the Finish of the new starting time and the President of the Jury of anything unusual. In all cases, crews must inquire from a member of the Jury regarding any changes before getting out of the boat.	*Follow OGs terminology – "delay" is within the same session ("postponement" is to a new session).*
2. Judge at the Start 2.1. Communications – Before taking up his duties, the Judge at the Start shall ensure that the radio and telephone link with the Starter and between the Aligner and the officials on the starting platforms is in working order. The Judge at the Start sits at the front of the Aligner's hut, in line with the start line. 2.2. Aligning – The organising committee shall appoint the Aligner and the officials on the starting platforms. The		

Aligner instructs these officials to adjust the position of the boats until they are correctly aligned. The Aligner sits behind the Judge at the Start, in line with the start line, seated on a higher (30cm) chair or platform, looking over the head of the Judge at the Start. The Judge at the Start checks that the Aligner has positioned all the boats with their bows exactly on the start line. When he is satisfied that this is the case he indicates this to the Starter by raising his white flag. (Where a white and red light are available for this purpose, the Judge at the Start shall use these lights in place of the white and red flags.) Should correct alignment be lost during the subsequent starting procedure he shall lower his flag or switch off the white light until the boats are realigned. 2.3. False Start – The Judge at the Start, the Starter and the Umpire shall follow the procedure outlined in Rule 74. 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 97 – The Umpire	
The Umpire shall ensure the proper conduct of the race and the safety of the rowers. In particular, he shall endeavour to ensure that no crew gains any advantage or suffers any disadvantage from its opponents or from outside interference. Where the Umpire is satisfied that a crew has been significantly impeded, the Umpire shall endeavour to ensure that its chance of winning is fully restored to it. He shall impose appropriate penalties on crews at fault but only after a previous warning. The Umpire shall not give any steering indications to crews. Nevertheless, he shall endeavour to ensure that accidents are avoided and to prevent crews from being impeded by their opponents. If necessary, the Umpire may stop the race, impose any necessary penalties and order the race to be re-rowed from the start, either immediately or later. In the latter case, he shall decide on the new starting time in consultation with the President of the Jury and he shall	The Umpire shall ensure the proper conduct of the race and the safety of the rowers. In particular, he shall endeavour to ensure that no crew gains any advantage or suffers any disadvantage from its opponents or from outside interference. Where the Umpire ~~is satisfied~~ considers that a crew has been significantly impeded ~~the Umpire~~ he shall endeavour to ensure that its chance ~~of winning~~ is ~~fully~~ restored to it. He shall impose appropriate penalties on crews at fault ~~but only after a previous warning~~ whether or not prior warning or notification has been given to those crews. The Umpire shall not give any steering indications to crews~~.~~ ~~Nevertheless, he shall endeavour~~ except as may be required to assist with the avoidance of ~~ensure that~~ accidents ~~are avoided~~ and to prevent crews from being ~~impeded~~ 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	

inform the crews concerned. The Umpire may also allow the race to continue and exclude crews after the race has finished. He may confine any re-row to such crews as he shall designate. However, when the Umpire considers that the impediment has not affected the result of the race, or considers the effect of the impediment was not significant, he may decline to order a re-row of the race or of the crews involved in the incident. Static Umpiring – The Executive Committee may decide that at a World Rowing Championship or World Rowing Cup regatta, umpiring of some races shall be carried out from boats which are stationary or which do not follow the whole race or by umpires stationed on the land adjacent to the course, and shall issue instructions and guidelines accordingly.	from the start, either immediately or later. In the latter case, he shall decide on the new starting time in consultation with the President of the Jury and he shall inform the crews concerned. The Umpire may also allow the race to continue and exclude crews after the race has finished. He may confine any re-row to such crews as he shall designate. However, when the Umpire considers that the impediment has not affected the result of the race, or considers the effect of the impediment was not significant, he may decline to order a re-row of the race or of the crews involved in the incident. ~~Static~~ Zonal Umpiring – The Executive Committee may decide that at a World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic or relevant qualification regatta or World Rowing Cup regatta, umpiring of some races shall be carried out from boats which are stationary or which do not follow the whole race or by umpires stationed on the land adjacent to the course, and shall issue instructions and guidelines accordingly. Where the President of the Jury considers that weather or other conditions are such that zonal umpiring is about to put the safety of crews at risk he may decide to revert to dynamic umpiring for the remainder of that racing session.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 97 – Duties of the Umpire	Bye-Laws to Rule 97 – Duties of the Umpire	
1. Precedence – Except for the duties specifically attributed to them, both the Starter and the Judge at the Start are subordinate to the Umpire. 2. Duties on the Way to the Start – On the way to the start, the Umpire shall inspect the course installations to ensure that they are in proper order and shall satisfy himself that there are no obstacles on the course or wash from other motor boats affecting the course. He also makes certain that any crews on the water are following the prescribed traffic rules. Should he find any defect in the installations or any other problem, he shall inform (e.g. by radio from the start if necessary) the President of the Jury and he shall also inform any crews concerned. 3. Duties during the Starting Procedure – During the	1. Precedence – Except for the duties specifically attributed to them, both the Starter and the Judge at the Start are subordinate to the Umpire. 2. Duties on the Way to the Start – On the way to the start, the Umpire shall inspect the course installations to ensure that they are in proper order and shall satisfy himself that there are no obstacles on the course or wash from other motor boats affecting the course. He also makes certain that any crews on the water are following the prescribed traffic rules. Should he find any defect in the installations or any other problem, he shall inform (e.g. by radio from the start if necessary) the President of the Jury and he shall also inform any crews concerned. 3. Duties during the Starting Procedure – During the	

starting procedure, the Umpire's launch should, in principle, either be immediately beside the Judge at the Start or behind the crews, in the centre of the course. Should the start for any reason be faulty, other than a false start, for which the Judge at the Start alone is responsible, the Umpire may order the Starter to stop the race or may stop it himself by ringing a bell and waving his red flag. 4. Duties in the Start Zone – As soon as the race has started, the Umpire's launch shall follow immediately the competitors in the centre of the course. 5. Position of the Umpire's Launch – During the race, the Umpire must ensure that his launch is so placed as best to enable him to take action as effectively as possible. The position of the Umpire's launch should depend on the progress of the race and the progression of the crews to the subsequent rounds; it may also depend on weather conditions. The Umpire must satisfy himself that crews whom he may wish to address can hear him. Should it be necessary to overtake one or more crews, he must see to it that they are not hampered more than is necessary by the wash of his launch. He should position his launch, whenever possible, so as not to impede the crews' view of each other. 6. Type of Race – The Umpire's decision may be influenced by the type of race (heat, repêchage, quarter-final, semi-final or final). He must therefore take this factor as well as the position in the subsequent races into account in considering any action which he may take under these rules. 7. Safety – The Umpire shall take every care to ensure the safety of the competitors and he must do his utmost to prevent damage to boats and equipment. When necessary, he may call a crew's attention by raising his white flag, stating the name of the crew, and stop it by giving the command "Stop". Should one or more competitors fall into the water or should any boat capsize or sink, the Umpire must satisfy himself that the rescue service is in action and, if not, take any necessary	starting procedure, the Umpire's launch should, in principle, either be immediately beside the Judge at the Start or behind the crews, in the centre of the course. Should the start for any reason be faulty, other than a false start, for which the Judge at the Start alone is responsible, the Umpire may order the Starter to stop the race or may stop it himself by ringing a bell and waving his red flag. 4. ~~Duties in the Start Zone –~~ As soon as the race has started, the Umpire's launch shall follow immediately the competitors in the centre of the course. 5. Position of the Umpire's Launch – During the race, the Umpire must ensure that his launch is so placed as best to enable him to take action as effectively as possible. The position of the Umpire's launch should depend on the progress of the race and the progression of the crews to the subsequent rounds; it may also depend on weather conditions. The Umpire must satisfy himself that crews whom he may wish to address can hear him. Should it be necessary to overtake one or more crews, he must see to it that they are not hampered more than is necessary by the wash of his launch. He should position his launch, whenever possible, so as not to impede the crews' view of each other. 6. Type of Race – The Umpire's decision may be influenced by the type of race (heat, repêchage, quarter-final, semi-final or final). He must therefore take this factor as well as the position in the subsequent races into account in considering any action which he may take under these rules. 7. Safety – The Umpire shall take every care to ensure the safety of the competitors and he must do his utmost to prevent damage to boats and equipment. When necessary, he may call a crew's attention by raising his white flag, stating the name of the crew, and stop it by giving the command "Stop". Should one or more competitors fall into the water or should any boat capsize or sink, the Umpire must satisfy himself that the rescue service is in action and, if not, ~~take any necessary~~	

measures himself. 8. Adverse Weather – In the case of squalls or sudden deterioration of the weather, it is the responsibility of the Umpire to decide if the race may be started, is to continue or if it is to be stopped. The safety of the competitors is more important than any of the provisions of the Rules of Racing. 9. Clothing – When officiating, the Umpire shall stand upright in his launch and wear the prescribed clothing (dark blue blazer, light blue shirt, FISA tie and grey trousers and, if worn, a dark blue hat). In wet weather, he may wear a blue raincoat. In very hot weather, he may officiate in his shirtsleeves, with or without a tie. Decisions on dress shall be taken by the President of the Jury, taking weather conditions into account. 10. Coaching – As coaching with electric, electronic or other technical devices is not allowed during racing, the Umpire must make a regular check on the area adjacent to the course. 11. Overall Ability – The Umpire must keep himself informed on rowing questions in general. It is also desirable that he should get to know the racing characteristics of individual crews and coaches.	~~measures himself.~~ he shall remain with the capsized crew until he is satisfied that all the members are safe and the rescue service is present. 8. Adverse Weather – In the case of squalls or sudden deterioration of the weather, it is the responsibility of the Umpire to decide if the race may be started, is to continue or if it is to be stopped. The safety of the competitors is more important than any of the provisions of the Rules of Racing. 9. Clothing – When officiating, the Umpire shall stand upright in his launch and wear the prescribed clothing (dark blue blazer, light blue shirt, FISA tie and grey trousers and, if worn, a dark blue hat). In wet weather, he may wear a blue raincoat. In very hot weather, he may officiate in his shirtsleeves, with or without a tie. Decisions on dress shall be taken by the President of the Jury, taking weather conditions into account. 10. Coaching – As coaching with electric, electronic or other technical devices is not allowed during racing, the Umpire must make a regular check on the area adjacent to the course. 11. Overall Ability – The Umpire must keep himself informed on rowing questions in general. It is also desirable that he should get to know the racing characteristics of individual crews and coaches. Zonal Umpiring 12. 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.	

	13. Where zonal umpiring is in force, the provisions of this Bye-law shall refer to each of the umpires responsible for respective zones of the race, both within their respective zone and outside where appropriate. The extent to which zonal umpires carry out their duties shall be subject to their location and consequent ability to oversee the race.	
Rule 98 – Judges at the Finish		
The Judges at the Finish shall determine the order in which the bows of the boats cross the finish line. They shall ascertain that the race was in order. They shall be responsible for validating the results.		
Bye-Laws to Rule 98 – Duties of the Judge at the Finish		
1. The Judges at the Finish shall: 1.1. determine the order in which the bows of the boats cross the finish line; 1.2. satisfy themselves that the Umpire has indicated, by raising his white flag, that the race was in order and to indicate to the Umpire acknowledgement of his signal by raising a white flag or displaying a white light; 1.3. list the crews in their correct order of finish; 1.4. check that the official results on the result sheet and on the scoreboard are correct. 2. The senior Judge at the Finish shall sign the official record of the results. 3. Position – In order to enable the officials in the finish tower to carry out their duties correctly, they must be seated one behind the other and one above the other along the projection of the finish line. As a general rule, there shall be at least two Judges, one of them the Senior Judge, at the finish.		
Part VII – Medical Provisions		
Rule 99 – Health of Rowers		
The health and safety of the participants in the sport of rowing is of utmost concern. FISA has adopted the Olympic Movement Medical Code, its principles and follows all general principles recognised in international codes of medical ethics.		

Bye-Laws to Rule 99 – Health of Rowers	Bye-Laws to Rule 99 – Health of Rowers	
1. Pre-competition Health Screening 1.1. From 2015, all athletes competing in the World Rowing Junior, Under 23 or 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 national federation to ensure and certify that these Pre-competition Health Screening procedures have been performed. 1.2. Thereafter, all athletes competing in the World Rowing Junior, Under 23 and Senior World Championship regattas must complete the medical questionnaire and undergo a medical examination each year, and, in addition, must undergo a resting ECG every three years up to the age of 23, and every five years after the age of 23. 1.3. For all other events, including the World Rowing Coastal Championships and World Rowing Masters Regattas, it is strongly recommended that rowers competing in these events undergo this Pre-competition Health Screening. 2. Member Federation Medical Officer Each member federation competing at World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas must provide the name and contact details of a Medical Officer with whom FISA may communicate on medical issues. 3. Intravenous re-hydration Any lightweight rower who has been re-hydrated intravenously after the weigh-in and before the start of the respective race shall not be allowed to start. 4. Injections (No-Needle Policy) During International Regattas (from 24 hours before the start of the first race of the Regatta through to 24 hours after the end of the last race at such Regatta), any injection to any site of an athlete's body of any substance:	1. Pre-competition Health Screening 1.1. ~~From 2015, all~~ All athletes 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 national 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. ~~Thereafter, all~~ All athletes competing in the World Rowing Junior, Under 23 and Senior World Championship regattas must complete the medical questionnaire and undergo a medical examination each year, and, in addition, must undergo a resting ECG every three years up to the age of 23, and every five years after the age of 23. 1.3. For all other events, including the World Rowing Coastal Championships and World Rowing Masters Regattas, it is strongly recommended that rowers competing in these events undergo this Pre-competition Health Screening. 2. Member Federation Medical Officer Each member federation competing at World Rowing Championship ~~regattas~~, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic ~~Games~~ and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas must provide the name and contact details of a Medical Officer with whom FISA may communicate on medical issues. 3. Intravenous re-hydration Any lightweight rower who has been re-hydrated intravenously after the weigh-in and before the start of the respective race shall not be allowed to start. 4. Injections (No-Needle Policy) During International Regattas (from 24 hours before the start of the first race of the Regatta through to 24 hours after the end of the last race at such Regatta), any	

4.1. must be medically justified. (i) Justification includes physical examination by a certified medical doctor (M.D.), diagnosis, medication, route of administration and appropriate documentation; 4.2. must respect the approved indication of the medication = no off-label; 4.3. must be administered by a certified medical professional unless authorised by the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor; and 4.4. must be reported immediately and in writing not later than 24 hours afterwards to the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor (except athletes with a valid TUE for this competition). The report must include the diagnosis, medication and route of administration. The disposal of used needles, syringes and other biomedical material which may affect the security and safety of others, including blood sampling (e.g. lactates) and other diagnostic equipment shall conform to recognised safety standards. Any violation of one of these principles may constitute a violation of the FISA Rules and may lead to penalties including exclusion of the crew concerned or, where appropriate, disqualification of the whole team from the regatta. The Executive Committee is the judicial body which shall determine the process to be followed. The costs of any investigations related to this rule may be charged to the member federation concerned. 5. Determinations of eligibility from Rule 20 In cases requiring determination of eligibility in respect of Rule 20, including sex re-assignment and hyperandrogenism, the FISA Executive Committee will refer to International Olympic Committee guidelines.	injection to any site of an athlete's body of any substance: 4.1. must be medically justified. (Justification includes physical examination by a certified medical doctor (M.D.), diagnosis, prescription of medication, route of administration and appropriate documentation; 4.2. must respect the approved indication of the medication ~~= no off-label~~; 4.3. must be administered by a certified medical professional unless authorised by the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor; and 4.4. must be reported immediately and in writing not later than 24 hours afterwards to the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor (except athletes with a valid TUE for this competition). The report must include the diagnosis, medication and route of administration. The disposal of used needles, syringes and other biomedical material which may affect the security and safety of others, including blood sampling (e.g. lactates) and other diagnostic equipment shall conform to recognised safety standards. Any violation of one of these principles may constitute a violation of the FISA Rules and may lead to penalties including exclusion of the crew concerned or, where appropriate, disqualification of the whole team from the regatta. The Executive Committee is the judicial body which shall determine the process to be followed. The costs of any investigations related to this rule may be charged to the member federation concerned. ~~5. Determinations of eligibility from Rule 20~~ ~~In cases requiring determination of eligibility in respect of Rule 20, including sex re-assignment and hyperandrogenism, the FISA Executive Committee will refer to International Olympic Committee guidelines.~~	*Para 5. Is moved to Bye-law to Rule 20*
Part VIII – Anti-Doping Rules		
Rule 100 – Anti-Doping		
Doping is strictly prohibited. The fight against doping is regulated by the World Anti-Doping Code, which the FISA Congress has formally		

adopted as FISA rules and that the FISA Council has the power to clarify and/or supplement, by appropriate Bye-Laws. In rowing, for those who infringe doping provisions, a penalty may be imposed extending to, in a relevant case, a life ban from all competition. The version of the World Anti-Doping code, its Bye-Laws and the FISA Anti- Doping Bye-Laws valid at the time of the violation shall apply.		
Bye-Laws to Rule 100 – Anti-Doping	Bye-Laws to Rule 100 – Anti-Doping	
These Bye-Laws are found in Appendix 8 to the Rules of Racing.	These Bye-Laws are found in Appendix ~~8~~ 14 to the Rules of Racing.	
Part IV – Concluding Provisions		
Rule 101 – Concluding Provisions		
These Rules of Racing were approved effective immediately by the FISA Extraordinary Congress from 15th to 16th February 2013 in Copenhagen, Denmark. Denis Oswald Matt Smith President Executive Director	These Rules of Racing were approved effective immediately by the FISA Extraordinary Congress from 10th to 11th February 2017 in Tokyo, Japan. Jean-Christophe Rolland Matt Smith President Executive Director	

BYE-LAWS TO RULES 42 TO 44 – REGATTA COURSES		
1. FISA Manual for Rowing Championships In addition to conforming to the Rules of Racing and related Bye-laws, a regatta course and all its technical equipment must also comply with the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of "The FISA Manual for Rowing Championships".		
2. Stretches of water 2.1. General A standard international course shall be straight and shall not have less than 6 racing lanes. It shall provide fair and equal racing conditions for six crews. For a course constructed after February 2001, there must be a minimum of eight racing lanes. In addition to the 6 racing lanes there must be sufficient water width available to allow crews to get to the start, to warm up and to cool down safely. For a World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regatta and World Rowing Cup regatta, it is recommended to have a minimum of 8 racing lanes available, plus sufficient water width on both sides of the course to allow for both safe traffic patterns and for moving lanes in case of unequal conditions. 2.2. Length of Water The minimum length of water necessary to contain the standard international course is 2,120 m. For a course for Masters the minimum length is 1,150 m. 2.3. Width of Water The standard international course shall be at least 108 m wide i.e. 13.5 m + (6 lanes x 13.5 m each) + 13.5 m = 108 m. The minimum recommended width of the course for a World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regatta and World Rowing Cup regatta shall be at least 135 m i.e. 13.5 m + (8 lanes x 13.5 m each) + 13.5 m = 135 m. This width is a minimum and is only acceptable if a low level TV road is provided alongside the full length of the course. The ideal recommended width of the course for a World Rowing Championship, Olympic and	2.2. Length of Water The minimum length of water necessary to contain the standard international course is 2,120 m. For a course for Masters the minimum length is 1,150 m. However, for a World Rowing Masters Regatta the minimum length of water must take account of additional requirements for warm-up and pre-start marshalling behind the start.	***To clarify actual requirements for World Rowing Masters regatta***

Paralympic regatta and World Rowing Cup regatta shall be at least 162 m i.e. 27 m + (8 lanes x 13.5 each) + 27 m = 162 m. This width allows for traffic movements beside the course and for TV coverage from the water where there is no suitable TV road. 2.4. Depth of Water For a standard international course the depth of water must be at least 3 metres throughout all racing lanes at the shallowest point if the depth over the course is unequal. However, it is recommended that a course should have a minimum depth of 3.5 metres. A number of old, artificial courses were constructed with an even depth of 2 metres. As long as they remain with an equal depth at all points on the course then they can still be accepted as a standard international course. 2.5. Local Conditions The course must be sheltered from wind as far as possible. If not, there should be no natural or artificial obstacles (such as woods, buildings, structures) in the immediate neighbourhood of the course which might cause unequal conditions on the water. On a standard international course there should be no stream. Any stream existing should be so slight as not to give rise to unequal conditions on the different lanes. The running of the race must not be influenced by natural or artificial waves. The banks must be so designed as to absorb and not to reflect waves. 2.6. Plan A plan showing the location of the course, the length and the number of lanes and the layout of the technical installations must be included in the advance programme.	2.4. Depth of Water For a standard international course the depth of water must be at least 3 metres throughout all racing lanes at the shallowest point if the depth over the course is unequal. However, it is recommended that a course should have a minimum depth of 3.5 metres. A number of old, artificial courses were constructed with an even depth of 2 metres. As long as they remain with an equal depth at all points on the course then they can still be accepted as a standard international course. 2.5. Local Conditions The course must be sheltered from wind as far as possible. If not, there should be no natural or artificial obstacles (such as woods, buildings, structures) in the immediate neighbourhood of the course which might create wind shadows and cause unequal conditions on the water . On a standard international course there should be no stream. Any stream existing should be so slight as not to give rise to unequal conditions on the different lanes. The running of the race must not be influenced by natural or artificial waves. The banks must be so designed as to absorb and not to reflect waves.	*Water depth amendment is the result of a technical study carried out by the Lausanne Federation Technical Institute and the Milan Polytechnical Institute under instruction from FISA.* *Additional explanation*
3. Technical Installations – Category A		
3.1. Start zone 3.1.1. Start Pontoons The bows of each boat shall be aligned on the start line. This requires the use of start pontoons which may be moved forwards or backwards in order to allow for boats of different lengths. They must be of a solid construction and able to be firmly fixed in position. For World Rowing	3.1. Start zone 3.1.1. Start Pontoons The bows of each boat shall be aligned on the start line. This requires the use of start pontoons which ~~may~~ can be moved forwards or backwards in order to allow for boats of different lengths. They must be of a solid construction and able to be firmly fixed in position. For World Rowing Championship,	

Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas the start pontoons must be connected by land or by a Start Bridge, minimum 2 m wide, allowing easy access for officials and for representatives of the media.	Olympic and Paralympic regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas the start pontoons must be connected by land or by a Start Bridge, minimum 2 m wide, allowing easy access for officials and for representatives of the media. For a World Rowing Masters Regatta the start pontoons shall be of the type which allows crews to pass between them from behind.	To clarify the requirement for World Rowing Masters regatta
3.1.2. Steering Aids To assist crews with their steering, the Albano lanes shall be buoyed at 5 metres intervals for the first 100 metres of the course. These buoys shall be of a different colour from those marking the majority of the course – see 3.2.3 Buoys.	3.1.2. Steering ~~Aids~~ Guidance To assist crews with their steering, the Albano lanes shall be buoyed at 5 metres intervals for the first 100 metres of the course. These buoys shall be of a different colour from those marking the majority of the course – see 3.2.3 Buoys.	Change heading (we no longer require the old model of "steering aids"
3.1.3. Start Tower The start tower shall be between 40 and 50 metres behind the start line in the centre of the course. The tower shall be equipped with a covered platform for the Starter which shall be not less than 3 metres and not more than 6 metres above the water level, depending on the distance from the start line. The tower shall be built in such a way that the Starter has a clear view over the entire start area, including the aligner's hut.		
3.1.4. Starter's Equipment The tower should be equipped with either one or two large clocks that are clearly visible from a minimum distance of 100 m to the crews on the course and those crews waiting for the start, or with other equipment which will allow the Starter to inform the crews of the time remaining before the start of their race. In case of delay or postponement, a revised starting time shall be displayed to competitors on a large board by the Starter. The Starter shall give his instructions and orders by means of a microphone connected to loudspeakers so arranged that they may be heard simultaneously by all competitors. In addition, the start tower must be provided with a red flag, a bell, and a megaphone. This additional equipment shall also be provided as back-up where the start is given by a traffic light system of visible and audible signals. A board and chalks or felt markers shall be provided to enable the Starter to provide visual information to crews of any postponement of races.	3.1.4. Starter's Equipment The tower should be equipped with either one or two large clocks that are clearly visible from a minimum distance of 100 m to the crews on the course and those crews waiting for the start, or with other equipment which will allow the Starter to inform the crews of the time remaining before the start of their race. ~~In case of delay or postponement, a revised starting time shall be displayed to competitors on a large board by the Starter.~~ The Starter shall give his instructions and orders by means of a microphone connected to loudspeakers so arranged that they may be heard simultaneously by all competitors. In addition, the start tower must be provided with a red flag, a bell, and a megaphone. This additional equipment shall also be provided as back-up where the start is given by a traffic light system of visible and audible signals. A board and chalks or felt markers shall be provided to enable the Starter to provide visual information to crews of any postponement of races.	This is repeated in next paragraph.

3.1.5. Radio or telephone communication The Starter shall be in direct communication by radio and telephone with the Judge at the Start, the Judge at the Finish, the Control Commission and the President of the Jury.		
3.1.6. Aligner's Hut This shall be a fixed structure placed exactly on the start line, ideally not less than 15 m from the first lane and no more than 30 m. The floor level of the hut should be between 1 m and 2 m above the water level. The hut should provide weather protection for up to 4 persons and there should be enough space so that the Judge at the Start and the Aligner can both be seated on the line of the start one behind the other, both clearly observing the start line. The Judge at the Start shall sit closer to the first lane with the aligner behind him, at a higher level. There shall be radio links between the Aligner and the start pontoon officials and boat holders who shall be provided with earphones. For a World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas the Judge at the Start must be provided with a false start detection system including a "freeze-frame" video system connected directly to the Starter's start signal. This requires a video camera showing the start line, a computer and two monitors.	3.1.6. Aligner's Hut This shall be a fixed structure placed exactly on the start line, ideally not less than 15 m from the first lane and no more than ~~30 m~~ 40 m. The floor level of the hut should be between 1 m and 2 m above the water level. The hut should provide weather protection for up to 4 persons and there should be enough space so that the Judge at the Start and the Aligner can both be seated on the line of the start one behind the other, both clearly observing the start line. The Judge at the Start shall sit closer to the first lane with the aligner behind him, at a higher level. There shall be radio links between the Aligner and the start pontoon officials and boat holders who shall be provided with earphones. For a World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas the Judge at the Start must be provided with a false start detection system including a "freeze-frame" video system connected directly to the Starter's start signal. This requires a video camera showing the start line, a computer and two monitors.	40m is now acceptable with current equipment.
3.1.7. The Start Line The start line shall be the line running between a tautly stretched thin vertical wire (1 mm) in the aligner's hut and the vertical line on a fixed marker on the opposite side of the course. The fixed marker shall be divided vertically and painted one half black and the other half luminous yellow, with the black half in the direction of the finish. The vertical line shall be the line where the two colours meet. The aligner's hut must carry a second thin wire (1 mm) fixed vertically and along the line of the start (80 to 100 cm apart) at the front of the hut and kept in tension. The second wire shall be removable and used for aligning the video camera of the Judge at the Start.		
3.1.8. Other Facilities		

There shall be facilities for effecting minor repairs in the neighbourhood of the start, (this will require a substantial pontoon). Adequate toilet facilities should be provided either as a permanent fixture or by using temporary units.		
3.1.9. Start Zone The start zone is the first 100 m of the course, from the start line to the 100 m line. The start zone shall be marked by Albano system buoys of a different colour from those marking the majority of the course and placed at 5 m intervals.		
3.1.10. Alignment Control Mechanism All regattas may use an alignment control mechanism in the centre of each lane which shall hold the bow of the boat in a fixed position on the start line until the Starter makes the start. At Olympic and Paralympic regattas the use of such an alignment control mechanism of a type approved by FISA shall be mandatory. Such a mechanism shall be designed to hold the bow safely, without any risk of damage to the boat. It shall release the bow of the boat immediately when an electrical signal is triggered by the Starter. The mechanism shall also be designed to operate in a "fail safe" manner i.e. if there is any fault with the mechanism, and then it shall immediately release the bow of the boat and move to a position such that no damage can be caused to any part of the boat.	3.1.10. Alignment Control Mechanism All regattas may use an alignment control mechanism in the centre of each lane which shall hold the bow of the boat in a fixed position on the start line until the Starter makes the start. At Olympic and Paralympic regattas the use of such an alignment control mechanism of a type approved by FISA shall be mandatory. Such a mechanism shall be designed to hold the bow safely, without any risk of damage to the boat. It shall release the bow of the boat immediately when an electrical signal is triggered by the Starter – such signal shall be simultaneous with the start signal. The mechanism shall also be designed to operate in a "fail safe" manner i.e. if there is any fault with the mechanism, and then it shall immediately release the bow of the boat and move to a position such that no damage can be caused to any part of the boat.	
3.1.11. Visible Signal and Audible Signal At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas the start shall be given using a lights system ("starting lights") with a visible and an audible signal. The starting lights showing the visible signal and housing the loudspeaker emitting the audible signal shall be fixed adjacent to each start pontoon. The centre of the starting lights shall be fixed at a height of between 0.7 metres and 1.1 metres above the water level. A starting light shall be positioned 2.5 metres from the centre line of each start pontoon, on the side nearer the centre of the course and visible to the crew on that start pontoon. The visible signals of the starting lights shall operate	3.1.11. Visible Signal and Audible Signal At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas the start shall be given using a lights system ("starting lights") with a visible and an audible signal. The starting lights showing the visible signal and housing the loudspeaker emitting the audible signal shall be fixed adjacent to each start pontoon. The centre of the starting lights shall be fixed at a height of between 0.7 metres and 1.1 metres above the water level. A starting light shall be positioned 2.5 metres from the centre line of each start ~~pontoon~~ position, on the side nearer the centre of the course and visible to the crew on that start pontoon. The visible signals of the starting lights shall operate in only three positions, a. a neutral (black) position,	

in only three positions, a. a neutral (black) position, b. a red light signal, c. a green light signal. The Starter shall start the race by operating just one button. This button will simultaneously control the green light signal and the sound signal, start the timing system, freeze the video picture for the Judge at the Start and release the alignment control mechanism (if provided). The control system for the starting lights shall be designed to allow the following order of events as far as the crews are concerned: a. neutral (black) – no lights – no sound signal, b. red light, no sound signal, c. (if necessary, return straight from red back to neutral), d. green light and a sound signal. The mechanism must not have more than three positions for the visible signal (neutral, red and green) and the control system must be capable of returning from red to neutral without passing through green. The mechanism must ensure that the green light and the sound signal are given at exactly the same time. Separate starting light units shall be fixed so that they can be seen by the Starter and by the Judge at the Start. The electrical system shall be provided with a duplicate back-up system. Both the red and the green signals shall be clearly visible to the bow person in an eight when positioned on the start even in conditions of bright sunlight.	b. a red light signal, c. a green light signal. The Starter shall start the race by operating just one button. This button will simultaneously control the green light signal and the sound signal, start the timing system, freeze the video picture for the Judge at the Start and release the alignment control mechanism (if provided). The control system for the starting lights shall be designed to allow the following order of events as far as the crews are concerned: a. neutral (black) – no lights – no sound signal, b. red light, no sound signal, c. (if necessary, return straight from red back to neutral), d. green light and a sound signal. The mechanism must not have more than three positions for the visible signal (neutral, red and green) and the control system must be capable of returning from red to neutral without passing through green. The mechanism must ensure that the green light and the sound signal are given at exactly the same time. The light system should also provide a false start alert which can be activated by the Starter (and also in principle by the Judge at the Start) and which should be in the form of repeated flashing of the red lights and sound signals. Separate starting light units shall be fixed so that they can be seen by the Starter and by the Judge at the Start. The electrical system shall be provided with a duplicate back-up system. Both the red and the green signals shall be clearly visible to the bow person in an eight when positioned on the start even in conditions of bright sunlight.	For the starting lights requirement – include here the flashing red capacity for false start
3.2. Between Start and Finish 3.2.1. Lanes The lanes shall be buoyed according to the Albano system. These lanes must be straight and of the same width over their whole length. The width of each lane shall be 13.5 m. (In special circumstances the width of each lane may be reduced to 12.5 m). For a standard international course it is recommended that there should be eight buoyed lanes, (minimum is six). For World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic,		

Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games regattas or World Rowing Cup regattas there shall be a minimum of 8 buoyed lanes.		
3.2.2. Lane numbering In principle, lane No 1 should be on the left hand side of the Starter in the Start Tower looking towards the Finish. However, where an event is televised, the lane numbering should generally place lane 1 at the top of the television picture.		
3.2.3. Buoys The space between buoys along the axis of the course shall be not more than 12.5 metres but preferably l0 metres except in the Start Zone where it shall be 5 metres. The buoys may be spherical or cuboid in shape but shall be of such material and design that when struck by an oar or boat they will deflect easily and not cause damage or undue interference to the boat or crew. The surface of these buoys (whose diameter shall not exceed 15 cm or square) shall be pliant (not hard). The colour of buoys shall be the same in all lanes. The colours should be easily visible in all weather conditions. In the Start Zone (the first 100 metres) and at every 250 metre mark the colour of buoys shall be a clearly different colour from the buoys in the majority of the course. In the last 250 metres the colour of buoys shall be the same as those in the first 100 m, or such other colour which is clearly distinct from the colour of buoys in the majority of the course. Except for the Start Zone and each 250 metre mark, each alternate line of buoys may be of alternating colours where this will assist television presentation. There shall be no buoys on the start line or on the finish line.		
3.2.4. Distance Markers The distance markers shall show the distance in the direction from start to finish. Every 250 metres beyond the start, the distance from the start shall be marked on both sides of the course, either by clearly visible boards of a minimum size of 2 m x 1 m on the banks or by cubes (1 m cube) on the water. They should read, at the first 250 metre mark – “250”, then “500”, and so on to the 1,750 metre mark. There		

shall be no distance mark at the start or at the finish.		
3.2.5. Intermediate Times Equipment shall be provided every 500 metres for recording the intermediate times and placings of all crews. For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, video cameras providing less than 100 frames per second are not accepted for the taking of intermediate times.		
3.3. The Finish Area 3.3.1. Finish Line The finish line shall be the line running between a tautly stretched thin (1 mm) vertical wire immediately in front of the Judges at the Finish and the vertical line on a fixed marker on the far side of the course. The fixed marker shall be divided vertically and painted one half black and the other half luminous yellow, with the yellow half in the direction of the Start – the vertical line shall be the line where the two colours meet. Alternatively two vertical wires (80 to 100 cm apart) immediately in front of the Judges at the Finish may be used. The finish line shall be marked on the water by two red flags placed on white buoys at least 5 metres outside the course on each side. If necessary, the two red flags (or one of them) may be placed on the bank. It is essential that these flags be exactly on the finish line and that they do not impede the view of the judges at the finish or the progress of crews going to the start. 3.3.2. Finish Tower This must be a structure erected exactly on the finish line and placed approximately 30 metres from the outside of the racing lanes. It should have three levels. It should accommodate the timing, the Judges at the Finish and the photo-finish equipment together in the same room. In addition it can accommodate the commentary, the results board operator, TV cameras and a FISA regatta control room. There must be a loud hooter or horn to signal to each crew that it has crossed the finish line. 3.3.3. Area beyond the finish There shall be sufficient clear water beyond the		

finish line to allow crews to stop. Ideally this should be 200 m. If the boathouse area is located beyond the finish line this is essential. Under other arrangements a minimum distance of 100 m might be acceptable. 3.3.4. Timing and Results Systems Times shall be shown to 1/100th of a second on the Results Sheets and on the Scoreboard. In the case of close finishes the order of finish must be determined by means of special equipment such as a photo-finish camera, capable of measuring and displaying differences to at least 1/100th of a second. For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas, a full back up of the timing/ results/ photo finish systems shall be provided and the timing/results/ photo-finish systems must comply with the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of "The FISA Manual for Rowing Championships". 3.3.5. Results/Video Board A results and/or video board should be located in a position where it is visible from the main spectator areas and, if possible, by the competitors at the end of the race. The operation of the results/video board must comply with the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of "The FISA Manual for Rowing Championships".		
4. Technical installations – Category B 4.1. All other courses shall be classified as having Category B technical installations. 4.2. A number of Category B courses may well provide facilities and equipment which make them very close to or similar to Category A courses. In these cases it is quite possible to hold successful international regattas but it would not be possible for them to host World Championships.		

Proposed Changes to the Advertising Bye-laws *

Present wording	Proposed new wording	Comment
BYE-LAWS TO RULE 50 OF THE FISA RULES OF RACING – ADVERTISING BYE-LAWS	**BYE-LAWS TO RULE 50 OF THE FISA RULES OF RACING – ADVERTISING BYE-LAWS**	
1. Application of these Rules These bye-laws apply to all international regattas governed by FISA rules. In addition, certain sections below describe advertising rules for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup and other international regattas as FISA may decide. They apply to boats and equipment at the regatta venue from the time of the official opening of the venue until the end of the regatta. They apply to rowers and rowers' clothing when they are on the water and on or near the victory pontoon or stage during the hours of racing of the regatta (being all times that the traffic rules for racing are in effect in accordance with these Rules) and while victory ceremonies are in progress. They apply as well to all regatta officials and umpires. They do not concern the Olympic or Youth Olympic Games where the Olympic Charter applies or the Paralympic Games where IPC rules apply.	1. Application of these Rules These bye-laws apply to: a. all international regattas governed by FISA rules. In addition, certain sections below describe advertising rules for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup and such other international regattas as FISA may decide (FISA Events). b. ~~They apply to~~ boats and equipment at the regatta venue from the time of the official opening of the venue until the end of the regatta. c. ~~They apply to~~ rowers and rowers' clothing and accessories with rowers when they are on the water, ~~and~~ on or near the victory pontoon or stage during the hours of racing of the regatta (being all times that the traffic rules for racing are in effect in accordance with these Rules) and while victory ceremonies are in progress. d. ~~They apply as well to~~ all regatta officials and umpires. ~~They do not concern~~ These Bye-laws do not apply to (1) the Olympic or Youth Olympic Games where the Olympic Charter applies, or (2) the Paralympic Games where ~~IPC~~ the International Paralympic Committee rules apply, or (3) other multi-sport games where the rules of the games authority apply.	
1.1. General Principles A boat which does not or rower(s) who do not comply with Rule 50 or its Bye-Laws will not be allowed to race and shall be excluded by the Starter or Umpire. If a boat that is or rower(s) who are found to have raced but was not compliant with Rule 50 or its Bye-Laws, the crew shall be relegated to last place in the race concerned. If the crew races again in a later round of the same event with clothing and/or equipment that is again in breach of this rule, the crew shall be excluded from the event concerned. Rower(s) participating in a victory ceremony who do not comply with Rule 50 or its Bye-Laws may be	1.1. General Principles a. A boat ~~which does not or rower(s) who do not comply~~ or its crew that is not compliant with Rule 50 or its Bye-Laws ~~will~~ may not be allowed to start a race and ~~shall~~ may be excluded or otherwise penalised by the Starter or Umpire. b. If a ~~boat that is or rower(s) who are found to have~~ crew has raced and it is then found that either the boat or any crew member ~~but~~ was not compliant with Rule 50 or its Bye-Laws, the crew ~~shall~~ may be relegated to last place in the race concerned. If the crew has been notified of its non-compliance and races again in a later round of the same event with clothing and/or equipment that is again or newly non-compliant ~~in breach of this rule~~, the crew shall be excluded from the	

relegated to last place in the particular race, excluded from the event concerned or otherwise penalised. Medals already awarded to a crew which has been relegated or excluded shall be withdrawn and awarded to the next placed crew in that event.	event concerned. c. ~~Rower(s)~~ Subject to Bye-law 1.1.d. hereof, if any member of a crew participating in a victory ceremony ~~who do~~ does not comply with Rule 50 or its Bye-Laws the crew may be relegated to last place in ~~the~~ that particular race, excluded from the event concerned or otherwise penalised. Medals already awarded to a crew which has been relegated or excluded ~~shall~~ may be withdrawn and awarded to the next placed crew in that event. e. Identifications on hats and socks do not need to be identical within the crew and subject to the agreement between the rowers and their member federation, may be used for individual rower sponsors (see para 2.6 below).	
1.2. Exclusive Rights of FISA The following rights are the exclusive property of FISA at all World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and shall be commercialised in cooperation with each Organising Committee: Television rights, including all means now known or hereafter devised, whether live or recorded, pay or free television including terrestrial, satellite or cable transmission; Commercial rights, including all commercial and sponsorship rights arising in relation to or in any way connected including signage rights, general sponsorship rights, official supplier rights, event programme rights, advertising rights on all promotional materials and publications and hospitality rights.	1.2. Exclusive Rights of FISA The following rights are the exclusive property of FISA for all FISA Events and, in particular, at all World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and shall be commercialised in cooperation with each Organising Committee in accordance with the applicable Event & Rights Agreement: a. Television rights, which shall be understood in the widest sense of the term, as it may be used from time to time, and shall ~~including~~ include all means now known or hereafter devised, whether live or recorded, by means of any Linear Television Service or Non-Linear Television Service, pay or free television including terrestrial, satellite or cable transmission; b. Commercial rights, including all commercial and sponsorship rights arising in relation to or in any way connected including signage rights, general sponsorship rights, official supplier rights, event programme rights, advertising rights on all promotional materials and publications, merchandising rights and hospitality rights.	
	Swiss Federation Proposal: a. General principle: All advertising rights belong to the National Federations as long as it does not concern rights or identifications of manufacturers or exclusive rights of FISA. The National Federations have the right to dispose and exploit the rights within the limitations of this rule and its bye-law. b. Exclusive Rights of FISA: The following rights are the exclusive property of FISA at all World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas, and shall be commercialised in cooperation with each Organising Committee:	The Council did not choose to support this wording as these rules apply to all international regattas and many of the rights apply to clubs. The intention of 1.2 was simply to clarify the rights that FISA exploits at FISA Events.

	(continues)	
1.3. "Identification" and how it is measured The following types of Identifications are permitted under these Rules: a. Manufacturer, b. Member federation or Club name, c. Boat name, d. Member federation or Club sponsor, e. FISA Identification Each is an "Identification" for the purpose of this Rule. The area of the Identification is calculated by drawing vertical and horizontal lines at right angles to each other extended from the most extreme points of the name or symbol, or of the background colour if this covers a larger area. The area is therefore measured as a square or rectangle, for example:	1.3. "Identification" and how it is measured "Identification" means the display of a name, designation, trademark, logo or any other distinctive sign or mark of any kind. The following types of Identifications are permitted under these Rules: a. Identification of a manufacturer ~~Manufacturer~~, b. Identification of the product technology c. Identification of the member federation or club of the crew concerned ~~Member federation or Club name~~, d. ~~Boat name~~ Name of the boat (not the manufacturer of the boat), e. ~~Member federation or Club sponsor~~ Identification of the sponsor(s) of the member federation or club, f. Identification of the sponsor(s) of an individual rower where specifically provided under these Bye-laws ~~e~~g. FISA Identification Each of a. to g. is an "Identification" for the purpose of this Rule. Within one sponsors Identification, several different sponsors may be displayed, subject to the overall Identification not exceeding the permitted size and subject to Identifications being identical within a crew where this is stipulated in these Bye-laws. The area of the Identification is calculated by drawing vertical and horizontal lines at right angles to each other extended from the most extreme points of the name or symbol, or of the background colour if this covers a larger area. Where the identification consists of separated elements, then where these elements are together identified with a sponsor, the measurement shall include the extreme points of all such elements together. The area is therefore measured as a square or rectangle, for example: (insert logos for examples here)	Moved to here from para 1.6 below.
1.4. FISA Identification A FISA Identification is a space reserved for use by FISA under these Bye-laws either on clothing or on equipment and which may be the regatta sponsor's name and/or logo or such other identification as FISA shall specify.	1.4. FISA ~~Identification~~ Reserved Space A FISA Reserved Space is a space reserved for use by FISA under these Bye-laws to display a "FISA Identification" either on clothing or on equipment. A "FISA Identification" may be such identification as FISA shall specify, including but not limited to ~~and which may be~~ the regatta sponsor's name and/or logo. ~~or such other identification as FISA shall specify~~ Except	Note this change from "FISA Identification" to be "FISA Reserved Space"

	as provided in 3.2.1. below, when this space is not being used by FISA it may be used by the regatta organiser but only with the specific prior agreement of FISA. The space shall not be otherwise used.	See this additional provision for use at international regattas allowed under 3.2.1.
1.5. A Manufacturer as Sponsor If a manufacturer is also a sponsor, it may use the space reserved for a sponsor, but is not allowed to create a single larger area by combining the two specified areas. If the area reserved for the manufacturer is not used by the manufacturer, it cannot be used for another purpose.	1.5. A Manufacturer as Sponsor a. If a manufacturer is also a sponsor, it may use the space reserved for a sponsor in addition to its use of the manufacturer's space, but ~~is not allowed to~~ it may not create a single larger area by combining the two specified areas. b. If the area reserved for the manufacturer is not used by the manufacturer, it cannot be used for another purpose.	
1.6. Identifications within the Crew The Identifications do not necessarily have to be the same on the boat, the different items of clothing and the oars/sculls, but within each type it must be identical; for example, all the oars/sculls of a crew must carry the same Identification in the same format; and each individual item of clothing must be identified in the same way for all members of the crew.	1.6. Identifications on the boat and within the Crew ~~The Identifications do not necessarily have to be the same on the boat, the different items of clothing and the oars/sculls, but within each type it must be identical; for example, all the oars/sculls of a crew must carry the same Identification in the same format; and each individual item of clothing must be identified in the same way for all members of the crew.~~ A crew may display different sponsor identifications on their boat, their oars and their clothing. However – Identifications on all oars/sculls must be identical within a boat/crew; Identifications on all equipment items and fittings in the boat must be identical within a boat/crew; and (iii) Identifications on all clothing items must be identical within a crew except as specifically provided within these Bye-laws. ~~Within one Identification, several different sponsors may be displayed, subject to the overall Identification not exceeding the permitted size and subject to Identifications being identical within a crew where this is stipulated in these Bye-laws.~~	This para now moved up to 1.3 above.
1.7. National Identity Member federations' crews are permitted to utilise all opportunities to display their national identity on their official uniforms and equipment in areas which are not otherwise restricted. Where such identity is on the uniform it must be a part of the official design submitted to and approved by FISA under Rule 51. National identity shall include the official national colours, the official country name and/or acronym and the official national flag (as approved for FISA ceremonies). Where the member federation is a region	1.7. National Identity a. ~~Member federations' crews~~ Crews competing in the name of their member federation are permitted to ~~utilise all opportunities to~~ display their national identity on their official uniforms and equipment ~~in areas which are not otherwise restricted~~ except in those areas specifically reserved for other use under these Bye-laws. b. Where such identity is on the uniform it must be a part of the official design ~~submitted to and approved by~~ registered with FISA under Rule 51. c. National identity shall include the official national colours,	

or territory, the national identification shall mean such colours, name and flag as are approved for use by FISA. For the avoidance of doubt, this provision shall not apply to crews competing under the name of a club. The provisions of this clause shall be separate from all other provisions and shall not be used to enhance or change the display of any other permitted Identifications and shall not imply any change in the meaning of any other provisions in these Bye-Laws.	the official country name and/or ~~acronym~~ 3-letter identification code, ~~and~~ the official national flag (as approved for FISA ceremonies) and any internationally recognised national symbols of the country. d. Where the member federation is a region or territory, the national ~~identification~~ identity shall mean such colours, name and flag as are approved ~~for use~~ by FISA for use at international regattas held under its authority. For the avoidance of doubt, this provision shall not apply to crews competing under the name of a club. ~~The provisions of this clause shall be separate from all other provisions and shall not be used to enhance or change the display of any other permitted Identifications and shall not imply any change in the meaning of any other provisions in these Bye-Laws.~~	
2. Racing Clothing	2. Racing Clothing	
2.1. Uniform Clothing The clothing of all the members of a crew must be identical and uniform, and any Identifications must be identical and worn on the same part of the clothing by each crew member. Where a crew wears a “one-piece” racing uniform, rather than shirt and shorts, these provisions shall apply to the uniform on a “shirt” and “shorts” equivalent basis. On a one-piece uniform the identifications permitted for shirts and shorts shall not be placed together in a manner that the Identifications might be enhanced in any way.	2.1. ~~Uniform Clothing~~ Racing Uniform ~~The clothing of all the members of a crew must be identical and uniform, and any Identifications must be identical and worn on the same part of the clothing by each crew member. Where a crew wears a “one-piece” racing uniform, rather than shirt and shorts, these provisions shall apply to the uniform on a “shirt” and “shorts” equivalent basis. On a one-piece uniform the identifications permitted for shirts and shorts shall not be placed together in a manner that the Identifications might be enhanced in any way.~~ a. The “racing uniform” of a crew is defined as the shirt and shorts or the one-piece equivalent. Other items of clothing, such as hat, undershirt or under-leggings, socks, etc., are not part of the uniform for the purpose of these Bye-laws but such items must be identical within a crew except as specifically provided within these Bye-laws. b. The Identifications on the racing uniform of a crew must be identical for each member of the crew. However, at international regattas, within a composite club crew, members of the same club must wear the uniform and identifications of their own club. Separate Identifications shall not appear together on the racing uniform when worn such that the presentation of either Identification is enhanced	
2.2. Racing shirt or equivalent For World Rowing Championships and the regattas	2.2. Racing shirt or equivalent a. For ~~World Rowing Championships and the regattas~~	

comprising FISA's World Rowing Cup and other FISA Events, the racing shirt shall be the "singlet" or "sleeveless-shirt" style.	~~comprising FISA's World Rowing Cup and other~~ all FISA Events, the racing shirt shall be the "singlet" or "sleeveless-shirt" style.	
2.3. Identification on the Racing Shirt or equivalent Except for the provisions of paragraph 1.7, the Identification of the member federation or club may appear once and may be no more than 100 sq cm in area. The Identification of the manufacturer may appear once and may be no more than 20 sq cm in area. Member federation or club sponsor Identifications may only appear within an "Advertising Space". There shall be only one Advertising Space on each racing shirt and the Advertising Space may be no more than 100 sq cm in area. For World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and other FISA Events, FISA may require competitors to wear special clothing with the FISA Identifications. This may take the form of a specially made T-Shirt, to be provided by FISA, which shall be worn under the rowers' racing shirt. This FISA Identification may appear once on each sleeve and each Identification may be no more than 100 sq cm in area. Coxswains may also be required to wear additional clothing with the FISA Identification.	~~2.3. Identification on the Racing Shirt or equivalent~~ b. ~~Except for the provisions of paragraph 1.7, the~~ The Identification of the member federation or club in whose name the crew is entered may appear once on the front of the shirt and ~~may~~ be no more than 100 sq cm in area. The identification of a member federation at a FISA Event may include the name of the specific event - for example, "*(NF Team) World Rowing Championships (place & year)*" - subject to approval having been obtained from FISA for use of the event name at least three months before the start of the event and to this Identification being part of the registered uniform for that member federation. c. The Identification of the manufacturer of the shirt may appear once on the front of the shirt and may be no more than ~~20~~ 30 sq cm in area. d. One product technology Identification of no more than 10 sq cm may appear on the shirt. ~~Member federation or club sponsor Identifications may only appear within an "Advertising Space". There shall be only one Advertising Space on each racing shirt and the Advertising Space may be no more than 100 sq cm in area.~~ e. The identification of one or more sponsors of a member federation or club may appear as follows: one Identification once on the front of the shirt and be no more than 100 sq cm; and one Identification on each side of the shirt in vertical format to be no more than 80 sq cm each. Such Identifications should not encroach on the front or back of the shirt when worn but should appear only on the side. The Identifications may be different on each side but must be uniform within a crew. f. ~~For World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and other FISA Events, FISA may require competitors~~ Competitors at FISA Events may be required to wear special clothing with the FISA Identifications. ~~This may take the form of a specially made~~ In particular, FISA may require all rowers to wear a T-Shirt, to be provided by FISA, ~~which shall~~ to be worn under the rowers' racing shirt~~.~~ , and upon which ~~This~~ FISA ~~Identification~~ Identifications of not ~~may appear once on each sleeve and each Identification may be no~~ more than 100 sq cm in area may appear once on each sleeve.	ITA proposal accepted

	~~Coxswains may also be required to wear additional clothing with the FISA Identification.~~ g. If FISA does not require competitors to wear a FISA T-shirt under the racing shirt (para.2.2.f), the crew members may wear a T-shirt under the racing shirt providing (1) that any Identification on the T-shirt is limited to a manufacturer's Identification of not more than 10 sq cm and (2) that all members of the crew must a wear a T-shirt of the same colour and design. For the avoidance of doubt, the "same design" requires all such shirts to have sleeves of equal length. h. Leader Bib (World Rowing Cup) – at Victory Ceremonies of the World Rowing Cup, FISA may provide at its cost and require competitors to wear, "leader bibs" with identifications as may be determined or approved by FISA. FISA offers the member federation of the crew the opportunity to display its sponsor(s) on the leader bib on an Identification measuring no more than 100 sq cm in area.	
	~~2.5~~2.3. ~~Identification on the~~ Racing Shorts or ~~the~~ equivalent ~~Member federation or club sponsor Identifications may only appear within an "Advertising Space". The Advertising Space may not exceed 50 sq cm in area and may appear on one or both sides of the shorts, each side to be identical at 50 sq cm each.~~ a. The identification of the manufacturer may appear once and be no more than 30 sq cm. b. One product technology Identification may appear once and be no more than 10 sq cm. c. In addition to the manufacturer and product technology Identifications, the racing shorts may have one sponsor Identification of not more than 50 sq cm on each leg. These Identifications must be identical within the crew.	Moved to here from 2.5. Introduction of the product technology identification.
2.4. Identification on Headwear On Headware, one "Advertising Space" no more than 50 sq. cm. is allowed. The Identification of the manufacturer may appear once in a position separate from that of the Advertising Space and may be no larger than 6 sq cm.	2.4. ~~Identification on~~ Headwear ~~On Headware, one "Advertising Space" no more than 50 sq. cm. is allowed. The Identification of the manufacturer may appear once in a position separate from that of the Advertising Space and may be no larger than 6 sq cm.~~ a. A crew is permitted to wear headwear. b. If two or more members of a crew wear headwear, such headwear shall be identical in colour and design except as otherwise provided in 2.4. d. below. Within a crew, the positioning of any Identifications on headwear must be identical. c. The Identification of the manufacturer of the headwear may	

	appear once and be no more than 10 sq cm in area. d. The headwear of individual crew members may have two sponsor Identifications each of not more than 50 sq cm in area. Subject to Bye-law 1.1 (e), these identifications are reserved for the sponsor or sponsors of that crew member and may accordingly, subject to 2.4.b. above, vary between crew members.	
2.5. Identification on the Shorts or the equivalent Member federation or club sponsor Identifications may only appear within an "Advertising Space". The Advertising Space may not exceed 50 sq cm in area and may appear on one or both sides of the shorts, each side to be identical at 50 sq cm each.	~~2.5. Identification on the Shorts or the equivalent Member federation or club sponsor Identifications may only appear within an "Advertising Space". The Advertising Space may not exceed 50 sq cm in area and may appear on one or both sides of the shorts, each side to be identical at 50 sq cm each.~~	Moved to 2.3 above.
2.6. Identification on Socks The Identification of the manufacturer may appear once on each sock and may be no more than 6 sq cm.	~~2.6~~2.5. ~~Identification on~~ Socks and leg coverings ~~The Identification of the manufacturer may appear once on each sock and may be no more than 6 sq cm.~~ a. This provision applies to socks and any other item of leg covering that is worn visibly below shorts (for example, leggings or pressure stockings) b. At international regattas, all socks and leg coverings shall be of the same design, colour and length within the crew, except only as provided in the sponsor Identifications in 2.6.d. below. Within a crew, the positions of any Identifications on socks or leg coverings must be identical. c. The identification of the manufacturer of the socks and/or leg coverings must be the same on each leg and may appear once on each leg and in each case shall be no more than 10 sq cm. d. The socks or leg coverings (but not both) of individual crew members may also display one sponsor Identification of not more than 50 sq cm on each leg and distinctly separate from the manufacturer's identification. Subject to Bye-law 1.1 (e), these Identifications ~~are reserved for the sponsor or sponsors of that crew member and may accordingly, subject to 2.6.b. above, be different between crew members and different on each leg.~~ may be different within a crew and, with the agreement between the individual rower(s) and the member federation, may be offered to the sponsor(s) of the individual rowers in the crew and may, accordingly, subject to 2.6.b. above, vary between crew members and be different on each leg.	Introduction of "non-identical" sponsor identifications in a crew subject to an agreement between the member federation and the rower(s).

	2.6 Identification on Shoes a. The identification of the manufacturer may appear once on each shoe and may be no more than 10 sq cm per shoe. b. Where shoes are fitted in the boat and a quick-release strap connects the shoes, a further manufacturer's identification of no more than 10 sq cm is permitted on this strap. This Bye-law applies to all shoes worn by an athlete during the times specified in para.1.c.	
2.7. Identification on Eyewear The Identification of the manufacturer may appear once on one of the eyeglass arms and may be no more than 6 sq cm. Alternatively, Identification may appear twice; once on each of the two arms, where each arm is to be identical and each Identification may not exceed 3 sq cm in area.	2.7. Identification on Eyewear a. Eyewear is regarded as personal to the rower and may be different within a crew. b. The Identification of the manufacturer may appear once on one of the eyeglass arms and may be no more than 6 sq cm. c. Alternatively, the Identification may appear twice~~,~~; once on each of the two arms~~,~~. In this case the Identification on ~~where~~ each arm is to be identical and each ~~Identification~~ may not exceed 3 sq cm in area. d. Only Identification of the manufacturer is allowed. No identification is permitted on the lenses.	
2.8. No other Identifications Except for the provisions of paragraph 1.7, no Identifications may appear on any other clothing or accessories worn or carried by the competitors or on the competitors themselves.	~~2.8. No other Identifications~~ ~~Except for the provisions of paragraph 1.7, no Identifications may appear on any other clothing or accessories worn or carried by the competitors or on the competitors themselves.~~	
3. Identification on Racing Boats	3. Identification on Racing Boats	
On the boats, there are the following possibilities of identification: Manufacturer, Boat name, Sponsors of the member federation or club, FISA Identifications.	~~On the boats, there are the following possibilities of identification: Manufacturer, Boat name, Sponsors of the member federation or club, FISA Identifications.~~ At an international regatta, the only Identifications permitted on the racing boats are: a. The manufacturers of the boat and its fittings b. The name of the boat c. The sponsor(s) of the member federation or club d. FISA Identifications e. National identity	
3.1. Identification of the Manufacturer On the outside of the boat, the Identification of the manufacturer may appear once on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s), except those areas otherwise reserved by these Bye- laws, and each may be no more than 100	3.1. Identification of the Boat Manufacturer a. The symbol of the manufacturer of the boat may appear once on each side of the boat in the first 50 cm from the bow of the boat and be no more than 80 sq cm in area. The symbol shall not include any descriptive or other text. b. ~~On the outside of the boat, the~~ The Identification of the	

sq cm in area. In the first 50 cm from the bow of the boat the logo of the manufacturer may appear once on each side of the boat and may be no more than 80 sq cm in area. The logo shall not include text.	manufacturer may appear once on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s), except those areas otherwise reserved ~~by these Bye- laws, and each~~ for FISA and the sponsor(s). Each Identification may be no more than 100 sq cm in area. ~~In the first 50 cm from the bow of the boat the logo of the manufacturer may appear once on each side of the boat and may be no more than 80 sq cm in area. The logo shall not include text.~~	
	3.2 FISA Reserved Space 3.2.1 International regattas a. On a 1x, 2x, 2- or 2+, the first 60 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The Identification shall be no more than 800 sq cm in area. b. On a 4x, 4-, 4+ or 8+, the first 80 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The Identification shall be no more than 800 sq cm in area. 3.2.2 FISA Events: a. On a 1x, 2x, 2- or 2+ boat, the first 80 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the FISA Identification and the national federation 3-letter identification code b. On a 4x, 4-, 4+ or 8+boat, the first 100 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the FISA Identification and the national federation 3-letter identification code.	
	3.3 Sponsor Identifications and Boat Name on the side of the boat a. Except as specifically provided, the only other Identifications permitted on the side of the boat are the name of the boat and/or the Identification of the sponsor(s) of the member federation or club. b. The side of the boat means the side of the shell in the section occupied by the rowers. c. The name of the boat shall be considered as a sponsor Identification for the purpose of this Bye-law except that it alone may appear on each side of the bow of the boat behind the symbol of the manufacturer. d. Each sponsor Identification on the side of the boat shall be no more than 800 sq cm. e. Each sponsor Identification on the side of the boat shall be	

	positioned apart from both the FISA Identification and from any other Identification f. One sponsor Identification is permitted on each side of a 1x, 2x, 2- or 2+ g. Two sponsor Identifications are permitted on each side of a 4x, 4- or 4+ h. Four sponsor Identifications are permitted on each side of a 8+ i. The sponsor Identifications may be different, including on each side of the boat. For example, an 8+ may display one sponsor Identification eight times or eight different sponsor Identifications or a combination of these.	
	3.4 Sponsor Identifications on the fore and aft decks of the boat a. Only one sponsor Identification is permitted on each of the fore and aft decks of a boat, each no more than 800 sq cm in area. b. The sponsor Identifications on the fore and aft decks may be different.	
	Swiss Proposal 1x – one advertising space of 800 sq dm 2x, 2-, or 2+ - two advertising spaces each of 800 sq cm 4x, 4- or 4+ - four advertising spaces.. 8+ - eight advertising spaces….	The Council did not choose to support these proposals as the opportunity to use the space specified (800 sq cm) for multiple sponsors is adequate for the available space on these boats.
3.1.1. Identification on Riggers or Fins – On each rigger or on each side of the fin, the Identification of the manufacturer may appear only once and may be no more than 16 sq cm in area.	~~3.1.1~~3.5. Identification on Riggers or Fins – On each rigger ~~or~~ and on each side of the fin, the Identification of the manufacturer may appear ~~only~~ once and each may be no more than 16 sq cm in area.	
3.1.2. Identification on Swivels (Oarlocks) – The identification(s) of the manufacturer may only appear within an “Advertising Space”. The Advertising Space may not exceed 8 sq cm in area on one side or 4 sq cm on either side of the swivel, each side to be identical.	~~3.1.2~~3.6. Identification on Swivels (Oarlocks) – The identification ~~identification(s)~~ of the manufacturer may ~~only~~ appear either on one side or on both sides of the swivel. ~~within an “Advertising Space”. The Advertising Space~~ If the Identification is on one side only, it may not exceed 8 sq cm in area, or if on both sides each Identification shall be identical and may not exceed 4 sq cm in area. ~~on one side or 4 sq cm on either side of the swivel, each side to be identical~~.	
3.1.3. Identification on Shoes and Seats – On each shoe or seat, the identification of the manufacturer may appear only once and may be no more than 6 sq cm in area.	~~3.1.3~~3.7. Identification on ~~Shoes and~~ Seats – On each ~~shoe or~~ seat, the identification of the manufacturer may appear only once and may be no more than 6 sq cm in area.	Shoes now separate section
With the exception of the plaque required under Bye-	3.8 With the exception of the plaque required under Bye-Law	

Law 3.1 to Rule 39, no other Identification of the manufacturer is allowed on racing boats.	3.1 to Rule 39, no other Identification of the manufacturer is allowed on racing boats.	
3.2. Other Identifications on the Boat Except as provided for in 3.2.1, 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 below or in 1.7 above, the name of the boat or the Identification of the sponsors of the member federation or club are the only other optional Identifications allowed on the boat. These are interchangeable and are hereinafter referred to as "Sponsor Identifications". Sponsor Identifications may only appear within an "Advertising Space". Each Advertising Space on a boat may be no more than 800 sq cm in size.	~~3.2. Other Identifications on the Boat~~ ~~Except as provided for in 3.2.1, 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 below or in 1.7 above, the name of the boat or the Identification of the sponsors of the member federation or club are the only other optional Identifications allowed on the boat. These are interchangeable and are hereinafter referred to as "Sponsor Identifications".~~ ~~Sponsor Identifications may only appear within an "Advertising Space". Each Advertising Space on a boat may be no more than 800 sq cm in size.~~	Combined in new 3.2 and 3.3 above.
3.2.1. Single Sculls, Double Sculls, Pairs and Coxed Pairs a. On each side of a single scull, a 2x, 2- or 2+, only one Advertising Space is allowed. b. On the fore and aft deck areas of a single scull, 2x, 2-, 2+, only one Advertising Space each, is allowed. c. For World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and other FISA Events, on a single scull, a 2x, 2- or 2+, the first 80 cm on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the FISA Identification and the member federation abbreviation, each of which may appear once on each side. The FISA Identification shall be no more than 600 sq cm in area. The space for the FISA Identification shall not exceed 60 cm in length and the space for the member federation abbreviation shall not exceed 20 cm in length. d. For International Regattas, on a single scull, a 2x, 2- or 2+, the first 60 cm on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The organising committee may place Identifications of their sponsor no more than 600 sq cm in area in this space once on each side.	~~3.2.1. Single Sculls, Double Sculls, Pairs and Coxed Pairs~~ ~~a. On each side of a single scull, a 2x, 2- or 2+, only one Advertising Space is allowed.~~ ~~b. On the fore and aft deck areas of a single scull, 2x, 2-, 2+, only one Advertising Space each, is allowed.~~ ~~c. For World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and other FISA Events, on a single scull, a 2x, 2- or 2+, the first 80 cm on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the FISA Identification and the member federation abbreviation, each of which may appear once on each side. The FISA Identification shall be no more than 600 sq cm in area. The space for the FISA Identification shall not exceed 60 cm in length and the space for the member federation abbreviation shall not exceed 20 cm in length.~~ ~~d. For International Regattas, on a single scull, a 2x, 2- or 2+, the first 60 cm on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The organising committee may place Identifications of their sponsor no more than 600 sq cm in area in this space once on each side.~~	Combined in new 3.2 and 3.3 above.
3.2.2. Quadruple Sculls, Fours and Coxed Fours a. On each side of a 4x, 4- or 4+, only two Advertising Spaces are allowed. b. On the fore and aft deck areas of a 4x, 4-, 4+, only one Advertising Space each, no more than 800 sq	~~3.2.2. Quadruple Sculls, Fours and Coxed Fours~~ ~~a. On each side of a 4x, 4- or 4+, only two Advertising Spaces are allowed.~~ ~~b. On the fore and aft deck areas of a 4x, 4-, 4+, only one Advertising Space each, no more than 800 sq cm in size, is~~	Combined in new 3.2 and 3.3 above.

cm in size, is allowed. c. For World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and other FISA Events, on a 4x, 4- or 4+, the first 100 cm on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the FISA Identification and the member federation abbreviation, each of which may appear once on each side. The FISA Identification shall be no more than 800 sq cm in area. The space for the FISA Identification shall not exceed 80 cm in length and the space for the member federation abbreviation shall not exceed 20 cm in length. d. For International Regattas, on a 4x, 4- or 4+, the first 80 cm on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The organising committee may place Identifications of their sponsor no more than 800 sq cm in area in this space once on each side.	~~allowed.~~ ~~c. For World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and other FISA Events, on a 4x, 4- or 4+, the first 100 cm on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the FISA Identification and the member federation abbreviation, each of which may appear once on each side. The FISA Identification shall be no more than 800 sq cm in area. The space for the FISA Identification shall not exceed 80 cm in length and the space for the member federation abbreviation shall not exceed 20 cm in length.~~ ~~d. For International Regattas, on a 4x, 4- or 4+, the first 80 cm on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The organising committee may place Identifications of their sponsor no more than 800 sq cm in area in this space once on each side.~~	
3.2.3. Eights a. On each side of an eight, four Advertising Spaces are allowed. b. On the fore and aft deck areas of an eight, only one Advertising Space each is allowed. c. For World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and other FISA Events, on a 8+, the first 100 cm on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the FISA Identification and the member federation abbreviation, each of which may appear once on each side. The FISA Identification shall be no more than 800 sq cm in area. The space for the FISA Identification shall not exceed 80 cm in length and the space for the member federation abbreviation shall not exceed 20 cm in length. d. For International Regattas, the first 80 cm on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The organising committee may place Identifications of their sponsor no more than 800 sq cm in area in this space once on each side.	~~3.2.3. Eights~~ ~~a. On each side of an eight, four Advertising Spaces are allowed.~~ ~~b. On the fore and aft deck areas of an eight, only one Advertising Space each is allowed.~~ ~~c. For World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and other FISA Events, on a 8+, the first 100 cm on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the FISA Identification and the member federation abbreviation, each of which may appear once on each side. The FISA Identification shall be no more than 800 sq cm in area. The space for the FISA Identification shall not exceed 80 cm in length and the space for the member federation abbreviation shall not exceed 20 cm in length.~~ ~~d. For International Regattas, the first 80 cm on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The organising committee may place Identifications of their sponsor no more than 800 sq cm in area in this space once on each side.~~	Combined in new 3.2 and 3.3 above.
3.3. Identification on Bow Numbers 3.3.1. International Regattas – The Identification of	~~3.3~~3.9. Identification on Bow ~~Numbers~~ Number Plates ~~3.3.1.~~ International Regattas – The Identification of an	

an organising committee sponsor may appear once on the bottom of the bow number and the lettering may be no more than 5 cm in height. 3.3.2. For World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and other FISA Events – The Identification of a FISA sponsor may appear once on the bottom of the bow number and the lettering may be no more than 5 cm in height.	organising committee sponsor may appear once on the bottom of the bow number plate and the lettering may be no more than 5 cm in height. ~~3.3.2. For World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and other~~ FISA Events – The Identification of a FISA sponsor may appear once on the bottom of the bow number plate and the lettering may be no more than 5 cm in height. FISA may require at FISA events that boats carry a bow number plate displaying their national flag or their national federation 3-letter identification code instead of a lane number.	
4. Racing Sculls and Oars 4.1. Application – These Bye-Laws apply to each oar, whether it be a sweep-oar or a sculling oar. 4.2. Blade Colours – Only the member federation colours as registered with FISA or the Club colours as registered with the member federations may appear on the blades. 4.3. The Outboard Section – No Identifications are allowed on the outboard section of the loom or shaft (that is, outboard from the collar). 4.4. Identification on the Inboard Section – On the inboard section of the loom or shaft (when measured from the attachment of the handle with the shaft to the collar) the following identifications are permitted: 4.4.1. Identification on Sculls – On a scull, one "Advertising Space" of no more than 72 sq. cm. is allowed. In addition, the Identification of the manufacturer may appear once and may be no more than 60 sq cm in area. 4.4.2. Identification on Sweep Rowing Oars – On a sweep rowing oar, one "Advertising Space" of no more than 100 sq cm is allowed. In addition, the Identification of the Manufacturer may appear once and may be no more than 60 sq. cm in area. 4.5. No additional Identifications – Except for the provisions of paragraph 1.7 above, the only other markings allowed on oars or sculls are discrete marks to identify the owner, the particular boat and/or the position in which it is used.	4. Racing Sculls and Oars 4.1. Application – ~~These Bye-Laws apply to each oar, whether it be a sweep-oar or a sculling oar.~~ This Bye-law applies to sculling oars and sweep rowing oars 4.2. Blade Colours – Only the member federation colours ~~as~~ registered with FISA or the Club colours ~~as~~ registered with the member ~~federations~~ federation may appear on the blades. 4.3. The Outboard Section – No Identifications are allowed on the outboard section of the loom or shaft (that is, outboard from the collar). 4.4. Identification on the Inboard Section – On the inboard section of the loom or shaft (when measured from the attachment of the handle with the shaft to the collar) the following ~~identifications~~ Identifications are permitted: 4.4.1. Identification on ~~Sculls~~ Sculling Oars – On a ~~scull~~ sculling oar, one ~~"Advertising Space"~~ sponsor Identification of no more than 72 sq. cm. is allowed. In addition, the Identification of the manufacturer may appear once and may be no more than 60 sq cm in area. 4.4.2. Identification on Sweep Rowing Oars – On a sweep rowing oar, one ~~"Advertising Space"~~ sponsor Identification of no more than 100 sq cm is allowed. In addition, the Identification of the ~~Manufacturer~~ manufacturer may appear once and may be no more than 60 sq. cm in area. 4.5. No additional Identifications – Except for the provisions of paragraph 1.7 above, the only other markings allowed on ~~oars or sculls~~ sculling or sweep rowing oars are ~~discrete~~ discreet marks to identify the owner, the particular boat and/or the position in which it is used.	
5. Identification on Regatta Officials' Clothing 5.1. International Regattas – Regatta officials may wear clothing with organising committee sponsor Identifications.	5. Identification on Regatta Officials' Clothing 5.1. International Regattas – Regatta officials may wear clothing with organising committee sponsor Identifications. 5.2. ~~World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup~~	

5.2. World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and other FISA Events – FISA may require regatta officials to wear clothing with FISA Identifications.	~~regattas and other~~ FISA Events – FISA may require regatta officials to wear clothing with FISA Identifications.	
6. Identification on Umpire Boats 6.1. International Regattas – An organising committee may require the display of organising committee Identifications (three maximum), each up to 800 sq cm, on each umpire boat. 6.2. World Rowing Championship, World Rowing World Cup regattas and other FISA Events – FISA may require the display of FISA Identifications (three maximum), each up to 800 sq cm, on each umpire boat.	6. Identification on Umpire Boats 6.1. International Regattas – An organising committee may require the display of organising committee Identifications (three maximum), each up to 800 sq cm, on each umpire boat. 6.2. ~~World Rowing Championship, World Rowing World Cup regattas and other~~ FISA Events – FISA may require the display of FISA Identifications (three maximum), each up to 800 sq cm, on each umpire boat.	

‘* Proposals were received from four national federations. Those from Switzerland and Italy are included above. The proposals from the combined German and Slovenia federations were considered by the Council but not actioned above.

BYE-LAWS TO RULE 67 – FISA PROGRESSION SYSTEM		
World Rowing Championships		
World Rowing Championships Case 1: 7 to 8 entries Format: Two heats, one repêchage and no semi-finals. Heats: The winner of each heat goes forward to the final A; the remaining crews go into the repêchage. Repêchage: The first four crews in the repêchage go forward to final A; if there are 8 entries the remaining crews go forward to final B.		
World Rowing Championships Case 2: 9 to 10 entries Format: Two heats, one repêchage and no semi-finals. Heats: The first two crews in each heat go forward to final A; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchage. Repêchage: The first two crews in the repêchage go forward to final A, the remaining crews go forward to final B.		
World Rowing Championships Case 3: 11 to 12 entries Format: Two heats, two repêchages and no semi-finals. Heats: The winner of each heat goes forward to final A; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchages. Repêchage: The first two crews in each repêchage go forward to final A; the remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the repêchages.		
World Rowing Championships Case 4: 13 to 15 entries Format: Three heats, one repêchage and two semi-finals A/B. Heats: The first three crews of each heat go forward to the semi-finals A/B: the remaining crews go forward to the repêchage. Repêchage: The first three crews in the repêchage go forward to the semi-finals; if there are 14 or 15 entries the remaining crews go forward to final C. Semi-finals: The first three crews of each semi-final go forward to final A; the remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.		

World Rowing Championships Case 5: 16 to 18 entries Format: Three heats, two repêchages and two semi-finals A/B. Heats: The first two crews of each heat go forward to semi-finals A/B; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchages. Repêchages: The first three crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals A/B; the remaining crews go forward to final C. There are two options for the repêchages. Semi-finals: The first three crews of each semi-final A/B go forward to final A, the remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.		To ensure the format of the tables are shown in a consistent manner. Format / presentation of cases 5 – 7 are different from Case 8, for example.
World Rowing Championships Case 6: 19 to 20 entries Format: Four heats, two repêchages, two semi-finals A/B and two semi- finals C/D. Heats: The first two crews of each heat go forward to semi-finals A/B; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchages. Repêchages: The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals A/B; the remaining crews go forward to semi-finals C/D. There are two options for the repêchages. Semi-finals: The first three crews of each semi-final A/B go forward to final A, the remaining crews go forward to final B. The last crew in each semi-final C/D goes forward to final D and the remaining crews go forward to final C. There are two options for the semi-finals. Note the special case for 19 entries: the last placed crews in S CD1 and S CD2 go to FD.		
World Rowing Championships Case 7: 21 to 24 entries Format: Four heats, four repêchages, two semi-finals A/B and two semi- finals C/D. Heats: The winner of each heat goes forward to semi-finals A/B; the remaining crews go forward to the four repêchages. Repêchages: The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals A/B; the remaining crews go forward to semi-finals C/D. There are two options		

for the repêchages. Semi-finals: The first three crews of each semi-final A/B go forward to final A; the remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three crews of each semi-final C/D go forward to final C; the remaining crews go forward to final D. There are two options for the semi-finals.		
World Rowing Championships Case 8: 25 to 26 entries Format: Five heats, one repêchage, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals A/B and two semi-finals C/D. Heats: The first four crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to the repêchage. Repêchage: The first four crews in the repêchage go to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to final E. Quarter-finals: the first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals A/B. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals C/D. There are two options for the quarter-finals. Semi-finals: The first three crews in semi-finals A/B go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three boats in semi- finals C/D go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. There are two options for the semi-finals. Note the special case for 25 entries: the last crew in the repechage is eliminated and there will be no Final E.		
World Rowing Championships Case 9: 27 to 30 entries Format: Five heats, two repêchages, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals A/B and two semi-finals C/D. Heats: The first four crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to the repêchages. Repêchages: The first two crews in each repêchage go forward to the quarter- finals; the remaining crews go to final E. There are two options for the repêchages. Quarter-finals: the first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals A/B. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals C/D. There are two		

options for the quarter-finals. Semi-finals: The first three crews in semi-finals A/B go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three crews in semi-finals C/D go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. There are two options for the semi-finals.		
World Rowing Championships Case 10: 31 to 36 entries Format: Six heats, three repêchages, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals A/B, two semi-finals C/D and two semi-finals E/F. Heats: The first three crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to the repêchages. Repêchages: The first two crews in each repêchage go to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to semi-finals E/F. There are two options for the repêchages. Quarter-finals: The first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals A/B. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals C/D. There are two options for the quarter-finals. Semi-finals: The first three crews in semi-finals A/B go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three crews in semi- final C/D go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. The first three crews in semi-finals E/F go forward to final E. The remaining crews go forward to final F. There are two options for the semi-finals. Note the special case for 31 entries: the last crew in each semi-final E/F goes forward to final F; the remaining crews go forward to final E.		
World Rowing Championships Case 11: 37 to 40 entries Format: Eight heats, four repêchages, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals A/B, two semi-finals C/D and three semi-finals E/F/G. Heats: The first two crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to the repêchages. Repêchages: The first two crews in each repêchage go to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to		

semi-finals E/F/G. There are two options for the repêchages. Quarter-finals: The first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi finals A/B. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals C/D. There are two options for the quarter-finals. Semi-finals: The first three crews in semi-finals A/B go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three boats in each semi-final C/D go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. The first two crews in each semi-final E/F/G go forward to final E. The third and fourth crews in each semi- final E/F/G go forward to final F. The remaining crews go forward to final G. There are two options for the semi-finals. Note the special case for 37-38 entries: the last crew in each semi-final E/F/G goes forward to Final G, the remaining crews go forward to final F.		
World Rowing Championships Case 12: 41-48 entries Format: Eight heats, eight repêchages, four quarter-finals A/B/C/D, four quarter-finals E/F/G/H, two semi-finals A/B, two semi-finals C/D, two semi-finals E/F and two semi-finals G/H. Heats: The first two crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to the repêchages. Repêchages: The first crew in each repêchage goes to the quarter-finals A/B/ C/D; the remaining crews go to quarter-finals E/F/G/H. There are two options for the repêchages. Quarter-finals: the first three crews in each quarter-final A/B/C/D go forward to semi-finals A/B. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals C/D. The first three crews in each quarter-final E/F/G/H go forward to semi-finals E/F. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals G/H. There are 2 options for the quarter-finals. Semi-finals: The first three crews in semi-finals A/B go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three crews in each semi-final C/D go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. The first three crews in each semi-final E/F go forward to final E. The remaining	World Rowing Championships Case 12: 41 or more entries Format: Time trial, eight heats, ~~eight repêchages,~~ four quarter-finals A/B/C/D, four quarter-finals E/F/G/H, two semi-finals A/B, two semi-finals C/D, two semi-finals E/F and two semi-finals G/H. Time trial: The results of the time trial are used to determine the position of the first 48 crews in the heats. The remaining crews progress to Final I (up to 54 entries) or semi-finals I/J (up to 60 entries) etc. ~~Heats: The first two crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to the repêchages.~~ ~~Repêchages: The first crew in each repêchage goes to the quarter-finals A/B/ C/D; the remaining crews go to quarter-finals E/F/G/H. There are two options for the repêchages.~~ Heats: The first three crews in each heat progress to the quarter-finals A/B/C/D. The remaining crews progress to quarter-finals E/F/G/H. There are two options for the quarter-finals. Quarter-finals: the first three crews in each quarter-final A/B/C/D go forward to semi-finals A/B. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals C/D. The first three crews in each quarter-final E/F/G/H go forward to semi-finals E/F. The remaining crews go	Case 12 will begin with the first round as Time Trials (similar to current Case 13) as this will be a fairer progression.

crews go forward to final F. The first three crews in each semi-final G/H go forward to final G. The remaining crews go forward to final H. There are two options for the semi-finals. Note the special case for 41-42 entries: there are no semi-finals G/H and the fourth and fifth place crews in the quarter-finals E/F/G/H go forward to final G. Note the special case for 43 entries: the last crew in each semi-final G/H goes forward to final H; the remaining crews go to final G.	forward to semi-finals G/H. There are 2 options for the quarter-finals. Semi-finals: The first three crews in semi-finals A/B go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three crews in each semi-final C/D go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. The first three crews in each semi-final E/F go forward to final E. The remaining crews go forward to final F. The first three crews in each semi-final G/H go forward to final G. The remaining crews go forward to final H. There are two options for the semi-finals. Note the special case for 41-42 entries: there are no semi-finals G/H and the fourth and fifth place crews in the quarter-finals E/F/G/H go forward to final G. Note the special case for 43 entries: the last crew in each semi-final G/H goes forward to final H; the remaining crews go to final G.	
World Rowing Championships Case 13: 49+ entries Format: Time trial, two repêchages, four quarter-finals A/B/C/D, four- quarter finals E/F/G/H, two semi-finals A/B, two semi-finals C/D, two semi-finals E/F and two semi-finals G/H. Time trial: The first 21 crews go forward to the quarter-finals A/B/C/D. Crews 22-27 go forward to a repêchage from which the first three crews will qualify as crews 22-24 and go forward to quarter-finals A/B/C/D and the remaining three crews will qualify as crews 25-27. Crews 25-45 go forward to quarter-finals E/F/G/H. Crews 46-51 will go to a repêchage from which the first three crews will qualify as crews 46-48 and go forward to quarter-finals E/F/G/H. The remainder shall go forward to additional quarter-finals, semi- finals or finals I, J, etc., based on the number of crews and their finishing position in the time trial or the repêchage for crews finishing 46-51 in the time trial, etc. Quarter-finals: the first three crews in each quarter-final A/B/C/D go forward to semi-finals A/B. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals C/D. The first three crews in each quarter-final E/F/G/H go forward to semi-finals E/F. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals G/H. Crews are allocated to lanes in the quarter finals based on the results of the time trial and repêchage.	Delete (covered in case 12 above)	

Semi-finals: The first three crews in semi-finals A/B go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three crews in each semi-final C/D go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. The first three crews in each semi-final E/F go forward to final E. The remaining crews go forward to final F. The first three crews in each semi-final G/H go forward to final G. The remaining crews go forward to final H. Additional semi-finals I/J, etc., will be held as required, based on the number of crews. There are two options for the semi-finals. Note the special cases for 49, 55, 61, etc., entries: the last two crews, qualifying as 48 and 49, 54 and 55, 60 and 61, etc., respectively, go forward together to the next final after all other crews. This principle will also hold for cases of higher entries.		

BYE-LAW TO RULE 87 – INTERNATIONAL UMPIRE'S LICENCE	BYE-LAW TO RULE ~~87~~ 97 – INTERNATIONAL UMPIRE'S LICENCE Bye-law to Rule 94	
1. Maximum age of candidates – Candidates must be less than 56 years of age on 31 December of the year of the examination to be eligible as a candidate for examination for a FISA International Umpire's license. 2. Number of examinations – Candidates for the International Umpire's license failing their first examination attempt shall not be accepted for further examination for one year. Candidates failing for a second time shall then not be accepted for further examination for another three years. Candidates failing the examination at the third attempt shall not be accepted for further examination. 3. Retirement – An International Umpire may no longer serve after 31st of December following their 65th birthday. 4. Pre-qualification – An umpire must hold a valid national umpiring license in order to act as a FISA International Umpire. 5. Expiry of National license – An International Umpire's license shall expire automatically upon the expiry of the umpire's national license. 6. Re-qualification – The holder of an expired International Umpire's license who wishes to act as an International Umpire shall first re-take and pass the examination. 7. International Umpire's badge – International Umpires who are members of the Jury at an International regatta or World Rowing Championship or World Rowing Cup regatta, shall wear the FISA International Umpire's badge.	1. Maximum age of candidates – Candidates must be less than ~~56~~ 61 years of age on 31 December of the year of the examination to be eligible as a candidate for examination for a FISA International Umpire's license. 2. Number of examinations – Candidates for the International Umpire's license failing their first examination attempt shall not be accepted for further examination for one year. Candidates failing for a second time shall then not be accepted for further examination for another three years. Candidates failing the examination at the third attempt shall not be accepted for further examination. 3. Retirement – An International Umpire may no longer serve after 31st of December following their ~~65th~~ 70th birthday. 4. Pre-qualification – An umpire must hold a valid national umpiring license in order to act as a FISA International Umpire. 5. Expiry of National license – An International Umpire's license shall expire automatically upon the expiry of the umpire's national license. 6. Re-qualification – The holder of an expired International Umpire's license who wishes to act as an International Umpire shall first re-take and pass the examination. 7. International Umpire's badge – International Umpires who are members of the Jury at an International regatta or World Rowing Championship or World Rowing Cup regatta, shall wear the FISA International Umpire's badge.	As the retirement age has been increased to 70. Retirement age raised to 70 years.

Proposed Changes to the FISA Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (at 091216)

Existing Text from the Regulations	Proposed changes	Proposed new text for the regulations
Bye-Laws to Rule 100 of the FISA Rules of Racing -		**Bye-Laws to Rule 100 of the FISA Rules of Racing**
FISA Anti-Doping Bye-Laws		***FISA Anti-Doping Bye-Laws***
INTRODUCTION		***INTRODUCTION***
The following Bye-Laws are designed to allow the implementation in rowing of the principles contained in the World Anti-Doping Code (the "Code") which is considered to be an integral part of the FISA Anti-Doping Rules.		*The following Bye-Laws are designed to allow the implementation in rowing of the principles contained in the World Anti-Doping Code (the "Code") which is considered to be an integral part of the FISA Anti-Doping By-Laws.*
These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, like competition rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which rowing is practiced. Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons must accept these rules as a condition of participation and shall be bound by them. These sport-specific rules and procedures, aimed at enforcing anti-doping principles in a global and harmonized manner, are distinct in nature and, therefore, not intended to be subject to, or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal proceedings or employment matters.		*These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, like Competition rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which rowing is practiced. Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons must accept these rules as a condition of participation and shall be bound by them. These sport-specific rules and procedures, aimed at enforcing anti-doping principles in a global and harmonised manner, are distinct in nature and, therefore, not intended to be subject to, or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal proceedings or employment matters.*
When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of the anti-doping rules in the Code and the fact that these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world with an interest in fair sport.		*When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of the anti-doping bye-laws in the Code and the fact that these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world with an interest in fair sport.*
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Fundamental Rationale for the Code and FISA's Anti-Doping Rules		***Fundamental Rationale for the Code and FISA's Anti-Doping Bye-Laws***
Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport, the principle of fair play, medical ethics and can be harmful for the health of the Rowers.		*Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport, the principle of fair play, medical ethics and can be harmful for the health of the Rowers.*
Scope		***Scope***
These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall apply to FISA, each National Federation of FISA, and each Participant in the activities of FISA or any of its National Federations by virtue of the Participant's membership, accreditation, or participation in FISA, its National Federations, or their activities or Events. Any Person who is not a member of a National Federation and who fulfils the requirements to be a Participant as stated above must become a member of the Person's National Federation		These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall apply to FISA, each National Federation of FISA, and each Participant in the activities of FISA or any of its National Federations by virtue of the Participant's membership, accreditation, or participation in FISA, its National Federations, or their activities or Events. Any Person who is not a member of a National Federation and who fulfils the requirements to be a Participant as stated above must become a member of the Person's

and must make himself available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing in the manner set out in Article 11.3 of these standards.		National Federation and must make himself available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing in the manner set out in Article 11.3 of these standards.
The Code applies in particular to the following FISA international competitions:		*The Code applies in particular to the following FISA international competitions:*
• *World Rowing Championships*		• *World Rowing Championships for Senior, Under 23 and Junior)*
• *Continental Rowing Championships, Regional Games and Olympic Qualification Regattas.*		• *Continental Rowing Championships, Regional Games and Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic Qualification Regattas.*
• *International Rowing Regattas and International Rowing events, including Rowing World Cup regattas,*		• *International Rowing Regattas and International Rowing events, including World Rowing Cup regattas,*
• *International rowing ergometer competitions*		• *International rowing ergometer competitions*
• *Olympic Games Rowing Regattas, if the International Olympic Committee has not imposed other rules and Paralympic Games Rowing Regattas, if the International Paralympic Committee has not imposed other rules.*		• *Olympic and Youth Olympic Games Rowing Regattas, if the International Olympic Committee has not imposed other rules and Paralympic Games Rowing Regattas, if the International Paralympic Committee has not imposed other rules.*
		In addition to all Rowers included in FISA's Registered Testing Pool, all Rowers who compete in the following competitions shall be considered International-Level Rowers for the purposes of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws:
		• *World Rowing Championships for Senior, Under 23 and Junior)* • *Continental Rowing Championships, Regional Games and Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic Qualification Regattas* • *World Rowing Cup Regattas* • *Olympic and Youth Olympic Games Rowing Regattas and Paralympic Games Rowing Regattas*
It is the responsibility of each National Federation to ensure that all national-level Testing on the National Federation's Rowers complies with these Anti-Doping		*It is the responsibility of each National Federation to ensure that all national-level Testing on the National Federation's Rowers complies with these Anti-Doping*

Bye-Laws. These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to all Doping Controls over which FISA and its National Federations have jurisdiction.		*Bye-Laws. These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall apply to all Doping Controls over which FISA and its National Federations have jurisdiction.*
ARTICLE 1 - DEFINITION OF DOPING		
Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.8 of these Anti-Doping Rules.	Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article ~~2.8~~2.10 of these Anti-Doping Rules.	*Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.10 of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.*
ARTICLE 2 - ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS		***ARTICLE 2 - ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS***
	The purpose of Article 2 is to specify the circumstances and conduct which constitute anti-doping rule violations. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific rules have been violated.	*The purpose of Article 2 is to specify the circumstances and conduct which constitute anti-doping rule violations. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific rules have been violated.*
Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the Prohibited List.	*Athletes* ~~and~~or other *Persons* shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the *Prohibited List*.	*Rowers, or other Persons shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the Prohibited List.*
The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:		*The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:*
2.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Rower's Sample.	**2.1 ~~The presence~~Presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's Sample***	*2.1 Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Rower's Sample.*
2.1.1 It is each Rower's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Rowers are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their Samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Rower's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under Article 2.1.	**2.1.1** It is each *Athlete's* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his or her body. *Athletes* are responsible for any *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found to be present in their *Samples*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, ~~fault~~*Fault*, negligence or knowing *Use* on the *Athlete's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1.	*2.1.1 It is each Rower's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Rowers are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their Samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Rower's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1.*
2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation	**2.1.2** Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation	*2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation*

under Article 2.1 is established by either of the following: presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in the Rower's A Sample where the Rower waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analysed; or, where the Rower's B Sample is analysed and the analysis of the Rower's B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Rower's A Sample.	under Article 2.1 is established by ~~either~~any of the following: presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in the *Athlete's* A *Sample* where the *Athlete* waives analysis of the B *Sample* and the B *Sample* is not analyzed; or, where the *Athlete's* B *Sample* is analyzed and the analysis of the *Athlete's* B *Sample* confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the *Athlete's* A *Sample*; or, where the *Athlete's* B *Sample* is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the first bottle.	*under Article 2.1 is established by any of the following: presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in the Rower's A Sample where the Rower waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analysed; or, where the Rower's B Sample is analysed and the analysis of the Rower's B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Rower's A Sample; or, where the Rower's B Sample is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the first bottle.*
2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Rower's Sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.	**2.1.3** Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the *Prohibited List*, the presence of any quantity of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's Sample* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.	*2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Rower's Sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation*
2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the Prohibited List or International Standards may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.	**2.1.4** As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the *Prohibited List* or *International Standards* may establish special criteria for the evaluation of *Prohibited Substances* that can also be produced endogenously.	*2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the Prohibited List or International Standards may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.*
2.2 Use or Attempted Use by a Rower of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method		*2.2 Use or Attempted Use by a Rower of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method*
2.2.1 It is each Rower's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his body. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Rower's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.	**2.2.1** It is each *Athlete*'s personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his or her body and that no *Prohibited Method* is *Used*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, ~~fault~~*Fault*, negligence or knowing *Use* on the *Athlete*'s part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*.	*2.2.1 It is each Rower's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body and that no Prohibited Method is Used. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Rower's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.*

2.2.2 The success or failure of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. It is sufficient that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was Used or Attempted to be Used for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.	**2.2.2** The success or failure of the *Use* or *Attempted Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* is not material. It is sufficient that the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* was *Used* or *Attempted* to be *Used* for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.	*2.2.2 The success or failure of the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. It is sufficient that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was Used or Attempted to be Used for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed*
2.3 Refusing or failing without compelling justification to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorized in these Anti-Doping Rules, or otherwise evading Sample collection.	**2.3 Evading, Refusing or ~~failing~~Failing to Submit to *Sample* Collection** compelling justification refusing or failing to submit to *Sample* collection after notification as authorized in these Anti-Doping Rules~~, or otherwise evading *Sample* collection~~ or other applicable anti-doping rules.	*2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to submit to Sample Collection without compelling justification, refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorised in these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, or other applicable anti-doping bye-laws.*
2.4 Violation of applicable requirements regarding Rower availability for Out-of-Competition Testing set out in the International Standard for Testing including failure to file whereabouts information in accordance with Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing (a "Filing Failure") and failure to be available for Testing at the declared whereabouts in accordance with Article 11.4 of the International Standard for Testing (a "Missed Test"). Any combination of three Missed Tests and/or Filing Failures committed within an eighteen-month period, as declared by FISA or any other Anti-Doping Organization with jurisdiction over a Rower, shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.	**2.4 ~~Violation of applicable requirements regarding *Athlete* availability for *Out-of-Competition Testing*, including failure to file required whereabouts information and missed tests which are declared based on rules which comply with the *International Standard* for *Testing*. Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures within an eighteen-month period as determined by *Anti-Doping Organizations* with jurisdiction over the *Athlete* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.~~Whereabouts Failures** Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures ~~*and missed tests in accordance with*~~, as defined in the International Standard for Testing ~~*shall be combined in applying this Article. In appropriate circumstances, missed tests or filing failures may also constitute an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.3 or Article 2.5.]*~~and Investigations, within a twelve-month period by an *Athlete* in *a Registered Testing Pool.*	*2.4* ***Whereabouts Failures*** *Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, within a twelve-month period by an Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool.*
2.5 Tampering, or Attempted Tampering, with any part of Doping Control.	**2.5 *Tampering* or *Attempted Tampering* with any part of *Doping Control*~~.~~**	*2.5 Tampering, or Attempted Tampering, with any part of Doping Control*
	Conduct which subverts the *Doping Control* process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of *Prohibited Methods.* *Tampering* shall include, without limitation, intentionally interfering or attempting to interfere with a *Doping Control* official, providing	*Conduct which subverts the Doping Control process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of Prohibited Methods. Tampering shall include, without limitation, intentionally interfering or attempting to interfere with a Doping Control official,*

	fraudulent information to an *Anti-Doping Organization*, or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness.	*providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organisation, or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness.*
2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods	**2.6 *Possession* of a *Prohibited ~~Substances and Methods~~Substance or a Prohibited Method***	*2.6 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method*
2.6.1 Possession by a Rower In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by a Rower Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the Rower establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption ("TUE") granted in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.	**2.6.1** *Possession* by an *Athlete In-Competition* of any *Prohibited ~~Method~~Substance* or any *Prohibited ~~Substance~~Method*, or *Possession* by an *Athlete Out-of-Competition* of any *~~Prohibited Method or any~~ Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method* which is prohibited *Out-of-Competition* unless the *Athlete* establishes that the *Possession* is ~~pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption~~ consistent with a Therapeutic Use Exemption ("*TUE*") granted in accordance with Article 4.4 ~~(Therapeutic Use)~~ or other acceptable justification.	*2.6.1 Possession by a Rower In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by a Rower Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition unless the Rower establishes that the Possession is consistent with a Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE") granted in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.*
2.6.2 Possession by Athlete Support Personnel In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by Athlete Support Personnel Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited Out-of-Competition, in connection with a Rower, Competition or training, unless the Athlete Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a TUE granted to a Rower in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.	**2.6.2** *Possession* by an *Athlete Support ~~Personnel~~Person In-Competition* of any *Prohibited ~~Method~~Substance* or any *Prohibited ~~Substance~~Method*, or *Possession* by an *Athlete Support ~~Personnel~~Person Out-of-Competition* of any *~~Prohibited Method or any~~ Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method* which is prohibited *Out-of-Competition~~,~~* in connection with an *Athlete*, *Competition* or training, unless the *Athlete Support ~~Personnel~~Person* establishes that the *Possession* is ~~pursuant to~~consistent with a *TUE* granted to an *Athlete* in accordance with Article 4.4 ~~(Therapeutic Use)~~ or other acceptable justification.	*2.6.2 Possession by an Athlete Support Person In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by an Athlete Support Person Out of Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition, in connection with a Rower, Competition or training, unless the Athlete Support Person establishes that the Possession is consistent with a TUE granted to a Rower in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.*
2.7 Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.	**2.7 *Trafficking* or *Attempted Trafficking* in any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*~~.~~**	*2.7 Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method*
2.8 Administration or Attempted administration to any Rower In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance, or administration or Attempted administration to any Rower Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance that is prohibited Out-of-Competition,, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other	**2.8 *Administration* or *Attempted ~~administration~~Administration* to any *Athlete In-Competition* of any *Prohibited ~~Method~~Substance or Prohibited ~~Substance~~Method*, or ~~administration~~*Administration* or *Attempted ~~administration~~Administration* to any *Athlete Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited***	*2.8 Administration or Attempted Administration to any Rower In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration or Attempted Administration to any Rower Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method that is prohibited Out-of-Competition.*

type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any Attempted anti-doping rule violation.	~~***Method***~~***Substance*** **or any *Prohibited*** ~~***Substance***~~***Method*** **that is prohibited *Out-of-Competition*~~~~, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any *Attempted* anti-doping rule violation.~~	
	2.9 Complicity Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, *Attempted* anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.12.1 by another *Person*.	*2.9 Complicity* *Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, Attempted anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.12.1 by another Person.*
	2.10 Prohibited Association	*2.10 Prohibited Association*
2.9 It is an anti-doping rule violation for a Rower, Athlete Support Personnel or other Person to work or associate with Athlete Support Personnel or other Person who are serving a period of Ineligibility.	Association by an *Athlete* or other *Person* subject to the authority of an *Anti-Doping Organization* in a professional or sport-related capacity with any *Athlete Support Person* who:	*Association by a Rower or other Person subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation in a professional or sport-related capacity with any Athlete Support Person who:*
	2.10.1 If subject to the authority of an *Anti-Doping Organization*, is serving a period of *Ineligibility*; or	*2.10.1 If subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation, is serving a period of Ineligibility; or*
	2.10.2 If not subject to the authority of an *Anti-Doping Organization* and where *Ineligibility* has not been addressed in a results management process pursuant to the *Code*, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if *Code*-compliant rules had been applicable to such *Person*. The disqualifying status of such *Person* shall be in force for the longer of six years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or	*2.10.2 If not subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation and where Ineligibility has not been addressed in a results management process pursuant to the Code, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping bye-laws if Code-compliant rules had been applicable to such Person. The disqualifying status of such Person shall be in force for the longer of six years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or*
	2.10.3 Is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2.	*2.10.3 Is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2*
	In order for this provision to apply, it is necessary that the	*In order for this provision to apply, it is necessary that*

	Athlete or other *Person* has previously been advised in writing by an *Anti-Doping Organization* with jurisdiction over the *Athlete* or other *Person*, or by *WADA*, of the *Athlete Support Person*'s disqualifying status and the potential *Consequence* of prohibited association and that the *Athlete* or other *Person* can reasonably avoid the association. The *Anti-Doping Organization* shall also use reasonable efforts to advise the *Athlete Support Person* who is the subject of the notice to the *Athlete* or other *Person* that the *Athlete Support Person* may, within 15 days, come forward to the *Anti-Doping Organization* to explain that the criteria described in Articles 2.10.1 and 2.10.2 do not apply to him or her. (Notwithstanding Article 17, this Article applies even when the *Athlete Support Person's* disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the effective date provided in Article 20.7.) The burden shall be on the *Athlete* or other *Person* to establish that any association with *Athlete Support Personnel* described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity. *Anti-Doping Organizations* that are aware of *Athlete Support Personnel* who meet the criteria described in Article 2.10.1, 2.10.2, or 2.10.3 shall submit that information to *WADA*.	*the Rower or other Person has previously been advised in writing by an Anti-Doping Organisation with jurisdiction over the Rower or other Person, or by WADA, of the Athlete Support Person's disqualifying status and the potential Consequence of prohibited association and that the Rower or other Person can reasonably avoid the association. The Anti-Doping Organisation shall also use reasonable efforts to advise the Athlete Support Person who is the subject of the notice to the Rower or other Person that the Athlete Support Person may, within 15 days, come forward to the Anti-Doping Organisation to explain that the criteria described in Articles 2.10.1 and 2.10.2 do not apply to him or her. (Notwithstanding Article 17, this Article applies even when the Athlete Support Person's disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the effective date provided in Article 20.7)* *The burden shall be on the Rower or other Person to establish that any association with Athlete Support Personnel described in Article 2.10.1 or 2.10.2 is not in a professional or sport related capacity.* *Anti-Doping Organisations that are aware of Athlete Support Personnel who meet the criteria described in Article 2.10.1, 2.10.2 or 2.10.3 shall submit that information to WADA.*
ARTICLE 3 - PROOF OF DOPING		***ARTICLE 3 - PROOF OF DOPING***
3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof		*3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof*
FISA and its National Federations shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether FISA or its National Federation has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Rules place the burden of proof upon the Rower or other Person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or	[IF] shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether ~~the IF or its *National Federation*~~[IF] has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Anti-Doping Rules place the burden of proof upon the *Athlete* or other *Person* alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified	*FISA shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether FISA has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws place the burden of proof upon the Rower or other Person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or*

establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability, except as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.6, where the Rower must satisfy a higher burden of proof.	facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability~~, except as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.6, where the *Athlete* must satisfy a higher burden of proof~~.	*establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.*
3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions	**3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions**	*3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions*
Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:	Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:	*Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions. The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:*
	3.2.1 Analytical methods or decision limits approved by *WADA* after consultation within the relevant scientific community and which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any *Athlete* or other *Person* seeking to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify *WADA* of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. *CAS* on its own initiative may also inform *WADA* of any such challenge. At *WADA*'s request, the *CAS* panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge. Within 10 days of *WADA*'s receipt of such notice, and *WADA*'s receipt of the *CAS* file, *WADA* shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear amicus curiae, or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding.	*3.2.1 Analytical methods or decision limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community and which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any Rower or other Person seeking to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify WADA of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. CAS or the FISA Doping Panel on its own initiative may also inform WADA of any such challenge. At WADA's request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge. Within 10 days of WADA's receipt of such notice and WADA's receipt of the CAS file, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear amicus curiae, or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding.*
3.2.1 WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The Rower or other Person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.	**3.2.2** *WADA*-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by *WADA*, are presumed to have conducted *Sample* analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The *Athlete* or other *Person* may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding.*	*3.2.2 WADA-accredited laboratories and other laboratories approved by WADA, are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The Rower or other Person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.*
If the Rower or other Person rebuts the preceding	If the *Athlete* or other *Person* rebuts the preceding	*If the Rower or other Person rebuts the preceding*

presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then FISA or its National Federation shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.	presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, then ~~IF or its *National Federation*~~[IF] shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.	*presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then FISA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.*
3.2.2 Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the Rower or other Person establishes that a departure from another International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, then FISA or its National Federation shall have the burden to establish that such a departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.	**3.2.3** Departures from any other *International Standard* ~~for Laboratories~~ or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the *Code* or these Anti-Doping Rules which did not cause an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such evidence or results. If the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes ~~that~~ a departure from another *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused ~~the~~an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation ~~occurred~~, then ~~the IF or its *National Federation*~~[IF] shall have the burden to establish that such ~~a~~ departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.	*3.2.3 Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the Code or these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such evidence or results. If the Rower or other Person establishes a departure from another International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation, then FISA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.*
3.2.3 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the Rower or other Person to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the Rower or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.	**3.2.4** The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the *Athlete* or other *Person* to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.	*3.2.4 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the Rower or other Person to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the Rower or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.*

3.2.4 The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the Rower or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the Rower's or other Person's refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the tribunal) and to answer questions either from the hearing panel or from the Anti-Doping Organization asserting the anti-doping rule violation.	**3.2.5** The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the *Athlete's* or other *Person*'s refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the hearing panel) and to answer questions ~~either~~ from the hearing panel or ~~from the *Anti-Doping Organization* asserting the anti-doping rule violation.~~[~~*Comment to Article 3.2.4: Drawing an adverse inference under these circumstances has been recognized in numerous CAS decisions.*~~]IF].	*3.2.5 The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the Rower or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the Rower's or other Person's refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the tribunal) and to answer questions from the hearing panel or FISA.*
ARTICLE 4 - THE PROHIBITED LIST	ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST	***ARTICLE 4 - THE PROHIBITED LIST***
4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List	**4.1 Incorporation of the *Prohibited List***	*4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List*
These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws incorporate the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code and available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org.	These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the *Prohibited List*, which is published and revised by *WADA* as described in Article 4.1 of the *Code*. ~~The IF will make the current *Prohibited List* available to each *National Federation*, and each *National Federation* shall ensure that the current *Prohibited List* is available to its members and constituents.~~	*These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws incorporate the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code and is available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org.*
4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List	**4.2 *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* Identified on the *Prohibited List***	*4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List*
4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods	**4.2.1** *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*	*4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods*
Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List and/or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three months after publication of the Prohibited List by WADA without requiring any further action by FISA. As described in Article 4.2 of the Code, FISA has the right to request that WADA expand the Prohibited List for the sport of rowing. FISA may also request that WADA include	Unless provided otherwise in the *Prohibited List* and/or a revision, the *Prohibited List* and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three months after publication ~~of the *Prohibited List*~~ by *WADA*, without requiring any further action by [IF] or its *National Federations*. ~~As described in Article 4.2 of the *Code*, the IF may request that *WADA* expand the *Prohibited List* for the sport of [or certain disciplines within the sport of~~	*Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List and/or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws three months after publication by WADA without requiring any further action by FISA or its National Federations.* *All Rowers and other Persons shall be bound by the*

additional substances or methods, which have the potential for abuse in the sport of rowing, in the monitoring program described in Article 4.5 of the Code. As provided in the Code, WADA shall make the final decision on such requests by FISA. At the time of the adoption of these rules, FISA has placed no additional substances or methods on the prohibited list.	~~_____.] The IF may also request that *WADA* include additional substances or methods, which have the potential for abuse in the sport of _____, in the monitoring program described in Article 4.5 of the *Code*. As provided in the *Code*, *WADA* shall make the final decision on such requests by the IF.~~All *Athletes* and other *Persons* shall be bound by the *Prohibited List*, and any revisions thereto, from the date they go into effect, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all *Athletes* and other *Persons* to familiarize themselves with the most up-to-date version of the *Prohibited List* and all revisions thereto.	*Prohibited List, and any revisions thereto, from the date they go into effect, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all Rowers and other Persons to familiarise themselves with the most up to date version of the Prohibited List and all revisions thereto.*
4.2.2 Specified Substances	**4.2.2** *Specified Substances*	*4.2.2 Specified Substances*
For purposes of the application of Article 10 (Sanctions on Individuals), all Prohibited Substances shall be "Specified Substances" except (a) substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones; and (b) those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List. Prohibited Methods shall not be Specified Substances.	For purposes of the application of Article ~~10 (Sanctions on Individuals),~~10, all *Prohibited Substances* shall be ~~"~~*Specified Substances*~~"~~ except ~~(a)~~ substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones~~;~~ and ~~(b)~~ those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the *Prohibited List*. ~~*Prohibited Methods* shall not be~~The category of *Specified Substances* shall not include *Prohibited Methods*.	*For purposes of the application of Article 10, all Prohibited Substances shall be "Specified Substances" except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones; and those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List. The category of Specified Substances shall not include Prohibited Methods*
4.2.3 New Classes of Prohibited Substances		*4.2.3 New Classes of Prohibited Substances*
In the event WADA expands the Prohibited List by adding a new class of Prohibited Substances in accordance with Article 4.1 of the Code, WADA's Executive Committee shall determine whether any or all Prohibited Substances within the new class of Prohibited Substances shall be considered Specified Substances under Article 4.2.2.		*In the event WADA expands the Prohibited List by adding a new class of Prohibited Substances in accordance with Article 4.1 of the Code, WADA's Executive Committee shall determine whether any or all Prohibited Substances within the new class of Prohibited Substances shall be considered Specified Substances under Article 4.2.2.*
4.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List	**4.3 ~~Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on~~*WADA*'s Determination of the *Prohibited List***	*4.3 WADA's Determination of the Prohibited List*

As provided in Article 4.3.3 of the Code, WADA's determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List and the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List is final and shall not be subject to challenge by a Rower or other Person based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.	~~As provided in Article 4.3.3 of the *Code*, WADA's~~ determination of the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* that will be included on the *Prohibited List* ~~and~~, the classification of substances into categories on the *Prohibited List*, and the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or *In-Competition* only, is final and shall not be subject to challenge by an *Athlete* or other *Person* based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.	*WADA's determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List, the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List and the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or In-Competition only, is final and shall not be subject to challenge by a Rower or other Person based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.*
4.4 Therapeutic Use	**4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions ("*TUEs*")**	*4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions ("TUEs")*
4.4.1 Rowers with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must obtain a TUE. The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (Article 2.1), Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method (Article 2.2), Possession of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods (Article 2.6) or administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (Article 2.8) consistent with the provisions of an applicable TUE issued pursuant to the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation.	**4.4.1** ~~*Athletes* with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* must first obtain a *TUE*.~~ The presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* ~~(Article 2.1)~~, and/or the *Use* or *Attempted Use*, *Possession* or *Administration* or *Attempted Administration* of a *Prohibited Substance* or ~~a~~ *Prohibited Method* ~~(Article 2.2), *Possession* of *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* (Article 2.6) or Administration or *Attempted* Administration of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* (Article 2.8)~~, shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of ~~an applicable *TUE* issued pursuant to~~ a *TUE* granted in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions ~~shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation~~.	*4.4.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers and/or the Use or Attempted Use, Possession or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a TUE granted in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.*

4.4.2 Rowers intending to participate in World Rowing Cup regattas, Olympic and Paralympic Qualification regattas, Paralympic Games rowing regattasor senior World Rowing Championship regattas must obtain a TUE from FISA, regardless of whether the Rower has a valid TUE at the national level. The application for a FISA approved TUE must be made as soon as possible and (save in emergency situations) no later than 21 days before the Rower's participation in the Event.	**4.4.2** ~~*Athletes* included by the IF in its *Registered Testing Pool* and other *Athletes* participating in an *International Event* identified by the IF must obtain a *TUE* from or recognized by the IF. The application for a *TUE* must be made as soon as possible (in the case of an *Athlete* in the *Registered Testing Pool*, this would be when he/she is first notified of his/her inclusion in the pool) and in any event (save in emergency situations) no later than 30 days before the *Athlete's* participation in the *Event*. *TUE* granted by the IF shall be reported to the *Athlete's National Federation*, and to *WADA through ADAMS*.~~ If an *International-Level Athlete* is using a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* for therapeutic reasons:	*4.4.2 Any International-Level Rower who is using a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons must have a valid FISA approved TUE.* *In addition to all Rowers included in FISA's Registered Testing Pool, all Rowers who compete in the below-mentioned international competitions shall be considered International-Level Rowers for the purposes of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.*
		-World Rowing Championships for Senior, Under 23 and Junior)
		-Continental Rowing Championships, Regional Games and Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic Qualification Regattas.
		-World Rowing Cup regattas,
		-World and Continental Championships in rowing ergometer competitions
		Olympic and Youth Olympic if the International Olympic Committee has not imposed other rules and Paralympic Games Rowing Regattas, if the International Paralympic Committee has not imposed other rules.
TUEs granted by FISA shall be reported to the Rower's National Federation by email and to WADA using ADAMS. Rowers not intending to participate in the FISA Events listed in 4.4.2 who aresubject to Testing and who need to use a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons must obtain a TUE from their NADO or other body designated by their National Federation, as required under the rules of the NADO/other body. National Federations shall promptly report any such TUE's to FISA and WADA.	4.4.2.1 Where the *Athlete* already has a *TUE* granted by his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization* for the substance or method in question, that *TUE* is not automatically valid for international-level *Competition.* However, the *Athlete* may apply to [IF] to recognize that *TUE*, in accordance with Article 7 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. If that *TUE* meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, then [IF] shall recognize it for purposes of international-level *Competition* as well. If [IF] considers that the *TUE* does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognize it, [IF] shall notify the *Athlete*	*4.4.2.1 Where the Rower already has a TUE granted by his or her National Anti-Doping Organisation for the substance or method in question, that TUE is not automatically valid for the international- level Competition listed in Article 4.4.2. However, the Rower, may apply to FISA to recognise that TUE, in accordance with Article 7 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. If that TUE meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, then FISA shall recognise it for purposes of international-level Competition as well. If FISA considers that the TUE*

	and his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization* promptly, with reasons. The *Athlete* and the *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall have 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to *WADA* for review in accordance with Article 4.4.6. If the matter is referred to *WADA* for review, the *TUE* granted by the *National Anti-Doping Organization* remains valid for national-level *Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* (but is not valid for international-level *Competition*) pending *WADA*'s decision. If the matter is not referred to *WADA* for review, the *TUE* becomes invalid for any purpose when the 21-day review deadline expires.	*does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognise it, FISA shall notify the Rower and his or her NADO promptly, with reasons. The Rower and the NADO shall have 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.6. If the matter is referred to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the NADO remains valid for national-level Competition and Out-of-Competition (but is not valid for the international level Competition listed in Article 4.4.2) pending WADA's decision. If the matter is not referred to WADA to review, the TUE becomes invalid for any purpose when the 21 day review deadline expires.* *Decisions on TUE applications submitted directly to and granted by FISA shall be reported to the organisation submitting the Rower's TUE, either the National Federation or NADO by email. ~~and to~~ WADA ~~and the Rower's NADO~~ and the NADO have access to the TUE in~~using~~ ADAMS.*
	4.4.2.2 If the *Athlete* does not already have a *TUE* granted by his/her *National Anti-Doping Organization* for the substance or method in question, the *Athlete* must apply directly to [IF] for a *TUE* in accordance with the process set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions [, using the form posted on [IF's] website at [insert website link]]. If [IF] denies the *Athlete*'s application, it must notify the *Athlete* promptly, with reasons. If [IF] grants the *Athlete*'s application, it shall notify not only the *Athlete* but also his/her *National Anti-Doping Organization*. If the *National Anti-Doping Organization* considers that the *TUE* granted by [IF] does not meet the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, it has 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to *WADA* for review in accordance with Article 4.4.6. If the *National Anti-Doping Organization* refers the matter to *WADA* for review, the *TUE* granted by [IF] remains valid for international-level *Competition* and *Out-of-Competition*	*4.2.2.2 If the Rower does not already have a TUE granted by his NADO for the substance or method in question, the Rower must apply directly to FISA for a TUE in accordance with the processes set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions using ADAMS. If FISA denies the Rower's application, it must notify the Rower promptly, with reasons. If FISA grants the Rower's application, it shall notify not only the Rower but also his National Anti-Doping Organisation. If the National Anti-Doping Organisation considers that the TUE granted by FISA does not meet the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, it has 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.6. If the NADO refers the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by FISA remains valid for the international-level Competition listed in Article 4.4.2 and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is*

	Testing (but is not valid for national-level *Competition*) pending *WADA*'s decision. If the *National Anti-Doping Organization* does not refer the matter to *WADA* for review, the *TUE* granted by [IF] becomes valid for national-level *Competition* as well when the 21-day review deadline expires.	*not valid for national-level Competition) pending WADA's decision. If the NADO does not refer the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by FISA becomes valid for national-level Competition as well when the 21 day review deadline expires.*
4.4.3 A committee of three medical doctors from the FISA Medical Commission will be appointed to consider applications for TUE's. Upon FISA's receipt of a complete TUE application in ADAMS, the TUE Committee shall promptly evaluate such application in accordance with the "International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions" and render a decision on such application, which shall be the final decision of FISA.	**4.4.3** ~~*Athletes* who are not included by the IF in its *Registered Testing Pool* and/or who do not participate in an *International Event* identified by the IF must obtain a *TUE* from their *National Anti-Doping Organization* or other body designated by their *National Federation*, as required under the rules of the *National Anti-Doping Organization* or the *National Federation*. The application for a *TUE* must be made as soon as possible (in the case of an *Athlete* in the *Registered Testing Pool*, this would be when he/she is first notified of his/her inclusion in the pool) and in any event (save in emergency situations) no later than 30 days before the *Athlete's* participation in the *Event*. *National Federations* shall promptly report any such *TUE* to the IF, and *WADA through ADAMS*.~~ If [IF] chooses to test an *Athlete* who is not an *International-Level Athlete*, [IF] shall recognize a *TUE* granted to that *Athlete* by his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization*. If [IF] chooses to test an *Athlete* who is not an *International-Level* or a *National-Level Athlete*, [IF] shall permit that *Athlete* to apply for a retroactive *TUE* for any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* that he/she is using for therapeutic reasons.	*4.4.3 If FISA chooses to test a Rower who is not an International-Level Rower, FISA shall recognise a TUE granted to that Rower by his NADO. If FISA chooses to test a Rower who is not an International-Level or a National-level Rower, FISA shall permit that Rower to apply for a retroactive TUE for any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method that he is using for Therapeutic reasons.*
4.4.3.1 The TUE Committee's role is to ensure that the use of the prohibited substance is consistent with current medical knowledge and treatment, and that no other alternative treatment is possible.		*4.4.3.1 A committee of at least three medical doctors from the FISA Medical Commission will be appointed as the TUE Committee to consider applications for TUEs submitted to FISA. Upon FISA's receipt of a complete TUE application in ADAMS, the TUE Committee shall promptly evaluate such application in accordance with the "International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions" and render a decision on such application, which, subject to Article 4.4.6 of these Bye-laws, shall be the final decision of FISA.*

		The TUE Committee's role is to ensure that the Use of the Prohibited Substance is consistent with current medical knowledge and treatment, and that no other alternative treatment is possible.
4.4.3.2 This TUE application must be :		*4.4.3.2 This TUE application must be :*
- carried out respecting the Rower's right to privacy		*- carried out respecting the Rower's right to privacy*
-fully medically justified		*-fully medically justified*
- submitted in English or French (including all medical justifications), using the WADA web-based database management system ADAMS including all the medical justifications required and the signature and contact details of the doctor who completed the TUE.		*- submitted in English or French (including all medical justifications), using the WADA web-based database management system ADAMS including all the medical justifications required and the signature and contact details of the doctor who completed the TUE.*
4.4.3.3 The approved TUE should never put the Rower at risk of worsening his health condition and should be for a specified duration.		*4.4.3.3 The approved TUE should never put the Rower at risk of worsening his health condition and should be for a specified duration.*
4.4.3.4 In an acute situation or emergency requiring the use of a medication which would normally require a TUE, the medical decision shall be made by the FISA Medical Delegate at the regatta or, in his or her absence, the regatta doctor. If long term medical treatment is required a TUE must be submitted in ADAMS.		*4.4.3.4 If during a FISA regatta, an acute situation or emergency arises requiring the use of a medication which would normally require a TUE, the medical decision shall be made by the FISA Medical Delegate at the regatta or, in his or her absence, the regatta doctor. If long term medical treatment is required, a TUE application must be submitted in ADAMS according to the procedure in Article 4.2.2.2.*
4.4.4 WADA, at the request of a Rower or on its own initiation, may review the granting or denial of any TUE by FISA. If WADA determines that the granting or denial of a TUE did not comply with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions in force at the time then WADA may reverse that decision. Decisions on TUE's are subject to further appeal as provided in Article 13 of these Bye-Laws.	**4.4.4** ~~The IF~~ An application to [IF] for grant or recognition of a *TUE* must be made as soon as the need arises and in any event (save in emergency or exceptional situations or where Article 4.3 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions applies) at least 30 days before the *Athlete's* next *Competition*. [IF] shall appoint a panel to consider ~~requests for~~applications for the grant or recognition of *TUEs* (the ~~"~~"TUE ~~Panel") in accordance with the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.~~ Committee"). The TUE ~~Panel member(s)~~Committee shall promptly evaluate and decide upon the ~~request~~application in accordance with the relevant provisions of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions ~~and render a decision on such request,~~	*4.4.4 An application to FISA for grant or recognition of a TUE must be made as soon as the need arises and in any event (save in emergency or exceptional situations or where Article 4.3 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemption applies) at least 30 days before the Rower's next Competition. FISA shall appoint a committee to consider applications for the grant or recognition of TUEs (the "TUE Committee"). The TUE Committee shall promptly evaluate and decide upon the application in accordance with the relevant provisions of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and the specific FISA protocols. Subject to Article 4.4.6 of these Bye-laws, Its decision shall be the final decision of FISA and shall be reported to*

	~~which~~[and the specific [IF]'s protocols posted on its website]. Its decision shall be the final decision of ~~the IF~~[IF], and shall be reported to *WADA* and other relevant *Anti-Doping Organizations*, including the *Athlete*'s *National Anti-Doping Organization*, through *ADAMS*, in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.	*WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations including the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation, through ADAMS, in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.*
	4.4.5 ~~*WADA*, on its own initiative, may review at any time the granting of a *TUE* to any *International-Level Athlete* or *Athlete* entered in a international event for which a *TUE* pursuant to the International Federation's rules is required or national-level *Athlete* who is included in his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization or National Federation*'s *Registered Testing Pool*. Further, upon any request of any such *Athlete* who has been denied a *TUE*, *WADA* may review such denial. If *WADA* determines that such granting or denial of a *TUE* did not comply with the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, *WADA* may reverse that decision. Decisions on *TUEs* are subject to further appeal as provided in Article 13.~~ **Expiration, Cancellation, Withdrawal or Reversal of a *TUE***	*4.4.5 Expiration, Cancellation, Withdrawal or Reversal of a TUE*
	4.4.5.1 A *TUE* granted pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules: (a) shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality; (b) may be cancelled if the *Athlete* does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the TUE Committee upon grant of the *TUE*; (c) may be withdrawn by the TUE Committee if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a *TUE* are not in fact met; or (d) may be reversed on review by *WADA* or on appeal.	*4.4.5.1 A TUE granted pursuant to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws: (a) shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality; (b) may be cancelled if the Rower does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the TUE Committee upon grant of the TUE; (c) may be withdrawn by the TUE Committee if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a TUE are not in fact met; or (d) may be reversed on review by WADA or on appeal.*
	4.4.5.2 In such event, the *Athlete* shall not be subject to	*4.4.5.2 In such event, the Rower shall not be subject*

	any *Consequences* based on his/her *Use* or *Possession* or *Administration* of the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* in question in accordance with the *TUE* prior to the effective date of expiry, cancellation, withdrawal or reversal of the *TUE*. The review pursuant to Article 7.2 of any subsequent *Adverse Analytical Finding* shall include consideration of whether such finding is consistent with *Use* of the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* prior to that date, in which event no anti-doping rule violation shall be asserted.	*to any Consequences based on his Use or Possession or Administration of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question in accordance with the TUE prior to the effective date of expiry, cancellation, withdrawal or reversal of the TUE. The review pursuant to Article 7.2 of any subsequent Adverse Analytical Finding shall include consideration of whether such finding is consistent with Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method prior to that date, in which event no anti-doping rule violation shall be asserted.*
	4.4.6 Reviews and Appeals of *TUE* Decisions	*4.4.6 Reviews and Appeals of TUE Decisions*
	4.4.6.1 *WADA* shall review any decision by [IF] not to recognize a *TUE* granted by the *National Anti-Doping Organization* that is referred *to WADA* by the *Athlete* or the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization.* In addition, *WADA* shall review any decision by [IF] to grant a *TUE* that is referred *to WADA* by the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization*. *WADA* may review any other *TUE* decisions at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the *TUE* decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, *WADA* will not interfere with it. If the *TUE* decision does not meet those criteria, *WADA* will reverse it.	*4.4.6.1 WADA shall review any decision by FISA not to recognise a TUE granted by the National Anti-Doping Organisation that is referred to WADA by the Rower or the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation. In addition, WADA shall review any decision by FISA to grant a TUE that is referred to WADA by the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation. WADA may review any other TUE decisions at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the TUE decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA will not interfere with it. If the TUE decision does not meet those criteria, WADA will reverse it.*
	4.4.6.2 Any *TUE* decision by [IF] (or by a *National Anti-Doping Organization* where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of [IF]) that is not reviewed by *WADA*, or that is reviewed by *WADA* but is not reversed upon review, may be appealed by the *Athlete* and/or the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization* exclusively to *CAS*, in accordance with Article 13.	*4.4.6.2 Any TUE decision by FISA (or by a National Anti-Doping Organisation where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of FISA) that is not reviewed by WADA, or that is reviewed by WADA but is not reversed upon review, may be appealed by the Rower and/or the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation exclusively to CAS, in accordance with Article 13.*
	4.4.6.3 A decision by *WADA* to reverse a *TUE* decision may be appealed by the *Athlete*, the *National Anti-Doping Organization* and/or [IF] exclusively to *CAS*, in accordance with Article 13.	*4.4.6.3 A decision by WADA to reverse a TUE decision may be appealed by the Rower, the National Anti-Doping Organisation, and /or FISA exclusively to CAS, in accordance with Article 13.*

	4.4.6.4 A failure to take action within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant or recognition of a *TUE* or for review of a *TUE* decision shall be considered a denial of the application.	*4.4.6.4 A failure to take action within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant or recognition of a TUE or for review of a TUE decision shall be considered a denial of the application.*
ARTICLE 5 – TESTING	**ARTICLE 5 *TESTING* AND INVESTIGATIONS**	***ARTICLE 5 – TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS***
5.1 Authority to Test	**5.1 Purpose of *Testing* and Investigations**	*5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations*
All Rowers under the jurisdiction of a National Federation shall be subject to In-Competition Testing by FISA, the Rower's National Federation, and any other Anti-Doping Organization responsible for Testing at a Competition or Event in which they participate. All Rowers under the jurisdiction of a National Federation, including Rowers serving a period of ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension, shall also be subject to Out-of-Competition Testing at any time or place, with or without advance notice, by FISA, WADA, the Rower's National Federation, the NADO of any country where the Rower is present, the IOC prior to or during the Olympic Games, and the IPC during the Paralympic Games.	~~All *Athletes* under the jurisdiction of a *National Federation* shall be subject to *Testing* by the IF, the *Athlete's National Federation*, and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for *Testing* at a *Competition* or *Event* in which they participate. All *Athletes* under the jurisdiction of a *National Federation*, including *Athletes* serving a period of *Ineligibility* or a *Provisional Suspension*, shall be subject to *Testing* at any time or place, with or without advance notice, *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition* by the IF, *WADA*, the *Athlete's National Federation*, the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of any country where the *Athlete* is present or of which the *Athlete* is national, resident, licence-holder or member of a sport organization, the IOC in connection with the Olympic Games, the IPC in connection with Paralympic Games, and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible for *Testing* at a *Competition* or *Event* in which they participate.~~ ~~All *Athletes* must comply with any request for *Testing* by any *Anti-Doping Organization* with *Testing* jurisdiction.~~	
	Testing and investigations shall only be undertaken for anti-doping purposes. They shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the specific protocols of [IF] supplementing that International	*Testing and investigations shall only be undertaken for anti-doping purposes. They shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the specific protocols of FISA supplementing that*

	Standard.	*International Standard.*
	5.1.1 *Testing* shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to the *Athlete*'s compliance (or non-compliance) with the strict *Code* prohibition on the presence/*Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*. Test distribution planning, *Testing*, post-*Testing* activity and all related activities conducted by [IF] shall be in conformity with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. [IF] shall determine the number of finishing placement tests, random tests and target tests to be performed, in accordance with the criteria established by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. All provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall apply automatically in respect of all such *Testing.*	*5.1.1 Testing shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to the Rower's compliance (or non-compliance) with the strict Code prohibition on the presence/Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. Test distribution planning, testing, post-testing activity and all related activities conducted by FISA shall be in conformity with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. FISA shall determine the number* of tests to be conducted based on the placings of crews in various races at regattas*, random tests, and target tests to be performed, in accordance with the criteria established by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. All provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigation shall apply automatically in respect of such Testing.*
	5.1.2 Investigations shall be undertaken:	*5.1.2 Investigations shall be undertaken:*
	5.1.2.1 in relation to *Atypical Findings*, Atypical Passport Findings and *Adverse Passport Findings*, in accordance with Articles 7.4 and 7.5 respectively, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under Article 2.1 and/or Article 2.2; and	*5.1.2.1 in relation to Atypical Findings, Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings, in accordance with Articles 7.4 and 7.5 respectively, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under Article 2.1 and/or Article 2.2; and*
	5.1.2.2 in relation to other indications of potential anti-doping rule violations, in accordance with Articles 7.6 and 7.7, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, non-analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under any of Articles 2.2 to 2.10.	*5.1.2.2 in relation to other indications of potential anti-doping rule violations in accordance with Articles 7.6 and 7.7, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, non-analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under any of Articles 2.2 to 2.10.*

	5.1.3 [IF] may obtain, assess and process anti-doping intelligence from all available sources, to inform the development of an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan, to plan Target Testing, and/or to form the basis of an investigation into a possible anti-doping rule violation(s).	*5.1.3 FISA may obtain, assess, and process anti-doping intelligence from all available sources, to inform the development of an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan, to plan Target Testing, and/or to form the basis of an investigation into a possible anti-doping rule violation (s).*
	5.2 Authority to conduct *Testing*	*5.2 Authority to conduct Testing*
	5.2.1 Subject to the jurisdictional limitations for *Event Testing* set out in Article 5.3 of the *Code*, [IF] shall have *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* authority over all of the *Athletes* specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules (under the heading "Scope"). ~~5.2.1 Plan and conduct an effective number of *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition* tests on *Athletes* over whom they have jurisdiction, including but not limited to *Athletes* in their respective *Registered Testing Pools*.~~	*5.2.1 Subject to the jurisdictional limitations for Event Testing set out in Article 5.3 of the Code, FISA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over all of the Rowers specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (under the heading "Scope").*
	5.2.2 [IF] may require any *Athlete* over whom it has *Testing* authority (including any *Athlete* serving a period of *Ineligibility*) to provide a *Sample* at any time and at any place.	*5.2.2 FISA may require any Rower over whom it has Testing authority (including any Rower serving a period of Ineligibility) to provide a sample at any time and at any place.*
	[Comment to Article 5.2.2: Unless the Athlete has identified a 60-minute time-slot for Testing between the hours of 11pm and 6am, or has otherwise consented to Testing during that period, [IF] will not test an Athlete during that period unless it has a serious and specific suspicion that the Athlete may be engaged in doping. A challenge to whether [IF] had sufficient suspicion for Testing in that period shall not be a defense to an	*Comment to Article 5.2.2: Unless the Rower has identified a 60 minute time-slot for Testing between the hours of 11pm and 5am, or has otherwise consented to Testing during that period, FISA will not test a Rower during that period unless it has a serious and specific suspicion that the Rower may be engaged in doping. A challenge to whether FISA had sufficient suspicion for Testing in that period shall not*

	anti-doping rule violation based on such test or attempted test.]	*be a defense to an anti-doping rule violation based on such test or attempted test.*
5.2 Responsibility for FISA Testing		*5.2.2.1Responsibility for FISA Testing*
5.2.1 The FISA Anti-Doping Committee shall consist of: *- the Chair of the Sports Medicine Commission as Chair of the Committee who will have a discretionary vote and a casting vote, if necessary ;* *-one medical doctor of the Sports Medicine Commission appointed by the Council;* *- the Chair of the Competitive Rowing Commission, and* *- the FISA Executive Director (with voting right).*	*5.2.~~1~~ 2.2 The FISA Anti-Doping Committee shall consist of: - the Chair of the Sports Medicine Commission as Chair of the Committee who will have a discretionary vote and a casting vote, if necessary ;* *~~-one medical doctor of the Sports Medicine Commission appointed by the Council;~~* *~~- the Chair of the Competitive Rowing Commission~~, ~~and~~* *- the FISA Executive Director (with voting right).* *And two members appointed by the FISA Executive Committee, one medical doctor from the FISA Sports Medicine Commission and one member of the FISA Council.*	*5.2.2.2 The FISA Anti-Doping Committee shall consist of: - the Chair of the Sports Medicine Commission as Chair of the Committee who will have a discretionary vote and a casting vote, if necessary ;* *-, - the FISA Executive Director (with voting right).* *And two members appointed by the FISA Executive Committee, one medical doctor from the FISA Sports Medicine Commission and one member of the FISA Council.*
The Committee can call upon experts to assist in dealing with difficult cases.	*- The Committee can call upon experts to assist in ~~dealing~~understanding ~~difficult~~ complex cases.*	*- The Committee can call upon experts to assist in understanding complex cases.*
5.2.2 Functions of the FISA Anti-Doping Committee:	~~5.2.2 Except in exceptional circumstances all Out-of-Competition Testing shall be No Advance Notice.~~	*5.2.2.3 Functions of the FISA Anti-Doping Committee:*
The Anti-Doping Committee is responsible to the Executive Committee for performing the following tasks:		*The Anti-Doping Committee is responsible to the Executive Committee for performing the following tasks:*
a) To undertake the preparation of and to supervise anti-doping tests (at competitions and out-of-competition) and therefore it shall:		*a) To undertake the preparation of ~~and to supervise~~ anti-doping tests (at Competitions and Out-of-Competition) and therefore it shall:*
i. Determine the FISA regattas where tests will be conducted. The organizing committees concerned are advised of this decision at the time of bid submission on a confidential basis and must prepare a budget and plan for appropriate facilities for the implementation of these tests.		i. *Determine the FISA regattas where tests will be conducted. The organising committees concerned are advised of this decision at the time of bid submission on a confidential basis and must prepare a budget and plan for appropriate facilities for the implementation of these tests. Organising committees must arrange and pay for the In-competition Testing including Sample collection and laboratory analysis. Sample collection can be undertaken at the regatta by the National Anti-Doping Organisation or by a private testing agency.*

ii. Organising committees must arrange and pay for the in-competition tests including sample collection and laboratory analysis to be conducted at the regatta through their NADO or a private testing agency.		
iii. Determine a test distribution plan including the number of countries to be tested during the training and out of season periods(out of competition tests), the federations to be tested, the number of samples percountry, and the names of the Rowers to be tested.		*ii.Determine a test distribution plan including the countries to be tested during the training and out of season periods(Out-of-Competition tests), the number of Samples to be collected per country, and the names of the Rowers to be tested.*
b) To select the testing officials. It also may delegate the responsibility to carry out tests to a specialised agency;		*iii) Select the Testing officials. It also may delegate the responsibility to carry out the Testing to a specialised agency;*
c) To collaborate with WADA, the IOC Medical Commission and its Sub-commissions, other International Federations and National Anti-Doping Agencies;		*iv) Collaborate with WADA, the IOC Medical Commission and its Sub-commissions, other International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organisations;*
d) To undertake a statistical analysis of all anti-doping tests conducted on Rowers during the year and to publish the results of such tests;	d) To ~~undertake a statistical analysis of all anti-doping tests conducted on Rowers during the year and to publish the results of such tests~~publish the WADA annual survey of Anti-Doping Testing when it is available;	*v)* To publish the WADA annual survey of Anti-Doping Testing when it is available;
e) Jointly with the Council, to educate National Federations and Rowers of the unethical nature and harmful health consequences of doping as well as of the importance of ethics and fair-play in sport;		vi) *Jointly with the Council, to educate National Federations and Rowers of the unethical nature and harmful health consequences of doping as well as of the importance of ethics and fair-play in sport;*
f) To encourage National Federations to co-operate with NADOs for testing and education of their Rowers;		*vii) To encourage National Federations to co-operate with their NADOs for the Testing and education of their Rowers;*

g) To report regularly to the Council on the Anti-Doping situation within rowing.		*viii) To report regularly to the Council on the Anti-Doping situation within rowing.*
h) To encourage National Federations to co-operate with national Anti-Doping agencies for testing and education of their Rowers;		
i) To report regularly to the Council on the Anti-Doping situation within rowing.		
5.2.3 The Sports Medicine Commission member appointed as FISA regatta doctor will supervise the in-competition testing conducted at a FISA regatta. The FISA representative's role is to ensure that the doping test procedures are conducted according to the World Anti-Doping Code, more particularly to the International Standard for Testing and FISA's Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.		*5.2.2.4 The Sports Medicine Commission member or delegate appointed as FISA regatta doctor will supervise the in-competition testing conducted at a FISA regatta. The FISA representative's role is to ensure that the doping test procedures are conducted according to the World Anti-Doping Code, more particularly to the International Standard for Testing and FISA's Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.*
5.2.4 In the absence of a representative of the Sports Medicine Commission, the President of the jury of the regatta shall appoint a member of the jury (an international umpire) to fulfil this role of supervising the in-competiton testing at a FISA regatta.		*5.2.2.5 In the absence of a representative of the Sports Medicine Commission, the President of the jury of the regatta shall appoint a member of the jury (an international umpire) to fulfil this role of supervising the In-Competition Testing at a FISA regatta.*
5.2.5 The testing is undertaken by: Testing officials from an agency appointed by the Anti-Doping Committee, recognised and engaged by the Executive Committee.		
5.3 Testing Standards		
Testing conducted by FISA and its National Federations shall be in substantial conformity with the International Standard for Testing published by WADA in force at the time of Testing. This standard is available on WADA's website: www.wada-ama.org.	~~***Testing* conducted by the IF and its *National Federations* shall be in substantial conformity with the *International Standard* for *Testing* in force at the time of *Testing*.**~~	
	5.2.3 ~~Make *Target Testing* a priority.~~*WADA* shall have *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* authority as set out in Article 20.7.8 of the *Code*.	*5.2.3 WADA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority as set out in Article 20.7.8 of the Code.*
	5.2.4 ~~Conduct *Testing* on *Athletes* serving a period of *Ineligibility* or a *Provisional Suspension*.~~ If [IF] delegates or contracts any part of *Testing* to a	*5.2.4. If FISA delegates or contracts any part of Testing to a National Anti-Doping Organisation (directly or through a National Federation), that National*

	National Anti-Doping Organization (directly or through a *National Federation*), that *National Anti-Doping Organization* may collect additional *Samples* or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the *National Anti-Doping Organization*'s expense. If additional *Samples* are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, [IF] shall be notified.	*Anti-Doping Organisation may collect additional Samples or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the National Anti-Doping Organisation's expense. If additional Samples are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, FISA shall be notified.*
	5.3 ~~Standards for~~*~~Event~~* *Testing*	*5.3 Event Testing*
5.3.1 Blood (or other non-urine) Samples may be used to detect Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, and/or for screening procedure purposes or for longitudinal haematological profiling ("the passport"). If the Sample is collected for screening only, it will have no consequences for the Rower other than to identify him for a urine or blood test under these anti-doping rules. In these circumstances, FISA may decide at its own discretion which blood parameters are to be measured in the screening Sample and what levels of those parameters will be used to indicate that a Rower should be selected for a urine test. If however, the Sample is collected for longitudinal haematological profiling ("the passport"), it may be used for anti-doping purposes in accordance with Article 2.2 of the Code.	**5.3.1** ~~Blood (or other non-urine) *Samples* may be used to detect *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods*, for screening procedure purposes, or for longitudinal hematological profiling ("the passport").~~	*Except as provided in Article 5.3 of the Code, only a single organization should be responsible for initiating and directing Testing at Event Venues during an Event Period. At International Events, the collection of Samples shall be initiated and directed by FISA (or any other international organi~~s~~sation which is the ruling body for the Event). At the request of FISA (or any other international organization which is the ruling body for an Event), any Testing during the Event Period outside of the Event Venues shall be coordinated with FISA (or the relevant ruling body of the Event).*
	5.3.2 If an *Anti-Doping Organization* which would otherwise have *Testing* authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing *Testing* at an *Event* desires to conduct *Testing* of *Athletes* at the *Event Venues* during the *Event Period*, the ~~IF or its *National Federations*~~*Anti-Doping Organization* shall first confer with [IF] (or any other international organization which is the ruling body of the *Event*) to obtain permission to conduct~~,~~ and ~~to~~ coordinate~~, any additional~~ such *Testing*. If the ~~IF or its *National Federations* are~~*Anti-Doping Organization* is not satisfied with the response from [IF] (or any other international organization which is the ruling body of the *Event*), the ~~IF or its *National Federations*~~*Anti-Doping*	*5.3.1 If an Anti-Doping Organisation which would have otherwise have Testing authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing Testing at an Event desires to conduct Testing of Rowers at the Event Venues during the Event Period, the Anti-Doping Organisation shall first confer with FISA (or any other international organisation which is the ruling body of the Event) to obtain permission to conduct and to coordinate such Testing. If the Anti-Doping Organisation is not satisfied with the response from FISA (or any other international organisation which is the ruling body of the Event), the Anti-Doping Organisation may ask WADA for permission to conduct Testing and to determine how to coordinate such Testing in accordance with the*

	Organization may ask *WADA* for permission to conduct ~~additional~~ *Testing* and to determine how to coordinate such ~~additional~~ *Testing*~~. 5.4.2 Out-of-Competition Testing~~*Out-of-Competition Testing* shall be initiated and directed by both international and national organizations. *Out-of-Competition Testing* may be initiated and directed by: (a) *WADA*; (b) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee in connection with the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; (c) the IF or the *Athlete*'s *National Federation*; or (d) any other~~, in accordance with the procedures set out in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. *WADA* shall not grant approval for such *Testing* before consulting with and informing [IF] (or any other international organization which is the ruling body for the *Event*). *WADA*'s decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorization to conduct *Testing*, such tests shall be considered *Out-of-Competition* tests. Results management for any such test shall be the responsibility of the *Anti-Doping Organization* ~~that has *Testing* jurisdiction over the *Athlete* as provided in Article 5.1 (Authority to Test). *Out-of-Competition*~~initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of the *Event*.	*procedures set out in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. WADA shall not grant approval for such Testing before consulting with and informing FISA (or another international organisation which is the ruling body for the Event). WADA's decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorisation to conduct testing, such tests shall be considered Out-of-Competition tests. Results management of any such tests shall be the responsibility of the Anti-Doping Organisation initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of the Event.*
5.4 Coordination of Testing	**5.4 Test Distribution Planning**	*5.4 Test Distribution Planning*

	Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, and in coordination with other *Anti-Doping Organization*s conducting *Testing* on the same *Athletes*, [IF] shall develop and implement an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan that prioritizes appropriately between disciplines, categories of Athletes, types of *Testing*, types of *Samples* collected, and types of *Sample* analysis, all in compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. [IF] shall provide *WADA* upon request with a copy of its current test distribution plan.	*Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, and in coordination with other Anti-Doping Organisations conducting Testing on the same Rowers, FISA shall develop and implement an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan that prioritises appropropriately between disciplines, categories of Rowers, types of Testing, types of Samples collected, and types of Sample analysis, all in compliance with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. FISA shall provide WADA upon request with a copy of its current test distribution plan.*
FISA will promptly report completed tests in ADAMS and National Federations shall promptly report completed tests to WADA to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing.	Where reasonably feasible, *Testing* shall be coordinated through *ADAMS* ~~where reasonably feasible~~or another system approved by *WADA* in order to maximize the effectiveness of the combined *Testing* effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive *Testing* ~~of individual *Athletes*~~.	*Where reasonably feasible, Testing shall be coordinated through ADAMS or another system approved by WADA in order to maximise the effectiveness of the combined Testing effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive Testing.*
5.8 Selection of Rowers to be Tested		*5.4.1 Selection of Rowers to be Tested*
5.8.1 At FISA Events, the FISA Anti-Doping Committee or its designated representative shall determine the number of tests based on placing, random tests and target tests to be performed.		*5.4.2 At FISA Events, the FISA ~~Anti-Doping Committee~~Doctor or its designated representative shall determine the number of tests based on placing, random tests and target tests to be performed.*
5.8.2 Rowers to be tested will be selected according to the following criteria:		*5.4.3 Rowers to be tested will be selected according to the following criteria:*
a) Race results (e.g., places 1st to 4th)		*a) Race results (e.g., places 1st to 4th)*
b) a random draw from amongst all the Rowers (drawing the number of the race, the lane, or the place the crew achieves in the race, then the number of the seat in the boat)		*b) a random draw from amongst all the Rowers (drawing the number of the race, the lane, or the place the crew achieves in the race, then the number of the seat in the boat)*
c) a combination of a) and b)		*c) a combination of a) and b)*
d) where doping is suspected		*d) where doping is suspected*
5.8.3 At National Events, each National Federation or		*5.4.4 At National Events, each National Federation or*

NADO shall determine the number of Rowers selected for Testing in each Competition and the procedures for selecting the Rowers for Testing.		*National Anti-Doping Organisation shall determine the number of Rowers selected for Testing in each Competition and the procedures for selecting the Rowers for Testing.*
5.8.4 In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Articles 5.8.1 and 5.8.2 above, the FISA Anti-Doping Committee at FISA Events, and the National Federation at National Events, may also select Rowers or teams for Target Testing so long as such Target Testing is not used for any purpose other than legitimate Doping Control purposes.		*5.4.5 In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Articles 5.9.2.1 and 5.9.2.2 above, the FISA Anti-Doping Committee at FISA Events, and the National Federation at National Events, may also select Rowers or teams for Target Testing so long as such Target Testing is not used for any purpose other than legitimate Doping Control purposes.*
5.8.5 Rowers shall be selected for Out-of-Competition Testing by the FISA Anti-Doping Committee or by National Federations or by the NADO through a process that substantially complies with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of selection.		*5.4.6 Rowers shall be selected for Out-of-Competition Testing by the FISA Anti-Doping Committee, by National Federations or by the National Anti-Doping Organisations through a process that substantially complies with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations in force at the time of selection.*
5.9 National Federations and the organizing committees for National Federation Events shall provide access to Independent Observers at Events as directed by FISA.		
5.5 FISA Registered Testing Pool	~~5~~**5.5** ***Athlete*** **Whereabouts ~~Requirements~~ Information**	*5.5 Athlete Whereabouts Information*
5.5.1 1 FISA shall identify a Registered Testing Pool of those Rowers who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing, and shall publish the criteria for Rowers to be included in this Registered Testing Pool as well as a list of the Rowers meeting those criteria for the period in question. FISA shall review and update as necessary its criteria for including Rowers in its Registered Testing Pool, and shall revise the membership of its Registered Testing Pool from time to time as appropriate in accordance with the set criteria.	**5.5.1** [IF] shall identify a *Registered Testing Pool* of those *Athletes* who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, and shall ~~publish the criteria for~~make available through *ADAMS*, a list which identifies those *Athlete*s ~~to be~~ included in ~~this~~its *Registered Testing Pool* ~~as well as a list of the *Athletes* meeting those criteria for the period in question. The~~ either by name or by clearly defined, specific criteria. [IF] shall coordinate with *National Anti-Doping Organizations* the identification of such *Athlete*s and the collection of their whereabouts information. [IF] shall review and update as necessary its criteria for including *Athletes* in its *Registered Testing Pool*, and shall revise the membership of its *Registered Testing Pool* from time	*5.5.1 FISA shall identify a Registered Testing Pool of those Rowers who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of Annex 1 to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, and shall make available through ADAMS a list which identifies those Rowers included in its Registered Testing Pool either by name or by clearly defined, specific criteria. FISA shall coordinate with National Anti-Doping Organisations the identification of such Rowers and the collection of their whereabouts information. FISA shall review and update as necessary its criteria for including Rowers in its Registered Testing Pool, and shall revise the membership of its Registered Testing Pool from time to time as appropriate in accordance with the set criteria. Rowers shall be notified before they are included in a Registered Testing*

	to time as appropriate in accordance with the set criteria. *Athletes* shall be notified before they are included in a *Registered Testing Pool* and when they are removed from that pool. Each *Athlete* in the *Registered Testing Pool* ~~(a) shall advise the~~ shall do the following, in each case in accordance with Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations: (a) advise [IF] of his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis~~, in the manner set out in Article 11.3 of the *International Standard* for *Testing*; (b) shall~~; (b) update that information as necessary~~, in accordance with Article 11.4.2 of the *International Standard* for *Testing*,~~ so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and (c) ~~shall~~ make him/herself available for *Testing* at such whereabouts~~, in accordance with Article 11.4 of the *International Standard* for *Testing*.~~	*Pool and when they are removed from that pool. Each Rower in the Registered Testing Pool shall do the following, in each case in accordance with Annex 1 to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations: (a) advise FISA of his whereabouts on a quarterly basis; (b) update that information as necessary so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and (c) make himself available for Testing at such whereabouts.*
Each Rower in the Registered Testing Pool a) shall advise FISA of his whereabouts on a quarterly basis, beginning on 31 December each year in the manner set out in Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing; b) shall update that information as necessary in accordance with Article 11.4.2 of the International Standard for Testing so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and c) shall make himself available for Testing at such whereabouts, in accordance with Article 11.4 of the International Standard for Testing. FISA requires the use of the WADA web-based database management system ADAMS for rowers to submit whereabouts information to FISA. Other options include (if available to the rower and agreed by FISA) a national centralised database of similar functionality and security and managed by the National Anti-Doping Agency. The Whereabouts Filing must also include, for each day during the following quarter, one specific 60-minute time slot between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. each day where the Rower will be available and accessible for Testing at a specific location.		*5.5.2 Each Rower in the Registered Testing Pool a) shall advise FISA of his whereabouts on a quarterly basis, beginning on 31 December each year so that it remains accurate and complete at all times. FISA requires the use of the WADA web-based database management system ADAMS for rowers to submit whereabouts information to FISA. Other options include (if available to the rower and agreed by FISA) a national centralised database of similar functionality and security and managed by the National Anti-Doping Agency. The Whereabouts Filing must also include, for each day during the following quarter, one specific 60-minute time slot between 5 a.m. and 11 p.m. each day where the Rower will be available and accessible for Testing at a specific location.*
The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each Rower. However, it shall be the responsibility of each National Federation to use its best		*The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each Rower. However, it shall be the responsibility of each National Federation to use its*

efforts to assist FISA in obtaining whereabouts information as requested by FISA.		*best efforts to assist FISA in obtaining whereabouts information as requested by FISA.*
	5.6.2 For purposes of Article 2.4, an *Athlete's* failure to comply with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall be deemed a filing failure or a missed test (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) where the conditions set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations for declaring a filing failure or missed test are met.	*5.5.3 For purposes of Article 2.4, a Rower's failure to comply with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall be deemed a filing failure or a missed test (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) where the conditions set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations for declaring a filing failure or missed test are met.*
5.5.2 The criteria below determine the rowers to be included in the FISA Registered Testing Pool for the calendar year.		*5.5.4 The criteria below determine the Rowers to be included in the FISA Registered Testing Pool for the calendar year.*
5.5.2.1 Rowers meeting the following criteria shall be automatically included in the Pool: a) All rowers having placed first in Olympic/ non-Olympic/ Paralympic events at the previous year's World Championships/ Olympic/ Paralympic Games. b) All rowers who have retired while included in the Registered Testing Pool and who have notified FISA of a return to competition will be included six months before their return and for one year following the return to competition. c) All rowers under a doping sanction intending to return to competition will be included six months before the end of the sanction and for one year following the end of the sanction.		*5.5.5 The FISA Anti-Doping Committee shall select Rowers for inclusion in the Pool using the following criteria. The number of Rowers selected and the method of selection from each group shall be at the discretion of the FISA Anti-Doping Committee:* *a) Rowers having placed first in Olympic/ non-Olympic/ Paralympic Events at the previous year's World Championships/ Olympic/ Paralympic Games.* *b) Rowers who have retired while included in the Registered Testing Pool and who have notified FISA of a return to competition will be included six months before their return and for one year following the return to competition.* *c) All Rowers under a doping sanction intending to return to competition will be included six months before the end of the sanction and for one year following the end of the sanction.*
5.5.2.2 The FISA Anti-Doping Committee shall also select rowers for inclusion in the Pool from the following three groups. The number of rowers selected and the method of selection from each group shall be at the discretion of the FISA Anti-Doping Committee: a) Rowers having placed in the first three finishers in at		*d) Rowers having placed in the first three finishers in at least one of the two previous years in World Championships / World Rowing Cups / Olympic / Paralympic Games / Continental Games / Continental Championships* *e) Rowers from countries having participated in one of*

least one of the two previous years in World Championships / World Rowing Cups / Olympic / Paralympic Games / Continental Games / Continental Championships b) Rowers from countries having participated in one of the two previous years in a World Rowing Cup/ World Rowing Championship regatta but where little or no anti-doping testing has been conducted on rowers in their country in the previous two years by a national anti-doping agency. c) Rowers having competed in any international regatta based on analytical testing results or performance. There is an obligation on each such rower to keep FISA informed about where the rower can be met for unannounced testing at any time by submitting quarterly whereabouts on or before 31 December, 31 March, 30 June and 30 September. Any changes to the information submitted should be immediately communicated to FISA Headquarters using ADAMS or an agreed centralised national database.		*the two previous years in a World Rowing Cup/ World Rowing Championship regatta but where little or no anti-doping testing has been conducted on rowers in their country in the previous two years by a national anti-doping agency.* *f) Rowers having competed in any international regatta based on analytical testing results or performance.* *There is an obligation on each such Rower to keep FISA informed about where the Rower can be found for unannounced Testing at any time by submitting quarterly whereabouts on or before 31 December, 31 March, 30 June and 30 September. Any changes to the information submitted should be immediately communicated to FISA Headquarters using ADAMS or an agreed centralised national database.*
5.5.3 A Rower's failure to advise FISA of his whereabouts shall be deemed a Filing Failure for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Article 11.3.5 of the International Standard for Testing are met.		*5.5.6 A Rower's failure to advise FISA of his correct whereabouts shall be deemed a Filing Failure for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Article 11.3.5 of the International Standard for Testing are met.*
5.5.4 A Rower's failure to be available for Testing at his declared whereabouts shall be deemed a Missed Test for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Article 11.4.3 of the International Standard for Testing are met.		*5.5.7 A Rower's failure to be available for Testing at his declared whereabouts shall be deemed a Missed Test for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Annex I.4 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations are met.*
5.5.5 Each National Federation shall also assist its NADO in establishing a national level Registered Testing Pool of top level national Rowers to whom the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing shall also apply. Where those Rowers are also in FISA's Registered Testing Pool, FISA and the NADO will agree (with the assistance of WADA if required) on which of them will take responsibility for receiving whereabouts filings from the Rower and sharing it with the other (and with other		*5.5.8 Each National Federation shall also assist its National Anti-Doping Organisation in establishing a national level Registered Testing Pool of top level national Rowers to whom the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing shall also apply. Where those Rowers are also in FISA's Registered Testing Pool, FISA and the National Anti-Doping Organisaion will agree (with the assistance of WADA if required) on which of them will take*

Anti-Doping Organizations) in accordance with Article 5.5.6.		*responsibility for receiving whereabouts filings from the Rower and sharing it with the other (and with other Anti-Doping Organisations*)
5.5.6 Whereabouts information provided to FISA pursuant to Articles 5.5.2 and 5.7 shall be shared with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organizations having jurisdiction to test a Rower in accordance with Articles 11.7.1(d) and 11.7.3(d) of the International Standard for Testing, including the strict condition that it be used only for Doping Control purposes.		
	5.6.4 Whereabouts information relating to an *Athlete* shall be shared (through *ADAMS*) with *WADA* and other *Anti-Doping Organizations* having authority to test that *Athlete*, shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times, shall be used exclusively for the purposes set out in Article 5.6 of the *Code*, and shall be destroyed in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information once it is no longer relevant for these purposes.	*5.6. Whereabouts information relating to a Rower shall be shared (through ADAMS) with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organisations having authority to test that Rower, shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times, shall be used exclusively for the purposes set out in Article 5.6 of the Code, and shall be destroyed in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information once it is no longer relevant for these purposes.*
5.6 Retirement and Return to Competition		*5.7 Retirement and Return to Competition*
5.6.1 A Rower who has been identified by FISA for inclusion in FISA's Registered Testing Pool for that year shall continue to be subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing for one calendar year, that is until 31 December of that year, unless the Rower gives written notice to FISA that he has retired during the year. If the Rower is included for another year in FISA's Registered Testing Pool, then he will be informed by FISA of his inclusion for another calendar year.	**5.6.3** An *Athlete* ~~who has been identified by the IF for inclusion in the~~ in [IF]'s *Registered Testing Pool* shall continue to be subject to ~~these Anti-Doping Rules, including~~ the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations unless and until (a) the *Athlete* gives written notice to ~~the~~ [IF] that he ~~or~~ /she has retired or ~~until he or~~ (b) [IF] has informed him or her that he/she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in ~~the IF's *Registered Testing Pool* and has been so informed by the IF.~~ [IF]'s *Registered Testing Pool*.	*5.7.1 A Rower in FISA's Registered Testing Pool for that year shall continue to be subject to the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of Annex 1 to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations until 31 December of that year, unless the Rower gives written notice to FISA that he has retired.*
5.6.2 A Rower who was included in the FISA Registered Testing Pool and has given notice of retirement to FISA may not resume competing at national and international	**5.7.1** An *Athlete* in [IF]'s *Registered Testing Pool* who has given notice of retirement to [IF] may not resume competing in *International Events* or *National*	*5.7.2 A Rower in the FISA Registered Testing Pool who has given notice of retirement to FISA may not resume competing at national and international rowing*

rowing competitions unless he notifies FISA at least six (6) months before he expects to return to competition and makes himself available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing in the manner set out in Article 11.3 of these standards, at any time during the period before actual return to competition.	*Events* until he/she has given [IF] written notice of his/her intent to resume competing and has made him/herself available for *Testing* for a period of six months before returning to *Competition*, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. *WADA*, in consultation with [IF] and the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization*, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to an *Athlete*. This decision may be appealed under Article 13. Any competitive results obtained in violation of this Article 5.7.1 shall be *Disqualified*.	*Competitions until he has given FISA written notice of his intent to resume competing and has made himself available for Testing for a period of at least six (6) months before returning to Competition, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex 1 to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. WADA, in consultation with FISA and the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organisation, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to an Athlete. This decision may be appealed under Article 13. Any competitive results obtained in violation of this Article 5.7.2 shall be Disqualified.*
	5.7.2 If an *Athlete* retires from sport while subject to a period of *Ineligibility*, the *Athlete* shall not resume competing in *International Events* or *National Events* until the *Athlete* has given six months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of *Ineligibility* remaining as of the date the *Athlete* retired, if that period was longer than six months) to [IF] and to his/her *National Anti-Doping Organization* of his/her intent to resume competing and has made him/herself available for *Testing* for that notice period, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.	*5.7.3 If a Rower retires from sport while subject to a period of Ineligibility, the Rower shall not resume competing in International Events or National Events until the Athlete has given six months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete retired, if that period was longer than six months) to FISA and to his National Anti-Doping Organisation of his intent to resume competing and has made himself available fo Testing for that notice period, including if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex 1 to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.*
5.6.3 National Federations/National Anti-Doping Organizations may establish similar requirements for retirement and returning to competition for Rowers in the national Registered Testing Pool.		
	5.8 ~~The~~ ***Independent Observer Program*** [IF] and the organizing committees for [IF's] *Event*s, as well as the *National Federations* and the organizing committees for *National* ~~*Federation*~~ *Events,* shall ~~provide access to independent observers at *Events* in accordance with~~authorize and facilitate the *Independent* ~~*Observers*~~*Observer Program*~~**5.9** An~~	*5.8 Independent Observer Programme* *FISA and the organising committees for FISA's Events, as well as the National Federations and the organising committees for National Events, shall authorise and facilitate the Independent Observer Programme at such Events.*

	~~*Athlete* who is not a regular member of the IF or one of its *National Federations* will not be permitted to compete unless he or she is available for *Sample* collection and where applicable, he/she provides accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information as part of the IF's or *National Federation*'s *Registered Testing Pool* at least [three months] [two months] [one month] before he or she expects to compete.~~ at such *Events*.	
5.7 Training Camp and Competition Forms		*5.9 Training Camp and Competition Forms*
5.7.1 Before the 31 December of each year, each member National Federation must provide to FISA Headquarters quarterly training camp and main training location whereabouts. The completed Summary Training Camp form, Main Training Location form and if possible, the Individual Training Camp forms for its national teams, as well as any other information requested by FISA should be submitted to FISA Headquarters quarterly by 31 December, 31 March, 30 June and 30 September (These forms set out the dates and venues of the camps and main training locations). The individual training camp forms must be completed and received by FISA Headquarters no later than two weeks before the start of any above reported training camp. It is the responsibility of the national federation to update this information so that the information received by FISA is timely, accurate and complete at all times. Any changes to the list of training camps, or training camp contacts must be immediately communicated to FISA Headquarters.		*5.9.1 Before 31 December of each year, each member National Federation must provide to FISA Headquarters quarterly training camp and main training location whereabouts for the following year. The completed Summary Training Camp form, Main Training Location form and if possible, the Individual Training Camp forms for its national teams, as well as any other information requested by FISA should be submitted to FISA Headquarters quarterly by 31 December, 31 March, 30 June and 30 September (These forms set out the dates and venues of the camps and main training locations). The individual training camp forms must be completed and received by FISA Headquarters no later than two weeks before the start of any above reported training camp. It is the responsibility of the national federation to update this information so that the information received by FISA is timely, accurate and complete at all times. Any changes to the list of training camps, or training camp contacts must be immediately communicated to FISA Headquarters.*
Failure to submit complete timely quarterly whereabouts may result in sanctions being imposed on the national federation.		*Failure to submit complete timely quarterly whereabouts may result in sanctions being imposed on the national federation.*
5.8 Selection of Rowers to be Tested		
5.8.1 At FISA Events, the FISA Anti-Doping Committee or its designated representative shall determine the number of tests based on placing, random tests and target tests to be performed.		
5.8.2 Rowers to be tested will be selected according to the		

following criteria:		
a) Race results (e.g., places 1st to 4th)		
b) a random draw from amongst all the Rowers (drawing the number of the race, the lane, or the place the crew achieves in the race, then the number of the seat in the boat)		
c) a combination of a) and b)		
d) where doping is suspected		
5.8.3 At National Events, each National Federation or NADO shall determine the number of Rowers selected for Testing in each Competition and the procedures for selecting the Rowers for Testing.		
5.8.4 In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Articles 5.8.1 and 5.8.2 above, the FISA Anti-Doping Committee at FISA Events, and the National Federation at National Events, may also select Rowers or teams for Target Testing so long as such Target Testing is not used for any purpose other than legitimate Doping Control purposes.		
5.8.5 Rowers shall be selected for Out-of-Competition Testing by the FISA Anti-Doping Committee or by National Federations or by the NADO through a process that substantially complies with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of selection.		
5.9 National Federations and the organizing committees for National Federation Events shall provide access to Independent Observers at Events as directed by FISA.		
ARTICLE 6 - ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES	ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF *SAMPLES*	***ARTICLE 6 - ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES***
Doping Control Samples collected under these Anti-Doping Rules shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles:	~~*Doping Control*~~ *Samples* ~~collected under these Anti-Doping Rules~~ shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:	Samples shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles:
6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories	**6.1 Use of Accredited and Approved Laboratories**	*6.1 Use of Accredited and Approved Laboratories*
FISA shall send Doping Control Samples for analysis only to WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory (or other laboratory or other method approved by WADA) used for the Sample analysis shall be	For ~~the~~ purposes of Article ~~2.1 (Presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), the IF or its *National Federations* shall send *Samples* for analysis only to *WADA*-accredited~~2.1, *Samples* shall be analyzed only in laboratories accredited or ~~as~~	*For the purposes of Article 2.1, Samples shall be analysed only in laboratories approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory or WADA approved laboratory used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by FISA.*

determined exclusively by FISA.National Federations shall also send Doping Control Samples for analysis only ot WADA accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA.	otherwise approved by *WADA*. The choice of the *WADA*-accredited or *WADA*-approved laboratory ~~(or other laboratory or method approved by *WADA*)~~ used for the *Sample* analysis shall be determined exclusively by ~~the IF or its *National Federations*~~[IF].	
6.2 Purpose of Collection and Analysis of Samples	**6.2 Purpose of ~~Collection and~~ Analysis of *Samples***	*6.2 Purpose of Analysis of Samples*
Samples shall be analysed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Program described in Article 4.5 of the Code or to assist FISA in profiling relevant parameters in a Rower's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, for anti-doping purposes.	**6.2.1** *Samples* shall be analyzed to detect *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* ~~identified on the *Prohibited List*~~ and other substances as may be directed by *WADA* pursuant to the Monitoring Program described in Article 4.5 of the *Code*; or to assist ~~the IF or its *National Federations*~~[IF] in profiling relevant parameters in an *Athlete*'s urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling~~,~~; or for any other legitimate anti-doping ~~purposes~~purpose. *Samples* may be collected and stored for future analysis.	*6.2.1 Samples shall be analysed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Programme described in Article 4.5 of the Code; or to assist FISA in profiling relevant parameters in a Rower's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling; or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose. Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis.*
	6.2.2 [IF] shall ask laboratories to analyze *Samples* in conformity with Article 6.4 of the *Code* and Article 4.7 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.	*6.2.2 FISA shall ask laboratories to analyse Samples in conformity with Article 6.4 of the Code and Article 4.7 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.*
6.3 Research on Samples		*6.3 Research on Samples*
No Sample may be used for any purpose other than as described in Article 6.2 without the Rower's written consent. Samples used (with the Rower's consent) for purposes other than Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Rower.	**6.3 Research on *Samples*** No *Sample* may be used for ~~any purpose other than as described in Article 6.2~~research without the *Athlete's* written consent. *Samples* used ~~(with the *Athlete*'s consent)~~ for purposes other than Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular *Athlete*.	*No Sample may be used for research without the Rower's written consent. Samples used for purposes other than Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Rower.*
6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting	**6.4 Standards for *Sample* Analysis and Reporting**	*6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting*
Laboratories shall analyse Doping Control Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard	Laboratories shall analyze ~~*Doping Control Samples* and report results in conformity with the *International*~~	*Laboratories shall analyse Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for*

for Laboratories.	~~*Standard* for Laboratories.~~*Samples* and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories. To ensure effective *Testing*, the Technical Document referenced at Article 5.4.1 of the *Code* will establish risk assessment-based *Sample* analysis menus appropriate for particular sports and sport disciplines, and laboratories shall analyze *Samples* in conformity with those menus, except as follows:	*Laboratories. To ensure effective Testing, the Technical Document referenced at Article 5.4.1 of the Code will establish risk assessment-based Sample analysis menus appropriate for particular sports and sport disciplines and laboratories shall analyse Samples in conformity with those menus, except as follows:*
	6.4.1 [IF] may request that laboratories analyze its *Samples* using more extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document.	*6.4.1 FISA may request that laboratories analyse its Samples using more extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document.*
	6.4.2 [IF] may request that laboratories analyze its *Samples* using less extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document only if it has satisfied *WADA* that, because of the particular circumstances of its sport, as set out in its test distribution plan, less extensive analysis would be appropriate.	*6.4.2 FISA may request that laboratories analyse its Samples using less extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document only if it has satisfied WADA that, because of the particular circumstances of its sport, as set out in its test distribution plan, less extensive analysis would be appropriate.*
	6.4.3 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyze *Samples* for *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* not included on the *Sample* analysis menu described in the Technical Document or specified by the *Testing* authority. Results from any such analysis shall be reported and have the same validity and consequence as any other analytical result.	*6.4.3 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyse Samples for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not included on the Sample analysis menu described in the Technical Document or specified by the Testing authority. Results from any such analysis shall be reported and have the same validity and consequence as any other analytical result.*
6.5 Retesting Samples	**6.5 ~~Retesting *Samples*~~ Further Analysis of *Samples***	*6.5 Further Analysis of Samples*

A Sample may be re-analysed for the purposes described in Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of FISA or WADA. The circumstances and conditions for re-testing Samples shall conform to the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.	Any *Sample* may be stored and subsequently subjected to further analysis for the purposes set out in Article 6.2: (a) by *WADA* at any time; and/or (b) by [IF] at any time before both the A and B *Sample* analytical results (or A *Sample* result where B *Sample* analysis has been waived or will not be performed) have been communicated by [IF] to the *Athlete* as the asserted basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation. Such further analysis of *Samples* shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. ~~**A *Sample* may be reanalyzed for the purposes described in Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of the *Anti-Doping Organization* that collected the *Sample* or *WADA*. The circumstances and conditions for retesting *Samples* shall conform with the requirements of the *International Standard* for Laboratories.**~~	*Any Sample may be stored and subsequently subjected to further analysis for the purposes set out in Article 6.2: (a) by WADA at any time; and/or (b) by FISA at any time before both the A and B sample analytical results (or A Sample result where B Sample analysis has been waived or will not be performed) have been communicated by FISA to the Rower as the asserted basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation. Such further analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.*
ARTICLE 7 - RESULTS MANAGEMENT	**ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT**	***ARTICLE 7 - RESULTS MANAGEMENT***
7.1 Results Management for Tests Initiated by FISA	**7.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management** ~~**for Tests Initiated by the IF**~~	*7.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management*
Results management for Tests initiated by FISA (including Tests performed by WADA pursuant to agreement with FISA) shall proceed as set forth below:		

7.1.1 The results from all analyses must be entered into ADAMS or sent to FISA in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorised representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted in such a way that the results of the analyses are confidential.	[**7.1.1**] The circumstances in which [IF] shall take responsibility for conducting results management in respect of anti-doping rule violations involving *Athletes* and other *Persons* under its jurisdiction shall be determined by reference to and in accordance with Article 7 of the *Code*. ~~Results management for tests initiated by the IF (including tests performed by *WADA* pursuant to agreement with the IF) shall proceed as set forth below:~~**~~7.1.1~~** ~~[~~NOTE: Article 7.1.2 is an example of a possible International Federation's internal structure for the results management function:] **[Optional: 7.1.2** The [IF] Executive shall appoint a Doping Review Panel consisting of a Chair and [8][4][2] other members with experience in anti-doping. Each panel member shall serve a term of four years. When a potential violation is referred to the Doping Review Panel by [IF], the Chair of the Doping Review Panel shall appoint one or more members of the Panel (which may include the Chair) to conduct the review discussed in this Article 7.**]**	*7.1.1 The circumstances in which FISA shall take responsibility for conducting results management in respect of anti-doping rule violations involving Rowers and other Persons under its jurisdiction shall be determined by reference to and in accordance with Article 7 of the Code.*
	7.2.1 The results from all analyses must be sent to ~~the~~ [IF] in encoded form, in a report signed by an ~~authorised~~authorized representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted ~~in confidentiality~~confidentially and in conformity with *ADAMS*~~, a database management tool developed by *WADA*. *ADAMS* is consistent with data privacy statutes and norms applicable to *WADA* and other organizations using it~~.	*7.1.2 The results from all analyses must be entered into ADAMS and may be sent to FISA in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorised representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted confidentially and in accordance with ADAMS.*
	7.2 Review of *Adverse Analytical Findings* From Tests Initiated by [IF]	*7.2 Review of Adverse Analytical Findings from Tests Initiated by FISA.*
	Results management in respect of the results of tests initiated by [IF] (including tests performed by *WADA*	*Results management in respect of the results of tests initiated by FISA (including tests performed by WADA pursuant to agreement with FISA) shall proceed as*

	pursuant to agreement with [IF]) shall proceed as follows:	*follows:*
7.1.2 Upon receipt of an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the FISA Executive Director shall conduct a review to determine whether:	**7.1.2 7.2.2** Upon receipt of an ~~A *Sample* Adverse~~ *Analytical Finding*, ~~the~~ [IF] shall conduct ~~an initial~~a review to determine whether: ~~**[7.1.2.1 [NOTE: this provision is an example of a possible IF internal structure] The IF Executive shall appoint a Doping Review Panel consisting of a Chair and [8][4][2] other members with experience in anti-doping. Each panel member shall serve a term of four years. In each case the Chair of the panel shall appoint 1 or more members of the panel (which may include the Chair) to conduct the review discussed in Articles 7.1.2 and 7.1.8 and to review any other potential violations of these Anti-Doping Rules as may be requested by the IF.]**~~	*7.2.1 Upon receipt of an Adverse Analytical Finding, the FISA Executive Director shall conduct a review to determine whether:*
(a) the Adverse Analytical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE, or	*(a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or*	*a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or*
(b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.	(b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.	*b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.*
	7.2.3 If the review of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* under Article 7.2.2 reveals an applicable *TUE* or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the *Atypical Finding*, the entire test shall be considered negative and the *Athlete*, the *Athlete*'s *National Anti-Doping Organization* and *WADA* shall be so informed.	*7.2.2 If the review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.2.1 reveals an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Rower, the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA shall be so informed.*
	7.3 Notification After Review Regarding *Adverse Analytical Findings*	*7.3 Notification After Review Regarding Adverse Analytical Findings*

7.1.3 If the initial review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the FISA Executive Director shall promptly notify the Rower of: *(a) the Adverse Analytical Finding ;*	~~7.1.3~~ **7.3.1** If the~~ initial~~ review of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* under Article ~~7.1.2~~7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable *TUE* or entitlement to a *TUE* as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, ~~the~~ [IF] shall promptly notify the *Athlete*, and simultaneously the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization* and *WADA*, in the manner set out in Article ~~19,~~14.1, of: (a) the *Adverse Analytical Finding*; ~~The IF shall also notify the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization* and *WADA*. If the~~	*7.3.1* If the initial review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.2.1 does not reveal an applicable TUE or entitlement to a TUE as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the FISA Executive Director shall promptly notify the Rower, and simultaneously the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA, in the manner set out in Article 14.1 of: *(a) the Adverse Analytical Finding ;*
(b) the anti-doping rule violated ;	(b) the anti-doping rule violated;	*(b) the anti-doping rule violated ;*
(c) the Rower's right to promptly request the analysis of the B Sample or, failing such request, that the B Sample analysis may be deemed waived;	(c) the *Athlete*'s right to promptly request the analysis of the B *Sample* or, failing such request, that the B *Sample* analysis may be deemed waived;	*(c) the Rower's right to promptly request the analysis of the B Sample or, failing such request, that the B Sample analysis may be deemed waived;*
(d) the scheduled date, time and place for the B Sample analysis (which shall be within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories which, at 1 January 2009 is 7 working days) if the Rower or FISA choose to request an analysis of the B Sample;	(d) the scheduled date, time and place for the B *Sample* analysis if the *Athlete* or [IF] chooses to request an analysis of the B *Sample*;	*(d) the scheduled date, time and place for the B Sample analysis if the Rower or FISA chooses to request an analysis of the B Sample;*
(e) the opportunity for the Rower and/or the Rower's representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis at the scheduled date, time and place if such analysis is requested; and	(e) the opportunity for the *Athlete* and/or the *Athlete*'s representative to attend the B *Sample* opening and analysis ~~within the time period specified~~ in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories if such analysis is requested; and	*(e) the opportunity for the Rower and/or the Rower's representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories at the scheduled date, time and place if such analysis is requested; and*
(f) the Rower's right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories. If FISA decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the Rower.	(f) the *Athlete*'s right to request copies of the A and B *Sample* laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories. If [IF] decides not to bring forward the *Adverse Analytical Finding* as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the *Athlete*, the *Athlete*'s *National Anti-Doping Organization* and *WADA*.	*(f) the Rower's right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories. If FISA decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the Rower, the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA.*
7.1.4 Where requested by the Rower or FISA, arrangements shall be made for the analysis of the B Sample, if possible within the time period specified in the	~~7.1.4~~ **7.3.2** Where requested by the *Athlete* or ~~the~~ [IF], arrangements shall be made ~~for *Testing*~~to analyze the B *Sample* ~~within the time period specified~~ in	*7.3.2 Where requested by the Rower or FISA, arrangements shall be made to analyse the B Sample, in accordance with the International Standard for*

International Standard for Testing which, at 1 January 2009 is 7 working days. A Rower may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. FISA may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.	accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. An *Athlete* may accept the A *Sample* analytical results by waiving the requirement for B *Sample* analysis. ~~The~~ [IF] may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B *Sample* analysis.	*Laboratories. A Rower may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. FISA may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.*
7.1.5 The Rower and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the opening and analysis of the B Sample within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories for Testing which, at 1 January 2009, is 7 working days. Also a representative of the Rower's National Federation as well as a representative of FISA shall be allowed to be present.	~~**7.1.5**~~ **7.3.3** The *Athlete* and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B *Sample* ~~within the time period specified in the *International Standard* for Laboratories~~. Also, a representative of [IF] [Optional: as well as a representative of the *Athlete*'s *National Federation* ~~as well as a representative of the IF~~] shall be allowed to be present.	*7.3.3 The Rower and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the opening and analysis of the B Sample. Also a representative of the Rower's National Federation as well as a representative of FISA shall be allowed to be present.*
7.1.6 If the B Sample does not confirm the result of the A Sample, then (unless FISA takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the laboratory shall immediately inform FISA. FISA shall then promptly inform the Rower through his National Federation.	~~**7.1.6**~~ **7.3.4** If the B *Sample* ~~proves negative~~analysis does not confirm the A *Sample* analysis, then (unless ~~the~~ [IF] takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the *Athlete*, ~~his *National Federation*, and the IF~~ the *Athlete*'s *National Anti-Doping Organization* and *WADA* shall be so informed.	*7.3.4 If the B Sample analysis does not confirm the result of the A Sample analysis, then (unless FISA takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the Rower, the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA shall be so informed.*
7.1.7 If a Prohibited Substance or the Use of a Prohibited Method is identified, the findings shall be reported by the laboratory to FISA and WADA. FISA shall promptly inform the Rower.	~~**7.1.7 If a *Prohibited Substance* or the *Use* of a *Prohibited Method* is identified**~~	
	7.3.5 If the B *Sample* analysis confirms the A *Sample* analysis, the findings shall be reported to the *Athlete*, ~~his *National Federation*, the IF, and to *WADA*.~~**7.1.8** ~~The IF shall conduct any follow-up investigation into a possible anti-doping rule violation not covered by Articles 7.1.1 to 7.1.8. At such time as the IF is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the *Athlete* or other *Person* subject to sanction notice, in the manner set out in Article 19, of the anti-doping rule violated, and the basis of the violation. The IF shall also notify the *Athlete*'s *National Anti-Doping Organization* and~~	*7.3.5 If the B sample analysis confirms the A sample analysis, the findings shall be reported to the Rower, through his National Federation, as well as to the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation and to WADA.*

	WADA.the *Athlete*'s *National Anti-Doping Organization* and to *WADA*.	
7.2 Results Management for Atypical Findings	**7.27.4 Review of *Atypical Findings***	*7.4 Review of Atypical Findings*
7.2.1 As provided in the International Standards, in certain circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of Prohibited Substances that may also be produced endogenously as Atypical Findings that should be investigated further.	**7.2.1 7.4.1** As provided in the International *Standards*Standard for Laboratories, in some circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of *Prohibited Substances*, which may also be produced endogenously, as *Atypical Findings*, i.e., as findings that are subject to further investigation.	*7.4.1 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, in certain circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of Prohibited Substances that may also be produced endogenously as Atypical Findings, i.e., as findings that are subject to further investigation.*
7.2.2 If a laboratory reports an Atypical Finding in respect of a Sample collected from a Rower by or on behalf of FISA, the FISA Executive Director shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) the Atypical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE that has been granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Analytical Finding.	**7.2.2 7.4.2** Upon receipt of an *A Sample Atypical Finding*, the [IF] shall conduct an initiala review to determine whether: (a) an applicable *TUE* has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the *Atypical Finding.*	*7.4.2 Upon receipt of an Atypical Finding, the FISA Executive Director shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) the Atypical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE that has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Analytical Finding.*
7.2.3 If the initial review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.2.2 reveals an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative.	**7.2.3 7.4.3** If the initial review of an *Atypical Finding* under Article 7.2.27.4.2 reveals an applicable *TUE* or a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the *Atypical Finding*, the entire test shall be considered negative and the *Athlete*, the *Athlete*'s *National Anti-Doping Organization*, and *WADA* shall be so informed.	*7.4.3 If the review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.4.2 reveals an applicable TUE or a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative and the Rower, the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA shall be so informed.*
7.2.4 If the initial review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from	**7.2.4 7.4.4** If that initial review does not reveal an applicable *TUE* or departurea departure from the	*7.4.4 If that review does not reveal an applicable TUE or a departure from the International Standard for Testing*

the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, FISA shall conduct the follow-up investigation required by the International Standards. If, once that investigation is completed, it is concluded that the Atypical Finding should be considered an Adverse Analytical Finding, FISA shall pursue the matter in accordance with Article 7.1.3.	International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the *Atypical Finding*, ~~the~~ [IF] shall conduct the required investigation or cause it to be conducted. After the investigation is completed, ~~the *Athlete*, *WADA* and the *Athlete*'s *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall be notified whether or not~~either the *Atypical Finding* will be brought forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*~~. The *Athlete* shall be notified as provided in Article 7.1.3.~~, in accordance with Article 7.3.1, or else the *Athlete*, the *Athlete*'s *National Anti-Doping Organization* and *WADA* shall be notified that the *Atypical Finding* will not be brought forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.	*and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, FISA shall conduct the required investigation or cause it to be conducted. After the investigation is completed, either the Atypical Finding will be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding, in accordance with Article 7.3.1 or else the Rower, the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA shall be notified that the Atypical Finding will not be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding.*
7.2.5 FISA will not provide notice of an Atypical Finding until it has completed its investigation and has decided whether it will bring the Atypical Finding forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding unless one of the following circumstances exists:	~~**7.2.5 The**~~ **7.4.5** [IF] will not provide notice of an *Atypical Finding* until it has completed its investigation and has decided whether it will bring the *Atypical Finding* forward as an *Adverse Analytical Finding* unless one of the following circumstances exists:	*7.4.5 FISA will not provide notice of an Atypical Finding until it has completed its investigation and has decided whether it will bring the Atypical Finding forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding unless one of the following circumstances exists:*
(a) If FISA determines the B Sample should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its follow-up investigation, it may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the Rower, with such notice to include a description of the Atypical Finding and the information described in Article 7.1.3(c) to (f).	~~(a)~~ 7.4.5.1 If ~~the~~ [IF] determines the B *Sample* should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its ~~follow-up~~ investigation, it may conduct the B *Sample* analysis after notifying the *Athlete*, with such notice to include a description of the *Atypical Finding* and the information described in Article ~~7.1.3(b) to~~ 7.3.1(d)-(f).	*7.4.5.1 If FISA determines the B Sample should be analysed prior to the conclusion of its investigation, it may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the Rower, with such notice to include a description of the Atypical Finding and the information described in Article 7.3.1(d) to (f).*
(b) If FISA receives a request, either from a Major Event Organization shortly before one of its International Events or from a sports organization responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an International Event, to disclose whether any Rower identified on a list provided but the Major Event Organization or sports organization has a pending Atypical Finding, FISA shall so identify any such Rower after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Rower.	~~(b) If the IF receives a request, either from~~7.4.5.2 If [IF] is asked (a) by a *Major Event Organization* shortly before one of its *International Events*, or ~~a request from~~(b) by a sport organization responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an *International Event*, to disclose whether any *Athlete* identified on a list provided by the *Major Event Organization* or sport organization has a pending *Atypical Finding*, ~~the~~ [IF] shall so ~~identify any such *Athlete*~~advise the *Major Event Organization* or sports organization after first providing notice of the *Atypical Finding* to the *Athlete.*	*7.4.5.2 If FISA is asked (a) by a Major Event Organisation shortly before one of its International Events or (b) by a sports organisation responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an International Event, to disclose whether any Rower identified on a list provided by the Major Event Organisation or sports organisation has a pending Atypical Finding, FISA shall so advise the Major Event Organisation or sports organisation after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Rower.*

	7.5 Review of *Atypical Passport Findings* and *Adverse Passport Findings* Review of *Atypical Passport Findings* and *Adverse Passport Findings* shall take place as provided in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories. At such time as [IF] is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the *Athlete* (and simultaneously the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization* and *WADA*) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.	*7.5 Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings* *Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings shall take place as provided in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories. At such time as FISA is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Rower (and simultaneously the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.*
7.1.9 If applicable, for apparent anti-doping rule violations resulting from longitudinal haematological profiling, "the passport" FISA may liaise with the National Anti-Doping Agency concerned in the creation of the passport, the follow-up investigation and the decision to proceed with the apparent anti-doping rule violation. Following confirmation from the respective Athlete Passport Management Units it shall be confirmed if FISA or the NADO will proceed to notify the Rower of the apparent anti-doping rule violation and conduct results management of the case.		*7.5.1 For apparent Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings FISA may liaise with the National Anti-Doping Organisation concerned in the combined creation of the passport regarding the decision to proceed with an apparent Adverse Passport Finding.*
7.3 Results Management for Tests Initiated During Other International Events		*7.5.2 Results Management for Tests Initiated During Other International Events*
Results management and the conduct of hearings from a test by the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, or a Major Event Organization, shall be managed, as far as sanctions beyond Disqualification from the Event or the results of the Event, by FISA.		*Results management and the conduct of hearings from a test by the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, or a Major Event Organisation, shall be managed, as far as sanctions beyond Disqualification from the Event or the results of the Event, by FISA.*
7.4 Results Management for Tests initiated by National Federations		*7.5.3 Results Management by National Federations*

Results management conducted by National Federations shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management which underlie the detailed provisions set forth in Article 7. Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by a Rower who is a member of that National Federation shall be promptly referred to an appropriate hearing panel established pursuant to the rules of the National Federation or national law. Apparent anti-doping rule violations by Rowers who are members of another National Federation shall be referred to the Rower's National Federation for hearing or referred to FISA for adjudication if FISA decides to retain results management authority in the case. Each National Federation shall keep FISA updated on the results management process and the reasoned decision shall be reported to FISA Headquarters within 14 days of its conclusion.		~~*Results management conducted by National Federations where the National Federation has initiated and directed Sample collection (or, if no Sample collection is involved, the Anti-Doping Organisation that first provides notice to a Rower or other Person of an asserted anti-doping rule violation and then diligently pursues that anti-doping rule violation shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management which underlie the detailed provisions set forth in Article 7 of the Code and these Bye-Laws.*~~ *Each National Federation shall keep FISA updated on the results management process and the reasoned decision shall be reported to FISA Headquarters within 14 days of its conclusion.* *Apparent anti-doping rule violations by a Rower~~s~~ of a different nationality to the NADO testing the Rower ~~who are members of another National Federation~~ shall be referred to the Rower's NADO or ~~–~~National Federation for hearing or referred to FISA for adjudication in accordance with Article 7.1.1 of the Code.~~ Each National Federation shall keep FISA updated on the results management process and the reasoned decision shall be reported to FISA Headquarters within 14 days of its conclusion.~~*
Failure to keep FISA updated at all times on the results management process for an adverse analytical finding including a failure to:		*Failure to keep FISA updated at all times on the results management process (by a NADO or NF) for an adverse analytical finding including a failure to;*
a) report to FISA an adverse analytical finding obtained in the course of a doping control carried out by the National Federation or in the National Federation's country or territory within 14 days of notice of such finding to the National Federation together with the name of the rower;		*a) report to FISA an Adverse Analytical Finding obtained in the course of a Doping Control carried out in the National Federation's country or territory within 14 days of notice of such finding to the National Federation together with the name of the rower;*
b) notify FISA that an international or non-international level rower has been provisionally suspended by the National Federation, or has accepted a voluntary suspension;		*b) notify FISA that a national level rower has been Provisionally Suspended or has accepted a voluntary suspension;*
c) notify FISA that a Rower has waived his right to a hearing		*c) notify FISA that a Rower has waived his right to a hearing*

d) notify FISA of the date of the hearing;		*d) notify FISA of the date of the hearing;*
e) hold a hearing for a rower within 2 months of the rower's request;		*e) hold a hearing for a Rower within 2 months of the Rower's request;*
f) send the complete reasoned decision as well as the complete file of the case to FISA within 90 days of the notice of the adverse analytical finding;		*f) send the complete reasoned decision as well as the complete file of the case to FISA within 90 days of the notice of the adverse analytical finding;*
shall result in sanctions being imposed on the National Federation up to a maximum fine of CHF 25'000 and/or the suspension of the national federation until the next Congress.		*may result in sanctions being imposed on the National Federation.*
7.5 Results Management for Whereabouts Violations	**7.6 Review of Whereabouts Failures**	*7.6 Review of Whereabouts Violations*
7.5.1 Results management in respect of an apparent Filing Failure by a Rower in FISA's Registered Testing Pool shall be conducted by FISA in accordance with Article 11.6.2 of the International Standard for Testing (unless it has been agreed in accordance with Article 5.5.4 that the National Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization shall take such responsibility).	[IF] shall review potential filing failures and missed tests, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, in respect of *Athletes* who file their whereabouts information with [IF], in accordance with Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. At such time as [IF] is satisfied that an Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the *Athlete* (and simultaneously the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization* and *WADA*) notice that it is asserting a violation of Article 2.4 and the basis of that assertion.	*FISA shall review potential filing failures and missed tests, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, in respect of Rowers who file their whereabouts information with FISA, in accordance with Annex 1 to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. At such time as FISA is satisfied that an Article 2.4 anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Rower (and simultaneously the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA) notice that it is asserting a violation of Article 2.4 and the basis of that assertion.*
	7.7 Review of Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations Not Covered by Articles 7.2–7.6 [IF] shall conduct any follow-up investigation required into a possible anti-doping rule violation not covered by Articles 7.2- 7.6. At such time as [IF] is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the *Athlete* or other *Person* (and simultaneously the *Athlete's* or other *Person's National Anti-Doping Organization* and *WADA*) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.	*7.7 Review of Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations Not Covered by Articles 7.2-7.6* *FISA's Executive Director shall conduct any follow-up investigation required into a possible anti-doping rule violation not covered by Articles 7.2-7.6. At such time as FISA is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Rower or other Person (and simultaneously the Athlete's or other Person's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.*

7.5.2 Results management in respect of an apparent Missed Test by a Rower in FISA's Registered Testing Pool as a result of an attempt to test the Rower by or on behalf of FISA shall be conducted by FISA in accordance with Article 11.6.3 of the International Standard for Testing. Results management in respect of an apparent Missed Test by such Rower as a result of an attempt to test the Rower by or on behalf of another Anti-Doping Organization shall be conducted by that other Anti-Doping Organization in accordance with Article 11.7.6 (c) of the International Standard for Testing.		
7.5.3 Where, in any 18 month period from the first missed test or filing failure, a Rower in FISA's Registered Testing Pool is declared to have three Filing Failures, or three Missed Tests, or any combination of Filing Failures or Missed Tests adding up to three in total, whether under these Anti-Doping Rules or under the rules of any other Anti-Doping Organization, FISA or the NADO shall bring them forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation.	**7.8 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations** ~~**7.5.3** Where, in any eighteen-month period, an *Athlete* in the IF's *Registered Testing Pool* is declared to have three Filing Failures, or three Missed Tests, or any combination of Filing Failures or Missed Tests adding up to three in total, whether under these Anti-Doping Rules or under the rules of any other *Anti-Doping Organization*, the IF shall bring them forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation.~~Before giving an *Athlete* or other *Person* notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation as provided above, [IF] shall refer to *ADAMS* and contact *WADA* and other relevant *Anti-Doping Organizations* to determine whether any prior anti-doping rule violation exists.	*7.8 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations* *Before giving a Rower or other Person notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation as provided above, FISA shall refer to ADAMS and contact WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations to determine whether any prior anti-doping rule violation exists.*
7. 6 Provisional Suspensions	~~**7.6**~~**7.9 *Provisional Suspensions***	*7. 9 Provisional Suspensions*
7.6.1 If analysis of an A Sample has resulted in an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance that is not a Specified Substance, and a review in accordance with Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the FISA Executive Director shall Provisionally Suspend the Rower pending the hearing panel's determination of whether he has	**7.9.1 Mandatory *Provisional Suspension*:** ~~**7.6.1**~~ If analysis of an A *Sample* has resulted in an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a *Prohibited Substance* that is not a *Specified Substance*, or for a *Prohibited Method*, and a review in accordance with Article ~~7.1.2~~7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable *TUE* or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the *Adverse Analytical*	*7.9.1 Mandatory Provisional Suspension: If analysis of an A Sample has resulted in an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance that is not a Specified Substance, or for a Prohibited Method, and a review in accordance with Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the FISA Executive Director*

committed an anti-doping rule violation.	*Finding*, a *Provisional Suspension* shall be imposed upon or promptly after the ~~review and~~ notification described in ~~Article 7.1.~~Articles 7.2, 7.3 or 7.5. ~~**7.6.2**~~	*shall Provisionally Suspend the Rower upon or promptly after the notification described in Articles 7.2, 7.3 or 7.5.*
7.6.2 In any case not covered by Article 7.6.1 where FISA decides to take the matter forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Article 7, the FISA Executive Director may Provisionally Suspend the Rower pending the hearing panel's determination of whether he has committed an anti-doping rule violation.	**7.9.2 Optional *Provisional Suspension*:** In ~~any~~ case of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a *Specified Substance*, or in the case of any other anti-doping rule violations not covered by Article ~~7.6.1 where the IF decides to take the matter forward as an apparent~~7.9.1, [IF] may impose a *Provisional Suspension* on the *Athlete* or other *Person* against whom the anti-doping rule violation ~~in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Article 7, a *Provisional Suspension* may be imposed~~is asserted at any time after the review and notification described in ~~Article 7.1, but~~Articles 7.2–7.7 and prior to the ~~analysis of the *Athlete*'s B *Sample* or the~~ final hearing as described in Article ~~8 (Right to a Fair Hearing).~~8.	*7.9.2 Optional Provisional Suspension: In case of an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Specified Substance, or in the case of any other anti-doping rule violations not covered by Article 7.9.1, FISA's Executive Director may impose a Provisional Suspension on the Athlete or other Person against whom the anti-doping rule violation is asserted at any time after the review and notification described in Articles 7.2-7.7 and prior to the final hearing as described in Article 8.*
7.6.3 Where a Provisional Suspension is imposed, whether pursuant to Article 7.6.1 or Article 7.6.2 either the hearing in accordance with Article 8 may be advanced to a date which avoids substantial prejudice to the Rower, or the Rower may be given an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing before imposition of the Provisional Suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension at the discretion of the FISA Executive Director. National Federations shall impose Provisional Suspensions in accordance with the principles set forth in this Article 7.6.	~~**7.6.3 However,**~~**7.9.3** Where a *Provisional Suspension* ~~may not be~~is imposed~~, whether~~ pursuant to Article ~~7.6.1~~7.9.1 or Article ~~7.6.2, unless~~7.9.2, the *Athlete* or other *Person* ~~is~~shall be given either: (a) an opportunity for a *Provisional Hearing* either before ~~imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*~~ or on a timely basis after imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited final hearing in accordance with Article 8 ~~(Right to a Fair Hearing)~~ on a timely basis after imposition of ~~a~~the *Provisional Suspension.* ~~*National Federations* shall impose~~Furthermore, the *Athlete* or other *Person* has a right to appeal from the *Provisional ~~Suspensions~~Suspension* in accordance with ~~the principles~~Article 13.2 (save as set ~~forth~~out in ~~this~~ Article ~~7.6.~~**~~7.6.4~~**7.9.3.1).	*7.9.3 Where a Provisional Suspension is imposed, whether pursuant to Article 7.9.1 or Article 7.9.2 the Rower or other Person shall be given either (a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing either before or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited final hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension at the discretion of the FISA Executive Director. Furthermore, the Rower or other Person has a right to appeal from the Provisional Suspension in accordance with Article 13.2 (save as set out in Article 7.9.3.1).; Where applicable, National Federations shall impose Provisional Suspensions in accordance with the principles set forth in this Article 7.9.*
	7.9.3.1 The *Provisional Suspension* may be lifted if the *Athlete* demonstrates to the hearing panel that the	*7.9.3.1 The Provisional Suspension may be lifted if the Rower demonstrates to the hearing panel that the*

	violation is likely to have involved a *Contaminated Product*. A hearing panel's decision not to lift a mandatory *Provisional Suspension* on account of the *Athlete's* assertion regarding a *Contaminated Product* shall not be appealable. **[Optional:** 7.9.3.2 The Provisional Suspension shall be imposed (or shall not be lifted) unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes that: (a) the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has no reasonable prospect of being upheld, e.g., because of a patent flaw in the case against the *Athlete* or other *Person*; or (b) the *Athlete* or other *Person* has a strong arguable case that he/she bears *No Fault or Negligence* for the anti-doping rule violation(s) asserted, so that any period of *Ineligibility* that might otherwise be imposed for such a violation is likely to be completely eliminated by application of Article 10.4; or (c) some other facts exist that make it clearly unfair, in all of the circumstances, to impose a *Provisional Suspension* prior to a final hearing in accordance with Article 8. This ground is to be construed narrowly, and applied only in truly exceptional circumstances. For example, the fact that the *Provisional Suspension* would prevent the *Athlete* or other *Person* participating in a particular *Competition* or *Event* shall not qualify as exceptional circumstances for these purposes.**]**	*violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product. A hearing panel's decision not to lift a mandatory Provisional Suspension on account of the Rower's assertion regarding a Contaminated Product shall not be appealable.* *7.9.3.2 The Provisional Suspension shall be imposed (or shall not be lifted) unless the Athlete or other Person establishes that : (a) the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has no reasonable prospect of being upheld, e.g., because of a patent flaw in the case against the Rower or other Person; or (b) the Rower or other Person has a strong arguable case that he bears No Fault or Negligence for the anti-doping rule violation(s) asserted, so that any period of Ineligibility that might otherwise be imposed for such a violation is likely to be completely eliminated by application of Article 10.4; or (c) some other facts exist that make it clearly unfair, in all of the circumstances, to impose a Provisional Suspension prior to a final hearing in accordance with Article 8. This ground is to be construed narrowly, and applied only in truly exceptional circumstances. For example, the fact that the Provisional Suspension would prevent the Rower or other Person participating in a particular Competition or Event shall not qualify as exceptional circumstances for these purposes.*
	7.9.4 If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed based on an A *Sample Adverse Analytical Finding* and ~~a~~ subsequent analysis of the B *Sample* ~~analysis (if requested by the *Athlete* or *Anti-Doping Organization*)~~ does not confirm the A *Sample* analysis, then the *Athlete* shall not be subject to any further *Provisional Suspension* on account of a violation of Article ~~2.1 of the *Code* (Presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*).~~2.1. In circumstances where the *Athlete* (or the *Athlete's* team ~~as may be provided in these anti-doping rules~~) has been removed from a *Competition* based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the	*7.9.4 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding and subsequent analysis of the B Sample does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Rower shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of Article 2.1. In circumstances where the Rower (or the Rower's team) has been removed from a Competition based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, then if it is still possible for the Rower or team to be reinserted, without otherwise affecting the Competition, the Rower or crew*

	subsequent B *Sample* analysis does not confirm the A *Sample* finding, then if, ~~without otherwise affecting the *Competition*,~~ it is still possible for the *Athlete* or team to be reinserted, without otherwise affecting the *Competition*, the *Athlete* or team may continue to take part in the *Competition*. In addition, the *Athlete* or team may thereafter take part in other *Competitions* in the same *Event.*	*may continue to take part in the Competition. In addition, the Rower or crew may thereafter take part in other Competitions in the same Event.*
	7.9.5 In all cases where an *Athlete* or other *Person* has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation but a *Provisional Suspension* has not been imposed on him or her, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall be offered the opportunity to accept a *Provisional Suspension* voluntarily pending the resolution of the matter. *[Comment to Article 7.9: Athletes and other Persons shall receive credit for a Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which is ultimately imposed. See Articles 10.11.3.1 and 10.11.3.2.]*	*7.9.5 In all cases where a Rower or other Person has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation but a Provisional Suspension has not been imposed on him or her, the Rower or other Person shall be offered the opportunity to accept a Provision Suspension voluntarily pending the resolution of the matter.*
	7.10 Resolution Without a Hearing **7.10.1** An *Athlete* or other *Person* against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted may admit that violation at any time, waive a hearing, and accept the *Consequences* that are mandated by these Anti-Doping Rules or (where some discretion as to *Consequences* exists under these Anti-Doping Rules) that have been offered by [IF].	*7.10 Resolution Without a Hearing* *7.10.1 A Rower or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted may admit that violation at any time, waive a hearing, and accept the Consequences that are mandated by these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (where some discretion as to Consequences exists under these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws) that have been offered by the FISA Hearing Panel.*
	7.10.2 Alternatively, if the *Athlete* or other *Person* against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within the deadline specified in the notice sent by the [IF] asserting the violation, then he/she shall be deemed to have admitted the violation, to have waived a hearing, and to have accepted the *Consequences* that are mandated by these Anti-Doping Rules or (where some discretion as to *Consequences* exists under these Anti-Doping	*7.10.2 Alternatively, if the Rower or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within the deadline specified in the notice sent by FISA asserting the violation then he shall be deemed to have admitted the violation, to have waived a hearing, and to have accepted the Consequences that are mandated by these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws or (where some discretion as to Consequences exists under these Anti-Doping*

	Rules) that have been offered by [IF]. ~~*[Comment to Article 7.6: Before a Provisional Suspension can be unilaterally imposed by an Anti-Doping Organization, the internal review specified in the Code must first be completed. In addition, a Signatory imposing a Provisional Suspension is required to give the Athlete an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing either before or promptly after the imposition of the Provisional Suspension, or an expedited final hearing under Article 8 promptly after imposition of the Provisional Suspension. The Athlete has a right to appeal under Article 13.2.*~~	*Bye-Laws) that have been offered by the FISA Hearing Panel.*
	7.10.3 In cases where Article 7.10.1 or Article 7.10.2 applies, a hearing before a hearing panel shall not be required. Instead [IF] shall promptly issue a written decision confirming the commission of the anti-doping rule violation and the *Consequences* imposed as a result, and setting out the full reasons for any period of *Ineligibility* imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the maximum potential period of *Ineligibility* was not imposed. [IF] shall send copies of that decision to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3, and shall *Publicly Disclose* that decision in accordance with Article 14.3.2. ~~*In the rare circumstance where the B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, the Athlete who had been provisionally suspended will be allowed, where circumstances permit, to participate in subsequent Competitions during the Event. Similarly, depending upon the relevant rules of the International Federation in a Team Sport, if the team is still in Competition, the Athlete may be able to take part in future Competitions.*~~	*7.10.3 In cases where Articles 7.10.1 or Article 7.10.2 apply, a hearing before a hearing panel shall not be required. Instead FISA shall promptly issue a written decision confirming the commission of the anti-doping rule violation and the Consequences imposed as result, and setting out the full reasons for any period of Ineligibility imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the maximum potential period of Ineligibility was not imposed. FISA shall send copies of that decision to other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 and shall Publicly Disclose that decision in accordance with Article 14.3.2.*

	7.11 Notification of Results Management Decisions ~~*Athletes shall receive credit for*~~ In all cases where [IF] has asserted the commission of an anti-doping rule violation, withdrawn the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation, imposed a *Provisional Suspension* ~~*against any period of Ineligibility which is ultimately imposed as provided in Article 10.9.3.]*~~ , or agreed with an *Athlete* or other *Person* on the imposition of *Consequences* without a hearing, [IF] shall give notice thereof in accordance with Article 14.2.1 to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.	*7.11 Notification of Results Management Decisions* *In all cases where FISA has asserted the commission of an anti-doping rule violation, withdrawn the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation, imposed a Provisional Suspension, or agreed with an Athlete or other Person on the imposition of Consequences without a hearing, FISA shall give notice thereof in accordance with Article 14.2.1 to other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.*
7.7 Domicile of the Rower		*7.12 Domicile of the Rower*
For the purposes of these rules, all Rowers shall be considered to have their domicile at the address of the National Federation concerned where all communications to Rowers shall be considered as being delivered.		*For the purposes of these rules, all Rowers shall be considered to have their domicile at the address of the National Federation concerned where all communications to Rowers shall be considered as being delivered.*
7.8 Retirement from Sport during a Results Management Process	~~7.7~~ **7.12 Retirement from Sport**	*7.12 Retirement from Sport*

If a Rower or other Person retires while a results management process is underway, FISA retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If a Rower or other Person retires before any results management process has begun and FISA would have had results management jurisdiction over the Rower or other Person at the time the Rower or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, FISA has jurisdiction to conduct results management.	If an *Athlete* or other *Person* retires while ~~a results management process is underway, the IF or its *National Federations*~~[IF] is conducting the results management process, [IF] retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If an *Athlete* or other *Person* retires before any results management process has begun, and ~~the IF or its *National Federations*~~[IF] would have had results management ~~jurisdiction~~authority over the *Athlete* or other *Person* at the time the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed an anti-doping rule violation, ~~the IF or its *National Federations* have jurisdiction~~[IF] has authority to conduct results management in respect of that anti-doping rule violation. *[Comment to Article ~~7.7~~7.12: Conduct by an Athlete or other Person before the Athlete or other Person was subject to the jurisdiction of any Anti-Doping Organization would not constitute an anti-doping rule violation but could be a legitimate basis for denying the Athlete or other Person membership in a sports organization.]*	*If a Rower or other Person retires while FISA is conducting the results management process, FISA retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If a Rower or other Person retires before any results management process has begun and FISA would have had results management authority over the Rower or other Person at the time the Rower or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, FISA has authority to conduct results management in respect of that anti-doping rule violation.*
ARTICLE 8 - RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING	**ARTICLE 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING**	***ARTICLE 8 - RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING***
	[NOTE: According to ~~article~~Article 8.1 of the *Code*, each *Anti-Doping Organization* with responsibility for results management shall provide a hearing process for any *Athlete* or other *Person* who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation~~. Each hearing process has however to be~~ that is consistent with the principles outlined ~~under article~~in Article 8 of the *Code.* The Model Rules hereafter suggest a basic set of rules ~~applicable following the IF or its National Federations' result management. The IF may also decide that, following the initial result management by the IF, all initial hearings take place at the *National Federation* level with a possibility for the IF to appeal to~~	

	~~the Court of Arbitration for Sport.~~ that reflect those principles.]	
8.1 Hearings arising out of Anti-Doping Testing	**8.1 ~~Hearings following IF's result management~~ Principles for a Fair Hearing**	*8.1 Principles for a Fair Hearing*
When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated, the Rower, Athlete Support Personnel or other Person involved shall be brought before a disciplinary panel for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and if so what Consequences should be imposed.	**8.1.1** ~~When it appears, following the Results Management process performed by the IF~~ When [IF] sends a notice to an *Athlete* or other *Person* asserting an anti-doping rule violation, and the *Athlete* or other *Person* does not waive a hearing in accordance with Article ~~7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated~~7.10.1 or Article 7.10.2, then the case shall be ~~assigned~~referred to the [IF] Doping Hearing Panel [insert the name of the competent body] for hearing and adjudication	*8.1.1 When FISA sends a notice to a Rower or other Person asserting an anti-doping rule violation, and the Rower or other Person does not waive a hearing in accordance with Article 7.10.1 or Article 7.10.2, then the case shall be referred to the FISA Doping Hearing Panel for hearing and adjudication.*
	8.1.2 Hearings ~~pursuant to this Article shall be completed expeditiously following the completion of the results management process described in Article 7.~~ shall be scheduled and completed within a reasonable time. Hearings held in connection with *Event*s that are subject to these Anti-Doping Rules may be conducted ~~on an expedited basis. If the *Athlete* has been imposed a *Provisional Suspension* as per Article 7.6, the *Athlete* has the right to request that the hearing be conducted on an expedited basis~~by an expedited process where permitted by the hearing panel. *[Comment to Article 8.1.2: For example, a hearing could be expedited on the eve of a major Event where the resolution of the anti-doping rule violation is necessary to determine the Athlete's eligibility to participate in the Event, or during an Event where the resolution of the case will affect the validity of the Athlete's results or continued participation in the Event.]*	*8.1.2 Hearings shall be scheduled and completed within a reasonable time. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted by an expedited process where permitted by the hearing panel.*
	8.1.3 ~~The *National Federation* of the *Athlete* or other *Person* alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules may attend the hearing as an~~	*8.1.3 The FISA Doping Hearing Panel shall determine the procedure to be followed at the hearing.*

	~~observer~~ The [IF] Doping Hearing Panel [insert the name of the competent body] shall determine the procedure to be followed at the hearing.	
	8.1.4 ~~The IF~~ *WADA* and the *National Federation* of the *Athlete* or other *Person* may attend the hearing as observers. In any event, [IF] shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.	*8.1.4 WADA and the National Federation of the Rower or other Person may attend the hearing as observers. In any event, FISA shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.*
8.2 Principles for a Fair Hearing		*8.1.5 The FISA Doping Hearing Panel shall consist of three persons appointed by the Executive Director of FISA in each case. It must include at least one lawyer and can request the written advice and/or presence of a medical or laboratory expert who is entitled to ask questions.*
All hearings pursuant to either Article 8.3 or 8.4 shall respect the following principles :	**8.1.5** ~~An *Athlete* or other *Person* may forego a hearing by acknowledging the Anti-Doping Rule violation and accepting *Consequences* consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the IF. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the *Athlete*'s or other *Person*'s failure to challenge the IF's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within [Period of Time]. Where no hearing occurs, the IF shall submit to the *Persons* described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.~~ The [IF] Doping Hearing Panel [insert the name of the competent body] shall act in a fair and impartial manner towards all parties at all times. **~~8.1.6~~** ~~Decisions of the IF Doping Hearing Panel [insert the name of the competent body] may be appealed to the Court of Arbitration for Sport as provided in Article 13.~~	*8.1.6 The FISA Doping Hearing Panel shall act in a fair and impartial manner towards all parties at all times. All hearings shall respect the following principles :*
a timely hearing ;		*a timely hearing ;*
fair and impartial hearing panel ;		*fair and impartial hearing panel ;*
the right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense ;		*the right to be represented by counsel at the Rower's or Person's own expense ;*
the right to be informed in a fair and timely manner of the		*the right to be informed in a fair and timely manner of*

asserted anti-doping rule violation ;		*the asserted anti-doping rule violation ;*
the right and a minimum of 10 days following notification to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting Consequences*;*		*the right and a minimum of 10 days following notification to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting Consequences;*
the right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the hearing panel's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission) ;		*the right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the hearing panel's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission) ;*
• *the Person's right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the hearing panel to determine the identity, and responsibility for the cost of the interpreter ; and*		*the Rower's or Person's right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the hearing panel to determine the identity, and responsibility for the cost of the interpreter ; and*
• *a timely, written, reasoned decision , specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any period of Ineligibility.*		*if requested, the obligation to appear in person before the panel. The panel can request that the rower testify alone (without a representative but with an interpreter engaged by FISA) before the panel.*
• *the right to appear before a panel or to present an explanation of the circumstances and events associated with the test results either orally or in writing.*		*the right to appear before a panel or to present an explanation of the circumstances and events associated with the test results either orally or in writing.*
•		*a timely, written, reasoned decision, specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any period of Ineligibility.*
• *if requested, the obligation to appear in person before the panel. The panel can request that the rower testify alone (without a representative but with an interpreter engaged by FISA) before the panel.*		
•	~~**8.3 Principles for a Fair Hearing**~~ ~~**All hearings pursuant to either Article 8.1 or 8.2 shall respect the following principles:**~~ ~~ a timely hearing;~~ ~~ fair and impartial hearing panel;~~ ~~ the right to be represented by counsel at~~	*8.1.7 The principles contained in Article 14.3.6 shall be applied to all cases involving a Minor. The Mandatory Public Reporting requirement does not apply where the Rower or other Person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a Minor.*

	~~the *Person*'s own expense;~~ ~~ the right to be informed in a fair and timely manner of the asserted anti-doping rule violation;~~ ~~ the right to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting *Consequences*;~~ ~~ the right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the hearing panel's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission);~~ ~~ the *Person*'s right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the hearing panel to determine the identity, and responsibility for the cost of the interpreter; and~~ The principles contained at Article 14.3.6 shall be applied in cases involving a *Minor*. [NOTE: Article 14.3.6 specifies that the mandatory *Public Reporting* requirement set out in Article 14.3.2 does not apply where the *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a *Minor*. Any optional *Public Reporting* in a case involving a *Minor* shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.]	
• *8.3 Hearings arising out of FISA Testing or Testing at an International Event*		*8.1.8 The appointed members shall have had no prior involvement with the case and shall not have the same nationality as the Rower or other Person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.*
• *8.3.1 When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in*		

connection with FISA Testing or Testing at an International Event then the case shall be assigned to the FISA Doping Hearing Panel for adjudication.		
• *8.3.2* The FISA Doping Hearing Panel shall consist of three persons appointed by the Executive Director of FISA in each case. It must include at least one lawyer and can request the written advice and/or presence of a medical or laboratory expert who is entitled to ask questions.		
• *8.3.3 The appointed members shall have had no prior involvement with the case and shall not have the same nationality as the Rower or other Person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules.*		
• *8.3.4* Hearings pursuant to this Article shall be completed expeditiously, in principle within 60 days, following the completion of the results management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted on an expedited basis. Decisions shall be announced, in principle, not more than 30 days following the conclusion of the Hearing.		
• *8.3.5 The National Federation of the Rower or of Person(s) alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules may attend the hearing as an observer.*		
8.3.6 FISA shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.		
8.3.7 A Rower or other Person may forego attendance at a hearing by acknowledging the Anti-Doping Rule violation and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by FISA. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Rower's or other Person's failure to challenge FISA's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within 21 days or failure to confirm within 21 days their attendance at the hearing. Where no hearing occurs, FISA shall submit to the persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.		

8.3.8 Decisions of the FISA Doping Hearing Panel may be appealed to Court of Arbitration for Sport as provided in Article 13.		
8.4 Hearings Arising Out of National Testing	**8.2 ~~Hearings following National Federations result management~~Decisions**	*8.2 Decisions*
8.4.1 When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with Testing other than in connection with FISA Testing or Testing at an International Event, the Rower or other Person involved shall be brought before a disciplinary panel of the Rower's or other Person's National Federation or NADO for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and, if so, what Consequences should be imposed. A National Federation may appoint an independent tribunal as its disciplinary panel.	**8.2.1** ~~When it appears, following the Results Management process performed by National Federations in accordance with Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection, the *Athlete* or other *Person* involved shall be brought before a disciplinary panel of the *Athlete* or other *Person's National Federation* or *National Anti-Doping Organization* in accordance with the rules of the *National Federation* or the *National Anti-Doping Organization* for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and if so what *Consequences* should be imposed.~~ At the end of the hearing, or on a timely basis thereafter, the [IF] Doping Hearing Panel [insert the name of the competent body] shall issue a written decision that includes the full reasons for the decision and for any period of *Ineligibility* imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the greatest potential *Consequences* were not imposed.	*8.2.1 At the end of the hearing, or on a timely basis thereafter, the FISA Doping Hearing Panel shall issue a written decision that includes the full reasons for the decision and for any period of Ineligibility imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the greatest potential Consequences were not imposed.*
	8.2.2 ~~Hearings pursuant to this Article 8.2 shall be completed expeditiously and in all cases within three months of the completion of the Results Management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with *Events* may be conducted by an expedited process. If the *Athlete* has been imposed a *Provisional Suspension* as per Article 7.6, the *Athlete* has the right to request that the hearing be conducted on an expedited basis. If the completion of the hearing is delayed beyond three months, the IF may elect to bring the case directly before the IF Doping Hearing Panel [insert the name of the competent body] at the~~	*8.2.2 The decision may be appealed to CAS as provided in Article 13. Copies of the decision shall be provided to the Rower or other Person and to other Anti-Doping Organisations, with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.*

	~~responsibility and at the expense of the *National Federation*.~~ The decision may be appealed to the *CAS* as provided in Article 13. Copies of the decision shall be provided to the *Athlete* or other *Person* and to other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3.	
8.4.3 National Federations shall keep FISA and WADA fully apprised as to the status of all pending cases and the results of corresponding hearings.	**8.2.3** ~~*National Federations* shall keep the IF and *WADA* fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the results of all hearings.~~ If no appeal is brought against the decision, then (a) if the decision is that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, the decision shall be *Publicly Disclosed* as provided in Article 14.3.2; but (b) if the decision is that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, then the decision shall only be *Publicly Disclosed* with the consent of the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision. [IF] shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall *Publicly Disclose* the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Athlete or other Person may approve.	*8.2.3 If no appeal is brought against the decision, then (a) if the decision is that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, the decision shall be Publicly Disclosed as provided in Article 14.3.2; but (b) if the decision is that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, then the decision shall only be Publicly Disclosed with the consent of the Rower or other Person who is the subject of the decision. FISA shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Rower or other Person may approve.*
8.4.2 Hearings pursuant to this Article 8.4 shall be completed expeditiously, in principle within 60 days of the completion of the Results Management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted by an expedited process. Decisions shall be announced in principle not more than 30 days following the completion of the Hearing. If the completion of the hearing and the announcement of a decision are inappropriately delayed beyond 90 days, FISA may elect to bring the case directly before the FISA Doping Hearing Panel which has then jurisdiction over the case. The relevant costs are at the expense of the National Federation.	~~*8.2.4 If the completion of the hearing by a National Federation is inappropriately delayed beyond 90 days, FISA may elect to bring the case directly before the FISA Doping Hearing Panel which has then jurisdiction over the case. The relevant costs are at the expense of the National Federation.*~~	*(Covered in a new section)*
8.4.4 FISA and WADA shall have the right to attend hearings as an observer.	~~**8.2.4** The IF and *WADA* shall have the right to attend hearings as an observer.~~	
8.4.5 The Rower or other Person(s) may avoid a hearing	~~**8.2.5** The *Athlete* or other *Person* may forego a~~	

by acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Rules and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the National Federation. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Rower's or other Person's failure to challenge the National Federation's or NADO's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within 21 days. Where no hearing occurs, the National Federation shall submit to the persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.	~~hearing by acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Rules and accepting *Consequences* consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the *National Federation*. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the *Athlete*'s or other *Person*'s failure to challenge the *National Federation*'s assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within [Period of Time]. Where no hearing occurs, the *National Federation* shall submit to the *Persons* described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.~~	
8.4.6 Decisions by National Federations or NADOs, whether as the result of a hearing or the Rower or other Person's acceptance of Consequences, may be appealed as provided in Article 13.	~~**8.2.6** Decisions by *National Federations* or *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, whether as the result of a hearing or the *Athlete* or other *Person's* acceptance of *Consequences*, may be appealed as provided in Article 13.~~	
8.4.7 The FISA Doping Hearing Panel, appointed in accordance with paragraph 8.3.2, shall review all National cases when they are final at National level (having exhausted all possible appeals) and will decide within 60 days of receipt of all relevant documents for each case whether to re-open the case or not. If it decides not to reopen the case, the sanction already imposed at national level is automatically applied at an international level. If the FISA Doping Hearing Panel decides to reopen the case, it will follow the same procedure defined from paragraph 8.3.1 to 8.3.3. (which means seeking the imposition of less or more severe sanctions, the imposition of sanctions where no sanctions have been imposed or seeking removal of sanctions where sanctions have been imposed) in order to ensure that an adequate sanction has been given and that all Rowers in the world are treated consistently and in an equal manner. The FISA Doping Hearing Panel may also intervene in cases involving rowing Rowers that other authorities or organisations were supposed to handle, but did not. If the FISA Doping Hearing Panel decides not to re-open the decision taken at		

National level, WADA may appeal the National decision to the Court of Arbitration for Sport.		
8.4.8 Hearing decisions by the National Federation shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in Article 13 or required by applicable national law.		
	8.3 Single Hearing Before *CAS* Cases asserting anti-doping rule violations may be heard directly at *CAS*, with no requirement for a prior hearing, with the consent of the *Athlete*, [IF], *WADA*, and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* that would have had a right to appeal a first instance hearing decision to *CAS*. ~~a timely, written, reasoned decision, specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any period of *Ineligibility*.~~][*Comment to Article 8.3: Where all of the parties identified in this Article are satisfied that their interests will be adequately protected in a single hearing, there is no need to incur the extra expense of two hearings. An Anti-Doping Organization that wants to participate in the CAS hearing as a party or as an observer may condition its approval of a single hearing on being granted that right.]*	*8.3 Single Hearing Before CAS* *Cases asserting anti-doping rule violations may be heard directly at CAS, with no requirement for a prior hearing, with the consent of the Rower, FISA, WADA and any other Anti-Doping Organisation that would have had a right to appeal a first instance hearing decision to CAS.*
ARTICLE 9 - AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS	**ARTICLE 9 AUTOMATIC *DISQUALIFICATION* OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS**	***ARTICLE 9 - AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS***
A violation of these Anti-Doping Rules in connection with an In-Competition test automatically leads to Disqualification of the result obtained in that Competition with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.	An anti-doping rule violation in *Individual Sports* in connection with an *In-Competition* test automatically leads to *Disqualification* of the result obtained in that *Competition* with all resulting *Consequences*, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.	*A violation of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws in connection with an In-Competition test automatically leads to Disqualification of the result obtained in that Competition by a crew containing the Rower or Rowers who was or were found to have committed the*

	[Comment to Article 9: ~~When an Athlete wins a gold medal with a Prohibited Substance in his or her system, that is unfair to the other Athletes in that Competition regardless of whether the gold medalist was at fault in any way. Only a "clean" Athlete should be allowed to benefit from his or her competitive results.~~For Team Sports, any awards received by individual players will be Disqualified. However, Disqualification of the team will be as provided in Article 11. In sports which are not Team Sports but where awards are given to teams, Disqualification or other disciplinary action against the team when one or more team members have committed an anti-doping rule violation shall be as provided in the applicable rules of the International Federation.] *~~For Team Sports, see Article 11 (Consequences to Teams).~~*	*anti-doping rule violation with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.*
ARTICLE 10 - SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS	ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS	***ARTICLE 10 - SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS***
10.1 Disqualification of Results at an Event During which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs	**10.1 *Disqualification* of Results in the *Event* ~~During~~during which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs**	*10.1 Disqualification of Results in the Event during which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs*
An Anti-Doping Rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may lead to Disqualification of all of the Rower's individual results obtained in that Event with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.	An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an *Event* may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the *Event*, lead to *Disqualification* of all of the *Athlete's* individual results obtained in that *Event* with all ~~consequences~~*Consequences*, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1. *~~[Comment to Article 10.1: Whereas Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results) Disqualifies the result in a single Competition in which the Athlete tested positive, this Article may lead to Disqualification of all results in all races during the Event.~~* Factors to be included in considering whether to *Disqualify* other results in an *Event* might include, for	*An Anti-Doping Rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may lead to Disqualification in the Event by a crew containing the Rower or Rowers who was or were found to have committed the anti-doping rule violation with all Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1. Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify other results in an Event might include, for example, the seriousness of the Rower's anti-doping rule violation and whether the Rower tested negative in the other Competitions.*

	example, the ~~*severity*~~seriousness of the *Athlete*'s anti-doping rule violation and whether the *Athlete* tested negative in the other *Competitions*.	
10.1.1 If the Rower establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Rower's individual results in another Competition at the same Event shall not be Disqualified unless the Rower's results in the Competition other than the Competition in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Rower's anti-doping rule violation.	**10.1.1** If the *Athlete* establishes that he or she bears *No Fault or Negligence* for the violation, the *Athlete's* individual results in the other *Competition*s shall not be *Disqualified*, unless the *Athlete's* results in *Competition*s other than the *Competition* in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the *Athlete's* anti-doping rule violation.	*10.1.1 If the Rower establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Rower's individual results in another Competition at the same Event shall not be Disqualified unless the Rower's results in the Competition other than the Competition in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Rower's anti-doping rule violation.*
10.2 Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods *The period of Ineligibility imposed for a violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) and Article 2.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods) shall be as follows, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.5, or the conditions for increasing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Article 10.6, are met:* *First violation : Two (2) years' Ineligibility.*	**10.2 *Ineligibility* for Presence, *Use* or *Attempted Use*, or *Possession* of ~~***Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods***~~** ~~The period of *Ineligibility* imposed for a violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), Article 2.2 (*Use* or *Attempted Use* of *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*) or Article 2.6 (*Possession* of *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*) shall be as follows, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of *Ineligibility*, as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.5, or the conditions for increasing the period of *Ineligibility*, as provided in Article 10.6, are met:~~ **a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*** ~~First violation: Two (2) years' *Ineligibility*.~~	*10.2 Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method*
	The period of *Ineligibility* for a violation of Articles 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6 shall be as follows, subject to potential reduction or suspension pursuant to Articles 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6:	*The period of Ineligibility for a violation of Articles 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6 shall be as follows, subject to potential reduction or suspension pursuant to Articles 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6:*

	10.2.1 The period of *Ineligibility* shall be four years where:	*10.2.1 The period of Ineligibility shall be four years where:*
	10.2.1.1 The anti-doping rule violation does not involve a *Specified Substance*, unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional.	*10.2.1.1 The anti-doping rule violation does not involve a Specified Substance, unless the Rower or other Person can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional.*
	10.2.1.2 The anti-doping rule violation involves a *Specified Substance* and [IF] can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.	*10.2.1.2 The anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance and FISA can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.*
	10.2.2 If Article 10.2.1 does not apply, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two years.	*10.2.2 If Article 10.2.1 does not apply, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.*
	10.2.3 As used in Articles 10.2 and 10.3, the term "intentional" is meant to identify those *Athletes* who cheat. The term therefore requires that the *Athlete* or other *Person* engaged in conduct which he or she knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a substance which is only prohibited *In-Competition* shall be rebuttably presumed to be not intentional if the substance is a *Specified Substance and* the *Athlete* can establish that the *Prohibited Substance* was *Used Out-of-Competition*. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a substance which is only prohibited *In-Competition* shall not be considered intentional if the substance is not a *Specified Substance* and the *Athlete* can establish that the *Prohibited Substance* was *Used Out-of-Competition* in a context unrelated to sport performance.	*10.2.3 As used in Articles 10.2 and 10.3, the term "intentional" is meant to identify those Athletes who cheat. The term therefore requires that the Rower or other Person engaged in conduct which he or she knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall be rebuttably presumed to be not intentional if the substance is a Specified Substance and the Athlete can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of Competition. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall not be considered intentional if the substance is not a Specified Substance and the Athlete can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition in a context unrelated to sport performance.*
10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations	~~10.3~~ **10.3 *Ineligibility* for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations**	*10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations*
The period of Ineligibility for violations of these Anti-Doping	The period of *Ineligibility* for anti-doping rule violations	*The period of Ineligibility for anti-doping rule violations*

Rules other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows:	~~of these Anti-Doping Rules~~ other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows, unless Articles 10.5 or 10.6 are applicable:	*other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows, unless Articles 10.5 or 10.6 are applicable:*
10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 (refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection) or Article 2.5 (Tampering with Doping Control), the Ineligibility period shall be two (2) years unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5, or the conditions provided in Article 10.6, are met.	**10.3.1** For violations of Article 2.3 ~~(Refusing or Failing to Submit~~or Article 2.5, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be four years unless, in the case of failing to submit to *Sample* collection~~) or Article 2.5 (*Tampering with Doping Control*)~~, the *Athlete* can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional (as defined in Article 10.2.3), in which case the period of *Ineligibility* ~~period~~ shall be two ~~(2) years unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5, or the conditions provided in Article 10.6, are met~~years.	*10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 or Article 2.5, the period of Ineligibility shall be four years unless in the case of failing to submit to Sample Collection the Rower can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional (as defined in Article 10.2.3), in which case the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.*
10.3.2 For violations of Article 2.7 (Trafficking) or Article 2.8 (Administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5 are met. An anti-doping rule violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than Specified Substances, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for such Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of such Articles which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.	**10.3.2** For violations of Article ~~2.7 (*Trafficking*) or Article 2.8 (Administration or *Attempted* Administration of *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*),~~2.4, the period of *Ineligibility* ~~imposed~~shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the *Athlete*'s degree of *Fault*. The flexibility between two years and one year of *Ineligibility* in this Article is not available to *Athletes* where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the *Athlete* was trying to avoid being available for *Testing*.	*10.3.2 For violations of Article 2.4, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the Rower's degree of Fault. The flexibility between two years and one year of Ineligibility in this Article is not available to Rowers where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the Rower was trying to avoid being available for Testing.*
10.3.3 For violations of Article 2.4 (Filing Failures and/ or Missed Tests), the period of Ineligibility shall be ~~:~~ at a minimum one (1) year and at a maximum two (2) years based on the Rower's degree of fault.	**10.3.3** For violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be a minimum of four ~~(4)~~ years up to lifetime *Ineligibility* ~~unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5 are met. An anti-doping rule~~, depending on the seriousness of the violation. An Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 violation involving a *Minor* shall be considered a particularly serious violation~~,~~ and, if committed by *Athlete Support Personnel* for violations other than for *Specified Substances* ~~referenced in Article 4.2.2~~, shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for *Athlete Support Personnel*. In addition, significant	*10.3.3 For violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8, the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of four years up to lifetime Ineligibility depending on the seriousness of the violation. An Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than for Specified Substances shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent*

	violations of ~~Articles~~Article 2.7 or 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.	*administrative, professional or judicial authorities.*
	~~**10.3.3**~~ **10.3.4** For violations of Article ~~2.4 (Whereabouts Filing Failures and/ or Missed Tests),~~2.9, the period of *Ineligibility* ~~shall be at a minimum one (1) year and at a maximum two (2) years based~~imposed shall be a minimum of two years, up to four years, depending on the seriousness of the violation.	*10.3.4 For violations of Article 2.9, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of two years, up to four years, depending on the seriousness of the violation.*
	10.3.5 For violations of Article 2.10, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the *Athlete*~~'s degree of fault. *[Comment to Article 10.3.3: The sanction under Article 10.3.3 shall be two years where all three filing failures or missed tests are inexcusable. Otherwise, the sanction shall be assessed in the range of two years to one year, based on the*~~ or other *Person*'s degree of *Fault* and other circumstances of the case.	*10.3.5 For violations of Article 2.10, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the Rower's or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case.*
10.4 Elimination or Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility for Specified Substances under Specific Circumstances	**10.4 Elimination ~~or Reduction~~ of the Period of *Ineligibility* ~~for Specified Substances under Specific Circumstances~~ where there is *No Fault or Negligence***	*10.4 Elimination of the Period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence*
Where a Rower or other Person can establish how a Specified Substance entered his or her body or came into his or her possession and that such Specified Substance was not intended to enhance the Rower's sport performance or mask the use of a performance-enhancing substance, the period of Ineligibility found in Article 10.2 shall be replaced with the following:	~~Where~~If an *Athlete* or other *Person* ~~can establish how a Specified Substance entered his or her body or came into his or her *Possession* and that such Specified Substance was not intended to enhance the *Athlete*'s sport performance or mask the *Use* of a performance-enhancing substance,~~establishes in an individual case that he or she bears *No Fault or Negligence*, then the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* ~~found in Article 10.2~~ shall be ~~replaced with the following:~~eliminated.	*If a Rower or other Person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, then the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated.*

First violation: At a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility from future Events, and at a maximum, two (2) years of Ineligibility.	~~First violation: At a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility* from future *Events*, and at a maximum, two (2) years of *Ineligibility*.~~	
To justify any elimination or reduction, the Rower or other Person must produce corroborating evidence in addition to his or her word which establishes to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel the absence of an intent to enhance sport performance or mask the use of a performance enhancing substance. The Rower or other Person's degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing any reduction of the period of Ineligibility.	~~To justify any elimination or reduction, the *Athlete* or other *Person* must produce corroborating evidence in addition to his or her word which establishes to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel the absence of an intent to enhance sport performance or mask the *Use* of a performance enhancing substance. The *Athlete*'s or other *Person*'s degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing any reduction of the period of *Ineligibility*.~~	
10.5 Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances	~~**10.5 Elimination or Reduction of Period of *Ineligibility* Based on Exceptional Circumstances**~~	
10.5.1 No Fault or Negligence	~~**10.5.1 *No Fault oNegligence***~~	
If a Rower establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in a Rower's Sample in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the Rower must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility eliminated. In the event this Article is applied and the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of Ineligibility for multiple violations under Article 10.7.	~~**If an *Athlete* establishes in an individual case that he or she bears *No Fault or Negligence*, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be eliminated. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in an *Athlete's Sample* in violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of *Prohibited Substance*), the *Athlete* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* eliminated. In the event this Article is applied and the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of *Ineligibility* for multiple violations under Article**~~	

	~~**10.7.**~~	
10.5.2 No Significant Fault or Negligence	~~**10.5.2 *No Significant Fault or Negligence***~~	
If a Rower or other Person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in a Rower's Sample in violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), the Rower must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility reduced.	~~If an *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes in an individual case that he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced, but the reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not be less than one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight (8) years. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in an *Athlete's Sample* in violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), the *Athlete* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* reduced.~~	
	10.5 Reduction of the Period of *Ineligibility* based on *No Significant Fault or Negligence*	*10.5 Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence.*
	10.5.1 Reduction of Sanctions for *Specified Substances* or *Contaminated Products* for Violations of Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6.	*10.5.1 Reduction of Sanctions for Specified Substances or Contaminated Products for Violations of Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6*
	10.5.1.1 *Specified Substances* Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a *Specified Substance*, and the *Athlete* or other *Person* can establish *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then the period of *Ineligibility* shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, and at a maximum, two years of *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Athlete*'s or other *Person*'s degree of *Fault*.	*10.5.1.1 Specified Substances* *Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance, and the Rower or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two years of Ineligibility, depending on the Rower's or other Person's degree of Fault.*
	10.5.1.2 *Contaminated Products*	*10.5.1.2 Contaminated Products*

	In cases where the *Athlete* or other *Person* can establish *No Significant Fault or Negligence* and that the detected *Prohibited Substance* came from a *Contaminated Product*, then the period of *Ineligibility* shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, and at a maximum, two years *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Athlete*'s or other *Person*'s degree of *Fault*.	*In cases where the Rower or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence and that the detected Prohibited Substance came from a Contaminated Product, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility and at a maximum, two years Ineligibility, depending on the Rower's or other Person's degree of Fault.*
	10.5.2 Application of *No Significant Fault or Negligence* beyond the Application of Article 10.5.1	*10.5.2 Application of No Significant Fault or Negligence beyond the Application of Article 10.5.1*
	If an *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes in an individual case where Article 10.5.1 is not applicable that he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced based on the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*, but the reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not be less than one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight years.	*If a Rower or other Person establishes in an individual case where Article 10.5.1 is not applicable that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced based on the Rower or other Person's degree of Fault, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight years.*
	10.6 Elimination, Reduction, or Suspension of Period of *Ineligibility* or other *Consequences* for Reasons Other than *Fault*	*10.6 Elimination, Reduction, or Suspension of Period of Ineligibility or other Consequences for Reasons Other than Fault*
10.5.3 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations	~~10.5.3~~ **10.6.1** *Substantial Assistance* in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations	*10.6.1 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations*

The FISA Doping Hearing Panel may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of Ineligibility imposed in an individual case where the Rower or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organization, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in the Anti-Doping Organization discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another Person or which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules by another Person. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, FISA may only suspend a part of the applicable period of Ineligibility with the approval of WADA. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the Rower or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Rower or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than 8 years.	~~The IF or its *National Federations*~~10.6.1.1 [IF] may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed in an individual case in which it has results management authority where the *Athlete* or other *Person* has provided *Substantial Assistance* to an *Anti-Doping Organization*, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in: (i) the *Anti-Doping Organization* discovering or ~~establishing~~bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another *Person*, or (ii) which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or ~~establishing~~bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules committed by another ~~*Person*~~ *Person* and the information provided by the *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* is made available to [IF]. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, ~~the~~ [IF] may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* with the approval of *WADA*. ~~After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, *National Federations* may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* with the approval of the IF and *WADA*.~~ The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the *Athlete* or other *Person* and the significance of the *Substantial Assistance* provided by the *Athlete* or other *Person* to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than eight ~~(8)~~ years. If ~~the IF or its *National Federations* suspend any part of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* under this Article, they shall promptly provide a written justification for its decision to each *Anti-Doping Organization* having a right to appeal the decision. If the IF or its *National Federations* subsequently~~	*10.6.1.1 FISA may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of Ineligibility imposed in an individual case in which it has results management authority where the Rower or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organisation, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in (i) the Anti-Doping Organisation discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another Person or (ii) which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules committed by another Person and the information provided by the Person providing Substantial Assistance is made available to FISA. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, FISA may only suspend a part of the applicable period of Ineligibility with the approval of WADA. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the Rower or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Rower or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than 8 years. If the Rower or other Person fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible Substantial Assistance upon which a suspension of the period of Ineligibility was based, FISA shall reinstate the original period of Ineligibility. If FISA decides to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility or decides not to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility, that decision may be appealed by any Person entitled to appeal under Article 13.*

	~~reinstate any part of the suspended period of *Ineligibility* because~~ the *Athlete* or other *Person* ~~has failed~~fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible *Substantial Assistance* upon which ~~was anticipated,~~a suspension of the period of *Ineligibility* was based, [IF] shall reinstate the original period of *Ineligibility*. If [IF] decides to reinstate a suspended period of *Ineligibility* or decides not to reinstate a suspended period of *Ineligibility*, that decision may be appealed by any *Person* entitled to appeal under Article 13.	
	10.6.1.2 To further encourage *Athletes* and other *Persons* to provide *Substantial Assistance* to *Anti-Doping Organizations*, at the request of [IF] or at the request of the *Athlete* or other *Person* ~~may appeal the reinstatement pursuant to Article 13.2.~~who has (or has been asserted to have) committed an anti-doping rule violation, *WADA* may agree at any stage of the results management process, including after a final appellate decision under Article 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of *Ineligibility* and other *Consequences*. In exceptional circumstances, *WADA* may agree to suspensions of the period of *Ineligibility* and other *Consequences* for *Substantial Assistance* greater than those otherwise provided in this Article, or even no period of *Ineligibility*, and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. *WADA*'s approval shall be subject to reinstatement of sanction, as otherwise provided in this Article. Notwithstanding Article 13, *WADA*'s decisions in the context of this Article may not be appealed by any other *Anti-Doping Organization*.	*10.6.1.2 To further encourage Rowers and other Persons to provide Substantial Assistance to Anti-Doping Organisations, at the request of FISA or at the request of the Rower or other Person, who has (or has been asserted to have) committed an anti-doping rule violation, WADA may agree at any stage of the results management process, including after a final appellate decision under Article 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility and other Consequences. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the period of Ineligibility and other Consequences for Substantial Assistance greater than those otherwise provided in this Article, or even no period of Ineligibility, and /or no return of prize money, or payment of fines or costs. WADA's approval shall be subject to reinstatement of sanction, as otherwise provided in this Article. Notwithstanding Article 13, WADA's decisions in the context of this Article may not be appealed by any other Anti-Doping Organisation.*

If FISA suspends any part of the period of Ineligibility under this Article, it shall promptly provide a written justification for its decision to each Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal the decision. If FISA subsequently reinstates any part of the suspended period of Ineligibility because the Rower or other Person has failed to provide the Substantial Assistance which was anticipated, the Rower or other Person may appeal the reinstatement pursuant to Article 13.2.	10.6.1.3 If [IF] suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of *Substantial Assistance*, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.2. In unique circumstances where *WADA* determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, *WADA* may authorize [IF] to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the *Substantial Assistance* agreement or the nature of *Substantial Assistance* being provided.	*10.6.1.3 If FISA suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of Substantial Assistance, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14.2. In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorise FISA to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the Substantial Assistance agreement or the nature of Substantial Assistance being provided.*
10.5.4 Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence	~~10.5.4~~**10.6.2** Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence	*10.6.2 Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence*
Where a Rower or other Person voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a Sample collection which could establish an anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than Article 2.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 7) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable.	Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a *Sample* collection which could establish an anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than Article 2.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 7) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable.	*Where a Rower or other Person voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a Sample collection which could establish an anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than Article 2.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 7) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable.*
	10.6.3 Prompt Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation after being Confronted with a Violation Sanctionable under Article 10.2.1 or Article 10.3.1	*10.6.3 Prompt Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation after being Confronted with a Violation Sanctionable under Article 10.2.1 or Article 10.3.1*

	An *Athlete* or other *Person* potentially subject to a four-year sanction under Article 10.2.1 or 10.3.1 (for evading or refusing *Sample Collection* or *Tampering* with *Sample Collection*), by promptly admitting the asserted anti-doping rule violation after being confronted by [IF], and also upon the approval and at the discretion of both *WADA* and [IF], may receive a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* down to a minimum of two years, depending on the seriousness of the violation and the *Athlete* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*.	*A Rower or other Person potentially subject to a four-year sanction under Article 10.2.1 or 10.3.1 (for evading or refusing Sample Collection or Tampering with Sample Collection), by promptly admitting the asserted anti-doping rule violation after being confronted by FISA, and also upon the approval and at the discretion of both WADA and FISA, may receive a reduction in the period of Ineligibility down to a minimum of two years, depending on the seriousness of the violation and the Rower or other Person's degree of Fault.*
	10.6.4 Application of Multiple Grounds for Reduction of a Sanction	*10.6.4 Application of Multiple Grounds for Reduction of a Sanction*
10.5.5 Where a Rower or Other Person Establishes Entitlement to Reduction in Sanction under More than One Provision of this Article *Before applying any reductions under Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 and 10.6. If the Rower or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under two or more of Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.*	**10.5.5** Where an *Athlete* or Other *Person* Establishes Entitlement to Reduction in Sanctionother *Person* establishes entitlement to reduction in sanction under Moremore than One Provisionone provision of this ArticleBefore 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6, before applying any reduction or suspension under Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4,Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.410.4, and 10.6. 10.5. If the *Athlete* or other *Person* establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of *Ineligibility* under two or more of Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4,Article 10.6, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*.	*Where a Rower or other Person establishes entitlement to reduction in sanction under more than one provision of Article 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6 before applying any reduction or suspension under Article 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 and 10.5. If the Rower or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.*
10.6 Aggravating Circumstances Which May Increase the Period of Ineligibility	**10.6 Aggravating Circumstances Which May Increase the Period of *Ineligibility***	

If FISA establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Article 2.7 (Trafficking) and 2.8 (Administration) that aggravating circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction, then the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable shall be increased up to a maximum of four years unless the Rower or other Person can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that he did not knowingly violate the anti-doping rule.	~~If the IF or its *National Federations* establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Articles 2.7 (*Trafficking* or *Attempted Trafficking*) and 2.8 (Administration or *Attempted* Administration) that aggravating circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of *Ineligibility* greater than the standard sanction, then the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable shall be increased up to a maximum of four (4) years unless the *Athlete* or other *Person* can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that he did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation.~~	
A Rower or other Person can avoid the application of this Article by admitting the anti-doping rule violation as asserted promptly after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FISA.	~~**An *Athlete* or other *Person* can avoid the application of this Article by admitting the anti-doping rule violation as asserted promptly after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by the IF or its *National Federations*.**~~	
10.7 Multiple Violations	**10.7 Multiple Violations**	*10.7 Multiple Violations*
10.7.1 Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation *For a Rower's or other Person's first anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility is set forth in Articles 10.2 and 10.3 (subject to elimination, reduction or suspension under Articles 10.4 or 10.5, or to an increase under Article 10.6). For a second anti-doping rule violation the period of Ineligibility shall be within the range set forth in the table below.*	**10.7.1** ~~Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation~~ For an *Athlete*~~'s~~ or other *Person*'s ~~first~~second anti-doping rule violation, the period of *Ineligibility* ~~is set forth in Articles 10.2 and 10.3 (subject to elimination, reduction or suspension under Articles 10.4 or 10.5, or to an increase under Article 10.6). For a second anti-doping rule violation the period of *Ineligibility* shall be within the range set forth in the table below.~~ shall be the greater of: (a) six months; (b) one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation without taking into account	*10.7.1 For a Rower's or other Person's second anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility shall be the greater of:* *(a) six months* *(b) one-half of the period of Ineligibility imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6; or* *(c) twice the period of ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6. The period of Ineligibility established above may then be further reduced*

	any reduction under Article 10.6; or (c) ~~Definitions for purposes of~~twice the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation ~~table:~~ treated as if it were a first violation, without taking into account any reduction under Article 10.6. (d) The period of *Ineligibility* established above may then be further reduced by the application of Article ~~*10.7.1 to pre-Code anti-doping rule violations.]*~~10.6.	*by the application of Article 10.6*
	~~Delete table~~	

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

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

FFMT (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned under Article 10.3.3 (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests).	~~**FFMT** (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned under Article 10.3.3 (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests).~~	
NSF (Reduced sanction for No Significant Fault or Negligence): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 10.5.2 because No Significant Fault or Negligence under Article 10.5.2 was proved by the Rower.	~~**NSF** (Reduced sanction for *No Significant Fault* or *Negligence*): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 10.5.2 because *No Significant Fault* or *Negligence* under Article 10.5.2 was proved by the *Athlete*.~~	
St (Standard sanction under Articles 10.2 or 10.3.1): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two years under Article 10.2 or 10.3.1.	~~**St** (Standard sanction under Articles 10.2 or 10.3.1): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two (2) years under Articles 10.2 or 10.3.1.~~	
AS (Aggravated sanction): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by an aggravated sanction under Article 10.6 because the Anti-Doping Organization established the conditions set forth under Article 10.6.	~~**AS** (Aggravated sanction): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by an aggravated sanction under Article 10.6 because the *Anti-Doping Organization* established the conditions set forth under Article 10.6.~~	
TRA (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking and administration or Attempted administration): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a sanction under Article 10.3.2.	~~**TRA (*Trafficking* or *Attempted Trafficking* and administration or *Attempted* administration): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a sanction under Article 10.3.2.~~	
[Comment to Article 10.7.1: The table is applied by locating the Rower or other Person's first anti-doping rule violation in the left-hand column and then moving across the table to the right to the column representing the second violation. By way of example, assume a Rower receives the standard period of Ineligibility for a first violation under Article 10.2 and then commits a second violation for which he receives a reduced sanction for a Specified Substance under Article 10.4. The table is used to determine the period of Ineligibility for the second violation. The table is	~~*[Comment to Article 10.7.1: The table is applied by locating the Athlete's or other Person's first anti-doping rule violation in the left-hand column and then moving across the table to the right to the column representing the second violation. By way of example, assume an Athlete receives the standard period of Ineligibility for a first violation under Article 10.2 and then commits a second violation for which he receives a reduced sanction for a Specified Substance under Article 10.4. The table is used to*~~	

applied to this example by starting in the left-hand column and going down to the fourth row which is "St" for standard sanction, then moving across the table to the first column which is "RS" for reduced sanction for a Specified Substance, thus resulting in a 2-4 year range for the period of Ineligibility for the second violation. The Rower or other Person's degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing a period of Ineligibility within the applicable range.]	~~*determine the period of Ineligibility for the second violation. The table is applied to this example by starting in the left-hand column and going down to the fourth row which is "St" for standard sanction, then moving across the table to the first column which is "RS" for reduced sanction for a Specified Substance, thus resulting in a 2-4 year range for the period of Ineligibility for the second violation. The Athlete's or other Person's degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing a period of Ineligibility within the applicable range.]*~~	
	~~*[Comment to Article 10.7.1 RS Definition: See Article 25.4 with respect to*~~	
10.7.2 Application of Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4 to Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation	**10.7.2** ~~Application of Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4 to Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation~~	
Where a Rower or other Person who commits a second anti-doping rule violation establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.3 or Article 10.5.4, the hearing panel shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility within the range established in the table in Article 10.7.1, and then apply the appropriate suspension or reduction of the period of Ineligibility. The remaining period of Ineligibility, after applying any suspension or reduction under Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4, must be at least one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.	~~Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* who commits a second anti-doping rule violation establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.5.3 or Article 10.5.4, the hearing panel shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* within the range established in the table in Article 10.7.1, and then apply the appropriate suspension or reduction of the period of *Ineligibility*. The remaining period of *Ineligibility*, after applying any suspension or reduction under Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4, must be at least one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*.~~	
10.7.3 Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation	~~**10.7.3** Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation~~	
A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.4 or involves a	A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of *Ineligibility*, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.4	*10.7.2 A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.4 or 10.5,*

violation of Article 2.4 (Filing Failures and/or and Missed Tests). In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight (8) years to life ban.	or 10.5, or involves a violation of Article ~~2.4 (Filing Failures and/or and Missed Tests).~~2.4. In these particular cases, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be from eight ~~(8)~~ years to ~~life ban~~lifetime *Ineligibility*.	*or involves a violation of Article 2.4 (Filing Failures and/or and Missed Tests). In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight (8) years to lifetime Ineligibility.*
	10.7.3 An anti-doping rule violation for which an *Athlete* or other *Person* has established *No Fault or Negligence* shall not be considered a prior violation for purposes of this Article.	*10.7.3 An anti-doping rule violation for which Rower or other Person has established No Fault or Negligence shall not be considered a prior violation for purposes of this Article.*
10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations	**10.7.4** Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations	*10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations*
For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if FISA (or its National Federation) can establish that the Rower or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the Rower or other Person received notice pursuant to Article 7 (Results Management), or after FISA (or its National Federation) made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if FISA (or its National Federation) cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction; however, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6).	~~●~~ 10.7.4.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if ~~the IF (or its National Federation)~~[IF] can establish that the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the *Athlete* or other *Person* received notice pursuant to Article ~~7 (Results Management),~~7, or after ~~the IF (or its National Federation)~~[IF] made reasonable efforts to give notice~~,~~ of the first anti-doping rule violation~~; if the IF (or its National Federation)~~. If [IF] cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction~~; however, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining aggravating circumstances (Article 10.6)~~.	*10.7.4.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if FISA can establish that the Rower or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the Rower or other Person received notice pursuant to Article 7 or after FISA made reasonable efforts to give notice of the first anti-doping rule violation. If FISA cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.*

If, after the resolution of a first anti-doping rule violation, FISA discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the Rower or other Person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then FISA shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations would have been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be Disqualified as provided in Article 10.8. To avoid the possibility of a finding of Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6) on account of the earlier-in-time but later-discovered violation, the Rower or other Person must voluntarily admit the earlier anti-doping rule violation on a timely basis after notice of the violation for which he or she is first charged. The same rule shall also apply when FISA discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation.	~~•~~ 10.7.4.2 If, after the ~~resolution of~~imposition of a sanction for a first anti-doping rule violation, ~~the IF (*or its National Federations*)~~[IF] discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the *Athlete* or other *Person* which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then ~~the IF (*or its National Federations*)~~[IF] shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations ~~would have~~had been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all *Competitions* dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be *Disqualified* as provided in Article 10.8. ~~To avoid the possibility of a finding of Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6) on account of the earlier-in-time but later-discovered violation, the *Athlete* or other *Person* must voluntarily admit the earlier anti-doping rule violation on a timely basis after notice of the violation for which he or she is first charged. The same rule shall also apply when the IF (*or its National Federations*) discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation.~~	*10.7.4.2 If, after the imposition of a sanction for a first anti-doping rule violation, FISA discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the Rower or other Person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then FISA shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations had been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be Disqualified as provided in Article 10.8.*
10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during an Eight-Year Period	**10.7.5** Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during ~~an Eight~~Ten-Year Period	*10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during Ten-Year Period*
For purposes of Article 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same eight (8) year period in order to be considered multiple violations.	For purposes of Article 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same ~~eight (8)~~ ten-year period in order to be considered multiple violations.	*For purposes of Article 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same ten year period in order to be considered multiple violations.*
10.8 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation	**10.8 *Disqualification* of Results in *Competitions* Subsequent to *Sample* Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation**	*10.8 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation*
In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample under Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results), all other competitive results obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In	In addition to the automatic *Disqualification* of the results in the *Competition* which produced the positive *Sample* under Article ~~9 (Automatic *Disqualification* of Individual Results),~~9, all other competitive results of the *Athlete* obtained from the date a positive *Sample*	*In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample under Article 9, all other competitive results of the Rower obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In Competition or*

Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be Disqualified with all of the resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.	was collected (whether *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility* period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be *Disqualified* with all of the resulting *Consequences* including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.	*Out-of-Competition), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be Disqualified with all of the resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.*
10.8.1 As a condition of regaining eligibility after being found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Rower must first repay all prize money forfeited under this Article.	~~**10.8.1** As a condition of regaining eligibility after being found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the *Athlete* must first repay all prize money forfeited under this Article.~~	
10.8.2 Allocation of Forfeited Prize Money.	~~**10.8.2** Allocation of Forfeited Prize Money.~~	
Forfeited prize money shall be reallocated to other Rowers.	~~**[Alternative 1: Forfeited prize money shall be reallocated to other *Athletes*.]**~~	
10.9 Commencement of Ineligibility Period	**10.9 ~~Commencement of *Ineligibility* Period~~ Allocation of *CAS* Cost Awards and Forfeited Prize Money**	*10.9 Allocation of CAS Cost Awards and Forfeited Prize Money*
	[**Option 1:** The priority forrepayment of *CAS* cost awards and forfeited prize money shall be: first, payment of costs awarded by *CAS*; second, reallocation of forfeited prize money to other *Athletes*; and third, reimbursement of the expenses of [IF].	*The priority for payment of CAS cost awards and forfeited prize money shall be: first, payment of costs awarded by CAS; second, reallocation of forfeited prize money to other Rowers; and third, reimbursement of the expenses of FISA.*
	[OR **Option 2:** The priority for repayment of *CAS* cost awards and forfeited prize money shall be: first, payment of costs awarded by *CAS*; and second, reimbursement of the expenses of [IF].	
	10.10 Financial Consequences	10.10 Financial Consequences
	[NOTE: Under this Article, International Federations may provide for the proportionate	*In exceptional cases, the Anti-Doping Tribunal may*

	recovery of costs from or the imposition of financial sanctions on *Athletes* and other *Persons* who commit anti-doping rule violations. However, International Federations may only impose financial sanctions in cases where the maximum period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable has already been imposed. Financial sanctions may only be imposed where the principle of proportionality is satisfied. No recovery of costs or financial sanction may be considered a basis for reducing the *Ineligibility* or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under the *Code*. For those International Federations that do not want to make provision for recovery of costs or financial sanctions, this Article should simply read "Article 10.10 intentionally left blank." If an International Federation wishes to include such a provision, the clause included below provides an example of a possible approach.]	*award costs and financial sanctions, but only in accordance with Article 10.10 of the WADA Code.*
	Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* commits an anti-doping rule violation, [IF] may, in its discretion and subject to the principle of proportionality, elect to a) recover from the *Athlete* or other *Person* costs associated with the anti-doping rule violation, regardless of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed and/or b) fine the *Athlete* or other *Person* in an amount up to $_____ U.S. Dollars, only in cases where the maximum period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable has already been imposed. The imposition of a financial sanction or the [IF]'s recovery of costs shall not be considered a basis for reducing the *Ineligibility* or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under these Anti-Doping Rules or the *Code*.	
10.9 Commencement of Ineligibility Period	**10.11 Commencement of *Ineligibility***	*10.11 Commencement of Ineligibility*
Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall	Except as provided below, the period of *Ineligibility*	*Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall*

start on the date of the hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed.	shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for *Ineligibility* or, if the hearing is waived or there is no hearing, on the date *Ineligibility* is accepted or otherwise ~~imposed. Any period of *Provisional Suspension* (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of *Ineligibility*~~ imposed.	*start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, or there is no hearing, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed.*
10.9.1 Delays Not Attributable to the Rower or other Person	~~**10.9.1**~~**10.11.1** Delays Not Attributable to the *Athlete* or other *Person*	*10.11.1 Delays Not Attributable to the Rower or other Person*
Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Rower or other Person, FISA or the Anti-Doping Organization imposing the sanction may start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred.	Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of *Doping Control* not attributable to the *Athlete* or other *Person*, ~~the *IF or Anti-Doping Organization* imposing the sanction~~[IF] may start the period of *Ineligibility* at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of *Sample* collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. All competitive results achieved during the period of *Ineligibility*, including retroactive *Ineligibility*, shall be *Disqualified*.	*Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Rower or other Person, FISA may start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. All competitive results achieved during the period Ineligibility, including retroactive Ineligibility, shall be Disqualified.*
10.9.2 Timely Admission	~~**10.9.2**~~ **10.11.2** Timely Admission	*10.11.2 Timely Admission*
Where the Rower promptly (which, in all events, means before the Rower competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FISA, the period of Ineligibility may start as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each	Where the *Athlete* or other *Person* promptly (which, in all events, for an *Athlete* means before the *Athlete* competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by ~~the IF or its *National Federations*~~[IF], the period of *Ineligibility* may start as early as the date of	*Where the Rower or other Person promptly (which, in all events,for a Rower means before the Rower competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FISA, the period of Ineligibility may start as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another*

case, however, where this Article is applied, the Rower or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the period of Ineligibility going forward from the date the Rower or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed.	*Sample* collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall serve at least one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* going forward from the date the *Athlete* or other *Person* accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed.~~*[Comment to Article 10.9.2:* This Article shall not apply where the period of *Ineligibility* has already ~~*has*~~ been reduced under Article ~~*10.5.4 (Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence).]*~~10.6.3.	*anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the Rower or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the period of Ineligibility going forward from the date the Rower or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed. This Article shall not apply where the period of Ineligibility has already been reduced under Article 10.6.3.*
10.9.3 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed and respected by the Rower, then the Rower shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed.	**10.11.3** Credit for *Provisional Suspension* or Period of *Ineligibility* Served ~~**10.9.3**~~ 10.11.3.1 If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed and respected by the *Athlete* or other *Person*, then the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall receive a credit for such period of *Provisional Suspension* against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed. If a period of *Ineligibility* is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed, then the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall receive a credit for such period of *Ineligibility* served against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed on appeal.	*10.11.3 Credit for Provisional Suspension or Period of Ineligiblity Served* *10.11.3.1 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed and respected by the Rower or other Person, then the Rower or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. If a period of Ineligibility is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed, then the Rower or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Ineligibility served against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed on appeal.*
10.9.4 If a Rower voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing from FISA and thereafter refrains from competing, the Rower shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the Rower's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.	~~**10.9.4**~~ 10.11.3.2 If an *Athlete* or other *Person* voluntarily accepts a *Provisional Suspension* in writing from ~~*the IF or its National Federations*~~[IF] and thereafter ~~refrains from competing~~respects the *Provisional Suspension*, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary *Provisional Suspension* against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the *Athlete* or other *Person*'s voluntary acceptance of a *Provisional Suspension* shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of ~~a potential~~an asserted anti-doping rule violation under	*10.11.3.2 If a Rower or other Person voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing from FISA and thereafter respects the Provisional Suspension, the Rower or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the Rower or other Person's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.*

	Article 14.1.	
10.9.5 No credit against a period of Ineligibility shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the Provisional Suspension or voluntary Provisional Suspension regardless of whether the Rower elected not to compete or was suspended by his or her team.	~~**10.9.5**~~ 10.11.3.3 No credit against a period of *Ineligibility* shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the *Provisional Suspension* or voluntary *Provisional Suspension* regardless of whether the *Athlete* elected not to compete or was suspended by his or her team.	*10.11.3.3 No credit against a period of Ineligibility shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the Provisional Suspension or voluntary Provisional Suspension regardless of whether the Rower elected not to compete or was suspended by his or her team.*
	10.11.3.4 In *Team Sports*, where a period of *Ineligibility* is imposed upon a team, unless fairness requires otherwise, the period of *Ineligibility* shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for *Ineligibility* or, if the hearing is waived, on the date *Ineligibility* is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of team *Provisional Suspension* (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of *Ineligibility* to be served.	
	[Comment to Article ~~10.9~~10.11: ~~The text of~~ Article ~~10.9 has been revised to make~~10.11 makes clear that delays not attributable to the Athlete, timely admission by the Athlete and Provisional Suspension are the only justifications for starting the period of Ineligibility earlier than the date of the final hearing decision. ~~This amendment corrects inconsistent interpretation and application of the previous text.~~]	
10.10 Status During Ineligibility	~~**10.10**~~ **10.12 Status During *Ineligibility***	*10.12 Status During Ineligibility*
10.10.1 Prohibition against Participation during Ineligibility	~~**10.10.1**~~ **10.12.1** Prohibition ~~against~~Against Participation ~~during~~During *Ineligibility*	*10.12.1 Prohibition against Participation during Ineligibility*
No Rower or other Person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in an Event or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by FISA or any	No *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* may, during the period of *Ineligibility*, participate in any capacity in a *Competition* or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by	*No Rower or other Person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in an Event or activity (other than authorised anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorised or organised by any Signatory,*

National Federation or a club or other member organization of FISA or any National Federation, or in Competitions authorized or organized by any professional league or any international or national level Event organization.	~~the~~ [IF] or any *National Federation* or a club or other member organization of ~~the~~ [IF] or any *National Federation*, or in *Competitions* authorized or organized by any professional league or any international or national level *Event* organization or any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency.	*Signatory's member organisation, or a club or other member organisation of a Signatory's member organisation, or in Competitions authorised or organised by any professional league or any international or national level Event organisation or any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency.*
	An *Athlete* or other *Person* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of *Ineligibility*, participate as an *Athlete* in local sport events ~~in a sport other than the sport in which the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed the anti-doping rule violation~~not sanctioned or otherwise under the jurisdiction of a *Code Signatory* or member of a *Code Signatory*, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such *Athlete* or other *Person* directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or *International Event*, and does not involve the *Athlete* or other *Person* working in any capacity with *Minors*.	*A Rower or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of Ineligibility, participate as a Rower in local sport events not sanctioned or otherwise under the jurisdiction of a Code Signatory or member of a Code Signatory, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Rower or other Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or International Event, and does not involve the Rower or other Person working in any capacity with Minors.*
A Rower or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing.	An *Athlete* or other *Person* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* shall remain subject to *Testing*.	*A Rower or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing.*

	[Comment to Article ~~10.10.1~~10.12.1: For example, ~~an ineligible~~subject to Article 10.12.2 below, an Ineligible Athlete cannot participate in a training camp, exhibition or practice organized by his or her National Federation or a club which is a member of that National Federation or which is funded by a governmental agency. Further, an ~~ineligible~~Ineligible Athlete may not compete in a non-Signatory professional league (e.g., the National Hockey League, the National Basketball Association, etc.), Events organized by a non-Signatory International Event organization or a non-Signatory national-level event organization without triggering the ~~consequences set forth in Article 10.10.2. Sanctions in one sport will~~Consequences set forth in Article 10.12.3. The term "activity" also includes, for example, administrative activities, such as serving as an official, director, officer, employee, or volunteer of the organization described in this Article. Ineligibility imposed in one sport shall also be recognized by other sports (see Article ~~15~~15.1, Mutual Recognition).]	*Comment to Article 10.12.1: For example, subject to Article 10.12.2 below, an Ineligible Rower cannot participate in a training camp, exhibition or practice organised by his or her National Federation or club which is a member of the National Federation or which is funded by a governmental agency. The term "activity" also includes, for example, administrative activities, such as serving as an official, director, officer, employee, or volunteer of the organisation described in this Article, Ineligibility imposed in one sport shall also be recognised by other sports.*
	10.12.2 Return to Training As an exception to Article 10.12.1, an *Athlete* may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of [IF]'s member organization during the shorter of: (1) the last two months of the *Athlete's* period of *Ineligibility*, or (2) the last one-quarter of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed.	*10.12.2 Return to Training* *As an exception to Article 10.12.1, a Rower may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organisation of FISA's member organisation during the shorter of; (1)the last two months of the Rower's period of Ineligibility, or (2) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed.*
	[Comment to Article 10.12.2: In many Team Sports and some individual sports (e.g., ski jumping and gymnastics), an Athlete cannot effectively train on his/her own so as to be ready to compete at the end of the Athlete's period of Ineligibility. During the training period described in this Article, an Ineligible Athlete may not compete or engage in any activity described in Article 10.12.1 other than training.]	*Comment to Article 10.12.2; A Rower cannot effectively train on his/her own as to be ready to compete at the end of the Rower's period of Ineligibility. During the training period described in this Article, an Ineligible Rower may not compete or engage in any activity described in Article 10.12.1 other than training.*

10.10.2 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during Ineligibility	~~**10.10.2**~~ **10.12.3** Violation of the Prohibition of Participation ~~during~~During *Ineligibility*	*10.12.3 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation During Ineligibility*
Where a Rower or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 10.10.1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and the period of Ineligibility which was originally imposed shall start over again as of the date of the violation. The new period of Ineligibility may be reduced under Article 10.5.2 if the Rower or other Person establishes he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence for violating the prohibition against participation. The determination of whether a Rower or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether a reduction under Article 10.5.2 is appropriate, shall be made by FISA.	Where an *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* violates the prohibition against participation during *Ineligibility* described in Article ~~10.10.1,~~10.12.1, the results of such participation shall be *Disqualified* and ~~the~~a new period of *Ineligibility* ~~which was originally imposed shall start over again as of the date of the violation~~equal in length up to the original period of *Ineligibility* shall be added to the end of the original period of *Ineligibility*. The new period of *Ineligibility* may be ~~reduced under Article 10.5.2 if~~adjusted based on the *Athlete* or other *Person* ~~establishes that he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence* for violating the prohibition against participation~~'s degree of *Fault* and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether an *Athlete* or other *Person* has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether ~~a reduction under Article 10.5.2~~an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by ~~the IF or its *National Federations.[Comment to Article 10.10.2: If an Athlete or other Person is alleged to have violated the prohibition against participation during a period of Ineligibility, the IF or its National Federations shall determine whether the Athlete or other Person violated the prohibition and, if so, whether the Athlete or other Person has established grounds for a reduction in the restarted period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.2. Decisions rendered by the IF or its National Federations under this Article may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2.~~[IF]. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.	*Where a Rower or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 10.12.1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and a new period of Ineligibility equal in length up to the original period of Ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original period of Ineligibilty. The new period of Ineligibility may be adjusted based on the Rower or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether a Rower or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by the Anti-Doping Organisation whose results management led to the imposition of the initial period of Ineligibility. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.*
	Where an *Athlete Support* ~~*Personnel*~~*Person* or other *Person* ~~*substantially*~~ assists ~~*an Athlete*~~a *Person* in violating the prohibition against participation during *Ineligibility*, ~~*the IF or its National Federations may appropriately*~~[IF] shall impose sanctions ~~*under its own disciplinary rules*~~for a violation of Article 2.9 for such assistance.~~]~~	*Where an Athlete Support Person or other Person assists a Person in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility, FISA shall impose sanctions for a violation of Article 2.9 for such assistance.*

10.10.3 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility	~~**10.10.3**~~ **10.12.4** Withholding of Financial Support during *Ineligibility*	*10.12.4 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility*
In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction for Specified Substances as described in Article 10.4, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by FISA and its National Federations.	In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction ~~for *Specified Substances*~~ as described in Article ~~10.4,~~10.4 or 10.5, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such *Person* will be withheld by ~~the~~ [IF] and its *National Federations*.	*In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in Article 10.4 or 10.5, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by FISA and its National Federations.*
	10.13 Automatic Publication of Sanction	*10.13 Automatic Publication of Sanction*
	A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in Article 14.3.	*A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in Article 14.3*
10.11 Reinstatement Testing	~~**10.11 Reinstatement *Testing***~~ *[Comment to Article 10: Harmonization of sanctions has been one of the most discussed and debated areas of anti-doping. Harmonization means that the same rules and criteria are applied to assess the unique facts of each case. Arguments against requiring harmonization of sanctions are based on differences between sports including, for example, the following: in some sports the Athletes are professionals making a sizable income from the sport and in others the Athletes are true amateurs; in those sports where an Athlete's career is short, a standard period of Ineligibility has a much more significant effect on the Athlete than in sports where careers are traditionally much longer. A primary argument in favor of harmonization is that it is simply not right that two Athletes from the same country who test positive for the same Prohibited Substance under similar circumstances should receive different sanctions only because they participate in different sports. In addition, flexibility in sanctioning has often been viewed as an unacceptable opportunity for some sporting organizations to be more lenient with dopers. The lack of harmonization of sanctions has also frequently been the source of jurisdictional conflicts between*	

	International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations.]	
As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of Ineligibility, a Rower must, during any period of Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility, make himself available for Out-of-Competition Testing by FISA, the applicable National Federation, and any other Anti-Doping Organization having Testing jurisdiction, and must, during the last six months of the ineligibility period, comply with the whereabouts requirements of Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing. If a Rower subject to a period of Ineligibility retires from sport and is removed from Out-of-Competition Testing pools and later seeks reinstatement, the Rower shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the Rower has notified FISA and the applicable National Federation and has been subject to Out-of-Competition Testing for a period of time equal to the [longer of (a) the period set forth in Article 5.6 and (b)] period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Rower had retired. During such remaining period of Ineligibility, a minimum of 3 tests must be conducted on the Rower with at least three months between each test. The National Federation shall be responsible for conducting the necessary tests, but tests by any Anti-Doping Organization may be used to satisfy the requirement. The results of such tests shall be reported to FISA. In addition, immediately prior to the end of the period of Ineligibility, a Rower must undergo Testing by FISA for the Prohibited Substances and Methods that are prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing. Once the period of a Rower's suspension has expired, and the Rower has fulfilled the conditions of reinstatement, then the Rower will become automatically re-eligible and no application by the Rower or by the Rower's National Federation will then be necessary.	~~**As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of *Ineligibility*, an *Athlete* must, during any period of *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility*, make him or herself available for *Out-of-Competition Testing* by the IF, the applicable *National Federation*, and any other *Anti-Doping Organization* having *Testing* jurisdiction, and must, if requested, provide current and accurate whereabouts information. If an *Athlete* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* retires from sport and is removed from *Out-of-Competition Testing* pools and later seeks reinstatement, the *Athlete* shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the *Athlete* has notified the IF and the applicable *National Federation* and has been subject to *Out-of-Competition Testing* for a period of time [longer than the period set forth in Article 5.6] [equal to the period of *Ineligibility* remaining as of the date the *Athlete* had retired]. During such remaining period of *Ineligibility*, a minimum of [2] [3] [4] tests must be conducted on the *Athlete* with at least three months between each test. The *National Federation* shall be responsible for conducting the necessary tests, but tests by any *Anti-Doping Organization* may be used to satisfy the requirement. The results of such tests shall be reported to the IF. In addition, immediately prior to the end of the period of *Ineligibility*, an *Athlete* must undergo *Testing* by the IF *or its National Federations* for the *Prohibited Substances* and *Methods* that are prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing*. Once the period of an *Athlete*'s *Ineligibility* has expired, and the *Athlete* has fulfilled the conditions of reinstatement, then the *Athlete* will become automatically re-eligible and no application by the *Athlete* or by the *Athlete's National Federation* will~~	.

	~~then be necessary.~~	
	~~[10. 12 Imposition of Financial Sanctions~~	
FISA may provide for financial sanctions on account of anti-doping rule violations. However, no financial sanction may be considered a basis for reducing the period of Ineligibility or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under the Code.		
ARTICLE 11 - CONSEQUENCES TO CREWS	ARTICLE 11 *CONSEQUENCES* TO TEAMS	***ARTICLE 11 - CONSEQUENCES TO CREWS***
11.1 If a member of a crew is found to have committed a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules during a Competition, the whole crew shall be disqualified from the Competition and the Rower concerned and any crew which included him shall be disqualified from all Competitions at the Event.	If more than two members of a team in a *Team Sport* are found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during an *Event Period*, the ruling body of the *Event* shall impose an appropriate sanction on the team (e.g., loss of points, *Disqualification* from a *Competition* or *Event*, or other sanction) in addition to any *Consequences* imposed upon the individual *Athlete*s committing the anti-doping rule violation.	*11.1 If a member of a crew is found to have committed a violation of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws during a Competition, the whole crew shall be disqualified from the Competition and the Rower concerned and any crew which included him shall be disqualified from all Competitions at the Event in addition to any Consequences imposed upon the Rower who committed the anti-doping rule violation.* *11.2 An anti-doping rule violation committed by a member of a crew occurring during or in connection with an Event may lead to Disqualification of all of the results obtained by the crew in that Event with all consequences for the crew and its members, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 11.2.3.* *11.3 Where a Rower who is a member of a crew committed an anti-doping rule violation during or in connection with one Competition in an Event, if the other member(s) of the crew establish(es) that he/she/they bear(s) No Fault or Negligence for that violation, the results of the crew in any other Competition(s) in that Event shall not be Disqualified unless the results of the crew in the Competition(s) other than the Competition in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Rower's anti-doping rule violation.*

		11.4 Where one member of a team (outside of Team Sports) has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an Event, the ruling body for the Event shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of all members of the team during the Event Period.
ARTICLE 12 - SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST NATIONAL FEDERATIONS	ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST ~~*NATIONAL FEDERATIONS*~~SPORTING BODIES	***ARTICLE 12 - SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST SPORTING BODIES***
12.1 The FISA Executive Committee has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non- financial support or suspend from membership in FISA National Federations that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.		*12.1 The FISA Executive Committee has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non financial support or suspend from membership FISA National Federations that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws*
12.2 National Federations shall be obligated to reimburse FISA for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules committed by a Rower or other Person affiliated with that National Federation.		*12.2 National Federations shall be obligated to reimburse FISA for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws committed by a Rower or other Person affiliated with that National Federation.*
12.3 FISA may elect to take additional disciplinary action against National Federations with respect to recognition, the eligibility of its officials and Rowers to participate in International Events and fines based on the following :		*12.3 FISA may elect to take additional disciplinary action against National Federations with respect to recognition, the eligibility of its officials and Rowers to participate in International Events and fines based on the following :*
12.3.1 Four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Articles 2.4 and 10.3) are committed by Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by FISA or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the National Federation or its National Anti-Doping Organization. In such event FISA may in its discretion elect to:	**12.3.1** ~~Four~~ Three or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving ~~Articles~~Article 2.4 ~~and 10.3~~) are committed by *Athletes* or other *Persons* affiliated with a *National Federation* within a 12-month period in testing conducted by ~~the~~ [IF] or *Anti-Doping Organizations* other than the *National Federation* or its *National Anti-Doping Organization*. ~~[~~In such event ~~the~~ [IF] may in its discretion elect to	*12.3.1 Three or more violations of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed by Rowers, or other Persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by FISA or Anti-Doping Organisations other than the National Federation or its National Anti-Doping Organisation. In such event FISA may in its discretion elect to:*
(a) ban all Athlete Support Personnel and federation board	(a) ban all officials from that *National Federation* for	*(a) ban all officials from that National Federation for*

members of that National Federation for participation in any FISA activities for a period of up to two years and/or	participation in any [IF] activities for a period of up to two years and/or	*participation in any FISA activities for a period of up to two years and/or*
(b) fine the National Federation in an amount up to CHF 100'000. (For purposes of this Rule, any fine paid pursuant to Rule 12.3.2 shall be credited against any fine assessed.)	(b) fine the *National Federation* in an amount up to $_____ U.S. Dollars. (For purposes of this Rule, any fine paid pursuant to Rule 12.3.2 shall be credited against any fine assessed.)	*(b) fine the National Federation in an amount up to CHF 100'000. (For purposes of this Rule, any fine paid pursuant to Rule 12.3.2 shall be credited against any fine assessed.)*
12.3.1.1 If eight or more (four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules other than violations involving Articles 2.4 and 10.3) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.3.1 by Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by FISA or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the National Federation or its National Anti- Doping Organization, then FISA may suspend that National Federation's membership for a period of up to 4 years or declare ineligible all presently active Athlete Support Personnel and federation board members and staff from any activities in the federation for up to 4 years.	*12.3.1.1 If ~~eight~~ four or more (~~four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules~~ other than violations involving Article~~s~~ 2.4 ~~and 10.3~~) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.3.1 by Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by FISA or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the National Federation or its National Anti- Doping Organization, then FISA may suspend that National Federation's membership for a period of up to 4 years or declare ineligible all presently active Athlete Support Personnel and federation board members and staff from any activities in the federation for up to 4 years.*	*12.3.1.1 If four or more (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.3.1 by Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by FISA or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the National Federation or its National Anti- Doping Organization, then FISA may suspend that National Federation's membership for a period of up to 4 years or declare ineligible all presently active Athlete Support Personnel and federation board members and staff from any activities in the federation for up to 4 years.*
	NEW 12.3.1.2 If six or more (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.3.1 by Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by FISA or any Anti-Doping Organizations, then FISA may suspend that National Federation's membership for a period of up to 4 years or declare ineligible all presently active Athlete Support Personnel and federation board members and staff from any activities in the federation for up to 4 years.	*12.3.1.2 If six or more (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.3.1 by Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by FISA or any Anti-Doping Organizations, then FISA may suspend that National Federation's membership for a period of up to 4 years or declare ineligible all presently active Athlete Support Personnel and federation board members and staff from any activities in the federation for up to 4 years.*
12.3.2 More than one Rower, Athlete Support Personnel or other Person from a National Federation commits an Anti-Doping Rule violation during an International Event. In such event FISA may fine that National Federation in an amount up to CHF 100'000.–.		*12.3.2 More than one Rower, Athlete Support Personnel or other Person from a National Federation commits an Anti-Doping Rule violation during an International Event. In such event FISA may fine that National Federation in an amount up to CHF 100'000.–.*
12.3.3 A National Federation has failed to make diligent efforts to keep FISA informed about a Rower's		*12.3.3 A National Federation has failed to make diligent efforts to keep FISA informed about a Rower's*

whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from FISA. In such event FISA may fine the National Federation in an amount up to 25'000 CHF per Rower in addition to all of FISA costs incurred in Testing that National Federation's Rowers.		*whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from FISA. In such event FISA may fine the National Federation in an amount up to 25'000 CHF per Rower in addition to all of FISA costs incurred in Testing that National Federation's Rowers.*
ARTICLE 13 - APPEALS	ARTICLE 13 APPEALS	***ARTICLE 13 - APPEALS***
13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal	**13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal**	*13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal*
Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 13.2.1 through 13.4 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review authorized in these rules must be exhausted (except as provided in Article 13.1.1).	Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 13.2 through ~~13.4~~13.7 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules, the *Code* or the *International Standards*. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review provided in ~~these rules or in the rules of~~ the *Anti-Doping Organization* ~~conducting the hearing process as per article 8~~'s rules must be exhausted, provided that such review respects the principles set forth in Article 13.2.2 below (except as provided in Article ~~13.1.1~~13.1.3).	*Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws may be appealed as set forth below in Article 13.2 through 13.7 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, the Code or the International Standards. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review provided in the Anti-Doping Organisation's rules must be exhausted, provided that such review respects the principles set forth in Article 13.2.2 below (except as provided in Article 13.1.3).*
	13.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited The scope of review on appeal includes all issues relevant to the matter and is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial decision maker.	*13.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited* *The scope of review on appeal includes all issues relevant to the matter and is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial decision maker.*
	13.1.2 *CAS* Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed In making its decision, *CAS* need not give deference to the discretion exercised by the body whose decision is being appealed. *[Comment to Article 13.1.2: CAS proceedings are de novo. Prior proceedings do not limit the evidence or carry weight in the hearing before CAS.]*	*13.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed* *In making its decision, CAS need not give deference to the discretion exercised by the body whose decision is being appealed.* *Comment to Article 13.1.2: CAS proceedings are de novo. Prior proceedings do not limit the evidence or carry weight in the hearing before CAS.*

13.1.1 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies	**13.1.3** *WADA* Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies	*13.1.3 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies*
Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within FISA or its National Federation's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the FISA or its National Federation's process.	Where *WADA* has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within ~~the IF or its *National Federation*~~[IF]'s process, *WADA* may appeal such decision directly to *CAS* without having to exhaust other remedies in ~~the IF or its *National Federation*~~[IF]'s process.	*Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within FISA's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the FISA's process.*
13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, and Provisional Suspensions. The following decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13:	**13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, *Consequences*, ~~and~~ *Provisional Suspensions*, Recognition of Decisions and Jurisdiction**	*13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, Recognition of Decisions and Jurisdiction. The following decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13:*
• a decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed,	A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed,	*-a decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed;*
• a decision imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation,	a decision imposing *Consequences* or not imposing *Consequences* for an anti-doping rule violation	*- a decision imposing Consequences or not imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation;*
or, a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed,	, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed	*-or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed;*
• a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription or statute of limitations); a decision under Article 10.10.2 (prohibition of participation during Ineligibility);	a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription)	-a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription or statute of limitations);
• a decision that FISA or a National Federation lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation	~~); a decision that the IF or its *National Federation* lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule~~	

or its Consequences,	~~violation or its *Consequences*~~	
	a decision ~~under Article 10.10.2 (Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during *Ineligibility*; a decision by an *Anti-Doping Organization*~~by *WADA* not to grant an exception to the six months notice requirement for a retired *Athlete* to return to *Competition* under Article 5.7.1	*-a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six months notice requirement for a retired Athlete to return to Competition under Article 5.7.1;*
	a decision by *WADA* assigning results management under Article 7.1 of the *Code*;	*-a decision by WADA assigning results management under Article 7.1 of the Code;*
• a decision by any National Federation not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Article 7.4;	a decision by [IF] not to bring forward an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or an *Atypical Finding* as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Article ~~7.1.8; and~~7.7;	*-a decision by FISA not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Article 7.7;*
• and a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing or otherwise in violation of Article 7.4 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2.	a decision to impose a *Provisional Suspension* as a result of a *Provisional Hearing*~~ or in violation of Article 7.5~~;	*- a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing;*
	[IF's] failure to comply with Article 7.9;	*-FISA's failure to comply with Article 7.9;*
	a decision that [IF] lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*;	*-a decision that FISA lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences;*
	a decision to suspend, or not suspend, a period of *Ineligibility* or to reinstate, or not reinstate, a suspended period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.6.1;	*-a decision to suspend, or not suspend, a period of Ineligibility or to reinstate, or not reinstate, a suspended period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6.1;*
	a decision under Article 10.12.3;	*-a decision under Article 10.12.3;*
	and a decision by [IF] not to recognize another *Anti-Doping Organization*'s decision under Article 15, may be appealed exclusively as provided in ~~this Article 13.2.~~ Articles 13.2 – 13.7.	*-and a decision by FISA not to recognise another Anti-Doping Organisation's decision under Article15, may be appealed exclusively as provided in Articles 13.2-13.7.*
Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person that may appeal from a Provisional Suspension is the Rower or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.	*(Moved below, article 13.2.3)*	
13.2.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Rowers	**13.2.1** Appeals Involving *International-Level Athletes* or *International Events*	*13.2.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Rowers or International Events.*
In cases arising from competition in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level Rowers, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such	In cases arising from participation in an *International Event* or in cases involving *International-Level Athletes*, the decision may be appealed exclusively to *CAS*~~ in accordance with the provisions applicable~~	*In cases arising from competition in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level Rowers, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS.*

court.	~~before such court~~.	
[Comment to Article 13.2.1: CAS decisions are final and binding except for any review required by law applicable to the annulment or enforcement of arbitral awards.]	*[Comment to Article 13.2.1: CAS decisions are final and binding except for any review required by law applicable to the annulment or enforcement of arbitral awards.]*	*[Comment to Article 13.2.1: CAS decisions are final and binding except for any review required by law applicable to the annulment or enforcement of arbitral awards.]*
13.2.2 Appeals Involving National-Level Rowers	**13.2.2** Appeals Involving ~~National-Level~~Other *Athletes* or Other *Persons*	*13.2.2 Appeals Involving Other Rowers or Other Persons*
In cases involving Rowers who do not have a right to appeal under Article 13.2.1, each National Federation shall have in place an appeal procedure that respects the following principles: a timely hearing, a fair and impartial hearing panel; the right to be represented by a counsel at the person's expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. FISA's rights of appeal with respect to these cases are set forth in Article 13.2.3 below.	In cases ~~involving national-level *Athletes* as defined by each~~where Article 13.2.1 is not applicable, the decision may be appealed to a national-level appeal body, being an independent and impartial body established in accordance with rules adopted by the *National Anti-Doping Organization* ~~who do not have a right to appeal under Article 13.2.1, the decision may be appealed to an independent and impartial body in accordance with rules established by the *National Anti-Doping Organization*.~~having jurisdiction over the *Athlete* or other *Person*. The rules for such appeal shall respect the following principles: a timely hearing; a fair and impartial hearing panel; the right to be represented by counsel at the *Person*'s own expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. If the *National Anti-Doping Organization* has not established such a body, the decision may be appealed to *CAS* in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.	*In cases where Article 13.2.1 is not applicable, the decision may be appealed to a national-level appeal body, being an independent and impartial body established in accordance with rules adopted by the National Anti-Doping Organisation having jurisidiction over the Rower or other Person. The rules for such appeal shall respect the following principles: a timely hearing; a fair and impartial hearing panel; the right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. If the National Anti-Doping Organisation has not established such a body, the decision may be appealed to CAS in accordance with the CAS Code.*
13.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal	**13.2.3** *Persons* Entitled to Appeal	*13.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal*
In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS:	In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to *CAS*:	*In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS:*
(a) the Rower or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;	(a) the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed;	*a) the Rower or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;*
(b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;	(b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;	*(b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;*

(c) FISA and any other Anti-Doping Organization under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed;	(c) ~~the~~ [IF];	*(c) FISA;*
	(d) the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of the *Person's* country of residence or countries where the *Person* is a national or license holder;	*(d) The National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Person's country of residence or countries where the Person is a national;*
(d) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and	(e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and	*(e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and*
(e) WADA.	(f) *WADA*.	*(f) WADA.*
In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the National Federation's rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties :	In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level ~~reviewing~~appeal body shall be as provided in the *National Anti-Doping Organization*'s rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties:	*In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level appeal body shall be as provided in the National Anti-Doping Organisation's rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties:*
(a) the Rower or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;	(a) the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed;	*(a) the Rower or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;*
(b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;	(b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;	*(b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;*
(c) FISA; and	(c) ~~the~~ [IF];	*(c) FISA;*
(d) WADA.	(d) the *National Anti-Doping Organization* of the *Person*'s country of residence;	*(d) the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Person's country of residence;*
	(e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and	*(e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, and*
	~~and (e~~ (f) *WADA*.	*(f) WADA.*
For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA and FISA shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing body.	For cases under Article 13.2.2, *WADA* ~~and the International Federation~~, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and [IF] shall also have the right to appeal to *CAS* with respect to the decision of the national-level ~~reviewing~~appeal body. Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from *CAS* to obtain all relevant information from the *Anti-Doping Organization* whose decision is being appealed and	*For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee and FISA shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level appeal body. Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the Anti-Doping Organisation whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.*

	the information shall be provided if *CAS* so directs. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only *Person* who may appeal from a *Provisional Suspension* is the *Athlete* or other *Person* upon whom the *Provisional Suspension* is imposed.	*Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person who may appeal from a Provisional Suspension is the Rower or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.*
	13.2.4 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed Cross appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to *CAS* under the *Code* are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under this Article 13 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party's answer.	*13.2.4 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed* *Cross appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to CAS under the Code are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under this Article 13 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party's answer.*
	[Comment to Article 13.2.4: This provision is necessary because since 2011, CAS rules no longer permit an Athlete the right to cross appeal when an Anti-Doping Organization appeals a decision after the Athlete's time for appeal has expired. This provision permits a full hearing for all parties.]	*[Comment to Article 13.2.4. This provision is necessary because since 2011, CAS rules no longer permit an Athlete the right to cross appeal when an Anti-Doping Organisation appeals a decision after the Athlete's time for appeal has expired. This provision permits a full hearing for all parties.]*
13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by FISA and its National Federations		*13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by FISA*
Where, in a particular case, FISA or its National Federations fail to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if FISA or its National Federations had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA's costs and attorney's fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by FISA or its National Federations.	Where, in a particular case, ~~the IF or its *National Federations* fail~~[IF] fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by *WADA*, *WADA* may elect to appeal directly to *CAS* as if ~~the IF or its *National Federations*~~[IF] had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the *CAS* hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that *WADA* acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to *CAS*, then *WADA*'s costs and ~~attorneys~~attorney fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to *WADA* by ~~the IF or its *National Federations*~~[IF].	*Where, in a particular case, FISA fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if FISA had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA's costs and attorney fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by FISA.*

	[Comment to Article 13.3: Given the different circumstances of each anti-doping rule violation investigation and results management process, it is not feasible to establish a fixed time period for ~~the IF or its National Federations~~[IF] to render a decision before WADA may intervene by appealing directly to CAS. Before taking such action, however, WADA will consult with ~~the IF or its National Federations~~[IF] and give ~~the IF or its National Federations~~[IF] an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision.] [NOTE: Nothing in this Article prohibits ~~*the IF or its National Federations*~~[IF] from also having rules which authorize it to assume jurisdiction for matters in which the results management performed by one of its *National Federations* has been inappropriately delayed.]	
13.4 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption	**13.4 ~~Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption~~ Appeals Relating to *TUEs***	*13.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs*
Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Rower, FISA, or National Anti-Doping Organization or other body designated by a National Federation which granted or denied the exemption.	~~Decisions by *WADA* reversing the grant or denial of a *TUE*~~ decisions may be appealed exclusively ~~to *CAS* by the *Athlete* or the~~as provided in Article 4.4.	*TUE decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 4.4.*
Decisions to deny TUE's, and which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by International-Level Rowers to CAS and by other Rowers to the national level reviewing body described in Article 13.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a TUE, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA. When FISA, National Anti-Doping Organizations or other bodies designated by National Federations fail to take action on a properly submitted TUE application within a reasonable time, their failure to decide may be considered a denial for purposes of the appeal rights provided in this Article.	**13.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions** Any *Anti-Doping Organization* ~~whose decision was reversed. Decisions by~~that is a party to an appeal shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the *Athlete* or other *Person* and to the other *Anti-Doping Organizations* ~~other than WADA denying *TUE*s, which are not reversed by *WADA*, may be appealed by *International-Level Athletes* to *CAS* and by other *Athletes* to the national level reviewing body described in Article 13.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a *TUE*, that decision may~~	*13.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions* *Any Anti-Doping Organisation that is a party to an appeal shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the Rower or other Person and to the other Anti-Doping Organisations that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided under Article 14.2.*

	~~be appealed to *CAS* by *WADA*.When the IF, *National Anti-Doping Organizations* or other bodies designated by *National Federations* fail to take action on a properly submitted *TUE* application within a reasonable time, their failure to decide may be considered a denial for purposes of the appeal rights provided in this~~that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided under Article~~.~~ 14.2.	
13.5 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12	~~13.5~~**13.6 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12**	*13.6 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12*
Decisions by FISA pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the National Federation.	Decisions by ~~the~~ [IF] pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to *CAS* by the *National Federation*.	*Decisions by FISA pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the National Federation.*
13.6 Time for Filing Appeals	~~13.6~~**13.7 Time for Filing Appeals**	*13.7 Time for Filing Appeals*
The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be thirty (30) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings having led to the decision subject to appeal: *a) Within ten (10) days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request from the body having issued the decision a copy of the file on which such body relied;* *b) If such a request is made within the ten-day period, then the party making such request shall have thirty (30) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.* *The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by WADA shall be the later of:* *(a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which*	**13.7.1** Appeals to *CAS* The time to file an appeal to *CAS* shall be twenty-one ~~(21)~~ days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings ~~having lead~~that led to the decision ~~subject to appeal~~being appealed: ~~a)~~ Within ~~ten (10)~~fifteen days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request a copy of the case file from the body ~~having~~that issued the decision~~ a copy of the file on which such body relied~~; ~~b)~~ If such a request is made within the ~~ten~~fifteen-day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one ~~(21)~~ days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.	13.7.1 Appeals to CAS *The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings that led to the decision being appealed:* *a)Within fifteen days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request a copy of the case file from the body that issued the decision;* *b) If such a request is made within the fifteen-day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.*

any other party in the case could have appealed, or *(b) Twenty-one (21) days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.*	The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal filed by *WADA* shall be the later of: a)Twenty-one days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed; or b)Twenty-one days after *WADA*'s receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.	*The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by WADA shall be the later of:* *a)Twenty-one days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or* b)*Twenty-one days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.*
	13.7.2 Appeals Under Article 13.2.2 The time to file an appeal to an independent and impartial body established at national level in accordance with rules established by the *National Anti-Doping Organization* shall be indicated by the same rules of the *National Anti-Doping Organization*. The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by *WADA* shall be the later of: (a) Twenty-one ~~(21)~~ days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or (b) Twenty-one ~~(21)~~ days after *WADA*'s receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.	*13.7.2 Appeals Under Article 13.2.2* *The time to file an appeal to an independent and impartial body established at national level in accordance with rules established by the National Anti-Doping Organisation shall be indicated by the same rules of the National Anti-Doping Organisation.* *The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal or intervention filed by WADA shall be the later of:* *a) Twenty one days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or* *b) Twenty-one days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.*
ARTICLE 14 - NATIONAL FEDERATIONS INCORPORATION OF FISA RULES, REPORTING AND RECOGNITION	**ARTICLE 14 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING ~~AND RECOGNITION,~~**	***ARTICLE 14 - CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING***
14.1 Incorporation of FISA Anti-Doping Rules	**14.1 ~~Notice, Confidentiality and Reporting~~ Information Concerning *Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings*, and Other Asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violations**	*14.1 Information Concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and Other Asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violations*
	14.1.1 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to *Athlete*s and other *Persons*~~.~~	*14.1.1 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to Rowers and other Persons.*

	Notice to *Athletes* or other *Persons* of anti-doping rule violations asserted against them shall occur as provided under ~~Article 7.~~Articles 7 and 14 of these Anti-Doping Rules. Notice to an *Athlete* or other *Person* who is a member of a *National Federation* may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the *National Federation*.	*Notice to Rowers and other Persons of anti-doping rule violations asserted against them shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14 of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws. Notice to a Rower or other Person who is a member of a National Federation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Federation.*
	14.1.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to *National Anti-Doping Organizations*~~, IF~~ and *WADA*~~.~~ Notice of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation to *National Anti-Doping Organizations*~~, the IF~~ and *WADA* shall occur as provided under ~~Article 7.~~Articles 7 and 14 of these Anti-Doping Rules, simultaneously with the notice to the *Athlete* or other *Person*.	*14.1.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to National Anti-Doping Organisations, and WADA.* *Notice of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation to National Anti-Doping Organisations and WADA shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14 of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, simultaneously with the notice to the Rower or other Person.*
	14.1.3 Content of ~~Notification.~~an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice Notification ~~to the *Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization*, the *IF* and *WADA* according to~~of an anti-doping rule violation under Article ~~7~~2.1 shall include: the *Athlete*'s name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, the *Athlete*'s competitive level, whether the test was *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*, the date of *Sample* collection ~~and~~, the analytical result reported by the laboratory, and other information as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. Notice of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1 shall include the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.	*14.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice* *Notification of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 shall include: the Athlete's name, country, sport, and discipline within the sport, the Athlete's competitive level, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory, and other information as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.* *Notice of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1 shall include the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.*
	14.1.4 Status Reports~~.~~ ~~The same *Persons* and~~Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in notice of an	*14.1.4 Status Reports* *Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in notice of an anti-doping rule violation*

	anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 14.1.1, *National Anti-Doping Organizations* and *WADA* shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to ~~Articles 7 (Results Management), 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing)~~Article 7, 8 or 13 ~~(Appeals)~~ and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.	*pursuant to Article 14.1.1, National Anti-Doping Organisations and WADA shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7, 8 or 13 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.*
	14.1.5 Confidentiality~~.~~ The recipient organizations shall not disclose this information beyond those *Persons* with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable *National Olympic Committee*, *National Federation*, and team in a *Team Sport*) until ~~the *Anti-Doping Organization* with results management responsibility has made public disclosure~~[IF] has made *Public Disclosure* or has failed to make ~~public disclosure~~*Public Disclosure* as required in Article ~~14.2 below.~~14.3. [~~*Comment to Article 14.1.5*~~NOTE: Each ~~*Anti-Doping Organization shall provide,*~~International Federation shall include procedures in its ~~*own*~~ anti-doping rules~~, *procedures*~~ for the protection of confidential information and for investigating and disciplining improper disclosure of confidential information by any employee or agent of the *Anti-Doping Organization*. The~~]~~ following provides an example of the type of clause that an International Federation could include in its anti-doping rules:]	*14.1.5 Confidentiality* *The recipient organisations shall not disclose this information beyond those Persons with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable National Olympic Committee, National Federation,) until FISA has made Public Disclosure or has failed to make Public Disclosure as required in Article 14.3.*

	~~14.2 Public Disclosure.~~14.2 Notice of Anti-Doping RuleViolation Decisions and Request for Files **14.2.1** Anti-doping rule violation decisions rendered pursuant to Article 7.11, 8.2, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.12.3 or 13.5 shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest possible *Consequences* were not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, [IF] shall provide a short English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.	*14.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violation Decisions and Request for Files* *14.2.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions rendered pursuant to Article 7.11, 8.2, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.1.2.3, 10.12.3 or 13.5 shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest possible Consequences were not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, FISA shall provide a short English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.*
	14.2.2 An *Anti-Doping Organization* having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 14.2.1 may, within fifteen days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.	*14.2.2 An Anti-Doping Organisation having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 14.2.1 may, within fifteen days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.*
14.4 Public Disclosure	**14.3 *Public Disclosure*** **14.3.1** The identity of any *Athlete* or other *Person* who is asserted by ~~the IF or its *National Federations*~~[IF] to have committed an anti-doping rule violation~~,~~ may be *Publicly Disclose*d by ~~the IF or its *National Federations*~~[IF] only after notice has been provided to the *Athlete* or other *Person* in accordance with ~~Articles 7.1, 7.2 or 7.4, and~~Article 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6 or 7.7 and simultaneously to *WADA* and the ~~applicable~~*National Anti-Doping ~~Organizations~~*Organization of *the* Athlete or other *Person* in accordance with Article 14.1.2.	*14.3 Public Disclosure* *14.3.1 The identity of any Rower or other Person who is asserted by FISA to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, may be Publicly Disclosed by FISA only after notice has been provided to the Rower or other Person in accordance with Article 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6 or 7.7 and simultaneously to WADA and the applicable National Federation and National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Rower or other Person in accordance with Article 14.1.2.*
14.4.1 Neither FISA nor its National Federation shall publicly identify Rowers whose Samples have resulted in Adverse Analytical Findings, or who were alleged to have violated other Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules until it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged or the Rower has been Provisionally Suspended. Once a	**~~14.2.2~~ 14.3.2** No later than twenty ~~(20)~~ days after it has been determined in a final appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or 13.2.2, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 8 ~~that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing~~ has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, ~~the IF or its *National Federations* must publicly report~~[IF] must *Publicly Report* the disposition	*14.3.2 No later than twenty days after it has been determined in a final appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or 13.2.2, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 8 has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, FISA must Publicly Report the disposition of the matter, including the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the Rower or other Person committing the violation, the Prohibited Substance or*

violation of these Anti-Doping Rules has been established, it shall be publicly reported within 21 days. FISA or its National Federation must also report within 21 days appeal decisions on an anti-doping rule violation. FISA or its National Federation shall also, within the time period for publication, send all hearing and appeal decisions to WADA.	of the ~~anti-doping~~ matter, including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the *Athlete* or other *Person* committing the violation, the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* involved (if any), and the *Consequences* imposed. ~~The IF or its *National Federations*~~[IF] must also ~~publicly report~~*Publicly Report* within twenty ~~(20)~~ days the results of final appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations~~. The IF or its *National Federations* shall also, within the time period for publication, send all hearing and appeal decisions to *WADA*~~, including the information described above.	*Prohibited Method involved if any, and the Consequences imposed. FISA must also Publicly Report within twenty days the results of final appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations including the information described above.*
14.4.2 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Rower or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be disclosed publicly only with the consent of the Rower or other Person who is the subject of the decision. FISA or its National Federation shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall publicly disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Rower or other Person may approve.	~~**14.2.3**~~ **14.3.3** In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the *Athlete* or other *Person* did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be ~~disclosed publicly~~*Publicly Disclosed* only with the consent of the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision. ~~The IF and its *National Federations*~~[IF] shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent~~, and if~~. If consent is obtained, [IF] shall *Publicly Disclose* the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the *Athlete* or other *Person* may approve.	*14.3.3 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Rower or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be Publicly Disclosed only with the consent of the Rower or other Person who is the subject of the decision. FISA shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent. If consent is obtained, FISA shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Rower or other Person may approve.*
	~~**14.2.4** For purposes of Article 14.2, publication~~**14.3.4** Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the [IF~~ or its *National Federations*' Web site~~]'s website or publishing it through other means and leaving the information up for ~~at least one (1) year~~the longer of one month or the duration of any period of *Ineligibility*.	*14.3.4 Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on FISA's website or publishing it through other means and leaving the information up for the longer of one month or the duration of any period of Ineligibility.*
14.4.3 Neither FISA nor its National Federation or WADA accredited laboratory, or official of either, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of a pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Rower, other Person or their representatives.	~~**14.2.5** the~~ **14.3.5** Neither ~~the~~ [IF], nor its *National Federation*~~, or~~*Federations*, nor any official of either body, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of ~~a~~any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the *Athlete*~~,~~ or other *Person* against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted, or their representatives.	*14.3.5 Neither FISA nor its National Federations, nor WADA accredited laboratory, nor any official of either body, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Rower, or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted, or their representatives.*

	14.3.6 The mandatory *Public Reporting* required in Article 14.3.2 shall not be required where the *Athlete* or other *Person* who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a *Minor*. Any optional *Public Reporting* in a case involving a *Minor* shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.	*14.3.6 The mandatory Public Reporting required in Article 14.3.2 shall not be required where the Athlete or other Person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a Minor. Any optional Public Reporting in a case involving a Minor shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.*
14.2 Statistical Reporting	**14.4 Statistical Reporting~~.~~**	*14.4 Statistical Reporting ~~Statistical Reporting~~*
14.2.1 Before 31st January each year, each National Federation shall provide a report to FISA Headquarters on the anti doping tests conducted on its Rowers during the preceding year, indicating the number of in-competition and out-of competition tests conducted as well as the results of these tests and any sanctions imposed in the case of positive results or other doping offences.	.	*~~14.4.1 Before 31st January each year, each National Federation shall provide a report to FISA Headquarters on the anti doping tests conducted on its Rowers during the preceding year, indicating the number of In-Competition and Out-of Competition tests conducted as well as the results of these tests and any sanctions imposed in the case of positive results or other doping offences.~~*
Failure to provide a report to FISA Headquarters by 31 January each year on the anti-doping tests conducted on its Rowers during the previous year may result in sanctions being imposed on the national federation.		*~~Failure to provide a report to FISA Headquarters by 31 January each year on the anti-doping tests conducted on its Rowers during the previous year may result in sanctions being imposed on the National Federation.~~*
FISA shall periodically publish Testing data received from National Federations as well as comparable data from Testing under FISA's jurisdiction.		*~~FISA shall periodically publish Testing data received from National Federations as well as comparable data from Testing under FISA's jurisdiction.~~*
14.2.2 FISA shall publish annually a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities during the calendar year with a copy provided to WADA.	*4.2.1 FISA shall publish the WADA.annual report on Anti-Doping Testing when available. ~~FISA shall publish annually a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities during the calendar year with a copy provided to WADA.~~*	*4.2.1 FISA shall publish the WADA.annual report on Anti-Doping Testing when available.*
14.3 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse	**14.5 *Doping Control* Information Clearinghouse~~.~~**	*14.5 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse*

When a National Federation has received an Adverse Analytical Finding on one of its Rowers it shall report the following information to FISA and WADA within fourteen (14) days of the process described in Article 7.1.2 and 7.1.3 : the Rower's name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection and the analytical result reported by the laboratory. The National Federation shall also regularly update FISA and WADA on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7 (Results Management), Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) or Article 13 (Appeals), and comparable information shall be provided to FISA and WADA within 14 days of the notification described in Article 7.1.9, with respect to other violations of these Anti-Doping Rules. In any case in which the period of Ineligibility is eliminated under Article 10.5.1 (No Fault or Negligence) or reduced under Article 10.5.2 (No Significant Fault or Negligence), FISA and WADA shall be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction. Neither FISA nor WADA shall disclose this information beyond those persons within their organisations with a need to know until the National Federation has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in Article 14.4 below.	~~*WADA* shall act as a central clearinghouse for *Doping Control Testing* data and results for *International-Level Athletes* and national-level *Athletes* who have been included in their *National Anti-Doping Organization*'s *Registered Testing Pool*.~~ To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in *Testing* by the various *Anti-Doping Organization*s, ~~The IF or its *National Federations*~~[IF] shall report all *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition* tests on such *Athlete*s to the *WADA* clearinghouse, using *ADAMS*, as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. This information will be made accessible, where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules, to the *Athlete*, the *Athlete*'s ~~National Federation, *National Olympic Committee* or National Paralympic Committee,~~ *National Anti-Doping Organization*~~, the IF, and the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee~~ and any other *Anti-Doping Organizations* with *Testing* authority over the *Athlete*. ~~To enable it to serve as a clearinghouse for *Doping Control Testing* data, *WADA* has developed a database management tool, *ADAMS*, that reflects emerging data privacy principles. Private information regarding an *Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel,* or others involved in anti-doping activities shall be maintained by *WADA,* which is supervised by Canadian privacy authorities, in strict confidence and in accordance with the *International Standard* for the protection of privacy.~~	. *To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing by the various Anti-Doping Organisations, FISA shall report all In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests on such Rowers to the WADA clearinghouse, using ADAMS,as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. This information will be made accessible, where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules, to the Rower, the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation, and any other Anti-Doping Organisations with Testing authority over the Rower.*
	14.6 Data Privacy~~.~~ ~~When performing obligations under these rules, the IF or its *National Federations*~~**14.6.1** [IF] may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to *Athlete*s and ~~third parties. The IF or its *National Federations* shall ensure that they comply~~	*14.6 Data Privacy* *14.6.1 FISA may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to Rowers and other Persons where necessary and appropriate to conduct its anti-doping activities under the Code, the International Standards (including specifically the*

	with applicable data protection and privacy laws with respect to their handling of such information, as well as the *International Standard* for the protection of privacy that *WADA* shall adopt to ensure *Athletes* and non-*Athletes* are fully informed of and, where necessary, agree to the handling of their personal information in connection withother *Persons* where necessary and appropriate to conduct their anti-doping activities arising under the *Code* and these anti-doping rulesunder the *Code*, the *International Standards* (including specifically the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information) and these Anti-Doping Rules.	*International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information) and these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws. FISA may collect and disclose personal information related to the biological passport with the relevant National Anti-Doping Organisations.*
	14.6.2 Any *Participant* who submits information including personal data to any *Person* in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules shall be deemed to have agreed, pursuant to applicable data protection laws and otherwise, that such information may be collected, processed, disclosed and used by such *Person* for the purposes of the implementation of these Anti-Doping Rules, in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information and otherwise as required to implement these Anti-Doping Rules.	*14.6.2 Any Participant who submits information including personal data to any Person in accordance with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall be deemed to have agreed, pursuant to applicable data protection laws and otherwise, that such information may be collected, processed, disclosed and used by such Person for the purposes of the implementation of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information and otherwise as required to implement these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.*
14.5 Recognition of Decisions by FISA and National Federations		
Any decision of FISA or a National Federation regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognized by all National Federations, which shall take all necessary action to render such results effective.	*Any decision of FISA or a National Federation or a NADO regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognized by all National Federations, which shall take all necessary action to render such results effective.*	
ARTICLE 15 - RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS	**ARTICLE 15 MUTUALAPPLICATION AND RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS**	***ARTICLE 15 – APPLICATION AND RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS***
Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, the Testing, TUE's and hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory to the Code which are consistent with the Code and are within the Signatory's	**15.1** Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, *Testing*, TUEs and hearing results or other final adjudications of any *National Federation* or *Signatory* which are consistent with the *Code* and are	*15.1 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, the Testing, hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory to the Code which are consistent with the Code and are within the Signatory's authority,shall*

authority, shall be recognised and respected by FISA and its National Federations. FISA and its National Federations may recognize the same actions of other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.	within ~~the National Federation or~~that *Signatory's* authority~~,~~ shall be applicable worldwide and shall be recognized and respected by ~~the~~ [IF] and all its *National Federations*. *[Comment to Article 15.1: ~~There has in the past been some confusion in the interpretation of this Article with regard to therapeutic use exemptions. Unless provided otherwise by the rules of an International Federation or an agreement with an International Federation, National~~The extent of recognition of TUE decisions of other Anti-Doping Organizations ~~do not have "authority" to grant therapeutic use exemptions to International-Level Athletes~~shall be determined by Article 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.]*	*be applicable worldwide and shall be recognised and respected by FISA and all its National Federations. .* *[Comment to Article 15.1: The extent of recognition of TUE decisions of other Anti-Doping Organisations shall be determined by Article 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.]*
	15.2 ~~The~~ [IF] and its *National Federations* shall recognize the ~~same actions of~~measures taken by other bodies which have not accepted the *Code* if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the *Code*. *[Comment to Article 15.2: Where the decision of a body that has not accepted the Code is in some respects Code compliant and in other respects not Code compliant, ~~the~~ [IF ~~or~~] and its National ~~Federation~~Federations shall attempt to apply the decision in harmony with the principles of the Code. For example, if in a process consistent with the Code a non-Signatory has found an Athlete to have committed an anti-doping rule violation on account of the presence of a Prohibited Substance in his or her body but the period of Ineligibility applied is shorter than the period provided for in ~~the Code, then the IF or its National Federation should~~these Anti-Doping Rules, then [IF] shall recognize the finding of an anti-doping rule violation and ~~they should~~may conduct a hearing consistent with Article 8 to determine whether the longer period of Ineligibility provided in these Anti-Doping Rules should be imposed.]*	*15.2 FISA and its National Federations shall recognise the measures taken by other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.*

	15.3 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, any decision of ~~the~~ [IF] regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognized by all *National Federation*s, which shall take all necessary action to render such decision effective.	*15.3 Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, any decision of FISA regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall be recognised by National Federations, which shall take all necessary action to render such decision effective.*
	ARTICLE 16 INCORPORATION OF [IF] ANTI-DOPING RULES AND OBLIGATIONS OF *NATIONAL FEDERATIONS*	***ARTICLE 16 INCORPORATION OF FISA ANTI-DOPING BYE-LAWS AND OBLIGATIONS OF NATIONAL FEDERATIONS***
14.1 All National Federations shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. These Anti-Doping Rules shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each National Federations Rules. All National Federations shall include in their regulations the procedural rules necessary to effectively implement these Anti-Doping Rules. Each National Federation shall obtain the written acknowledgement and agreement, of all Rowers subject to Doping Control and Athlete Support Personnel for such Rowers. Notwithstanding whether such written acknowledgement and agreement has been signed, the Rules of each National Federation shall specifically provide that all Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons under the jurisdiction of the National Federation shall be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules.	~~All *National Federations* shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. These Anti-Doping Rules shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each *National Federations* Rules. All *National Federations* shall include in their regulations the procedural rules necessary to effectively implement these Anti-Doping Rules.~~**16.1** All *National Federation*s and their members shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. All *National Federation*s and other members shall include in their regulations the provisions necessary to ensure that [IF] may enforce these Anti-Doping Rules directly as against *Athletes* under their anti-doping jurisdiction (including *National-Level Athletes*). These Anti-Doping Rules shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each *National Federation's* rules so that the *National Federation* may enforce them itself directly as against *Athletes* under its anti-doping jurisdiction (including *National-Level Athletes*).	*16.1 All National Federations and their members shall comply with these Anti-Doping Laws. All National Federations and other members shall include in their regulations the provisions necessary to ensure that FISA may enforce these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws directly as against Rowers under their anti-doping jurisdiction (including National-Level Rowers). These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each National Federation's rules so that the National Federation may enforce them itself directly as against Rowers under its anti-doping jurisdiction (including National-Level Rowers). Each National Federation shall obtain the written acknowledgement and agreement, of all Rowers subject to Doping Control and Athlete Support Personnel for such Rowers. Notwithstanding whether such written acknowledgement and agreement has been signed, the Rules of each National Federation shall specifically provide that all Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons under the jurisdiction of the National Federation shall be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules.*
	16.2 All *National Federation*s shall establish rules requiring all *Athlete*s and each *Athlete Support Personnel* who participates as coach, trainer, manager, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel in a *Competition* or activity authorized or organized by a *National Federation* or one of its member organizations to agree to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules and to submit to the results	*16.2 All National Federations shall establish rules requiring all Rowers and each Athlete Support Personnel who participates as coach, trainer, manager, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel in a Competition or activity authorised or organised by a National Federation or one of its member organisations to agree to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules and to submit to the results management authority of the*

	management authority of the *Anti-Doping Organization* responsible under the *Code* as a condition of such participation.	*Anti-Doping Organisation responsible under the Code as a condition of such participation.*
	16.3 All *National Federations* shall report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation to [IF] and to their *National Anti-Doping Organizations*, and shall cooperate with investigations conducted by any *Anti-Doping Organization* with authority to conduct the investigation.	*16.3 All National Federations shall report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation to FISA and to their National Anti-Doping Organisations, and shall cooperate with investigations conducted by an Anti-Doping Organisation with authority to conduct the investigation.*
	16.4 All *National Federations* shall have disciplinary rules in place to prevent *Athlete Support Personnel* who are *Using Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* without valid justification from providing support to *Athletes* under the jurisdiction of [IF] or the *National Federation*.	*16.4 All National Federations shall have disciplinary rules in place to prevent Athlete Support Personel who are Using Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods without valid justification from providing support to Rowers under the jurisdiction of FISA or the National Federation.*
	16.5 All *National Federations* shall be required to conduct anti-doping education in coordination with their *National Anti-Doping Organizations*.	*16.5 All National Federations shall be required to conduct anti-doping education in coordination with their National Anti-Doping Organisations.*
ARTICLE 16 - STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS	**ARTICLE 17 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS**	***ARTICLE 17 - STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS***
No action may be commenced under these Anti-Doping Rules against a Rower or other Person for a violation of an anti-doping rule contained in these Anti-Doping Rules unless such action is commenced within eight years from the date the violation occurred.	No ~~action~~ anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced against an *Athlete* or other *Person* ~~for an~~unless he or she has been notified of the anti-doping rule violation ~~contained in these Anti-Doping Rules unless such action is commenced within eight (8)~~as provided in Article 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.	*No anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced under these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws against a Rower or other Person unless he or she has been notified of the of anti-doping rule violation as provided in Article 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted within ten years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.*

ARTICLE 17 - FISA Compliance Reports to WADA	**ARTICLE 18 [IF] COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO *WADA***	***ARTICLE 18 - FISA Compliance Reports to WADA***
FISA will report to WADA on FISA's compliance with the Code every second year and shall explain reasons for any noncompliance.	~~The~~ [IF] will report to *WADA* on ~~the~~ [IF]'s compliance with the *Code* ~~every second year and shall explain reasons for any noncompliance~~in accordance with Article 23.5.2 of the *Code*.	*FISA will report to WADA on FISA's compliance with the Code in accordance with Article 23.5.2 of the Code.*
	ARTICLE 19 EDUCATION [IF] shall plan, implement, evaluate and monitor information, education and prevention programs for doping-free sport on at least the issues listed at Article 18.2 of the *Code*, and shall support active participation by *Athletes* and *Athlete Support Personnel* in such programs.	**ARTICLE 19 EDUCATION** *FISA through its National Federations shall plan, implement, evaluate and monitor information, education and prevention programmes for doping-free sport on at least the issues listed at Article 18.2 of the Code and shall support active participation by Rowers, and Athlete Support Personnel in such programmes.*
ARTICLE 18 - AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES	**ARTICLE 20 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES**	***ARTICLE 20 AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING BYE-LAWS***
18.1 These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by the FISA Council.	~~19.1~~**20.1** These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by ~~the~~ [IF].	*20.1 These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws may be amended from time to time by the FISA Council.*
18.2 Except as provided in Article 18.5, these Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.	~~19.2~~**20.2** These Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.	*20.2 These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.*
18.3 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.	~~19.3~~**20.3** The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.	*20.3 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti- Doping Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.*
18.4 The INTRODUCTION and the APPENDIX I DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of these Anti- Doping Rules.	~~19.4~~**20.4** The ~~INTRODUCTION, the APPENDIX I, DEFINITIONS~~*Code* and the *International Standards* ~~issued by WADA~~ shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules and shall prevail in case of	*20.4 The Code and the International Standards shall be considered integral parts of these Anti- Doping Rules and shall prevail in case of conflict.*

	conflict.	
18.5 These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code. The comments annotating various provisions of the Code may, where applicable, assist in the understanding and interpretation of these Anti-Doping Rules.	~~19.5~~**20.5** These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the *Code* and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the *Code*. The Introduction shall be considered an integral part of these Anti-Doping Rules.	*20.5 These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code. The Introduction shall be considered an integral part of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.*
	[Option 2, for those who do not set out the *Code* comments in the Anti-Doping Rules: The comments annotating various provisions of the *Code* are incorporated by reference into these Anti-Doping Rules, shall be treated as if set out in full herein, and shall be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.**]**	
18.6 Notice to a Rower or other Person who is a member of a National Federation is accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Federation.		
18.7 These Anti-Doping Rules shall come into full force and effect on 1 January 2009 (the "Effective Date"). They shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that:	~~19.7~~**20.7** These Anti-Doping Rules have come into full force and effect on [1 January ~~2009~~2015] (the "Effective Date"). They shall not apply ~~retrospectively~~retroactively to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that:	*20.6 These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall come into full force and effect on 1 January 2015 (the "Effective Date"). They shall not apply retroacctively to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that:*
18.7.1 Any case pending prior to the Effective Date, or brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation that occurred prior to the Effective Date, shall be governed by the predecessor to these Anti-Doping Rules in force at the time of the anti-doping rule violation, subject to any application of the principle of lex mitior by the hearing panel determining the case	**20.7.1** Anti-doping rule violations taking place prior to the Effective Date count as "first violations" or "second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for violations taking place after the Effective Date.	*20.7. Anti-doping rule violations taking place prior to the Effective Date count as "first violations" or "second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for violations taking place after the Effective Date.*
18.7.2 *Subject always to Article 10.7.5, anti-doping rule violations committed under rules in force prior to the Effective Date shall be taken into account as prior offences for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10.7. Where such pre-Effective Date anti-doping rule violation involved a substance that would be treated as a Specified Substance under these Anti-Doping Rules, for which a period of Ineligibility of less than two years was imposed,*	~~19.7.1 With~~**20.7.2** The retrospective periods in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under Article 10.7.5 and the statute of limitations set forth in Article 17 are procedural rules and should be applied retroactively; provided, however, that Article 17 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitations period has not already expired by the Effective Date. Otherwise,	*20.7.1 The retrospective periods in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under Article 10.7.5 and the statute of limitations set forth in Article 17 are procedural rules and should be applied retroactively; provided, however, that Article 17 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitations period has not already expired by the Effective Date. Otherwise, with respect to any*

such violation shall be considered a Reduced Sanction violation for purposes of Article 10.7.1.	with respect to any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, the case shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of "lex mitior" appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case.	*anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, the case shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping bye-laws in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of "lex mitior" appropriately applies under the cirucumstances of the case.*
	~~19.7.2~~ 20.7.3 Any Article 2.4 whereabouts ~~violation (whether a filing failure or a missed test) declared by the IF under rules in force prior to the Effective Date that has not expired prior to the Effective Date and that would qualify as a whereabouts violation under Article 11 of~~failure (whether a Filing Failure or a Missed Test, as those terms are defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) prior to the Effective Date shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, in accordance with the International ~~*Standards*~~Standard for Testing~~.~~ and Investigation, but it shall be deemed to have expired 12 months after it occurred.	*20.7.2 Any Article 2.4 whereabouts failure (whether a Filing Failure or a Missed Test, as those terms are defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) prior to the Effective Date shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, but it shall be deemed to have expired 12 months after it occurred.*
	~~19.7.3~~ 20.7.4 With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the *Athlete* or other *Person* is still serving the period of *Ineligibility* as of the Effective Date, the *Athlete* or other *Person* may apply to the *Anti-Doping Organization* which had results management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* in light of these ~~anti-doping rules~~Anti-Doping Rules. Such application must be made before the period of *Ineligibility* has expired. The decision rendered may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2. These ~~anti-doping rules~~Anti-Doping	*20.7.3 With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the Rower or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility as of the Effective Date, the Rower or other Person may apply to the Anti-Doping Organisation which had results management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of Ineligibility in light of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws. Such application must be made before the period of Ineligibility has expired. The decision rendered may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2. These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall have no application to any case where a*

	Rules shall have no application to any ~~anti-doping rule violation~~ case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of *Ineligibility* has expired.	*final decision finding an anti-doping rule has been rendered and the period of Ineligibilty has expired.*
	20.7.5 For purposes of assessing the period of *Ineligibility* for a second violation under Article 10.7.1, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on rules in force prior to the Effective Date, the period of *Ineligibility* which would have been assessed for that first violation had these Anti-Doping Rules been applicable, shall be applied.	*20.7.4 For purposes of assessing the period of Ineligibility for a second violation under Article 10.7.1, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on rules in force prior to the Effective Date, the period of Ineligibility which would have been assessed for that first violation had these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws been applicable shall be applied.*
	ARTICLE 21 INTERPRETATION OF THE *CODE* **21.1** The official text of the *Code* shall be maintained by *WADA* and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail. ~~**19.7.4 Subject always to Article 10.7.5, anti-doping rule violations committed under rules in force prior to the Effective Date shall be taken into account as prior offences for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10.7. Where such pre-Effective Date anti-doping rule violation involved a substance that would be treated as a Specified Substance under these Anti-Doping Rules, for which a period of *Ineligibility* of less than two years was imposed, such violation shall be considered a Reduced Sanction violation for purposes of Article 10.7.1.**~~	***ARTICLE 21 INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE*** *21.1 The official text of the Code shall be maintained by WADA and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.*

	21.2 The comments annotating various provisions of the *Code* shall be used to interpret the *Code*.	*21.2 The comments annotating various provisions of the Code shall be used to interpret the Code.*
	21.3 The *Code* shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of the *Signatories* or governments.	*21.3 The Code shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of the Signatories or governments.*
	21.4 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of the *Code* are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of the *Code* or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.	*21.4 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of the Code are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of the Code or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.*
	21.5 The *Code* shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the date the *Code* is accepted by a *Signatory* and implemented in its rules. However, pre-*Code* anti-doping rule violations would continue to count as "first violations" or "second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for subsequent post-*Code* violations.	*21.5 The Code shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the date the Code is accepted by a Signatory and implemented in its rules. However pre-Code anti-doping rule violations would continue to count as "first violations" or "second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for subsequent post-Code violations.*
	21.6 The Purpose, Scope and Organization of the World Anti-Doping Program and the *Code* and Appendix 1, Definitions, and Appendix 2, Examples of the Application of Article 10, shall be considered integral parts of the *Code*.	*21.6 The Purpose, Scope and Organisation of the World Anti-Doping Programme and the Code and Appendix 1, Definitions, and Appendix 2, Examples of the Application of Article 10, shall be considered integral parts of the Code.*
	ARTICLE ~~20:~~ 22 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF *ATHLETES* AND OTHER *PERSONS* ~~20.1~~**22.1 Roles and Responsibilities of *Athletes*~~.~~** ~~20.1.1~~ **22.1.1** To be knowledgeable of and comply with these ~~anti-doping rules~~Anti-Doping Rules. ~~20.1.2~~ **22.1.2** To be available for *Sample* collection at all times.	***ARTICLE 22 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ROWERS AND OTHER PERSONS*** *22.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Rowers* *22.1.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.* *22.1.2 To be available for Sample collection at all times.* *22.1.3 To take responsibility, in the context of*

	[Comment to Article 22.1.2: With due regard to an Athlete's human rights and privacy, legitimate anti-doping considerations sometimes require Sample collection late at night or early in the morning. For example, it is known that some Athletes use low doses of EPO during these hours so that it will be undetectable in the morning.]	*anti-doping, for what they ingest and use.*
	22.1.3 ~~20.1.3~~ To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and *Use*.	*22.1.4 To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to Use Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.*
	~~20.1.4~~ **22.1.4** To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to *Use Prohibited Substance*s and *Prohibited Method*s and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these ~~anti-doping rules~~Anti-Doping Rules.	*22.1.5 To disclose to their National Anti-Doping Organisation and to FISA any decision by a non-Signatory finding that the Rower committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.*
	22.1.5 To disclose to their *National Anti-Doping Organization* and to [IF] any decision by a non-*Signatory* finding that the *Athlete* committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.	*22.1.6 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations.*
	22.1.6 To cooperate with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations. [NOTE: Failure to cooperate is not an anti-doping rule violation under the *Code*, but International Federations are strongly urged to make it the basis for disciplinary action under their general codes of conduct/disciplinary rules. The following provides an example of the type of clause that an International Federation could include in its anti-doping rules:]	*22.1.7 Failure by any Rower to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organisatio~~o~~ins investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under FISA's rules of code of conduct.*
	22.1.7 Failure by any *Athlete* to cooperate in full with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a [charge of misconduct] under [IF]'s [disciplinary rules/code of conduct].	

	~~20.2~~**22.2 Roles and Responsibilities of *Athlete Support Personnel*** ~~20.2.1~~ **22.2.1** To be knowledgeable of and comply with these ~~anti-doping rules~~Anti-Doping Rules. ~~20.2.2~~ **22.2.2** To cooperate with the *Athlete Testing* program. **22.2.3** To use his or her influence on *Athlete* values and behavior to foster anti-doping attitudes. **22.2.4** To disclose to his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization* and to [IF] any decision by a non-*Signatory* finding that he or she committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years. **22.2.5** To cooperate with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations. [NOTE: Failure to cooperate is not an anti-doping rule violation under the *Code*, but International Federations are strongly urged to make it the basis for disciplinary action under their general codes of conduct/disciplinary rules. The following article 22.2.6 provides an example of the type of clause that an International Federation could include in its anti-doping rules:] **22.2.6** Failure by any *Athlete Support Personnel* to cooperate in full with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a [charge of misconduct] under [IF]'s [disciplinary rules/code of conduct]. **22.2.7** *Athlete Support Personnel* shall not *Use* or *Possess* any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* without valid justification.	*22.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel* *22.2.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.* *22.2.2 To cooperate with the Athlete Testing programme.* *22.2.3 To use his or her influence on Athlete values and behaviour to foster anti-doping attitudes.* *22.2.4 To disclose to his or her National Anti-Doping Organisation and to FISA any decision by a non-Signatory finding that he or she committed an anti-doping rules violation within the previous ten years.* *22.2.5 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations.22.2.6 Failure by any Athlete Support Personnel to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organisations investigation anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under FISA's code of conduct.* *22.2.7 Athlete Support Personnel shall not Use or Possess any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification.* *22.2.8 Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by an Athlete Support Personnel without valid justification may result in a charge of misconduct under FISA's code of conduct.*

	[NOTE: Coaches and other *Athlete Support Personnel* are often role models for *Athletes*. They should not be engaging in personal conduct which conflicts with their responsibility to encourage their *Athletes* not to dope. *Use* or *Possession* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* by an *Athlete Support Personnel* without valid justification is not an anti-doping rule violation under the *Code*, but International Federations are strongly urged to make it the basis for disciplinary action under their general codes of conduct/disciplinary rules. The following provides an example of the type of clause that an International Federation could include in its anti-doping rules:] **22.2.8** *Use* or *Possession* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* by an *Athlete Support Personnel* without valid justification may result in a [charge of misconduct] under [IF]'s [disciplinary rules/code of conduct].	
DEFINITIONS	*ADAMS*: The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System is a Web-based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing, and reporting designed to assist stakeholders and *WADA* in their anti-doping operations in conjunction with data protection legislation. *Administration*: Providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the *Use* or *Attempted Use* by another *Person* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*. However, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification and shall not include actions involving *Prohibited Substances* which are not prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate that such *Prohibited Substances* are not intended for genuine and legal	***DEFINITIONS*** ***ADAMS:*** *The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System is a Web-based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing, and reporting designed to assist stakeholders and WADA in their anti-doping operations in conjunction with data protection legislation.* ***Administration:*** *Providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the Use or Attempted Use by another Person of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. However this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate that such Prohibited*

	therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.	*Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.*
***Adverse Analytical Finding**. A report from a laboratory or other approved Testing entity that identifies in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.*	*Adverse Analytical Finding*~~.~~: A report from a *WADA*-accredited laboratory or other *WADA*-approved ~~*Testing* entity~~laboratory that, consistent with the International Standard for Laboratories and related Technical Documents, identifies in a *Sample* the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the *Use* of a *Prohibited Method*.	***Adverse Analytical Finding**: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA approved laboratory that, consistent with the International Standard for Laboratories and related Technical Documents, identifies in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.*
	Adverse Passport Finding: A report identified as an *Adverse Passport Finding* as described in the applicable *International Standards*.	***Adverse Passport Finding:** A report identified as an Adverse Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards*
***Anti-Doping Organization.** A Signatory that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the Doping Control process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other Major Event Organizations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organizations.*	*Anti-Doping Organization*~~.~~: A *Signatory* that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the *Doping Control* process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other *Major Event Organizations* that conduct *Testing* at their *Events*, *WADA*, International Federations, and *National Anti-Doping Organizations.*	***Anti-Doping Organisation:** A Signatory that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the Doping Control process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other Major Event Organisations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organizations.*

	Athlete Biological Passport: The program and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories.	*Athlete Biological Passport: The programme and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories.*
***Athlete Support Personnel**. Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel parent or any other Person working with, treating or assisting a Rower participating in or preparing for sports Competition.*	*Athlete Support Personnel*~~.~~: Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or any other *Person* working with, treating or assisting an *Athlete* participating in or preparing for sports *Competition*.	***Athlete Support Personnel**. Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel parent or any other Person working with, treating or assisting a Rower participating in or preparing for sports Competition.*
***Attempt.** Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an Attempt to commit a violation if the Person renunciates the attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the Attempt.*	*Attempt*~~.~~: Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an *Attempt* to commit a violation if the *Person* renounces the *Attempt* prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the *Attempt*.	***Attempt.** Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an Attempt to commit a violation if the Person renunciates the attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the Attempt.*
***Atypical Finding.** A report from a laboratory or other WADA-approved entity which requires further investigation as provided by the International Standard for Laboratories or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an Adverse Analytical Finding.*	*Atypical Finding*~~.~~: A report from a *WADA*-accredited laboratory or other *WADA*-approved ~~entity~~laboratory which requires further investigation as provided by the International Standard for Laboratories or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.	***Atypical Finding:** A report from a WADA accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory which requires further investigation as provided by the International Standard for Laboratories or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an Adverse Analytical Finding.*
	Atypical Passport Finding: A report described as an *Atypical Passport Finding* as described in the applicable *International Standards*.	***Atypical Passport Finding*:** A report described as an Atypical Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.

***CAS**. The Court of Arbitration for Sport.*	*CAS*~~.~~: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.	***CAS**. The Court of Arbitration for Sport.*
	Code~~.~~: The World Anti-Doping Code.	***Code:*** The World Anti-Doping Code
***Competition.** A single race, match, game or singular athletic contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-meter dash in athletics. For stage races and other athletic contests where prizes are awarded on a daily or other interim basis the distinction between a Competition and an Event will be as provided in the rules of the applicable International Federation.*	*Competition*~~.~~: A single race, match, game or singular ~~athletic~~sport contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-meter race in athletics. For stage races and other ~~athletic~~sport contests where prizes are awarded on a daily or other interim basis the distinction between a *Competition* and an *Event* will be as provided in the rules of the applicable International Federation. [Please insert here specific rules if applicable].	***Competition.** A single race, match, game or singular sport contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-meter dash in athletics. For stage races and other sport contests where prizes are awarded on a daily or other interim basis the distinction between a Competition and an Event will be as provided in the rules of the applicable International Federation.*
***Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations.** A Rower's or other Person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following : (a) Disqualification means the Rower's results in a particular Competition or Event are invalidated, with all resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) Ineligibility means the Rower or other Person is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.9; and (c) Provisional Suspension means the Rower or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing).*	*Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations*~~.~~ *("Consequences")*: An *Athlete's* or other *Person's* violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) *Disqualification* means the *Athlete's* results in a particular *Competition* or *Event* are invalidated, with all resulting *Consequences* including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) *Ineligibility* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any *Competition* or other activity or funding as provided in Article ~~10.10; and~~10.12.1; (c) *Provisional Suspension* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred temporarily from participating in any *Competition* or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8 ~~(Right to a Fair Hearing)~~; (d) *Financial Consequences* means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) *Public Disclosure or Public Reporting* means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or *Persons* beyond those *Persons* entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14. Teams in *Team Sports* may also be subject to *Consequences* as provided in Article 11 of the *Code*.	***Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations ("Consequences").** A Rower's or other Person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following : (a) Disqualification means the Rower's results in a particular Competition or Event are invalidated, with all resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) Ineligibility means the Rower or other Person is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.12.1; (c) Provisional Suspension means the Rower or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8; (d) Financial Consequences means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) Public Disclosure or Public Reporting means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14. Teams in Team Sports may also be subject to Consequences as provided in Article 11 of the Code.*
	Contaminated Product: A product that contains a *Prohibited Substance* that is not disclosed on the	***Contaminated Product:** A product that contains a Prohibited Substance that is not disclosed on the*

	product label or in information available in a reasonable Internet search.	*product label or in information available in a reasonable Internet search.*
***Disqualification**. See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations above.*	*Disqualification*: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* above.	***Disqualification**: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Bye-Laws Violations above.*
***Doping Control**. All steps and processes from test distribution planning, through to ultimate disposition of any appeal including all steps and processes in between such as provision of whereabouts information, sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, TUE's results management and hearings.*	*Doping Control*: All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal including all steps and processes in between such as provision of whereabouts information, *Sample* collection and handling, laboratory analysis, *TUEs*, results management and hearings.	***Doping Control**: All steps and processes from test distribution planning, through to ultimate disposition of any appeal including all steps and processes in between such as provision of whereabouts information, sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, TUE's results management and hearings.*
***Event**. A series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, World Championships, or Pan American Games).*	*Event*: A series of individual *Competitions* conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, FINA World Championships, or Pan American Games).	***Event**: A series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, World Championships, or Pan American Games).*
***Event Period**. The time between the beginning and end of an Event, as established by the ruling body of the Event.*	*Event Period*: The time between the beginning and end of an *Event*, as established by the ruling body of the *Event*.	***Event Period**: The time between the beginning and end of an Event, as established by the ruling body of the Event.*
	Fault: *Fault* is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an *Athlete* or other *Person*'s degree of *Fault* include, for example, the *Athlete*'s or other *Person*'s experience, whether the *Athlete* or other *Person* is a *Minor*, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the *Athlete* and the level of care and investigation exercised by the *Athlete* in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the *Athlete's* or other *Person's* departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example, the fact that an *Athlete* would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of *Ineligibility*, or the fact that the *Athlete* only has a short	***Fault**: Fault is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an Athlete or other Person's degree of Fault include, for example, the Rower's or other Person's experience, whether the Rower or other Person is a Minor, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the Rower and the level of care and investigation exercised by the Rower in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the Rower's or other Person's degree of Fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Rower's or other Person's departure from the expected standard of behaviour. Thus, for example, the fact that a Rower would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility, or the fact that the Rower only has a short time left in his or her career, or the*

	time left in his or her career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.5.1 or 10.5.2. *[Comment: The criteria for assessing an Athlete's degree of Fault is the same under all Articles where Fault is to be considered. However, under Article 10.5.2, no reduction of sanction is appropriate unless, when the degree of Fault is assessed, the conclusion is that No Significant Fault or Negligence on the part of the Athlete or other Person was involved.]*	*timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.1 or 10.5.2.*
	Financial Consequences: see *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations*, above.	***Financial Consequences:*** *see Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.*
In-Competition. *For purposes of differentiating between In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing "In-Competition" means the period commencing 24 hours before the first event of said Competition through to 24 hours after the last event at such Competition.*	*In-Competition*~~. Unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or other relevant Anti-Doping Organization.~~: "*In-Competition*" means the period commencing twelve hours before a *Competition* in which the *Athlete* is scheduled to participate through the end of such *Competition* and the *Sample* collection process related to such *Competition*. [NOTE: International Federations have the possibility under the *Code* to set different time-lines. If an International Federation elects to do so, this provision should be amended accordingly.]	***In-Competition:*** *For purposes of differentiating between In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing "In-Competition" means the period commencing 24 hours before the first event of said Competition through to 24 hours after the last event at such Competition.*
Independent Observer Program *A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and may provide guidance on the Doping Control process at certain Events and report on their observations.*	*Independent Observer Program*~~.~~: A team of observers, under the supervision of *WADA*, who observe and ~~may~~ provide guidance on the *Doping Control* process at certain *Events* and report on their observations.	***Independent Observer Program:*** *A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and provide guidance on the Doping Control process at certain Events and report on their observations.*
Individual Sport. *Any sport that is not a Team Sport.*	*Individual Sport*~~.~~: Any sport that is not a *Team Sport.*	***Individual Sport:*** *Any sport that is not a Team Sport.*
Ineligibility. *See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations above.*	*Ineligibility*~~.~~: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* above.	***Ineligibility:*** *See Consequences of Anti-Doping Bye-Laws Violations above.*
International Event. *An Event where the International Olympic Committee,the International Paralympic*	*International Event*~~.~~: An *Event* or *Competition* where the International Olympic Committee, the International	***International Event:*** *An Event or Competition where the International Olympic Committee, the International*

Committee, an International Federation,a Major Event Organization, or another international sport organization is the ruling body for the Event or appoints the technical officials for the Event.	Paralympic Committee, an International Federation, a *Major Event Organization,* or another international sport organization is the ruling body for the *Event* or appoints the technical officials for the *Event.*	*Paralympic Committee, an International Federation,a Major Event Organization, or another international sport organization is the ruling body for the Event or appoints the technical officials for the Event.*
International-Level Rower. *Rowers designated by one or more International Federations as being within the Registered Testing Pool for an International Federation.*	*International-Level Athlete~~. Athletes designated by one or more International Federations as being within the Registered Testing Pool for an~~: Athletes* who compete in sport at the international level, as defined by each International Federation~~.~~, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. For the sport of [please insert the appropriate sport]. *International-Level Athletes* are defined as set out in the Scope section of the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules. *[Comment: Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, the International Federation is free to determine the criteria it will use to classify Athletes as International-Level Athletes, e.g., by ranking, by participation in particular International Events, by type of license, etc. However, it must publish those criteria in clear and concise form, so that Athletes are able to ascertain quickly and easily when they will become classified as International-Level Athletes. For example, if the criteria include participation in certain International Events, then the International Federation must publish a list of those International Events.]*	***International-Level Rower:*** *Rowers who compete in sport at the international level, as defined by each International Federation consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. For the sport of rowing, International-Level Rowers are defined as set out in the Scope section of the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, as well as in the Anti-Doping Bye-Laws relating to TUEs.*
International Standard. *A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly. International Standards shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the International Standard.*	*International Standard~~.~~:* A standard adopted by *WADA* in support of the *Code*. Compliance with an *International Standard* (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the *International Standard* were performed properly. *International Standards* shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the *International Standard*.	***International Standard:*** *A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly. International Standards shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the International Standard.*

Major Event Organizations. *The continental associations of National Olympic Committees and other international multi-sport organizations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other International Event.*	*Major Event Organizations*~~.~~: The continental associations of *National Olympic Committees* and other international multi-sport organizations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other *International Event*.	***Major Event Organizations:*** *The continental associations of National Olympic Committees and other international multi-sport organisations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other International Event.*
Marker. *A compound, group of compounds or biological parameter(s) that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.*	*Marker*~~.~~: A compound, group of compounds or biological ~~parameter~~variable(s) that indicates the *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method.*	***Marker:*** *A compound, group of compounds or biological variable(s) that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.*
Metabolite. *Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.*	*Metabolite*~~.~~: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.	***Metabolite:*** *Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.*
Minor. *A natural Person who has not reached the age of majority as established by the applicable laws of his or her country of residence.*	*Minor*~~.~~: A natural *Person* who has not reached the age of ~~majority as established by the applicable laws of his or her country of residence~~eighteen years.	***Minor:*** *A natural Person who has not reached the age of eighteen years.*
National Anti-Doping Organization*. The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. This includes an entity which may be designated by multiple countries to serve as regional Anti-Doping Organization for such countries.If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's National Olympic Committee or its designee.*	*National Anti-Doping Organization*~~.~~: The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of *Samples*, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings~~, all~~ at the national level~~. This includes an entity which may be designated by multiple countries to serve as regional *Anti-Doping Organization* for such countries~~. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country~~'s *National Olympic Committee* or its designee.	***National Anti-Doping Organisation****: The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's National Olympic Committee or its designee.*
National Event. *A sport Event involving international or national level Rowers that is not an International Event.*	*National Event*~~.~~: A sport *Event* or *Competition* involving ~~international or national-level~~*International-* or *National-Level Athletes* that is not an *International Event*.	***National Event:*** *A sport Event or Competition involving International or National Level Rowers that is not an International Event.*
National Federation. *A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognized by FISA as the entity governing the sport of rowing in that nation or region.*	*National Federation*~~.~~: A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognized by ~~the~~ [IF] as the entity governing ~~the~~ [IF]'s sport in that nation or region.	***National Federation:*** *A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognised by FISA as the entity governing the sport of rowing in that nation or region.*
		National-Level Rower: *Rowers who compete in sport*

	National-Level Athlete: Athletes who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.	*at the national level, as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations*
National Olympic Committee. *The organization recognized by the International Olympic Committee. The term National Olympic Committee shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical National Olympic Committee responsibilities in the anti doping area.*	National Olympic Committee~~.~~: The organization recognized by the International Olympic Committee. The term *National Olympic Committee* shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical *National Olympic Committee* responsibilities in the anti-doping area.	***National Olympic Committee:*** *The organisation recognised by the International Olympic Committee. The term National Olympic Committee shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical National Olympic Committee responsibilities in the anti doping area.*
No Advance Notice. *A Doping Control which takes place with no advance warning to the Rower and where the Rower is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through Sample provision.*	No ~~Advance Notice. A Doping Control which takes place with no advance warning to the Athlete and where the Athlete is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through Sample provision.~~No Fault or Negligence~~.~~: The *Athlete* or other *Person*'s establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had *Used* or been administered the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a *Minor*, for any violation of Article 2.1, the *Athlete* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system.	***No Fault or Negligence.*** *The Rower or other Person's establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had Used or been administered the Prohibited Subtance or Prohibited Method or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Rower must also establish how the Prohibited Subtance entered his or her system.*
No Fault or Negligence. *The Rower's establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.*		.
No Significant Fault or Negligence. *The Rower's establishing that his or her fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or Negligence, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation.*	No Significant Fault or Negligence~~.~~: The *Athlete* or other *Person*'s establishing that his or her ~~fault~~*Fault* or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for *No Fault* or ~~*Negligence*~~negligence, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation. Except in the case of a *Minor*, for any violation of Article 2.1,	***No Significant Fault or Negligence:*** *The Rower or other Person's establishing that his or her Fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or Negligence, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of Article 2.1, the*

	the *Athlete* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system. *[Comment: For Cannabinoids, an Athlete may establish No Significant Fault or Negligence by clearly demonstrating that the context of the Use was unrelated to sport performance.]*	*Rower must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system.* *[Comment : For Cannabinoids, a Rower may establish No Significant No Significant Fault or Negligence by clearly demonstrating that the context of the Use was unrelated to sport performance.]*
Out-of-Competition. *Any Doping Control which is not In-Competition.*	*Out-of-Competition*~~.~~: Any ~~*Doping Control*~~period which is not *In-Competition*.	***Out-of-Competition:*** *Any period which is not In-Competition.*
Participant. *Any Rower or Athlete Support Personnel.*	*Participant*~~.~~: Any *Athlete* or *Athlete Support* ~~*Personnel.*~~*Person*.	***Participant.*** *Any Rower or Athlete Support Person.*
Person*. A natural Person or an organization or other entity.*	*Person*: A natural *Person* or an organization or other entity	***Person****: A natural Person or an organisation or other entity.*
Possession. *The actual, physical possession, or the constructive possession (which shall be found only if the person has exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance/Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance/Method exists); provided, however, that if the person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance/Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance/Method exists, constructive possession shall only be found if the person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance/Method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the Person never intended to have possession and has renounced possession by explicitly declaring it to an Anti-Doping Organization. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method constitutes possession by the Person who makes the purchase.*	*Possession*~~.~~: The actual, physical *Possession*, or the constructive *Possession* (which shall be found only if the *Person* has exclusive control or intends to exercise control over the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* exists); provided, however, that if the *Person* does not have exclusive control over the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* exists, constructive *Possession* shall only be found if the *Person* knew about the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on *Possession* if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the *Person* has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the *Person* has taken concrete action demonstrating that the *Person* never intended to have *Possession* and has renounced *Possession* by explicitly declaring it to an *Anti-Doping Organization*. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*	***Possession:*** *The actual, physical Possession, or the constructive Possession (which shall be found only if the person has exclusive control or intends to exercise control over the Prohibited Substance/Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance/Method exists); provided, however, that if the person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance/Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance/Method exists, constructive Possession shall only be found if the person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance/Method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on Possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the Person never intended to have Possession and has renounced Possession by explicitly declaring it to an Anti-Doping Organization. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method constitutes Possession by the Person who makes the purchase.*

	constitutes *Possession* by the *Person* who makes the purchase. *[Comment: Under this definition, steroids found in an Athlete's car would constitute a violation unless the Athlete establishes that someone else used the car; in that event, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that, even though the Athlete did not have exclusive control over the car, the Athlete knew about the steroids and intended to have control over the steroids. Similarly, in the example of steroids found in a home medicine cabinet under the joint control of an Athlete and spouse, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that the Athlete knew the steroids were in the cabinet and that the Athlete intended to exercise control over the steroids. The act of purchasing a Prohibited Substance alone constitutes Possession, even where, for example, the product does not arrive, is received by someone else, or is sent to a third party address.]*	
***Prohibited List**. The List identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.*	*Prohibited List*~~,~~: The List identifying the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*.	***Prohibited List**: The List identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.*
***Prohibited Method**. Any method so described on the Prohibited List.*	*Prohibited Method*~~,~~: Any method so described on the *Prohibited List*.	***Prohibited Method**: Any method so described on the Prohibited List.*
***Prohibited Substance.** Any substance so described on the Prohibited List.*	*Prohibited Substance*~~,~~: Any substance, or class of substances, so described on the *Prohibited List*.	***Prohibited Substance:** Any substance or class of substances so described on the Prohibited List.*
***Provisional Hearing**. For purposes of Article 7.6, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) that provides the Rower with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.*	*Provisional Hearing*~~,~~: For purposes of Article ~~7.6,~~7.9, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 ~~(Right to a Fair Hearing)~~ that provides the *Athlete* with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form. *[Comment: A Provisional Hearing is only a preliminary proceeding which may not involve a full review of the facts of the case. Following a Provisional Hearing, the Athlete remains entitled to a*	***Provisional Hearing**: For purposes of Article 7.9, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 that provides the Rower with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.*

	subsequent full hearing on the merits of the case. By contrast, an "expedited hearing," as that term is used in Article 7.9, is a full hearing on the merits conducted on an expedited time schedule.]	
***Provisional Suspension**. See Consequences above.*	*Provisional Suspension*~~.~~: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping* ~~*Rules*~~*Rule Violations* above.	***Provisional Suspension**: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.*
***Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report.** To disseminate or distribute information to the general public or persons beyond those persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14.*	*Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report*~~. To disseminate or distribute information to the general public or *Persons* beyond those *Persons* entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14.~~: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* above.	***Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report:** See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.*
	Regional Anti-Doping Organization: A regional entity designated by member countries to coordinate and manage delegated areas of their national anti-doping programs, which may include the adoption and implementation of anti-doping rules, the planning and collection of *Samples*, the management of results, the review of *TUEs*, the conduct of hearings, and the conduct of educational programs at a regional level.	***Regional Anti-Doping Organisation:** A regional entity designated by member countries to coordinate and manage delegated areas of their national anti-doping programmes, which may include the adoption and implementation of anti-doping rules, the planning and collection of Samples, the management of results, the review of TUEs, the conduct of hearings, and the conduct of educational programmes at a regional level.*
***Registered Testing Pool.** The pool of top level Rowers established separately by each International Federation and National Anti- Doping Organization who are subject to both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation's or Organization's test distribution plan.*	*Registered Testing Pool*~~.~~: The pool of ~~top level~~highest-priority *Athletes* established separately at the international level by~~ each~~ International ~~Federation~~Federations and at the national level by *National Anti-Doping* ~~*Organization*~~*Organizations*, who are subject to ~~both~~focused *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* as part of that International Federation's or *National Anti-Doping Organization*'s test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.6 of the *Code* and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.	***Registered Testing Pool:** The pool of highest priority Rowers established separately at the International level by International Federations and at the national level by National Anti- Doping Organizations who are subject to focused In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation's or National Anti-Doping Organisation's test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.6 of the Code and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.*
***Retroactive TUE**. As defined in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.*		***Retroactive TUE**. As defined in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.*

***Rower**. Any Person who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation) the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization, including but not limited to those Persons in its Registered Testing Pool), and any other competitor in sport who is otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of any Signatory or other sports organization accepting the Code. All references to "rowers" shall include scullers and coxswains. All provisions of the Code, including, for example, Testing, and TUE's must be applied to international and national-level competitors. Some National Anti-Doping Organizations may elect to test and apply anti-doping rules to recreational-level or masters competitors who are not current or potential national caliber competitors. National Anti-Doping Organizations are not required, however, to apply all aspects of the Code to such Persons. Specific national rules may be established for Doping Control for non-international-level or national-level competitors without being in conflict with the Code. Thus, a country could elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require TUE's or whereabouts information. In the same manner, a Major Event Organization holding an Event only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not require advance TUE or whereabouts information. For purposes of Article 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration) and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any Person who participates in sport under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports organization accepting the Code is a Rower.*	~~to apply all aspects of the *Code* to such *Persons*. Specific national rules may be established for *Doping Control* for non-international-level~~an *Athlete* who is neither an *International-Level Athlete* nor a *National-Level Athlete*, and thus to bring them within the definition of "Athlete." In relation to *Athletes* who are neither *International-Level* nor *National-Level Athletes*, an *Anti-Doping Organization* may elect to: conduct limited *Testing* or no *Testing* at all; analyze *Samples* for less than the full menu of *Prohibited Substances*; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance *TUEs*. However, if an Article 2.1, 2.3 or 2.5 anti-doping rule violation is committed by any *Athlete* over whom an *Anti-Doping Organization* has authority who competes below the international or ~~non-national-level competitors without being in conflict with the *Code*. Thus, a country could elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require *TUEs* or whereabouts information. In the same manner, a *Major Event Organization* holding an *Event* only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not require advance *TUE* or whereabouts information.~~national level, then the *Consequences* set forth in the *Code* (except Article 14.3.2) must be applied. For purposes of Article 2.8 ~~(Administration or *Attempted* Administration)~~and Article 2.9 and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any *Person* who participates in sport under the authority of any *Signatory*, government, or other sports organization accepting the *Code* is an *Athlete*. *[Comment ~~to Athlete~~: This definition makes it clear that all ~~international and national-caliber~~International- and National-Level Athletes are subject to the anti-doping rules of the Code, with the precise definitions of international- and national -level sport to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of the ~~IFs~~International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations, respectively. ~~At the national level, anti-doping rules adopted pursuant to the Code shall apply, at a minimum, to all Persons on national teams~~*	***Rower**. Any Person who competes in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation), or the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation). An Anti-Doping Organisation has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to a Rower who is neither an International-Level Rower nor a National-Level Rower, and thus to bring them within the definition of "Rower." All references to "Rowers" shall include scullers and coxswains. In relation to Rowers who are neither International-Level nor National-Level Rowers, an Anti-Doping Organisation may elect to: to conduct limited Testing or no Testing at all; analyse Samples for less than the full menu of Prohibited Substances; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance TUEs. However, if an Article 2.1, 2.3 or 2.5 anti-doping rule violation is committed by any Rower over whom an Anti-Doping Organisation has authority who competes below the international or national level, then the Consequences set forth in the Code (except Article 14.3.2) must be applied. For purposes of Article 2.8 and Article 2.9 and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any Person who participates in sport under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports organization accepting the Code is a Rower.*

	and all Persons qualified to compete in any national championship in any sport. That does not mean, however, that all such Athletes must be included in a National Anti-Doping Organization's Registered Testing Pool. The definition also allows each National Anti-Doping Organization, if it chooses to do so, to expand its anti-doping program beyond national-caliberInternational- or National-Level Athletes to competitors at lower levels of competition. Competition or to individuals who engage in fitness activities but do not compete at all. Thus, a National Anti-Doping Organization could, for example, elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require advance TUEs. But an anti-doping rule violation involving an Adverse Analytical Finding or Tampering results in all of the Consequences provided for in the Code (with the exception of Article 14.3.2). The decision on whether Consequences apply to recreational-level Athletes who engage in fitness activities but never compete is left to the National Anti-Doping Organization. In the same manner, a Major Event Organization holding an Event only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not analyze Samples for the full menu of Prohibited Substances. Competitors at all levels of competitionCompetition should receive the benefit of anti-doping information and education.]	
Sample . *Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control. [Comment to Sample: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]*	*Sample* or *Specimen*.: Any biological material collected for the purposes of *Doping Control*. *[Comment to Sample or Specimen: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood Samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]*	***Sample or Specimen:*** *Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.* *[Comment to Sample: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]*
Signatories. *Those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code, including the International Olympic Committee, International*	*Signatories*.: Those entities signing the *Code* and agreeing to comply with the *Code*, including the International Olympic Committee, International	***Signatories:*** *Those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code, as provided in Article 23 of the Code.*

Federations, International Paralympic Committee, National Olympic Committees, National Paralympic Committees, Major Event Organizations, National Anti-Doping Organizations, and WADA.	~~Federations, International Paralympic Committee, National Olympic Committees, National Paralympic Committees, Major Event Organizations, National Anti-Doping Organizations, and WADA.~~as provided in Article 23 of the *Code*.	
***Specified Substances**. As defined in Article 4.2.2.*	*Specified ~~Substances.~~ As defined in~~*Substance~~: See* Article 4.2.2.	***Specified Substance:** See Article 4.2.2.*
***Substantial Assistance**. For purposes of Article 10.5.3, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an Anti-Doping Organization or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.*	*Substantial Assistance~~.~~:* For purposes of Article ~~10.5.3,~~10.6.1, a *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an *Anti-Doping Organization* or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.	***Substantial Assistance**: For purposes of Article 10.6.1, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an Anti-Doping Organization or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.*
***Tampering**. Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring or providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organization.*	*Tampering~~.~~:* Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring~~; or providing fraudulent information to an *Anti-Doping Organization*~~.	***Tampering**: Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.*
***Target Testing**. Selection of Rowers for Testing where specific Rowers or groups of Rowers are selected on a non-random basis for Testing at a specified time.*	*Target Testing~~.~~:* Selection of specific *Athletes* for *Testing* ~~where specific *Athletes* or groups of *Athletes* are selected on a non-random basis for *Testing* at a specified time~~based on criteria set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.	***Target Testing**: Selection of specific Rowers for Testing based on criteria set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.*
***Team Sport.** A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a Competition.*	*Team Sport~~.~~:* A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a *Competition*.	***Team Sport:** A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a Competition.*

Testing. *The parts of the Doping Control process involving test distribution planning, Sample collection, Sample handling, and Sample transport to the laboratory.*	*Testing*~~.~~: The parts of the *Doping Control* process involving test distribution planning, *Sample* collection, *Sample* handling, and *Sample* transport to the laboratory.	***Testing:*** *The parts of the Doping Control process involving test distribution planning, Sample collection, Sample handling, and Sample transport to the laboratory.*
Trafficking. *Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by a Rower, Athlete Support Personnel or any other Person subject to the jurisdiction of an Anti-Doping Organization to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification, and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.*	*Trafficking*~~.~~: Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing (or *Possessing* for any such purpose) a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by an *Athlete*, *Athlete Support* ~~*Personnel*~~*Person* or any other *Person* subject to the jurisdiction of an *Anti-Doping Organization* to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of "bona fide" medical personnel involving a *Prohibited Substance* used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification, and shall not include actions involving *Prohibited Substances* which are not prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such *Prohibited Substances* are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.	***Trafficking:*** *Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing (or Possessing for any such purpose) a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by a Rower, Athlete Support Person or any other Person subject to the jurisdiction of an Anti-Doping Organization to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of "bona fide" medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification, and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.*
TUE. *As defined in Article 2.6.1*	*TUE*~~.~~ ~~As defined~~: Therapeutic Use Exemption, as described in Article ~~2.6.1.~~4.4.	***TUE.*** *Therapeutic Use Exemption, as described in Article 4.4.*
TUE Panel. *As defined in Article 4.4.3.*	~~*TUE Panel.* As defined in Article 4.4.4.~~	
UNESCO Convention. *The International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the 33rd session of the UNESCO General Conference on 19 October 2005 including any and all amendments adopted by the States Parties to the Convention and the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport.*	*UNESCO Convention*~~.~~: The International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the 33rd session of the UNESCO General Conference on 19 October, 2005 including any and all amendments adopted by the States Parties to the Convention and the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport.	***UNESCO Convention:*** *The International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the 33rd session of the UNESCO General Conference on 19 October 2005 including any and all amendments adopted by the States Parties to the Convention and the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport.*
USE *The utilization, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.*	*Use*~~.~~: The utilization, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.	***USE:*** *The utilisation, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.*

***WADA**. The World Anti-Doping Agency.*	*WADA*~~.~~: The World Anti-Doping Agency. *[Comment: Defined terms shall include their plural and possessive forms, as well as those terms used as other parts of speech].*	***WADA**. The World Anti-Doping Agency.*

EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING – OLYMPIC GAMES AND OLYMPIC QUALIFICATION REGATTAS		
Regulation 1 – Application These regulations apply to Olympic Games regattas together with and not in exclusion of the FISA Rules of Racing. They also apply equally and by analogy to Olympic qualification regattas organized by FISA.		
Regulation 2 – Governance The Olympic Games are governed by the Olympic Charter. The Olympic Games and Olympic Qualification regattas shall be rowed according to the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws in addition to these Regulations.		
Regulation 3 – Eligibility Refer to Article 41 of the Olympic Charter.	Regulation 3 – Eligibility a. Refer to Article 41 of the Olympic Charter.	
Regulation 4 – Boat Classes Refer to Rule 37 of the FISA Rules of Racing.		
Regulation 5 – Racing Colours As crews are entered by their National Olympic Committees, their racing colours are regulated by the IOC.	Regulation 5 – Racing Colours As crews are entered by their National Olympic Committees, their racing colours are regulated by the ~~IOC~~ International Olympic Committee at the Olympic Games.	
	NEW - Regulation 6 – Qualification System Following the confirmation of the events programme for the Olympic Rowing regatta, the FISA Council, in consultation with member federations, shall propose the Qualification system for the Olympic Rowing regatta for approval in accordance with the Olympic Charter. The Qualification system consists of the World Rowing Championships in the pre-Olympic year, continental qualification regattas and the final qualification regatta.	To provide for a consultation process for determining the Olympic qualification system.
	SUI proposal – Regulation 6 – Qualification System Following the decision on the events programme for the Olympic Rowing regatta, the FISA Council, in consultation with the IOC and member federations, shall propose the Qualification system for the Olympic Rowing regatta. The Qualification system consists of the World Rowing Championships in the pre-Olympic year, continental qualification regattas and the final qualification regatta.	

	If a member federation has qualified boats in 10 or more events at the World Rowing Championships in the pre-Olympic year, it shall not be eligible to enter boats for any qualification regatta in the Olympic year. The Qualification system may include obligations for some rowers to double up.	
Regulation 6 – Entries Refer to Article 45 of the Olympic Charter.	~~Regulation 6 – Entries~~ ~~Refer to Article 45 of the Olympic Charter.~~	
Regulation 7 – Restrictions on Entries Refer to Article 45 of the Olympic Charter.	Regulation 7 – Entries and Restrictions on Entries Refer to ~~Article 45~~ Article 44 of the Olympic Charter.	Regulation 6 combined with Regulation 7.
Regulation 8 – Crew Changes Refer to Rules 59 and 60 of the FISA Rules of Racing.		
Regulation 9 – Progression System The progression system used at the Olympic regatta will be the FISA Progression System prescribed in the Rules of Racing and the related Bye-Laws.		
Regulation 10 – Point Score In the Olympic year, the FISA Team Trophy will be awarded to the member federation obtaining the most points in the events of the World Rowing Championships (the events at the Olympic Games together with the remaining non-Olympic events held at the World Rowing Championships of that year) according to the following calculation: 1st: 8 points, 2nd: 6 points, 3rd: 5 points, 4th: 4 points, 5th: 3 points, 6th: 2 points, 7th: 1 points.		
Regulation 11 – Titles, Prizes and Cups The title of Olympic Champion shall be conferred on winning competitors at an Olympic Games Regatta by the International Olympic Committee. They shall each be awarded a gold plated medal. Those finishing second in each event shall be awarded silver medals. Those finishing third in each event shall be awarded bronze medals. At the victory ceremony, the national anthem of the country which the winning competitors represent shall be played. The national flags of the three countries which the winning competitors, the competitors finishing second and the competitors finishing third represent shall be raised. Above medals shall be supplied by the Olympic Organising Committee.	Regulation 11 – Titles, Prizes and Cups The title of Olympic Champion shall be conferred on winning competitors at an Olympic Games Regatta by the International Olympic Committee. They shall each be awarded a gold plated medal. Those finishing second in each event shall be awarded silver medals. Those finishing third in each event shall be awarded bronze medals. At the victory ceremony, the national anthem of the country which the winning competitors represent shall be played. The national flags of the three countries which the winning competitors, the competitors finishing second and the competitors finishing third represent shall be raised. ~~Above~~ The medals shall be supplied by the Olympic Organising Committee.	
Regulation 12 – Exceptional Cases Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional	Regulation 12 – Exceptional Cases Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional	

cases (e.g., postponing of a race or suspension of the regatta), the FISA Executive Committee or its designee, in consultation with the Technical Delegates, President of the Jury and the Competition Manager and the IOC, shall make such decisions.	cases at the Olympic Games (e.g., ~~postponing of a race~~ postponement of a racing session or suspension of the regatta), the FISA Executive Committee or its designee, in consultation with the Technical Delegates, President of the Jury and the Competition Manager and the IOC, shall make such decisions. At an Olympic qualification regatta such decisions shall be made by the designee of the Executive Committee together with the Technical Delegate, the President of the Jury and the representative of the organising committee.	
Regulation 13 – Interpretation of Regulations Within the authority of FISA the Executive Committee shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, as well as on disputes which may arise during the Olympic Games regatta. The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final. Any decision made by the Executive Committee under this article shall immediately be communicated to the member federations of FISA in writing.		

EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING – WORLD ROWING CHAMPIONSHIPS		
Regulation 1 – Application These regulations apply to: • World Rowing Championships, • World Rowing Junior Championships and • World Rowing Under 23 Championships together with and not in exclusion of the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.	Regulation 1 – Application These regulations apply to: • World Rowing Championships, • World Rowing Under 23 Championships, and • World Rowing Junior Championships ~~and~~ ~~• World Rowing Under 23 Championships~~ together with and not in exclusion of the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.	Logical sequence
Regulation 2 – Governance The events listed above shall be rowed according to the FISA Rules of Racing and Racing Bye-Laws in addition to these Regulations.		
Regulation 3 – Point Score for World Rowing Championships The FISA Team Trophy will be awarded to the member federation obtaining the most points in events at the World Rowing Championships according to the following calculation: 1st 8 points 2nd 6 points 3rd 5 points 4th 4 points 5th 3 points 6th 2 points 7th 1 point In the year of the Olympic Games the results of the Olympic regatta will be used to calculate the points for the Olympic events and the points for the remaining events shall be determined by the results of the World Rowing Championships of that year in those events.		
Regulation 4 – Titles, Prizes and Cups At the following events: • World Rowing Championships, • World Rowing Junior Championships and • World Rowing Under 23 Championships the title of Champion shall be conferred on winning competitors. They shall each be awarded a gold plated medal and a diploma. A large bronze gilt medal shall be awarded to the member federations of the winners. Those finishing second in each event	Regulation 4 – Titles, Prizes and Cups At the following events: • World Rowing Championships, • World Rowing Under 23 Championships, and • World Rowing Junior Championships ~~and~~ ~~• World Rowing Under 23 Championships~~ the title of Champion shall be conferred on winning competitors. They shall each be awarded a gold plated medal and a diploma. A large bronze gilt medal shall be awarded to the member federations of the	Logical sequence

shall be awarded silver medals, and a large silver plated bronze medal will be awarded to the member federation. Those finishing third in each event shall be awarded bronze medals, and a large bronze medal will be awarded to the member federation. At the victory ceremony, the national anthem of the country which the winning competitors represent shall be played. The national flags of the three countries which the winning competitors, the competitors finishing second and the competitors finishing third represent shall be raised. Above medals and diplomas shall be supplied by FISA but at the cost of the Organising Committee.	winners. Those finishing second in each event shall be awarded silver medals, and a large silver plated bronze medal will be awarded to the member federation. Those finishing third in each event shall be awarded bronze medals, and a large bronze medal will be awarded to the member federation. At the victory ceremony, the national anthem of the country which the winning competitors represent shall be played. The national flags of the three countries which the winning competitors, the competitors finishing second and the competitors finishing third represent shall be raised. ~~Above~~ The medals and diplomas shall be supplied by FISA but at the cost of the Organising Committee.	

EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING – WORLD ROWING CUP REGATTAS		
Regulation 1 – Application These regulations apply to the World Rowing Cup regattas together with and not in exclusion of the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.		
Regulation 2 – Governance World Rowing Cup regattas shall be rowed according to the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws in addition to these Event Regulations.		
Regulation 3 – Eligibility (Rule 19) To represent a National Federation in a World Rowing Cup regatta, a competitor must be a citizen of that country or a bona fide member of the rowing club for which he competes in that country. In World Rowing Cup events at World Rowing Cup regattas, rowers shall compete under the name of their National Federation that shall alone be entitled to enter them.		
Regulation 4 – Boat Classes (Rule 36) World Rowing Cup regattas are held in the boat classes of the Olympic programme in effect at the time of the regattas. Each World Rowing Cup regatta may also offer some races in the non-Olympic boat categories but such additional events shall not be World Rowing Cup events.		2017 will be exceptional case when Olympic events are decided by IOC Executive Board. It is proposed that 2017 World Cup regattas should adhere to the 2016 Olympic boat classes.
Regulation 5 – Racing Colours (Rule 50) In every World Rowing Cup race, crews shall wear a racing uniform of their member federation bearing the national colours. For purposes of clarification, this uniform need not be the same as the registered uniform of the Federation. The blades of all oars and sculls shall be painted on both sides in the colours of member federation.	Regulation 5 – Racing Colours (Rule 50) In every World Rowing Cup race, crews shall wear a racing uniform of their member federation bearing the national colours. For purposes of clarification, this uniform need not be the same as the registered uniform of the Federation. The blades of all oars and sculls shall be painted on both sides in the colours of the member federation.	
Regulation 6 – Restrictions on Entries (Rule 53) Each member federation may enter up to four crews in each event of the 1st World Rowing Cup regatta and a maximum of two crews in each event of the 2nd and 3rd World Rowing Cup regattas.		
Regulation 7 – Minimum Entries (Rule 53) If, at the entry deadline described above, there are fewer than six entries in a particular event, this event may be cancelled. Member federations will be		

informed immediately and the rowers in the cancelled events may be entered in other events.		
Regulation 8 – Entries (Rule 54) Entries must be received by e-mail at FISA no later than midnight on the Monday of the week before the date of the first heat of the regatta. Entry forms must include the names and the birth dates of the competitors, including all potential spare rowers as well. Soon after the closing of entries, a list of all entries showing the member federations entered in each event will be sent to all federations concerned.		
	(NEW) Regulation 9 – Withdrawals and Disqualifications after the draw (Rule 69) At a World Rowing Cup regatta, where lower ranked crews from the heats progress directly from the heats to the finals, then if such crews withdraw before the start of their final they shall not be ranked higher than any crew which was ranked above them in the heats.	A technical amendment. Under Rule 69, without this provision, a crew progressing directly to Final E from its Heat and then withdrawing before the Final E, would be ranked above a crew withdrawing before its semi-final A/B, for example.
Regulation 9 – Point Score At each regatta, in each event, of the World Rowing Cup, the highest placing boat from a member federation in each boat class will be awarded the following points: 1st 8 points 2nd 6 points 3rd 5 points 4th 4 points 5th 3 points 6th 2 points 7th 1 point Points will not be awarded to the second or other crews of a member federation placing a crew in one of the first 7 places. These points will not be distributed to other national federations.	Regulation ~~9~~ 10 – Point Score At each regatta, in each event, of the World Rowing Cup, the highest placing boat from a member federation in each boat class will be awarded the following points: 1st 8 points 2nd 6 points 3rd 5 points 4th 4 points 5th 3 points 6th 2 points 7th 1 point Points will not be awarded to the second or other crews of a member federation placing a crew in one of the first 7 places. These points will not be distributed to other national federations.	
Regulation 10 – Titles, Prizes and Cups At each regatta, the member federation with the most points at that regatta will be declared winner of the World Rowing Cup Regatta Nation Cup. Following the completion of all three World Rowing Cup regattas in each year, the title of World Rowing Cup Champion in each World Rowing Cup boat class shall be conferred on the member federation with the most points earned from racing in that boat class in all three World Rowing Cup regattas. Each	Regulation ~~10~~ 11 – Titles, Prizes and Cups At each regatta, the member federation with the most points at that regatta will be declared winner of the World Rowing Cup Regatta Nation Cup. Following the completion of all three World Rowing Cup regattas in each year, the title of World Rowing Cup Champion in each World Rowing Cup boat class shall be conferred on the member federation with the most points earned from racing in that boat class in all three World Rowing Cup regattas. Each year the member federation with	

year the member federation with the most points overall from all World Rowing Cup boat classes in all three World Rowing Cup regattas will be declared winner of the World Rowing Cup for that year.	the most points overall from all World Rowing Cup boat classes in all three World Rowing Cup regattas will be declared winner of the World Rowing Cup for that year.	
Regulation 11 – Exceptional Cases (Rule 86) Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., suspension of the regatta), the FISA Executive Committee or its designee, in consultation with the Technical Delegates, President of the Jury and the Chairman of the Organising Committee shall make such decisions.	Regulation ~~11~~ 12 – Exceptional Cases (Rule 86) Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., suspension of the regatta), the FISA Executive Committee or its designee, in consultation with the Technical Delegates, President of the Jury and the Chairman of the Organising Committee shall make such decisions.	
Regulation 12 – Interpretation of Regulations (Article 9) The Executive Committee shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and the present Event Regulations, as well as on disputes which may arise during a World Rowing Cup regatta. The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final.	Regulation ~~12~~ 13 – Interpretation of Regulations (Article 9) The Executive Committee shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and the present Event Regulations, as well as on disputes which may arise during a World Rowing Cup regatta. The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final.	
Regulation 13 – World Rowing Cup Progression System (Rule 67) At World Rowing Cup regattas, the Progression system to determine the A and B finalists shall be the FISA World Rowing Cup Progression System prescribed below in these Regulations.	Regulation ~~13~~ 14 – World Rowing Cup Progression System (Rule 67) At World Rowing Cup regattas, the Progression system to determine the A and B finalists shall be the FISA World Rowing Cup Progression System prescribed below in these Regulations.	
World Rowing Cup Cases World Rowing Cup Cases 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Same as FISA Progression System (Appendix 6)		
World Rowing Cup Case 6a: 19 entries Format: Four heats, two repêchages, two semi-finals A/B, finals A to D. Heats: The first two crews of each heat go forward to semi-finals A/B; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchages. Repêchages: The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals A/B; the 3rd and 4th placed crews from each repechage together with the remaining non-last placed crews from the repechages go forward to final C. The two last placed crews from the repechages go forward to final D There are two options for the repêchages. Semi-finals: The first three crews of each semi-final A/B go forward to final A, the remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the		

semi-finals.		
World Rowing Cup Case 6b: 20 entries Format: Four heats, two repêchages, two semi-finals A/B, finals A to D. Heats: The first two crews of each heat go forward to semi-finals A/B; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchages. Repêchages: The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals A/B; the 3rd, 4th & 5th placed crews from each repêchage go forward to final C; the 6th placed crews in each repêchage go forward to final D. There are two options for the repêchages. Semi-finals: The first three crews of each semi-final A/B go forward to final A, the remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.		
World Rowing Cup Case 7: 21 to 24 entries Format: Four heats, four repêchages, two semi-finals A/B, finals A to D. Heats: The winner of each heat goes forward to semi-finals A/B; the remaining crews go forward to the four repêchages. Repêchages: The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals A/B; the 3rd placed crews from each repêchage together with the two fastest 4th placed crews from the repêchages go to final C; the remaining crews from the repêchages go forward to final D. There are two options for the repêchages. Semi-finals: The first three crews of each semi-final A/B go forward to final A; the remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.		
World Rowing Cup Case 8: 25 to 30 entries Format: Six heats, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals A/B, finals A to to E Heats: Twenty four crews from the heats go forward to the quarter-finals; these are all crews not finishing last in their heat, plus sufficient of the last-placed crews ranked by their heat times, starting with the fastest time, to make up 24 crews. Note: for 25 entries, the two slowest last-placed crews from the heats shall go forward to final E; for 26 to 30 entries, the crews not progressing to the quarter- finals go forward to final E; for 30 entries all		

last placed crews in the heats go forward to final E. Quarter-finals: the first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi- finals A/B. The 4th placed crews from each quarter-final together with the two fastest 5th placed crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final C; the remaining crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final D. There are two options for the quarter-finals. Semi-finals: The first three crews in semi-finals A/B go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.		
World Rowing Cup Case 9: 31 to 36 entries Format: Six heats, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals A/B, finals A to F Heats: The first four crews in each heat go forward to the quarter- finals; the six fastest crews from the heats not progressing to the quarter-finals go forward to final E; the remaining crews from the heats go forward to final F. Note: for 31 crews the two slowest last-placed crews in the heats go forward to final F. Quarter-finals: The first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals A/B. The 4th placed crews from the quarter-finals together with the two fastest 5th placed crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final C; the remaining crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final D. There are two options for the quarter-finals. Semi-finals: The first three crews in semi-finals A/B go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.		
World Rowing Cup Case 10: 37 to 48 entries Format: Eight heats, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals A/B, finals A to G (37 to 42 entries) and A to H (43 to 48 entries). Heats: The first three crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the six fastest crews from the heats not progressing to the quarter- finals go forward to final E; the next six fastest crews from the heats go forward to final F; the next six fastest crews from the heats go forward to final G and the remaining crews from the heats go forward to final H. Note: for 37 crews the two slowest last placed crews		

from the heats go forward to final G, for 43 crews the two slowest last-placed crews from the heats go forward to final H. Quarter-finals: The first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals A/B. The 4th placed crews from the quarter-finals together with the two fastest 5th placed crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final C; the remaining crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final D. There are two options for the quarter-finals. Semi-finals: The first three crews in semi-finals A/B go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.		
World Rowing Cup Case 11: 49 and more entries Format: Time trial, four quarter finals A/B/C/D, two semi-finals A/B and finals. Time trial: The first 24 crews go forward to the quarter-finals A/B/C/D. Crews 25-30 go forward to final E, crews 31-36 go forward to final F, crews 37-42 go forward to final G, crews 43-48 go forward to final H, etc. Quarter-finals: the first three crews in each quarter-final A/B/C/D go forward to semi-final A/B. The 4th placed crews from the quarter-fi together with the two fastest 5th placed crews from the quarter- final go forward to final C; the remaining crews from the quarter-final go forward to final D. There are two options for the quarter-final. Semi-finals: The first three crews in semi-finals A/B go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.		

EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING – WORLD ROWING MASTERS REGATTA		
Regulation 1 – Application These regulations apply to the World Rowing Masters regatta together with and not in exclusion of the Rules of Racing.		
Regulation 2 – Governance World Rowing Masters Regattas are international regattas and shall be rowed according to the FISA Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws in addition to these Event Regulations.		
	NEW - Regulation 3 – Competition in World Rowing Masters Regatta (Rule 11) At a World Rowing Masters Regatta all crews shall enter and compete in the name of a club, or as a composite crew comprising members of two or more clubs. Only clubs recognised by their member federation may enter and compete.	
Regulation 3 – Boat Classes The World Rowing Masters Regatta offers racing in the following boat classes- Men 1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4+, 4-, 8+ Women 1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4+, 4-, 8+ Mixed 2x, 4x, 8+	~~Regulation 3 – Boat Classes~~ ~~The World Rowing Masters Regatta offers racing in the following boat classes- Men 1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4+, 4-, 8+~~ ~~Women 1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4+, 4-, 8+~~ ~~Mixed 2x, 4x, 8+~~	Moved to regulation 7 to be in same order as corresponding Rules.
	NEW - Regulation 4 – Coxswains (Rule 27 & 28) The rules for coxswains shall apply to World Rowing Masters Regattas crews except as provided in this Regulation. A coxswain may be of either gender and is not included in the calculation of the age of the crew. At a World Rowing Masters Regatta coxswains are not required to be weighed before their race but are subject to random checks, or selection, by the President of the Jury or his delegate, for weighing immediately after disembarking after their race. If a coxswain, together with any deadweight he has carried in the boat during the race, is found to weigh less than the minimum weight required by these Rules when checked immediately after his race, the crew shall be excluded from that event.	Weighing of Coxswains (Rule 28) – Masters Regatta coxswains are not weighed but may be weighed on a random basis or by selection. The proposal to allow either gender coxswains for the World Rowing Masters Regatta will not be separately needed if the proposal to apply to all crews in the Rules is adopted.
Regulation 4 – Masters Age Categories (Rule 32 and Bye-law to Rule 32) A rower may compete in Masters rowing events from the beginning of the year during which he attains the	Regulation 4 5 - Masters Age Categories (Rule 32 and Bye-law to Rule 32)	

age of 27. The age of a rower in a Masters rowing event shall be that which he attains during the year of the event. Masters rowing events shall be held in the following crew age categories: A Minimum age: 27 years B Average age: 36 years or more C Average age: 43 years or more D Average age: 50 years or more E Average age: 55 years or more F Average age: 60 years or more G Average age: 65 years or more H Average age: 70 years or more I Average age: 75 years or more J Average age: 80 years or more K Average age: 85 or more Age categories do not apply to coxswains of Masters crews.		
Regulation 5 – Health and Fitness (Bye-law to Rule 99) Each competitor shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. For Masters rowers, it is a personal responsibility of the rower to undergo a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, an annual physical examination and ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure.	~~Regulation 5 – Health and Fitness (Bye-law to Rule 99)~~ ~~Each competitor shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. For Masters rowers, it is a personal responsibility of the rower to undergo a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, an annual physical examination and ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure.~~	Moved to Regulation 17 to be same order as Rules
Regulation 6 – Proof of Age Masters rowers must be in a position to prove their age by presentation of an official document (passport or photo identity card).	~~Regulation 6 – Proof of Age~~ ~~Masters rowers must be in a position to prove their age by presentation of an official document (passport or photo identity card).~~	This provision is already included in Bye-law to Rule 32.
Regulation 7 – Mixed Masters events (Rule 33) Mixed crew events may be held for Masters crews in which half of the crew excluding the coxswain, shall be women and half shall be men. The coxswain may be of either gender.	Regulation ~~7~~ 6 – Mixed Masters events (Rule 33) Mixed crew events may be held for Masters crews in which half of the crew, excluding the coxswain, shall be women and half shall be men. The coxswain may be of either gender.	If proposal on gender of coxswains (Rule 27) is adopted then the final sentence here can be deleted.
	Regulation ~~3~~ 7 – Boat Classes The World Rowing Masters Regatta offers racing in the following boat classes- Men 1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4+, 4-, 8+ Women 1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4+, 4-, 8+ Mixed 2x, 4x, 8+	Moved from Regulation 3 to be same order as Rules.
	NEW - Regulation 8 - Number of Lanes For a World Rowing Masters Regatta races may be held on up to eight lanes.	
	Regulation ~~10~~ 9 - Rowers Clothing and Blade Colours (Rule 51)	Moved from Regulation 10 to be same order as Rules.

	At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, members of the same crew shall compete wearing uniform clothing (racing shirt and shorts or equivalent and any additional garments). The regulation regarding uniform clothing will not be enforced in mixed crews. Crews may race with blades which are not of uniform colour within the crew.	Crews use different blade colours within a crew at World Rowing Masters Regatta.
Regulation 8 – Crew Changes after the Entry Deadline and up to one hour before the First Heat (Rule 59) In the case of Masters crews, a substitute shall not be permitted if the age of the substituting rower would result in the lowering of the average age of the crew by more than one year or would change the age category of the crew concerned.	Regulation ~~8~~ 10 – Crew Changes after the Entry Deadline and up to one hour before the First Heat (Rule 59) In the case of Masters crews, a substitute shall not be permitted if the age of the substituting rower would result in the lowering of the average age of the crew by more than one year or would change the age category of the crew concerned.	
Regulation 9 – Progression System At World Rowing Masters Regattas, there will be a final for events where the number of entries is the same or fewer than the number of available racing lanes. Where the number of entries in an event exceeds the number of available racing lanes, the entry will be divided into two or more finals.	Regulation ~~9~~ 11 – Progression System (Rule 67) At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, there will be a final for events where the number of entries is the same or fewer than the number of available racing lanes. Where the number of entries in an event exceeds the number of available racing lanes, the entry will be divided into two or more finals accordingly, the draw for which shall be made in accordance with Regulation 11.	
	Regulation 12 - The Draw (Rule 68) Where an event is divided into two or more finals, the allocation of crews to each such final shall be the responsibility of the Masters Commission or its delegated representatives.	*The Draw for FISA Masters regatta is NOT random and it takes place 1 month or 3 weeks before the regatta.*
Regulation 10 – Rowers' Clothing (Rule 51) At World Rowing Masters Regattas, members of the same crew shall compete wearing uniform clothing (racing shirt and shorts or equivalent and any additional garments). The regulation regarding uniform clothing will not be enforced in mixed crews.	~~Regulation 10 – Rowers' Clothing (Rule 51)~~ ~~At World Rowing Masters Regattas, members of the same crew shall compete wearing uniform clothing (racing shirt and shorts or equivalent and any additional garments). The regulation regarding uniform clothing will not be enforced in mixed crews.~~	Moved to Regulation 8 to be same order as Rules.
Regulation 11 – Damage while in the Start Zone At World Rowing Masters Regattas, if a crew, while still in the start zone, sustains damage to its boat or equipment, then a member of the crew shall raise an arm to indicate that there is a problem. The Starter or Umpire shall stop the race. The Umpire shall decide, after having examined the damage, whether the claim was justified, after consulting (if necessary) with the President of the Jury. The Masters Rowing Commission may establish, if announced in advance of the masters regatta, a uniform time limit within	Regulation ~~11~~ 13 – Damage while in the Start Zone At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, if a crew, while still in the start zone, sustains damage to its boat or equipment, then a member of the crew shall raise an arm to indicate that there is a problem. The Starter or Umpire shall stop the race. The Umpire shall decide, after having examined the damage, whether the claim was justified, after consulting (if necessary) with the President of the Jury. The Masters Rowing Commission may establish, if announced in advance of the masters regatta, a uniform time limit within which a crew that sustains damage must complete repairs	

which a crew that sustains damage must complete repairs and be ready to start, or else withdraw from the race. For the purpose of this Bylaw, a crew is still in the start zone if the bow of its boat has not yet crossed the 100 metres line.	and be ready to start, or else withdraw from the race. For the purpose of this Bylaw, a crew is still in the start zone if the bow of its boat has not yet crossed the 100 metres line.	
Regulation 12 – Conduct of Races At World Rowing Masters Regattas, static umpiring positions shall be used, in order to eliminate the nuisance of wash from motor boats. Normally, no motor boats shall follow the races, and the number of such boats on the water shall be the absolute minimum for the efficient operation and maintenance of the course and for safety. At the discretion of the Masters Rowing Commission, an Umpire's launch may be used to follow races.	Regulation ~~12~~ 14 – Conduct of Races At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, ~~static~~ zonal umpiring ~~positions~~ shall be used, in order to ~~eliminate the nuisance of wash from motor boats~~ allow races to be run at short intervals. Normally, no motor boats shall follow the races, and the number of such boats on the water shall be the absolute minimum for the efficient operation and maintenance of the course and for safety. At the discretion of the Masters Rowing Commission, an Umpire's launch may be used to follow races.	Zonal umpiring mostly at WR Masters regatta.
Regulation 13 – Titles, Prizes and Cups Medals will be awarded to the winners of each final. The design of the prize medals shall be subject to the approval of the Masters Rowing Commission.	Regulation ~~13~~ 15 – Titles, Prizes and Cups Medals will be awarded to the winners of each final. The design of the ~~prize~~ medals shall be subject to the approval of the Masters Rowing Commission.	
Regulation 14 – Exceptional Cases Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., suspension of the regatta), the Chair of the Masters Rowing Commission, in consultation with the President of the Jury and the Chair of the Organising Committee shall make such decisions.	Regulation ~~14~~ 16 – Exceptional Cases Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., ~~suspension of the regatta~~ postponement of a racing session), the Chair of the Masters Rowing Commission, in consultation with the President of the Jury and the Chair of the Organising Committee shall make such decisions.	To standardise terminology
Regulation 15 – Interpretation of Regulations On behalf of the Executive Committee, the Masters Rowing Commission shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing, the Bye-Laws and the present Regulations, as well as on disputes which may arise during a World Rowing Masters Regatta. The decision of the Masters Rowing Commission shall be final.	Regulation ~~15~~ 17 – Interpretation of Regulations On behalf of the Executive Committee, the Masters Rowing Commission shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing, ~~the~~ Bye-Laws and ~~the present~~ Regulations, as well as on disputes which may arise during a World Rowing Masters Regatta. The decision of the Masters Rowing Commission shall be final.	
	Regulation ~~5~~ 18 – Health and Fitness (Bye-law to Rule 99) Each competitor shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. For Masters rowers, it is a personal responsibility of the rower to undergo a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, an annual physical examination and ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure.	Moved from regulation 5 to be in same order as Rules
	Regulation 19 – Anti-doping Any rower at the World Rowing Masters Regatta selected to	

	undergo an in-competition anti-doping test and who is using a prohibited substance or a prohibited method for therapeutic reasons must note the prohibited substance or method on the doping control form during the testing process. An application for a retroactive Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) must then be made by the Rower to FISA within 14 days of the test. The TUE application must be entered into ADAMS.	

EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING – COASTAL ROWING COMPETITION REGULATIONS (2013)		
Rules applying to International Regattas shall apply to international Coastal Rowing regattas and rules applying to World Championship regattas shall apply to World Rowing Coastal Championship regattas except as provided in these Regulations, which are approved by the FISA Council as Departures from the Rules.		
Regulation 1 – Rowing, Boats, Regattas (Rule 1) A Coastal Rowing regatta is a regatta in which all competitors use Coastal Rowing boats as defined in these Regulations and where the competition course is on the open sea or on a large inland body of water and in accordance with these Regulations.		
Regulation 2 – Application (Rule 2) These Regulations apply to International Regattas for Coastal Rowing and the World Rowing Coastal Championship regatta together with and not in exclusion of the FISA Rules of Racing.		
Regulation 3 – World Rowing Coastal Championships (Rule 4) The World Rowing Coastal Championship regatta shall be held every year.		
Regulation 4 – Attribution of World Rowing Coastal Championships (Rule 6) In principle, three years in advance, the FISA Rowing for All Commission shall select the most suitable candidate to host the World Rowing Coastal Championships and propose it to the Council for approval.		
Regulation 5 – Right to Participate (Rule 7) The World Rowing Coastal Championships are open only to club crews nominated by their member federations.		
Regulation 6 – Eligibility (Rule 19) To compete in a World Rowing Coastal Championship regatta, a competitor shall be a member of a club recognised by the member federation.		
Regulation 7 – Commitment (Rule 23) Rowers may only compete at World Rowing Coastal Championship regattas if they have submitted a signed commitment form, according to Art. 56. Each team official must have submitted a signed		

commitment form to FISA before accreditation may be issued at the event.		
Regulation 8 – Age Categories (Rule 24) The following age categories for rowers are recognised by FISA for Coastal Rowing: 1. Seniors		
Regulation 9 – Additional Categories (Rule 25) Except for the age categories, FISA does not recognise any additional categories for Coastal rowing.		
Regulation 10 – Coxswains (Rule 27)	(NEW) Regulation 10 – Coxswains (Rule 27) The minimum weights of coxswains shall also apply to coastal rowing. In coastal rowing, the coxswain of a crew may be of either gender.	NOTE: This addition will not be required if Rule 27 is changed to allow either gender.
Regulation 10 – Classes of Boat (Rule 35) The following classes of boat are recognised by FISA for Coastal Rowing: Solo (C1x) Double (C2x) Coxed Quadruple Sculls (C4x+) Coxed Four (C4+)	Regulation ~~10~~ 11– Classes of Boat (Rule 35) The following classes of boat are recognised by FISA for Coastal Rowing: Solo (C1x) Double (C2x) Coxed Quadruple Sculls (C4x+) Coxed Four (C4+)	Renumbering only needed if new Regulation 10 is required.
Regulation 11 – World Rowing Coastal Championships Boat Classes (Rule 36) World Rowing Coastal Championships are held in the following events: Men (M) C1x, C2x, C4x+ Women (W) C1x, C2x, C4x+		
Regulation 12 – Construction of Coastal Rowing Boats (Rule 39) Coastal Rowing boats used in international Coastal Rowing regattas and World Rowing Coastal Championships must meet the following three measurement requirements: 1. Maximum permitted length over all; 2. Minimum permitted weight of boat; 3. Minimum permitted width of the boat measured at the following two locations, all measurements taken externally at the station of maximum overall beam: 1. width overall; 2. width at the Secondary Beam Measurement Point which shall be located at the specified height from the deepest point of the boat at that station. The maximum permitted length and minimum permitted weights are as follows:	Regulation 12 – Construction of Coastal Rowing Boats (Rule 39) Coastal Rowing boats used in international Coastal Rowing regattas and World Rowing Coastal Championships must meet the following three measurement requirements: 1. Maximum permitted length over all; 2. Minimum permitted weight of boat; 3. Minimum permitted width of the boat measured at the following two locations, all measurements taken externally at the station of maximum overall beam: 1. width overall; 2. width at the Secondary Beam Measurement Point which shall be located at the specified height from the deepest point of the boat	

Maximum length Minimum weight C1x 6.00 m 35 kg C2x 7.50 m 60 kg C4+, C4x+ 10.70 m 150 kg There is no minimum length for Coastal Rowing boats. The minimum permitted widths are as follows: Secondary Beam Measurement Point Boat type width overall Height of Measurement Point above deepest point of boat width at Measurement Point (2) C1x 0.75 m 0.19 m 0.55 m C2x 1.0 m 0.23 m 0.70 m C4+, C4x+ 1.3 m 0.30 m 0.90 m In Coastal Rowing boats, all rowers must be seated in line over the axis of the boat and all coxed boats shall be designed so that the coxswain is required to sit upright to the stern of the rowers. In addition to the flotation requirements referred to in Bye-Law to Rule 33 and in the "Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing", Coastal Rowing boats should be constructed with three (3) watertight compartments. These compartments may have watertight hatches or ports for access to these areas. Boats must be designed and constructed so that the hulls are self-bailing; self- bailing shall mean that water in the boat will automatically be removed with through hull bailers by the forward movement of the boat, or by a cockpit floor properly pitched aft to an open transom.	at that station. The maximum permitted length and minimum permitted weights are as follows: Maximum length Minimum weight C1x 6.00 m 35 kg C2x 7.50 m 60 kg C4+, C4x+ 10.70 m ~~150~~ 140 kg There is no minimum length for Coastal Rowing boats. The minimum permitted widths are as follows: Secondary Beam Measurement Point Boat type width overall Height of Measurement Point above deepest point of boat width at Measurement Point (2) C1x 0.75 m 0.19 m 0.55 m C2x 1.0 m 0.23 m 0.70 m C4+, C4x+ 1.3 m 0.30 m 0.90 m The maximum allowable lip, wing or protrusion accounted within the overall width measurement (1) is 0.1cm (0.05m on either side of the boat). The maximum intake or cut in of the hull design fore and aft of the two width measurement points must not exceed 20cm??. In Coastal Rowing boats, all rowers must be seated in line over the axis of the boat and all coxed boats shall be designed so that the coxswain is required to sit upright to the stern of the rowers. In addition to the flotation requirements referred to in Bye-Law to Rule 33 and in the "Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing", Coastal Rowing boats should be constructed with three (3) watertight compartments. These compartments may have watertight hatches or ports for access to these areas.	

	Boats must be designed and constructed so that the hulls are self-bailing; self- bailing shall mean that water in the boat will automatically be removed with through hull bailers by the forward movement of the boat, or by a cockpit floor properly pitched aft to an open transom.	
12.1. Traditional Coastal Rowing Boats of Different Design The organising committee of an international Coastal Rowing regatta may establish separate events for Coastal Rowing boats of different traditional designs or may allow such boats to compete in races together with boats of other designs, and at the discretion of the organising committee may or may not categorise each design individually for the purpose of the competition.		
12.2. Requirements for Coastal Rowing Boats and Equipment All boats must meet the safety requirements set down by FISA and any additional requirements set down by any national, regional and/or local authority for participation in the particular Coastal regatta. In particular: i. Boats must meet the minimum flotation standards set down by FISA, either with the required watertight compartments or built-in flotation utilising bags or tanks. (At an international Coastal Rowing regatta where the organising committee accepts entries from traditional Coastal Rowing boats exceptions to the FISA Flotation Guidelines may be made by the organising committee for a class of boats if the boats meet all other safety requirements.) ii. Boats must carry a life jacket for every crew member, of a type which meets recognized international standards. Coxswains must wear a life jacket at all times in the boat; iii. Boats must have a towing eye located approximately 100 mm above the loaded waterline on the bow fitted with a 15 m buoyant line. Both the towing eye and the line shall be of sufficient strength to allow safe towing of the swamped boat with crew members on board in strong wind and sea conditions. The loose end of the line must be within hand-reach of a rower for the purpose of		

throwing to a rescue boat if required; iv. Any ballast must be fixed securely to the structure of the boat. i. During Coastal Rowing races, for safety reasons each boat shall be permitted to carry such radio or telecommunication equipment as permitted or required by the organising committee or by other maritime authorities for such events. v. The Jury may at its discretion refuse permission for a particular boat or crew to go on the water or to participate in the regatta if it believes the boat is unsafe.		
12.3. Boat Registration Numbers All boats participating in an international coastal rowing regatta must be registered with the organising committee before going on the water, whether for training or competition, and shall be allocated a registration identification number. Each boat must display its registration identification number on both sides of the bow in the manner described below for the purpose of identification and safety. Registration is the responsibility of the national federation or the club in whose name the crew is entered, and the crew concerned. Any crew failing to register their boat in accordance with these Regulations or failing to properly display the registration identification at all times at a regatta may be penalized. The individual numbers and/or letters making up the registration identification on the boat shall each be minimum of 20cm high and shall be in contrasting colour to the background. At a World Rowing Coastal Championships the registration identification numbers shall be allocated by the organising committee.	12.3. Boat ~~Registration~~ Numbers All boats participating in an international coastal rowing regatta must be registered with the organising committee before going on the water, whether for training or competition, and shall be allocated a ~~registration identification~~ boat number. Each boat must display its ~~registration identification~~ boat number on both sides of the bow in the manner described below for the purpose of identification and safety. Registration is the responsibility of the national federation or the club in whose name the crew is entered, and the crew concerned. Any crew failing to register their boat in accordance with these Regulations or failing to properly display the ~~registration identification~~ boat number at all times at a regatta may be penalized. The individual numbers and/or letters making up the ~~registration identification~~ boat number on the boat shall each be minimum of 20cm high and shall be in contrasting colour to the background. At a World Rowing Coastal Championships the ~~registration identification~~ boat numbers shall be allocated by the organising committee.	To remove confusion around boat numbers and crew numbers.
12.4. Crew Racing Numbers At races where crews are using shared pool boats each competing crew will be required to display an additional crew racing number in addition to a boat registration number. For races with beach finishes which require one or more crew members to exit the boat and cross the finish line on foot, every crew member crossing the finish line must	12.4. Crew Racing Numbers At races where crews are using shared pool boats each competing crew will be required to display an additional crew racing number in addition to a boat ~~registration~~ number. At a World Rowing Coastal Championships the crew racing numbers will be the country code and national federation rank. [example: FRA09]	

clearly display their crew number on their personage.	For races with beach finishes which require one or more crew members to exit the boat and cross the finish line on foot, every crew member crossing the finish line must clearly display their crew number on their ~~personage~~ person in a manner visible to the finish judges.	
Regulation 13 – Weight of Boats (Rule 41) The defined minimum weights for boats used in international Coastal Rowing regattas and World Rowing Coastal Championships shall be as set out in Regulation, Rule 39 of these Regulations.		
Regulation 14 – Characteristics (Rule 42) The race course for international Coastal Rowing regattas shall provide, as far as possible, fair and equal racing conditions for all crews. This shall require sufficient width of the start line to allow all the crews in each event to start at the same time (except in the case where there are preliminary heats, the process for which shall have been notified to all teams at the time of their entry). Wherever possible, the organising committee shall design the course so that the action of the race and competing boats can be seen by spectators on shore. In designing the course the organising committee shall take advantage of wind and wave direction, coastal features and beaches. This may include beach starts or finishes. The length of course shall be as provided in Regulation, Rule 43. The course may be straight, rectangular, triangular or point to point or of such other shape as may be suited to the location. For safety purposes the layout of the course shall not allow boats to be travelling in opposite directions in the same water. The course may be covered more than once. In principle there should be no turning marker closer than one kilometre (1 km) from the start if the required angle of the turn at that marker is greater than 45 degrees. Where an event has separate preliminary heats, the courses used for the respective heats may be different from one heat to the next but must be of the same racing	Regulation 14 – Characteristics (Rule 42) The race course for international Coastal Rowing regattas shall provide, as far as possible, fair and equal racing conditions for all crews. This shall require sufficient width of the start line to allow all the crews in each event to start at the same time (except in the case where there are preliminary heats, the process for which shall have been notified to all teams at the time of their entry). Wherever possible, the organising committee shall design the course so that the action of the race and competing boats can be seen by spectators on shore. In designing the course the organising committee shall take advantage of wind and wave direction, coastal features and beaches. This may include beach starts or finishes. The length of course shall be as provided in Regulation 15~~, Rule 43~~. The course may be straight, rectangular, triangular or point to point or of such other shape as may be suited to the location. For safety purposes the layout of the course shall not allow boats to be travelling in opposite directions in the same water. The course may be covered more than once. In principle there should be no turning marker closer than one kilometre (1 km) from the start if the required angle of the turn at that marker is greater than 45 degrees.	

distance and the racing conditions of each course on the day must be similar.	Where an event has separate preliminary heats, the courses used for the respective heats may be different from one heat to the next but must be of the same racing distance and the racing conditions of each course on the day must be similar.	
14.1. Course Markers i. A plan of the course(s) showing the location of all course markers together with their description and their GPS position, must be included in the Notice of Regatta and also in the instructions issued to all crews upon arrival at the regatta. The plan shall also be displayed at the Control Commission; ii. For safety purposes, wherever buoys are used to mark the turning points, the organising committee should, wherever possible, use inflatable marker-type buoys rather than existing solid moorage buoys and beacons; vi. The organising committee shall take all necessary precautions in setting out the course markers and the course to avoid any risks of boats grounding in shallow waters, including by clearly marking such areas and placing warning buoys in the appropriate locations.		
14.2. Start and Finish Lines i. The start line and finish line shall be visually marked by the alignment of two landmarks or buoys. vii. The orientation of the start or finish line shall in principle be perpendicular to the route to be taken to or from the next or previous turning point respectively. viii. For all races, except for races against the clock, the start line shall be wide enough to allow all competitors in the race to align and start at the same time. ix. The finish line may either be on the water, or if such an option is possible, on the beach. Where a beach finish is provided, the finish shall be a finish line or a flag situated at a designated point on the beach and a crew shall have finished the race when one or more members of the crew has crossed the line or touched the flag as required.		
Regulation 15 – Length of the Course (Rule 43) International Coastal Rowing regattas – In principle there is no specified racing distance and this may vary from regatta to regatta. However, the length of the course in each case shall be shown in the FISA International Regatta Calendar (Rule 17) and shall be notified to all participants in the		

Notice of Regatta. The racing distance may be changed by the President of the Jury in the case of adverse weather conditions, in consultation with the organising committee. World Rowing Coastal Championships – In principle the racing distance shall be between 6km and 8 km and shall be the same for men and women. The distance may vary depending on factors relating to the individual venue for the Championships taking into account safety, favourable weather conditions, progression to finals, positioning of course markers, spectator visibility and start and finish facilities. In adverse weather conditions the distance may be changed by the President of the Jury, in consultation with the Race Director and the organising committee.		
Regulation 16 – Number of Lanes (Rule 44) Coastal rowing regattas shall normally be raced without limit to the number of crews in each race. This will be subject to the dimensions of the start line, the length of the course and all safety considerations, including weather conditions and provision of safety boats. There shall be no delineated lanes. Where there is a limit on the width of the start line, the organising committee shall indicate in the Notice of Regatta and in the information to crews the maximum number of boats which can be accommodated on the start line at one time in any category in accordance with the Regulation, Rule 66 in these Regulations.	Regulation 16 – Number of Lanes (Rule 44) Coastal rowing regattas shall normally be raced without limit to the number of crews in each race. This will be subject to the dimensions of the start line, the length of the course and all safety considerations, including weather conditions and provision of safety boats. There shall be no delineated lanes. Where there is a limit on the width of the start line, the organising committee shall indicate in the Notice of Regatta and in the information to crews the maximum number of boats which can be accommodated on the start line at one time in any category ~~in accordance with the Regulation , Rule 66 in these Regulations~~.	
Regulation 17 – FISA Advertising Rules (Bye-laws to Rule 50)		
17.1. Identification on the racing shirt or equivalent For World Rowing Coastal Championship, and other FISA Coastal Events, FISA may require competitors to wear special clothing with the FISA Identifications. This may take the form of a specially made T-Shirt or bib, to be provided by FISA, which shall be worn under or over the rowers' racing shirt.	17.1. Identification on the racing shirt or equivalent 17.1.1 Each crew member shall display on their racing shirt or equivalent the three-letter country code and their family name (in Romanised text) in the following manner and format: (insert table here)	

	17.1.2 For World Rowing Coastal Championship~~,~~ and other FISA Coastal Events, FISA may require competitors to wear special clothing with the FISA Identifications. This may take the form of a specially made T-Shirt or bib, to be provided by FISA, which shall be worn under or over the rowers' racing shirt.	
17.2. Identifications on the boat 17.2.1. Coastal Solos and Doubles (example diagram) a. For World Rowing Coastal Championships and other FISA Coastal Rowing Events, the following order of identifications and advertising space is applied to each side of the boat. i. The official event boat identification number will be placed closest to the bow followed by the crew identification number. ii. Effective 1 January 2014, the first 100 cm on each side of the boat in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the FISA Identification. The FISA Identification shall be no more than 1,200 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for the Identification may not exceed 80 cm in length. b. Member federation or Club sponsor Identifications may appear on the boat except in those areas reserved for the boat and crew identification numbers and the FISA Identifications. c. Pool boats – At the World Rowing Coastal Championships and other FISA Coastal events crews using boats provided by the OC ("pool boats") will not have the right to place any advertising or identifications on the boat. d. For International Coastal Rowing Regattas, the first 100 cm on each side of the boat in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The Identification shall be no more than 1,200 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for this Identification may not exceed 80cm in length. 17.2.2. Coastal Quadruple Sculls	17.2. Identifications on the boat 17.2.1. The following general provisions shall apply: a. Member federation or ~~Club~~ club sponsor Identifications may appear on the boat as specified below, except in those areas reserved for the boat number and crew identification ~~numbers~~ number and the FISA Identifications. b. Pool boats – At the World Rowing Coastal Championships and other FISA Coastal ~~rowing~~ events crews using boats provided by the ~~OC~~ organising committee ("pool boats") will not have the right to place any advertising or identifications on the boat. ~~17.2.1~~17.2.2. Coastal Solos and ~~Doubles~~ Double Sculls (example diagram) a. For World Rowing Coastal Championships and other FISA Coastal Rowing Events, the following order of identifications and advertising space is applied to each side of the boat. i. The official event boat ~~identification~~ number will be placed closest to the bow followed by the crew identification number. ii. ~~Effective 1 January 2014, the~~ The first 100 cm on each side of the boat in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the FISA Identification. The FISA Identification shall be no more than 1,200 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for the Identification may not exceed 80 cm in length. ~~b. Member federation or Club club sponsor Identifications may appear on the boat except in~~	Moved to 17.2.1.

(example diagram) a. For World Rowing Coastal Championships and other FISA Coastal Rowing Events, the following order of identifications and advertising space is applied to each side of the boat. i. The official event boat identification number will be placed closest to the bow followed by the crew identification number. ii. Effective 1 January 2014, the first 120 cm on each side of the boat in the section of the boat occupied by the rowers is reserved for the FISA Identification. The FISA identification shall be no more than 1,600 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for the identification may not exceed 100 cm in length. b. Member federation or Club sponsor Identifications may appear on the boat except in those areas reserved for the boat and crew identification numbers and the FISA Identifications. c. Pool boats – At the World Rowing Coastal Championships and other FISA Coastal events crews using boats provided by the OC ("pool boats") will not have the right to place any advertising or identifications on the boat. d. For International Coastal Rowing Regattas, the first 120 cm on each side of the boat in the section of the boat occupied by the rowers is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee The Identification shall be no more than 1,600 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for this Identification may not exceed 100 cm in length.	~~those areas reserved for the boat~~ number ~~and crew identification numbers~~ number ~~and the FISA Identifications.~~ ~~c. Pool boats – At the World Rowing Coastal Championships and other FISA Coastal events crews using boats provided by the OC organising committee ("pool boats") will not have the right to place any advertising or identifications on the boat.~~ ~~d.~~b. For International Coastal Rowing Regattas, the first 100 cm on each side of the boat in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The Identification shall be no more than 1,200 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for this Identification may not exceed 80cm in length. 17.2.2. Coastal Quadruple Sculls (example diagram) a. For World Rowing Coastal Championships and other FISA Coastal Rowing Events, the following order of identifications and advertising space is applied to each side of the boat. i. The official event boat ~~identification~~ number will be placed closest to the bow followed by the crew identification number. ii. ~~Effective 1 January 2014, the~~ The first 120 cm on each side of the boat in the section of the boat occupied by the rowers is reserved for the FISA Identification. The FISA identification shall be no more than 1,600 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for the identification may not exceed 100 cm in length. ~~b. Member federation or Club~~ club ~~sponsor Identifications may appear on the boat except in those areas reserved for the boat~~ number ~~and crew identification numbers~~ number ~~and the FISA Identifications.~~ ~~c. Pool boats – At the World Rowing Coastal Championships and other FISA Coastal events crews using boats provided by the OC ("pool boats") will not have the right to place any advertising or identifications on the boat.~~	Moved to 17.2.1.

	~~d.~~b.- For International Coastal Rowing Regattas, the first 120 cm on each side of the boat in the section of the boat occupied by the rowers is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee The Identification shall be no more than 1,600 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for this Identification may not exceed 100 cm in length.	
17.3. Identifications on bow numbers International Coastal Regattas – The Identification of an organising committee sponsor may appear once in the area around the bow number and the lettering may be no more than 10 cm in height. For World Rowing Coastal Championship, and other FISA Coastal regattas, the Identification of a FISA sponsor may appear once in the area around the bow number and the lettering may be no more than 10 cm in height.	17.3. Identifications on bow numbers International Coastal Rowing Regattas – The Identification of an organising committee sponsor may appear once in the area around the bow number and the lettering may be no more than 10 cm in height. For World Rowing Coastal Championship, and other FISA Coastal Rowing regattas, the Identification of a FISA sponsor may appear once in the area around the bow number and the lettering may be no more than 10 cm in height.	
17.4. Racing Sculls and Oars 17.4.1. Pool Oars At the World Rowing Coastal Championships and other FISA Coastal events crews using oars or sculls provided by the OC ("pool oars") will not have the right to use the advertising space allotted to member federations or clubs. This will be retained by the boat's owner. 17.4.2. Blade Colours Only the member federation colours as registered with FISA, the Club colours as registered with the member federations or 'pool oar' colour as registered with FISA may appear on the blades.	17.4. ~~Racing Sculls~~ Sculling Oars and Sweep Oars 17.4.1. Pool Oars At the World Rowing Coastal Championships and other FISA Coastal Rowing events crews using sculling or sweep oars ~~or sculls~~ provided by the ~~OC~~ organising committee ("pool oars") will not have the right to use the advertising space on the oars allotted to member federations or clubs. This will be retained by the ~~boat's~~ owner of the oars. 17.4.2. Blade Colours Only the member federation colours as registered with FISA, the Club colours as registered with the member federations or 'pool oar' colour as registered with FISA may appear on the blades.	
Regulation 18 – Safety – General Principles (Rule 61)		
18.1. Race Director The organising committee shall appoint a Race Director who is very familiar with local water conditions and who has experience of Coastal Rowing events. The Race Director shall be responsible for all communications with the local maritime authority and shall ensure that all safety requirements, including rescue services, are in place before		

the start of races and that all local maritime rules and regulations are met. The Race Director shall cooperate closely with the President of the Jury and shall participate in any decisions in case of adverse weather conditions. In any case where the Race Director and the President of the Jury are not in agreement on an issue regarding safety, the decision of the President of the Jury shall prevail.		
18.2. Crew Captains' Meeting Before the start of the competition, a meeting shall be convened by the organising committee at which all team managers, coxswains and crew captains must participate. At this meeting, the Race Director will explain and provide to all participants all information reasonably required for the safe running of the event (including local maritime rules, tidal movements, currents, specific topography, known dangers and safety rules). If deemed necessary, the coxswains, and the crew captains, may be invited to view the course from a motor launch of the organising committee.		
18.3. Rowers' Obligations 18.3.1. General obligations All rowers and coxswains must: • be familiar with and respect local maritime rules in addition to the FISA Rules of Racing; • wear appropriate life jackets or have an individual life jacket on board within easy and convenient reach for their personal use at all times when on the water. Coxswains shall wear a life jacket at all times when on the water; • know what to do in the event of their boat swamping or capsizing and if their boat requires to be towed. 18.3.2. Crew Captain's obligations According to international maritime law, all sea-going vessels must have one person responsible for safety and navigation. In Coastal Rowing, this will be one member of the crew who will be designated the "Crew Captain". The designated Crew Captain for every boat shall be notified to the organising committee in writing at the time of the crew's Registration under Rule 39. Such notification is the responsibility of the national federation or the club in whose		

name the crew is entered, and the crew concerned. Any crew for which a Crew Captain has not been notified shall not be permitted on the water. The Crew Captain shall be responsible to: Before every outing: • take responsibility for assessing the risks and the ability of the crew to cope with the prevailing and forecast conditions; • familiarize himself with the current and expected weather conditions; • register the outing with the Control Commission, showing the date and time of the outing, the estimated length of the outing and the route to be taken; • check the condition of the boat and the safety equipment on board. During the outing: • ensure that the crew respects all navigational and safety rules; • require that all members of the crew wear their life jackets as necessary; • make necessary decisions for the safety of the crew if the weather deteriorates; • monitor any changes in the weather or water conditions which might affect the safety of the crew. After the outing: • inform the Control Commission of the return of the crew; • complete the register to indicate the crew's return.		
18.4. Special Coastal Rowing Safety Considerations 18.4.1. General Rules of Circulation Rowing at sea outside of channels and ports requires special attention to weather conditions, tides, water currents and general maritime traffic. Rowers and coxswains must familiarize themselves with general international maritime navigation rules as well as the specific conditions of the area. Safety measures and local rules must be vigorously applied by the organising committee and the Jury and must be strictly observed by the crews. 18.4.2. Important rules for rowing at sea Rowing boats must not hinder the passage of: • boats that can only navigate safely in a narrow		

channel or access lane; • boats with mechanical propulsion in a traffic lane; • ships with heavy cargo. 18.4.3. Avoiding collisions: When two rowing boats are on a potential collision course, both boats should move to starboard to give way to the other boat. For clarification, “starboard” means the left hand side of the rowers as they are seated in the boat (bowside).		
18.5.Shelters Shelters are ports and bays where boats can easily find refuge in adverse weather conditions and where the crew members can be safely disembarked. Such shelters must be made known by the organising committee to all crews as part of the information to crews. Shelters may be very dependent on the tidal, wind and current conditions. Depending on the conditions, an area may be considered a shelter at a certain time of day only, and may be dangerous and inaccessible at other times. Whatever the route followed by the rowers, they must be aware of all the possibilities of access to the shelters in accordance with the navigational limits imposed on their vessel.		
18.6.Capsizing Crews should regularly practice their capsize drill and familiarise themselves with all the steps to ensure the safety of the crew.		
Regulation 19 – FISA Progression System (Rule 67) The organising committee shall stipulate the maximum number of crews which can be accommodated on the Start line at one time in accordance with Regulation, Rule 44 in this document. Should the number of crews taking part in an event exceed the number of positions available on the Start line, a system of heats shall be adopted. In such case, the number of crews progressing to the next round from each heat shall be the number of available places on the Start line divided by the number of heats which are required. The number of crews in each heat shall be as equal as possible and in principle the same number of crews from each heat shall progress to the next round. If an event has fewer entries than there are places on the Start line, there shall be a direct final with no preliminary races for that event.	Regulation 19 – FISA Progression System (Rule 67) The organising committee shall stipulate the maximum number of crews which can be accommodated on the Start line at one time in accordance with Regulation 16~~, Rule 44 in this document~~. Should the number of crews taking part in an event exceed the number of positions available on the Start line, a system of heats shall be adopted. In such case, the number of crews progressing to the next round from each heat shall be the number of available places on the Start line divided by the number of heats which are required. The number of crews in each heat shall be as equal as possible and in principle the same number of crews from each heat shall progress to the next round.	

The organising committee in the case of international coastal regattas, and FISA in the case of World Rowing Coastal Championships, may place a limit on the number of boats in each heat and /or the number of boats to progress to the Final. In principle the minimum number of boats in the Final should be eight (8) in any one event and the maximum will be equal to the number of available boats or space available. Such information shall be included in the Notice of Regatta and shall be included in all information given to crews before the regatta.	If an event has fewer entries than there are places on the Start line, there shall be a direct final with no preliminary races for that event. The organising committee in the case of international coastal regattas, and FISA in the case of World Rowing Coastal Championships, may place a limit on the number of boats in each heat and /or the number of boats to progress to the Final. In principle the minimum number of boats in the Final should be eight (8) in any one event and the maximum will be equal to the number of available boats or space available. Such information shall be included in the Notice of Regatta and shall be included in all information given to crews before the regatta.	
Regulation 20 – The Draw and Determining the Lanes (Rule 68) Where a system of preliminary heats is required, a draw for the first round shall take place at the Crew Captains' meeting on the day before the first heat takes place, or earlier if appropriate. The draw shall be to decide which crews take part in which heats. There shall be no lanes allocated. However, for beach starts where the line of the start is not perpendicular to the first turning marker, crews' starting positions will be allocated by the Jury by random draw, where there has been a preliminary round the positions shall be allocated based on the ranking of crews in the preliminary round with the higher ranking crews at the end nearest to the first turning marker; and if there is seeding of crews at the World Rowing Coastal Championships, the higher seeded crews shall, in the first round of the event only, be allocated starting positions at the end nearest to the first turning marker.		
Regulation 21 – Adverse Weather Conditions (Rule 71) The President of the Jury, in consultation with the Race Director and the organising committee, shall take all decisions on any delay, postponement or cancellation of races, or of changes to the course, resulting from adverse weather conditions or other matters relating to the safety of competitors and officials on the water or the fairness of the course.		

This may include reducing the maximum number of boats in races. If the number of boats in a race is reduced under this Regulation, the President of the Jury may use the ranking in the preliminary heats to seed the races or, if there have been no preliminary heats, the crew ranking issued by the member federation shall be used.		
Regulation 22 – At the Start (Rule 72) There shall be no start zone in Coastal Rowing events. Crews are responsible for their own equipment if there is damage. Crews must be in the vicinity of the start line two minutes before the designated start time. The Starter may start the race without reference to absentees.		
Regulation 23 – The Starting Procedure (Rule 73)		
23.1. The Start (floating) Each boat shall be at liberty to find its own position on the Start line but it is the responsibility of each crew to ensure that it does not interfere with other boats. Where such interference occurs or is going to occur, each crew must take appropriate avoiding action, but shall follow the instruction of the Starter or Umpire whenever such instructions are given. The Starter may be assisted by other umpires under the authority of the Starter. The position of the Starter shall in principle be approximately 50-100 meters behind the line of the Start and shall be such that the Starter has a clear view of all boats and the starting signals are clearly visible to all crews on the Start line. A clearly distinguishing jacket should be worn by the Starter. There shall be a Judge at the Start who shall be positioned exactly on the line of the Start. The Judge at the Start shall be responsible to identify any boats which are on the course-side of the Start Line at the time the start signal is given. He shall immediately notify the Starter and Umpires of his decision in this regard and the offending crews shall be notified in accordance with Regulation, Rule 73. The starting procedure shall be as follows: i. It shall be the responsibility of each crew to ensure that no part of their boat is on the course-side of the Start Line at the time the start signal is given and the Judge at		

the Start shall not be obliged to give any instructions to crews in this regard prior to the start signal being given. Crews in the Start area shall at all times closely follow the instructions of the Starter or Umpire. Any crew not following such instructions may be penalized. After giving the 3-minute, 2-minute and 1-minute signals respectively as provided in paragraphs (iii), (vi) and (vii) of this Regulation, the Starter may start the race at the given time without reference to the position of any crew. ii. Three minutes before the start, the Starter shall simultaneously: • hoist three balls one above the other (each ball shall have white cross on a red back ground, be clearly visible from the Start line and shall be not smaller than 50cm in diameter); and • sound 3 clear, short blast with a hooter. iii. All boats shall remain within the vicinity of the start line. At the expiry of the 3 minutes the start can be given even if some boats have not reached the start position. iv. Each crew shall be responsible to be aware of the time remaining before the start. It is the responsibility of crews to be close to the start line at the start time of the race and not to cause a false start. There will be no instructions given to crews concerning alignment unless the Judge at the Start considers that too many boats are over the start line and that the race cannot be started in a safe or fair manner. v. Two minutes before the start time, the Starter shall simultaneously: • lower one of the three raised balls; and • sound two clear, short blasts with the hooter. vi. One minute before the start, the Starter shall simultaneously: • lower one of the two remaining balls; and • sound one clear, short blast with the hooter. vii. At the Start time, the Starter shall give the signal to start by simultaneously: • lowering the one remaining ball; and • sound one long blast with the hooter. The ball should be lowered exactly 3 minutes after the beginning of the starting sequence.		

The official start of the race will be considered the moment the single ball starts to be lowered. Summary table of starting sequence (floating) time Visual signals Audio signals -3 minutes 3 balls (red with white cross) 3 short blasts of hooter -2 minutes 2 balls (red with white cross) 2 short blasts of hooter -1 minutes 1 balls (red with white cross) 1 short blasts of hooter START drops dropping the single ball & long blast of hooter the start flag (red with white cross) Mass false Waving - Starter waving red flag Repeated short blasts of hooter start vii. Should the Judge at the Start consider that many crews are on the course-side of the Start line at the designated start time, or should the Starter find that many crews are late to the Start through reasons beyond their control; the Starter may delay the Start at his sole discretion. Alternatively he may start the race on time and if appropriate may award penalties as provided in these Regulations and Rules.		
23.2. The Start (Beach Starts) i. The boats shall be lined up on the beach near the water's edge. If under Regulation, Rule 67 the starting position of boats has been allocated, the boats shall line up and start in accordance with those positions. viii. The Starter shall direct the crews to float and hold their boats approximately 8 m apart at the edge of the water. In a normal beach start, all crew members shall be holding their boat standing in the water next to their boats and can only start to board their boat after the start signal has been given. The Starter shall then order the crews to get ready and		

bring their boats into line. The Judge at the Start shall be the sole judge of whether the boats are in line. If a running start is used one nominated crew member from each crew shall be a runner. The runners will start behind a set running start line located on the beach and when the start signal is given shall run to their boat to join the other crew members. The remaining crew members shall be holding their boats and standing in the water next to their boats and can only start to board their boat after the start signal has been given. Boat holders may be used for the solo and other boats at the discretion of the Starter. ix. It is the responsibility of each crew to ensure that it does not interfere with other boats. Where such interference occurs or is going to occur, each crew must take appropriate avoiding action, but shall follow the instruction of the Starter or Umpire whenever such instructions are given. A crew causing interference may be penalised by the Starter or the Umpire.		
23.3. The Start Procedure (Beach Start) The Starter may be assisted by other umpires under the authority of the Starter. The position of the Starter shall be such that the Starter has a clear view of the running start line (in case of running starts) and all boats and the starting signals are clearly visible to all race competitors. A clearly distinguishing jacket should be worn by the Starter. The Starter shall inform the crews when there is five minutes, four minutes and three minutes remaining before the start time. There shall be a Judge at the Start who shall be positioned in such location as to be able to properly carry out his responsibilities. In the case of a running start, the President of the Jury may allocate two Judges at the Start for this purpose. The Judge at the Start shall be responsible to identify any nominated runner who crosses the set running start line before the start signal is given (in the case of a running start) and any crew whose member(s) start to board their boat before the start signal is given. The starting procedure for beach starts shall be as follows: i. Crews must be at their start positions (and in the		

case of a running start, nominated runners must be at the running start line) and under the control of the Starter two minutes before the starting time of their race. ii. The Starter may penalise a crew which is late to the start and may start the race without reference to absentees. iii. When there is two minutes to the start, the Starter shall say "Two minutes!" iv. At the Start time, the Starter shall give the signal to start by standing clearly visible, raising and dropping in one downward motion the start flag, simultaneously sounding a hooter in one long blast. The official start of the race will be the moment the flag starts to be dropped.		
23.4. Delays of Start Where the start of any specific boat category is delayed for any reason, the Starter shall inform that boat category or categories of the delay. Where the whole race is to be delayed the Starter shall lower all signals and begin the 3 minutes countdown process again after announcing this to the waiting crews.		
Regulation 24 – False Start (Rule 74) Floating Start – A crew commits a false start when any part of its crew, boat or equipment is on the course-side of the Start Line at the time the Start signal is given. Beach Start – A crew commits a false start if, in the case of a running start, the crew's nominated runner crosses the set start line before the start signal is given and in all cases if any crew member starts to board their boat before the start signal is given. The Judge at the Start shall be the sole judge of a false start. 24.1. Consequences of a False Start 24.1.1. Individual false start i. Floating Start – A crew committing a false start shall be allowed to continue with the race but shall be awarded a time penalty of 2 minutes and shall be immediately informed of the penalty by the Umpire in the manner set out in Regulation Rule 97. ii. Beach Start – Where a false start is committed, whether by a runner or by a crew member, the Judge at the Start shall stop the race and notify the crew that it has committed a false start and shall inform the Starter accordingly. In	Regulation 24 – False Start (Rule 74) Floating Start – A crew commits a false start when any part of its crew, boat or equipment is on the course-side of the Start Line at the time the Start signal is given. Beach Start – A crew commits a false start if, in the case of a running start, the crew's nominated runner crosses the set start line before the start signal is given and in all cases if any crew member starts to board their boat before the start signal is given. The Judge at the Start shall be the sole judge of a false start. 24.1. Consequences of a False Start 24.1.1. Individual false start i. Floating Start – A crew committing a false start shall be allowed to continue with the race but shall be awarded a time penalty of 2 minutes ~~and shall be immediately informed of the penalty by the Umpire in the manner set out in Regulation Rule 97~~. When conditions allow a single ball should be raised to indicate one or more crews are carrying a	

restarting the race, the Starter shall award a 10 second penalty to that crew and for this purpose that crew shall be required to wait for 10 seconds after the start signal is given before making any move to start their race. The Starter shall indicate by voice and flag when the 10 seconds has elapsed and the crew may start. A crew causing two false starts in the same race in a Beach Start shall be excluded by the Starter. 24.1.2. Multiple false start If in a race the Judge at the Start indicates that a number of boats have committed a false start, the Starter may decide to stop the race and give the start again or he may allow the race to continue and award penalties to all boat concerned. If he decides to stop the race, the Starter shall do so by hoisting a red flag and sounding repeated short blasts on the hooter. Where there is a mass false start caused by weather conditions or other external influences, but the Judge at the Start considers the start to have been fair, he may advise the Starter to allow the race to continue with or without penalties to individual crews.	false start penalty. ii. Beach Start – Where a false start is committed, whether by a runner or by a crew member, the Judge at the Start shall stop the race and notify the crew that it has committed a false start and shall inform the Starter accordingly. In restarting the race, the Starter shall award a 10 second penalty to that crew and for this purpose that crew shall be required to wait for 10 seconds after the start signal is given before making any move to start their race. The Starter shall indicate by voice and flag when the 10 seconds has elapsed and the crew may start. A crew causing two false starts in the same race in a Beach Start shall be excluded by the Starter. 24.1.2. Multiple false start If in a race the Judge at the Start indicates that a number of boats have committed a false start, the Starter may decide to stop the race and give the start again or he may allow the race to continue and award penalties to all boat concerned. If he decides to stop the race, the Starter shall do so by hoisting a red flag and sounding repeated short blasts on the hooter. Where there is a mass false start caused by weather conditions or other external influences, but the Judge at the Start considers the start to have been fair, he may advise the Starter to allow the race to continue with or without penalties to individual crews.	
Regulation 25 – Responsibility of Rowers (Rule 76) All crews shall compete in accordance with the rules. If a crew does not comply with the rules, including if it impedes or interferes with another boat or gains any advantage thereby, it may be penalised. A crew, which for any reason does not complete the full course as designated by the organising committee, including not rounding all or any of the turning markers, is responsible to declare this to the Finish Judge or other Umpire or to the organising committee at the end of the race. The result of such crew shall show DNF.		
Regulation 26 – Interference (Rule 77) A crew causes interference to another crew if it changes		

course to prevent another crew from passing, if it does not give way when required under this regulation, or causes a collision with another crew through not giving way when required by these regulations. 26.1. Rules of Giving Way When three or more boats are on the same line and a coxswain reasonably considers that there is not enough room between his boat and the others the coxswain may call by its boat number one of the crews and say "(Boat Number --!)" –"Attention!" – "Give Way!!", and the boat called must change its course sufficiently to leave the crowded boat enough room or it may be penalised by the Umpire. No boat or boats may deliberately or otherwise cause interference to another boat which is on a course towards a turning marker or other course mark. If two or more crews co-operate to cause disadvantage to another crew or crews or to assist another crew or crews, all crews of the club(s) or national federation(s) involved in such cooperative action may be disqualified. 26.2.Collisions In case of collisions (of boats or oars), and if one of the crews protest, the Umpire shall decide who is at fault and may impose a penalty on the boat responsible for the collision. 26.3.Overtaking It is the responsibility of a crew overtaking another crew to avoid interfering with the crew being overtaken; a crew which is being overtaken must not obstruct the course of an overtaking crew. If a crew being overtaken obstructs or interferes with the overtaking crew by changing its course or in any other manner, the Umpire may penalise the crew causing obstruction or interference or hindrance by awarding a time penalty of 60 seconds, or may exclude the crew or take other appropriate measures under the rules. 26.4.Rounding of a Turning Marker At the turning markers crews should avoid interference with other crews and observe the rules of overtaking. Crews are responsible of their own steering and shall follow direction given by Umpires, including Umpires at the turning marker.		

In order to be placed in the final ranking for the event, all crew must round all turning markers and must complete the full course as designated by the organising committee.		
Regulation 27 – Finish of the Race (Rule 79) A crew has finished the race when the bow of its boat has crossed the finish line between the 2 buoys. All crew members must start and finish the race. Where, in accordance with Regulation, Rule 42, a beach finish is provided, a crew shall have finished the race when one or more members of the crew has crossed the line or touched the flag on the beach as required. For beach finish races all crew members must start and arrive at the beach. A crew in contravention of these requirements shall not be ranked in the race and shall be shown on the results as DNF.		
Regulation 28 – Dead Heats (Rule 80) When the order of finish between two or more crews is too close for any difference to be determined, then the result shall be declared a dead heat between the crews involved. If there is a dead-heat, the following procedure shall operate: i. In any preliminary round, if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if only one of the crews would progress into the next round, then, on the condition that sufficient boats are available for this purpose, all crews involved in the dead-heat shall progress to the next round. If there are not sufficient boats available then the President of the Jury and the Race Director, in the presence of the concerned Crew Captains, shall conduct a random draw between the crews involved in the dead heat to determine which of those crews shall so progress, up to the number of boats available for this purpose. ii. In a final, if a dead-heat occurs between crews, then they shall be given equal placing in the final order and the next placing(s) shall be left vacant. If the tied placing is for a medal position then the organising committee shall provide additional medals.		
Regulation 29 – President of the Jury (Rule 91) The President of the Jury shall allot duties to each member of the Jury and shall supervise their activities. He shall take the Chair at meetings and ensure proper co-ordination with the organising committee and especially Race Director.		

Regulation 30 – Composition of the Jury (Rule 92) In principle, the Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties: • the President of the Jury • Starter • Judge at the Start • Race Umpire • Turning Mark Umpires • Judges at the Finish, one of whom shall be the Senior Judge • Members of the Control Commission, one of whom shall be the senior member The President of the Jury, the Starter, the Judge at the Start, the Race Umpire, senior Judge at the finish and the senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire's licence. International Coastal Rowing regattas – The Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee. World Rowing Coastal Championships – The Jury shall be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission.		
Regulation 31 – Penalties (Rule 81) The Jury shall impose appropriate penalties in any case of breach of the rules. The penalties available to the Jury are: i. reprimand ii. time penalty iii. Yellow Card (applying to the next round in which the crew competes) iv. relegation where specifically provided in these Rules v. Red Card or exclusion (from all the rounds of the event in question) vi. disqualification (from all events in the regatta) The Umpire may also order that a crew which has been interfered with be allowed to proceed to the next round of an event (where such rounds are held) if he considers that but for the interference the crew would have so progressed of its own accord.	Regulation 31 – Penalties (Rule ~~81~~72) The Jury shall impose appropriate penalties in any case of breach of the rules. The penalties available to the Jury are: i. reprimand ii. time penalty iii. Yellow Card (applying to the next ~~round~~ race in which the crew competes - a crew receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from that event) iv. relegation where specifically provided in these Rules v. Red Card ~~or~~ (exclusion ~~(~~from all the rounds of the event in question) vi. disqualification (from all events in the regatta) The Umpire may also order that a crew which has been interfered with be allowed to proceed to the next round of an event (where such rounds are held) if he considers that but for the interference the	Check cross reference and change sequence of this regulation accordingly.

	crew would have so progressed of its own accord.	
Regulation 32 – Objections (Rule 82) A crew claiming that its race was not in order may make an objection to the Umpire immediately after the finish of the race and before leaving the area of the finish line by a member of the crew raising an arm.		
Regulation 33 – Protests (Rule 83) A crew or crews whose objection has been rejected or who are affected by the acceptance of the objection or a crew that has been disqualified or excluded or ruled DNS or DNF, as well as crews disputing the published results may lodge a protest in writing to the President of the Jury not later than one hour after the Umpire has communicated his decision regarding the objection or, in the case of disputing the published results, no later than one hour after the results have been published. It shall be accompanied by a deposit of CHF 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest or a subsequent appeal is allowed. The Board of the Jury shall decide if the protest was justified. It will make its decision before the next round of races in the event concerned, and, in any case, no later than two hours after the last race of the day. In the case of a protest concerning the final of an event arising from an objection, the victory ceremony of that event will not be postponed. If the subsequent decision of the Board of the Jury changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, then the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.		
Regulation 34 – The Outcome of the Protest (Rule 84) The Board of the Jury shall decide on the protest and on the measures resulting from its decision including: i. reprimand ii. time penalty iii. Yellow Card (applying to the next round in which the crew competes) iv. relegation where specifically provided in these Rules v. Red Card or exclusion (from all the rounds of the event in question) vi. disqualification (from all events in the regatta) After application of the appropriate penalty, if any, the	Regulation 34 – The Outcome of the Protest (Rule 84) The Board of the Jury shall decide on the protest and on the measures resulting from its decision including: i. reprimand ii. time penalty iii. Yellow Card (applying to the next ~~round~~ race in which the crew competes - a crew receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from that event) iv. relegation where specifically provided in	

Board of the Jury may also take any other available measures to restore the chances of a crew that has suffered disadvantage, including, where appropriate, and where there are preliminary rounds, to allow the crew concerned to proceed to the next round if the Board of the Jury considers that but for the interference the crew would have so progressed of its own accord.	these Rules v. Red Card ~~or~~ (exclusion ~~(~~from all the rounds of the event in question) vi. disqualification (from all events in the regatta) After application of the appropriate penalty, if any, the Board of the Jury may also take any other available measures to restore the chances of a crew that has suffered disadvantage, including, where appropriate, and where there are preliminary rounds, to allow the crew concerned to proceed to the next round if the Board of the Jury considers that but for the interference the crew would have so progressed of its own accord.	
Regulation 35 – Appeals (Rule 85) The Executive Committee shall designate its representatives who shall comprise the Appeals Committee. An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury may only be made by a crew whose accepted objection has been overturned by the Board of the Jury or whose protest against the published results was rejected by the Board of the Jury. The appeal must be submitted in written form to the Appeals Committee on the same day as the decision being appealed. A decision will be given before the next round of the event concerned. If the decision of the Appeals Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision. At World Rowing Coastal Championship regattas as a general rule the victory ceremony will not be postponed for an appeal. Decisions of the Appeals Committee under this rule are final.		
Regulation 36 – Exceptional Cases (Rule 87) International Coastal Rowing regattas and World Rowing Coastal Championships – Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases, the President of the Jury shall appoint and preside over a body to make such decisions.		

Regulation 37 – Control Commission (Rule 95) In addition to its other duties, the Control Commission at Coastal Rowing events shall check the correct display of the boat registration numbers and that the numbers required to be worn by crew members are correctly displayed and shall record the details as required by Regulation, Rule 39.		
Regulation 38 – The Starter and the Judge at the Start (Rule 96) The Starter and the Judge at the Start shall ensure that the correct starting procedure is followed. There shall be no Aligner. Except for a beach start, the Judge at the Start shall not be obliged to give instructions to any crew on their alignment at the Start. It is wholly the responsibility of the crews not be on the course side of the start line at the time the start signal is given.		
Regulation 39 – The Umpire (Rule 97) The President of the Jury, in consultation with the Race Director, shall decide the number of Umpires to supervise each race. Where there is more than one Umpire, the Umpires shall have equal status in their areas of responsibility. The Umpire shall ensure the proper conduct of the race and the safety of the rowers. In particular, he shall observe whether any crew gains any advantage or suffers any disadvantage from its opponents or from external factors and shall impose appropriate penalties on crews at fault. The Umpire shall not give any steering indications to crews. Nevertheless, he shall endeavour to ensure that accidents are avoided. All active umpires' boats shall carry an identification flag or marker to distinguish them from other water craft. If necessary, the Umpire may impose penalties during the race. He may also stop the race, impose any necessary penalties and order the race to be re-started, either from the start or from some other point (in which case he may order the crews to re-start in the positions they held at the time the race was stopped) either immediately or later. In the latter case, he shall decide on the new starting time in consultation with the President of the Jury and he shall inform the crews concerned. Where the Umpire has serious doubt whether the	Regulation 39 – The Umpire (Rule 97) The President of the Jury, in consultation with the Race Director, shall decide the number of Umpires to supervise each race. Where there is more than one Umpire, the Umpires shall have equal status in their areas of responsibility. The Umpire shall ensure the proper conduct of the race and the safety of the rowers. In particular, he shall observe whether any crew gains any advantage or suffers any disadvantage from its opponents or from external factors and shall impose appropriate penalties on crews at fault. The Umpire shall not give any steering indications to crews. Nevertheless, he shall endeavour to ensure that accidents are avoided. All active umpires' boats shall carry an identification flag or marker to distinguish them from other water craft. If necessary, the Umpire may impose penalties during the race. He may also stop the race, impose any necessary penalties and order the race to be re-started, either from the start or from some other point ~~(in which case he may order the crews to re-start in the positions they held at the time the race was stopped)~~ either immediately or later. In the latter case, he shall decide on the new starting time	

impediment affected the result of the race, or considers the effect of the impediment was not significant, he may decline to take any action or he may take such action as he sees fit in the circumstances. The Umpire may also allow the race to continue and impose penalties after the race has finished. However, in principle, if a crew is to be awarded a time penalty the Umpire should make every attempt to advise the crew at the time the penalty is awarded by saying to the crew: "(Boat Number!)" – "(reason for penalty)!" – "Time Penalty! (60 seconds)!". The Umpire shall at the same time show to the crew a white board displaying the text "Penalty 60s".	in consultation with the President of the Jury and he shall inform the crews concerned. Where the Umpire has serious doubt whether the impediment affected the result of the race, or considers the effect of the impediment was not significant, he may decline to take any action or he may take such action as he sees fit in the circumstances. The Umpire may also allow the race to continue and impose penalties after the race has finished. However, in principle, if a crew is to be awarded a time penalty the Umpire should ~~make every attempt to~~ advise the crew at the time the penalty is awarded by saying to the crew: "(Boat Number!)" – "(reason for penalty)!" – "Time Penalty! (60 seconds)!". ~~The Umpire shall at the same time show to the crew a white board displaying the text "Penalty 60s".~~	
Regulation 40 – Judges at the Finish (Rule 98) The Judges at the Finish shall determine the order in which the bows of the boats cross the finish line. Inthecaseofabeachfinishtheyshalldeterminetheorderinwhicht hedesignated rower or rowers cross the finish line or touch the flag as required. They shall ascertain that the race was in order. They shall be responsible for validating the results.		
Regulation 41 – Health of Rowers (Rule 99) Each competitor shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. For Coastal rowers, it is a personal responsibility of the rower to undergo a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, an annual physical examination and ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure. Coastal rowers must be prepared to present a written confirmation that the screening has been carried out, signed by a doctor.		

EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING – WORLD ROWING TOURS		
Regulation 1 – Eligibility Rowers from all member federations shall be entitled to apply to participate in World Rowing Tours.		
Regulation 2 – Candidates for Participation in Tours Applications of candidates for participation shall be filed with their national federation and subsequently submitted by the national federation to the FISA Rowing for All Commission for final selection of participants.		
Regulation 3 – Participants The member federations shall be responsible to verify that candidate participants for World Rowing Tours comply with the following requirements: a. Candidates shall comply with any stipulated age requirements. b. Candidates shall possess good knowledge and ability or rowing techniques, both for sculling and rowing. c. Candidates shall be in good health and have the physical condition necessary for rowing the distances proposed and shall be furthermore in a position to handle risk situations on their own and in general not depend on the help of others. d. Candidates shall be capable of swimming a distance of at least 300 m in the type of clothing likely to be worn at the tour concerned.		
Regulation 4 – Safety Each participant of a World Rowing Tour shall carry with him a personal flotation device as recommended by his national authorities or as required by the authority under whose jurisdiction the Tour is held.		
Regulation 5 – Right to Participate (Rule 7) Each participant of a World Rowing Tour shall be responsible for his own insurance arrangements.		

EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING – EVENT BIDDING AND PREPARATION REGULATIONS		
Applicable to: World Rowing Championships, World Rowing Junior Championships, World Rowing Under 23 Championships, World Rowing Cup Regattas, World Rowing Masters Regattas, World Rowing Coastal Championships.		
1. Start of the Bid Process The relevant events shall, in principle, be attributed to a member federation for organisation a specified number of years in advance. A Bid Questionnaire will be available at least one year before the attribution date of the event. • World Rowing Championships Four years • World Rowing Junior Championships Three years • World Rowing Under 23 Championships Three years • World Rowing Masters Regattas Three years • World Rowing Cup Regattas Two years • World Rowing Coastal Championships Two years	1. Start of the Bid Process The relevant events shall, in principle, be attributed to a member federation for organisation a specified number of years in advance. A Bid Questionnaire will be available at least one year before the attribution date of the event. Four years • World Rowing Championships ~~Four years~~ Three years • World Rowing Junior Championships ~~Three years~~ • World Rowing Under 23 Championships ~~Three years~~ • World Rowing Masters Regattas ~~Three years~~ Two years • World Rowing Cup Regattas ~~Two years~~ • World Rowing Coastal Championships ~~Two years~~	
2. Bid Questionnaire and Budget Each member federation interested in organizing one of the events listed above must submit an event budget and detailed answers to the Bid Questionnaire within the period prescribed by the Executive Committee. The answers to the questionnaire will form part of the Event Agreement signed with FISA if the bid is successful.		
3. Guarantees and Undertaking Each bidding federation must present written guarantees on several topics to the Council in writing. The Candidate federation and any governmental authority(ies) presenting the bid must submit a written undertaking in which they agree to sign the Event Agreement if they are successful.		

4. Bidding and Hosting Fees The Executive Committee may announce fees for entering the bid process, submitting a bid and for winning the right to host the event. These fees will be determined and announced at least three months before the request for expressions of interest are due to be received.		
5. Bid Inspection Visit The Executive Committee may send to the candidate venues, at the cost of the respective Candidate federations, a group of experts (up to five persons for World Championships and three persons for all others) to evaluate, in reference to the answers given in the questionnaires, the conditions under which the Championships would be held at each venue.	5. Bid Inspection Visit The Executive Committee may send a group of experts (up to five persons for World Championships and three persons for all others) to the candidate venues, at the cost of the respective Candidate federations, ~~a group of experts (up to five persons for World Championships and three persons for all others)~~ to evaluate, in reference to the answers given in the questionnaires, the conditions under which the Championships would be held at each venue.	
6. Attribution • World Rowing Championships, World Rowing Junior Championships, World Rowing Under 23 Championships Bids (Rule 6): The Council shall review all final bids, reject any that do not satisfy the minimum requirements and then select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Congress for final approval. The Congress shall vote to accept the proposed candidate or, where more than one candidate is proposed by the Council, to elect one of those candidates by a majority of valid votes cast. In the event that Congress fails to so accept the Council's proposed candidate or one of the candidates proposed by the Council, a second election shall then take place for which all candidates for the relevant Championships that have satisfied the minimum requirements shall be eligible. FISA shall encourage a worldwide attribution of World Rowing Championship regattas to suitable candidates. • World Rowing Cup Bids: The Executive Committee will evaluate all bids and select the most suitable venue(s) and organising committee(s) and propose it (them) to the Council for final approval. • World Rowing Masters Regatta Bids: The Masters Rowing Commission will evaluate all	6. Attribution • World Rowing Championships, World Rowing Junior Championships, World Rowing Under 23 Championships Bids (Rule 6): The Council shall review all final bids, reject any that do not satisfy the minimum requirements and then select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Congress for final approval. The Congress shall vote to accept the proposed candidate or, where more than one candidate is proposed by the Council, to elect one of those candidates by a majority ~~of valid votes cast~~. In the event that Congress fails to so accept the Council's proposed candidate or one of the candidates proposed by the Council, a second election shall then take place for which all candidates for the relevant Championships that have satisfied the minimum requirements shall be eligible. FISA shall encourage a worldwide attribution of World Rowing Championship regattas to suitable candidates.	

candidates and select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Council for final selection. • World Rowing Coastal Championships Bids: The Rowing for All Commission will evaluate all candidates and select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Council for final selection.		
7. Event Agreement and Commercial Rights Agreement The member federation to which the relevant regatta is attributed shall immediately enter into an Event Agreement and Commercial Rights Agreement, where applicable, with FISA to comply with its undertakings.		
8. Event Dates The Council shall decide the dates of the relevant events at least two years in advance.		
9. Rights – Television and Commercial The following rights are the exclusive property of FISA at all the above listed events and shall be exploited in cooperation with each Organising Committee in accordance with the Event Agreement: • Television rights, including all means now known or hereafter devised, whether live or recorded, pay or free television including terrestrial, satellite or cable transmission; • Commercial rights, including all commercial and sponsorship rights arising in relation to or in any way connected including signage rights, general sponsorship rights, official supplier rights, event programme rights, advertising rights on all promotional materials and publications and hospitality rights; and • Merchandising rights, the right to use and licence the name and official emblem of FISA, World Rowing, the official event logo, and other names, emblems and logos as registered by FISA. The bid documents shall specify in detail how the proceeds of the sale of these rights shall be handled. FISA also reserves the exclusive right to sell licensed merchandise and other products related to World Rowing and the event logo at all the events listed above, and the Organising Committee shall		

provide space for this activity at the venue of the Championships without charges to FISA.		
10. Preparation Expenses The organisers of the events will be responsible for the entire expenses of inspection visits after the event is attributed by individuals designated by FISA to inspect the venue and review preparations with the Organising Committee prior to the events, as follows: • World Rowing Championships up to 20 individual visits • World Rowing Junior Championships 6 individual visits • World Rowing Under 23 Championships 6 individual visits • World Rowing Masters Regattas 9 individual visits • World Rowing Cup Regattas 6 individual visits • World Rowing Coastal Championships 6 individual visits		
11. Organisational Expenses The bid documents shall specify in detail certain organisational expenses for which the Organising Committee shall be responsible.		

Event Regulations and/or Departures from the FISA Rules of Racing – Indoor Rowing Competition Regulations (2015)		
Rules applying to International Regattas shall apply to international Indoor Rowing regattas and rules applying to World Championship regattas shall apply to World Rowing Indoor Championship regattas except as provided in these Regulations, which are approved by the FISA Council as Departures from the Rules.		
For the purposes of these Regulations the word "Competition" shall have the same meaning as "Regatta" in the FISA Rules of Racing.		
Regulation 1 - Rowing, Boats, Regattas (Rule 1) An Indoor Rowing competition is a competition in which all competitors use rowing machines as defined in these Regulations and where the competition format is in accordance with these Regulations. Regulation 2 - Application (Rule 2) These Regulations apply to International Competitions for Indoor Rowing and the World Rowing Indoor Championships together with and not in exclusion of the FISA Rules of Racing.		
Regulation 3 - World Rowing Indoor Championships (Rule 4) The World Rowing Indoor Championships shall be held every year or at such other period as shall be decided by the Council.		
Regulation 4 - Attribution of World Rowing Indoor Championships (Rule 6) In principle, two years in advance, the FISA Rowing for All Commission shall select the most suitable candidate to host the World Rowing Indoor Championships and propose it to the Council for approval.		
Regulation 5 - Right to Participate (Rule 7) The World Rowing Indoor Championships are open to all competitors nominated by their member federations.		
Regulation 6 - Eligibility (Rule 19) To compete in a World Rowing Indoor Championships, a competitor shall be a citizen of the country for which they are competing and shall be		

entered by the member federation of that country.		
Regulation 7 – Men's and Women's Events (Rule 20) Only men may compete in men's events and only women may compete in women's events.		
Regulation 8 - Commitment (Rule 23) Rowers may only compete at World Rowing Indoor Championships if they have submitted a signed commitment form, according to Art. 56. Each team official must have submitted a signed commitment form to FISA before accreditation may be issued at the event.		
Regulation 9 – Age Categories (Rule 24) The following age categories for indoor rowing are recognized by FISA: Juniors Under-23 Seniors Masters The age of an athlete for indoor rowing events shall be the age at the date of the competition. Where the competition includes several days the age shall be as at the scheduled date of the final for the event concerned. A Junior rower shall not have attained the age of 18 and an Under-23 rower shall not have attained the age of 23 by the relevant date.		
Regulation 10 – Lightweights (Rule 31) For an indoor rowing event, no individual lightweight male rower may weigh more than 75 kgs and no individual female rower may weigh more than 61.5 kgs. Lightweight rowers shall be weighed wearing only their racing uniform on tested scales not less than one hour and not more than two hours before their first race of each lightweight event in which they are competing, each day of the competition. For the avoidance of doubt there shall be no lightweight categories for juniors.		
Regulation 11 – Masters Masters indoor rowing events shall be held in the following crew age categories: 1. Age 30 – 39 2. Age 40 – 49 3. Age 50 – 54 4. Age 55 – 59		

5. Age 60 – 64 6. Age 65 – 69 7. Age 70 – 74 8. Age 75 – 79 9. Age 80 – 84 10. Age 85 – 89 11. Age 90 – 94 12. Age 95 – 99 13. Age 100+ In a Masters crew event where two or more rowers are in the same crew, all rowers in that crew must meet the age requirement for the category in which they are competing. There shall be no averaging of ages within a crew.		
Regulation 12 – Categories of Competition (Rule 35) The following categories of competition are recognized by FISA for indoor rowing: Individual Pair (slides), pair (combined) Four (slides), four (combined) Eight (slides), eight (combined) Relays – 4 x 500m Relay Races are those in which two or more rowers in the same team take turns to compete on the same machine in the same race. During a Relay Race where change of rowers is required at specified time or distance points the changeover of rowers must take place at the specified points. A rower must reach the specified changeover point before the next rower starts. Where a rower changes before reaching the specified changeover point or takes more than 2 rowing strokes after reaching the changeover point then that team shall be awarded a Yellow Card. A team being awarded two Yellow Cards which apply to the same race shall be excluded from the event. It is the responsibility of each Team to change at the correct points.		
Regulation 13 - World Rowing Indoor Championships Competition Categories (Rule 36) World Rowing Indoor Championships are held in the following categories: Men (M): Individual, Pair (slides), four (slides) Women (W): Individual, Pair (slides), four (slides)		

The FISA Council may decide to hold World Rowing Indoor Championships in additional categories.		
Regulation 14 – Types of Rowing Machines (Rule 39) (1) International Regattas – All competitors in any one race shall use identical make and model of rowing machines, the intention being that each competitor shall have equal racing conditions with all other competitors. No attachments may be added or connections made to any machine without the approval of the President of the Jury. Competitors shall not be permitted to use their own machine in an international competition but shall use the machine to which they are allotted by the organising committee. (2) World Rowing Indoor Championships – In addition to the requirements in (1) above, the following additional requirements shall apply to World Indoor Rowing Championship regattas: (i) Only rowing machines approved by FISA shall be used in World Rowing Indoor Championship regattas. The rowing machines shall at a minimum have interconnection for electronic timing and external graphic display. (ii) Performance Monitor – Each machine shall have a performance monitor display unit so that the rower can follow his own performance during the race and can see his position relative to the rower ahead of him and the rower behind him. (iii) Computer interface - Machines used in a World Rowing Indoor Championships shall have the capacity to be connected through a computer interface for the output to be displayed on external screens and results to be recorded directly to a central computer. A suitable computer race program must be available for the rowing machines. In addition, there shall be the capacity to combine the outputs of up to eight (8) machines into one output for the purpose of crew competitions. The machines shall also be capable of being used on “slides” to simulate a rowing crew.		
Regulation 15 – Competition Venue (Rule 42) The competition venue should be in a sports hall or arena or a similar venue with adequate space for the competition and facilities for spectators suitable for		

the level of the competition proposed. Ventilation should be adequate. An International Indoor Rowing regatta can be held with a minimum of two rowing machines or can be held over the internet through mutual arrangement with other competitors or teams. In this regard, venue requirements stated below can vary widely depending on the type and level of competition and the resources available to the Organising Committee. For a major competition, it is recommended that the following facilities should be provided: Athlete facilities, including changing rooms and showers and adequate rest areas where competitors can relax between races. Catering facilities should be available within close proximity. A separate registration area for registration of competitors upon arrival at the venue; A separate area for athlete weighing if lightweight events are included in the programme; A separate warming up area within the venue with sufficient machines to enable competitors to properly warm up before their race. It is recommended that the number of warm-up machines be the same as the number of machines used for racing, and in any case not less than 60 percent of this number. In principle the warm up area should not be in the same room as the competition. However, if it is in the same room it must be separate from the competition area and partitions should be erected to minimise any disruption to the competition. Race Control area in which the computer race controls and the relevant race management officials will sit during the competition. The location should be immediately adjoining the competition area with a clear view of all competition machines. A medical area with bed and other suitable facilities for treatment of competitors, suitably screened to provide privacy and quiet for persons being treated. A large digital display screen in the main competition area visible to spectators and displaying the progress of each race and any other available relevant information. NOTE: In principle the competitors should be facing the spectators during competition. It		

is therefore unlikely that the large display screen can be visible to spectators and to competitors at the same time. Additional small screens can also be provided for spectators if this will enhance their experience and the atmosphere in the venue. Spectator stands should be sufficient to accommodate the number of expected spectators. A designated spectator stand should be available for competitors when not racing. In principle, the positioning of the rowing machines should be such that the rowers will be facing the spectators when racing. NOTE: Where the competition machines are positioned in two or more rows, then if the size and design of the venue allows, spectator areas may be positioned on two sides. In this case the front row of machines will face the spectators in one direction and the second row of machines can be positioned to face the spectators in the other direction. This will allow spectators to have clear views of the faces of rowers during the race. Large clocks should be displayed in the main competition venue, the warm-up area and the athlete weighing area, each showing the official race time. Sufficient security and barriers should be provided to maintain the integrity of the Competition Area and ensure that access is available only to authorised or accredited persons. The FISA Council may lay down special requirements for World Rowing Indoor Championships.		
Regulation 16 – Competition Area – Characteristics (Rule 42) The area in which the rowing machines for competition are located shall be clearly delineated and this shall be the Competition Area. Only the Race Officials and competing rowers and one coach per rowing machine are permitted to be in the Competition Area during racing except with the specific approval of the President of the Jury. The rowing machines shall be placed on a non-slip surface or some other measures shall be taken to minimise the movement of the machines during racing.		

The minimum distance between the front legs of adjoining rowing machines is recommended to be 0.75 metres, but in all cases shall be sufficient as to not interfere with the adjoining rower or machine. In particular for relay events, sufficient room must be allowed for the movement of other team members waiting or changing rowers so as not to cause interference with the adjoining team. In the event of dispute the President of the Jury shall decide if the space between machines is sufficient for the purpose of this Rule. Each machine shall be clearly numbered so that competitors and spectators can see the number. In crew events where the performance output of all members of the crew is converted and displayed as a combined output, all the machines used by one crew shall display the same number to clearly identify them as a crew.		
Regulation 17 – Length of the Course (Rule 43) International Indoor Rowing Competitions - The racing distance may vary from competition to competition. However, the distance (or time) to be rowed in each case shall be shown in the FISA International Regatta Calendar (Rule 17) and shall be notified to all participants in the Notice of Regatta. World Rowing Indoor Championships - The racing distance shall be 2,000 metres and shall be the same for men and women. Additional categories of events or relays at shorter or longer distances may be approved by the Council as World Rowing Indoor Championship events. Any such additional categories shall be the same for men and women or for mixed events.		
Regulation 18 – Number of Lanes (Machines) (Rule 44) International Indoor Rowing Competitions - The number of rowing machines may vary from competition to competition. However, the number of machines to be used in each race shall be notified to all participants in the Notice of Regatta. World Rowing Indoor Championships - The number of rowing machines to be available for racing shall in principle be ten (10). The Council may stipulate a different number of machines to be used but such		

information shall be made available to all member federations in the Event Bulletin and Team Managers Manual.		
Regulation 19 – FISA Advertising Rules (Rule 50) The FISA Advertising Rules on Racing Clothing shall apply to indoor rowing events.		
Regulation 20 – Safety (Rule 62) Qualified medical personnel with suitable medical equipment, including but not limited to a defibrillator, shall be present throughout the competition. They shall be located immediately adjacent to the Competition Area and ready to respond at all times. There shall be suitable arrangements for ambulance and other emergency services. World Rowing Indoor Championships – There shall be at least one qualified doctor and suitably qualified medical support personnel on duty each competition day from 30 minutes before competition starts until 30 minutes after the last race of each day. A medical room shall be provided in a separate room from the main competition area. A first aid post shall be located adjoining the competition area and with a clear view over all competitors and shall be manned during the competition so that action can be taken immediately in case of collapse or other occurrence. At least one ambulance shall be on standby at the competition venue during the hours of duty of the doctor. These minimum arrangements shall be subject to any additional requirements of the local or national authorities or of the Organising Committee which shall be responsible to ensure the proper provision of safety and medical arrangements for the event.		
Regulation 21 - FISA Progression System (Rule 67) Should the number of rowers taking part in an event exceed that of the number of machines available for racing, the Organising Committee shall decide whether to use a qualification system, with the fastest rowers in each heat competing in subsequent rounds until the final, or whether to declare the result based solely on time taken or distance rowed as the case may be with each rower only rowing once. The Organising Committee shall state clearly in the Notice of Competition the method to be adopted.		

If a qualification system is used, all rowers shall be informed before the Competition the number of rowers who will proceed to the next round from each heat and how many rounds will be rowed to reach the final. In principle there shall not be more than two rounds for each event. World Rowing Indoor Championships – FISA shall stipulate in the Event Bulletin the number of machines to be used in the final of each event, the number of rounds and the method to be used to determine progression to the final. The progression system to the final shall be determined from the heats, either by ranking rowers within each separate heat or by overall ranking of rowers from all heats in the same round combined. In principle each rower at a World Indoor Rowing Championship regatta shall not be required to compete more than once in each event on each day.		
Regulation 22 - The Draw and Determining the Lanes (Rule 68) <u>(1) International Regattas</u> – The draw for the heats shall take place at a Team Managers' meeting to be held, in principle, the day before the regatta. A random draw, supervised by the Jury, shall be held to determine the heat and the machine number to which each rower will be assigned in the first round of each event. If the number of entries in an event does not exceed the number of machines to be used in the final, then all rowers will compete directly in the final with no heats or preliminary race and the draw for machines for that final shall take place at the Team Managers meeting. <u>(2) World Rowing Indoor Championships</u> – The Executive Committee may appoint a Seeding Panel to determine seeded crews. If a crew withdraws after the draw, but before the start of the first heat in their event and if the number of crews remaining in the event implies another variant of the heats, or if the withdrawal results in an avoidable imbalance between the number of crews in each heat, the President of the Jury shall supervise a new draw and, if necessary, postpone the race times to allow the redraw to be implemented.		

For any rounds after the heats, the principle is to allocate the crews with the best placings, or fastest times in their previous round, depending on the method of ranking being used, to the lowest numbered machines. The crews with the next lower placings in their previous round should be allocated to the next lower numbered machines, etc. If the crews have the same placings in the previous round then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine which crew should use which allocated machine in the next round.		
Regulation 23 – At the Start (Rule 68) Rowers shall not enter the competition area until directed by race officials. All rowers shall be seated on their machine two minutes before the designated start time. The race may be started without reference to absentees. A rower arriving late at his machine may be awarded a warning by the President of the Jury.		
Regulation 24 – The Starting Procedure (Rule 73) When the rowers for which they are responsible are seated on their machines, each Timekeeper shall raise a red flag above his head. When all the rowers are on their machines and approximately one minute before the start time, the Starter shall say "*All rowers put down the handle*" The Starter shall then wait until the flywheels on all machines have stopped. Any rower not following the instructions of the Starter or not ready to race without good reason by the time all machine flywheels have stopped may be given a warning indicated by a Yellow Card which shall count as a False Start. After all flywheels have stopped, the Starter shall say "*All rowers pick up the handle*" When each Timekeeper sees that the rowers for which he is responsible have picked up the handle and are ready to race, he shall lower his red flag. (If a Timekeeper sees that any rower is not ready to race after he has lowered his red flag and before the Start command is given, he shall immediately raise his red flag again and alert the Race Umpires).		
When the Starter sees that all red flags are lowered,		

the Start will then proceed as follows:- 1. With Computer Interconnection The Starter shall check that all rowers are ready and when the computer display indicates that all flywheels have stopped, he shall trigger the computer starting command sequence. The computer programme will display the start graphic, and will audibly count down to the Start as follows, at the same time displaying the visual symbols on the graphic display screens "Sit Ready, Attention – GO!" ("GO!" is accompanied by an audible signal)" or "*Five, Four, Three, Two, One – (Audible signal)*". The audible signal may be an electronic signal or a spoken word such as "GO!" or "ROW!" The command "GO!" or "*Audible signal*" is the signal to start the Race. 2. Without Computer Interconnection The Starter shall check that all rowers are ready and when he is satisfied that all flywheels have stopped, he shall raise a red flag and say in a measured and steady cadence "*Five, Four, Three, Two, One,* GO*!*" When he says "GO!" he shall at the same time quickly lower the red flag to one side. *[The flag will be a visual signal equivalent to the word "*GO*" shown on the graphics screen where there is a computer connection]* The countdown shall be at an even pace. The command "GO!" is the signal to start the race.		
Any rower not ready to race without good reason by the time all machine flywheels have stopped or who in the opinion of the Starter deliberately delays the race may be given a warning indicated by a Yellow Card, which shall count as a false start. A warning may only be given by the Starter who may consult the President of the Jury in this respect. If the designated start time has passed the Starter may start a race without reference to absentees or rowers who without good reason refuse to start.	Any rower not ready to race without good reason by the time all machine flywheels have stopped or who in the opinion of the Starter deliberately delays the race may be given ~~a warning indicated by~~ a Yellow Card, which shall count as a false start. A ~~warning~~ Yellow Card may only be given by the Starter who may consult the President of the Jury in this respect. If the designated start time has passed the Starter may start a race without reference to absentees or rowers who without good reason refuse to start.	
Regulation 25 – False Start (Rule 74)	Regulation 25 – False Start (Rule 74)	

A rower starting to row after the countdown has started and before the start signal is given has caused a False Start. 1. With Computer Interconnection If the computer programme detects that any rower has caused a false start the Starter shall stop the Race and the rower or rowers causing the false start shall be given a warning indicated by a Yellow Card. 2. Without Computer Interconnection Where the machines have no computer interconnection, if the Starter considers that a rower has caused a false start he may stop the Race or he may allow the race to continue. Where the Starter decides to allow the race to continue then no warning shall be given. When a warning is given, the Starter shall advise the competitor receiving the warning by saying "Name of Rower (or Crew)" – "False Start!" – "Yellow Card!" The Starter shall also advise the rower or crew that if he causes another False Start he shall be excluded. A Yellow Card (or Yellow Cone) shall be placed upright on the floor next to the machine of the rower who has been given a warning. A rower receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be excluded by the Starter.	A rower starting to row after the countdown has started and before the start signal is given has caused a False Start. 1. With Computer Interconnection If the computer programme detects that any rower has caused a false start the Starter shall stop the Race and the rower or rowers causing the false start shall be ~~given a warning indicated by~~ awarded a Yellow Card. 2. Without Computer Interconnection Where the machines have no computer interconnection, if the Starter considers that a rower has caused a false start he may stop the Race or he may allow the race to continue. Where the Starter decides to allow the race to continue then no ~~warning~~ Yellow Card shall be ~~given~~ awarded. When a ~~warning~~ Yellow Card is ~~given~~ awarded, the Starter shall advise the competitor receiving the ~~warning~~ Yellow Card by saying "Name of Rower (or Crew)" – "False Start!" – "Yellow Card!" The Starter shall also advise the rower or crew that if he causes another False Start he shall be excluded. A ~~Yellow Card~~ yellow marker ~~(or Yellow Cone)~~ shall be placed upright on the floor next to the machine of the rower who has been ~~given~~ awarded a ~~warning~~ Yellow Card. A rower receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be excluded from the event by the Starter.	
Regulation 26 – Responsibility of the Rowers (Rule 76) Each rower is responsible for his own machine during the race. (1) Resistance setting - Where the rowing machine has a facility to adjust the resistance, the setting may be adjusted by the rower before the start of a race but no adjustment is permitted during a race. In the case of a relay event, such adjustment may be made at the same time as the rowers change but not at any other time during a race.		
(2) Damage or Failure Caused by the Rower In case of any damage caused by the rower to a machine or to the installations or connections which prevents the rower from completing a race or which causes his elapsed time or distance not to be recorded, the rower shall be deemed not to have		

finished the race and shall not take any further part in that event.		
(3) Damage or Failure not Caused by the Rower In the event of damage or failure which is not caused by the rower the following shall apply: (i) In a preliminary heat or other round except a final, the rower shall be permitted to compete again in a later heat, or, if there are no further heats, shall be permitted to row alone at a time to be specified by the President of the Jury and his result shall be the time or distance so recorded; (ii) In a final, where the damage or failure occurs within 30 seconds of the Start, the Starter shall stop the race and will restart the race with all competitors once any repair has been made. In other cases the race will continue and the rower shall be deemed to have stopped rowing. Except that where such damage or failure is part of the central computer and timing system, the Umpire shall decide whether a re-row of the whole Race is required in the case that times or distances of all rowers cannot be recorded.		
Regulation 27 - Interference (Rule 77) During a race no rower or other person shall interfere with another rower. In the case of such interference which affects the outcome of the race the President of the Jury shall decide on the action and the resultant penalty to be applied under these Rules (Rule 76). Under this Rule, pushing or assisting a rower is not permitted and shall be regarded as interference. However, in a relay event, members of the same relay team shall be permitted to hold the feet of the rower of their team only, and to pick up a dropped handle on behalf of the rower without being penalised. The President of the Jury is responsible to ensure that no external factors influence the result of a race and to take appropriate action if he considers such influence has occurred.		
Regulation 28 – Coaching During Racing (Rule 78) It is prohibited to give any instructions, advice or directions to rowers that are racing with any electric, electronic or other technical device.		
Regulation 29 – The Finish of the Race (Rule 79)		

A rower has finished the race when his machine monitor shows that he has completed the distance or the time specified for the race. A race is concluded when all competitors have finished the race. Rowers shall be ranked in order of the time taken for the race or the distance rowed respectively, depending on the type of race, whether the race is over a specified distance or a specified time. If the Umpire considers that the race was not in order he shall raise a red flag at the end of the race and announce that the results will be withheld pending an objection. The digital display screen, where provided, shall show the word “OBJECTION”. The Umpire shall inform the rowers and the President of the Jury of his decision. The results shall not be announced until the Umpire has given his decision.		
Regulation 30 – Dead-Heats (Rule 77) If there is a dead heat in any round other than a final, both rowers shall proceed to the next round. In a final, if a dead heat occurs between rowers, they shall be given equal placing in the final order and the next placing shall be left vacant.		
Regulation 31 - Penalties (Rule 81) In any case of breach of the rules, the Jury shall impose appropriate penalties. The penalties available to the Jury are: Reprimand; Warning indicated by a Yellow Card; Exclusion indicated by a Red Card (from all the rounds of the event in question); Disqualification (from all events in the regatta). In cases of exclusion or disqualification, the Jury may also order a race to be re-rowed with all the remaining crews or with a limited number of the crews should this be necessary, in his opinion, to ensure the fairness of the competition.	Regulation 31 - Penalties (Rule 81) In any case of breach of the rules, the Jury shall impose appropriate penalties. The penalties available to the Jury are: 1. Reprimand; 2. ~~Warning indicated by a~~Yellow Card which shall constitute a Warning. A crew awarded two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event; 3. ~~Exclusion indicated by a~~ Red Card which shall constitute exclusion (from all the rounds of the event in question); 4. Disqualification (from all events in the regatta). In cases of exclusion or disqualification, the Jury may also order a race to be re-rowed with all the remaining crews or with a limited number of the crews should this be necessary, in his opinion, to ensure the fairness of the competition.	
Regulation 32 - Objections (Rule 82) A rower claiming that his race was not in order may make an objection to the Umpire immediately after		

the finish of the race and before leaving the competition area. Such objection may only concern the conduct of the race. The Umpire shall decide on the objection and communicate his decision to the rowers in the race and to the other race officials. A rower excluded or otherwise penalised at the Start may make an objection to the Starter or Umpire at the time the penalty is awarded in accordance with Rule 75.		
Regulation 33 - Protests (Rule 83) A rower or rowers whose objection has been rejected or who are affected by the acceptance of the objection, or a rower that has been disqualified or excluded or ruled DNS or DNF, as well as rowers disputing the published results may lodge a protest in writing to the President of the Jury not later than 30 minutes after the Umpire has communicated his decision regarding the objection or, in the case of disputing the published results, not later than 30 minutes after the results have been published. It shall be accompanied by a deposit of CHF 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest or a subsequent appeal is allowed. The Board of the Jury shall decide if the protest was justified. It will make its decision before the next round of races in the event concerned, and, in any case, no later than one hour after the last race of the day. At a World Rowing Indoor Championships, in the case of a protest arising from an objection concerning the final of an event, the Executive Committee or its delegate may postpone the victory ceremony of that event. If the victory ceremony has taken place, and if the subsequent decision of the Board of the Jury changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, then the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.	Regulation 33 - Protests (Rule 83) A rower or rowers whose objection has been rejected or who are affected by the acceptance of the objection, or a rower that has been disqualified or excluded or ruled DNS or DNF, as well as rowers disputing the published results may lodge a protest in writing to the President of the Jury not later than 30 minutes after the Umpire has communicated his decision regarding the objection or, in the case of disputing the published results, not later than 30 minutes after the results have been published. It shall be accompanied by a deposit of ~~CHF~~ EUROS 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest or a subsequent appeal is allowed. The Board of the Jury shall decide if the protest was justified. It will make its decision before the next round of races in the event concerned, and, in any case, no later than one hour after the last race of the day. At a World Rowing Indoor Championships, in the case of a protest arising from an objection concerning the final of an event, the Executive Committee or its delegate may postpone the victory ceremony of that event. If the victory ceremony has taken place, and if the subsequent decision of the Board of the Jury changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, then the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.	
Regulation 34 - The Outcome of the Protest (Rule 84) The measures resulting from the decision of the Board of the Jury may include: Reprimand;	Regulation 34 - The Outcome of the Protest (Rule 84) The measures resulting from the decision of the Board of the Jury may include: 1. Reprimand; 2. ~~Warning indicated by a~~ Yellow card which shall	

Warning indicated by a Yellow card (a rower receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from that event); Relegation, where specifically provided in these Rules; Exclusion, indicated by a Red Card (from all the rounds of the event in question); Disqualification (from all events in the regatta); Re-row (for a specified number of rowers). After application of the appropriate penalty, if any, the Board of the Jury shall take any other appropriate measure(s) to restore the chances of a rower that has suffered a disadvantage.	constitute a Warning. ~~(a~~ A rower 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;~~ 3.~~ Exclusion, indicated by a~~ Red Card which shall constitute exclusion (from all the rounds of the event in question); ~~5.~~ 4. Disqualification (from all events in the regatta); ~~6.~~ 5. Re-row (for a specified number of rowers). After application of the appropriate penalty, if any, the Board of the Jury shall take any other appropriate measure(s) to restore the chances of a rower that has suffered a disadvantage.	
Regulation 35 - Appeals (Rule 85) (1) International Regattas - An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury (or of an organising committee under Rule 82) by a person affected can only be made to the Executive Committee within three days after such decision has been communicated by the Board of the Jury or by the organising committee to the person affected.		
(2) World Rowing Indoor Championship regattas - The Executive Committee shall designate its representatives who shall comprise the Appeals Committee. An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury may only be made by a person whose accepted objection has been overturned by the Board of the Jury or whose protest against the published results was rejected by the Board of the Jury. The appeal must be submitted in written form to the Appeals Committee on the same day as the decision being appealed. A decision will be given before the next round of the event concerned. If the decision of the Appeals Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision. At World Rowing Indoor Championship regattas as a general rule the victory ceremony will not be postponed for an appeal.		

Decisions of the Appeals Committee under this rule are final.		
Regulation 36 - Exceptional Cases (Rule 87) Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases, the President of the Jury shall appoint and preside over a body to make such decisions. At a World Rowing Indoor Championship regatta the Executive Committee or its delegate shall make decisions in exceptional cases.		
Regulation 37 - The Jury (Rule 89) The Jury shall be comprised of a group of International Umpires and shall be responsible for ensuring that the regatta is run in accordance with these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.		
Regulation 38 – President of the Jury (Rule 91) The President of the Jury shall allot duties to each member of the Jury and shall supervise their activities. He shall take the chair at meetings of the Jury and ensure proper co-ordination with the organising committee. The President of the Jury shall chair the Board of the Jury under Rule 85.		
Regulation 39 - Composition of the Jury (Rule 92) The Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties: President of the Jury; Starter / Judge at the Finish; Umpire; Control Commission, one of whom shall be the senior member. The President of the Jury, the Starter, the Umpires and the senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire's licence. The Starter shall also be the Finish Judge.		
Regulation 40 - The Board of the Jury (Rule 93) The Board of the Jury shall consist of the President of the Jury and two other members of the Jury designated by the President of the Jury on a daily basis prior to the start of racing. The names of the Board of the Jury shall be displayed on the notice boards adjacent to the competition area each day. This Board shall decide on any protests made according to Rule 83.		

In the case of a protest, any member of the Board directly involved in the dispute (e.g. the Umpire or the Starter) shall not be a member of the Board which decides that protest. In such a case, the President of the Jury shall call upon a substitute.		
Regulation 41 - Control Commission (Rule 95) The Control Commission shall include Jury members and national technical officials. The number of such Jury members and officials appointed shall take into account the regatta programme and the number of competitors. The President of the Jury shall supervise the activities of the Control Commission which shall carry out its duties in the competition venue. In particular, the Control Commission is responsible for the following: The correct weighing of competitors in lightweight events following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws; Crew changes before the race at International Regattas where crew events are included in the programme; Substitution of competitors in crew events who are injured or have fallen ill after the first heat of their crew event at International Regattas (no substitutes are allowed for rowers competing in individual events); Checking the identity of competitors to ensure that the rowers are the same as the official entry and any subsequent changes which have been approved in accordance with the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws. Unless otherwise provided, the organising committee shall prepare the required sets of updated rowers photographs for this purpose; At International Regattas where other arrangements are not in place for this purpose, checking the nationality of competitors, the ages of Junior, Under 23 and Masters competitors; At the end of each race to manually record the time and distance rowed for each rower from the machine monitors and submit the signed record to the Judge at the Finish. For this purpose there shall normally be one official per one or two machines. These officials shall also: alert the Umpire to any problem or breach of these		

regulations; monitor the correct changeover of rowers in relay races and that rowers in a relay race change at the specified changeover points and within the required time; upon the instruction of the Starter place a yellow card (or yellow cone) against the machine of any rower who has caused a false start; check the correct functioning of the machines; check that the monitors on each individual machine are correctly set before the start of each race. Where doping tests are carried out, that rowers required to undergo tests are taken to the officials responsible for this immediately after leaving the Competition Area; Checking the uniform clothing of competitors in crew events and its conformity with the rules regarding identifications.		
Regulation 42 - The Starter (Rule 96) The Starter shall ensure that the correct starting procedure is followed. Duties of the Starter 1. Before taking up his duties, the Starter must satisfy himself that all equipment and installations are present and in working order. 2. Starting Procedures - The Starting Procedures to be employed by the Starter (including False Starts) are described in Regulation 22. 3. Exclusion - The Starter shall award a Red Card and exclude a rower if the crew has received two warnings, indicated by Yellow Cards, that apply to the same race. 4. Late Arrival - The Starter may award a warning, indicated by a Yellow Card to rowers arriving late (less than 2 minutes before the start time) at their starting positions or not ready to race at the designated start time. He may exclude a rower arriving after the start time. 5. Postponement - Should it be necessary to postpone a race (e.g. equipment breakage) the Starter shall consult with the President of the Jury, then inform the crews of the new starting time both verbally and in writing (legible to all competitors) on a board adjacent to the Competition Area. In all cases,		

crews must inquire from a member of the Jury regarding any changes before leaving the Competition Area.		
Regulation 43 - The Umpire (Rule 97) The Umpire shall ensure that each rower competes on the machine which has been allocated to them and shall ensure the proper conduct of the race and the safety of the rowers. In particular, he shall endeavour to ensure that no rower gains any advantage or suffers any disadvantage from its opponents or from outside interference. Where the Umpire is satisfied that a rower has been significantly impeded, the Umpire shall endeavour to ensure that his chance of winning is fully restored to him. He shall impose appropriate penalties on rowers at fault. If necessary, the Umpire may stop the race, impose any necessary penalties and order the race to be re-rowed from the start, either immediately or later. In the latter case, he shall decide on the new starting time in consultation with the President of the Jury and he shall inform the crews concerned. The Umpire may also allow the race to continue and exclude rowers after the race has finished. He may confine any re-row to such rowers as he shall designate. However, when the Umpire considers that the impediment has not affected the result of the race, or considers the effect of the impediment he may decline to order a re-row of the race or of the rowers involved in the incident. The ratio of umpires to machines should be approximately 1:10.		
Regulation 44 - Judge at the Finish (Rule 98) The Judge at the Finish shall determine the ranking of rowers at the end of each race. The Judge at the Finish shall: ascertain, in conjunction with the Umpire, that the race was in order; be responsible for listing the rowers in the correct order of finish; validate the results; sign the official record of the results.		
Regulation 45 – Health of Rowers (Rule 99) Each competitor shall be responsible for his own		

health and fitness. For indoor rowers, it is a personal responsibility of the rower to undergo a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, an annual physical examination and ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure. At a World Rowing Indoor Championships, rowers must be prepared to present a written confirmation that the screening has been carried out, signed by a doctor.		
Regulation 46 - Anti doping (Rule 100) Doping is strictly prohibited. The fight against doping is regulated by the World Anti-Doping Code, which the FISA Congress has formally adopted as FISA rules and that the FISA Council has the power to clarify and/or supplement, by appropriate Bye-Laws. In rowing, for those who infringe doping provisions, a penalty may be imposed extending to, in a relevant case, a life ban from all competition. The version of the World Anti-Doping code, its Bye-Laws and the FISA Anti- Doping Bye-Laws valid at the time of the violation shall apply.		

Beach Rowing Sprints Regulations - Event Regulations and/or Departures from the FISA Rules of Racing - Coastal Rowing Competition Regulations		
Rules and regulations applying to Coastal rowing regattas shall apply to Beach Rowing Sprints regattas except as provided herein and approved by the FISA Council as Departures from the Regulations.		
Regulation 1 – Rowing, Boats, Regattas (Coastal Regulation 1, Rule 1) A Beach Rowing Sprints regatta is a regatta in which all competitors use Coastal Rowing boats as defined in the Coastal Rowing Competition Regulations and where the competition course includes a transition between beach and sea and is in accordance with these Regulations.		
Regulation 2 – Application (Coastal Regulation 2, Rule 2) These Regulations apply to International Beach Sprints Regattas and World Rowing Beach Sprints Regattas and to Beach Sprints regattas held as part of Multi-Sport Games together with and not in exclusion of the FISA Rules of Racing - Coastal Rowing Competition Regulations.		
Regulation 3 – Age Categories (Coastal Regulation 8, Rule 24) The following age categories for rowers are recognised by FISA for Beach Rowing Sprints: 1. Seniors		
Regulation 4 – Classes of Boat (Coastal Regulation 10, Rule 35) The following classes of boat are recognised by FISA for Beach Rowing Sprints: Solo (C1x) Double (C2x) Coxed Quadruple Sculls (C4x+) Coxed Four (C4+)	Regulation 4 – Classes of Boat (Coastal Regulation 10, Rule 35) The following classes of boat are recognised by FISA for Beach Rowing Sprints: Solo (C1x) Double (C2x) Coxed Quadruple Sculls (C4x+) ~~Coxed Four (C4+)~~	
Regulation 5 – Course Characteristics (Coastal Regulation 14, Rule 42) The race course for international Beach Sprints shall provide, as far as possible, fair and equal racing conditions for all crews. This shall require sufficient width of the start area to allow all the crews in each	Regulation 5 – Course Characteristics (Coastal Regulation 14, Rule 42) The race course for international Beach Sprints shall provide, as far as possible, fair and equal racing conditions for all crews. This shall require sufficient width of the start area to allow all the	

race to start without interference from other crews. The race area should be located on an evenly-shelving sandy beach free of rocks or other obstructions which might damage boats in the beach start and beach finish.	crews in each race to start without interference from other crews. The race area should be located on an evenly-shelving sandy beach free of rocks or other obstructions which might damage boats in the beach start and beach finish.	
The length of course shall be as provided in Regulation 6. The course shall comprise a land section - a water section - a land section. The first section of the course shall be a straight line from a point on the beach (the start/finish line) to the water edge, a distance of between approximately 30 and 50 metres The second section of the course shall comprise, for each lane, a series of 3 lane buoys in each racing lane, the first buoy positioned approximately 85 metres from the water edge, the second buoy a further 85 metres out and the third buoy a further 85 metres out, all in a straight line. The number of lanes so provided shall depend on the nature of the event, but in general shall be a minimum of two lanes and up to four lanes. (See Regulation 16) The third section of the course shall be the approximately between 30 and 50 metres distance on land from the water edge back to the start/finish line. The distances stated here shall be a general guide but will depend on local conditions. Substantial change from these dimensions is permitted with the prior approval of FISA.	The length of course shall be as provided in Regulation 6. The course shall comprise a land section - a water section - a land section. The first section of the course shall be a straight line from a point on the beach (the start/finish line) to the water edge, a distance of between approximately ~~30~~ 10 and 50 metres The second section of the course shall comprise, for each lane, a series of 3 lane buoys in each racing lane, the first buoy positioned approximately ~~85~~ 140 metres from the water edge, the second buoy a further ~~85~~ 80 metres out and the third buoy a further ~~85~~ 80 metres out, all in a straight line. The number of lanes so provided shall depend on the nature of the event, but in general shall be a minimum of two lanes and up to four lanes. (See Regulation 16) The third section of the course shall be the approximately between ~~30~~ 10 and 50 metres distance on land from the water edge back to the start/finish line. The distances stated here shall be a general guide but will depend on local conditions. Substantial change from these dimensions is permitted with the prior approval of FISA.	
5.1. Course Markers A plan of the course(s) showing the location of all course markers shall be included in the Notice of Regatta and also in the instructions issued to all crews upon arrival at the regatta. The plan shall also be displayed at the Control Commission; For safety and visibility purposes, the buoys used to mark the turning points should be inflatable or other soft-surface type which will not cause damage to boats and equipment and shall each be approximately 150cm high x 30cm diameter. The 3 buoys in one lane shall be the same colour. The buoys shall be a different colour for each lane;	5.1. Course Markers A plan of the course(s) showing the location of all course markers shall be included in the Notice of Regatta and also in the instructions issued to all crews upon arrival at the regatta. The plan shall also be displayed at the Control Commission; For safety and visibility purposes, the buoys used to mark the turning points should be inflatable or other soft-surface type which will not cause damage to boats and equipment and shall each be approximately 150cm high. The first two buoys from the beach in each lane shall be approximately 30cm diameter and the farthest turning buoy shall	

The organising committee shall take all necessary precautions in setting out the course markers and the course to avoid any risks of boats grounding in shallow waters. If the course is located in waters that are affected by significant tidal movements the Organising Committee shall make arrangements for regular repositioning of the course as necessary. For safety purposes the layout of the course shall not allow boats to be travelling in opposite directions in the same water.	be between 50cm and 100cm diameter. The 3 buoys in one lane shall be the same colour. The buoys shall be a different colour for each lane; The organising committee shall take all necessary precautions in setting out the course markers and the course to avoid any risks of boats grounding in shallow waters. The organizing committee shall ensure that the distances between buoys in each lane are equal and in particular that the distance of the farthest buoy from the beach in each lane is equal; If the course is located in waters that are affected by significant tidal movements the ~~Organising Committee~~ organising committee shall make arrangements for regular repositioning of the course as necessary. This may include additional gates and markers to assure safety and fairness to the crews. For safety purposes the layout of the course shall not allow boats to be travelling in opposite directions in the same water.	
5.2. Start and Finish Lines The start line shall be visually marked on the beach in a clear, fixed manner which will keep its position under all race situations. The width of the start line shall be a minimum of 25 metres. The distance from the start line to each boat shall be equal for all competitors. The width of the Finish Line shall be a minimum of 2 metres. Where only two racing lanes are in use, the Finish Line may be a narrow “funnel” design to bring the runners of each crew together at the finish. However where 3 or more racing lanes are in use, the Finish line should be of such length to ensure that the runner from every crew has an equal distance from the designated finishing point of their boat to reach the Finish Line. The method of marking the Finish Line and therefore the finish of the race, may be any one of the following, or a similar arrangement: a clear line on the beach which the runner from each crew must cross;	5.2. Start and Finish Lines The start line shall be visually marked on the beach in a clear, fixed manner which will keep its position under all race situations. The width of the start line shall be a minimum of ~~25 metres~~ 2 metres. The distance from the start line to each boat shall be equal for all competitors. The width of the Finish Line shall be a minimum of ~~2 metres~~ 2 metres. Where only two racing lanes are in use, the Finish Line may be a narrow “funnel” design to bring the runners of each crew together at the finish. However where 3 or more racing lanes are in use, the Finish line should be of such length to ensure that the runner from every crew has an equal distance from the designated finishing point of their boat to reach the Finish Line. The designated finishing point of each boat at the water’s edge shall be marked by a flag in line with the lane buoys and runners shall be required to pass on the outside of this flag after leaving the boat to ensure equal distance to the finish line.	

a tape which the runner from each crew must run through; one flag or similar device for each crew, standing in the sand, and which must be picked up by the runner from each crew; one button or similar device for each crew, which must be pressed by the runner from each crew and which, upon being pressed, shall emit a sound or visual display, at the same time recording the elapsed race time for that crew. The organising committee shall decide the method of marking the finish and this shall be notified in the Notice of Regatta and included in all information given to teams. The orientation of the start and finish line shall in principle be perpendicular to the rowing course. The diagrams at Annex 1 and Annex 2 to these Regulations show the general layout of the course.	The method of marking the Finish Line and therefore the finish of the race, may be any one of the following, or a similar arrangement: a clear line on the beach which the runner from each crew must cross; a tape which the runner from each crew must run through; one flag or similar device for each crew, standing in the sand, and which must be picked up by the runner from each crew; one button or similar device for each crew, which must be pressed by the runner from each crew and which, upon being pressed, shall emit a sound or visual display, at the same time recording the elapsed race time for that crew. The organising committee shall decide the method of marking the finish and this shall be notified in the Notice of Regatta and included in all information given to teams. The orientation of the start and finish line shall in principle be perpendicular to the rowing course. The diagrams at Annex 1 and Annex 2 to these Regulations show the general layout of the course.	
Regulation 5A – Race Format There are two options for the format of the rowing section of Beach Sprints. The organising committee shall decide which format shall be used and this shall be notified in the Notice of Regatta and shall be included in all information to teams and displayed at the venue. The same format should be used for all events at a regatta. Option 1 – “Slalom out / slalom back” – When all crews are in their boats they shall race from the beach in a slalom fashion around each of the three buoys in turn in their respective racing lanes, turning around the last buoy and again racing slalom fashion around each buoy back to the beach, ensuring that they go around each buoy in turn in the correct direction. The diagram at Annex 1 refers. Option 2 – “Slalom out / straight back” - When all crews are in their boats they shall race from the beach in a slalom fashion around each of the three buoys in turn in their respective racing lanes,		

turning around the last buoy. After rounding the last buoy they shall then race directly in a straight line back to the designated point on the beach. Crews must ensure that they go around each of the three buoys in turn in the correct direction on the outward sector. The diagram at Annex 2 refers.		
Regulation 6 - Length of the Course (Coastal Regulation 15, Rule 43) Beach Sprints – In principle the course should include a run on the beach of between approximately 30 and 50 metres to start and to finish the race with an on-water distance of approximately 250 metres from the beach to the farthest turning buoy. The race will then comprise a 30 – 50 metre run from the start line to the water, a 250 metre row out, a similar 250 metre row back and a 30 – 50 metre beach run to the finish. See Regulation 5 for the layout of the course. The distances stated here shall be a general guide but will depend on local conditions. Substantial changes from these dimensions are permitted with the prior approval of FISA.	Regulation 6 - Length of the Course (Coastal Regulation 15, Rule 43) Beach Sprints – In principle the course should include a run on the beach of between approximately ~~30~~ 10 and 50 metres to start and to finish the race with an on-water distance of approximately 250 metres from the beach to the farthest turning buoy. The race will then comprise a ~~30~~ 10 – 50 metre run from the start line to the water, a ~~250~~ 300 metre (buoys at 140m + 80m + 80m) row out, a similar ~~250~~ 300 metre row back and a ~~30~~ 10 – 50 metre beach run to the finish. See Regulation 5 for the layout of the course. The distances stated here shall be a general guide but will depend on local conditions. Substantial changes from these dimensions are permitted with the prior approval of FISA.	
Regulation 7 - Number of Lanes (Coastal Regulation 16, Rule 44) There shall be a minimum of 2 lanes up to, in principle, a maximum of 4 lanes. The number of lanes shall depend on the available space at the beach and on the water. In all cases, the beach running distance should be equal for all crews. Additional lanes can be provided if a competition format so requires. The number of lanes shall be notified in the technical handbook or notice of regatta.	Regulation 7 - Number of Lanes (Coastal Regulation 16, Rule 44) There shall be a minimum of 2 lanes up to, in principle, a maximum of 4 lanes. The number of lanes shall depend on the available space at the beach and on the water and on the number of crews entered in each event. In all cases, the beach running distance should be equal for all crews. Additional lanes can be provided if a competition format so requires. The number of lanes shall be notified in the technical handbook or notice of regatta.	
Regulation 8 – FISA Advertising Rules and Rowers Clothing (Coastal Regulation 17, Rule 51) In addition to the requirements of the Coastal Rowing Competition Regulations, each crew member shall display on their racing shirt or equivalent the three-letter country code and their family name (in Romanised text) in the following manner and format: (TABLE inserted here)		
Regulation 9 - FISA Progression System (Coastal	Regulation 9 - FISA Progression System (Coastal	

Regulation 19, Rule 67) The progression system for Beach Sprint rowing shall be shall be decided by the Organising Committee and may be in the format of: multiple pools of crews; or time trials; or elimination heats which may or may not include repechages, in order to bring the number of crews remaining in the medal competition in each event down to eight (8). "The Final Eight Crews" After the preliminary rounds are completed and the final eight remaining crews in an event are determined, then racing shall in all cases be conducted on two lanes with 4 quarter-finals, 2 semi-finals and then finals following a consistent time schedule without additional rest breaks between races. The race for 3rd and 4th positions shall take place before the race for 1st and 2nd positions. For World Rowing Beach Sprints, the Organising Committee shall obtain the approval of FISA for the progression system to be adopted. The progression system shall be described in the Notice of Regatta and confirmed at the Crew Captains' meeting. The organising committee in the case of international Beach Sprints, and FISA in the case of World Rowing Beach Sprints, may place a limit on the number of crews from which entries will be accepted and the method of limiting numbers (i.e. qualification, order of entry or random draw of crews or any other method) shall be included in the Notice of Regatta and in all information given to crews before the regatta.	Regulation 19, Rule 67) The progression system for Beach Sprint rowing shall be shall be decided by the Organising Committee and may be in the format of: multiple pools of crews; or time trials; or elimination heats which may or may not include repechages, or a combination of these in order to bring the number of crews remaining in the medal competition in each event down to eight (8). "The Final Eight Crews" After the preliminary rounds are completed and the final eight remaining crews in an event are determined, then racing shall in all cases be conducted on two lanes with 4 quarter-finals, 2 semi-finals and then finals following a consistent time schedule without additional rest breaks between races. The race for 3rd and 4th positions shall take place before the race for 1st and 2nd positions. Additional semi-finals and finals for ranking all final eight crews may also be rowed within this format. For World Rowing Beach Sprints, the Organising Committee shall obtain the approval of FISA for the progression system to be adopted. The progression system shall be described in the Notice of Regatta and confirmed at the Crew Captains' meeting. The organising committee in the case of international Beach Sprints, and FISA in the case of World Rowing Beach Sprints, may place a limit on the number of crews from which entries will be accepted and the method of limiting numbers (i.e. qualification, order of entry or random draw of crews or any other method) shall be included in the Notice of Regatta and in all information given to crews before the regatta.	
Regulation 10 - The Draw and Determining the Lanes (Coastal Regulation 20, Rule 68) Where a system of preliminary heats is required, a draw for the first round shall take place at the Crew Captains' meeting on the day before the first heat	Regulation 10 - The Draw and Determining the Lanes (Coastal Regulation 20, Rule 68) Where a system of preliminary heats is required, a draw for the first round shall take place at the Crew Captains' meeting on the day before the first heat	

takes place, or earlier if appropriate. The draw shall determine which crews take part in which heats and which lanes each crew shall use. If there is seeding of crews at the World Rowing Beach Sprints, the highest seeded crews shall be placed at opposite sides of the draw and then descending seedings should follow the same principle. When the final eight crews remaining in the event are determined, the top four seeded crews in descending order (or less if there are less than four seeded crews) remaining in the final eight crews shall be drawn alternatively on opposite sides of the draw for the last eight. The remaining places shall be allocated by random draw for the remaining crews. (i.e. seeds 1 and 3 shall be on one side of the Draw and 2 and 4 on the other side.)	takes place, or earlier if appropriate. The draw shall determine which crews take part in which heats and which lanes each crew shall use. If there is seeding of crews at the World Rowing Beach Sprints, the highest seeded crews shall be placed at opposite sides of the draw and then descending seedings should follow the same principle. When the final eight crews remaining in the event are determined, the top four seeded crews in descending order (or less if there are less than four seeded crews) remaining in the final eight crews shall be drawn alternatively on opposite sides of the draw for the last eight. The remaining places shall be allocated by random draw for the remaining crews. (i.e. seeds 1 and 3 shall be on one side of the Draw and 2 and 4 on the other side.) Where the first round is in the form of time trials, the results of the time trials shall be adopted to determine the following round heat and lane allocations rather than any seeding.	
Lanes for "The Final Eight" The lanes for each race in the quarterfinals, semifinals and finals (the final 8 remaining crews) only, shall be determined as follows: the crew with the faster time in its previous round shall choose which of the two lanes it shall use for the race. The other crew shall use the other lane. Such determination shall be made not later than 10 minutes before the scheduled start time of the race and shall be confirmed by the Crew Captain to the President of the Jury who shall also notify the Crew Captain of the other crew in that race.		
Regulation 11 – Adverse Weather Conditions (Coastal Regulation 21, Rule 71) The President of the Jury, in consultation with the Race Director and the organising committee, shall take all decisions on any delay, postponement or cancellation of races, or of changes to the course, resulting from adverse weather conditions or other matters relating to the safety of competitors and equipment and officials on the water or the fairness of the course.		
Regulation 12 - The Start (Coastal Regulation 23,	Regulation 12 - The Start (Coastal Regulation 23,	

Rule 73) 12.1. The Start During the start procedure, the boats shall be lined up in the water in the allotted start position and shall be held by crew members (except solo (C1x)) and up to two boat handlers per boat. Boat Handlers There shall be up to two boat handlers per boat. The boat handlers shall, in principle, be provided by the teams and are recognised as official support crew members. The role of the boat handler is to support the departure and arrival of the crew from and to the beach. The boat handlers for each crew should wear matched uniforms that conform to the rules, and in a colour which is different from the crew (alternatively the boat handlers may wear a coloured bib). In rougher conditions and at the discretion of the President of the Jury the number of boat handlers may be increased. Boat handlers may not board the boat at any time but may assist the crew in any other way, including rudder fixing, etc. When the boat returns to the beach the boat handlers may “catch” the boat to slow its progress when it reaches the beach and a crew member disembarks to run to the finish line. The boat handlers shall at all times remain in shallow water not above their shoulder height. The boat handlers shall comply with any instructions of the race officials and shall at all times be subject to the rules of racing. Where a crew does not supply its own boat handlers, the Organising Committee shall provide them. ii The boats should be held reasonably in line and shall be positioned so that the centres of boats are not less than 15 metres apart. All rowers (except the runner of each crew) must be standing in the water next to their boat and shall not start boarding their boat until the start signal is given. The Judge at the Start, with the advice of the Aligner, shall determine whether the boats are reasonably in line and shall take such action as necessary to ensure this.	Rule 73) 12.1. The Start During the start procedure, the boats shall be lined up in the water in the allotted start position and shall be held by crew members (except solo (C1x)) and up to two boat handlers per boat. Boat Handlers There shall be up to two boat handlers per boat. The boat handlers shall, in principle, be provided by the teams and are recognised as official support crew members. The role of the boat handler is to support the departure and arrival of the crew from and to the beach. The boat handlers for each crew should wear matched uniforms that conform to the rules, and in a colour which is different from the crew (alternatively the boat handlers may wear a coloured bib). In rougher conditions and at the discretion of the President of the Jury the number of boat handlers may be increased. Boat handlers may not board the boat at any time but may assist the crew in any other way, including rudder fixing, etc. When the boat returns to the beach the boat handlers may “catch” the boat to slow its progress when it reaches the beach and a crew member disembarks to run to the finish line. The boat handlers shall at all times remain in shallow water not above their shoulder height. The boat handlers shall comply with any instructions of the race officials and shall at all times be subject to the rules of racing. Where a crew does not supply its own boat handlers, the ~~Organising~~ ~~Committee~~ organizing committee shall provide them. ii The boats should be held reasonably in line and shall be positioned so that the centres of boats are ~~not less than 15 metres apart~~ are in a line with the buoys in their lane. All rowers (except the runner of each crew) must be standing in the water next to their boat and shall not start boarding their boat until the start signal is given. The Judge at the Start, with the advice of the Aligner, shall determine whether the boats are reasonably in line and shall take such action as	To prevent crews placing their boats at advantageous positions at the start.

iii One nominated crew member from each crew shall be a runner. (The runner at the start may be different from the runner at the finish but in both cases must be a member of the crew.) The runners shall stand behind the start line which shall be clearly marked on the beach. The remaining crew members (except for solo (C1x)) shall be standing in the water holding their boats. No crew members shall start to board their boats before the start signal has been given. When the start signal is given the runners shall run to their boats to join the other crew members. The other crew members may start to board their boats as soon as the start signal is given. iv The boat handlers will support the crews in holding the best pointing for the boat for the crew members to board and depart. The boat handlers must not board the boat or move in to any position where the typical water surface is above their shoulders when standing on the sea bed.	necessary to ensure this. iii One nominated crew member from each crew shall be a runner. (The runner at the start may be different from the runner at the finish but in both cases must be a member of the crew.) The runners shall stand behind the start line which shall be clearly marked on the beach. The remaining crew members (except for solo (C1x)) shall be standing in the water holding their boats. No crew members shall start to board their boats before the start signal has been given. When the start signal is given the runners shall run to their boats to join the other crew members. The other crew members may start to board their boats as soon as the start signal is given. iv The boat handlers will support the crews in holding the best pointing for the boat for the crew members to board and depart. The boat handlers must not board the boat or move in to any position where the typical water surface is above their shoulders when standing on the sea bed.	
12.2. The Start Procedure The Starter may be assisted by other umpires under the authority of the Starter. The position of the Starter shall be elevated and such that he has a clear view of the start line and all boats. The starting signals should be clearly audible and visible to all competitors. A clearly distinguishing jacket should be worn by the Starter. The Starter shall inform the crews when there is five minutes, four minutes and three minutes remaining before the start time. There shall be a Judge at the Start who shall be positioned in such location as to be able to properly carry out his responsibilities. Where he considers it necessary, the President of the Jury may allocate two Judges at the Start for this purpose. The Judge at the Start shall be responsible to decide if any crew has caused a false start. The starting procedure for beach sprints shall be as follows: Crews must be at their start positions (and runners	12.2. The Start Procedure The Starter may be assisted by other umpires under the authority of the Starter. The position of the Starter shall be elevated and such that he has a clear view of the start line and all boats. The starting signals should be clearly audible and visible to all competitors. A clearly distinguishing jacket should be worn by the Starter. The Starter shall inform the crews when there is ~~five minutes, four minutes and~~ three minutes remaining before the start time. There shall be a Judge at the Start who shall be positioned in such location as to be able to properly carry out his responsibilities. Where he considers it necessary, the President of the Jury may ~~allocate two~~ instruct another Umpire to assist the ~~Judges~~ Judge at the Start ~~for this purpose~~ in his duties. The Judge at the Start shall be responsible to decide if any crew has caused a false start. The starting procedure for beach sprints shall be as follows:	With races at the recommended 7-minute intervals, it is often not possible to have crews ready and at the start more than 3 minutes before the start time.

must be at the running start line) and under the control of the Starter two minutes before the starting time of their race. The Starter may penalise a crew which is late to the start and may start the race without reference to absentees. When there is two minutes to the start, the Starter shall say “Two minutes!” When there is one minute to the start, the Starter shall say “One minute!” When there are 30 seconds to the start, the Starter shall alert the crews by saying “Get ready!”, after which alert the Starter may start the race at any time, having taken into account the wave conditions and any other factors. To give the start signal, the Starter shall say “Attention!” and shall then raise a red flag to the vertical position above his head. After a clear pause, the Starter shall then give the signal to start by dropping in one fast downward motion the red flag, simultaneously sounding a hooter in one long blast. The official start signal will be the moment the red flag starts to move downwards.	Crews must be at their start positions (and runners must be at the running start line) and under the control of the Starter two minutes before the starting time of their race. The Starter may penalise a crew which is late to the start and may start the race without reference to absentees. When there is two minutes to the start, the Starter shall say “Two minutes!” When there is one minute to the start, the Starter shall say “One minute!” When there are 30 seconds to the start, the Starter shall alert the crews by saying “Get ready!”, after which alert the Starter may start the race at any time, having taken into account the wave conditions and any other factors. To give the start signal, the Starter shall say “Attention!” and shall then raise a red flag to the vertical position above his head. After a clear pause, the Starter shall then give the signal to start by dropping in one fast downward motion the red flag, simultaneously sounding a hooter in one long blast. The official start signal will be the moment the red flag starts to move downwards.	
Regulation 13 - False Start (Coastal Regulation 24, Rule 74) A crew commits a false start if the crew’s nominated runner crosses the start line before the start signal is given or if any crew member starts to board their boat before the start signal is given. The Judge at the Start shall be the sole judge of a false start. 13.1. Consequences of a False Start Where a false start is committed, whether by a runner or other crew member, the Judge at the Start shall immediately raise a red flag and the Starter shall stop the race by waving a red flag and sounding repeated blasts on the hooter until all crews have stopped. The Judge at the Start shall inform the Starter which crew has caused a false start and the Starter shall award the crew a Yellow Card. A crew causing two false starts or receiving two	Regulation 13 - False Start (Coastal Regulation 24, Rule 74) A crew commits a false start if the crew’s nominated runner crosses the start line before the start signal is given or if any crew member starts to board their boat before the start signal is given. The Judge at the Start shall be the sole judge of a false start. 13.1. Consequences of a False Start Where a false start is committed, whether by a runner or other crew member, the Judge at the Start shall immediately raise a red flag and the Starter shall stop the race by waving a red flag and sounding repeated blasts on the hooter until all crews have stopped. The Judge at the Start shall inform the Starter which crew has caused a false start and the Starter shall award the crew a Yellow Card.	

Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be excluded from the event by the Starter.	A crew causing two false starts or receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event by the Starter.	
Regulation 14 – Responsibility of the Rowers (Coastal Regulation 25, Rule 76) When turning around the buoys, crews are permitted to touch the turning buoys with their boat or oars, but the keel of the boat must pass around the designated side of the buoy. In order to finish the race a crew must correctly round all designated turning markers and must complete the full course as designated by the organising committee. For coxed boats, the coxswain is required to be in the boat for the whole time the crew is rowing; otherwise the crew shall not be ranked in the race and shall be shown on the results as DNF. Upon their boat reaching the beach, one crew member shall disembark and run to the designated finish point of the race.	Regulation 14 – Responsibility of the Rowers (Coastal Regulation 25, Rule 76) (1) When turning around the buoys, crews are permitted to touch the turning buoys with their boat or oars, but the keel of the boat must pass around the designated side of the buoy. (2) In order to finish the race a crew must correctly round all designated turning markers and must complete the full course as designated by the organising committee. (3) A crew not correctly rounding any buoy on the course shall be awarded a time penalty as follows: not correctly rounding the first or second buoy from the beach – 30 seconds each instance; not correctly rounding the third buoy from the beach – 60 seconds (4) For coxed boats, the coxswain is required to be in the boat for the whole time the crew is rowing; otherwise the crew shall not be ranked in the race and shall be shown on the results as DNF. (5) Upon their boat reaching the beach, one crew member shall disembark and run in the designated route to the ~~designated~~ finish point of the race. (6) Crews shall at all times be aware of the weather and water conditions and the safety of themselves and others. Crews rowing in a dangerous manner or in a way which is considered out of control may be excluded or otherwise penalized by the umpire.	Heavy penalties for not rounding buoys are appropriate – the crew must ensure it makes a correct course. In some conditions with big waves or strong winds, it is important that crews keep control of their boats to not affect the safety of themselves or others.
Regulation 15 - Interference (Coastal Regulation 26, Rule 77) A crew causes interference to its opponents if its oars, sculls or boat encroach into the opponent's water and cause a disadvantage to its opponents by contact or by causing the other crew to change course to avoid such contact. The Umpire alone shall decide if a crew is interfering with another crew and causing them a disadvantage. If a crew has caused interference to another crew and has, in the Umpire's opinion, affected the result of that crew, then the Umpire may exclude the crew or alternatively may	Regulation 15 - Interference (Coastal Regulation 26, Rule 77) A crew causes interference to its opponents if its oars, sculls or boat encroach into the opponent's water and cause a disadvantage to its opponents by contact or by causing the other crew to change course to avoid such contact. The Umpire alone shall decide if a crew is interfering with another crew and causing them a disadvantage. If a crew has caused interference to another crew and has, in the Umpire's opinion, affected the result of that crew, then the Umpire may exclude the crew or	

award a time penalty of 5 seconds against the crew causing the interference or take other appropriate measures under the rules. It is each crew's responsibility to remain in their proper course and their water and to not cause interference to other crews. A crew causing interference may be penalised by the Umpire.	alternatively may award a time penalty of 5 seconds or such other time as he deems appropriate against the crew causing the interference or take other appropriate measures under the rules. It is each crew's responsibility to remain in their proper course and their water and to not cause interference to other crews. ~~A crew causing interference may be penalised by the Umpire.~~	This wording is a repeat of above.
Regulation 16 - Finish of the Race (Coastal Regulation 27, Rule 79) The method of marking the Finish Line and the finish of the race may be any one of the following, or a similar arrangement: a clear, straight line on the beach which the runner from each crew must cross; a tape which the runner from each crew must run through; one flag or similar device for each crew, standing in the sand, and which must be picked up by the runner from each crew to mark the finish (in the case of flags, a different colour flag shall be used for each crew); one button or similar device for each crew, which must be pressed by the runner from each crew and which, upon being pressed, shall emit a sound or visual display, at the same time recording the elapsed race time for that crew. The organising committee shall decide which type of finish shall be used and this shall be notified in the Notice of Regatta and shall be included in all information to teams and displayed at the venue. The finish point for all crews shall be an approximately equal distance from the water where the boats would reach the shore in their designated course. The finish of the race for each crew shall be the moment their crew member reaches the finish point and completes the action as required to mark the finish of the race. In the case of World Rowing Beach Sprints, the Organising Committee shall obtain the approval of FISA for the method of marking the finish. Timing – Finish times shall be recorded to 1/10th of a	Regulation 16 - Finish of the Race (Coastal Regulation 27, Rule 79) The method of marking the Finish Line and the finish of the race may be any one of the following, or a similar arrangement: a clear, straight line on the beach which the runner from each crew must cross; a tape which the runner from each crew must run through; one flag or similar device for each crew, standing in the sand, and which must be picked up (or "caught") by the runner from each crew to mark the finish (in the case of flags, a different colour flag shall be used for each crew, ideally to match the colour of the buoys in their respective lanes); one button or similar device for each crew, which must be pressed by the runner from each crew and which, upon being pressed, shall emit a sound or visual display, at the same time recording the elapsed race time for that crew. The organising committee shall decide which type of finish shall be used and this shall be notified in the Notice of Regatta and shall be included in all information to teams and displayed at the venue. The finish point for all crews shall be an approximately equal distance from the water where the boats would reach the shore in their designated course. There shall be a flag or similar marker placed at the water's edge for each lane in line with the lane buoys and an equal distance from the finish line. Each runner shall pass on the outside of the flag when running from their boat to the finish line. A runner not passing on the correct side of the flag shall receive a penalty of 5 seconds. The finish of the race for each crew shall be the	To avoid crews finishing closer than allowed to the finish line. The runner will need to run on the outside of this flag, even if their boat finishes in a more advantageous position.

second.	moment their crew member (the runner) reaches the finish point and completes the action as required to mark the finish of the race. In the case of World Rowing Beach Sprints, the ~~Organising Committee~~ organising committee shall obtain the approval of FISA for the method of marking the finish. Timing – Finish times shall be recorded to 1/10th of a second.	
Regulation 17 – Dead Heats (Coastal Regulation 28, Rule 80) If there is a dead-heat in any round other than a final, the crews which have dead-heated shall be required to race again over the same course not later than 15 minutes after the finish of the race which was a dead-heat. If they again dead-heat they shall be required to race again within a further 15 minute period and so on until a decision is reached.	Regulation 17 – Dead Heats (Coastal Regulation 28, Rule 80) If there is a dead-heat in any round other than a final, the crews which have dead-heated shall be required to race again over the same course not later than ~~15~~ 10 minutes after the finish of the race which was a dead-heat. If they again dead-heat they shall be required to race again within a further 15 minute period and so on until a decision is reached. If a dead-heat occurs in a final the crews concerned shall be given equal ranking and the next ranking shall be left vacant.	
Regulation 18 – Composition of the Jury (Coastal Regulation 30, Rule 92) The Jury will be made up of a minimum of 8 members of whom at least 3 shall be International Technical Officials (ITO) and the remainder shall be National Technical Officials (NTO). The President of the Jury* Starter / Race Umpire * Judge at the Start / Judge at the Finish * Aligner Turning Mark Umpires (2) Members of Control Commission, one of whom shall be the senior member (2) The Starter shall also act as the Race Umpire. The Organising Committee may also appoint an Assistant Starter. The Judge at the Start shall also act as the Judge at the Finish. There shall be one Turning Mark Umpire for each crew (lane). This will mean that additional Turning Mark Umpires will be required if additional lanes are	Regulation 18 – Composition of the Jury (Coastal Regulation 30, Rule 92) The Jury will be made up of a minimum of ~~8 members~~ 6 members of whom at least 3 shall be International Technical Officials (ITO) and the remainder shall be National Technical Officials (NTO). The President of the Jury* Starter / Race Umpire * Judge at the Start / Judge at the Finish * ~~Aligner~~ Lane Umpires (1 per lane) Turning Mark ~~Umpires~~ Umpire ~~(2)~~(1) Members of Control Commission, one per lane ~~of whom shall be the senior member (2)~~ Several members of the Jury may have dual roles. ~~The Starter shall also act as the Race Umpire.~~ The ~~Organising Committee~~ organising committee may also appoint an Assistant Starter and assistants to other umpires. ~~The Judge at the Start shall also act as the Judge at the Finish.~~	Dual roles of umpires.

to be used. *The President of the Jury, the Starter/ Race Umpire and the Judge at the Start / Judge at the Finish shall each hold an International Umpire's licence. If a Beach Sprint regatta has large entries requiring more than 2 lanes then the number of Jury members may be increased accordingly. International Beach Sprints regattas – the Jury shall be appointed by the organizing committee. World Rowing Beach Sprints regattas – the Jury shall be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission.	There shall be at least one Turning Mark Umpire ~~for each crew (lane)~~. ~~This will mean that additional~~ Additional Turning Mark Umpires ~~will~~ may be required if ~~additional~~ racing is conducted on more than two lanes ~~are to be used~~. *The President of the Jury, the Starter~~/ Race Umpire~~ and the Judge at the Start / Judge at the Finish shall each hold an International Umpire's licence. If a Beach Sprint regatta has large entries requiring more than 2 lanes then the number of Jury members may be increased accordingly. International Beach Sprints regattas – the Jury shall be appointed by the organizing committee. World Rowing Beach Sprints regattas – the Jury shall be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission.	
Regulation 19 - Penalties (*Coastal Regulation 31,* Rule 81) The Jury shall impose appropriate penalties in any case of breach of the rules. The penalties available to the Jury are: reprimand time penalty Yellow Card (applying to the next round in which the crew competes) relegation where specifically provided in these Rules Red Card or exclusion (from all the rounds of the event in question disqualification (from all events in the regatta) .	Regulation 19 - Penalties (*Coastal Regulation 31,* Rule 81) The Jury shall impose appropriate penalties in any case of breach of the rules. The penalties available to the Jury are: reprimand time penalty (as provided in these Regulations 14, 15 & 16 and otherwise where the Umpire considers appropriate) Yellow Card (applying to the next round in which the crew competes) – a crew receiving 2 Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event. relegation where specifically provided in these Rules Red Card or exclusion (from all the rounds of the event in question disqualification (from all events in the regatta) .	
Regulation 20 - Control Commission (*Coastal Regulation 37,* Rule 95) In addition to its other duties, the Control Commission at Beach Rowing Sprints regattas shall check the correct display of the boat registration numbers and that the rower names and national federation acronyms required to be displayed on the uniform of each rower (Regulation 8) are correctly		

displayed.		
Regulation 21 - The Starter and the Judge at the Start (*Coastal Regulation 38,* Rule 96) The Starter and the Judge at the Start shall ensure that the correct starting procedure is followed. The Starter shall be in an elevated position (on a podium or stand) from where he has a clear view of the start line and the racing course. And can be clearly seen by all crews. The Judge at the Start shall determine if any crew causes a false start and if so shall follow the procedure outlined in Regulation 13. The Aligner shall ensure the boats are held generally in line while waiting for the start signal and shall notify the Judge at the Start if he considers the boats are not generally in line when the start signal is given (a faulty start) or if any crew member starts to board the boat before the start signal is given (a false start). He shall give such notification by raising a red flag, upon which the Judge at the Start shall follow the procedure outlined in Regulation 13.	Regulation 21 - The Starter and the Judge at the Start (*Coastal Regulation 38,* Rule 96) The Starter and the Judge at the Start shall ensure that the correct starting procedure is followed. ~~The Starter~~ Both shall be in an elevated position (on a podium or stand) from where ~~he has~~ they have a clear view of the start/finish line and the racing course~~. And~~, and can be clearly seen by all crews. The Judge at the Start shall determine if any crew causes a false start and if so shall follow the procedure outlined in Regulation 13. ~~The Aligner shall ensure the boats are held generally in line while waiting for the start signal and shall notify the Judge at the Start if he considers the boats are not generally in line when the start signal is given (a faulty start) or if any crew member starts to board the boat before the start signal is given (a false start). He shall give such notification by raising a red flag, upon which the Judge at the Start shall follow the procedure outlined in Regulation 13.~~	Moved to Regulation 22 - Umpires
Regulation 22 – The Umpire *(Coastal Regulation 39),* The President of the Jury, in consultation with the Race Director, shall decide the number of Umpires to supervise each race. Where there is more than one Umpire, the Umpires shall have equal status in their areas of responsibility. For Beach Rowing Sprints regattas, the Starter shall act also as the Race Umpire, will be positioned on land, elevated as necessary, so as to have a clear view of all crews during the race. He shall in general not communicate with crews during the race but will make decisions based on his observations and on the advice of the Aligner and the Turning Mark Umpires. The Umpire shall ensure the proper conduct of the race and the safety of the rowers. In particular, he shall observe whether any crew gains any advantage or suffers any disadvantage from its opponents or from external factors and shall impose appropriate penalties on crews at fault. The Umpire shall not give any steering indications to crews. If necessary, the Umpire may stop the race, impose	Regulation 22 – The Umpire *(Coastal Regulation 39),* The President of the Jury, in consultation with the Race Director, shall decide the number of Umpires to supervise each race. Where there is more than one Umpire, the Umpires shall have equal status in their areas of responsibility. For Beach Rowing Sprints regattas, the Starter shall act also as the Race Umpire, will be positioned on land, elevated as necessary, so as to have a clear view of all crews during the race. The Race Umpire shall have precedence over the Lane Umpires and the Turning Mark Umpire. He shall in general not communicate with crews during the race but will make decisions based on his observations and on the advice of the ~~Aligner~~ Lane Umpires and the Turning Mark ~~Umpires~~ Umpire. The Lane Umpires shall be positioned on the beach in an elevated position to give them a clear view of their lane, each in line with their lane. The Race Umpire shall ensure the proper conduct of the race and the safety of the rowers. In	Precedence of Race Umpire (ITO)

any necessary penalties and order the race to be re-started from the start immediately. If for any reason, such as equipment damage, the re-start must be delayed, he shall decide on a new starting time in consultation with the President of the Jury and he shall inform the crews concerned. Where a crew suffers interference or other impediment and the Umpire has considers the impediment did not affect the result of the race, or considers the effect of the impediment was not significant, he may decline to take any action or he may take such action as he sees fit in the circumstances. The Turning Mark Umpires shall be stationed in boats at the farthest point of the course and shall observe the race and shall determine whether all crews go around all buoys correctly as required. They shall indicate to the Umpire by raising a flag after the crew in their lane has rounded the farthest buoy from the beach; and after the crew in their lane has reached the beach on the return sector; - the flag shall be raised as follows: A white flag if the crew has rounded all buoys correctly; A red flag if the crew has not rounded the buoys correctly. The Turning Mark Umpire shall also show a red flag if he considers there has been any other infringement of the Rules, including interference. They shall as soon as possible after the finish of the race inform the Race Umpire of the detailed reasons for showing the red flag. When all crews have finished the race the Race Umpire shall indicate if the race was in order by raising a white flag. If the race was not in order the Race Umpire shall raise a red flag. The Judge at the Finish shall not release any results of the race until the Race Umpire makes a determination on the infringement indicated by the red flag.	particular, he shall observe whether any crew gains any advantage or suffers any disadvantage from its opponents or from external factors and shall impose appropriate penalties on crews at fault. The Race Umpire shall not give any steering indications to crews. If necessary, the Race Umpire may stop the race, impose any necessary penalties and order the race to be re-started from the start immediately. If for any reason, such as equipment damage, the re-start must be delayed, he shall decide on a new starting time in consultation with the President of the Jury and he shall inform the crews concerned. Where a crew suffers interference or other impediment and the Race Umpire ~~has~~ considers the impediment did not affect the result of the race, or considers the effect of the impediment was not significant, he may decline to take any action or he may take such action as he sees fit in the circumstances. The Lane Umpires shall ensure the boats are held ~~generally~~ in line with their lane while waiting for the start signal and shall notify the Judge at the Start if ~~he~~ ~~considers~~ they consider the boats are not ~~generally~~ correctly in line when the start signal is given (a faulty start) or if any crew member starts to board the boat before the start signal is given (a false start). ~~He~~ They shall give such notification by raising a red flag, upon which the Judge at the Start shall follow the procedure outlined in Regulation 13. The Turning Mark ~~Umpires~~ Umpire shall be stationed in a boat ~~boats~~ at the farthest point of the course and shall observe the race and shall determine whether all crews go around all buoys correctly as required. ~~They~~ He shall indicate to the Race Umpire by raising a flag after the crew in their lane has rounded the farthest buoy from the beach; and after the crew in their lane has reached the beach on the return sector; - the flag shall be raised as follows: A white flag if the crew has rounded all buoys correctly;	Brought to here from Regulation 21. Removed the “Aligner” and give responsibility to Lane Umpires.

	A red flag if the crew has not rounded the buoys correctly. The Turning Mark Umpire shall also show a red flag if he considers there has been any other infringement of the Rules, including interference. They shall as soon as possible after the finish of the race inform the Race Umpire of the detailed reasons for showing the red flag. When all crews have finished the race the Race Umpire shall indicate if the race was in order by raising a white flag. If the race was not in order the Race Umpire shall raise a red flag. The Judge at the Finish shall not release any results of the race until the Race Umpire makes a determination on the infringement indicated by the red flag.	
Regulation 24 - Health of Rowers (*Coastal Regulation 41,* Rule 99) Each competitor shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. For Beach Rowing Sprints rowers, it is a personal responsibility of the rower to undergo a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, an annual physical examination and ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure. Rowers must be prepared to present a written confirmation that the screening has been carried out, signed by a doctor.		
Annex 1 (Regulation 14A) – Option 1 (course map)	Annex 1 (Regulation ~~14A~~5) – Option 1 (course map amended)	
Annex 1 (Regulation 14A) – Option 2 (course map)	Annex 1 (Regulation ~~14A~~5) – Option 2 (course map amended)	

FISA PARA-ROWING CLASSIFICATION REGULATIONS		
The FISA Para-Rowing Classification Regulations are an integral part of the FISA Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.	The FISA Para-Rowing Classification Regulations are an integral part of the FISA Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations available at www.worldrowing.com.	
	IPC Classification Code FISA has implemented these Classification Regulations having regard to the International Paralympic Committee Classification Code (the ~~IPC~~ Code). In the event that these Classification Regulations fail to provide for a matter in respect of which there is provision in the ~~IPC~~ Code, the provisions appearing in the ~~IPC~~ Code shall apply and be regarded as being part of these Regulations.	This was previously in the middle of our Regulations. It is better placed here at the beginning.
1. Introduction to Classification	1. Introduction to Classification	
1.1. Classification: An Overview 1.1.1. In accordance with the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) Classification Code, the term "classification", as used in these Rules, refers to the process by which Athletes are assessed by reference to the impact of impairment on their ability to compete in the Sport of Para-Rowing. The purpose of Classification is to provide a structure for competition. Classification is undertaken to ensure that an Athlete's Impairment is relevant to sport performance and to ensure that the Athlete competes equitably with other Athletes. Classification determines the eligibility to compete and groups Athletes for Competition. 1.1. 2. The allocation to an Athlete of a Sport Class is determined by a physical and technical assessment of the Athlete, and, if required, Observation in Training and/or Competition. These processes are explained in these Classification Regulations. 1.1. 3. A Sport Class will be allocated to an Athlete who has an impairment that is the direct result of a health condition which has resulted in a permanent and verifiable activity limitation.	1.1. Classification: An Overview 1.1.1. In accordance with the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) Classification Code, the term "classification", as used in these ~~Rules~~ Regulations, refers to the process by which ~~Athletes~~ athletes are ~~assessed~~ evaluated by reference to the impact of impairment on their ability to compete in the ~~Sport~~ sport of ~~Para-Rowing~~ rowing. The purpose of Classification is to provide a structure for competition. Classification is undertaken to ensure that an ~~Athlete's~~ ~~Impairment~~ athlete's impairment is relevant to sport performance and to ensure that the ~~Athlete~~ athlete competes equitably with other ~~Athletes~~ athletes. Classification determines the eligibility to compete and groups ~~Athletes~~ athletes for ~~Competition~~ competition. 1.1. 2. The allocation to an ~~Athlete~~ athlete of a Sport Class is determined by a ~~physical~~ medical and technical assessment of the ~~Athlete~~ athlete, and, if required, ~~Observation in Training~~ observation in training and/or ~~Competition~~ competition. These processes are explained in these Classification Regulations. 1.1. 3. A Sport Class will only be allocated to an Athlete who has an impairment that is the direct result of ~~a~~ an underlying health condition which has resulted	Refer to "athlete" before classification and "rower" after classification (in general)

1.1. 4. Following is a list of eligible impairments accepted by FISA Para- Rowing: visual impairment, strength impairment, decreased range of motion, limb deficiency, hypertonia, ataxia, and athetosis. 1.1.5. A Sport Class will be allocated to an Athlete if an Athlete meets the minimum disability to compete as an adaptive rower. Refer to Appendix 1 for the Minimum Disability requirements for Para-Rowing.	in a permanent and verifiable activity limitation. ~~1.1. 4.~~ 1.2 Eligible Impairments - Following is a list of eligible impairments, being those impairments accepted by FISA for classification of ~~Para- Rowing~~ para-rowers: (1) Visual impairment - athletes with impaired vision have reduced or no vision as a result of damage to the eye structure, optical nerves or optical pathways, or visual cortex of the brain. Examples include: retinitis pigmentosa and diabetic retinopathy (2) ~~strength impairment,~~ Impaired muscle power - athletes with impaired muscle power have a health condition that either reduces or eliminates their ability to voluntarily contract their muscles in order to move or to generate force. Examples include: spinal cord injury (complete or incomplete, tetra-or paraplegia), muscular dystrophy, post-polio syndrome and spina bifida. (3) ~~decreased~~ Impaired range of ~~motion~~ movement - athletes with impaired range of movement have a restriction or a lack of passive movement in one or more joints. Examples include: arthrogryposis and contracture resulting from chronic joint immobilisation or trauma affecting a joint. (4) ~~limb~~ Limb deficiency - athletes with limb deficiency have total or partial absence of bones or joints as a consequence of trauma (for example traumatic amputation), illness (for example amputation due to bone cancer) or congenital limb deficiency (for example dysmelia). (5) ~~hypertonia~~ Hypertonia - athletes with hypertonia have an increase in muscle tension and a reduced ability of a muscle to stretch caused by damage to the central nervous system. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke. (6) ~~ataxia~~ Ataxia - Athletes with ataxia have uncoordinated movements caused by damage to the central nervous system. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke and multiple sclerosis. ~~and~~ (7) ~~athetosis~~ Athetosis - Athletes with athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements. Examples	

	include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke. ~~1.1.5. A Sport Class will be allocated to an Athlete if an Athlete meets the minimum disability to compete as an adaptive rower. Refer to Appendix 1 for the Minimum Disability requirements for Para-Rowing.~~	
	1.3 Non-eligible Impairments - Any impairment not listed in Article 1.2 is referred to as a Non-eligible Impairment. Examples include: (1) Pain; (2) Hearing impairment; (3) Low muscle tone; (4) Hypermobility of joints; (5) Joint instability, such as unstable shoulder joint, recurrent dislocation of a joint; (6) Impaired muscle endurance; (7) Impaired motor reflex functions; (8) Impaired cardiovascular functions; (9) Impaired respiratory functions; (10) Impairment metabolic functions; (11) Tics and mannerisms, stereotypes and motor perseveration.	
	1.4 The International Paralympic Committee has specified certain health conditions that do not lead to an Eligible Impairment. Examples are: (1) Health conditions that primarily cause pain, such as myofacial pain-dysfunction syndrome, fibromyalgia or complex regional pain syndrome. (2) Health conditions that primarily cause fatigue, such as chronic fatigue syndrome. Health Conditions that primarily cause joint hypermobility or hypotonia, such as Ehlers-Danlos syndrome. Health Conditions which are primarily psychological or psychosomatic in nature, such as conversion disorders or post-traumatic stress disorder	
	1.5 Submission of Medical Documentation	
	1.5.1 An athlete's member federation shall send by email to the Head of Classification or Chief Classifier all required relevant medical documentation no later than 30 days prior to the date of classification. The purpose of this documentation is to ~~permit the~~	This is the section where we clarify the issue of providing the medical documentation no later than 30 days prior to classification

	~~Classification Panel Head of Classification or Chief Classifier~~ allow FISA to verify that an athlete's impairments are the direct result of a health condition which has resulted in a permanent and verifiable activity limitation. Medical documentation here includes but is not limited to medical history or results from any relevant investigations (MRI, CT scan, EMG, EEG, nerve conduction, visual tests), athlete's date of birth, and date of injury. Where documentation is not submitted by the required deadline, an athlete may be refused classification evaluation.	
	1.5.2 This documentation must be provided on the FISA Medical Diagnostics Form for athletes with physical impairments, and on the VI Medical Form for athletes with visual impairments.	
	1.5.3 The documentation must be completed in full in English, and be dated~~,~~ and signed by an appropriate medical ~~authority~~ doctor. ~~and provide contact details for the signing medical authorities (e.g. on letterhead).~~ It must also include any required test results as listed on the forms. Where the medical documentation is not written in English, an official translation shall be provided. Any translation must be accompanied by an official certification that it is a true and correct translation.	
	1.5.4 ~~Once received~~ Upon receipt, the Head of Classification or Chief Classifier will review and either accept the documentation as sent, or may request the member federation to provide specific additional information. The reason for this it to make a preliminary assessment of whether the athlete has an eligible impairment that is the direct result of a health condition that leads to a permanent and verifiable activity limitation. The Head of Classification or Chief Classifier may at any stage seek additional medical, technical or scientific opinion, and may also appoint an Eligibility Assessment Committee if deemed necessary to make the decision. It is important to note that the Classification Panel will also review all medical documentation during classification evaluation with the athlete present. The Panel may ~~still~~ decide at the time of classification that the athlete	

	does not have an eligible impairment, and the athlete will not be allowed to undergo classification assessment.	
	1.5.5 If an Eligibility Assessment Committee is formed, the Head of Classification will notify the athlete's member federation which additional diagnostic information is required for the athlete, and the purposes for which it is required. 1.5.5.1 The Head of Classification will set timelines for the production of the Diagnostic Information. 1.5.5.2 The Committee should (if practical) be comprised of the Head of Classification and at least two other experts with appropriate medical qualifications. They will be required to uphold the privacy requirements that all classifiers are required to uphold. 1.5.5.3 If the Head of Classification is not satisfied that he holds the necessary competencies to assess the Diagnostic Information, he/she will not participate in the review of the information but will assist the Eligibility Assessment Committee. 1.5.5.4 Wherever possible, all references to the name or national federation of the athlete should be withheld from the Eligibility Assessment Committee. Each member will review the diagnostic information and decide whether it establishes the existence of an eligible impairment. 1.5.5.5 If the Eligibility Assessment Committee concludes that the athlete has an eligible impairment, the athlete will be permitted to complete the athlete evaluation with a Classification Panel. 1.5.5.6 If the Eligibility Assessment Committee is not satisfied that the athlete has an eligible impairment, the Head of Classification will provide a decision to this effect, in writing to the relevant national federation. The national federation will be given an opportunity to comment on the decision and may provide further diagnostic information to the Committee for review. If the decision is subsequently revised, the Head of Classification will inform the national federation. 1.5.5.7 If the decision is not changed, the Head of	*CONSISTENT USE OF UPPER CASE – Classification Panel; Athlete Evaluation; Eligible Impairment*

	Classification will issue a final decision letter to the national federation. 1.5.5.8 The Eligibility Assessment Committee shall make its decisions by a majority. If the Head of Classification is part of the Committee, he may veto any decision if he does not agree that the Diagnostic Information supports the conclusion that the athlete has an eligible impairment. 1.5.5.9 The Head of Classification may delegate one or more of the functions described above to a Classification Panel.	
	1.5.6 If FISA determines that an athlete does not have an eligible impairment a sport class of Not Eligible (NE) must be allocated to that athlete, and the sport class status shall be Confirmed. 1.5.6.1 An athlete who is allocated a sport class of NE because the athlete does not have an eligible impairment has no right to any further evaluation or assessment by FISA, and the provisions in section 4.8 do not apply. 1.5.6.2 If another International Sports Federation has allocated an athlete with a sport class of NE because the athlete does not have an eligible impairment, FISA may do likewise without the need for the process detailed in 1.5.5 of these regulations.	Section 1.5.6 is new to FISA, but is part of the IPC code International Standard for Eligible Impairments
1.2. IPC Classification Code 1.2.1. Para-Rowing has implemented these Classification Regulations having regard to the IPC Classification Code (the IPC Code). In the event that these Classification Regulations fail to provide for a matter in respect of which there is provision in the IPC Code, the provisions appearing in the IPC Code shall apply and be regarded as being part of these Regulations.	~~1.2. IPC Classification Code~~ ~~1.2.1. Para-Rowing has implemented these Classification Regulations having regard to the IPC Classification Code (the IPC Code). In the event that these Classification Regulations fail to provide for a matter in respect of which there is provision in the IPC Code, the provisions appearing in the IPC Code shall apply and be regarded as being part of these Regulations.~~	Moved to the beginning of these Regulations.
2. Classifiers		
2.1. Classification Personnel		
2.1.1. The IPC Classification Code and FISA Para-Rowing recognize Classifiers as FISA Rowing officials.	2.1.1. The IPC Classification Code and FISA Para-Rowing Regulations recognize Classifiers as FISA Rowing officials.	
2.1.2. The following personnel have a key role in the administration, organization and execution of classification, and are appointed by the FISA	2.1.2. The following personnel have a key role in the administration, organization and execution of classification, and are appointed by the FISA	

Executive Committee in consultation with the FISA Para-Rowing Commission:	Executive Committee in consultation with the FISA Para-Rowing Commission:	
Head of Classification The Head of Classification is the person responsible for the direction, administration, coordination, and implementation of classification matters for FISA.	Head of Classification The Head of Classification is the person responsible for the direction, administration, coordination, and implementation of classification matters for FISA. In principle this position should be filled by a Level 2 International FISA classifier; ~~if not possible it should be~~ or otherwise by a person who works closely together with experienced FISA classifiers. The Head of Classification may delegate specific responsibilities and/or transfer specific tasks to designated Classifiers, or other FISA officials or representatives. When needed, the Head of Classification may also be appointed as a Classifier and/or Chief Classifier.	
Classifier A Classifier is a person appointed and certified by FISA as being competent to evaluate Athletes (as part of a Classification Panel) at the occasion of FISA Recognized Competition.	Classifier A Classifier is a person appointed and certified by FISA as being competent to evaluate Athletes (as part of a Classification Panel), in accordance with the FISA Classification Regulations~~, at a at the occasion of FISA Recognized Competition~~.	Classification can occur outside of a recognized competition.
Chief Classifier A Chief Classifier is a Classifier appointed for a specific FISA Recognized Competition, responsible for the direction, administration, co-ordination and implementation of classification matters at that Competition. The duties of the Chief Classifier may include, but are not limited to, liaising with the organizing committees and teams before a Competition to identify and notify Athletes who require Athlete Evaluation; liaising with organizing committees and FISA before a Competition to ensure travel, accommodations, and working logistics are provided for Classifiers; supervising Classifiers to ensure that Classification Regulations are applied appropriately during a specific Competition; and supervising Classifiers and trainee Classifiers in their duties as members of Classification Panels.	Chief Classifier A Chief Classifier is a Classifier appointed for a specific FISA Recognized Competition, responsible for the direction, administration, co-ordination and implementation of classification matters at that Competition. The duties of the Chief Classifier may include, but are not limited to, liaising with the organizing ~~committees~~ committee and teams before a Competition to identify and notify ~~Athletes~~ athletes who require ~~Athlete~~ Evaluation; liaising with the organizing ~~committees~~ committee and FISA before a Competition to ensure travel, accommodations, and working logistics are provided for Classifiers; supervising Classifiers to ensure that Classification Regulations are applied appropriately during a specific Competition; and supervising Classifiers and trainee Classifiers in their duties as members of Classification Panels. The Chief Classifier may delegate specific responsibilities and/or transfer specific tasks to other Classifiers, or other FISA officials or representatives,	

	and/or appointed persons in the local organizing committee of a Competition.	
2.1.3. FISA Classifiers must be qualified in one or more of the following disciplines: Medical Classifier: A qualified medical doctor, doctor of osteopathic medicine, or physiotherapist. Technical Classifier: A person with extensive practical knowledge of rowing, such as a rowing coach, sport scientist, former rower, or similarly qualified person.	2.1.3. FISA Classifiers must be qualified in one or more of the following disciplines: (1) Medical Classifier: A qualified medical doctor, doctor of osteopathic medicine, or physiotherapist all of whom have the competencies and qualifications relevant to conduct the medical section of the classification. (2) Technical Classifier: A person with extensive practical knowledge of rowing, such as a rowing coach, sport scientist, former rower, or similarly qualified person, all of whom have the competencies and qualifications relevant to conduct the technical section of the classification.	
2.2. Classifiers – Levels and Duties FISA categorizes its Classifiers (all of whom must comply with the IPC and FISA Classifier Code of Conduct at all times) as follows:		
2.2.1. Trainee – An individual who is in the process of formal training by FISA, but has not met the requirements as a FISA Level One International Classifier. A Trainee Classifier shall not serve on an International Classification Panel but may continue to practice their skills at a national level. They may only issue a sport class status of New.	2.2.1. Trainee – An individual who is in the process of formal training by FISA, but has not met the requirements ~~as~~ of a FISA ~~Level One~~ Level 1 International Classifier. A Trainee Classifier shall not serve on an International Classification Panel but may continue to practice their skills at a national level. They may only issue a sport class status of New. A Trainee Classifier shall have attended a FISA Basic Classification Workshop.	
2.2.2. Level 1 International Classifier – An individual who has successfully completed a FISA Advanced International Classification Workshop, has demonstrated their ability to classify rowers, has shown competence in performing all of the classification tasks and has met the requirements of the FISA Para-Rowing Commission to be appointed as a FISA International Classifier. A FISA International Classifier may be appointed to serve on a FISA Classification Panel at a FISA Recognized Competition and is qualified to determine the Sport Class and Sport Class Status of a rower wishing to compete at a FISA or IPC event. A FISA Level One Classifier may also serve on a Classification Protest	2.2.2. Level 1 International Classifier – An individual who has successfully completed a FISA Advanced International Classification Workshop, has demonstrated ~~their~~ his ability to classify rowers, has shown competence in performing all ~~of~~ the classification tasks, has demonstrated a clear understanding of the sport and the rules, has passed a written and oral exam, and has met the requirements of the FISA Para-Rowing Commission to be appointed as a FISA International Classifier. A FISA Level 1 International Classifier may be appointed to serve on a FISA Classification Panel at a FISA Recognized Competition and is qualified to determine the Sport Class and Sport Class Status of	

Panel. A FISA Level One Classifier may also assist the Para-Rowing Commission (at regattas) with monitoring compliance with the rules and regulations regarding equipment including but not limited to, straps, goggles, and pontoons.	a rower wishing to compete at a FISA or IPC event. A FISA ~~Level One~~ Level 1 Classifier may also serve on a Classification Protest Panel. A FISA ~~Level One~~ Level 1 Classifier may also assist the Para-Rowing Commission (at regattas) with monitoring compliance with the rules and regulations regarding equipment including but not limited to, ~~straps~~ strapping~~, goggles,~~ and pontoons.	
2.2.3. Level 2 International Classifier – An individual appointed as such by the FISA Executive Committee, in consultation with the Head of Classification, who has completed the requirements necessary to serve on a FISA International Classification Panel and who has a high level of experience and has demonstrated adept judgment on classifications as an International Classifier and when relevant, arbiter of protests. A Level Two International Classifier may be appointed to act as Chief Classifier at an international regatta and may conduct International Classification Workshops to identify, train, and evaluate candidates to serve as International Classifiers in cooperation with the FISA Para- Rowing Commission. A FISA Level Two Classifier may also serve on a Classification Protest Panel. A FISA Level Two Classifier may also assist the Para-Rowing Commission (at regattas) with monitoring compliance with the rules and regulations regarding equipment including but not limited to, straps, goggles, and pontoons.	2.2.3. Level 2 International Classifier – An individual appointed as such by the FISA Executive Committee, in consultation with the Head of Classification and Para-Rowing Commission, who has completed the requirements necessary to serve on a FISA International Classification Panel and who has a high level of experience and has demonstrated adept judgment on classifications as an International Classifier and when relevant, arbiter of protests. A ~~Level Two~~ Level 2 International Classifier may be appointed to act as Chief Classifier at an international regatta and may conduct International Classification Workshops to identify, train, and evaluate candidates to serve as International Classifiers in cooperation with the FISA Para- Rowing Commission. A FISA ~~Level Two~~ Level 2 Classifier may also serve on a Classification Protest Panel. A FISA ~~Level Two~~ Level 2 Classifier may also assist the Para-Rowing Commission (at regattas) with monitoring compliance with the rules and regulations regarding equipment including but not limited to ~~straps~~ strapping~~, goggles,~~ and pontoons.	
	2.3 Classifiers – Training and Competencies	
	2.3.1 FISA, in conjunction with member federations, may provide training to national trainee classifiers. Basic Classification Workshops will be offered for people wishing to become Trainee Classifiers.	
	2.3.2 FISA shall organise Advanced Classifier Training and Certification Workshops on a regular basis.	
	2.3.3 National Trainee Classifiers who wish to attend an Advanced Classification Workshop must provide evidence of at least one classification done in each Sport Class within the 24 months prior to the date of	

	the Workshop, not including those athletes classified during the initial workshop.	
	2.3.4 Classifiers shall be required to re-certify at an Advanced Classification Training Workshop: 1) if the Classifier cannot provide proof of at least one classification done for each Sport Class over a two-year period or 2) if the Head of Classification in consultation with the Para-rowing Commission is not satisfied that the Classifier possesses the required competencies to be a FISA Classifier.	
	2.3.5 Upon changes to the FISA Rules and or Classification Regulations, Level 1 and 2 International Classifiers are required to acquaint themselves with the changes before conducting any classifications.	
	2.3.6 A FISA Level 1 or Level 2 International Classifier may lose their classifier certification if the Head of Classification and Para-Rowing Commission are not satisfied that the classifier possesses the required competencies.	
	2.4 All FISA classifiers must sign and adhere to the Classifier Code of Conduct, which can be found at the end of the FISA Para-Rowing Classifiers Manual	Section 2.4 is new, and is part of the IPC Code.
	2.4.1 If a classifier is thought to be out of compliance with the Classifier Code of Conduct, the Head of Classification shall be notified in writing, with details of the non-compliance. The Head of Classification and Para-Rowing Commission will review the notification, and may revoke the classifier's status if found to be non-compliant.	
3. Classification Panels and Classification	3. Classification Panels and Classification Evaluation	
3.1. Classification Panels	3.1. Classification Panels	
3.1.1. A Classification Panel is comprised of two Classifiers empowered by the Rules of the Sport of Para-Rowing to evaluate Athletes and allocate Sport Classes.	3.1.1. A Classification Panel is comprised of two Classifiers empowered by the Rules of the Sport of Para-Rowing to evaluate ~~Athletes~~ athletes and allocate Sport Classes.	
3.1.2. The Head of Classification and FISA Para-Rowing Commission shall appoint Classification Panels for a particular Competition (including FISA recognized international competitions).		
3.1.3. A Classification Panel for rowers without visual impairments must include a suitably accredited and qualified Medical Classifier and	3.1.3. A Classification Panel for ~~rowers~~ athletes ~~without visual~~ with physical impairments must include a suitably accredited and qualified Medical Classifier	

Technical Classifier. For rowers with visual impairments, a Classification Panel must include 2 suitably accredited VI Classifiers who have been trained and certified through the International Blind Sports Federation (IBSA).	and Technical Classifier. For ~~rowers~~ athletes with a visual ~~impairments~~ impairment, a Classification Panel must include 2 suitably accredited VI Classifiers who have been trained and certified through the International Blind Sports Federation (IBSA).	
3.1.4. Members of a Classification Panel shall not have any other official responsibilities within a Competition other than in connection with Classification and the Para-Rowing Commission.		
3.1.5. Members of Classification Panels shall have no significant relationship with any Athlete (or any member of Athlete Support Personnel) that might create any real or apparent Conflict of Interest.	3.1.5. Members of Classification Panels shall have no significant relationship with any ~~Athlete~~ athlete (or any ~~member of Athlete~~ athlete Support Personnel) that might create any real or apparent Conflict of Interest.	
3.1.6. Members of a Classification Panel must disclose any relationship with a team, Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel that would otherwise constitute a Conflict of Interest.	3.1.6. Members of a Classification Panel must disclose any relationship with a team, ~~Athlete~~ athlete or ~~Athlete~~ athlete Support Personnel that would otherwise constitute a Conflict of Interest.	
3.2. National Classification 3.2.1. All Athletes who wish to participate in FISA Competitions should, where possible, be first classified in their country. National level classification may comprise panels with Trainee Classifiers or a combination of Trainee and International Classifiers in accordance with these Regulations.	3.2. National Classification 3.2.1. All ~~Athletes~~ athletes who wish to participate in FISA Competitions should, where possible, be first classified in their country. National level classification may comprise panels with Trainee Classifiers or a combination of Trainee and International Classifiers in accordance with these Regulations.	
3.3. International Classification		
3.3.1. "International Classification" refers to the process of Athlete Evaluation (as explained in these Classification Regulations) that is undertaken at, or before, a FISA Recognized Competition.	3.3.1. "International Classification" refers to the process of ~~Athlete~~ athlete Evaluation by an International Classification Panel (as explained in these Classification Regulations) that is undertaken at, or before, a FISA Recognized Competition.	
3.3.2. An Athlete must be allocated a Sport Class by an International Classification Panel prior to being eligible to compete in a FISA Recognized Competition, except in an exceptional circumstance (refer 3.3.5 below).	3.3.2. An ~~Athlete~~ athlete must be allocated a Sport Class by an International Classification Panel prior to being eligible to compete in a FISA Recognized Competition, except in an exceptional circumstance (refer 3.3.5 below).	
3.3.3. International Classification must be conducted by an "International Classification Panel". An International Classification Panel shall normally be comprised of one Medical Classifier and one Technical Classifier, both of whom have been duly certified by FISA.	3.3.3. International Classification must be conducted by an "International Classification Panel". An International Classification Panel shall normally be comprised of one Level 1 or above Medical Classifier and one Level 1 or above Technical Classifier, both of whom have been duly certified by FISA ~~and be at~~	

	least a Level 1 Classifier.	
3.3.4. For rowers with visual impairments, a Classification Panel must include two suitably accredited VI Classifiers who have been trained and certified through the International Blind Sports Federation (IBSA).	3.3.4. For rowers athletes with a visual impairments impairment, a Classification Panel must include two suitably accredited VI Classifiers who have been trained and certified through the International Blind Sports Federation (IBSA).	
3.3.5. If the circumstances of a Competition so require, the Head of Classification (or Chief Classifier) may designate that a Classification Panel may consist of one qualified International Classifier in special cases, in particular where the number of available Classifiers is reduced prior to or at a Competition through unforeseen circumstances. In such instances Review status shall be issued. In this case the athlete will be classified at or prior to the next competition he or she wishes to enter.	3.3.5. If the circumstances of a Competition so require, the Head of Classification (or Chief Classifier) may designate that a Classification Panel may consist of one qualified International Classifier in special cases, in particular where the number of available Classifiers is reduced prior to or at a Competition through unforeseen circumstances. In such instances Review status shall be issued. The review date will be prior to the next competition in which the rower is entered to compete. In this case and the athlete will shall be classified at or prior to the next competition he or she wishes to enter enters.	
3.3.6. An International Classification Panel may seek additional medical, sport, or scientific expertise if it considers that this would assist it in completing the process of Athlete Evaluation.	3.3.6. An International Classification Panel may seek additional medical, sport, or scientific expertise if it considers that this would assist it in completing the process of Athlete athlete Evaluation.	
3.4. Preparing Classification Panels for Competition	3.4. Preparing Classification Panels for Competition	
3.4.1. The Head of Classification should, where possible, appoint a Chief Classifier at least three months prior to a Competition. Classification Panels shall, where possible, be appointed two months before a Competition.	3.4.1. The Head of Classification should, where possible, appoint a Chief Classifier at least three months prior to a Competition. Classification Panels shall, where possible, be appointed at least two months before a Competition.	
3.4.2. The Head of Classification may act as the Chief Classifier at a Competition. The Head of Classification and the Chief Classifier shall identify which Athletes will require Athlete Evaluation at a Competition.	3.4.2. The Head of Classification may act as the Chief Classifier at a Competition. The Head of Classification and the Chief Classifier shall identify which Athletes will require Athlete Evaluation at a Competition.	
3.4.3. The Chief Classifier shall provide the Local Organizing Committee for the Competition with an Athlete Evaluation schedule prior to the Competition, and to the National Federations and/or teams on or before their arrival at the Competition.	3.4.3. The Chief Classifier for an event shall provide the Local Organizing Committee for the Competition organizing committee with an Athlete Evaluation schedule prior to the Competition event, and to the National Federations member federations and/or teams on or before their arrival at the Competition event.	
3.4.4. In respect of Competitions where physical	3.4.4. In respect of Competitions competitions	

and/or visual impaired Athletes are to compete, the Chief Classifier must ensure that Classification Panels are certified to conduct Athlete Evaluation in respect of physical and/or visual impaired Athletes.	where athletes with physical and/or visual ~~impaired~~ impairments ~~Athletes~~ are to compete, the Chief Classifier must ensure that Classification Panels are certified to conduct Athlete Evaluation in respect of athletes with physical and/or visual ~~impaired~~ impairments ~~Athletes~~.	
4. Classification: Athlete Evaluation	4. Classification: Athlete Evaluation	
4.1. Athlete Evaluation	4.1. Athlete Evaluation: General	
4.1.1. "Athlete Evaluation" is the process by which an Athlete is assessed by a Classification Panel in order that the Athlete may be allocated a Sport Class and a Sport Class Status.	4.1.1. "Athlete Evaluation" is the process by which an ~~Athlete~~ athlete is assessed by a Classification Panel in order that the ~~Athlete~~ athlete may be allocated a Sport Class and a Sport Class Status.	
4.1.2. Athlete Evaluation and its associated processes shall be conducted in English	4.1.2. Athlete Evaluation and its associated processes shall be conducted in English. The respective member federation is responsible for arranging for an interpreter if this is required by the athlete for the purpose of Athlete Evaluation.	
	4.1.3 Each athlete shall choose one person to accompany them when presenting for Athlete Evaluation. If the athlete is a minor, that athlete must be accompanied by a member of the relevant member federation. The accompanying person may not influence the Athlete Evaluation in any way.	*Taken from 4.1.12.*
4.1.3. The Athlete and the relevant National Federation are jointly responsible for ensuring that the Athlete attends Athlete Evaluation.	~~4.1.3~~ 4.1.4. The ~~Athlete~~ athlete and the relevant ~~National Federation~~ member federation are jointly responsible for ensuring that the ~~Athlete~~ athlete attends Athlete Evaluation. If an athlete fails to attend an Evaluation Session, the Classification Panel will report the failure to the Chief Classifier. The Chief Classifier may, if satisfied that a reasonable explanation exists for the failure to attend the Evaluation Session, specify a revised date and time for a further Evaluation Session. If the athlete is unable to provide a reasonable explanation for non-attendance, or if the athlete fails to attend Athlete Evaluation on a second occasion, no Sport Class will be allocated.	
4.1.4. The Athlete must agree to and accept the terms of the FISA Para-Rowing Consent Form prior to participating in Athlete Evaluation.	~~4.1.4~~.4.1.5. The ~~Athlete~~ athlete must agree to and accept the terms of the FISA Para-Rowing Consent Form prior to participating in Athlete Evaluation by signing the Consent Form.	
4.1.5. Athletes must attend Athlete Evaluation in	~~4.1.5~~ 4.1.6. Athletes must attend Athlete	

the attire and with all necessary sports equipment, including cushions, straps, and any additional equipment that each particular rower uses specific to them. Athlete must provide a recognized form of identification, such as a passport, ID card, or Competition Accreditation.	Evaluation in ~~the~~ suitable attire and with all necessary sports equipment, including cushions, straps, and any additional equipment that ~~each particular rower~~ the athlete specifically uses ~~specific to them~~. ~~Athlete~~ The athlete must provide a recognized form of identification, such as a passport~~,~~ or ~~ID~~ official identity card~~, or Competition Accreditation~~.	
4.1.6. If an Athlete has a health condition that causes pain, which limits or prohibits full effort, the Classification Panel may decide that Athlete Evaluation will not take place. The Classification Panel may, in its sole discretion, agree to Athlete Evaluation taking place at a later time and date in such circumstances. However, ultimately if the Athlete does not have a Sports Class and a Sports Class Status then they will not be Eligible to Compete at the Competition.	~~4.1.6. If an Athlete has a health condition that causes pain, which limits or prohibits full effort, the Classification Panel may decide that Athlete Evaluation will not take place. The Classification Panel may, in its sole discretion, agree to Athlete Evaluation taking place at a later time and date in such circumstances. However, ultimately if the Athlete does not have a Sports Class and a Sports Class Status then they will not be Eligible to Compete at the Competition.~~	Removed section on pain as is dealt with in section on Suspension.
4.1.7. The Athlete must disclose details of any medication routinely used by the Athlete prior to Athlete Evaluation. The Classification Panel may in its sole discretion decline to proceed with Athlete Evaluation if it considers that the use of such medication will affect its ability to conduct Physical and Medical Assessment. The Classification Panel may agree to Athlete Evaluation taking place at a later time and date in such circumstances.	4.1.7. The ~~Athlete~~ athlete must disclose to the Classification Panel prior to Athlete Evaluation ~~details~~ the use of any medication and/or any medical device/Implant routinely used by the ~~Athlete~~ athlete ~~prior to Athlete Evaluation~~. The Classification Panel may in its sole discretion decline to proceed with Athlete Evaluation if it considers that the use of such medication will affect its ability to conduct Physical and ~~Medical~~ Technical Assessment. The Classification Panel may agree to Athlete Evaluation taking place at a later time and date in such circumstances.	
4.1.8. An Athlete shall attend Athlete Evaluation with all relevant medical documentation. The purpose of this documentation is to permit the Classification Panel to verify that an Athlete's impairments are the direct result of a health condition which has resulted in a permanent and verifiable activity limitation. Medical documentation includes but is not limited to medical history or results from any relevant investigations (MRI, CT scan, EMG, EEG, nerve conduction, visual tests), Athlete's date of birth, and date of injury.	~~4.1.8. An Athlete shall attend Athlete Evaluation with all relevant medical documentation. The purpose of this documentation is to permit the Classification Panel to verify that an Athlete's impairments are the direct result of a health condition which has resulted in a permanent and verifiable activity limitation. Medical documentation includes but is not limited to medical history or results from any relevant investigations (MRI, CT scan, EMG, EEG, nerve conduction, visual tests), Athlete's date of birth, and date of injury.~~	(This is now in section 1.5.1)
	4.1.8. A Classification Panel may only have regard to evidence supplied to it by the relevant athlete, his	

	member federation and FISA when allocating a Sport Class.	
4.1.9. The documentation must be in English, and be dated, signed by an appropriate medical authority and provide contact details for the signing medical authorities (e.g. on letterhead).	~~4.1.9. The documentation must be in English, and be dated, signed by an appropriate medical authority and provide contact details for the signing medical authorities (e.g. on letterhead).~~	
4.1.10. Where the medical documentation is not written in English, an official translation shall be provided. Any translation must be accompanied by an official certification that it is a true and correct translation.	~~4.1.10. Where the medical documentation is not written in English, an official translation shall be provided. Any translation must be accompanied by an official certification that it is a true and correct translation.~~	
4.1.11. If the Classification Panel deems that such documentation is necessary and it is not available, the Athlete Evaluation may be deferred until the documentation is available and a Sport Class will not be assigned. If the documentation does not provide evidence beyond reasonable doubt that the impairments result from a permanent and verifiable health condition, the Athlete will be issued a Sport Class of Not Eligible.	~~4.1.11. If the Classification Panel deems that such documentation is necessary and it is not available, the Athlete Evaluation may be deferred until the documentation is available and a Sport Class will not be assigned. If the documentation does not provide evidence beyond reasonable doubt that the impairments result from a permanent and verifiable health condition, the Athlete will be issued a Sport Class of Not Eligible.~~	
	4.1.9 A Classification Panel undertaking Athlete Evaluation may at any stage seek medical, technical or scientific opinion, with the agreement of the Head of Classification and/or Chief Classifier. This expertise may only be sought if the Classification Panel feels that such expertise is necessary in order that it can allocate a Sport Class.	
4.1.12. One person may accompany Athletes during Athlete Evaluation. This person should be familiar with the Athlete's Impairment and sporting ability. An interpreter may also accompany the Athlete if the Athlete's primary language is not English. The accompanying people may not influence the Athlete Evaluation in any way.	~~4.1.12. One person may accompany Athletes during Athlete Evaluation. This person should be familiar with the Athlete's Impairment and sporting ability. An interpreter may also accompany the Athlete if the Athlete's primary language is not English. The accompanying people may not influence the Athlete Evaluation in any way.~~	Moved to 4.1.2, 4.1.3
4.1.13. Video footage and/or photography may be utilized by the Classification Panel for all classification purposes connected to the Competition.	~~4.1.13~~.4.1.10 Video footage and/or photography may be utilized by the Classification Panel for all classification purposes ~~connected to the Competition~~.	
.	4.1.11 Athlete Evaluation must take place in a manner that respects the provisions of the International Standard for Classification Data Protection and consistent with the provisions of the International	

	Standard for Classification Personnel and Training. For this purpose, the International Paralympic Committee's International Standard for Classification Data Protection shall be regarded as part of these regulations and shall be followed by all concerned parties.	IPC International Classification Data Protection requirements included here.
	4.1.12. The Athlete Evaluation process shall encompass the following stages: Assessment of Eligible Impairment Assessment against Minimum Impairment Criteria Allocation of Sport Class and Sport Class Status	
	4.2 Assessment of Eligible Impairment Assessment of an eligible impairment is normally completed prior to the ~~classification evaluation~~ Athlete Evaluation, by the Head of Classification or Chief Classifier, using the medical documentation which has been provided earlier.	List of Eligible Impairments moved to 1.2.
	4.3 Assessment of Minimum Impairment Criteria	
	4.3.1 Only an athlete who ~~meets the minimum impairment criteria~~ has an Eligible Impairment shall be assessed ~~as having an eligible impairment~~ for meeting the minimum impairment criteria for Para-Rowing.	
	4.3.2 For athletes with a physical impairment ~~(first six eligible impairments)~~ the minimum impairment criteria is a full loss of three fingers on one hand, OR at least a trans-metatarsal amputation of the foot, OR the loss of ten points on one limb or fifteen points across two limbs when assessed using the Functional Classification Assessment Chart as included in the *Classification Application Form for Physical Disabilities*. (Refer FISA website, Classification Paperwork).	"first six" is no longer applicable
	4.3.3 For Athletes with a visual impairment, the minimum impairment as assessed by approved VI Classifiers is classification of B3.	
4.2. Athlete Evaluation Process The Athlete Evaluation process shall encompass one or more of the following:	4.4. Athlete Evaluation Process ~~The Athlete Evaluation process shall encompass one or more of the following~~ stages~~:~~	
	4.4.1 Athletes with a visual impairment will be assessed by IBSA approved VI classifiers.	
4.2.1. Physical Assessment	4.4.2. ~~Physical Assessment~~ Athletes with a physical	

The Classification Panel shall conduct a physical assessment of the Athlete in accordance with the Sport Profiles for the Sport Classes within FISA Para-Rowing, so as to establish that the Athlete exhibits a permanent Impairment that qualifies the Athlete for participation in the Sport.	impairment will be assessed by a FISA Classification Panel. (Refer 3.1 above). The Classification Panel ~~shall~~ will conduct a ~~physical~~ medical and technical assessment of the ~~Athlete~~ athlete ~~in accordance with the Sport Profiles for the Sport Classes within FISA Para-Rowing, so as~~ to establish that the ~~Athlete~~ athlete ~~exhibits~~ has a permanent Impairment that qualifies the ~~Athlete~~ athlete for participation in ~~the Sport~~ para-rowing and if so to determine the athlete's Sport Class and Sport Class status.	
4.2.2. Technical Assessment The Classification Panel shall conduct a technical assessment of the Athlete which may include, but is not limited to, an assessment of the Athlete's ability to perform, in a non- competitive environment, the specific tasks and activities that are part of rowing. Technical assessment is primarily performed on an Ergometer, but may also be performed on water when deemed necessary.	~~4.2.2. Technical Assessment~~ ~~The Classification Panel shall conduct a technical assessment of the Athlete which may include, but is not limited to, an assessment of the Athlete's ability to perform, in a non- competitive environment, the specific tasks and activities that are part of rowing. Technical assessment is primarily performed on an Ergometer, but may also be performed on water when deemed necessary.~~	Incorporated in 4.4.2
4.2.3. Specified Means of Physical and Technical Assessment These Regulations may specify certain means of conducting Physical and Technical Assessment. These means are explained in the FISA Classifiers Manual and may be amended and/or updated from time to time by the FISA Para-Rowing Commission.	~~4.2.3~~4.4.3. ~~Specified Means of Physical and Technical Assessment~~ These Regulations ~~may~~ specify certain means of conducting ~~Physical~~ Medical and Technical Assessment. These means are explained in the FISA Classifiers Manual and may be amended and/or updated from time to time by the FISA Para-Rowing Commission.	
4.2.4. Observation Assessment	~~4.2.4. Observation Assessment~~	
4.2.4.1. The Classification Panel may conduct an Observation Assessment, which shall involve observing an Athlete performing the specific skills that are part of the Sport.	~~4.2.4.1~~4.4.4. The Classification Panel may conduct an on-water Observation Assessment before allocating a final Sport Class and Sport Class Status~~, which shall involve observing an Athlete performing the specific skills that are part of the Sport~~.	
4.2.4.2. Observation Assessment shall only take place if a Classification Panel can not complete the Athlete Evaluation without observing the Athlete in Competition or on Water (for example, in situations where the Athlete is borderline as between Sport Classes).	~~4.2.4.2~~4.4.5. On-water Observation Assessment shall only take place if a Classification Panel can not complete the Athlete Evaluation without observing the ~~Athlete~~ athlete in ~~Competition~~ competition or on Water (for example, in situations where the Athlete is borderline ~~as~~ between Sport Classes).	
	4.4.6 If an athlete is required to undertake Observation in Competition Assessment, the Classification Panel will specify to the Athlete what is to be observed and why, how this is to take place and	

	by whom.	
	4.5 Suspension of Athlete Evaluation A Classification Panel, in consultation with the Chief Classifier, may suspend Athlete Evaluation if it cannot allocate a Sport Class to the Athlete, including but not limited to in one or more of the following circumstances:	
	(1) a failure on the part of the athlete to comply with any part of the relevant Classification Regulations;	
	(2) a failure on the part of the athlete to provide any medical information that is reasonably required by the Classification Panel;	
	(3) the Classification Panel believes that the use (or non-use) of any medication and/or medical procedures/device/implant disclosed by the athlete will affect the ability to conduct Athlete Evaluation in a fair manner;	
	(4) the athlete has a Health Condition that may limit or prohibit complying with requests by the Classification Panel during Athlete Evaluation, which the Classification Panel considers will affect its ability to conduct Athlete Evaluation in a fair manner. This may include the athlete's inability to demonstrate abilities because of pain;	
	(5) ~~if~~ an athlete is unable to communicate effectively with the Classification Panel;	
	(6) ~~if~~ in the reasonable opinion of the Classification Panel the athlete is physically or mentally unable to comply with the instructions of the Classification Panel;	
	(7) the athlete refuses to comply with any reasonable instructions given by any Classification Personnel to such an extent that Athlete Evaluation cannot be conducted in a fair manner; and/or	
	(8) the athlete's representation of his or her abilities is inconsistent with any information available to the Classification Panel to such an extent that Athlete Evaluation cannot be conducted in a fair manner.	
5. Sport Class and Sport Class Status 5.1. Sport Class	~~5.~~4.6 Sport Class ~~and Sport Class Status~~	
5.1.1. A sport class in rowing allows the grouping	~~5.1.1. A sport class in rowing allows the grouping of~~	

of athletes according to the way in which each athlete's impairment limits his/her functional ability for rowing. Through the rowing classification process, it is determined which athletes are eligible to compete in rowing and how they are grouped together for competition.	~~athletes according to the way in which each athlete's impairment limits his/her functional ability for rowing. Through the rowing classification process, it is determined which athletes are eligible to compete in rowing and how they are grouped together for competition.~~ 4.6.1 Para-Rowing Sport Classes are: ~~LTA~~PR3~~ PD~~ PR3-PI, ~~LTA~~PR3-B1, ~~LTA~~PR3-B2, ~~LTA~~PR3-B3, ~~TA~~PR2, ~~AS~~PR1, and Not Eligible (NE). (Refer Appendix to these Regulations for a detailed description)	
5.1.2. These Regulations provide for a range of Sport Classes, as explained in the Appendices to these Regulations. The means by which a Sport Class is allocated is explained in the FISA Para-Rowing Classifiers Manual, which may be amended and/or updated from time to time by the FISA Adaptive Commission with approval from FISA Council. A Sport Class will be allocated to an Athlete following completion of the Athlete Evaluation. Refer to Appendix 1 for specific information on Sport Classes.	~~5.1.2~~4.6.2. ~~These Regulations provide for a range of Sport Classes, as explained in the Appendices to these Regulations.~~ The means by which a Sport Class is allocated is explained in the FISA Para-Rowing Classifiers Manual, which may be amended and/or updated from time to time by the FISA ~~Adaptive~~ Para-Rowing Commission with approval from FISA Council. A Sport Class will be allocated to an ~~Athlete~~ athlete following completion of the Athlete Evaluation. ~~Refer to Appendix 1 for specific information on Sport Classes.~~	
	~~5.3~~4.~~8~~4.6.3. Sport Class: ~~Ineligible to Compete~~ Not Eligible	
	~~5.3.1~~4.~~8.1~~4.6.3.1. ~~If an Athlete does not meet the requirements to be assigned a Sport Class for Para-Rowing, the Athlete will be considered ineligible to compete and assigned a Sport Class of Not Eligible.~~ An athlete who does not have a health condition that leads to an Eligible Impairment or has an impairment that does not meet the minimum impairment criteria must be allocated a Sport Class of Not Eligible.	
	~~4.8.2~~ 4.6.3.2 The Sport Class Not Eligible does not infer that the Athlete does not have an impairment.	
	~~5.3.2~~4.8.3.4.6.3.3 If a FISA International Classification Panel allocates an ~~Athlete~~ athlete a Sport Class of Not Eligible ~~at an Event~~, the ~~Athlete~~ athlete shall undergo Athlete Evaluation by a second Classification Panel either immediately ~~at that Event~~ or as soon as practical thereafter. If the second Classification Panel confirms that the ~~Athlete's~~	

	athlete's Sport Class is NE, the ~~Athlete~~ athlete will not be ~~permitted~~ eligible to compete ~~at that Competition~~ ~~in that Sport Class,~~ and will have no further right to Protest. Pending any such second assessment the athlete will be allocated a Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) and Sport Class Status Review (R) and will not be permitted to compete. Upon being confirmed as NE by a second Classification Panel, the athlete will be allocated a sport class of Confirmed.	
5.2. Sport Class Status 5.2.1. A Sport Class Status will be allocated to an Athlete following allocation of a Sport Class.	4.7 Sport Class Status ~~5.2.1~~4.7.1 A Sport Class Status will be allocated to an ~~Athlete~~ athlete following allocation of a Sport Class.	
5.2.2. The following designations shall be used to indicate Sport Class Status	~~5.2.2. The following designations shall be used to indicate Sport Class Status~~	
5.2.2.1. Sport Class Status New (N): Sport Class Status New (N) is assigned to an Athlete who: • Has not been evaluated by a FISA International Classification Panel, but who has been classified by two Trainee Classifiers (one Medical and one Technical), or one Trainee and one International Classifier, within their own federation or region. • N Status Athletes must complete an Athlete Evaluation prior to competing at an International or FISA Recognized Event.	~~5.2.2.1~~4.7.2. Sport Class Status New (N): ~~Sport Class Status New (N) is assigned to an Athlete who:~~ • ~~Has~~ New status must be allocated when an athlete has not been evaluated by a FISA International Classification Panel, but who has been classified by two Trainee Classifiers (one Medical and one Technical), or one Trainee and one International Classifier, within their own member federation or region. • N Status Athletes must complete an Athlete Evaluation by a FISA International Classification Panel prior to competing at an International or FISA Recognized Event.	
5.2.2.2. Sport Class Status Review (R) Sport Class Status Review (R) is assigned to an Athlete who: • Has been previously evaluated by a FISA International Classification Panel but is subject to re-evaluation. The Athlete must attend Athlete Evaluation and the Sport Class may be changed before or during an event. R Status Athletes include, but are not limited, to Athletes who have fluctuating and/or progressive Impairments, or, because of their age or date of injury, have impairments that may not have stabilized. • Has been evaluated by a FISA International	~~5.2.2.2~~4.7.3. Sport Class Status Review (R) 4.7.3.1 Sport Class Status Review (R) ~~is assigned to an Athlete who~~ shall be assigned in the following circumstances: ~~• Has been previously evaluated by a FISA International Classification Panel but is subject to re-evaluation. The Athlete must attend Athlete Evaluation and the Sport Class may be changed before or during an event. R Status Athletes include, but are not limited, to Athletes who have fluctuating and/or progressive Impairments, or, because of their age or date of injury, have impairments that may not have stabilized.~~	

Classification Panel with at least one of the Classifiers from the classifiers own country.	• Has been evaluated by a FISA International Classification Panel with at least one of the Classifiers from the classifiers own country. A Classification Panel which consists of one Classifier may only designate a Sport Class with Sport Class Status Review. A Classification Panel with at least one of the classifiers from the athlete's own country may only designate a Sport Class with Sport Class Status Review. An athlete will be issued a Sport Class Status Review (R) if the Classification Panel believes that further Athlete Evaluation will be required before an athlete can be allocated Sport Class Status Confirmed. This may be for a number of reasons, including but not limited to situations where the athlete: has only recently entered competition in Para-Rowing; has a fluctuating and/or progressive Impairment/Impairments that is/are permanent but not stable; is a minor 4.7.3.2 If a FISA International Classification Panel assigns an athlete with a Sport Class Status Review it shall set a date that shall be referred to as the "Review Date". This date shall depend on the characteristics of the individual case but must be clearly indicated in the Classification Panel decision. The reason for review shall also be documented. An athlete with Sport Class Status Review (R) must complete Athlete Evaluation prior to competing at any International Competition unless FISA specifies otherwise.	
If a FISA International Classification Panel assigns an Athlete with a Sport Class with a Sport Class Status Review, it shall set a date that shall be referred to as the "Review Date". Prior to the Review Date, the Athlete: • Shall not be required to attend Athlete Evaluation; • Shall retain the Sport Class assigned to that	4.7.3.2 If a FISA International Classification Panel assigns an Athlete athlete with a Sport Class with a Sport Class Status Review, it shall set a date that shall be referred to as the "Review Date". This date shall depend on the characteristics of the individual case. The reason for review shall also be documented. This may be for a number of reasons, including but not limited to situations where the athlete:has only recently entered competition in Para-Rowing;has a fluctuating and/or progressive	Duplicated above.

Athlete, with Sport Class Status Review, and be permitted to compete accordingly; • May, at the Athlete's request, attend Athlete Evaluation. A Review Date may only be set by a FISA International Classification Panel.	~~Impairment/Impairments that is/are permanent but not stable;is a minor~~ 4.7.3.3 Prior to the Review Date, the ~~Athlete~~ athlete: • Shall not be required to attend Athlete Evaluation; • Shall retain the Sport Class assigned to that ~~Athlete~~ athlete, with Sport Class Status Review, and be permitted to compete accordingly; • ~~May, at the Athlete's athlete's request, attend Athlete Evaluation.~~ A Review Date may only be set by a FISA International Classification Panel. An athlete with Sport Class Status Review ~~(FRD)~~ is required to complete Athlete Evaluation at the first opportunity after the ~~relevant fixed date~~ Review Date. The athlete shall not be eligible to compete ~~and prior to competing~~ again in that Sport Class after the Review Date unless he has completed the required Athlete Evaluation.	
5.2.2.3. Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) is assigned to an Athlete who: • Has been evaluated by a FISA International Classification Panel and the International Classification Panel have determined that the Athlete's Sport Class will not change. An Athlete with a Confirmed Sport Class will not have that Sport Class altered before or during Competition, and will not be required to complete Athlete Evaluation at Events recognized by FISA. An Athlete with a C Sport Class must, however, undergo Athlete Evaluation if a Protest is made under Exceptional Circumstances (Refer 7.4 below); • Has been previously evaluated by a FISA International Classification Panel and allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (Refer 5.2 below), and wishes to undertake Athlete Evaluation. Such request needs to be accompanied by an application for Medical Review with clearly documented change of medical condition since the previous assessment. 5.2.3. Restrictions on Allocating Confirmed Status An Athlete cannot be assigned Sport Class Status Confirmed if the Classification Panel that designated	~~5.2.2.3~~4.7.4. Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) is assigned to an ~~Athlete~~ athlete who: • Has been evaluated by a FISA International Classification Panel and the International Classification Panel have determined that the ~~Athlete's~~ athlete's Sport Class will not change. An ~~Athlete~~ athlete with a Confirmed Sport Class will not have that Sport Class altered before or during Competition, and will not be required to complete Athlete Evaluation at Events recognized by FISA. An ~~Athlete~~ athlete with a C Sport Class must, however, undergo Athlete Evaluation if a Protest is made ~~under Exceptional Circumstances (Refer 7.4 below)~~ by FISA; • ~~Has been previously evaluated by a FISA International Classification Panel and allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (Refer 5.2 below), and wishes to undertake Athlete Evaluation. Such request needs to be accompanied by an application for Medical Review with clearly documented change of medical condition since the previous assessment.~~ ~~5.2.3. Restrictions on Allocating Confirmed Status~~ ~~An Athlete cannot be assigned Sport Class Status~~	

the relevant Sport Class consisted of one Classifier only. 5.2.4. Athlete Application to Change Sport Class ("Medical Review") This Section applies to an Athlete with: • Sport Class Status Confirmed, or • Sport Class Status Review with a Review Date set; who wishes to use the "Medical Review" process to have his or her Sport Class Status reviewed. An Athlete to whom this Section applies believes that, as a result of a medical intervention (for example, surgery or other treatment), or there is a progression of his or her disability, that his or her Impairment and Activity Limitations are no longer consistent with the Sport Profile for that Athlete's Sport Class, may request that the Head of Classification designate that either: • The Athlete's Sport Class Status shall be amended to Review Status, or; • The Athlete's Review Date is amended. Any such request must be made in accordance with the "Medical Review" process guidelines as determined by FISA.	~~Confirmed if the Classification Panel that designated the relevant Sport Class consisted of one Classifier only.~~ ~~5.2.4. Athlete Application to Change Sport Class ("Medical Review") This Section applies to an Athlete with:~~ ~~• Sport Class Status Confirmed, or~~ ~~• Sport Class Status Review with a Review Date set;~~ ~~who wishes to use the "Medical Review" process to have his or her Sport Class Status reviewed.~~ ~~An Athlete to whom this Section applies believes that, as a result of a medical intervention (for example, surgery or other treatment), or there is a progression of his or her disability, that his or her Impairment and Activity Limitations are no longer consistent with the Sport Profile for that Athlete's Sport Class, may request that the Head of Classification designate that either:~~ ~~• The Athlete's Sport Class Status shall be amended to Review Status, or;~~ ~~• The Athlete's Review Date is amended.~~ ~~Any such request must be made in accordance with the "Medical Review" process guidelines as determined by FISA.~~	
5.3. Sport Class: Ineligible to Compete	~~5.3~~4.8~~. Sport Class: Ineligible to Compete~~ Not ~~Eligible~~	Now moved to 4.6.3 (Sports Class)
5.3.1. If an Athlete does not meet the requirements to be assigned a Sport Class for Para-Rowing, the Athlete will be considered ineligible to compete and assigned a Sport Class of Not Eligible.	~~5.3.1~~4.8.1~~. If an Athlete does not meet the requirements to be assigned a Sport Class for Para-Rowing, the Athlete will be considered ineligible to compete and assigned a Sport Class of Not Eligible.~~	Now moved to 4.6.3 (Sports Class)
5.3.2. If a FISA International Classification Panel allocates an Athlete a Sport Class of Not Eligible at an Event, the Athlete shall undergo Athlete Evaluation by a second Classification Panel either at that Event or as soon as practical thereafter. If the second Classification Panel confirms that the Athlete's Sport Class is NE, the Athlete will not be permitted to compete at that Competition, and will have no further right to Protest.	~~5.3.2~~4.8.3~~. If a FISA International Classification Panel allocates an Athlete~~ athlete ~~a Sport Class of Not Eligible at an Event, the Athlete~~ athlete ~~shall undergo Athlete Evaluation by a second Classification Panel either immediately at that Event or as soon as practical thereafter. If the second Classification Panel confirms that the Athlete's~~ athlete's ~~Sport Class is NE, the Athlete~~ athlete ~~will not be permitted~~ eligible ~~to compete at that Competition~~ in that Sport Class~~, and will have no further right to Protest.~~	Now moved to 4.6.3 (Sports Class)
5.3.3. An Athlete who has been assigned a Sport	~~5.3.3. An Athlete who has been assigned a Sport~~	

Class of NE may only undertake further Athlete Evaluation with the express permission of the Head of Classification. This permission may be granted if:	~~Class of NE may only undertake further Athlete Evaluation with the express permission of the Head of Classification. This permission may be granted if:~~	
5.3.3.1. The Head of Classification is provided with information which demonstrates that there has been a significant change in the Athlete's circumstances (for example, medical factors) since the Athlete's most recent evaluation; and/or	~~5.3.3.1. The Head of Classification is provided with information which demonstrates that there has been a significant change in the Athlete's circumstances (for example, medical factors) since the Athlete's most recent evaluation; and/or~~	
5.3.3.2. Sport Class allocation criteria have changed since the Athlete's most recent evaluation, and the Head of Classification believes that, in the interests of fairness, the Athlete should be permitted an opportunity to undertake Athlete Evaluation; and/or	~~5.3.3.2. Sport Class allocation criteria have changed since the Athlete's most recent evaluation, and the Head of Classification believes that, in the interests of fairness, the Athlete should be permitted an opportunity to undertake Athlete Evaluation; and/or~~	
5.3.3.3. The Head of Classification is provided with any other information that demonstrates that, in the interests of fairness, the Athlete should be permitted an opportunity to undertake Athlete Evaluation.	~~5.3.3.3. The Head of Classification is provided with any other information that demonstrates that, in the interests of fairness, the Athlete should be permitted an opportunity to undertake Athlete Evaluation.~~	
5.3.4. For the avoidance of doubt, the restrictions placed on an Athlete detailed above shall apply with the Sport of Para-Rowing only.	~~5.3.4. For the avoidance of doubt, the restrictions placed on an Athlete detailed above shall apply with the Sport of Para-Rowing only.~~	
	~~4.9~~ 4.8 Medical Review	
	~~4.9.1~~ 4.8.1. A change in the nature or degree of an athlete's Impairment may mean that a review is needed to ensure that any Sport Class allocated to that athlete is correct. This review is referred to as 'Medical Review'. A Medical Review is commenced by way of a 'Medical Review Request'.	
	~~4.9.2~~ 4.8.2. An athlete's member federation shall request a Medical Review of an athlete if it believes that, as a result of a medical intervention (for example, surgery or other treatment), or progression of his disability, that his Impairment and Activity Limitations are no longer consistent with the athlete's Sport Class or Sport Class Status (better or worse).	
	~~4.9.3~~ 4.8.3. The Medical Review Request must be made to the Head of Classification, must include an explanation of how and to what extent the athlete's relevant impairment has changed and why the member federation believes that the athlete's Sport Class ~~or Sport Class Status~~ may no longer be accurate. The request must include all relevant	

	supporting documentation.	
	~~4.9.4~~ 4.8.4. The Head of Classification must decide whether or not the Medical Review Request ~~must~~ will be upheld as soon as is practicable following receipt of the Medical Review Request. The Head of Classification may seek assistance from qualified medical classifiers or an Eligibility Assessment Committee if needed.	
	~~4.9.5~~ 4.8.5. If the Medical Review Request is upheld, the athlete's Sport Class Status will be amended to Review (R) pending the outcome of evaluation by a Classification Panel.	
5.4. Allocation of Sport Class to Athletes	~~5.4~~4.10~~4~~.9. ~~Allocation of Sport Class to Athletes~~ Notification of Athlete Evaluation	
5.4.1. Following completion of the Physical and Technical Assessment the Athlete will be allocated a Sport Class and Sport Class Status.	~~5.4.1~~4.10.1.4.9.1. Following completion of the ~~Physical~~ Medical and Technical Assessment the ~~Athlete~~ athlete will be allocated a Sport Class and Sport Class Status and advised orally of the outcome at the completion of the evaluation.	
5.4.2. An Athlete will be permitted to compete at an International Event following the allocation of a Sport Class and Sport Class Status of either Review or Confirmed.	~~5.4.2. An Athlete will be permitted to compete at an International Event following the allocation of a Sport Class and Sport Class Status of either Review or Confirmed.~~	
5.4.3. The Sport Class and Sport Class Status allocated to the Athlete following completion of the Athlete Evaluation will be notified to the National team representative for the Athlete and a copy of the classification documentation will be provided before the end of competition. The Classification Master List will also be updated on www.worldrowing.com as soon as possible following the event.	~~5.4.3~~4.10.2.4.9.2. The Sport Class and Sport Class Status allocated to the ~~Athlete~~ athlete following completion of the Athlete Evaluation at an event will be notified to the ~~National team~~ member federation representative for the ~~Athlete~~ athlete and a copy of the classification documentation will be provided before the end of competition. ~~The Classification Master List will also be updated on www.worldrowing.com as soon as possible following the event.~~	
	~~4.10.3~~ 4.9.3. The results of Athlete Evaluations undertaken at an event will be published on the event notice board prior to competition commencing.	
	~~4.10.4~~ 4.9.4. The Classification Master List will also be ~~updated~~ published on www.worldrowing.com as soon as possible following the event.	
6. Failure to Comply with Classification Requirements	~~6. Failure to Comply with Classification Requirements~~	
6.1. Athlete Failure to attend Evaluation	~~6.1. Athlete Failure to attend Evaluation~~	

6.1.1. If an Athlete fails to attend Athlete Evaluation, the Athlete will not be allocated a Sport Class or Sport Class Status, and will not be permitted to compete at that Event. 6.1.2. Should the Chief Classifier be satisfied that a reasonable explanation exists for the failure to attend Athlete Evaluation; an Athlete may be given a second and final chance to attend the evaluation. 6.1.3. Failure to attend Athlete Evaluation includes not attending the evaluation at the specified time or place; or not attending the evaluation with the appropriate equipment/clothing and/or documentation; or not attending evaluation accompanied by the required Athlete Support Personnel.	~~6.1.1. If an Athlete fails to attend Athlete Evaluation, the Athlete will not be allocated a Sport Class or Sport Class Status, and will not be permitted to compete at that Event.~~ ~~6.1.2. Should the Chief Classifier be satisfied that a reasonable explanation exists for the failure to attend Athlete Evaluation; an Athlete may be given a second and final chance to attend the evaluation.~~ ~~6.1.3. Failure to attend Athlete Evaluation includes not attending the evaluation at the specified time or place; or not attending the evaluation with the appropriate equipment/clothing and/or documentation; or not attending evaluation accompanied by the required Athlete Support Personnel.~~	
6.2. Non-Cooperation during Evaluation 6.2.1. An Athlete who, in the opinion of the Classification Panel, is unable or unwilling to participate in an Athlete Evaluation shall be considered non co-operative during evaluation. 6.2.2. If the Athlete fails to cooperate during the Athlete Evaluation, the Athlete will not be allocated a Sport Class or Sport Class Status, and will not be permitted to compete at the Event. 6.2.3. Should the Chief Classifier be satisfied that a reasonable explanation exists for the failure to cooperate during the evaluation, then the Athlete may be given a second and final opportunity to attend and cooperate. 6.2.4. Any Athlete found to have been non cooperative during an evaluation shall not be permitted to undergo any further Athlete Evaluation for a minimum of twelve (12) months starting from the date upon which the Athlete failed to cooperate.	~~6.2. Non-Cooperation during Evaluation~~ ~~6.2.1. An Athlete who, in the opinion of the Classification Panel, is unable or unwilling to participate in an Athlete Evaluation shall be considered non co-operative during evaluation.~~ ~~6.2.2. If the Athlete fails to cooperate during the Athlete Evaluation, the Athlete will not be allocated a Sport Class or Sport Class Status, and will not be permitted to compete at the Event.~~ ~~6.2.3. Should the Chief Classifier be satisfied that a reasonable explanation exists for the failure to cooperate during the evaluation, then the Athlete may be given a second and final opportunity to attend and cooperate.~~ ~~6.2.4. Any Athlete found to have been non cooperative during an evaluation shall not be permitted to undergo any further Athlete Evaluation for a minimum of twelve (12) months starting from the date upon which the Athlete failed to cooperate.~~	
6.3. Intentional Misrepresentation	~~6.3~~4.11. 4.10. Intentional Misrepresentation	
6.3.1. An Athlete, who, in the opinion of the Classification Panel, is intentionally misrepresenting skill and/or abilities will not be allocated a Sport Class or Sport Class Status, and will not be permitted to compete at that Event. In addition: • The Athlete will not be allowed to undergo	~~6.3.1. An Athlete, who, in the opinion of the Classification Panel, is intentionally misrepresenting skill and/or abilities will not be allocated a Sport Class or Sport Class Status, and will not be permitted to compete at that Event.~~ ~~In addition:~~ ~~• The Athlete will not be allowed to undergo~~	

any further evaluation for a minimum of two (2) years from the date upon which the Athlete intentionally misrepresented skills and/or abilities; • The Head of Classification will remove the Sport Class and Sport Class Status allocated to the Athlete from the FISA Para- Rowing master list and the FISA web list; • The National Federation will be informed of the decision by the Chief Classifier at the event, and will also be informed in writing by the Head of Classification within 4 weeks of the event. 6.3.2. An Athlete who, on a second and separate occasion, intentionally misrepresents skills and/or abilities will receive a lifetime ban from FISA events.	~~any further evaluation for a minimum of two (2) years from the date upon which the Athlete intentionally misrepresented skills and/or abilities;~~ ~~• The Head of Classification will remove the Sport Class and Sport Class Status allocated to the Athlete from the FISA Para- Rowing master list and the FISA web list;~~ ~~• The National Federation will be informed of the decision by the Chief Classifier at the event, and will also be informed in writing by the Head of Classification within 4 weeks of the event.~~ ~~6.3.2. An Athlete who, on a second and separate occasion, intentionally misrepresents skills and/or abilities will receive a lifetime ban from FISA events.~~	
Intentional Misrepresentation After Evaluation 6.3.3. This Clause applies to an Athlete who: • Has been designated with a Review or Confirmed Sport Class, and • After the designation of the Review or Confirmed Sport Class, is subject to any form of "medical intervention" (such as surgery, a pharmacological intervention, or other corrective treatment). 6.3.4. If such an Athlete knows (or should know) that the effect of the medical intervention is that his or her Impairment and Activity Limitations are no longer consistent with the Sport Profile for the Athlete's Sport Class, that Athlete must provide details of the medical intervention to the Head of Classification, in accordance with the Medical Review Process as determined by FISA. 6.3.5. If the Athlete fails to provide details of the medical intervention to the Head of Classification, the Athlete will be deemed to have intentionally misrepresented his/her skill and/or abilities if: • The Athlete's Sport Class is subsequently changed as a result (in total or in part) of the medical intervention, and • The International Classification Panel responsible for changing the Athlete's Sport Class believes that the Athlete either knew, or should have known, that the effect of the medical intervention	~~Intentional Misrepresentation After Evaluation~~ ~~6.3.3. This Clause applies to an Athlete who:~~ ~~• Has been designated with a Review or Confirmed Sport Class, and~~ ~~• After the designation of the Review or Confirmed Sport Class, is subject to any form of "medical intervention" (such as surgery, a pharmacological intervention, or other corrective treatment).~~ ~~6.3.4. If such an Athlete knows (or should know) that the effect of the medical intervention is that his or her Impairment and Activity Limitations are no longer consistent with the Sport Profile for the Athlete's Sport Class, that Athlete must provide details of the medical intervention to the Head of Classification, in accordance with the Medical Review Process as determined by FISA.~~ ~~6.3.5. If the Athlete fails to provide details of the medical intervention to the Head of Classification, the Athlete will be deemed to have intentionally misrepresented his/her skill and/or abilities if:~~ ~~• The Athlete's Sport Class is subsequently changed as a result (in total or in part) of the medical intervention, and~~ ~~• The International Classification Panel responsible for changing the Athlete's Sport Class believes that the Athlete either knew, or should have known, that the effect of the medical intervention was~~	

was that his or her Impairment and Activity Limitation no longer match the Sport Profile for the Athlete's Sport Class. 6.3.6. In such circumstances, at a minimum, the Athlete will not be allocated a Sport Class or Sport Class Status, and will not be permitted to compete at that Event.	~~that his or her Impairment and Activity Limitation no longer match the Sport Profile for the Athlete's Sport Class.~~ ~~6.3.6. In such circumstances, at a minimum, the Athlete will not be allocated a Sport Class or Sport Class Status, and will not be permitted to compete at that Event.~~	
6.4. Failure to Attend/Misrepresentation and Consequences for Athlete Support Personnel 6.4.1. FISA shall enforce sanctions on Athlete Support Personnel who assist or encourage an Athlete to fail to attend Athlete evaluation; to fail to cooperate; intentionally misrepresent skills and/or abilities or disrupt the evaluation process in any other way. 6.4.2. Those who are involved in advising Athletes to intentionally misrepresent skills and/or abilities will be subject to sanctions, which are at least as severe as the sanctions given to the Athlete. 6.4.3. These sanctions shall apply to Athlete Support Personnel who assist or encourage an Athlete to fail to provide information relating to medical intervention, in accordance with the Medical Review Process. 6.4.4. In this circumstance, reporting the Athlete Support Personnel to the appropriate parties is an important step in deterring intentional misrepresentation by the Athlete.	~~6.4. Failure to Attend/Misrepresentation and Consequences for Athlete Support Personnel~~ ~~6.4.1. FISA shall enforce sanctions on Athlete Support Personnel who assist or encourage an Athlete to fail to attend Athlete evaluation; to fail to cooperate; intentionally misrepresent skills and/or abilities or disrupt the evaluation process in any other way.~~ ~~6.4.2. Those who are involved in advising Athletes to intentionally misrepresent skills and/or abilities will be subject to sanctions, which are at least as severe as the sanctions given to the Athlete.~~ ~~6.4.3. These sanctions shall apply to Athlete Support Personnel who assist or encourage an Athlete to fail to provide information relating to medical intervention, in accordance with the Medical Review Process.~~ ~~6.4.4. In this circumstance, reporting the Athlete Support Personnel to the appropriate parties is an important step in deterring intentional misrepresentation by the Athlete.~~	
	4.10.1. An athlete must not intentionally misrepresent his skills and/or abilities and/or the degree or nature of Eligible Impairment to a Classification Panel. If an athlete attempts to deceive the Classification Panel during the course of Athlete Evaluation, he is guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation.	
	4.10.2. An athlete who intentionally misrepresents his/her skills and/or abilities and/or the degree or nature of his/her Eligible Impairment by any other act or omission is guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation.	
	4.10.3. Intentional Misrepresentation includes misrepresentation away from Athlete Evaluation, including misrepresentation after allocation of a Sport Class such as a failure to make a medical notification	

	as to a change in impairment that an athlete or athlete Support Personnel knows does or may affect a Sport Class. It also includes actions prior to evaluation, such as deliberately tiring the body as in a coordination impairment, or failure to take prescribed medication.	
	4.10.4. Any athlete or athlete Support Personnel, who knowingly assists, covers up or disrupts the evaluation process with the intention of deceiving or misleading the Classification Panel, or is in any other way involved in any other type of complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation is guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation.	
	4.10.5. If FISA commences disciplinary proceedings against an athlete or athlete Support Personnel in respect of Intentional Misrepresentation (and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation), FISA may, at or after the time of notification of such proceedings, impose a provisional suspension on the person or persons concerned.	Competition is covered in 4.11.6
	4.10.6. An athlete or athlete Support Personnel who is subject to a provisional suspension may not, during the period of provisional suspension, participate in any capacity in any competition, event or other activity organised, convened, authorised or recognised by FISA and its member federations.	
	4.10.7. An athlete or athlete Support Personnel who receives notice of a provisional suspension may apply to the Executive Committee for any provisional suspension to be lifted on the basis that facts exist that make it clearly unfair, in all of the circumstances, for a provisional suspension to be imposed.	
	4.10.8. If the Executive Committee imposes a provisional suspension it should ensure there can be an expedited hearing no later than 14 days after the date of application by the athlete or athlete Support Personnel for such a hearing.	
	4.10.9. The consequences that will be applied to an athlete or athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation shall be one or more of the	

	following: (a) Disqualification from all events at the competition at which the Intentional Misrepresentation occurred; and (b) Not eligible for Athlete Evaluation or participation in any competition, event or other activity organised, convened, authorised or recognised by FISA and its member federations for a specified period of 48 months.	
	4.10.10 The consequences that will be applied to an athlete or athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation on more than one occasion is up to a lifetime period of being not eligible for Athlete Evaluation or participation in any competition, event or other activity organised, convened, authorised or recognised by FISA and its member federations.	
	4.10.11. If an athlete or athlete Support Personnel who is subject to disciplinary proceedings by another International Sports Body in respect of Intentional Misrepresentation which results in the imposition of a penalty, then that penalty shall also be recognized by FISA and shall be applied as if the Intentional Misrepresentation had occurred under these Regulations.	
	4.10.12. Any consequences to be applied to crews or member federations, which include an athlete or athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation, will be at FISA's discretion.	
6.5. Publication of Penalties FISA will disclose on its website details of penalties imposed upon Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel found in breach of these Regulations and Bye-Laws.	~~6.5~~4.11. Publication of Penalties FISA will disclose on its website details of penalties imposed upon ~~Athletes~~ athletes and ~~Athlete~~ athlete Support Personnel found in breach of these Regulations and Bye-Laws.	
7. Protests and Appeals	~~7.~~ 5. Protests ~~and Appeals~~	Moved Appeals to a separate Section
7.1. Protests 7.1.1. The term "Protest" refers to the procedure by which a formal objection to an Athlete's Sport Class is made and subsequently resolved.	~~7.1. Protests~~ ~~7.1.1~~. 5.1. The term "Protest" refers to ~~the procedure~~ a process by which the outcome of Athlete Evaluation may be challenged ~~a formal objection to~~	

	~~an Athlete's Sport Class is made and subsequently resolved~~.	
	5.1.1 A Protest may be made in respect of the allocation of a Sport Class to an Athlete. No Protest may be made in respect of the designation of an Athlete's Sport Class Status.	
7.1.2. A successful Protest will result in Athlete Evaluation being conducted by a Classification Panel, which will be referred to as a "Protest Panel".	~~7.1.2~~5.1.2. A successful Protest will result in Athlete Evaluation being conducted by a Classification Panel, which will be referred to as a "Protest Panel".	
7.1.3. FISA may only resolve a Protest in respect of a Sport Class allocated by FISA. A Protest received regarding a rower with a visual impairment will be referred to the International Blind Sports Federation (IBSA) to resolve.	~~7.1.3~~5.1.3. FISA may only resolve a Protest in respect of a Sport Class allocated by FISA. A Protest received regarding a rower with a visual impairment will be referred to the International Blind Sports Federation (IBSA) to resolve.	
7.1.4. Protests shall be resolved in a manner that minimizes the impact on Competition participation, Competition schedules and results.	~~7.1.4~~5.1.4. Protests shall be resolved in a manner that minimizes the impact on ~~Competition~~ competition participation, ~~Competition~~ competition schedules and results.	
7.2. Who May Submit a Protest	~~7.2~~5.2. ~~Who May Submit~~ Parties Permitted to Make a Protest	
	5.2.1 Protests may only be made by the following parties: A member federation; FISA	
7.2.1. Any National Federation or the Chief Classifier following completion of Athlete Evaluation and allocation of Sport Class may protest their own athletes. Following the resolution of the Protest, the Athlete's Sport Class may change, and shall be designated: • Confirmed (C) Status; or • Review (R) Status; or • Not Eligible to Compete (NE)	~~7.2.1. Any National Federation or the Chief Classifier following completion of Athlete Evaluation and allocation of Sport Class may protest their own athletes. Following the resolution of the Protest, the Athlete's Sport Class may change, and shall be designated:~~ ~~• Confirmed (C) Status; or~~ ~~• Review (R) Status; or~~ ~~• Not Eligible to Compete (NE)~~	
7.3. Protest Procedures during Competitions 7.3.1. Protests may be submitted by a National Federation representative authorized to submit Protests (for example, the Chef de Mission or Team Manager) and/or the Chief Classifier. 7.3.2. The Chief Classifier shall be the person authorized to receive Protests on behalf of FISA regarding classification issues.	~~7.3. Protest Procedures during Competitions~~ ~~7.3.1. Protests may be submitted by a National Federation representative authorized to submit Protests (for example, the Chef de Mission or Team Manager) and/or the Chief Classifier.~~ ~~7.3.2. The Chief Classifier shall be the person authorized to receive Protests on behalf of FISA regarding classification issues.~~	

7.3.3. An Athlete's Sport Class may be protested by the Athlete's National Federation within two (2) hours of the Classification Panel's decision regarding the Sport Class being published. 7.3.4. Protests must be submitted in English on a designated Protest form that is available on the FISA website. The information and documentation to be submitted with the Protest form must include the following: • The name, and national federation of the Athlete whose Sport Class is being protested; • Details of the decision being protested; • The reason for the Protest, including why you feel the rower was placed in the incorrect sport class; • Any documents and other evidence to be offered in support of the Protest; the signature of the National Federation representative or the Chief Classifier, where applicable; and • A fee of one hundred (100) Euros (unless there is a Protest by the Chief Classifier). 7.3.5. Upon receipt of the completed Protest form, supporting documents, and fee, the Chief Classifier shall conduct a review to determine if there is a valid reason for a Protest and if all the necessary information is included. If it appears to the Chief Classifier that if there is no valid reason for a Protest, or the Protest form has been submitted without all necessary information, the Chief Classifier shall decline the protest and notify all relevant parties. FISA will retain the Protest fee. 7.3.6. If the Protest is declined, the Chief Classifier shall provide a verbal explanation to the National Federation as soon as is possible, and a written explanation as soon as is practical. 7.3.7. If the Protest is accepted, the Chief Classifier shall appoint a Protest Panel to conduct the Athlete Evaluation. 7.3.8. The Members of the Protest Panel should have had no direct involvement in the evaluation that led to the most recent allocation of the Athlete's sport Class, unless the most recent evaluation took	~~7.3.3. An Athlete's Sport Class may be protested by the Athlete's National Federation within two (2) hours of the Classification Panel's decision regarding the Sport Class being published.~~ ~~7.3.4. Protests must be submitted in English on a designated Protest form that is available on the FISA website. The information and documentation to be submitted with the Protest form must include the following:~~ ~~• The name, and national federation of the Athlete whose Sport Class is being protested;~~ ~~• Details of the decision being protested;~~ ~~• The reason for the Protest, including why you feel the rower was placed in the incorrect sport class;~~ ~~• Any documents and other evidence to be offered in support of the Protest; the signature of the National Federation representative or the Chief Classifier, where applicable; and~~ ~~• A fee of one hundred (100) Euros (unless there is a Protest by the Chief Classifier).~~ ~~7.3.5. Upon receipt of the completed Protest form, supporting documents, and fee, the Chief Classifier shall conduct a review to determine if there is a valid reason for a Protest and if all the necessary information is included. If it appears to the Chief Classifier that if there is no valid reason for a Protest, or the Protest form has been submitted without all necessary information, the Chief Classifier shall decline the protest and notify all relevant parties. FISA will retain the Protest fee.~~ ~~7.3.6. If the Protest is declined, the Chief Classifier shall provide a verbal explanation to the National Federation as soon as is possible, and a written explanation as soon as is practical.~~ ~~7.3.7. If the Protest is accepted, the Chief Classifier shall appoint a Protest Panel to conduct the Athlete Evaluation.~~ ~~7.3.8. The Members of the Protest Panel should have had no direct involvement in the evaluation that led to the most recent allocation of the Athlete's sport Class, unless the most recent evaluation took place more than eighteen (18) months prior to the Protest~~	

place more than eighteen (18) months prior to the Protest being submitted. 7.3.9. The Chief Classifier will notify all relevant parties of the time and date for the Athlete Evaluation that will be conducted by the Protest Panel. 7.3.10. All documentation submitted with the Protest form shall be provided to the Protest Panel. 7.3.11. The Protest Panel may seek additional medical, sport, or scientific expertise in reviewing an Athlete's Sport Class (including from the initial Classification Panel whose decision is the subject of the Protest). 7.3.12. Athlete Evaluation following a Protest shall follow the same process as described in these Regulations. All relevant parties shall be notified of the Protest decision as quickly as possible following Athlete Evaluation. FISA will retain the Protest fee unless the Protest is upheld. 7.3.13. The decision of the Protest Panel is final and is not subject to any further Protest.	~~being submitted.~~ ~~7.3.9. The Chief Classifier will notify all relevant parties of the time and date for the Athlete Evaluation that will be conducted by the Protest Panel.~~ ~~7.3.10. All documentation submitted with the Protest form shall be provided to the Protest Panel.~~ ~~7.3.11. The Protest Panel may seek additional medical, sport, or scientific expertise in reviewing an Athlete's Sport Class (including from the initial Classification Panel whose decision is the subject of the Protest).~~ ~~7.3.12. Athlete Evaluation following a Protest shall follow the same process as described in these Regulations. All relevant parties shall be notified of the Protest decision as quickly as possible following Athlete Evaluation. FISA will retain the Protest fee unless the Protest is upheld.~~ ~~7.3.13. The decision of the Protest Panel is final and is not subject to any further Protest.~~	
7.4. Protests in Exceptional Circumstances 7.4.1. A Chief Classifier may make a Protest in Exceptional Circumstances in respect of any Athlete at any time during or prior to a Competition. Exceptional circumstances may result from: • A change in the degree of Impairment of an Athlete; • An Athlete demonstrating significantly less or greater ability prior to or during Competition which does not reflect the Athlete's current Sport Class; • An error made by a Classification Panel which has led to the Athlete being allocated a Sport Class which is not in keeping with the Athlete's ability. 7.4.2. The procedure for the making of a Protest in Exceptional Circumstances shall be as follows: • The Chief Classifier shall advise the Athlete and relevant National Federation and/or National Paralympic Committee that a Protest is being made in Exceptional Circumstances; • The processes and procedures referred to in	~~7.4. Protests in Exceptional Circumstances~~ ~~7.4.1. A Chief Classifier may make a Protest in Exceptional Circumstances in respect of any Athlete at any time during or prior to a Competition. Exceptional circumstances may result from:~~ ~~• A change in the degree of Impairment of an Athlete;~~ ~~• An Athlete demonstrating significantly less or greater ability prior to or during Competition which does not reflect the Athlete's current Sport Class;~~ ~~• An error made by a Classification Panel which has led to the Athlete being allocated a Sport Class which is not in keeping with the Athlete's ability.~~ ~~7.4.2. The procedure for the making of a Protest in Exceptional Circumstances shall be as follows:~~ ~~• The Chief Classifier shall advise the Athlete and relevant National Federation and/or National Paralympic Committee that a Protest is being made in Exceptional Circumstances;~~ ~~• The processes and procedures referred to in Regulation 7.3 above (where relevant) will apply to~~	

Regulation 7.3 above (where relevant) will apply to Protests made in Exceptional Circumstances.	~~Protests made in Exceptional Circumstances.~~	
7.5. Responsibility for Ensuring Compliance with Protest Rules 7.5.1. A National Federation making a Protest is solely responsible for ensuring that all Protest process requirements are observed.	~~7.5. Responsibility for Ensuring Compliance with Protest Rules~~ ~~7.5.1. A National Federation making a Protest is solely responsible for ensuring that all Protest process requirements are observed.~~	
	5.3 ~~National Body~~ Member Federation Protests	
	5.3.1 A member federation may make a Protest on behalf of an athlete.	
	5.3.2 A member federation may make a Protest in respect of the Sport Class of any athlete under its jurisdiction who at the time of being entered for a competition holds a Sport Class that has been designated either Sport Class Status New (N) or Sport Class Status Review (R).	
	5.3.3 A member federation Protest must be made at a competition, or at a non-competition venue as provided for in these Regulations.	
	5.3.4 The member federation making the Protest is responsible for ensuring that all Protest procedure requirements are complied with.	
	5.3.5 A member federation may not make a Protest in respect of the Sport Class of any athlete who is under the jurisdiction of another member federation. If a member federation believes there are grounds for a Protest in respect of the Sport Class allocated to such an athlete it may request FISA to make a Protest while providing evidence for the reason for this request.	
	5.4 Member Federation Protest Procedure	
	5.4.1 Protests must be submitted in English on a FISA Protest Form (available on the FISA website). The information and documentation to be submitted with the Protest Form must include the following:	
	(1) The name, and member federation of the athlete whose Sport Class is being protested;	
	(2) Details of the Protested Decision and/or a copy of the Protested Decision;	
	(3) A reasoned explanation for the Protest, including why the member federation believes the Protested	

	Decision is flawed;	
	(4) All documents and other evidence to be offered in support of the Protest; the signature of the member federation representative; and	
	(5) A fee of one hundred (100) Euros.	
	5.4.2 The Protest Form, supporting explanation and documentation, and fee, must be submitted to the Chief Classifier for the relevant Competition within two (2) hours of the Classification Panel's decision regarding the Sport Class being published. Upon receipt of the Protest Form and the information and/or documentation specified above, the Chief Classifier shall conduct a review of the Protest to determine if there is a valid reason for a Protest and if all the necessary information is included.	
	5.4.3 If it appears to the Chief Classifier that the Protest is not supported by evidence and/or otherwise does not comply with the relevant Protest procedures, the Chief Classifier shall decline the Protest and notify all relevant parties. In such cases, the Chief Classifier shall provide a verbal explanation as soon as possible and a written explanation to the member federation as soon as is practicable. FISA will retain the Protest fee.	
	5.4.4 If the Chief Classifier declines a Protest, the member federation may resubmit the Protest if it is able to remedy the deficiencies identified by the Chief Classifier. The time frame for re-submitting a Protest shall be 2 hours from the time the member federation is notified of the decision. If the member federation is unable to provide the additional documentation within the time frame, they must request an extension of time, submitting in writing the reason for the delay, and the expected time frame required to remedy the deficiencies. The Chief Classifier will verbally and in writing approve the request if a reasonable explanation is provided.	The reason for the tight time frame (2 hours) is so that it can avoid having the NF provide the documentation at the very end of the event, or some other scheme to delay. This could affect the outcome of the event, and go against the primary definition of classification's goal being to minimize the adverse effects on competition.
	5.4.5 If it appears to the Chief Classifier that the Protest is supported by evidence and complies with the relevant Protest procedures the Protest must be accepted.	
	5.4.6 If the Protest is accepted:	
	5.4.6.1 The athlete's Protested Sport Class shall	

	remain unchanged pending the outcome of the Protest and the athlete's Protested Sport Class Status shall be retained or amended as or to Sport Class Status Review (R) as appropriate;	
	5.4.6.2 The Chief Classifier shall appoint a Protest Panel to resolve the Protest as soon as is reasonably possible, which must be, if practicable, at the competition at which the Protest was made. If the Protest occurs outside of an event, the Head of Classification shall make every attempt to resolve the Protest as soon as is reasonably possible, which may be at the next event.	
	5.4.6.3 The members of the Protest Panel should have had no direct involvement in the evaluation that led to the most recent allocation of the Athlete's Sport Class, unless the most recent evaluation took place more than twelve (12) months prior to the Protest being submitted.	
	5.4.7 The Head of Classification and/or the Chief Classifier will notify all relevant parties of the time and date for the Athlete Evaluation that will be conducted by the Protest Panel.	
	5.5 FISA Protests	
	5.5.1 FISA may make a Protest in respect of the Sport Class of any athlete under its jurisdiction at any time.	
	5.5.2 FISA may make a Protest regarding the Sport Class of an athlete if it has good reason to believe that the athlete's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to rowing are not consistent with the Sport Class that has been allocated to the athlete.	
	5.6 FISA Protest Procedure	
	5.6.1 The FISA Head of Classification will advise the relevant member federation at the earliest possible opportunity that a Protest is to be made.	
	5.6.2 The FISA Head of Classification will provide the member federation with a reasoned explanation as to why the Protest has been made and the basis on which the FISA Head of Classification or Chief Classifier believes that the Protest is justified.	
	5.6.3 If FISA makes a Protest:	

	5.6.3.1 The athlete's Protested Sport Class shall remain unchanged pending the outcome of the Protest but the athlete's Protested Sport Class Status shall be retained or amended as or to Sport Class Status Review (R) as appropriate;	
	5.6.3.2 A Protest Panel must be appointed to resolve the Protest as soon as is reasonably possible.	
	5.6.4 A Chief Classifier may make a Protest for and on behalf of FISA if it is in the interests of fairness to athletes to do so.	
	5.7 Resolving a Protest: the Protest Panel	
	5.7.1 ~~A Chief Classifier may fulfil one or more of the Head of Classification's obligations in relation to this Bye-Law if authorised to do so by the Head of Classification.~~ The Head of Classification may delegate any or all of his obligations under this Regulation to the Chief Classifier.	
	5.7.2 A Protest Panel must be appointed by the Head of Classification in a manner consistent with the provisions in this Regulation relating to the appointment of a Classification Panel.	
	5.7.3 A Protest Panel must not include any person who: was a member of the Classification Panel that made the Protested Decision; or any person who has been a member of a Classification Panel that has conducted any Athlete Evaluation in respect of the athlete with the Protested Decision within a period of twelve (12) months prior to the date of the Protested Decision, save that a member federation may agree to a Protest Panel comprising such a person.	
	5.7.4 The Head of Classification will supply all documentation submitted with the Protest Form to the Protest Panel. The Head of Classification will notify all relevant parties of the time and date for the relevant components of Athlete Evaluation that will be conducted by the Protest Panel.	Delegation is provided under under 5.7.1 above
	5.7.5 The Protest Panel will conduct the relevant components of Athlete Evaluation. The Protest Panel may make enquires of the Classification Panel that made the Protested Decision and the Chief Classifier	

	if such enquiries will enable the Protest Panel to complete Athlete Evaluation in a fair and transparent manner.	
	5.7.6 The Protest Panel may seek additional medical, sport, or scientific expertise in reviewing an Athlete's Sport Class when deemed necessary to assist with the decision.	
	5.7.7 The Protest Panel will (if able to do so) allocate a Sport Class and designate a Sport Class Status. All relevant parties shall be notified of the Protest Panel's decision as quickly as possible following Athlete Evaluation. FISA will retain the Protest fee unless the Protest is upheld.	No protest fee if FISA makes the protest.
	5.7.8 The decision of the Protest Panel is final and is not subject to any further member federation Protest.	
	5.8 Provisions Where No Protest Panel is Available	
	5.8.1 If a Protest is made at a Competition but there is no opportunity for the Protest to be resolved at that Competition, then:	
	(1) The athlete with a Protested Decision will be permitted to compete within the Sport Class that is the subject of the Protest, pending the resolution of the Protest;	
	(2) All reasonable steps will be taken to ensure that the Protest is resolved at the earliest opportunity.	
	5.9 Outcomes of Protest If a Protest results in the Sport Class of an athlete being changed to a Sport Class with less impairment (a more functional Sport Class), then any results of that athlete and the crew of that athlete, and any prizes won, since the effective date of the change of Sport Class resulting from the Protest shall be cancelled and forfeited respectively. If medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision. The Executive Committee may decide to backdate such effective date in cases of Intentional Misrepresentation.	The IPC Code states that IFs must specify in the Classification rules the consequences to results and prizes of an athlete changing sport class after a protest. Longer backdating in cases of Intentional Misrepresentation!
7.6. Appeals	~~7.6.~~ 6. Appeals	
7.6.1. The term: "appeal" refers to a procedure by which a formal objection to the manner in which classification procedures have been conducted is	~~7.6.1. The term: "appeal" refers to a procedure by which a formal objection to the manner in which classification procedures have been conducted is~~	

submitted and subsequently resolved.	~~submitted and subsequently resolved.~~	
7.6.2. Appeals must be submitted in written form to the FISA Executive Committee on the same day as the decision being appealed. A decision will be given before the next round of the event being appealed.	~~7.6.2. Appeals must be submitted in written form to the FISA Executive Committee on the same day as the decision being appealed. A decision will be given before the next round of the event being appealed.~~	
	6.1. General Provisions and Definitions	
	6.1.1. If a member federation believes that FISA, in the course of applying its Classification Regulations has made an unfair decision, it may apply by way of an Appeal to have that decision set aside.	
	6.1.2. A decision will be considered unfair if it has been made in contravention of the procedures set out in these Classification Regulations and there is some manifest unfairness associated with the decision such that it must be set aside.	
	6.1.3. An Appeal must be made and resolved in accordance with these Regulations.	
	6.1.4. FISA must designate an Appeal Body for the hearing and resolution of Appeals. The Appeal Body shall have the power to either rule that the relevant decision must be upheld, or to set the decision aside. The Appeal Body shall have no power to amend any decision and in particular has no power to amend a Sport Class or Sport Class Status.	
	6.1.5 The Appeal Body must comprise at least three people with the appropriate skills and experience to objectively hear the appeal and who were not involved in any way with any of the procedures that are the subject of the appeal.	
	6.1.6. The Appeal Body may decline to rule on an Appeal if it appears that other available remedies, including but not limited to Protest procedures, have not been exhausted.	
	6.2. Appeal Process	
	6.2.1. A member federation may make an Appeal by submitting a Notice of Appeal to FISA.	
	6.2.2. A Notice of Appeal must:	
	(1) be made within fifteen (15) days of the decision being appealed; (2) identify the decision being Appealed, by attaching copy of the decision (if written) or briefly summarising	

	it; (3) specify the grounds for the Appeal; (4) identify all documents, evidence and witnesses to be put forward in support of the Appeal; (5) be submitted with any fee specified by FISA.	
	6.2.3. Upon receipt of a Notice of Appeal, if the party bringing the Appeal has complied with all relevant Appeal procedures and exhausted all other available remedies, FISA must refer the Appeal to the Appeal Body for resolution.	
	6.2.4. Appeal proceedings are confidential. The parties and the Appeal Body shall not disclose facts or other information relating to the dispute or the proceedings to any person save to the extent necessary to prosecute or defend the Appeal.	
	6.3. Appeal Decision	
	6.3.1. As soon as is practicable following the conclusion of the hearing, the Appeal Body must issue a written decision regarding the Appeal. The Appeal Body shall either affirm the decision appealed from or set aside the decision. The Appeal Body shall have no further power in respect of its decision.	
	6.3.2 If the Appeal Body sets aside a decision it may, if appropriate, make recommendations as to the steps to be taken by FISA in light of that decision.	
	6.3.3. The Appeal Body decision shall be provided to all parties. In the case of Appeals made during a competition, the outcome of the Appeal shall be communicated to the competition organising committee.	
7.6.3. The decisions of the Executive Committee under this rule are final.	~~7.6.3. The decisions of the Executive Committee under this rule are final.~~ 6.3.4. The decision of the Appeal Body is final and is not subject to any further appeal.	
	6.4. Outcomes of Appeal If an Appeal results in the Sport Class of an athlete being changed to a Sport Class with less impairment (a more functional Sport Class), then any results of that athlete and the crew of that athlete, and any prizes won, since the effective date of the change of Sport Class resulting from the Appeal shall be cancelled and forfeited respectively. If medal placings	Same Provision as 5.9 for Protests.

	are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision. The Executive Committee may decide to backdate such effective date in cases of Intentional Misrepresentation.	
8. Ad Hoc Rules for Paralympic Games and Major Events These Classification Regulations may be amended, supplemented, or superseded by the Classification Guide for a Paralympic Games. The Classification Guide for a Paralympic Games shall detail the timeframes within which the Classification Guide will take precedence over these Regulations.	8. Ad Hoc Rules for Paralympic Games and Major Events These Classification Regulations may be amended, supplemented, or superseded by the Classification Guide for a Paralympic Games. The Classification Guide for a Paralympic Games shall detail the timeframes within which the Classification Guide will take precedence over these Regulations.	
	7. *Ad Hoc* Provisions Relating to Protests and Appeals	
	7.1. The International Paralympic Committee may issue special *ad hoc* provisions to supplement these Regulations to operate during the Paralympic Games or other competitions. FISA may also issue special *ad hoc* provisions to these Regulations to operate during specified competitions under their own jurisdiction.	
Appendix One to FISA Classification Regulations and Bye-laws	**Appendix One to FISA Classification Regulations and Bye-laws**	
Qualifying Disabilities:	Qualifying Disabilities Impairment:	
Only an athlete having impairment with a minimum disability that leads to a permanent and verifiable activity limitation shall be eligible to compete in Para-Rowing.	Only an athlete having impairment a disability health condition with a minimum disability impairment that leads to a permanent and verifiable activity limitation shall be eligible to compete in Para-Rowing.	
Sport Classes and Eligibility Requirements for each Sport Class	Sport Classes and Eligibility Requirements for each Sport Class	
A. LTA (Includes LTA-PD, LTA-B1, LTA-B2, LTA-B3) Rowers with a verifiable and permanent disability who have functional use of their legs, trunk and arms for rowing, and who can utilise the sliding seat to propel the boat will be assigned to the LTA class after being evaluated by a FISA Classification Panel. Eligible LTA rowers may typically have a minimum disability equivalent to one of the following: • Amputee. • Neurological Impairment equivalent to incomplete lesion at S1.	A. LTAPR3 (Includes LTA_PDPR3-PI, LTAPR3-B1, LTAPR3-B2, LTAPR3-B3) Rowers with a verifiable and permanent disability an eligible impairment who have functional use of their legs, trunk and arms for rowing, and who can utilise the sliding seat to propel the boat will be assigned to the LTAPR3 class after being evaluated by a FISA Classification Panel. Eligible LTAPR3rowers may typically have a minimum disability equivalent to one of the following: • Amputee. • Neurological Impairment equivalent to	

• Cerebral Palsy Class 8 (CPISRA). • Visual Impairment: 10% of vision in best eye with best correction (from visual acuity above 2/60 up to visual acuity of 6/60 and/or a visual field of more than 5% and less than 20%) LTA class rowers must meet minimum disability requirements in at least one of the following disability groups: 1. LTA-PD Physical Disability The minimum physical disability is a full loss of three fingers on one hand, OR at least a tarsal metatarsal amputation of the foot, OR the loss of ten points on one limb or fifteen points across two limbs when assessed using the Functional Classification Test as set out in the Classification Application Form for Physical Disabilities. **For the LTAMix2x boat class, rowers must have a minimum disability of a loss of at least 20 points in one limb when assessed using the Functional Classification Test as set out in the Classification Application Form for Physical Disabilities. 2. LTA-B1, LTA-B2, LTA-B3 Visual impairment Prior to any FISA event at which they wish to compete, a rower with visual impairment must have been classified by an ophthalmologist or the International Blind Sports Federation (IBSA) in one of the B3 (LTA-B3), B2 (LTA-B2) or B1 (LTA-B1) classes. Refer to http://www.ibsa.es. The FISA forms must be completed with supporting documentation and submitted to FISA by the closing date for entries for the event at which the rower wishes to compete (refer to the Vision Qualification Form). Prior to competing at the World Rowing Championships, any Paralympic Qualification Regatta, or the Paralympic Games, all Visually Impaired rowers must undergo a classification by a VI Classification Panel. This may occur prior to or at the event during the classification evaluation period.	incomplete lesion at S1. • Cerebral Palsy ~~Class 8 (CPISRA).~~ with minimal involvement, usually with only one limb. • Visual Impairment: 10% of vision in best eye with best correction (from visual acuity above 2/60 up to visual acuity of 6/60 and/or a visual field of more than 5% and less than 20%) ~~LTA~~PR3 class rowers must meet minimum ~~disability requirements~~ eligibility criteria in at least one of the following ~~disability~~ impairment groups: 1. ~~LTA_PD~~PR3-PI Physical ~~Disability~~ Impairment The minimum ~~physical disability~~ impairment criteria is a full loss of three fingers on one hand, OR at least a ~~tarsal~~ trans metatarsal amputation of the foot, OR the loss of ten points on one limb or fifteen points across two limbs when assessed using the Functional Classification Test as set out in the Classification Application Form for Physical Disabilities. **For the ~~LTA~~PR3Mix2x boat class, rowers must have a minimum ~~disability~~ impairment of a loss of at least 20 points in one limb when assessed using the Functional Classification Test as set out in the Classification Application Form for Physical Disabilities. 2. ~~LTA~~PR3-B1, ~~LTA~~PR3-B2, ~~LTA~~PR3-B3 Visual impairment Prior to any FISA event at which they wish to compete, a rower with visual impairment must have been classified by ~~an ophthalmologist or the International Blind Sports Federation (IBSA)~~ a VI Classification Panel and be issued a Sport Class in one of the following B3 (~~LTA~~PR3-B3), B2 (~~LTA~~PR3-B2) or B1 (~~LTA~~PR3-B1) classes. Refer to http://www.ibsa.es. ~~The FISA forms must be completed with supporting documentation and submitted to FISA by the closing date for entries for the event at which the rower wishes to compete (refer to the Vision Qualification Form). Prior to competing at the World Rowing Championships, any Paralympic Qualification Regatta, or the Paralympic Games, all Visually Impaired rowers must undergo a~~	

	~~classification by a VI Classification Panel. This may occur prior to or at the event during the classification evaluation period.~~	
B. TA Rowers who have functional use of the trunk and who are not able to use the sliding seat to propel the boat because of significantly weakened function or mobility of the lower limbs will be assigned to the TA class after being evaluated by a FISA Classification Panel. Eligible TA rowers may typically have a minimum disability equivalent to at least one of the following: • Bilateral around knee amputation, or significantly impaired quadriceps, or • Neurological impairment equivalent to a complete lesion at L3 level, or an incomplete lesion at L1, or • Combination of the above such as one leg with around knee amputation and one leg with significant quadriceps impairment; or • Classification by the international sports federation for rowers with cerebral palsy (CPISRA) as eligible to be in CP Class 5.	B. ~~TA~~PR2 Rowers who have functional use of the trunk and who are not able to use the sliding seat to propel the boat because of significantly weakened function or mobility of the lower limbs will be assigned to the ~~TA~~PR2class after being evaluated by a FISA Classification Panel. Eligible ~~TA~~PR2rowers may typically have a minimum ~~disability~~ impairment equivalent to at least one of the following: • Bilateral around knee amputation, or significantly impaired quadriceps, or • Neurological impairment equivalent to a complete lesion at L3 level, or an incomplete lesion at L1, or • Combination of the above such as one leg with around knee amputation and one leg with significant quadriceps impairment; or • ~~Classification by the international sports federation for rowers with cerebral palsy~~ Cerebral Palsy ~~(CPISRA) as eligible to be in CP Class 5~~ affecting both lower limbs.	
C. AS Rowers who have minimal or no trunk function (i.e. shoulder function only) will be assigned to the AS class after being evaluated by a FISA Classification Panel. An AS class rower is able to apply force predominantly using the arms and/or shoulders. These athletes will likely also have poor sitting balance. Eligible rowers may typically have a minimum disability equivalent to at least one of the following: • Cerebral Palsy Class 4 (CP-ISRA); or • Neurological Impairment with a complete lesion at T12 level, or an incomplete lesion at T10	C. ~~AS~~PR1 Rowers who have minimal or no trunk function (i.e. primarily shoulder function ~~only~~) will be assigned to the ~~AS~~PR1class after being evaluated by a FISA Classification Panel. An ~~AS~~PR1 class rower is able to apply force predominantly using the arms and/or shoulders. These athletes will likely also have poor sitting balance. Eligible rowers may typically have a minimum ~~disability~~ impairment equivalent to at least one of the following: • Cerebral Palsy ~~Class 4 (CP-ISRA)~~ affecting both legs and the trunk; or • Neurological Impairment with a complete lesion at T12 level, or an incomplete lesion at T10 Bilateral high amputation of the legs	
D. NE (Not Eligible) This sport class is issued to rowers who have		

undergone the FISA Classification Process and have not met the minimum disability to be eligible to compete as an adaptive rower.		
Rowing Outside of Assigned Sport Class: Rowers may compete in a more functional sport class than their assigned sport class, but not a less functional sport class. For example, a rower classified as TA may compete in LTA events, but may not compete in AS events.	Rowing Outside of Assigned Sport Class: Rowers may compete in a more functional sport class than their assigned sport class, but not a less functional sport class. For example, a rower classified as ~~TA~~PR2 may compete in ~~LTA~~PR3 events, but may not compete in ~~AS~~PR1 events.	