



**2013
FISA
Extraordinary Congress
Agenda Papers**

**Copenhagen, Denmark
14 – 16 February 2013**

Agenda
2013 FISA Extraordinary Congress
14 to 16 February 2013
Copenhagen, Denmark

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FISA Statutes and Related Bye-Laws in force in 2012	Proposed Changes for the 2013 Extraordinary Congress (at 171212)	Explanations
Declaration of Principles		
A. Rowing		
Rowing is one of the oldest sports and carries strong traditions. Over the years certain values and characteristics have become connected with rowing, which rowers protect and reinforce. These characteristics and values which should inspire all activities and decisions are the following:		
A1. Development of the Individual		
Individuals, through rowing, acquire a personal experience of determination, team spirit, respect, commitment, integrity and a sense of fair play. By applying these principles in all circumstances, rowers become independent and responsible individuals, prepared to face the realities of life and willing to share the values gained with others.		
A2. International understanding		
International rowing events and meetings are organised in such a way as to be a means for friendly contact between the participants, contributing to a better understanding between people and nations, regardless of race, sex, frontiers or political systems. Rowers form a worldwide “family” based on the ideals of peace, friendship, fairness, understanding and mutual assistance. All rowers are encouraged to foster international understanding through the sport of rowing.	International rowing events and meetings are organised in such a way as to be a means for friendly contact between the participants, contributing to a better understanding between people and nations, regardless of race, sex gender, frontiers or political systems. Rowers form a worldwide “family” based on the ideals of peace, friendship, fairness, understanding and mutual assistance. All rowers are encouraged to foster international understanding through the sport of rowing.	Conform with the IOC Olympic Charter and A3 below
A3. Lifetime Sport for All		
Rowing allows for the maintenance of physical fitness from youth through to old age. Rowing is a competitive and recreational activity for all, regardless of age, gender or ability.		
A4. Environmental responsibility		
Rowing is a sport which requires clean air and clean water; the rowing community plays an important role in the responsible and sustainable management of the natural and physical resources especially those which are necessary for rowing.		

B. FISA		
FISA is the community of national rowing federations worldwide. It governs rowing by defending its principles and by acting in accordance with the following:		
B1. Integral Part of World Sport		
Founded in 1892, FISA was the first international sport federation to be established and rowing has been on the Olympic Programme since 1896, the first Olympic games of the modern era. Adaptive rowing has been integrated into the World Championships and has been on the programme of the Paralympic games from 2008. FISA is an active participant in the world of sport and co-operates with the other international federations and the various world sports organisations. It encourages any steps which serve to propagate sport and contribute to develop it, as well as to promote the Olympic and Paralympic games and the various other international championships. It seeks the inclusion of rowing in multi-sport international competitions and a presence on important international sports bodies.		
B2. Independence		
FISA will keep rowing free from political and commercial restraints. Moreover, FISA undertakes, at all levels, to preserve the independence and autonomy of international sport.		
B3. Priority to Sport		
FISA directs its work in the interest of rowers and rowing. It opposes any attempt to subordinate sport to any other interests.		
B4. Fairness and equality of opportunity	B4. Fairness and equality of opportunity	
FISA always seeks to ensure that its competitions and participants respect the principles of fairness and equality of opportunity. It fights, in particular, against doping and technical manipulation by enforcing strict rules. FISA carries out worldwide anti-doping tests, in and out of competition, and supports all appropriate measures taken in that field at the international level.	FISA always seeks to ensure that its competitions and participants respect the principles of fairness and equality of opportunity. It fights, in particular, against doping <u>as well as competition</u> and technical manipulation by enforcing strict rules. FISA carries out worldwide anti-doping tests, in and out of competition, and supports all appropriate measures taken in that field at the <u>national and</u> international level.	Reflects FISA's current practice.
B5. Development of rowing in all its forms		

FISA promotes and develops the sport. It establishes development programmes, organises training courses, and develops public relations and media opportunities. Thereby, FISA works to attract new rowers and members, improve the level, quality and appeal of its competitions, and ensure a leading position for rowing in world sport, in multi-sport events and, particularly, in the Olympic and Paralympic games.		
B6. Inclusion and Accessibility		
FISA is committed to inclusion and accessibility. FISA promotes inclusive practices in the planning and staging of events. FISA encourages accessible design, construction and refurbishment of existing rowing facilities.		
B7. Sound environmental practices		
FISA is committed to practices that respect and safeguard the environment in which the sport of rowing is conducted. FISA endorses responsible and sustainable environmental practices in the planning and staging of events, the design and construction of new rowing facilities and the refurbishment of existing rowing facilities. FISA promotes awareness and community consultation on rowing-related environmental issues.		
PART I – General Provisions		
Article 1 – Foundation, Name and Legal Status		
With the object of encouraging the development of the sport of rowing and of strengthening the bonds of friendship that unite those who practise it, the Adriatic, Belgian, French, Italian and Swiss Federations founded the Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d’Aviron (FISA) on 25th June, 1892, in Turin. FISA was the first international sport federation to be established. FISA is a not-for-profit association governed by article 60 and following the Swiss Civil Code. It is endowed with legal personality. Its members, office bearers and employees are not responsible for its debts.	With the object of encouraging the development of the sport of rowing and of strengthening the bonds of friendship that unite those who practise it, the Adriatic, Belgian, French, Italian and Swiss Federations founded the Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d’Aviron (FISA) on 25th June, 1892, in Turin. FISA was the first international sport federation to be established. FISA is a not-for-profit association governed by article 60 and following <u>of</u> the Swiss Civil Code. It is endowed with legal personality. Its members, office bearers and employees are not responsible for its debts.	Already stated in B1 above
Article 2 – Objects		
The objects of FISA shall be:		
1 to maintain and promote FISA’s Declaration of Principles and Statutes.	1. to establish and enforce FISA’s <u>Declaration of Principles, Statutes</u> , Rules of Racing and	Change is more proactive; “Correctly equally and fairly” is not required and goes without stating

	R regulations for all international rowing competitions.	
2 to promote rowing in all its forms.		
3 to encourage the universal development of rowing in all its forms.		
4 to establish and enforce the FISA Rules of Racing and regulations for all international rowing competitions.	4. to establish and enforce the FISA Rules of Racing and regulations for all international rowing competitions.	Moved to no. 1
5 to conduct World Rowing Championships, other world-level rowing events, and, within the limits of the authority of FISA, the regattas staged at Olympic, Paralympic, regional, and continental games and multi-sport competitions.	4. to conduct World Rowing Championships, other world-level rowing events, and, within the limits of the authority of FISA, the regattas staged at Olympic, Paralympic, regional, and continental games and multi-sport competitions.	Moved to no. 4
6 to be the final authority for all international rowing competitions including at multi-sport competitions.	5. to be the final authority for all international rowing competitions including at multi-sport competitions.	Moved to no. 5
Article 3 – no discrimination, demonstrations or Propaganda		
FISA shall not allow political, religious, racial or gender discrimination.		
No demonstrations or political, religious or racial propaganda are permitted in any rowing venue or in connection with any rowing activity.		
Article 4 – Autonomy of national federations		
FISA shall have no part in national rowing matters.	FISA shall have no part in national rowing matters.–	Moved to below
FISA shall support the complete autonomy of its member federations. When the autonomy is being compromised, FISA may take any appropriate measures.	FISA's member national federations shall <u>ould be autonomous and organised democratically.</u> shall support the complete autonomy of its member federations. When <u>FISA determines these principles are</u> being compromised, FISA may take any appropriate measures.	Confirming FISA's role in determining status.
	FISA shall have no <u>other</u> part in national rowing matters.	Moved from the first position
Article 5 – Headquarters		
The location of the FISA headquarters is decided by the Council.		
Bye-Law to Article 5 – Headquarters		
<i>The headquarters are currently in Lausanne, Switzerland.</i>		
Article 6 – Emblem		

The emblem of FISA is: the five oars, side by side, which are, from left to right coloured blue, yellow, black, green and red with or without the letters F-I-S-A.		
The Executive Committee may create additional emblems for specific goals, events or activities.		
Only the Executive Committee may authorise the use of the FISA emblems.		
Article 7 – Languages		
The official languages of FISA are French and English. In case of divergence, the English text prevails. The use of other languages may be authorised by the Executive Committee in congress or by the chair of the meeting on other occasions.		
Article 8 – Official Communications		
Any communications required under these Statutes or rules shall be made by post, fax or email. All communications to FISA shall be addressed to the Headquarters in one of the official languages of FISA.		
Article 9 – Interpretation		
The Executive Committee shall decide all questions of interpretation of the FISA Statutes, Rules of Racing, Event Regulations and any related Bye-laws.		
All references to the masculine in the Statutes, Rules of Racing, Event Regulations and related Bye-laws and in all FISA documents, shall include the feminine and all references to “rowers” shall include scullers and coxswains unless the context otherwise requires.		
Article 10 – Binding Authority		
FISA is bound by the signatures of two members of the Executive Committee, one of whom shall be the President, or, in case of the incapacity of the President, the Vice President or the Treasurer.	FISA is bound by the signatures of two members of the Executive Committee, one of whom shall be the President, or, in case of the incapacity of the President, <u>if the President he is not able to sign, the President's right shall pass first to</u> the Vice President or <u>and, second, to</u> the Treasurer.	
PART II – Membership		
Article 11 – Members		
Only a national federation that includes the majority of rowing clubs in its country, which has been recognised as such by the overall governing body of sport or the National Olympic Committee of that country, and whose	<u>To be recognised as a member of FISA,</u> a national federation <u>shall, in principle, include</u> the majority of rowing clubs in its country, <u>its statutes may not be</u> inconsistent with those of FISA <u>and it</u> must cover the	

statutes are not inconsistent with those of FISA, may become a member of FISA. To be accepted as a member of FISA, a national federation must cover the territory of a country that is recognised as such and as an independent and sovereign state by the international community. This requirement does not apply to members that were affiliated before 25 January 1993.	territory of a country that is recognised as such and as an independent and sovereign state by the international community. This requirement does not apply to members that were affiliated before 25 January 1993. <u>In considering a national federation's membership of FISA, FISA may take account of the advice of the National Olympic Committee of that country.</u>	Conform to IOC wording
Article 12 – Admission to membership		
In order to become a member of FISA, a national rowing federation shall:	In order to to become a member of FISA, a national rowing federation shall:	
1. Make a formal application to the Executive Committee at least one month before the date of the next congress.		
2. Submit with its application a copy of its Statutes with a certified translation in one of FISA's official languages, written evidence that the requirements for affiliation have been complied with, and a detailed report on the activities of the clubs that it represents.	Submit with its application a copy of its Statutes with a certified translation in one of FISA's official languages, written evidence that the requirements for affiliation have been complied with, and a detailed report on the activities of the clubs that it represents.	
3. Give a formal undertaking to observe the Statutes, Rules of Racing, regulations and Bye-laws of FISA.		
4. Written confirmation from the National Olympic Committee that it recognises the federation as a member and the statutes of the federation are consistent with the principles of the Olympic Charter.	Written confirmation from <u>Advice whether</u> the National Olympic Committee that it recognises the federation as a member and <u>whether</u> the statutes of the federation are consistent with the principles of the Olympic Charter.	
5. Undertake to accept as binding and final the decisions of the competent authorities within FISA and in this regard to recognise the Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne as the only possible external judicial authority.		
6. Undertake to impose the obligations in 3 and 4 upon its affiliated clubs and their members in all those areas in which FISA has authority.		
7. Provide details of the membership of its Committee and the design and colours of its racing uniform and blades.		
8. Be admitted to membership by a vote of congress for which a clear majority of the votes of members represented shall be required.		

Article 13 – Retaining membership status		
In order to retain its membership status, a member federation shall, at all times, fulfil all the conditions necessary for its admission. Therefore, it shall immediately notify the FISA Executive Committee of any change made to its Statutes, membership of its Committee, its address, or the design or colours of its racing uniform and blades, or of any other change which affects its ability to fulfil these conditions.	In order to To retain its membership status, a member federation shall, at all times, fulfil all the conditions necessary for its admission. Therefore, it shall immediately notify the FISA Executive Committee of any <u>material</u> change made to its Statutes, <u>membership of its Committee</u> change of President and/or Secretary General , its address <u>and contact details</u> , or the design or colours of its racing uniform and blades, or of any other change which affects its ability to fulfil these conditions.	Clarification
Article 14 – Resignation		
A member federation wishing to withdraw from membership of FISA at the end of the current year shall give notice of resignation by registered post to the Executive Committee not later than 30th September. The Executive Committee shall immediately inform the remaining member federations of any resignations submitted to it.		
Article 15 – Subscriptions		
Member federations shall pay an annual subscription no later than 31st March of each year. The amount of the subscription shall be determined each year in advance by the congress. Member federations have no responsibility for any financial liabilities of FISA.		
Bye-Law to Article 15 – Subscriptions		
1 <i>New member federations shall pay no subscription in their first three years of membership.</i>	<i>Member federations, in their first three years of membership, shall pay no subscription.</i>	reordering
2 <i>The amount of the subscription payable by each member Federation shall be determined by reference to its level of participation in major events during the previous four year Olympic period in a formula proposed by the Council.</i>		
3 <i>The Executive Committee may waive past due subscriptions of inactive member federations.</i>		
Article 16 – Debts		
Member federations that have subscriptions in arrears or that have unresolved debts to FISA or to an organising Committee of a FISA event may be suspended by the Executive Committee or expelled by congress. In any event, their delegates shall forfeit their voting rights, and		

the federation's teams may be banned from competition by the Executive Committee.		
Article 17 – Expulsion		
If a member federation does not continue to fulfil the current conditions of membership of FISA and does not rectify the situation by a date fixed by the Executive Committee, or if there are other justifiable reasons, the congress may expel that federation.		
Article 18 – Recognition of Rowing Confederations		
The Council may recognise and cooperate with rowing confederations which consist of a number of FISA members with a common geographical or other basis and may grant to these confederations permission to be represented at congresses by observers.		
PART III – Governance		
Article 19 – Governance		
FISA shall be governed by:		
1. the Congress (Art.20 and following)		
2. the Council (Art. 38 and following)		
3. the Executive Committee (Art. 47 and following)		
PART III A. CONGRESS		
Article 20 – Congress		
The Congress shall be the supreme authority of FISA whose activities shall be subject to its control.		
Article 21 – Composition and Presidency		
The Congress shall consist of delegates of national federations that are currently members of FISA. The President of FISA shall preside or, failing him, the vice-President. The Council shall also participate in the Congress.	The Congress shall consist of delegates of national federations that are currently members of FISA. The President of FISA shall preside or, failing if the President is not able to preside him , the vice-President. The Council shall also participate in the congress.	Consistent with Art. 10 above
Article 22 – Delegates		
Each member federation shall have the right to have a maximum of three delegates accredited. Member federations may at any time change their delegates but they may not be represented by a delegate who already represents another member federation or by a member of the Council. Each delegate shall satisfy the Executive Committee that he is a citizen or bona fide resident of the country or territory of the member federation he represents. He shall be able to provide immediate proof	Each member federation shall have the right to have a maximum of three delegates accredited. Member federations may at any time change their delegates but they may not be represented by a delegate who already is the representative of another member federation or by a member of the Council. Each delegate shall satisfy the Executive Committee that the delegate is a citizen or bona fide resident of the country or territory of the member federation he represents. Th e delegate shall	Clarification

of his authority to represent the member federation. In an exceptional case, the decision of the Executive Committee shall be final.	must be able to provide immediate proof of his authority to represent the member federation. In an exceptional case, the decision of the Executive Committee shall be final.	
Article 23 – Observers at the Congress		
Observers may attend part or all of the Congress by invitation from the chair of the meeting.		
Article 24 – Ordinary Congress		
Delegates shall meet annually as an Ordinary Congress, preferably at a time and place at which a World Rowing Championship regatta is held.		
Article 25 – Extraordinary Congress	Article 25 – Extraordinary Congress –	<u>Moved to after Art. 32</u>
Delegates shall meet as an Extraordinary Congress when the annual ordinary congress or the Executive Committee shall so decide or when at least one-third of the member federations submit a request in writing to the Executive Committee giving reasons therefor.	Delegates shall meet as an Extraordinary Congress when the annual ordinary congress or the Executive Committee shall so decide or when at least one-third of the member federations submit a request in writing to the Executive Committee giving reasons therefor.–	
Article 26 – Convening Notice and Agenda		
The Executive Committee shall send a convening notice to member federations at least four months before the date of the Congress. The convening notice shall include a draft agenda.	The Executive Committee shall send a convening notice to member federations at least four months before the date of an the Ordinary Congress. The convening notice shall include a draft agenda.	
Member federations may submit specific proposals or other items for inclusion in the agenda, which shall be received by FISA, in English and/or French, at least three months before the date of the Congress. The Executive Committee shall send out the final agenda for the Congress at least two months before the date of the Congress. Where possible, the various reports, any observations on the agenda items, the accounts, the financial report, and the proposed budget shall be sent out with the agenda. Subsequent written material may be circulated by the Executive Committee.		
Article 27 – Agenda for Ordinary Congress		
The agenda for an Ordinary Congress shall include:		
A Mandatory items for an Ordinary Congress –	A. Mandatory items –	
1. Opening of the session		
2. Identification of the delegates and confirmation of their authority		

3. Appointment of scrutineers for the period of congress		
4. Approval of the minutes of the last congress		
5. President's report and reports from the Executive Committee Members		
6. Reports of the chairs of the specialist commissions		
7. Reports of the continental representatives		
8. Accounts, financial report and auditors' report		
9. Approval of accounts		
10. Determination of entrance fee and annual subscription		
11. Budget for the following year		
12. Reports on future FISA events and Olympic regattas		
13. Place and date of the next congress		
14. Attribution of future FISA events in accordance with rule 5	14. Attribution of future FISA events <u>World Rowing Championships</u> in accordance with rule 5	
15. Any other business		
B Additional items, as appropriate, for an ordinary congress	B. Additional items, as appropriate -	
16. Reports on applications for affiliation and voting consequent thereon.		
17. Reconsideration or confirmation of decisions (ref. Art. 32) taken by the Council in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Art. 44 or by the Executive Committee in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Art. 50.		
18. Council and Executive Committee elections in accordance with Articles 39 and 48.		
19. Specific Proposals from the Member Federations, the Council or the Executive Committee.		
20. Other items proposed by Member Federations, the Council or the Executive Committee.		
21. Any other items proposed by the Council or the Executive Committee.	21. Any other items proposed by the Council or the Executive Committee.	Is redundant
22. Any other business		
Article 28 – Reports		
Congress may appoint individuals to report on matters brought before it. It may also require the Executive Committee to submit to it its views on questions to which it may wish to give further consideration.	The Executive Committee or the Congress may appoint individuals to report on matters brought before it <u>the Congress</u> . #The Congress may also require the Executive Committee to submit to it its views on	

	questions to which it may wish to give further consideration.	
Article 29 – Specific Proposals from Federations		
A member federation may submit in writing to the Executive Committee additional agenda items and specific proposals to be included in the Agenda of a congress, together with the reasoning behind the proposal. A member federation may also submit any specific proposal it proposes should be discussed under an existing agenda item. If these are received at the FISA headquarters at least three months before the date of the next congress they will be included in the Agenda for that congress. The Executive Committee will decide whether proposals received after that date may be included in the Agenda.		
Article 30 – Proposals from the Council or Executive Committee		
The Council or the Executive Committee may include on the Agenda any proposal which they consider to be appropriate.		
Unless there are exceptional circumstances, such proposal shall be included in the Agenda sent to the member federations in accordance with Article 26. They may submit a proposal to the congress at any time provided it relates to an item on the Agenda.		
Article 31 – Alterations to the Statutes and Rules of Racing	Article 31 – Alterations to the Statutes and Rules of Racing	
The Statutes and Rules of Racing may only be altered every four years in the year following the staging of the Olympic Games (cases of Force Majeure reserved).	The Statutes and Rules of Racing may only be altered every four years in the year following the staging of the Olympic Games (cases of Force Majeure reserved).	Moved to after Article 32
	<u>“The FISA Executive Committee is empowered to make decisions (including rule changes) within the four years between each FISA Extraordinary Congress. Any rule changes made by the Executive Committee during the preceding four years will then be either ratified or changed at the next Extraordinary Congress.”</u>	From AUS Federation: “Currently rule changes can only be made by a Congress in the year after the Olympics, and management is not able to intervene during that period which can produce unsatisfactory outcomes.” A good example of this is the Women’s Four event which was removed from the program at the 2012 World Championships under FISA’s existing “sudden death rule”, an outcome that could have been avoided if the FISA Executive Committee was empowered to make rule alterations.” The Council opposes this proposal.

Article 32 – Reconsideration and Confirmation of decisions of Council or the Executive Committee		
Requests to reconsider decisions of the Council in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Art. 44 or of the Executive Committee in accordance with paragraph 3 of Art. 50 shall be submitted to FISA and, unless there are exceptional circumstances, received at least three months before the date of Congress. Each decision may be submitted only once to the Congress for reconsideration and shall be submitted within one year of the date of taking effect. Any alteration of a decision by the Council/Executive Committee following a vote for reconsideration by the congress, will not have retroactive effect unless the Council/Executive Committee so decides.		
The Council and/or the Executive Committee may, on its own initiative, seek confirmation by the next Congress of any of their decisions made within their own competence. If confirmed, this decision may not be submitted again to the Congress for reconsideration.		
	<u>Article NEW – Extraordinary Congress</u>	<u>Formerly Art. 25</u>
	Delegates shall meet as an Extraordinary Congress when the annual Ordinary Congress or the Executive Committee shall so decide or when at least one third <u>fifth</u> of the member federations submit a request in writing to the Executive Committee giving reasons therefor. The Executive Committee shall send a convening notice <u>to all Member Federations within 14 days of deciding to hold an Extraordinary Congress or within two months of receiving a request to hold an Extraordinary Congress. This Extraordinary Congress shall be convened within two months of the date of the convening notice.</u>	Moved from Art. 25 Required by Swiss law Created based on Art. 26
	Article 31 – Alterations to the Statutes and Rules of Racing	
	The Statutes and Rules of Racing may only be altered <u>by a Congress</u> every four years in the year following the staging of the Olympic Games. <u>In cases of Force Majeure, a Congress may make an alteration at any time, and, if circumstances require it, the Council may make an alteration to take effect until the next Congress when that decision will be confirmed or changed.</u>	Moved from Article 31 and clarified

Article 33 – Auditing of accounts		
FISA's accounts shall be audited each year by a professional auditor appointed by the Executive Committee.		
Article 34 – Quorum	Article 34 – Quorum <u>at Congress</u>	
Subject to the provisions of Art. 66, no quorum is required and the decisions of Congress shall be valid, irrespective of the number of member federations represented.		
Article 35 – Voting	Article 35 – Voting <u>at Congress</u>	
Voting at FISA Congresses shall be by a show of official voting cards which indicate the number of votes to which each member federation is entitled.		
If the Executive Committee so decides, voting may take place by electronic means.		
At a FISA Congress, voting shall be by secret ballot if the chair so decides, or if requested by a delegate supported by delegates of at least four other member federations. Irrespective of the number of delegates representing it each member federation shall be entitled to one vote.		
If a member federation fulfils the following conditions, it shall instead be entitled to three votes for a period of four years commencing 1st January of the year following the Olympic Games:		
1. It has been a member of FISA for at least three years, and		
2. It has competed at any of the following regattas:	2. It has competed at any of the following regattas <u>with a total of at least 12 boats during the previous four year Olympic period:</u>	(moved from below, no change in meaning)
a. World Rowing Championships;		
b. World Rowing Junior Championships;		
c. World Rowing Under 23 Championships;		
d. Olympic or Paralympic qualification regattas;		
e. Continental Games regattas.		
with a total of at least 12 boats during the previous four year Olympic period. The Council will notify all member federations of the voting entitlements of member federations by 31st December in the year of an Olympic games (starting from 2009 and to be applied to voting	with a total of at least 12 boats during the previous four year Olympic period. –The Council will notify all member federations of the voting entitlements of member federations by 31st December in the year of an Olympic games (starting from 2009 and to be applied to voting	(moved to above) (no longer relevant)

from 2013).	from 2013).	
Article 36 – Majorities		
Subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 of this Article and of Art. 66, decisions of Congress shall be taken on the basis of a majority of valid votes cast in each ballot. Blank, incomplete or spoiled voting forms and abstentions will not be considered “valid” votes. In the case of elections, if additional ballots are necessary, the candidate obtaining the smallest number of valid votes in each ballot shall be eliminated until one candidate obtains a majority of the valid votes cast.		
In similar situations, for example the designation of a member federation for organising a FISA World Championship regatta, this method of voting shall also apply.		
In the case of a tie, a new ballot shall be taken. If the vote is still tied after two ballots, the Council shall immediately carry out a vote to determine the decision.		
Alterations to the Statutes and Rules of Racing shall be carried only if they obtain two-thirds of the valid votes cast in each ballot.		
Article 37 – Date of Taking Effect		
Elections and decisions of a Congress shall take effect from the 1st of January following that Congress unless congress determines otherwise.		
PART III B. Council		
Article 38 – The Council		
FISA shall be managed by the Council, consisting of:		
• the President		
• the Vice President		
• the Treasurer		
• the Executive Director		
• the Chairs of the Specialist Commissions		
Up to two Co-Opted Members, each appointed for a two year term by the Council upon proposal by the Executive Committee	• _____ Up to two Ceo-Opted M members, each appointed for a two year term by the Council upon proposal by the Executive Committee	(add bullet points and upper case)
the Continental Representatives	• the Ce ontinental R epresentatives	
	<u>Candidates for the position of President, Vice President and Treasurer must have been a delegate or Council Member in attendance at the FISA Congress a minimum of four (4) times or competed at a minimum of four (4)</u>	(to demonstrate involvement in international rowing)

	<u>World Rowing Championships or Olympic or Paralympic Games.</u>	
Article 39 – Election of Members of the Council		
The members of the Council, with the exception of the Executive Director and the Continental Representatives, shall be elected for four years by the Congress. They are eligible for re-election. Members of the Council can no longer hold office after the 31st of December following their 70th birthday. With the exception of the Executive Director, the members of Council are not remunerated by FISA but may receive reimbursement of expenses.	The members of the Council, with the exception of the Executive Director, <u>the Co-Opted Member(s)</u> and the Continental Representatives, shall be elected for four years by the Congress. They are eligible for re-election. Members of the Council can no longer hold office after the 31st of December following their 70th birthday. With the exception of the Executive Director, the members of Council are not remunerated by FISA but may receive reimbursement of expenses.	
Bye-Law to Article 39 – Election of Members of the Council		
1. <i>The President, Vice President and Treasurer are elected at the Ordinary Congress in the year following each Olympic Games.</i>		
2. <i>The Chairs of the Events, Umpiring, Competitive, Women’s, Masters, Media and Promotions, and Adaptive Commissions are elected in the second year after each Olympic Games.</i>		
3. <i>The Chairs of the Materials, Youth, Sports Medicine, Rowing for All and Athletes Commissions are elected in the third year after each Olympic Games.</i>		
4. <i>The Executive Committee shall give notice of those positions on the Council which are due for election at the time of sending out the Convening Notice for the Congress.</i>		
5. <i>The notice will call for nominations for the positions to be elected by the Congress. The nomination shall be made by the member federation of the person nominated and shall be received at FISA headquarters no later than three months before the date of the Congress.</i>	<i>The notice will call for nominations for the positions to be elected by the Congress. The nomination <u>must be made by the Member Federation of the nominee and shall</u>be include a completed FISA Nomination Form; made by come from the member federation of the person nominated and shall <u>The nomination must</u> be received at FISA headquarters no later than three months before the date of the Congress.</i>	Adds a nomination form to display the qualifications of the candidates
6. <i>No later than one month after the closing date for nominations FISA shall send to all member federations a list of all nominations received by the closing date.</i>		

Article 40 – Appointment of the Executive Director		
The Executive Director shall be appointed by the Executive Committee. He shall be supported by administrative staff. He is also the Secretary General.		
Article 41 – Appointment of the Continental Representatives		
The Council shall appoint a continental representative for each of the following continents or sub-continents: Africa, Asia, Europe, Oceania, South America and North America (including Central America and the Caribbean).	The Council shall appoint <u>FISA shall have</u> a continental representative for each of the following continents or sub-continents: Africa, Asia, Europe, Oceania, South America and North America (including Central America and the Caribbean).–	
	<u>A Continental Representative for each of the following continents or sub-continents (hereafter referred to as continents): Africa, Asia, Europe, Oceania, South America and North America (including Central America and the Caribbean) shall be elected by the Federations of the continents every four years. Elections will be held in the year following the Olympic year and will be for a four year term. Continental Representatives may hold office for a maximum of two terms.</u>	From RSA Federation: “The current wording allows for the Appointment of Continental Representatives by the Council with or without any input from the National Federations whom they represent. RowSA is proposing that National Federations should have the democratic right and obligation to elect their own continental representatives, determine the responsibilities and deliverables of their representatives, and hold them accountable to deliver on these. Each continent has different needs and focus areas that can only be prioritised by the National Federations concerned in consultation with FISA to ensure that goals and objectives are aligned.” The Council opposes this proposal.
They are appointed in the Olympic year for a four year term and may be reappointed. In making the appointment, the Council may consult the member federations concerned. Continental representatives should become members or ex-officio members of the Executive Committee of the appropriate rowing confederations in their continent for the period of their appointment.	They <u>These representatives of FISA</u> are appointed <u>by the Council</u> in the Olympic year for a four year term and may be reappointed. In making the appointment, the Council may consult the member federations concerned. Continental representatives should become members or ex-officio members of the Executive Committee of the appropriate rowing confederations in their continent for the period of their appointment.	
Continental representatives shall serve as liaisons between the Council and the member federations in their respective continents. The Executive Committee may entrust continental representatives with specific duties.		
	<u>The specific duties and deliverables of the respective Continental representatives will be agreed to on an annual basis by the member Federations at the Annual General Council meetings of their Confederations, in consultation with the Executive Committee of FISA.</u>	From RSA Federation. The Council opposes this proposal.

Continental representatives shall be ex-officio members of the Development cross commission.		
Article 42 – Honorary Members		
On the proposal of Council, Congress may confer the title “Honorary Council Member” on a retired Council member who has rendered distinguished service to international rowing.	On the proposal of Council, Congress may confer the title “Honorary Council Member” <u>or another appropriate Honorary title,</u> on a retired Council member who has rendered distinguished service to international rowing.	Perhaps there might be a particular office holder to whom the Council would want to give an honorary title for that office. Extends options.
Honorary Council Members shall not, however, be entitled to participate in the work of Council. Specifically, they shall have no voting rights.		
Article 43 – Decisions of the Council		
Decisions of the Council shall be taken by a majority of the votes cast. In the case of a tie, the chair of the meeting shall have a casting vote. Voting shall be by show of hands unless a secret ballot is requested or may take place by correspondence. Determination of a majority shall be in accordance with Art. 36.	Decisions of the Council shall be taken by a majority of the votes cast. In the case of a tie, the chair of the meeting-President, <u>or in the absence of the President, the Chair of the meeting,</u> shall have a casting vote. Voting shall be by show of hands unless a secret ballot is requested or may take place by correspondence. Determination of a majority shall be in accordance with Art. 36.	
Article 44 – Duties of the Council		
<i>The duties of the Council shall be:</i>		
1 <i>To take such steps as may be necessary to achieve the Objects laid down in Article 2 of the Statutes.</i>	1 <i>To ensure the observance of the Statutes, Rules of Racing and Event Regulations and any associated Bye-Laws.</i>	(formerly 4, now 1)
2 <i>To ensure the execution of decisions taken by Congress and to establish the duties of the individual members of the Council and the duties of the Commissions.</i>	2 <i>To take such steps as may be necessary to achieve the Objects laid down in Article 2 of the Statutes.</i>	(formerly 1, now 2)
3 <i>To adopt and amend Bye-laws made under the Statutes and Rules of Racing and to adopt and amend Event Regulations.</i>	3 <i>To ensure the execution of decisions taken by Congress and to establish the duties of the individual members of the Council and the duties of the Commissions.</i>	(formerly 2, now 3)
4 <i>To ensure the observance of the Statutes, Rules of Racing and Event Regulations and any associated Bye-Laws.</i>	4 <i>To adopt and amend Bye-laws made under the Statutes and Rules of Racing and to adopt and amend Event Regulations.</i>	(formerly 3, now 4)
5 <i>To ensure the maintenance of proper standards in the organisation of FISA Events, International Regattas, Olympic Regattas and, in general, all events and competitions conducted under the authority of FISA.</i>		

6	<i>To select the most suitable bids from candidate national federations for the organisation of World Championships and propose it (them) to the Congress for final approval (in accordance with Rule 5).</i>		
7	<i>To propose three Commissions Chairs to Congress to be elected to the Executive Committee in accordance with Art. 48.</i>		
8	<i>To appoint Continental Representatives in accordance with Article 41 and members of the various Commissions in accordance with the proposals of the Chairs of the Commissions concerned and with the approval of the member federation of the person concerned.</i>		
Article 45 – Duties of the Council Members			
The duties of the Members of the Council shall be set out as Bye-laws.			
Bye-Law to Article 44 – Duties of the Council Members			
a. Duties of the President			
The President of FISA:			
1.	<i>leads and represents FISA;</i>		
2.	<i>chairs the Congresses, Council and Executive Committee meetings, Joint Commissions Meetings, and other meetings, where appropriate, and which are organised within FISA or by FISA. In the absence of the President meetings are chaired by the nominee of the President;</i>		
3.	<i>defines the policies to be followed by FISA in co-operation with the Council and the Congress;</i>		
4.	<i>suggests initiatives to promote FISA’s goals, delegates tasks to members of the Executive Committee, the Council, Commissions and working groups, in addition to those outlined in the Statutes and Bye-Laws, and encourages the member federations to be active contributors to the advancement of rowing;</i>		
5.	<i>submits a report to the Ordinary Congress each year; and</i>		
6.	<i>may make necessary decisions in urgent circumstances, if it is not possible to consult the relevant parties within FISA. Such decisions shall</i>		

<i>be deemed to be decisions of the Council for the purposes of Article 32.</i>		
b. Duties of the Vice President		
<i>The Vice President of FISA:</i>		
1. <i>carries out such duties as are delegated by the President;</i>		
2. <i>is responsible for representing FISA when the President is unable to do so, or when requested by the Executive Committee;</i>		
3. <i>works on special assignments and working groups when requested to do so by the Executive Committee or the Council. These assignments or working groups may concern the internal affairs of FISA or FISA's relations with other bodies;</i>		
4. <i>chairs the Development Cross-Commission; and,</i>		
5. <i>submits a report to the Ordinary Congress each year.</i>		
c. Duties of the Treasurer		
<i>The Treasurer of FISA:</i>		
1. <i>is responsible for the financial management of FISA;</i>		
2. <i>prepares FISA's long-term financial plan having regard to the four year Olympic cycle;</i>		
3. <i>is responsible for keeping the Executive Committee and Council informed of FISA's financial situation by means of management accounts;</i>		
4. <i>oversees the management of FISA's assets, the adequacy of insurance, the financial terms of major contracts and staff remuneration in consultation with the President and the Executive Director;</i>		
5. <i>oversees the preparation of the annual budget and the annual accounts, and presents them to the Ordinary Congress, liaises with the Executive Director in order to monitor the progress of income and expenditure during the year, and seeks approval from the Executive Committee for significant deviations from budget; and,</i>		
6. <i>submits a report to the Ordinary Congress each year.</i>		
d. Duties of the Executive Director		

<i>The Executive Director of FISA:</i>		
1. <i>is responsible for the effective management of FISA, within the policies and objectives approved from time to time by the FISA Council;</i>		
2. <i>is supervised by the President and operates within the limits of authority and budget approved by the Executive Committee and the Council;</i>		
3. <i>selects and engages the staff of FISA within the manpower plan and budget approved by the Council, and is responsible for the direction and management of the staff;</i>	<i>selects and engages the staff of FISA within the manpower- <u>human resources</u> plan and budget approved by the Council, and is responsible for the direction and management of the staff;</i>	
4. <i>prepares the annual Business Plan as well as the Olympic Cycle (four year) Business Plan in consultation with the Executive Committee for approval by the Council; and,</i>		
5. <i>submits a report to the Ordinary Congress each year.</i>		
e. Duties of the Commission Chairs		
<i>The Chairs of the Commissions of FISA:</i>		
1. <i>advise, direct and represent the Council in their technical areas;</i>		
2. <i>chair commission meetings and allocate duties to the commission members in accordance with the Commission Duty Statement;</i>		
3. <i>prepare annual budget proposals with the Executive Director for approval by the Executive Committee;</i>		
4. <i>propose appointments to their commissions for approval by the Council; and,</i>		
5. <i>report to the Council on technical matters related to their commissions and submit reports on their commissions' activities to the Ordinary Congress each year.</i>		
f. Duties of the Continental Representatives		
<i>The Continental Representatives of FISA:</i>		
1. <i>represent FISA within their continents;</i>		
2. <i>promote rowing and maintain close and regular contact with the member federations and regatta organisers in their continents;</i>		
3. <i>take any necessary action in cases of</i>		

<i>non-observance of the Statutes or Rules of Racing in their continents and, in all such cases, submit reports to the Executive Committee;</i>		
4. <i>observe the major international regattas held within their continents;</i>		
5. <i>submit reports to the Ordinary Congress each year. For this purpose they may request reports from the member federations within their continents.</i>		
Article 46 – Council Meetings		
The Council shall normally meet at least three times per year as decided by the Executive Committee or when at least seven Council members submit a request in writing to the Executive Committee giving the reasons therefor. It may also meet when so required by the President. The Council may make decisions by correspondence.		
The Agendas for all meetings are established by the Executive Committee. Reports on Council meetings shall be circulated to all member federations and Council and commission members within one month of the meeting.		
PART III C. Executive Committee		
Article 47 – Executive Committee		
The Executive Committee consists of		
• the President,		
• the Vice President,		
• the Treasurer,		
• three Commission Chairs,		
• the non-voting Executive Director.		
Article 48 – Election of the Members of the Executive Committee	Article 48 – Election of the <u>Three Commission Chairs</u>Members of to the Executive Committee	
The Executive Committee is elected at the Ordinary Congress in the year following each Olympic Games. The elections for President, Vice President and Treasurer are direct votes by the congress. The three Commission Chairs shall be elected individually to the Executive Committee by the Congress based on a proposal from the Council. If one or more proposed Commission Chair does not receive a clear majority of valid votes cast according to Art. 36, there will be additional rounds of voting where all Commission	The Executive Committee is elected at the ordinary congress in the year following each Olympic Games. The elections for President, Vice President and Treasurer are direct votes by the congress. <u>At the Ordinary Congress in the year following each Olympic Games,</u> three Commission Chairs shall be elected individually to the Executive Committee by the congress based on a proposal from the Council. If <u>one or more any</u> of the proposed Commission Chairs does not receive a clear majority of valid votes cast according to	Stated in Art. 39 already. More clarity to the process

Chairs shall be eligible for election to any unfilled position.	Art. 36, there will be additional rounds of voting where all interested Commission Chairs shall be eligible for election to any unfilled position.	
Article 49 – Decisions of the Executive Committee		
Decisions of the Executive Committee shall be taken by a majority of the valid votes cast. In the case of a tie, the chair of the meeting shall have a casting vote. Voting shall be by show of hands unless a secret ballot is requested or may take place by correspondence. Determination of a majority shall be in accordance with Art. 36.		
Article 50 – Duties of the Executive Committee		
The duties of the Executive Committee shall be (inter alia):		
1. to be responsible for the directional guidance of FISA's programmes with the relevant Council Members, commission Members, working group Members, organising Committees and member Federations.		
2. to be responsible for the administrative and financial management of FISA. To this end, the Executive Committee may establish administrative offices with remunerated personnel.		
3. to make any decisions appropriate to the circumstances in the interests of the sport of rowing.		
4. to decide all questions of interpretation of the Statutes, Rules of Racing and event regulations.		
5. to impose penalties, at any time, as provided for in Article 63, on member federations, clubs, or individuals who breach the Statutes, rules, regulations for FISA events or Bye-laws or who refuse to conform to instructions given, or who behave in a negligent or inappropriate manner.		
6. to issue convening notices and the relevant Agenda Papers for congresses and Council meetings, and to keep member federations informed of the affairs of FISA.		
7. to ensure FISA is represented by its President or by one of its Council members at important events and meetings of other organisations.		
8. to perform all other duties of the Executive		

Committee as established in FISA's Statutes, Rules, Event Regulations and Bye-Laws.		
9. to assume all responsibilities which are not expressly attributed to another entity within FISA.		
Article 51 – Executive Committee Meetings		
The Executive Committee shall normally meet at least three times per year as decided by the President or when at least three Executive Committee members submit a request in writing to the President giving the reasons therefor. The Executive Committee may make decisions by correspondence. The Agendas for all meetings shall be established in advance by the chair of the meeting. Minutes of Executive Committee meetings shall be circulated to all Council members within one month of the meeting.		
Article 52 – Casual Vacancies		
In case of a casual vacancy in the Council or the Executive Committee, the Executive Committee may replace the member concerned until the next congress.		
PART III d. Commissions		
Article 53 – Commissions		
The Council may establish commissions having special duties and, in particular, in the following fields:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptive Rowing, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptive-Para Rowing, 	"Para" has more recognition in the outside world
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Athletes, 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competitive Rowing, 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development, 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events, 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masters Rowing, 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials-Equipment and Technology, 	Change the title to better reflect their work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media and Promotion, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media and Events Promotion, 	Change of title to reflect their work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rowing for All, 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports Medicine, 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Umpiring, 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's Rowing, 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Rowing. 		
The Development and Women's Rowing Commissions are cross commissions whose members are drawn from the Council and other commission members. The	1. These commissions shall consist, in principle, of four to eight members appointed by the Council for a period of four years which may be renewed, in	New ordering of paragraphs (formerly 3 rd para)

Development Commission is chaired by the Vice President.	addition to the chair who shall be a member of the Council. The Council shall determine from time to time the size of each commission.	
The Women's Rowing Commission is chaired by an elected chair that shall be a member of Council and is not necessarily a member of another commission.	2. The Council shall seek to achieve a gender balance for commission membership consistent with that in the sport of rowing. The commissions shall meet as required when so requisitioned by their chairs. The Council may is also permitted to create working groups for specific tasks and to entrust occasional assignments to non-members of the Council.	(formerly 4 th para)
These commissions shall consist, in principle, of four to eight members appointed by the Council for a period of four years which may be renewed, in addition to the chair who shall be a member of the Council. The Council shall determine from time to time the size of each commission.	3. Commission members may no longer serve after 31st December following their 65th birthday.	(formerly 5 th para)
	Commission members may no longer serve after 31st December following their 65 <u>70</u> th birthday.	HUN Fed Proposal: "To eliminate inconsistencies regarding the age limitations within the FISA Structures" The Council opposes this proposal.
The Council shall seek to achieve a gender balance for commission membership consistent with that in the sport of rowing. The commissions shall meet as required when so requisitioned by their chairs. The Council is also permitted to create working groups for specific tasks and to entrust occasional assignments to non-members of the Council.	4. The Development and Women's Rowing commissions are cross commissions whose members are _drawn from drawn from the Council and/or other—other <u>relevant</u> <u>commission members</u> <u>Commissions</u> . The Development Commission is chaired by the Vice President.	(formerly 1 st para)
Commission members may no longer serve after 31st December following their 65th birthday.	5. The Women's Rowing Commission is chaired by an elected chair that shall be a member of Council and is not necessarily a member of another commission.	(formerly 2 nd para)
Bye-Law to Article 53 – Appointments to Commissions		
<i>For all commissions, except Cross Commissions, FISA will call for nominations for Commission membership in the year of election of the Commission Chair. Candidates shall be nominated in writing by their member Federations no later than the end of the Congress of that year. Appointments of Commission members are made by the Council on the recommendation of the newly elected Commission Chairs. Member federations nominating candidates are</i>	<i>For all commissions, except Cross Commissions, FISA will call for nominations for Commission membership in the year of election of the Commission Chair. Candidates shall be nominated in writing by their member Federations no later than the end of the Congress of that year. Appointments of Commission members are made by the Council on the recommendation of the newly elected Commission Chairs. Member federations nominating candidates are expected to commit</i>	Correct a mistake

expected to commit themselves to provide financial support for the travel and work of the Commission members, if they are appointed. In case of a casual vacancy in a Commission, the Executive Committee may replace the member concerned.	themselves to provide financial support for the travel and work of the Commission members, if they are appointed. In case of a casual vacancy in a Commission, the Executive Committee may replace the member concerned.	
Recognised Working Groups and Management Boards:		
1. Working Group on Rowing and the Environment.		
2. European Rowing Management Board.		
Article 54 – Duties of the Commissions, Working Groups and Management Boards		
The duties, authority and field of activity of each Commission shall be set out in the Bye-laws.	The duties, authority and field of activity of each Commission, Working Group and Management Board shall be set out in the Bye-laws.	
Bye-Law to Article 54 – Duties of the Commissions, Working Groups and Management Boards		
1. Terms of Reference		
Each Commission:		
1.1 meets at least twice a year; one of the meetings is at the annual Joint Commissions Meeting.	1.1 in principle, meets at least twice a year; one of the meetings is at the annual Joint Commissions Meeting. Meetings may be by conference call.	Cross Commissions meet only once Add conference call
1.2 will liaise with the President, the Council and the FISA secretariat through its Chair.	1.2 will liaise with the President, the Council and the FISA secretariat Executive Director through its Chair.	Clarify communications
1.3 will liaise with other commissions generally and at joint commissions meetings.		
1.4 will provide an annual report to the Council and any other reports as required.		
1.5 is responsible for producing and circulating minutes of Commission meetings to the Council.		
2. Working Groups and Management Boards		
2.1 Working Groups, appointed for specific tasks, report to the Council through their Chair.		
The Environmental Working Group shall consist of four expert members appointed by the Council to serve two year terms.		
2.2 Management Boards, created for specific reasons as defined by the Council, report to the Council through		

<i>their Chair.</i>		
<i>The European Rowing Management Board shall consist of three European members appointed by the FISA Council and four members elected by the European Member Federations at the annual General Assembly. The FISA Council shall appoint one of the seven members to act as Chair. The members of the Board shall each serve for a period of four years, which can be renewed, subject to reappointment or re-election as appropriate.</i>	<i>The European Rowing Management Board shall consist of three European members appointed by the FISA Council and four members elected by the European Member Federations at the annual General Assembly. The FISA Council shall appoint one of the seven members to act as Chair. The members of the Board shall each serve for a period of four years, which can be renewed, subject to reappointment or re-election as appropriate.</i>	Moved below to section on the European Rowing Management Board
3. Specific Duties of the Commissions		
Adaptive Rowing Commission	<u>Adaptive-Para</u> Rowing Commission	
1. Areas of Responsibility		
1.1 To oversee all areas of Adaptive Rowing.	1.1 To oversee all areas of adaptive-Para <u>Para</u> Rowing.	
1.2 To increase participation in Adaptive Rowing at all levels of performance.	1.2 To increase participation in adaptive-Para <u>Para</u> Rowing at all levels of performance.	
1.3 To promote and monitor trends in Adaptive Rowing at national, international and Paralympic levels.	1.3 To promote and monitor trends in adaptive-Para <u>Para</u> Rowing at national, international and Paralympic levels.	
1.4 To provide advice on Adaptive Rowing as required by FISA.	1.4 To provide advice on adaptive-Para <u>Para</u> Rowing as required by FISA.	
2. Objectives and Activities		
2.1 To develop inclusive policies within FISA.		
2.2 To develop inclusive on-water and indoor rowing competition.		
2.3 To include Adaptive Rowing in active life programmes.	2.3 To include adaptive-Para <u>Para</u> Rowing in active life programmes.	
Athletes Commission		
1. General Areas of Responsibility		
1.1 To provide a means of ensuring that the Council of FISA is aware of the opinions of current active rowers concerning major issues affecting the sport.		
2. Objectives and Activities		
2.1 To establish a network of representative rowers throughout the world for a wide canvassing of opinion.		
2.2 To assist the Executive Committee in convening and conducting competitors' meetings at World Rowing Championships.	2.2 To assist the Executive Committee in convening and conducting competitors' <u>surveys and/or</u> meetings at World Rowing Championships.	
2.3 To be available to hear the views of rowers on FISA matters and to channel them to FISA Council.		

2.4 To advise the Council on any matters referred to the Commission.		
2.5 To analyse World Rowing Championship and Olympic Organisation and to report its findings to the Council.	2.5 To analyse the organisation of the World Rowing Championship and Olympic organisation regatta and to report its findings to the Council.	
2.6 To make known to the Council the views of competitors on any matter in the field of competitive rowing, in all its forms, as it sees fit.		
3. Membership		
3.1 Members of this Commission can no longer serve on the Commission after 31st December following the eighth anniversary of their last participation as a competitor at a World Rowing Championships or Olympic Games.		
3.2 The Chair of the Commission must be eligible for membership of the Commission at the time of election to the chair, and may then serve a full four-year term as Chair.		
Competitive Rowing Commission		
1. General Areas of Responsibility		
1.1 To increase participation in all types of competitive rowing, including Olympic, sprint, ergometer, etc.		
1.2 To raise standards in competitive rowing.		
1.3 To provide advice to the Council on all matters related to competitive rowing, especially at FISA Events.		
2. Objectives and Activities		
2.1 COACHING; To undertake the following activities in the coaching field:	2.1 COACHING Coaching; To undertake the following activities in the coaching field:	
2.1.1 Advise on coach identification and recruitment	2.1.1 To Advise advise on coach identification and recruitment	
2.1.2 Liaison with coaches	2.1.2 To Liaison Liaison with coaches	
2.1.3 Advise on coach education	2.1.3 To Advise advise on coach education	
2.1.4 Assistance in the implementation of Coaching Development Programme in conjunction with the Development Commission	2.1.4 To a Assistance in the implementation of the Coaching Development Programme in conjunction with the Development Commission	
2.1.5 Staging of the annual FISA Coaches Conference	2.1.5 To s Stageing of the annual FISA Coaches Conference	
2.1.6 Assistance in specific coaching courses and seminars	2.1.6 To a Assistance in specific coaching courses and seminars	
2.1.7 Assistance in the production of coach education	2.1.7 To a Assistance in the production of coach	

material	education material	
2.1.8 Implementation of coach communication network	2.1.8 To #implementation of coach a coaches' communication network	
2.2 COMPETITION; To undertake the following activities in relation to competition:		
2.2.1 Regulation of international rowing competition in terms of (i) composition (events, boat-classes, categories), (ii) conditions, (iii) environment, (iv) international regatta programme.		
2.2.2 Promotion and development of competitions.		
2.2.3 Analysis and review of competition from the point of view of changes e.g. in competitive standards, social and financial environment, global mobility, participation levels.		
2.2.4 Development of alternative and of complementary types of competition.		
2.2.5 Undertaking the tasks delegated to it by the Council or the Rules in relation to FISA Events, such as seeding.		
Development Commission		
1. General Area of Responsibility		
1.1 To promote the universality of rowing in all its aspects.		
1.2 To plan and co-ordinate the FISA Development Programme Activities, to be carried out by relevant commissions.		
1.3 To manage the FISA Development Budget.		
2. Objectives and Activities		
2.1 To increase the number of federations affiliated with FISA.		
2.2 To help raise the standards of rowing amongst member federations, particularly in the developing rowing nations.		
2.3 To produce a high quality of programme educational material.	2.3 To produce a high quality of programme -educational programme material.	
2.4 To plan and co-ordinate educational courses and seminars worldwide.		
2.5 To plan and co-ordinate the FISA Boat Collection		

<i>and Boat Building Programmes.</i>		
<i>2.6 To stimulate a greater number of rowing federations to participate in FISA Championships and the Olympic Games.</i>		
Events Commission		
<i>1. General Area of Responsibility</i>		
<i>1.1 To set and monitor the standards of international regattas and of all FISA events with regard to the venue, the technical installations, the safety of rowers and the organisation of the events.</i>		
<i>2. Objectives and Activities</i>		
<i>2.1 To advise and assist Organising Committees to improve the standard of facilities and regatta courses for all major international events.</i>		
<i>2.2 To maintain and improve the standard of regatta organisation at all major international events in co-operation with the Umpiring Commission.</i>		
<i>2.3 To provide advice and guidance at every stage from initial concept to final commissioning in the development of new courses and new regattas.</i>		
<i>2.4 To monitor and co-ordinate changes to the structure of the FISA international regatta calendar in co-operation with the Competitive Rowing Commission.</i>		
<i>2.5 To prepare and regularly update documents and manuals which specify the FISA requirements for all aspects of: a) the upgrading of existing courses; b) the development of new courses; c) the organisation of championships and major regattas.</i>		
<i>2.6 To visit and inspect regatta courses and regattas.</i>		
<i>2.7 To provide members for the technical group responsible for inspecting candidates for future championships and Olympic Games.</i>		
<i>2.8 To advise and assist organising committees in the organisation of international events for sprint rowing, adaptive rowing, ergometer rowing and coastal rowing.</i>		
Masters Rowing Commission		
<i>1. General Area of Responsibility</i>		
<i>1.1 To promote Masters rowing in all its forms on a national and international basis.</i>		

	<u>1.2 In cooperation with other commissions establish standard master classes in new forms of rowing like indoor, adaptive and coastal</u>	
2. Objectives and Activities		
2.1 To organise a world-wide FISA World Masters Regatta annually.	2.1 To organise a world-wide FISA the World <u>Rowing</u> Masters Regatta annually.	
2.2 To prepare the annual Masters Regatta Calendar.	2.2 To prepare the annual Masters Regatta Calendar <u>gather dates and locations of key international masters regattas for the international calendar.</u>	
2.3 To publish written information in consultation with the Media and Promotions Commission.		
Materials Commission	<u>Materials Equipment and Technology Commission</u>	
1. General Areas of Responsibility		
1.1 To define and ensure compliance with rules concerning boats and equipment for all types of FISA events, including Olympic, adaptive, ergometer, coastal etc.	1.1 To define <u>establish</u> and ensure compliance with rules concerning boats and equipment for all types of FISA events, including Olympic, adaptive, ergometer, coastal <u>used in rowing events to which the FISA Statutes and Rules of Racing apply.</u>	
1.2 To support development in the field of rowing equipment.		
	<u>1.3. Review new technology and its potential application to rowing.</u>	
2. Objectives and Activities		
2.1 To check rowing equipment from the point of view of safety of the rowers.		
2.2 To co-operate in the Development Programme of FISA.		
2.3 To encourage the production of inexpensive rowing equipment complying with specified standards.		
2.4 To work in co-operation with the Control Commission at FISA World Championships.		
2.5 To organise and conduct courses on boat building and repairs.	2.5 To organise and conduct <u>to encourage and promote dissemination of information and</u> courses on boat building and repairs	
2.6 To meet with manufacturers of rowing equipment.	2.6 To meet with <u>be the point of contact with FISA for the manufacturers of rowing equipment of equipment and technology in the sport of rowing.</u>	
2.7 To produce theoretical material and drawings for	2.7 To <u>survey equipment in use and</u> produce theoretical material and drawings for rowing material equipment.	

rowing material including maintenance manuals.	including maintenance manuals	
2.8 To review and evaluate new technology applicable to the sport of rowing.	2.8 To be the initial contact with manufacturers concerning Rule X (Innovations) to review and evaluate new equipment and technology applicable to the sport of rowing and .to advise the Executive Committee.	
2.9 To collect and review scientific information available for the sport of rowing.		
Media and Promotion Commission	Media and Events Promotion Commission	
1. General Areas of responsibility		
1.1 to provide and coordinate presentation of FISA events;	1.1 <u>To advise organising committees (“OCs”) on their policy and strategic planning for the promotion of their event</u>	Clarifying role of the Commission
1.2 to advise on the policy and strategic planning of FISA’s promotion activities in media, communications and any public relations;	<u>To assist with the transfer of knowledge on promotion strategies and activities between FISA and past, present and future OCs of FISA’s main events</u> <u>1.2.1 By developing/filling FISA’s knowledge transfer database in the event promotion area</u> <u>1.2.2 By facilitating interaction between of OC’s of events in the event promotion area</u>	1.2.1
1.3 to advise on FISA’s development of advertising rules and guidelines;	<u>1.3 To provide input to Council on FISA’s policies and approach to event promotion:</u>	
1.4 to support FISA publications (print and electronic) in co-operation with the professional FISA staff;	<u>1.4 To assist the Council in the assessment of the promotional aspects of bid submissions.</u>	
1.5 To produce promotions-related publications in areas of assistance to national federations;	<u>2. Objectives and Activities</u>	
1.6 to provide, where needed, technical support for promotions activities;	<u>2.1 Advise OC of FISA’s main events:</u> <u>2.1.1. On promoting their event to the local, regional and international communities, utilising all media and communications platforms as well as public relations;</u> <u>2.1.2. On improving stakeholders experience at events through sport presentation, social media, reporting and information distribution.</u>	
1.7 to be a resource with ideas on the subject of promotion of all FISA events and development initiatives;	<u>2.2 Facilitate knowledge transfer on the area of event promotion:</u> <u>2.2.1 At dedicated meetings upon FISA’s request</u>	

	<p><u>2.2.2. By producing post-event reports with collection of data, samples and photographs at events</u></p> <p><u>2.2.3 By facilitating the evaluation of a standardised survey of main stakeholders</u></p> <p><u>2.2.4 By studying the learnings on event promotion from other sports</u></p> <p><u>2.2.5. By studying the learnings on general event promotion</u></p>	
1.8 to provide education advice in these fields to national federations.	<p><u>2.3 Provide input to FISA by:</u></p> <p><u>2.3.1 Advising the FISA Council on the development of advertising rules and guidelines as they relate to events;</u></p> <p><u>2.3.2 Analysing FISA's sport presentation approach and policies at events;</u></p> <p><u>2.3.3 Assessing and advising on the standards that FISA sets for its organising committees related to stakeholders' experience of the event.</u></p>	
1.9 To identify and propose to FISA suitable candidates from the world rowing community to be nominated for appropriate international awards and distinctions.		
Rowing for All Commission		
1. General Area of Responsibility		
1.1 To promote on a national and international basis all the following forms of rowing:		
a. touring, fitness and recreational rowing,		
b. coastal and traditional rowing,		
c. ergometer rowing.		
2. Objectives and Activities		
2.1 Touring, Fitness and Recreational: To establish annually one or several FISA Tours for different age groups, to advise the national federations organising them, and to promote fitness and recreational activities in affiliated countries.	<p>2.1 <u>Promote</u> Touring, Fitness and Recreational <u>Rowing</u> <u>by:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Overseeing the FISA Tour(s) and the expansion of international touring.</u> - <u>Collaborating with member federations to share knowledge on ways to expand recreational & tour rowing within their own countries.</u> - <u>Fostering communication between the global recreational rowing community.</u> 	Clarifying objectives
2.2 Coastal and Traditional Rowing: To stage an annual FISA Coastal Rowing Championship for Clubs and to promote coastal rowing in member federations.	<p>2.2 <u>Promote</u> Coastal and Traditional Rowing <u>by:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Overseeing the staging of the World Rowing Coastal Championship regatta.</u> 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Collaborating with member federations to develop coastal rowing in new countries and to new rowers.</u> - <u>Fostering communication between the traditional coastal rowing communities</u> 	
2.3 Ergometer Rowing: To promote and facilitate the international development of the rowing ergometer movement.	<u>2.3 Promote Ergometer Rowing by:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>promoting and facilitating the international development of the ergometer rowing movement</u> - <u>Collaborating with member federations to develop ergometer rowing.</u> 	
Sports Medicine Commission		
1. General Areas of Responsibility		
1.1 To oversee and advise on all medical aspects related to rowing.		
1.2 To monitor medical and safety services at World Rowing Championships and regattas of the Rowing World Cup.		
1.3 To investigate and promote the prevention of sports injuries.		
1.4 To study, monitor and publicise biological aspects of training.		
1.5 To assist in the basic medical education of coaches.		
1.6 To regulate and undertake doping control.		
2. Objectives and Activities		
2.1 To provide advice and recommendations on request to the Council, Coaches Conference and national federations.		
2.2 To formulate and publish guidelines for medical services.		
2.3 To document literature related to exercise physiology, sports medicine and biomechanics.		
2.4 To formulate and publish anti-doping rules and to assist in putting them into effect.		
2.5 To participate in the FISA Coaches Conference.		
2.6 To provide information by way of published material.		
Umpiring Commission		
1. General Areas of Responsibility		
1.1 To promote umpiring throughout the world.		
1.2 To standardise umpiring and to maintain and		

<i>improve the quality of umpiring in general, in particular at FISA World Championships, and at international events (regattas, sprints, adaptive, ergometer, coastal, etc.) throughout the world.</i>		
<i>1.3 To monitor the qualifications and quality of international umpires.</i>		
2. Objectives and Activities		
<i>2.1 To maintain and develop selection criteria for juries at FISA Events.</i>		
<i>2.2 To supervise the work of the juries at World Rowing Championships.</i>		
<i>2.3 To conduct umpires' seminars using the most modern educational techniques and methods.</i>		
<i>2.4 To conduct examinations for international umpires licences.</i>		
<i>2.5 To be represented at as many international regattas as possible.</i>		
<i>2.6 To attend jury meetings at international regattas.</i>		
Women's Rowing Commission		
1. General Areas of Responsibility		
<i>1.1 To promote participation in women's events.</i>		
<i>1.2 To oversee all areas of women's activity in rowing.</i>		
<i>1.3 To identify and promote women in administration, coaching, umpiring and research.</i>		
2. Objectives and Activities		
<i>2.1 To establish better communication with national federations and to meet with teams.</i>		
<i>2.2 To assist FISA in promotion and public relations.</i>		
<i>2.3 To co-operate with other international sport federations.</i>		
<i>2.4 To co-operate in the FISA Development Programme.</i>		
<i>2.5 To investigate and evaluate regatta results, numbers of participants, weight limits etc.</i>		
<i>2.6 To establish and maintain contacts with people responsible for women's rowing in each national federation.</i>		
<i>2.7 To organise seminars.</i>		

2.8 To report each year to the FISA Congress.		
2.9 To collect material for publicity and promotion of women's rowing.		
Youth Rowing Commission		
1. General Areas of Responsibility		
1.1 To oversee all areas of youth rowing.		
1.2 To increase participation in youth rowing at all levels of performance.		
1.3 To monitor trends in youth rowing at national and international levels.		
1.4 To provide advice on youth rowing as required by FISA.		
2. Objectives and Activities		
2.1 To support the FISA Development Programme.		
2.2 To broaden youth participation especially amongst developing rowing nations.		
2.3 To represent the interests of youth rowing when decisions about the competition system are to be made.		
2.4 To provide themes for and facilitate the FISA Youth Coaches Conference.		
2.5 To maintain and improve contact with coaches and athletes at the World Junior and Under 23 Championships, e.g. by holding meetings.		
2.6 To assist and advise during the preparation of the organisation of the World Junior and Under 23 Championships.		
2.7 To analyse the organisation, entries and results of the World Junior and Under 23 Championships and to publish the results.		
2.8 To assist the Control Commission at the World Junior and Under 23 Championships.		
4. Duties of the Working Group on Rowing and the Environment		
1. General Area of Responsibility		
1.1 Promote environmental responsibility in the planning and staging of events, design and construction of new rowing facilities;		
1.2 Raise awareness on environmental issues		

<i>throughout the rowing community;</i>		
<i>1.3 Liaise with external institutions such as public authorities, environmental organisations and other sporting bodies;</i>		
<i>1.4 Monitor and evaluate the applications of FISA's environmental policies and guidelines.</i>		
2. Objectives and Activities		
<i>2.1 Create and revise policy and assist in its implementation.</i>		
<i>2.2 Create environmental regulations for FISA operated events and monitor their application.</i>		
<i>2.3 Make recommendations for planning, siting, design, construction and operation of new facilities.</i>		
<i>2.4 Suggest guidelines to national federations for environmentally responsible operations of rowing clubs.</i>		
<i>2.5 Make recommendations for environmental codes of conduct for the rowing community.</i>		
<i>2.6 Undertake projects and programs which fulfil FISA's environmental policies.</i>		
European Rowing Management Board		
1. General Areas of Responsibility		
<i>1.1 To be responsible for directional guidance, promotion and development of European rowing.</i>		
<i>1.2 To manage rowing competitions among the rowers of the European member federations.</i>		
2. Objectives and Duties		
<i>2.1 To ensure that European Rowing Championships are successfully staged every year.</i>		
<i>2.2 To determine the format, programme and timing of the European Rowing Championships.</i>		
<i>2.3 To make any decisions appropriate to the circumstances in the interests of European Rowing.</i>		
<i>2.4 To hold an annual General Assembly.</i>		
<i>2.5 To ensure the execution of decisions taken by the General Assembly.</i>		
<i>2.6 To ensure the observance of the Constitution and</i>		

<i>Rules of the European Rowing Championships.</i>		
<i>2.7 To ensure the maintenance of proper standards in the organising of the European Rowing Championships and European Rowing Junior Championships.</i>		
<i>2.8 To increase participation in European Rowing Championships.</i>		
<i>2.9 To investigate other forms of rowing competition (Under 23, Junior, ergometer rowing, etc.).</i>		
	<u><i>3. Membership of the European Rowing Management Board</i></u>	Moved from point 2 of Bye Law to Article 54.
	<u><i>a. The Board shall consist of four members elected by the European Member Federations at a European General Assembly and three European members appointed by the FISA Council. The FISA Council shall appoint one of the seven members to act as Chair.</i></u>	
	<u><i>b. The members of the Board shall each serve for a period of four years, which can be renewed, subject to re-appointment or re-election as appropriate.</i></u>	
	<u><i>c. At each European General Assembly in an Olympic year and the two following years, the FISA Council shall appoint a member to serve for a four year period and the European Federations shall elect a member to serve for the same four year period. In the year before an Olympic year the European Member Federations shall elect a member to serve for a four year period.</i></u>	
PART IV – Individual Obligations		
Article 55 -Commitment		
Any party that deals with FISA, is a member of FISA or shares in its activities		
including a party which:		
a. participates in an event under the authority of FISA;		
b. acts as an official (trainer, coach, team manager, delegate, representative etc.) of a team, a club, a member federation, or recognised confederation;		
c. officiates as an international umpire or in a similar role;		
d. organises or participates in a competition which is		

placed under FISA's authority, according to the Statutes and Rules of Racing;		
e. assumes any role within FISA, within its Council, its Executive Committee, one of its Commissions or another Committee or Working Group or Management Board.		
recognises and accepts the following, subject to paragraph v:		
i. the FISA Statutes, Rules of Racing, Event Regulations and related Bye-Laws;		
ii. FISA's authority on all matters concerning international rowing;		
iii. the mandatory nature of the Statutes, the Bye-Laws and other Rules regulating FISA, in their current version and as amended from time to time;		
iv. FISA's jurisdiction to make any decision or impose any sanction within its field of competence;		
v. the Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, as the only competent judicial authority external to FISA, to the exclusion of any ordinary court of law, any civil judicial authority of any country and any other arbitration body:	vi.	
a) to settle any dispute which directly involves FISA, one of its bodies, one of its Executive Committee members, any person acting on its behalf (Council and commission members, umpires, etc.), one of its members or an organising committee of a FISA event run under FISA's authority (see Art. 64);		
b) to review any decision alleged to violate any relevant law, any fundamental legal principles or FISA statutory clause (see Art. 65);		
c) to rule on any appeals from disciplinary sanctions or penalties of any kind, made by FISA or one of its bodies (see Art. 65).		
vi. the final and without appeal status of the decisions made by the CAS;		
vii. the requirement to abide by the decisions of FISA and CAS without attempting to hinder their application;		

viii. the application of Swiss law and the rules of Swiss federal procedure supplemental to FISA and CAS rules and regulations with Lausanne as the only place and seat of the arbitration.		
Article 56 – Individual and written confirmation of commitments		
Although the commitment set out in Art. 55 is mandatory and automatic, FISA may, in addition, request individual and written confirmation of any commitment from the following individuals or entities, in accordance with the appropriate forms appended to these Statutes from:		
1 any FISA member federation or from any national rowing federation which wishes to become a member;		
2 any rower, club, official, or international umpire likely to participate in a competition under FISA's authority;		
3 an organising committee of any event under FISA's authority.		
These confirmations are valid unless and until they have been formally revoked in writing and this written revocation has reached the FISA headquarters. Such revocation shall not be retroactive and shall only be valid if the individual or entity has ceased all activities or relationships to which the commitment refers.		
PART V – Provisions For Ethical Issue	PART V – <u>Integrity of the Sport Provisions For Ethical Issue</u>	
Article 57 – Commitment to Ethics	Article 57 – <u>Integrity in Competition</u>	
Any party which deals with FISA and /or shares in its activities in any capacity, notably those referred to in Art. 55, commits itself by this act to behave in a correct and ethical manner according to all generally recognised ethical principles.	<u>Any party which deals with FISA and/or shares in its activities, notably those referred to in Article 55, shall be bound by, and be required to comply with the Bye-Laws relating to Manipulation of Competition and Betting by virtue of such participation or assistance (in Appendix x_).</u>	
	<u>New Article – Code of Ethics</u>	
	<u>Any party which deals with FISA and/or shares in its activities, notably those referred to in Article 55, commits itself by this act to behave in a manner according to all generally recognised ethical principles including the principles of the IOC Code of Ethics.</u>	
Article 58 – Right of Complaint	Article 58 – Right of Complaint	

<p>Any party claiming to have a valid complaint concerning a party mentioned at Art. 55 and 57 may submit it to the Executive Committee or, in a case involving a possible ethical violation by a member of the Executive Committee, to the IOC Ethics Commission.</p>	<p>Any party claiming to have a valid complaint <u>in relation to Articles 57 and 58</u> concerning a party mentioned <u>in Article 55</u> may submit it to the Executive Committee or, in a case involving <u>a possible ethical violation by a member of the Executive Committee, to the IOC Ethics Commission</u></p> <p>The authority to resolve cases shall be <u>The Executive Committee of FISA</u> has the authority to make decisions on all cases <u>except cases involving members of the Executive Committee, in which case the IOC Ethics Commission has the authority to decide</u> resolve.</p> <p>The relevant authority may make any decision it deems appropriate to the case at hand and the decision <u>may be published.</u></p>	
<p>Article 59 – Decision-Making Authority</p>	<p>Article 59 – Decision-Making Authority</p>	
<p>The authority to resolve cases submitted shall be the Executive Committee of FISA, except in cases involving members of the Executive Committee of FISA where the authority shall be the IOC ethics commission.</p>	<p>The authority to resolve cases submitted shall be the Executive Committee of FISA, except in cases involving members of the Executive Committee of FISA where the authority shall be the IOC ethics commission.</p>	<p><u>(moved into Art. 58)</u></p>
<p>The relevant authority may make any decision it deems appropriate in such a case.</p>	<p>The relevant authority may make any decision it deems appropriate in such a case.</p>	
<p>Article 60 – Applicable procedural rules</p>		
<p>The Executive Committee and the IOC Ethics Commission shall respect the principles stipulated in Art. 62.</p>		
<p>PART VI – Judicial Provisions</p>		
<p>Article 61 – Judicial bodies of FISA</p>		
<p>The following bodies of FISA have judicial powers in accordance with FISA Statutes, Rules of Racing, Event Regulations, or related Bye-laws:</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Congress 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Council 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Executive Committee 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Board of the Jury 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Doping Hearing Panel 		
<p>With the exception of the Board of the Jury and a Doping Hearing Panel, the body concerned may delegate its power to a smaller number of its members to undertake any investigation, hearing or imposition of penalty. In all cases the provisions of Articles 62 and 63 shall be followed.</p>		

Article 62 – Procedural rules applicable to the judicial bodies of FISA		
The judicial bodies of FISA shall provide fair procedures to all parties involved and shall respect their fundamental rights. They recognise in particular:		
1 that a person who may have a conflict of interest shall not be a member of the decision-making body.		
2 the right of the person charged to know what he is charged with and to examine his file.		
3 the right to know the penalties which might be imposed.		
4 the right to be heard, to present a defence, to produce evidence and to be assisted by counsel.		
In addition, the following rules apply:		
1 A protest or appeal shall be submitted in writing to the relevant body and shall set out the facts, reasons and evidence on which it is based. It shall be accompanied by a deposit of CHF 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest or appeal is allowed.		
2 A decision is considered as delivered when received by the person concerned or his member federation. A protest or appeal is validly made if it is received before midnight FISA headquarters time, on the last day of the deadline.		
3. The lodging of a protest or of an appeal shall not have the effect of suspending the decision at stake or any penalty imposed;		
However, the protester or appellant may submit a request for suspension of the decision or penalty and the body hearing the appeal or the protest shall rule on the request.		
For all situations not covered by the Statutes, Rules, Event Regulations and related Bye-Laws, the judicial bodies of FISA shall apply Swiss law and the rules of Swiss federal procedure.		
Article 63 – Penalties and financial compensation		
The judicial bodies of FISA have the power to make decisions and impose penalties in their areas of duty set out in the Statutes, Rules of Racing, Event Regulations and Bye-Laws. They can impose the following penalties:	The judicial bodies of FISA have the power to make decisions and impose penalties in their areas of duty set out in the Statutes, Rules of Racing, Event Regulations and Bye-laws. They can impose the following penalties	

	(where provided under the rules) :	
1 Reprimand;–	Reprimand, which may be a public reprimand;	
2 Yellow card (under rules 79 and 89);	Warning indicated by a “Yellow card” (under rules 79 and 89);	(The yellow card is a “penalty”)
3 Relegation (where provided under the rules);		
4 Exclusion/ red card;	Exclusion indicated by a “Red card”;	
5 Disqualification;		
6 Ban from competition;		
7 Fine;	Fine (where provided under the rules);	
8 any other appropriate measure.	8 Expulsion 9 any other appropriate measure.	Congress has the power to expel a member federation
If appropriate, the judicial body concerned may suspend, in part or in whole, the ban from competition or the payment of the fine subject to the anti-doping rules.		
The judicial body concerned may also order payment of money as financial compensation against those (in particular member federations, clubs, rowers, or officials) who have behaved in a negligent or inappropriate manner including where such conduct that has caused financial loss or damage to another party.	The judicial body concerned may also order payment of money as financial compensation or fine against those (in particular member federations, clubs, rowers, or officials) who have behaved in a negligent or inappropriate manner including where such conduct that has caused financial loss or damage to another party or breached these Statutes or Rules.	
Article 64 – Ordinary Arbitration Proceedings		
Any party that alleges that a decision made by a FISA judicial body that it has not supported violates fundamental legal principles or FISA statutory clause(s), or that has a dispute with FISA, may submit a claim to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in Lausanne only, to the exclusion of any court of law of any country or any other arbitration body. The claim shall set out the facts and reasons upon which it is based. It shall be sent to CAS within one month from the day of delivery of the decision or, in the case of dispute, from the day FISA formally refused to accept its views or request. The CAS conducts the arbitration and rules over the dispute in accordance with its own regulations. In addition, the CAS applies Swiss law and the rules of Swiss federal procedure. The seat and place of the arbitration is in Lausanne. The decisions made by the CAS are final and may not be appealed.		

Article 65 – Appeal arbitration proceedings		
Any party penalised by a judicial body of FISA may appeal the decision to CAS in Lausanne only, to the exclusion of any court of law of any country or any other arbitration body. The appeal brief shall set out the facts and reasons on which it is based. It shall be sent to CAS within 21 days following receipt by the party of the decision in question. The CAS conducts the appeal and rules on it in accordance with its own regulations. In addition, the CAS applies Swiss law and the rules of Swiss federal procedure. The seat and place of the arbitration is in Lausanne. The decisions made by the CAS are final and may not be appealed.		
PART VII – Dissolution		
Article 66 – Dissolution		
The dissolution of FISA shall be valid only if carried by four-fifths of the valid votes cast at an Extraordinary Congress specially convened for the purpose. Furthermore, a quorum of two-thirds of the member federations is necessary.		
Article 67 – Assets		
If the motion for dissolution is carried, the Executive Committee shall be entitled to realise the assets of FISA which shall be divided equally between the member federations constituting FISA at the time the vote is taken.		
Article 68 – Exceptions		
In no other circumstances shall any member federation have any claim to any share whatsoever in the assets and any federation ceasing to be a member shall forfeit its claim to any assets of FISA.		
PART VIII – Concluding Provisions		
Article 69 – Concluding Provisions		
These Statutes came into force immediately following the FISA Extraordinary Congress held from 13 to 14 February 2009 in Cape Town, South Africa.	These Statutes came into force immediately following the FISA Extraordinary Congress held from 1 3 <u>4</u> to 1 4 <u>6</u> February 20 1309 in Cape Town, South Africa. <u>Copenhagen, Denmark</u> .	
Denis Oswald, President Matt Smith, Executive Director		

FISA Rules of Racing and Related Bye-laws in force for 2012	Proposed Changes for the Extraordinary Congress (at 17.12.12)	Explanations
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 sex, age or weight.		
Rule 2 – Application		
These rules and the relevant Bye-laws shall apply to:	These Rules of Racing and relevant Bye-Laws shall apply to:	
1. World Rowing Championship regattas,	1. <u>All International Regattas and Matches</u>	
2.	2. World Rowing Championship regattas,	(note: this includes Senior, Junior and Under 23)
3. Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic regattas within the limits of the authority of FISA and the relevant Qualification regattas,	3. Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic <u>and Youth Olympic</u> regattas within the limits of the authority of FISA and the relevant qualification regattas,	
4. regattas held as part of regional or other games within the limits of the authority of FISA,	4. regattas held as part of <u>continental</u> regional or other <u>multi-sport</u> games within the limits of the authority of FISA,	
5. continental and regional championship regattas,	5. continental and regional championship regattas,	
6. international regattas including the Rowing World Cup and the World Rowing Masters regattas,	6. international regattas including the <u>World</u> Rowing World Cup and the World Rowing Masters regattas,	
7. where appropriate, international rowing	7. where appropriate, international coastal and	

ergometer competitions.	rowing ergometer competitions.	
FISA events are also governed by the FISA events regulations. These rules also apply equally and by analogy to rowing regattas organised in connection with multi-sport competitions.	<u>In addition, these Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws shall be supplemented by FISA Event Regulations. These rules also apply equally and by analogy to rowing regattas organised in connection with multi-sport competitions.</u>	
The Executive Committee of FISA may authorise exceptions notably for continental championships.	<u>The Executive Committee of FISA may authorise exceptions notably for continental championships.</u>	This is also covered by Rule 3 and again in Rule 9. Cross reference Rule 3 and Rule 9.
	<u>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 these rules the Rules of Racing and the related Bye-Laws, subject to any exceptions under the provisions of rule 3.</u>	Taken from Rule 9.
Any member federation, club or individual who participates in any capacity in a rowing competition governed by these rules is deemed to accept without exception or reservation the application of these Rules and the related Bye-Laws, particularly those relating to the authority and jurisdiction of FISA and of the Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland.	Any member federation, club or individual who participates in any capacity in a rowing competition governed by the <u>FISA Statutes, Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws</u> is deemed to accept without exception or reservation the application of these <u>Statutes, Rules of Racing</u> and the related Bye-Laws, 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, in exceptional cases, depart from these provisions and apply its own national rules. In any such case, the Executive Committee shall be notified immediately after the regatta and the reasons for such change shall be given.	At international regattas, the host member federation or the organising Committee, acting in agreement with the member federation may, in exceptional cases, depart from these provisions and <u>including</u> applying its own national rules. In any such case, <u>details of departures or exceptions to these rules or Bye-Laws shall be provided to competing federations and clubs at the time of their invitation to take part in the regatta.</u> † The Executive Committee shall be notified immediately after the regatta and the reasons for such change shall be given.	Additional wording here is taken from Rule 9.
Rule 4 – World Rowing Championships		
The following shall be deemed to be World Rowing Championships:		
1. World Rowing Championships for men and women in senior, lightweight and Adaptive categories,	1. World Rowing Championships for men and women in senior, lightweight and Adaptive categories,	

2. World Rowing Under 23 Championships for men and women and lightweight men and lightweight women,	2. World Rowing Under 23 Championships for men and women <u>Under 23</u> and <u>Under 23</u> lightweight categories men and lightweight women ,	
3. World Rowing Junior Championships for men and women.	3. World Rowing Junior Championships for men and women .	
	4. <u>World Rowing Coastal Championship regatta</u>	
	5. <u>World Rowing Ergometer Championship regatta</u>	To include the “World Rowing Indoor/(Ergometer) Championships” when and if appropriate.
These titles shall be used only for World Rowing Championships organised by FISA.		
Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas shall have the same status and follow the same rules as World Rowing Championship. Within the limits of the authority of FISA the same rules, regulations and Bye-laws shall apply.	Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas shall have the same status and follow the same rules as World Rowing Championship. Within the limits of the authority of FISA the same rules, regulations and Bye-laws shall apply.	<u>Moved to its own rule below</u>
World Rowing Championships shall be held in every year. However, in an Olympic and Paralympic year, the Olympic and Paralympic events will not be offered at the World Championships in that year.		
World Rowing Junior Championships and World Rowing Under 23 Championships shall be held in every year.		
The World Rowing Under 23 Championships may be held at the same time and same venue as the World Rowing Junior Championships.	The World Rowing Under 23 Championships may be held at the same time and same venue as the World Rowing Junior Championships.	This was an option in 2005 but, with the size of the Under 23 championships, it is not a realistic option.
	<u>NEW RULE – Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Rules</u>	From above
	Olympic, Youth Olympic , Paralympic, <u>Youth Olympic</u> 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, <u>related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations</u> shall apply.	
Rule 5 – Attribution of World Rowing Championships		
The Council shall 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	The Council shall <u>review all final bids, reject any that do not satisfy the minimum requirements and then</u> 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	One of the duties of the Council is to ensure that only candidates that have satisfied the minimum requirements are allowed to continue in the process to the Congress.

by the Council, a second election shall then take place for which all candidates for that championships shall be eligible.	proposed candidate or one of the candidates proposed by the Council, a second election shall then take place for which all candidates for that championships <u>that have satisfied the minimum requirements</u> shall be eligible.	
FISA shall encourage a worldwide attribution of World Rowing Championship regattas to suitable candidates.		The Council proposes to extend this principle to include Under 23 and Junior Championships in this context.
The Council may directly attribute a World Rowing Championship regatta for the year before an Olympic Games regatta to an Olympic host city as a test event for the Olympic regatta without a vote of congress.		
Rule 6 – Right to Participate		
World Rowing Championships are open to all member federations. World Rowing Championships for lightweight, Adaptive, Under 23 and Junior rowers as well as lightweight events included in the Olympic Games are open only to rowers complying with the requirements of the relevant category.	World Rowing Championships are open to all member federations. World Rowing Championships for lightweight, Adaptive, Under 23 and Junior rowers as well as lightweight events included in the Olympic Games are open only to rowers complying with the requirements of the relevant category. <u>World Rowing Championships are open to all member federations.</u>	<u>Rule 6 refers to</u> national federations and <u>Rule 16 refers to rowers.</u> Move part to Rule <u>16</u>
The other events at the World Rowing Championships and Olympic regattas are open to all rowers without restriction of age or weight. Youth Olympic and Paralympic 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.	The other events at the World Rowing Championships and Olympic regattas are open to all rowers without restriction of age or weight. Youth Olympic and Paralympic regattas are open only to those rowers final and continental whose federations have qualified in the appropriate boat classes in accordance with the relevant qualification system prescribed in the Bye-laws.	
Rule 7 – Rowing World Cup – definition	Rule 7 – <u>World</u> Rowing World Cup – definition	
The Rowing World 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 Rowing World Cup regattas and to use the Rowing World Cup name and logo. The Council may prescribe regulations and Bye-laws governing the Rowing World Cup.	The Rowing World <u>Rowing</u> 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 Rowing World <u>Rowing</u> Cup regattas and to use the Rowing World <u>Rowing</u> Cup name and logo. The Council may prescribe regulations and Bye-laws governing the Rowing World <u>Rowing</u> Cup.	All reference to “Rowing World Cup” will be changed to “World Rowing Cup” on final editing.
Rule 8 – 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		

<p>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 15.</p>		
<p>Rule 9 – International Regattas – Control by FISA</p>		
<p>In principle, international regattas shall be conducted according to the FISA Rules of Racing and Bye-laws, but FISA’s Executive Committee may approve exceptions to these Rules of Racing and Bye-laws.</p>	<p>In principle, international regattas shall be conducted according to the FISA Rules of Racing and Bye-laws, but FISA’s Executive Committee may approve exceptions to these Rules of Racing and Bye-laws in accordance with Rule 3.</p>	<p>Cross reference to Rule 3 – Exceptions.</p>
<p>International regattas shall take place under the authority of FISA, which may give directions to the organising Committee and may nominate two technical delegates to supervise and verify the application of the FISA Rules of Racing and Bye-laws or any variation of them approved by FISA’s Executive Committee.</p>	<p>International regattas shall take place under the authority of FISA, which may give directions to the organising Committee and may nominate two technical delegates to supervise and verify the application of the FISA Rules of Racing and Bye-laws or any variation of them approved by FISA’s Executive Committee.</p>	<p>Covered in the new Technical Delegate Rule</p>
<p>Details of any exceptions made to the FISA Rules of Racing or Bye-laws shall be provided to competing federations and clubs at the time of their invitation to take part in the regatta. Each member federation is responsible for ensuring that the organisation of any competition within its country defined by FISA as an international regatta complies with the requirements of this rule.</p>	<p>Details of any exceptions made to the FISA Rules of Racing or Bye-laws shall be provided to competing federations and clubs at the time of their invitation to take part in the regatta. Each member federation is responsible for ensuring that the organisation of any competition within its country defined by FISA as an international regatta complies with the requirements of this rule.</p>	<p>Moved to Rules 2 and 3.</p>
<p>Rule 10 – Competition in International Regattas</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>The Council may authorise competitions between members and non-members of FISA.</p>		

Rule 11 – 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 with 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 15.		
Rule 12 – International Matches – Control by FISA		
In principle, international Matches shall be rowed according to the FISA Rules of Racing and Bye-laws, 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 and may nominate two technical delegates to supervise and verify the application of the FISA Rules of Racing and Bye-laws or any variation of them approved by FISA. Details of any exceptions to the FISA Rules of Racing or Bye-laws shall be provided to competing member federations at the time of their invitation to take part in the international Match.	International Matches shall take place under the authority of FISA, which may give directions to the organising committee and may nominate two technical delegates to supervise and verify the application of the FISA Rules of Racing and Bye-laws or any variation of them approved by FISA. Details of any exceptions to the FISA Rules of Racing or Bye-laws shall be provided to competing member federations at the time of their invitation to take part in the international Match.	Covered in the new Technical Delegate Rule
Each member federation is responsible for ensuring that the organisation of any competition within its country defined by FISA as an international Match complies with the requirements of this rule.		
	<u>The Council may authorise matches between members and non-members of FISA.</u>	
	<u>NEW RULE – Technical Delegates</u>	
	<u>The FISA Executive Committee shall appoint up to two Technical Delegates for World Rowing Championships, World Rowing Cups as well as selected international regattas and international matches to ensure that the FISA Rules of Racing and Event Regulations Bye-laws are complied with, and that the regattas are satisfactorily operated in terms of safety and competition.</u>	Creation of a new rule to strengthen the position of Technical Delegate
Bye-Law to Rules 9 to 12 – Technical Delegates	Bye-Law to NEW Rules 9 to 12 – Technical	

	Delegates	
1. Duties – In general, the duties of the Technical Delegates are to ensure that the FISA Rules of Racing and Racing Bye-Laws are complied with, and that the regatta is satisfactorily run both from the safety and competitive points of view.	1. Duties – In general, the duties of the Technical Delegates are to ensure that the FISA Rules of Racing and Racing Bye-Laws are complied with, and that the regatta is satisfactorily run both from the safety and competitive points of view.	
2. Appointment – The Technical Delegates shall be appointed by the Executive Committee and their appointment 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 Delegates.	21. Appointment – The Technical Delegates shall be appointed by the Executive Committee and their appointment 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 Delegates.	Covered in the Rule above
3. Arrangements – The Organising Committee shall be requested to arrange free accommodation, meals and local transport for the Technical Delegates during the period of the visit.	32. Arrangements – The Organising Committee shall be requested to arrange free accommodation, meals and local transport for the Technical Delegates during the <u>period of the visit duration of stay.</u>	Same wording as 3., below
4. Duration of Stay – The Technical Delegates 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.	43. Duration of Stay – The Technical Delegates 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.	
5. Inspection – On arrival the Technical Delegates 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 and Bye-Laws are in place (e.g. distance markers, photo finish, weighing arrangements, medical facilities, rescue services, etc.).	54. Inspection – On arrival the Technical Delegates 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 and Bye-Laws are in place (e.g. distance markers, photo finish, weighing arrangements, medical facilities, rescue services, etc.).	
6. Draw – The Technical Delegates 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 Competitive Rowing Commission’s advice as regards seeding is put into effect, and that the competitors are	65. Draw – The Technical Delegates 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 <u>Competitive Rowing Commission’s Seeding Panel’s</u> advice as regards seeding is put into effect, and that the	Ref B/L 63 – Executive Committee appoints a “Seeding Panel”

made aware that seeding is being practised.	competitors are made aware that seeding is being practised.	
7. Jury Meeting – The Technical Delegates 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 Delegates should leave the Jury to carry out its role as set out in Rules 91 to 94 of the Rules of Racing.	76. Jury Meeting – The Technical Delegates 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 Delegates should leave the Jury to carry out its role as set out in Rules 91 to 94 of the Rules of Racing.	
8. Advice – During the regatta, the Organising Committee and/or the Jury shall consult the Technical Delegates on any matter where there is any uncertainty concerning the application of FISA rules. The Technical Delegates shall advise the Organising Committee and the President of the Jury of any failure to comply with FISA rules.	87. Advice – During the regatta, the Organising Committee and/or the Jury shall consult the Technical Delegates on any matter where there is any uncertainty concerning the application of FISA rules <u>the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations</u> . The Technical Delegates shall advise the Organising Committee and the President of the Jury of any failure to comply with FISA rules <u>the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations</u> .	Consistent terminology
9. Safety Responsibility – The legal responsibility for matters of safety rests with the Organising Committee and nothing in the Rules of Racing or Racing Bye-Laws shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Technical Delegates.	98. 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 Delegates.	
10. Technical Delegate’s Report – Within seven days of the end of the regatta, the Technical Delegates shall send a report to the Executive Committee of FISA, which shall then forward it to the Organising Committee of the Regatta. The report should set out comments, proposals, and criticisms in a prescribed format.	109. Technical Delegate’s Report – Within seven days of the end of the regatta, the Technical Delegates 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 set out comments, proposals, and criticisms <u>be in a prescribed format prescribed by the Executive Committee</u> .	
Rule 13 – 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 14 – Approval of International Regattas	Rule 14 – Approval of International Regattas <u>and Matches</u>	

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 8 or of an international Match in rule 11. They shall submit to the Council for approval:		
1. the dates on which these regattas and Matches are to be held,		
2. details of the courses (stretches of water and technical installations) proposed,		
3. the type of regatta proposed,		
4. the categories of competitors and classes of boats proposed,		
5. Any envisaged exception to the FISA Rules of Racing and Bye-laws.		
Rule 15 – 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.	All international regattas and international Matches approved by FISA under rule 9 or 12 8 or 11 shall be entered in the FISA international regatta calendar. However, FISA may, at its discretion, also include the dates of other competitions in the calendar for the convenience of the member federations, but the fact that such competitions are not held under the authority of FISA shall be identified in the calendar.	
FISA shall forward to all member federations not later than 31st October in each year, the list of all international regattas and international Matches approved to be held in the following year.		
PART II – Rowers and Coxswains		
Section 1 – General		
	Rule (formerly 6) – Right to Participate	
	World Rowing Championships are open to all member federations. World Rowing Championships for lightweight, Adaptive, Under 23 and Junior rowers as well as lightweight events included in the Olympic Games and events in the Paralympic Games are open only to rowers complying with the requirements of the relevant category.	Part of this rule is moved to Rule 6 to recognise the difference between these two sections. Here we refer to rowers whereas Rule 6 refers to federations.
	The other events at the World Rowing Championships and Olympic regattas are open to all rowers without	

	restriction of age or weight. <u>Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic qualification regattas</u> are open only to those rowers who are eligible under the rules of the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee. The final and continental Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic 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.	The restrictions for Qualification regattas are in next Rule 15.
Rule 16 – Eligibility		
World Rowing Championship, Rowing World 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, a competitor shall be a citizen 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 in a World Rowing Championship <u>regatta</u> , a competitor shall be a citizen 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.	
	<u>A rower having represented one member federation at a World Rowing Championship or Olympic, Paralympic or Youth Olympic regatta may represent a different member federation after a period of two years. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions.</u>	To restrict quick changes of nationality in our sport
	<u>To represent a country at an a continental or final qualification regatta for the Olympic, Youth Olympic or Paralympic Games continental or final qualification regatta, 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.</u>	To be sure that the competitors competing at the qualification regattas have Olympic eligibility.
	<u>NEW Rule - Men's and Women's Events</u>	
	<u>Only men may compete in Men's events and only women may compete in Women's events.</u>	
Rule 17 – Health and Insurance	Rule 17 – Health and Insurance	

<p>Each member federation shall ensure that their competitors shall have a state of health and fitness which allows them to compete at a level commensurate with the competition level of the particular event and ensure each competitor, team official and the member federation carries appropriate health, accident and property insurance covering their persons, equipment and property.</p>	<p>Each member federation shall ensure that their competitors shall have a state of health and fitness which allows them to compete at a level commensurate with the competition level of the particular event. <u>For all FISA Events 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 95).</u> and ensure each competitor, team official and the member federation carries appropriate health, accident and property insurance covering their persons, equipment and property.</p>	<p>(Separate Health from Insurance)</p> <p>Add Pre-competition health screening</p> <p>Insurance moved to a separate rule below</p>
	<p><u>NEW RULE – Insurance</u></p>	
	<p><u>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.</u></p>	
<p>Rule 18 – Commitment</p>	<p>Rule 18 – Commitment</p>	
<p>Rowers may only compete at World Rowing Championship and Rowing World Cup regattas if they have submitted a signed commitment form, according to Article 56. Each team official must have submitted a signed commitment form to FISA before accreditation may be issued at a FISA event.</p>	<p>Rowers may only compete at World Rowing Championship and <u>World Rowing</u> Cup regattas if they have submitted a signed commitment form, according to Article 56 <u>of the Statutes</u>. Each team official must have submitted a signed commitment form to FISA before accreditation may be issued. at a FISA event.</p>	
<p>Rule 19 – Age Categories</p>		
<p>The following age categories for rowers are recognised by FISA:</p>		
<p>1. Juniors,</p>		
<p>2. Under 23,</p>		
<p>3. Seniors,</p>		
<p>4. Masters.</p>		
<p>Rule 20 – Additional Categories</p>		
<p>In addition to the age categories, FISA recognises a lightweight category for seniors and Under 23 as well as an adaptive category for seniors.</p>		
<p>Rule 21 – Licences</p>		
<p>The Council may decide on the introduction of licences for all categories of rowers.</p>		

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 22 – 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 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. The weighing scales shall indicate the weight of the coxswain to 0.1 kg.	The minimum weight for a coxswain wearing the racing uniform is 55 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. The weighing scales shall indicate the weight of the coxswain to 0.1 kg.	Moved below
To make up this weight, a coxswain may carry a maximum of 10 kgs. Dead weight which shall be placed in the boat as close as possible to his person. No article of racing equipment shall be considered as part of this dead weight. At any time, before or until immediately after the race, the control commission may require the dead weight to be reweighed.	To make up this weight, a coxswain may carry a maximum of 10 kgs. Dead weight which shall be placed in the boat as close as possible to his person. No article of racing equipment shall be considered as part of this dead weight. At any time, before the race or until immediately after the race immediately after <u>disembarkation</u> , the control commission may require the weight of the dead weight to be reweighed <u>checked</u> .	Corrections to meaning
These provisions shall also apply to coxswains in lightweight races.		
Rule 23 – 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.	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. <u>The weighing scales shall indicate the weight of the coxswain to 0.1 kg.</u>	
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		
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 25 – 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 26 – Lightweights		
A rower may compete in lightweight rowing events if he meets the following criteria:		
A lightweight men's crew (excluding coxswain) shall have an average weight not exceeding 70 kg. No individual lightweight male rower may weigh more than 72.5kg.		
A lightweight male single sculler may not weigh more than 72.5kg.		
	<u>Effective from 1 January 2017, a male lightweight rower</u> lightweight men's crew (excluding coxswains) shall have an average weight not exceeding more than 72.5 70 kg.	From 2017, Each rower would have a clear target for his weight and would not be required to lose additional weight just before the race due to another rower.
A lightweight women's crew (excluding coxswain) shall have an average weight not exceeding 57 kg. No individual lightweight female rower may weigh more than 59 kg.		
A female lightweight single sculler may not weigh more than 59 kg.		
	<u>Effective from 1 January 2017, a female lightweight</u> rower — lightweight women's crew — (excluding coxswains) shall have an average weight not exceeding more than 59 57 kg. No individual lightweight female rower may weigh more than 59 kg.	as above with men
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.		

<p>SUI Fed Rule Change Proposal</p>	<p>Lightweight rowers shall be weighed wearing only their racing uniform on tested scales not less than one two hour 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.</p>	<p>SUI Fed Proposal - "During the FISA Coaches Conference in Limerick, team officials were informed that the FISA Medical Commission is concerned about the current "averaging" of individual weights in lightweight events. If health issues and "sweating down" practices of lightweight rowers are the reason to discuss the current weigh-in rule and assuming that weight management remains an issue as long as weight limits are fixed, then we think that giving lightweight rowers more time to rehydrate would be an alternative concept to address the health side of lightweight rowing." The Council opposes this proposal.</p>
<p>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.</p>		
<p>They shall present themselves as a crew at the weighing centre wearing their racing uniform. The weighing scales should indicate the weight of the rower to 0.1 kg. If the first race is subsequently postponed or cancelled, the lightweight rower is not required to be weighed later on the same day for that event.</p>		
<p>The control commission shall require on the occasion of the first weighing or subsequently the presentation of an official identity card with photograph.</p>	<p>The control commission shall require on the occasion of the first weighing or subsequently the presentation of each rower's official identity card with photograph <u>at the time of the first weighing of the rower or subsequently. Where a photograph of the crew has been checked for correctness against such identity card, this photograph may be used instead by the control commission at time of weighing.</u></p>	<p>To reflect current practice</p>
<p>Any rower who has been re-hydrated intravenously between the weigh-in and the respective race shall not be allowed to start.</p>	<p>Any rower who has been re-hydrated intravenously between the weigh-in and the respective race shall not be allowed to start.</p>	<p>Move to new medical section at Rule 95.</p>
<p>If a rower exceeds the required weight or a crew exceeds the required average weight by the expiry of the time permitted for weighing, the rower (and the crew of that rower) or the crew concerned are no longer eligible and shall be excluded from the event.</p>	<p>If a rower exceeds the required weight or a crew exceeds the required average weight by the expiry of the time permitted for weighing, the rower (and the crew of that rower) or the crew concerned are no longer eligible and shall be excluded from the event.</p>	<p>(If weight averaging is eliminated above. Effective only 1st January 2017)</p>
	<p><u>Where a lightweight crew has already officially weighed and has met the required weight and, within the time</u></p>	<p>To cover injuries still within the allowed weighing</p>

	<u>allowed for weighing, a member of the crew is replaced under Rule 52, then the rower replacing the ill or injured rower may be weighed alone, and not together with the remainder of the crew. The average weight of the crew with the replacement rower shall not exceed the permitted average.</u>	period.
GER Fed Rule Change Proposal	<u>(if the above is accepted) The replacement lightweight woman rower shall weigh no more than 57 kilos and the replacement lightweight man rower no more than 70 kilos.</u>	GER Fed Proposal The Council opposes this proposal.
Section 5 – Masters		
Rule 27 – 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 Masters regatta shall be conducted each year under the supervision of the Masters Commission. The World Masters regatta shall be an international regatta under these rules.	A rower may compete in Masters rowing events from the beginning of the year during which he 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 27 – Masters		
<i>The age of a rower in a Masters rowing event shall be that which he attains during the year of the event. Masters rowing events shall be held in the following crew age categories:</i>		
<i>A Minimum age: 27 years,</i>		
<i>B Average age: 36 years or more,</i>		
<i>C Average age: 43 years or more,</i>		
<i>D Average age: 50 years or more,</i>		
<i>E Average age: 55 years or more,</i>		
<i>F Average age: 60 years or more,</i>		
<i>G Average age: 65 years or more,</i>		
<i>H Average age: 70 years or more,</i>		
<i>I Average age: 75 years or more,</i>		
<i>J Average age: 80 years or more.</i>		
	<u>K Average age: 85 or more.</u>	
<i>Age categories do not apply to coxswains. Each competitor shall be responsible for his own health and fitness.</i>	<i>Age categories do not apply to coxswains <u>of Masters crews</u>. Each competitor shall be responsible for his own health and fitness.</i>	
<i>Every Masters rower must be in a position to prove his age by presentation of an official document (passport or identity card).</i>		

Rule 28 – 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 – Adaptive		
Rule 29 – Adaptive		
A rower may compete in an Adaptive Rowing event if his disability meets the criteria set out in the Adaptive Rowing Regulations. The categories and boat classes are defined in the Event Regulations.	A rower may compete in an Adaptive rowing event if his disability meets the criteria set out in the Adaptive Rowing Classification Regulations (in Appendix ___). The categories and boat classes are defined in the event Adaptive Rowing regulations (in Appendix ___).	Note that all adaptive change to Para where applicable
PART III – Classes of Boat		
Rule 30 – 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 31 – World Championship Boat Classes		
World Rowing Championships are held in the following events:		
Men (M) 1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-, 8+, 2+	Delete: M2+	The Council supports the Events Working Group recommendation.
Women (W) 1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 8+	Add: W4-	The Council supports the Events Working Group recommendation.
Lightweight Men (LM) 1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-, 8+		
Lightweight Women (LW) 1x, 2x, 4x		
Adaptive (A) 1x, 2x, 4+	Adaptive (A) ASM 1x, ASW 1x, TA Mixed 2x, LTA Mixed 2x, LTA Mixed 4+	The Council proposes to add an LTAMixed2x

Under 23 Men (BM) 1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-, 8+, 4+		
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-, 8+, 4+		
Junior Women (JW) 1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-, 8+		
If, in any of the above events, excluding the events designated for the Olympic and Paralympic Games and all events for Olympic boat classes in senior, Under 23 and Junior categories, there are less than seven starters in three consecutive World Rowing Championship regattas, then that event shall be automatically removed from the programme of subsequent World Rowing Championship regattas.		
AUS Fed Rule Change Proposal	If, in any of the above events, excluding the events designated for the Olympic and Paralympic Games and all events for Olympic boat classes in senior, Under 23 and Junior categories, there are less than seven starters in three consecutive World Rowing Championship regattas, then that event shall be automatically removed from the programme of subsequent World Rowing Championship regattas.	AUS Fed Proposal – “The existing rule provides no flexibility to enable an event which may be of importance or value to be retained on the World Rowing Championships programme despite low entries in consecutive years. · The proposal above will provide the opportunity to both remove, as well as retain events as appropriate. If the FISA Executive Committee is empowered to make decisions between FISA Congress meetings they can assess the level of entries in each event, and remove an event from the World Championships if appropriate, whilst still retaining the flexibility to retain an event on the programme if that event is deemed to be important despite low entry numbers. · An example of the limitation of the current rule is the removal of the Women’s Four event from the 2012 World Championships programme.” The Council opposes this proposal.
Rule 32 – 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		

<p>CAN Fed Rule Change Proposal</p>	<p><u>Add LW1x</u></p>	<p>CAN Fed Proposal – “ Rowing Canada Aviron feels it would be prudent for FISA Members to consider the merits of requesting the addition of a LW1x event to the 2016 Olympic program. As this is an extremely well subscribed women’s event, it would seem to us to be a logical step for FISA to take to achieve its goals of both “universality” and racing equality between men’s and women’s events. While we understand that in principle changes requested by International Federations are unlikely to be considered if they result in a higher number of athletes, we feel that the LW1x event could achieve some of FISA’s targets with little overall impact in terms of scheduling and medal counts. Moreover, it could be done within the same overall number of athletes. The Council supports this proposal but cautions the delegates that this is subject to the acceptance of the IOC which has the full authority over the Olympic programme.</p>
<p>The programme of regional and continental championships as well as regattas attached to multi-sport competitions shall be determined by agreement between the organisers and the regional or continental confederation, as appropriate, and the Council.</p>	<p>NEW RULE: Boat Classes at Other Events The programme of classes of boats events at regional and continental championships as well as regattas attached to multi-sport competitions games shall be determined by <u>the FISA Council after consultation with agreement between</u> the organisers and the regional or continental confederation, as appropriate, and the Council.</p>	<p>Provides a clear statement on decision-making after consultation.</p>
<p>PART IV – Boats and Construction</p>		
<p>Rule 33 – Free Construction</p>		
<p>The construction, design and dimensions of boats and oars shall, in principle, be unrestricted subject to the limits laid down in Rule 1, paragraphs 1 and 2, and Rule 60. Nevertheless the Council of FISA may, in the racing Bye-Laws, impose appropriate requirements.</p>	<p>The construction, design and dimensions of boats and oars shall, in principle, be unrestricted subject to the limits laid down in Rule 1, paragraphs 1 and 2, and Rule 60 34. Nevertheless the Council of FISA may, in the racing Bye-Laws, impose appropriate requirements.</p>	<p>We are bringing Rule 60 into Rule 34, so 60 is no longer valid.</p>
<p>Bye-Law to Rule 33 – Boats and Equipment</p>		
<p><i>Requirements for racing boats and equipment</i></p>		
<p>1. <i>Boat Length</i></p>		
<p>1.1 <i>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</i></p>		

section longer than 11.9m.		
<i>In addition, with effect from 1 January 2015 all boats used in events at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas shall not be longer than 11.9m without a section. No section shall be longer than 11.9m.</i>	<i>In addition, with effect from 1 January 2015 all boats used in events at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas shall not be longer than 11.9 <u>12.3</u> m without a section. No section shall be longer than 11.9 <u>12.3</u> m.</i>	
<i>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 33, para 7. 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.</i>	<i>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 33, para 2.4 <u>7</u>. 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. <u>This rule does not apply to Adaptive and Coastal boats.</u></i>	
2. Safety		
<i>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.</i>		
<i>2.2 Coxswains 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.</i>		
<i>2.3 Flotation – All boats constructed or delivered after 1st January 2007 must show on the production plaque (in paragraph 3a below) whether the boat meets “FISA’s Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing”: “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.”</i>	<i>2.3 Flotation – All boats constructed or delivered after 1st January 2007 must show on the production plaque (in paragraph 3a below) whether the boat meets “FISA’s Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing”:- <u>These guidelines state that 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</u></i>	

	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 white ball shape, minimum diameter 4 cm which covers the point of the bows. 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.	2.4 Bow Balls – The bows of all boats shall be fitted with a solid white ball shape, minimum diameter 4 cm which covers the point of the bows <u>and is bright white</u> . 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 – To avoid accidents arising from capsizing, all boats shall be equipped with foot stretchers or shoes that allow the rowers to get clear of the boat without using their hands and with the least possible delay. If heel restraints are used each shoe must be independently restrained they should not allow the heel to lift more than 7 cm.	2.5 Quick release foot stretchers – To avoid accidents arising from capsizing, a All boats shall be equipped with foot stretchers or shoes that allow the rowers to get clear of the boat without using their hands and with the least possible <u>with no</u> delay. If Where shoes will remain in the boat heel restraints are used will be used with each shoe <u>shall be</u> must be independently restrained <u>by heel restraints they should such that not allow</u> the heel to will not lift more than 7 cm. <u>Where laces, Velcro or similar materials must be opened before the rower can remove his feet from the boat, they must be able to be released immediately by the rower with a single quick hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap.</u>	To reflect current practice with approved footstretchers
3. Identifications		
3.1 Production Plaque – All boats constructed or delivered after 1st January 1998 must have a production plaque or equivalent visible and permanently affixed inside the boat, up to 50 sq. cm in area, on which is written the name and address of the boat builder, its mark or logo, the year the boat was constructed, the average weight of the crew for which the boat is designed, and the weight of the boat on construction or upon delivery.	3.1 Production Plaque – All boats constructed or delivered after 1st January 1998 must have a production plaque or equivalent visible and permanently affixed inside the boat, up to 50 sq. cm in area, on which is written the name and address of the boat builder, its mark or logo, the year the boat was constructed, the average weight of the crew for which the boat is designed, and the weight of the boat on construction or upon delivery <u>and stating whether the boat meets the flotation requirements specified in FISA’s Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing.</u>	Eliminate 1998 date.
3.2 All boats and oars shall comply with the requirements set out in the Bye-Laws to Rule 43, below (name, symbol, etc.).		
4. Natural properties		

<p>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.</p>		
<p>5. No Wireless Communication</p>		
<p>5.1 Communication – During racing, no processed data or communications may be electronically received in the boat and no data or communication of any sort may be sent electronically from the boat. Raw data, such as from speed sensors, GPS location, heart and stroke rate, etc., may be collected, received, processed and/or stored in the boat during racing. Failure to comply with this bye-law may result in the exclusion of the crew. However, FISA may install on each boat a device(s) for the purpose of transmitting real-time race information which shall be owned by FISA and may be used for any purpose including presentation and promotion of the event and the sport.</p>		
<p>6. Promotional Equipment</p>		
<p>6.1 At World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic 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.</p>		
	<p><u>New Rule 60 – Fairness – Innovations in Equipment</u></p>	<p>From Rule 60</p>
	<p><u>1. Significant Innovations in equipment including, but not limited to, boats, oars, related equipment and clothing, must meet the following requirements before being for-used in the sport of rowing:</u></p>	<p>Propose to eliminate the word “significant”</p>
	<p><u>1.1 be commercially available to all competitors (patents may not exclude the use by a team or a competitor);</u></p>	
	<p><u>1.2 not significantly add to the cost of the sport;</u></p>	
	<p><u>1.3 not provide an advantage to some competitors over others or change the nature of the sport;</u></p>	
	<p><u>1.4 be safe and environmentally sound; and</u></p>	
	<p><u>1.5 be a positive development for the sport of rowing and maintain the principles of fairness and equality in</u></p>	

	<u>the sport.</u>	
	<u>2. An innovation must be submitted to the FISA Executive Committee for evaluation. If it is judged to meet the above conditions and is approved for use, it must be readily available for all 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.</u>	
	<u>3. 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, and 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.</u>	
Rule 34 – Boat weights		
All boats used at World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic, relevant qualification, regional games and continental championship and all other international regattas shall be of defined minimum weights.		
<i>Bye-Law to Rule 34 – Boat Weights</i>		
<i>1. Minimum boat weights are the following:</i>		
Designation Boat type Minimum Weight (kg)		
1x Single Sculls 14 kilograms		
2x Double Sculls 27 kilograms		
2- Pair 27 kilograms		
2+ Coxed Pair 32 kilograms		
4x Quadruple Sculls 52 kilograms		
4- Four 50 kilograms		
4+ Coxed Four 51 kilograms		
8+ Eight 96 kilograms		

<p>The minimum weight of the boat shall include only the fittings essential to its use; in particular - riggers, stretchers, shoes, slides, seats and hull extensions. The minimum weight shall not include the oars or sculls, the bow number, any sound amplification equipment and loudspeakers or any other kind of electronic equipment. Additional weight carried in the boat to achieve the required weight shall be firmly fastened to the boat or to the essential fittings described above.</p>	<p>The minimum weight of the boat shall include only the fittings essential to its use; in particular - riggers, stretchers, shoes, slides, seats and hull extensions. The minimum weight shall not include the oars or sculls, the bow number, any sound amplification equipment and loudspeakers or any other kind of electronic equipment, <u>except that where there are cables or wires carried in the boat for connecting such equipment within the boat these cables, together with housing or fixing for electronic or other equipment which are firmly attached to the boat and any loud speakers which are fixed to the boat, shall be included in the minimum weight of the boat.</u> Additional weight carried in the boat to achieve the required weight shall be firmly fastened to the boat or to the essential fittings described above.</p>	<p>To simplify weighing of boats with wired communication devices</p>
<p>1 Responsibility – It is solely the responsibility of the crew that their boat meets the required minimum weight.</p>		
<p>2 Weighing Scale – The weighing scales shall be provided by a FISA approved manufacturer and shall indicate the weight of the boat to 0.1 kg. 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 Materials Commission and/or the member of the Control Commission responsible for boat weighing.</p>		
	<p>“...and shall indicate the weight of the boat to 0.1 <u>0.05</u> kg...” <u>Failure is more than 0.05 kb below”</u></p>	<p>GER Fed Bye-Law Change Suggestion. The Council opposes this suggestion.</p>
<p>3 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 the test weighing of their boats. The scales shall be located on a horizontal floor, 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.</p>	<p>3 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 the test weighing of their boats. The scales shall be located on a horizontal floor <u>base</u>, 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.</p>	
		<p>GER Fed Bye-Law Change Suggestion The GER Fed proposes that all weighing takes place on the day before the start of the regatta. If the boat is</p>

		underweight at this time, the required dead weight is identified and would be checked upon disembarkation. The Council opposes this suggestion.
4 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.		
5 Notification to Crews - A member of the Control Commission shall notify the crews of the selected boats as they leave the water after their races and they, or people appointed for that purpose, shall accompany each boat to the weighing scales.		
A selected crew is required to take its boat directly to the weighing scales when it is notified that the boat has been selected for weighing. Failure to do so may lead to the crew being penalised as if the boat had been underweight.		
Once the crew has been notified that the boat has been selected for weighing, no extra weight of any description can be added to the boat until the boat has been weighed.		
7. Additional Items to be deducted or removed – Normally certain items of equipment shall be allowed to remain fixed in the boat during weighing. In this case, the following standard weight allowances shall be subtracted from the measured boat weight:	. Additional Items to be deducted or removed – Normally certain items of equipment shall be allowed to remain fixed in the boat during weighing. In this case, the following standard weight allowances shall be subtracted from the measured boat weight: <u>Equipment which is not to be included in the weight of the boat shall be removed from the boat before weighing.</u>	All these items below should be included in the new weighing provisions.
one loudspeaker: 0.15 kg,	one loudspeaker: 0.15 kg,	
one cable: 0.10 kg/seat,	one cable: 0.10 kg/seat,	
one bottle holder: 0.10 kg,	one bottle holder: 0.10 kg,	
one wire and magnet for stroke coach: 0.10 kg.	“wire(s) and magnet(s) for ‘stroke coach’ and any similar device used for the same purpose”.	
The crew shall have the option of removing all such equipment at any time during the weighing procedure. The member of the Control Commission and the representative of the crew shall identify and agree the	The crew shall have the option of removing all such equipment at any time during the weighing procedure. The member of the Control Commission and the representative of the crew shall identify and agree the	All items not included in the weight should now be removed from the boat before weighing. Everything fixed to the boat or not removable should be included in the weight of the boat.

<p>number and type of equipment items and record this information in writing. If the member of the Control Commission has concerns that the equipment in a particular boat is much heavier than the standard weight allowances (above,) then the crew shall be asked to take this equipment out of the boat before it is officially weighed.</p>	<p>number and type of equipment items and record this information in writing. If the member of the Control Commission has concerns that the equipment in a particular boat is much heavier than the standard weight allowances (above,) then the crew shall be asked to take this equipment out of the boat before it is officially weighed.</p>	
<p>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.</p>		
<p>1 Official Weighing – The boat shall be officially weighed.</p>		
<p>2 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:</p>		
<p>9.1 write the words “First Boat Weighing” on the printed record of weighing.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>9.3 Weigh the boat concerned for the second time, 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.</p>	<p>9.3 <u>Weigh the boat concerned for the second time. If, on the second weighing, the boat weight is not below the minimum, no further action is necessary. If, however, the boat is still below the minimum weight, the member of the Control Commission responsible for boat weighing will weigh the boat concerned for the second time,</u> 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. <u>No other or later reweighing shall be considered as</u></p>	<p>This last sentence is brought up from para 10. It is better here.</p>

	<u>valid.</u>	
9.4 deliver the three printed records of weighing (First Boat Weighing, Test Weighing of the scales and Second Boat Weighing) to the President of the Jury.		
10. Penalty for Underweight Boat – The penalty for having raced in an underweight boat shall be that the crew is relegated to last place in the particular race. If 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. No other or later reweighing, except the one mentioned above, shall be considered as valid.	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. <u>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.</u> 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. No other or later reweighing, except the one mentioned above, shall be considered as valid.	To cover for two boats in one race below weight Last sentence is moved to 9.3 above.
PART V – Courses		
Rule 35 – Characteristics		
The standard FISA course for World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, relevant qualification, regional games, continental championship 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.	The standard <u>FISAinternational</u> course for World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, <u>Paralympic</u> , relevant qualification, regional games, continental championship 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.	Proposal to change Adaptive races to 2'000 metres.
For World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas, the standard course must be provided with technical installations and equipment to category A 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 Championships”.	For World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas, the standard <u>international</u> course must be provided with technical installations and equipment to category A 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 Championships”.	
In order to be classified as a standard 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 Council of FISA may lay down special requirements for World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic, relevant qualification, regional games and continental championship regattas.	In order to be classified as a standard <u>international</u> 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 Council of FISA may lay down special requirements for World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic, relevant qualification, regional games and continental championship regattas.	

Rule 36 – Length of the Course		
1 International regattas – the standard FISA 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.	1. International regattas – the standard FISA <u>international</u> racing distances shall be 2,000 metres straight for Men and women; in the categories seniors, Adaptive 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 course shall be 2,000 metres straight. The provisions of this rule require the use of moveable starting installations in order that the bows of all boats of whatever class may be aligned on the same start line.	2. World Rowing Championship regattas – the length of the standard <u>World Championship</u> 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, Youth Olympic, Paralympic 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 Championships”.		
1 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.		
2 A non-standard course may be shorter (for example, sprints) or longer (for example, long distances, head of the river, etc.) than the standard course. It is not necessary that a non-standard course be straight.		
Rule 37 – Number of Lanes		
1 International regattas – on standard courses, races shall normally be held over six lanes.	International regattas – on standard <u>international</u> courses, races shall normally be held over <u>on</u> six lanes.	Consistency with 2., below
2 World Rowing Championship and Rowing World Cup regattas- races shall be held on six lanes but, in principle, the course shall have at least eight lanes.		

Bye-Laws to Rules 35 to 37 – Courses		
<i>These Bye-Laws are found in Appendix 1 to the Rules of Racing.</i>		
PART VI – Organisation of Regattas		
Section 1 – General		
Rule 38 – Authority of FISA		
1 International regattas – All international regattas and international rowing ergometer 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.		
2 World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic, relevant qualification, 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 two technical delegates to oversee the work of the organising committee on meeting the FISA requirements for the championships and regularly informing the Executive Committee on progress.	2 World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic, relevant qualification, 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 two technical delegates to oversee the work of the organising committee on meeting the FISA requirements for the championships and regularly informing the Executive Committee on progress. <u>The Executive Committee may nominate technical delegates for each regatta in accordance with Rule 13.</u>	
Rule 39 – Duties of the Organising Committee	Rule 39 – Duties of tThe Organising Committee	
An organising committee is responsible for the proper organisation of the regatta. The organising committee shall, in particular:	An organising committee is responsible for the proper organisation of the regatta. The relevant member federation shall ensure that an organising committee is formed for each international regatta or 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.	This would provide a requirement for the formation of an OC.
	The organising committee shall, in particular:	
1. Fix the date and the programme of the regatta in agreement with the member federation concerned and with the Council of FISA;	1. Fix the date and the programme of the regatta in agreement with the member federation concerned and, for FISA Events, <u>World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas with the agreement of the FISA Council of FISA;</u>	

2. Prepare and distribute the advance programme including the date and time of the team managers meeting;	2. Prepare and distribute the advance programme including the date and time of the team managers meeting <u>and draw</u> ;	
3. Make available a stretch of water and technical equipment conforming to the present Rules of Racing;	3. Make available a stretch of water and technical equipment conforming to the present Rules of Racing, <u>related Bye-laws and Event Regulations</u> ;	
4. Appoint a Jury (except in the case of World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas);	4. <u>Appoint a Jury (except in the case of FISA Events those events stipulated in Rule 82 where the Jury is appointed by the FISA Council Umpiring Commission appoints the Juries World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas);</u>	Cross reference to Rule 82. Juries are appointed by Umpiring Commission, not by Council.
5. Appoint a Safety Adviser;		
6. Appoint a Medical officer;		
7. Take all other steps which may be required to ensure the proper organisation of the regatta.		
Bye-Law to Rule 39 – 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 Responsibility of the Organising Committee – An organising committee is responsible for the preparation and running of the regatta.	Responsibility of the Organising Committee – An organising committee is responsible for the preparation and running of the regatta.	Repeats what is in the Rule. No longer needed
3 Date and Programme – In agreement with the relevant member federation, the organising committee fixes the date and programme of the 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.	2. Date and Programme – <u>For International Regattas and matches, In agreement with the relevant member federation</u> , the organising committee fixes the date and programme of the regatta <u>In agreement with the relevant member federation (or with FISA for a World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regatta).</u> 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.	Repeats wording of Rule.
4 Course, Installations, Advance Programme, Jury – 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	3. Course, Installations, Advance Programme, <u>Jury</u> – 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	

<p>installations and send it to all those concerned. It shall appoint the Jury (except in the case of World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas).</p>	<p>of course installations and send it to all those concerned. It shall appoint the Jury (except in the case of World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regatta FISA Events).</p>	<p>The appointment of Jury is in the Rule above.</p>
<p>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 or Racing Bye-Laws shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Safety Adviser personally.</p>	<p>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 or Racing and Bye-Laws shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Safety Adviser personally.</p>	<p>Consistent terminology</p>
<p>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.</p>		
<p>6. Compliance with Rules of Racing – The Organising Committee is responsible to ensure the proper running of the regatta in accordance with the Rules of Racing. The Executive Committee of FISA may nominate Technical Delegates to any event held under the FISA Rules of Racing to advise the Organising Committee where required and to report on the conduct of the event.</p>	<p>Compliance with Rules of Racing – The Organising Committee is responsible to ensure the proper running of the regatta in accordance with the Rules of Racing. The Executive Committee of FISA may nominate Technical Delegates to any event held under the FISA Rules of Racing to advise the Organising Committee where required and to report on the conduct of the event.</p>	<p>Covered above</p>
<p>7. 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.</p>		

	9. <u>Publish an Environmental Management plan at least two years before the event</u>	
	<u>NEW RULE – Team Manager</u>	(from Bye-Law to Rule 55)
	<u>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 must attend all Team Manager’s Meetings and is responsible for his team.</u>	Definition of Team Manager
	<u>At World Rowing Championship and Rowing World Cup regatta FISA – Events – World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic 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.</u> <u>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.</u>	(from Bye-Law to Rule 55)
Rule 40 – Disputes, Appeals and Cases not covered	<u>Rule 40 – Disputes, Appeals and Cases not covered</u>	Moved to before Rule 78)
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 80.	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 80.	
2 World Rowing Championship regattas – the Executive Committee shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing and the relevant Bye-laws and the event regulations as well as on disputes which may arise during World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas. The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final. Any decision made by the Executive	World Rowing Championship regattas – the Executive Committee shall adjudicate on from a decision of all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing and the relevant Bye-laws and the event regulations as well as on disputes which may arise during World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas. The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final. Any decision made by the Executive Committee under	

Committee under this rule shall immediately be communicated to the member federations of FISA in writing.	this rule shall immediately be communicated to the member federations of FISA in writing.	
Rule 41 – 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.	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 <u>of Racing and Bye-laws.</u>	Consistent terminology
Rule 42 – FISA Merchandising Rights		
At all regattas under its authority FISA retains the right to:	At all regattas under its authority FISA retains the-all <u>rights</u> 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 shall negotiate with the various organising committees in order to determine what proportion of the proceeds of the sale of these rights shall be shared with them.	2 use and licence the name and official emblem of FISA and other names, emblems and logos as registered by FISA. FISA <u>may share a</u> shall negotiate proportion of the proceeds of the sale of these rights with <u>the organising committees of relevant regattas.</u>	
Section 2 – Advertising Provisions		
Rule 43 – 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, in particular with Article 3 of the Statutes. In case of doubt, the Executive Committee shall decide. In events, regattas and	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 <u>rules Rules of Racing and related Bye-laws,</u> in particular with Article 3 of the Statutes. In case of doubt, the Executive Committee shall decide. In events,	Consistent terminology

championships solely for juniors advertising relating to alcohol is strictly prohibited.	regattas and championships solely for juniors advertising relating to alcohol is strictly prohibited.	
4 where an advertiser or sponsor deals mainly in products which are prohibited by this clause, but also produces some other (not prohibited) product or service, it may have identifications, provided that the identification is clearly associated with the product or service that is not prohibited and cannot be seen as advertising the prohibited product.		
The Council may prescribe Bye-laws regarding commercial publicity, sponsorship and advertising at regattas.		
Bye-Laws to Rule 43 – FISA Advertising Rules		
<i>These Bye-Laws are found in Appendix 2 to the Rules of Racing.</i>		
Rule 44 – 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.		
1. World Rowing Championship regattas – Members of national crews shall wear the registered racing uniform of their member 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.	1 <u>World Rowing Championship regattas</u> - Members of national crews shall wear the registered racing uniform of their member 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 blades of all oars and sculls shall be in the registered colours of their federation.		
	<u>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.</u>	Moved from above to here because it applies to both uniforms and blades above.
The Council may issue further regulations regarding rowers’ clothing at World Rowing Championship and		

Rowing World Cup regattas, in particular, including use of a t-shirt provided by FISA or other FISA sponsor identification as in the Bye-Laws to Rule 43.		
Section 3 – Entries, Withdrawals and Crew Changes		
Rule 45 – 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. 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.	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 <u>regattas</u> . 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.	It should be masters “regattas”
2 World Rowing Championship regattas – rowers shall compete under the name of their member federation which shall alone be entitled to represent them.	2 <u>World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games</u> – rowers shall compete under the name of their member federation which shall alone be entitled to <u>enter and represent</u> them.	Natural sequence
3 Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic regattas – rowers shall compete under the name of their national Olympic or Paralympic committee which shall alone be entitled to represent them.	3 Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic regattas – rowers shall compete under the name of their national Olympic or Paralympic committee which shall alone be entitled to <u>enter and represent</u> them.	
Rule 46 – 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.	2 <u>World Rowing Championship regattas</u> – no member federation may enter more than one crew in each event.	
Rule 47 – 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 organisers of an international regatta must accept every valid entry made by the	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 <u>organisers organising committee</u> of an international regatta must accept every valid entry	

closing date.	made by the closing date.	
2 World Rowing Championship regattas – FISA shall send to the member federations special entry forms two months before the closing date for entries. Entries must be received at FISA headquarters no later than 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.	World Rowing Championship regattas – FISA shall send to <u>Dedicated entry forms shall be made available to</u> the member federations- special entry forms two months before the closing date for entries. Entries must be received at FISA headquarters <u>before the specified deadline announced (usually no later than between 9 and 14 days before the date of the first heat)</u> . These entries shall indicate the crews, the names and the birthdates of the rowers in the crews. Names shall be shown starting with the bow rower and finishing with the stroke rower, followed by the coxswain. There shall be no entry fees.	
Bye-Law to Rule 47 – Entries		
<i>The entry forms in Appendices 5 and 6 shall be used for international regattas.</i>		
Rule 48 – 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 headquarters shall send a list of the entries from member federations entered in each event to all federations concerned.	2 <u>World Rowing Championship regattas</u> – FISA headquarters shall send <u>make</u> a list of the entries from member federations entered in each event <u>available to all federations concerned within 48 hours of the entry deadline.</u>	
Rule 49 – False declarations		
Any false declaration regarding the name, 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.	Any false declaration regarding the name, <u>age</u> , 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. <u>The Executive Committee may apply additional penalties.</u>	
Rule 50 – Objections to an entry		
Any objection to an entry shall be lodged promptly with the organising committee and also with the Executive Committee of FISA. After consultation, the organising committee and the Executive Committee shall decide if	<u>International regattas</u> - Any objection to an entry shall be lodged promptly with the organising committee and also with the Executive Committee of FISA. After consultation <u>with the affected parties</u> , the organising	

<p>the objection was well founded. In the case of any difference of opinion, the view of the Executive Committee shall prevail.</p>	<p>committee and the Executive Committee shall decide if <u>about</u> on the objection and if found justified shall reject the entry concerned. was well founded. In the case of any difference of opinion, the view of the Executive Committee shall prevail.</p>	<p>We should provide for the resulting action.</p>
	<p><u>World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas</u> - Any objection to an entry shall be lodged promptly with the organising committee and also with the Executive Committee of FISA. After consultation <u>with the affected parties</u>, the organising committee and the Executive Committee shall decide if <u>about</u> on the objection and if found justified shall reject the entry concerned was well founded. In the case of any difference of opinion, the view of the Executive Committee shall prevail.</p>	
<p>Rule 51 – Withdrawals</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>2 World Rowing Championship and Rowing World Cup regattas – if a member federation withdraws a crew or crews from an event in which it has been entered, it shall give notice of the withdrawal to FISA, at the latest, three hours before the draw. A withdrawal once made is irrevocable.</p>	<p>World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and World Rowing Cup regattas – if a member federation withdraws a crew or crews from an event in which it has been entered, it shall give notice <u>in writing</u> of the withdrawal to FISA, at the latest, three hours before the draw. A withdrawal once made is irrevocable.</p>	
<p>Bye-Law to Rule 51 – Withdrawals</p>	<p><u>Bye-Law to Rule 51 – Withdrawals <u>after the Deadline before the Draw</u></u></p>	
<p><i>In the case of withdrawals at World Rowing Championship and Rowing World Cup regattas received less than three hours before the draw and until the end of the regatta, except when accompanied by a medical certificate, the federation will be fined CHF 500 per withdrawal. At these events, changes and</i></p>	<p><u>World Rowing Championship, qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games and World Rowing Cup regattas</u> - In the case of withdrawals at World Rowing Championship and Rowing World Cup regatta FISA Event shall be received no less than three hours before the draw at no</p>	

<p>withdrawals will only be received at the FISA Regatta Office or another previously announced location. If a crew withdraws for valid safety reasons, there shall be no financial penalty.</p>	<p>cost. <u>Withdrawals received later than three hours before the draw</u> and until the end of the regatta, except when accompanied by a medical certificate, the federation <u>concerned</u> will be fined CHF 500 <u>or equivalent</u> 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 <u>medical or</u> safety reasons, there shall be no financial penalty.</p>	
<p>Rule 52 – Crew Changes before the First Heat</p>	<p>Rule 52 – Crew Changes <u>after the Entry Deadline and up to one hour</u> before the First Heat</p>	
<p>1. International regattas:</p>		
<p>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); and in the case of national team crews, of the same member federation and that the changes are communicated in writing to the organising committee at least one hour before the first heat of the event.</p>	<p>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 <u>except in the case of masters crews where a substitute from another club shall also be valid</u>); and in the case of national team crews, of the same member federation and that the changes are communicated in writing to the organising committee at least one hour before the first heat of the event.</p>	
<p>AUS, NOR, USA Feds Rule Change Proposals</p>	<p><u>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.</u></p>	<p>AUS, NOR, USA Feds Proposals – “Masters rowing is primarily organised by the rowers themselves. The clubs or federations are seldom involved in putting together crews, and training groups of Masters will often consist of rowers from several clubs. When a rower in a Masters crew falls ill or has to withdraw from a regatta for another reason, the natural substitute for that rower will often be a member of another club, or even of another national federation, that the other members of the crew.” The Council supports this proposal.</p>
<p>1.2 Single scullers – no substitute is permitted for a single sculler.</p>	<p>1.2 Single scullers – no substitute is permitted for a single sculler. <u>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 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.</u></p>	<p>Allows changes to a single sculler for medical reasons at international regattas</p>

2. World Rowing Championship and Rowing World Cup regattas	2. World Rowing Championship, qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games, and <u>World Rowing World Cup</u> regattas	
2.1 Crews – same as at international regattas above.	2.1 Crews – same as at international regattas above. <u>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.</u>	
2.2 Single scullers – A single sculler who entered and falls ill or is injured in an accident may, on production of a medical certificate, be replaced before his heat.	2.2 Single scullers – A single sculler who is entered and falls ill or is injured in an accident may, on production of a medical certificate, be replaced <u>up to one hour</u> before his heat <u>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.</u>	
GER Fed Rule Change Proposal		GER Fed Proposal – <i>No limitations on changes up to one hour before the first heat.</i> The Council opposes this proposal.
<i>Bye-Law to Rule 52 – Changes after the Entry Deadline and before the First Heat</i>	<i>Bye-Law to Rule 52 – Changes <u>after the Entry Deadline and before the First Heat for medical reasons</u></i>	
<i>World Rowing Championship and Rowing World Cup regattas – In the case of illness of, or injury to, a member of a crew before the first heat, a substitution may be made if a medical certificate is provided and if the change is approved by a member of the Sports Medicine Commission of FISA or its delegate. A separate medical examination of the rower concerned may be required by this member or delegate. The replaced rower may compete 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, and of the Executive Committee.</i>	<i>World Rowing Championship, qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games and Rowing World Cup regattas – <u>In addition to the provisions of 2.1 of this rule</u>, in the case of illness of, or injury to, a member of a crew before the first heat, a substitution may be made if a medical certificate is provided and if the change is approved by a member of the Sports Medicine Commission of FISA or its <u>his</u> delegate <u>who shall first examine the ill or injured rower.</u> A separate medical examination of the rower concerned may be required by this member or delegate. The replaced rower may compete <u>again in the same crew</u> 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, <u>who shall first make a further examination of the rower concerned, and of the Executive Committee.</u> <u>Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent that member federation in</u></i>	To clarify that this is in addition to the 50% provision in the rule. The rower can only go back into the SAME crew when recovered – see «consequential substitutions» also. Must be same NF

	accordance with these rules	
	<u>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 26. In such a case the other members of the crew shall not be required to weigh again for the same race.</u>	Late substitution for lightweight rowers. NOTE : it also has to be applied to changes AFTER the first Heat (Rule 53).
Rule 53 – 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. Any necessary decision shall be taken by the organising committee. A rower who has been replaced may no longer compete in the same event, 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.	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 <u>and the crew change shall be notified in writing to the Organising Committee.</u> Any necessary decision shall be taken by the organising committee. A rower who has been replaced may no longer compete at the regatta in the same event, even if the rower is restored to health. 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. <u>Any replacement rower must be a member of the same club; and in the case of national team, of the same member federation.</u>	Suggest to keep the “restored to health” wording Should limit changes to same club or NF
1.2 Single scullers – no substitute is permitted for a single sculler.	1.2 Single scullers – no substitute is permitted for a single sculler <u>who has already raced in the heat of his event.</u>	
2. World Rowing Championship and Rowing World Cup regattas:	2. World Rowing Championship, qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games and Rowing World Cup regattas:	
2.1 Crews – a crew which has already raced in the heat of its event may not make changes in the crew, except in the case of illness or injury, in which case a medical certificate shall be required. In such a case the change must be approved by a member of the sports Medicine commission of FISA or its delegate, who may require a separate medical examination of the rower concerned. The rower may compete again 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 his delegate, and the President of the Jury. Up to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain, if applicable, may be changed	2.1 Crews – <u>No change shall be made in</u> a crew which has already raced in the heat of its event may not make changes in the crew, except in the case of illness or injury <u>to a member of the crew,</u> in which case a medical certificate shall be required. In such a case the <u>change crew change shall be notified in writing to FISA and the ill or injured rower</u> must be approved-examined by a member of the Sports Medicine Commission of FISA or its <u>his</u> delegate, who <u>shall first examine the ill or injured rower.</u> The rower may compete again, <u>but only in the same crew,</u> at any point during the competition <u>upon notification to FISA in writing and upon presentation</u> duction of a further medical certificate,	Note : replacement AFTER heat requires approval of President of Jury. Replacement BEFORE first heat

in accordance with this rule.	and with the approval of the same member of the sports Medicine commission or his delegate, and the President of the Jury . Up to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain, if applicable, may be changed in accordance with this rule. <u>Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent that member federation in accordance with the Rules of Racing and Bye-laws.</u>	requires approval of Executive Committee.
	<u>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 26. In such a case the other members of the crew shall not be required to weigh again for the same race.</u>	
	<p><u>2.2 Consequential substitutions)</u></p> <p><u>Where a rower is ill or injured and a substitution is made for that rower using a rower from a second boat (with no doubling up), the rower from the second boat may in turn be substituted in that boat by another rower, even though the rower from the second boat is not ill or injured. This consequential substitution may only occur if the line of substitutions is clearly resulting from the illness or injury of a rower in the first boat in accordance with Bye-Law to Rule 52 or Rule 53. 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.</u></p> <p><u>Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent the member federation in accordance with the Rules of Racing and Bye-laws.</u></p>	(consequential substitutions)
2.2 Single scullers – no substitution of a single sculler may be made once he has competed in his heat.		
Section 4 – Safety and Fairness		
Rule 54 – 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 55 – Safety – General Principles		
Detailed measures to ensure the safety of competitors shall be included in the Bye-laws, but an organising committee must in addition check the particular safety aspects of its regatta and impose further safety measures as appropriate. The Council may remove a regatta from the FISA international regatta calendar if it is not satisfied that the Bye-laws regarding safety have been observed.	Detailed measures to ensure the safety of competitors shall be included in the Bye-laws, but a An organising committee must in addition check the particular all safety aspects of its regatta and impose <u>any</u> further safety measures as appropriate. The Council may remove a regatta from the FISA international regatta calendar if it is not satisfied that the <u>Rules of Racing and</u> 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 at 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.	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 <u>at the start of</u> 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.	Consistent wording
All rowers 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.	All rowers <u>and team officials</u> 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.	Add “ <i>team officials</i> ” to match the wording of Rule 54.
At World Rowing Championship and Rowing World Cup regattas, all care will be taken to provide the safest conditions possible. However, the ultimate responsibility for competing lies with the member federation or club for whom the rower is competing and with the individual rower. In this respect FISA accepts no legal liability.	At World Rowing Championship and Rowing World Cup regattas, reasonable all care will be taken to provide the safest <u>safe</u> conditions possible . 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.	
Bye-Law to Rule 55 – Safety – General Principles	Bye-Law to Rule 55 – Safety – General Principles	<u>Moved to New Team Manager Rule</u>
<i>1. Team Managers - At World Rowing Championship and Rowing World Cup regattas each participating</i>	<i>1. Team Managers – At World Rowing Championship and Rowing World Cup regattas each participating</i>	

<p>member federation shall appoint a Team Manager. The Team Manager, or his delegate, shall attend each official team managers' meeting and shall communicate information from the meeting 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.</p>	<p>member federation shall appoint a Team Manager. The Team Manager, or his delegate, shall attend each official team managers' meeting and shall communicate information from the meeting 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.</p>	
<p>2. Injections</p>	<p>2. Injections</p>	<p>Moved to new Medical Rule section at end.</p>
<p>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:</p>	<p>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:</p>	
<p>1 must be medically justified. Justification includes physical examination by a certified medical doctor (M.D.), diagnosis, medication, route of administration and appropriate documentation;</p>	<p>must be medically justified. Justification includes physical examination by a certified medical doctor (M.D.), diagnosis, medication, route of administration and appropriate documentation;</p>	
<p>2 Must respect the approved indication of the medication = no off-label;</p>	<p>Must respect the approved indication of the medication = no off label;</p>	
<p>3 must be administered by a certified medical professional unless authorized by the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor, and;</p>	<p>must be administered by a certified medical professional unless authorized by the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor, and;</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>The costs of any investigations related to this rule may</p>	<p>The costs of any investigations related to this rule may</p>	

<i>be charged to the member federation concerned.</i>	<i>be charged to the member federation concerned.</i>	
Rule 56 – Traffic Rules on the Course		
The organising committee must publish, and display clearly in the boathouse or embarkation 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,		
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 competing crews approach their position,	stop when competing crews approach their position,	
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 56 – Traffic Rules on the Course		
<i>A copy of the traffic rules must be sent to every club and national federation entered together with the list of entries. The traffic rules must also be published in the official programme and on large signs clearly displayed in the boating area. These signs shall be located beside the pontoons where the crews go out on to the water.</i>	<i>A copy of the traffic rules must be sent to every club and national member federation entered together with the list of entries. The traffic rules must also be published in the official programme and on large signs clearly displayed in the boating area. These signs shall be located beside the pontoons where the crews go out on to the water.</i>	Consistent terminology
<i>The traffic rules for training shall identify at least one clear lane of water (13.5 m) 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.</i>	<i>The traffic rules for training shall identify at least one clear lane of water (13.5 m) as a neutral lane between crews travelling in opposite directions on the water. If it is not possible to provide the neutral lane, then the crews travelling in opposite directions must be separated by a “swimming line”, or equivalent, as a continuous, physical barrier on the water surface.</i>	An important distinction for safety purposes.
<i>In principle there shall be no training during racing at international regattas. The traffic rules for racing shall also cover the warm-up area and the cool-down area. They shall also take into consideration the safe movement of any boat taking part in the victory ceremony.</i>		
Rule 57 – 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 the training areas without the specific authority 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.	During the official hours of training and racing no boat (moving or fixed) shall be allowed on the regatta course or the training areas without the specific authority <u>unless it has the approval of</u> 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 58 – 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 59 – 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 to all competitors.	The race officials shall ensure that the Rules of Racing are applied fairly, <u>and in an atmosphere of respect</u> , to all competitors.	
Rule 60 – Fairness – Innovations	Rule 60 – Fairness – Innovations	<u>Move to the Materials Section near Rule 33</u>
1. Significant innovations in equipment including, but not limited to, boats, oars, related equipment and clothing, must meet the following requirements before being for use in the sport of rowing:	1. Significant innovations in equipment including, but not limited to, boats, oars, related equipment and clothing, must meet the following requirements before being for use in the sport of rowing:–	
1.1 be commercially available to all competitors (patents may not exclude the use by a team or a competitor);	1.1 be commercially available to all competitors (patents may not exclude the use by a team or a competitor);–	
1.2 not significantly add to the cost of the sport;	1.2 not significantly add to the cost of the sport;–	
1.3 not provide an advantage to some competitors over others or change the nature of the sport;	1.3 not provide an advantage to some competitors over others or change the nature of the sport;–	
1.4 be safe and environmentally sound; and	1.4 be safe and environmentally sound; and–	
1.5 be a positive development for the sport of rowing and maintain the Principles of the sport.	1.5 be a positive development for the sport of rowing and maintain the Principles of the sport.–	
2. The innovation must be submitted to the FISA	2. The 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.	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.	
3. 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 and whether it is safe and environmentally sound.	3. 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 and whether it is safe and environmentally sound.	
Rule 61 – Fairness – weather	Rule 61 – Fairness – weather	Move to Rule 66
Provisions to be applied when unfair weather conditions prevail at World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic, and relevant qualification regattas are set out in Rule 66.	Provisions to be applied when unfair weather conditions prevail at World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic, and relevant qualification regattas are set out in Rule 66.	
At other international regattas, in unfair weather conditions, the President of the Jury may decide to apply provisions similar to Rule 66.	At other international regattas, in unfair weather conditions, the President of the Jury may decide to apply provisions similar to Rule 66.	
Section 5 – The Draw and Progressing to the Finals		
Rule 62 – FISA Progression System		
Should the number of crews taking part in an event exceed that of the available starting positions, a progression system or time trials shall be used.	Should the number of crews taking part in an event exceed that of the available starting positions <u>number of lanes used for racing</u> , a progression system or time trials shall be used <u>to determine the finalists</u> .	Time trials are part of the progressions system so it should not be separately mentioned here. Otherwise it would be as a contingency. Delete here.
1 International regattas – each round of an event shall finish at least two hours before the following round of the same event.		
2 World Rowing Championship regattas – if preliminary races are required before the Final, they shall, in general, be organised in such a way that a competitor shall not be required to race more than once a day in the same event.	World Rowing Championship regattas <u>World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification</u> – if preliminary races earlier rounds of racing are required before the Final, they shall, in <u>general principle</u> , 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 term “preliminary races” can be confused with “Preliminary Race” where there are less than 7 entries.
The progression systems to be used at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas shall be prescribed in the Bye-laws.	The progression systems to be used at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regatta <u>FISA Events shall be prescribed in the Bye-laws.</u> The progression systems to be used at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic	No change to existing Rule. Except to define “FISA progression system” for use in other Rules & B/Ls. The different system for World Cups will have to be

	and relevant qualification regattas shall be prescribed in the Bye-laws <u>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.</u>	referred to as the “World Cup progression system”, et.
Bye-Laws to Rule 62 – FISA Progression System to determine finalists		
The system of Heats, Repêchages, Quarter-finals and Semi-finals used at FISA Championships and Rowing World Cup regattas is as follows: H = Heat, R = Repêchage, Q = Quarter-finals, S A/B = Semi-finals for Finals A & B, S C/D = Semi-finals for Finals C & D, etc., S A/B/C = Semi-finals for Finals A & B & C, S D/E/F = Semi-finals for Finals D & E & F, etc., FA = (Final A) Final for places 1-6, FB = (Final B) Final for places 7-12, etc., TT = Time-Trial,	<u>The details of the FISA progression system are set out in Appendix 3 to the Rules of Racing. The system includes The system of Heats, Repêchages, Quarter-finals and Semi-finals and Time Trials. used at FISA Championships and Rowing World Cup regatta Events is Terminology and abbreviations used shall be</u> as follows: H = Heat, R = Repêchage, Q = Quarter-finals, S A/B = Semi-finals for Finals A & B, S C/D = Semi-finals for Finals C & D, etc., S A/B/C = Semi-finals for Finals A & B & C, S D/E/F = Semi-finals for Finals D & E & F, etc. , FA = (Final A) Final for places 1-6, FB = (Final B) Final for places 7-12, etc., TT = Time-Trial,	<u>Bring forward the current para 3 to begin this section as shown.</u> No longer have system of 3 semi-finals
ELM = Eliminated, P = Preliminary Race The draw of the options (appendix 3) is supervised by a member of the Jury before the end of the first race of the preceding round in that event. The result of the draw of the options shall not be published before the end of the preceding round.	ELM = Eliminated, P = Preliminary Race <u>The draw of the options (appendix 3) is Where the progression system provides two options for determining the allocation of crews to the next round (see Appendix 3), the option to be used for each round of each event shall be decided by random draw,</u> supervised by a member of the Jury, before the end of the first race of the preceding round in that event. The result of the draw of the options shall not be published before the end of the preceding round.	To provide more clarification of the draw for options.
AUS Fed Bye-Law Change Suggestion	<u>“...allow for a manual selection of the two options available for the repechages ans semi-finals to enable the more balanced option to be utilised...”</u>	AUS Fed Bye-Law Change Suggestion The current system allows either all repechage and semi-final seedings to be done either manually or via an automated system. If the automated system is utilised then use of the manual system is not permitted in any circumstance, even in situations where the automated system may produce an unbalanced outcome. - Examples of the limitations of this rule at the 2012 London Olympic Games can be found in the Men’s Four and Lightweight Men’s Double Scull semi finals, wherein unbalanced draws produced by the automated system were exacerbated by course

		conditions at Eton Dorney. The Council supports this suggestion.
<i>The details of the FISA Progression System are found in Appendix 3 to the Rules of Racing. In the cases where there are options, these shall be chosen by a draw.</i>	<i>The details of the FISA Progression System are found in Appendix 3 to the Rules of Racing. In the cases where there are options, these shall be chosen by a draw.</i>	Remove to the beginning of this section
<i>At World Rowing Championship regattas the Executive Committee may, in exceptional circumstances, decide not to hold Finals C, D, E, F and so on, and/or the relevant Semi-finals.</i>	<i>At World Rowing Championship regatta FISA Events the Executive Committee may, in exceptional circumstances, decide not to hold Finals C, D, E, F and so on, and/or the relevant Semi-finals.</i>	This should be covered by the contingency scenarios and by the Executive Committee's general authority in exceptional cases. We should not provide for this as a norm here.
<i>The details of the FISA Progression System are found in Appendix 3 to the Rules of Racing.</i>	<i>The details of the FISA Progression System are found in Appendix 3 to the Rules of Racing.</i>	<u>Stated above</u>
Rule 63 – The Draw		
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.	<u>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. 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.	
	<u>(from below)</u> 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, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification and Rowing World 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.	At <u>World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas</u> 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. <u>The Executive Committee may appoint a Seeding Panel for each regatta to determine the seeded crews.</u>	State the Executive Committee authority to appoint seeding panel.
For a World Rowing Championship regatta, if an event has less than seven entries at the time of the draw, there shall be a preliminary race to determine the lanes for the final. 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.	For a World Rowing Championship, <u>Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas regatta</u>, if an event has less than seven entries at the time of the draw, there shall be a <u>mandatory</u> preliminary race for all crews to determine the lanes for the final in that event. 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.	
If a crew withdraws after the draw, but at least one hour before the start of the first heat and if the number of	If a crew withdraws after the draw, but at least one hour before the start of the first heat <u>in their event</u> and if the	

<p>crews remaining in the event involves 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 Executive Committee shall hold a new draw.</p>	<p>number of crews remaining in the event involves 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 Executive Committee<u>President of the Jury</u> shall hold-supervise a new draw 'and, if necessary, postpone the race times to allow the redraw to be implemented.</p>	
<p>Bye-Law to Rule 63 – Determining the Lanes (Normal Conditions)</p>		
<p>Where appropriate the Executive Committee shall appoint a Seeding Panel for a particular regatta. The Seeding Panel shall determine which crews in which events should be seeded. The purpose of seeding is to avoid having all the faster boats in an event being drawn into the same heat in the first round. The Seeding Panel will apply criteria determined by the Executive Committee and published in advance.</p>	<p>Where appropriate the Executive Committee shall appoint a Seeding Panel for a particular regatta. The Seeding Panel shall determine which crews in which events should be seeded. The purpose of seeding is to avoid having all the faster boats in an event being drawn into the same heat in the first round. The Seeding Panel will apply criteria determined by the Executive Committee and published in advance.</p>	<p>Change the order of wording of this B/L Remove this paragraph to para 2 below.</p>
<p>For the heats (or final where there are no heats and there is no requirement for a preliminary race), a draw shall be held to determine the lane to be assigned to each crew. There shall be a random draw for the order of the heats so that the highest seeded crew is not always in heat 1 and for the lanes of the seeded crews in each heat. The seeding order shall only affect the placing of crews in the heats. It shall not be taken into account for any of the later rounds of competition.</p>	<p>For the heats (or final where there are no heats and there is no requirement for a preliminary race), a draw <u>A random draw, supervised by the Jury</u>, shall be held to determine the <u>heat and lane to which each crew will</u> be assigned to each crew in the first round of the progression system, subject to the provision for seeded crews. There shall be a random draw supervised by the Jury for the order of the heats so that the highest seeded crew is not always in heat 1 and for the lanes of the seeded crews in each heat. The seeding order shall only affect the placing of crews in the heats. It shall not be taken into account for any of the later rounds of competition.</p>	
	<p>Where appropriate a Seeding Panel has been appointed by the Executive Committee under this Rule for a particular regatta, shall appoint a Seeding Panel for a particular regatta. The the Seeding Panel shall determine which crews in which events should be seeded. The purpose of seeding is to avoid having all the faster boats in an event being drawn into the same heat in the first round. The Seeding Panel will apply criteria determined by the Executive Committee and published in advance.</p>	<p>Removed to here instead of at para 1. Amended.</p>
	<p>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</p>	

	<u>competition.</u>	
	<u>There shall be a random draw 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.</u>	
<i>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. Similarly the crews with the lower placings in their previous round are put in the outer lanes. If the crews have the same placings in the heats, repêchages or semi-finals then there shall be a draw to determine their lanes in the next round.</i>		
	<u>Any draw conducted under the provisions of the Rules and Bye-laws shall be supervised by a member of the Jury.</u>	A general provision for supervision of random draws.
Rule 64 – Withdrawals and Disqualifications after the draw		
If a crew withdraws or is excluded or is disqualified after the draw then the following procedures shall operate:	If a crew withdraws <u>under Rules 51 or 53</u> , or is excluded or is disqualified after the draw then the following procedures shall operate:	(Ref to Rule 51)
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 repechage 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 draw will go forward to the next round. The crew that does not finish the race 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 outside	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 <u>draw-progression system</u> will go forward to the next round. The crew that does not finish the race <u>will not be placed in that race</u> and will not race again in the event, and will be placed last in the overall ranking of that	

<p>the control of a crew which prevents the crew from finishing a race, the President of the Jury or, at a World Rowing Championship regatta, the Executive Committee, may decide to place that crew last in that race.</p>	<p>event. In the case of a problem outside the control of a crew which prevents the crew from finishing a race, the President of the Jury or, at a World Rowing Championship regatta, <u>Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas or World Rowing Cup regatta</u>, the Executive Committee, may decide to place that crew last in that race.</p>	
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>Rule 65 – Time Trials</p>		
<p>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 Championships, may decide to hold time-trials instead of or in combination with heats, repêchages, quarter-finals, semi-finals and finals as provided below.</p>	<p>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<u>FISA Events</u> <u>World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas</u>, may decide to hold time-trials instead of or in combination with heats, repêchages, quarter-finals, semi-finals and finals as provided below.</p>	
<p>Bye-Law to Rule 65 – Time Trials</p>		
	<p><u>Depending on the weather conditions and the circumstances under which a decision is taken to hold time trials, the time trials may be conducted (1) as individual heats in accordance with the draw or progression system, or (2) may be conducted as one time trial in which all crews in that round shall compete against each other.</u></p>	<p>(provide for time trials without heats)</p>
	<p><u>(1) Time trials conducted as individual heats</u></p>	
<p><i>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</i></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	

<p>second. The remaining crews shall start in the order of their lanes, as given from the official draw.</p>	<p>The remaining crews shall start in the order of their lanes, as given from the official draw.</p>	
<p>If the Time-Trial System is used for repêchages, 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 to determine their starting order.</p>		
<p>Each separate race shall be started at not more than five-minute intervals.</p>		
	<p><u>(2) Time trials conducted as one trial for all crews in an event.</u></p> <p><u>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 made for this purpose.</u></p> <p><u>If the time trial is for a subsequent round (repechage, 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 to determine their starting order.</u></p>	<p>Provide for time-trials without heats.</p>
<p>Crews in each race 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.</p>	<p>Crews in each race 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.</p>	
<p>Time Trials shall be started from the normal fixed start positions. If conditions so require, they will start with a "flying start" in which case crews are timed from the 100 m mark and race 1900 m.</p>		
<p>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</p>		

<i>ensure they cause no interference to crews racing in the other lane.</i>		
<i>In a Time-Trial, Rule 71 (Damage while in the Start Zone) does not apply.</i>	<i>In a Time-Trial, Rule 71 (Damage while in the Start Zone) does not apply.</i>	Assuming Rule 71 is changed as proposed.
Rule 66 – Adverse Weather Conditions	Rule 66 – Adverse Weather Conditions	
	Rule 61 – Fairness – weather	
	At International regattas, when unfair or unrowable conditions prevail <u>At other international regattas, after consultation with appropriate members of the Jury and the Organising Committee,</u> in unfair weather conditions, the President of the Jury may decide to apply provisions similar as described in <u>to</u> Rule 66.	
	Provisions to be applied when unfair weather conditions prevail at World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic, and relevant qualification regattas are set out in Rule 66.	
International regattas – the President of the Jury shall consult with the appropriate members of the Jury and with the chair of the organising committee and may make changes to the programme if the weather creates unfair or unrowable conditions.	International regattas – the President of the Jury shall consult with the appropriate members of the Jury and with the chair of the organising committee and may make changes to the programme if the weather creates unfair or unrowable conditions.	
1 World Rowing Championship and Rowing World Cup regattas – the Executive Committee shall appoint a Fairness Committee consisting of three persons with appropriate experience and ability. This committee may take the appropriate measures if the weather creates unfair or un-rowable conditions. The President of the Jury shall implement the decisions of the Fairness Committee.	World Rowing Championship and Rowing World Cup regatta <u>For FISA Events, – World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas,</u> the Executive Committee shall appoint a Fairness Committee consisting of three persons with appropriate experience and ability. This committee may <u>to</u> take the appropriate measures if the weather creates unfair or un-rowable conditions. The President of the Jury shall implement the decisions of the Fairness Committee.	
SUI Fed Rule Change Proposal	3. Cross Wind Conditions – The Fairness Committee is obliged to re-allocate the lanes for World Rowing Championships and World Rowing Cup Regattas in cross-wind conditions 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. For a heat, crews shall start in the order of their lanes, as assigned to them in the official draw, seeded crews being allocated in better lanes.	SUI Fed Proposal The Council opposes this proposal.

	<u>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 random draw to determine their lanes. Cross-wind conditions are acknowledged when the wind is blowing between 45° and 135° to the race course direction, regardless from which side of the course the wind is coming. In case of doubt or changing or unclear wind measurements, the Fairness Committee re-allocates the lanes.</u>	
Bye-Law to Rule 66 – 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 select or recommend the most appropriate programme from the alternatives described below. In applying these alternatives the Fairness Committee will always consider (1.1), (1.2) and (1.3) before considering (1.4).	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 select or recommend <u>adopt</u> the most appropriate programme <u>alternative</u> from the alternatives <u>those</u> described below. In applying <u>adopting</u> these alternatives the Fairness Committee will always consider (1.1), (1.2) and (1.3) <u>1.1 and 1.2</u> before considering (1.4) <u>1.3</u> (<u>In each scenario, information about the decisions must be communicated to the Team Managers promptly at a Team Managers' Meeting or other appropriate communication means</u>).	
1.1 To use the lanes offering the most equal conditions.	1.1 To use the lanes offering the most equal conditions	
1.2 Before the scheduled start of racing, recommend that racing be brought forward based on the forecasts that indicate weather conditions will be potentially unfair or unrowable and therefore.	1.2 Before the scheduled start of racing, recommend that racing be brought forward based on the forecasts that indicate weather conditions will be potentially unfair or unrowable and therefore.	Here at 1.2 the Fairness Committee (FC) "recommends". It then follows that in 2.1 the Executive Committee then has a TMM and decides the new times
1.3 To suspend racing when weather conditions are unfair or unrowable and recommend alternative times for racing.	1.3 1.2 To suspend racing when weather conditions are, <u>or are about to become</u> , unfair or unrowable and recommend alternative times for racing.	After FC makes this decision then ExCom decides at 2.2 what time to resume racing, considering the time recommended by the FC.
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. For a heat, crews shall start in the order of their lanes, as assigned to them in the official draw. 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 draw to determine their lanes.	1.4 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. For a heat, crews shall start in the order of their lanes, as assigned to them in the official draw. 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 to determine their reallocated lanes. <u>This alternative shall not be used for heats (or in finals of an</u>	To clarify that reallocation cannot be used for heats (particularly that seeded crews should not have such advantage)

	<u>event with less than seven crews where there has been no preliminary rounds or preliminary race).</u>	
2. After the Fairness Committee has determined that alternatives 1.1 to 1.4 in 1) above are not appropriate solutions to the difficulties created by adverse weather conditions and after consultation with the teams at a Team Managers' Meeting convened for this purpose, it is the duty of the Executive Committee or its designed representative at World Rowing Championship regattas, or the Technical Delegate at Rowing World Cup regattas, to decide whether to implement one of the following solutions in order to continue the regatta:	2. After the Fairness Committee <i>has adopted any of the alternatives at 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 above, or has</i> determined that <i>those</i> alternatives 1.1 to 1.4 in 1) above are not appropriate solutions to the difficulties created by adverse weather conditions and after consultation with the teams at a Team Managers' Meeting convened for this purpose, it is the duty of the Executive Committee or its designed <i>designated</i> representative at World Rowing Championship, <u>Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification</u> regattas, or the Technical Delegate at World Rowing World Cup regattas, to decide whether to implement one of the following solutions in order to continue the regatta (<i>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 other appropriate communication means</i>):	
2.1 To start racing earlier than previously scheduled, provided that the announcement of the new times is made at the Team Managers' Meeting on the previous day, after consultation with the Fairness Committee;	2.1 To start racing earlier than previously scheduled, provided that the announcement of the new times is made at the Team Managers' Meeting on the previous day, after consultation with the Fairness Committee.;	This 2.1 is the outcome of the FC's decision at 1.2
2.2 To resume racing at a later time when conditions have improved, after consultation with the Fairness Committee;		The ExCom decides what time to resume racing after FC suspends racing at 1.3.
2.3 To omit a round 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.	2.3 To omit a one or more round 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.	This should not be limited to 1 round
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.		

	<u>2.5 To implement a Time-Trial in which all the remaining crews in a round or rounds of an event compete together in one time trial.</u>	to provide for time trials other than in heats
GER Fed Bye-Law Change Suggestion	In cases of Re-allocation of lanes at World Championship (Rule 4) and Olympics the fairness-Commission has to make a proposal to the Team-Managers. They have to vote if they are in favour with that proposal. The ExCo may overrule this vote.	GER Fed Bye-Law Change Suggestion It is necessary that the reasons for a re-allocation must explain in prior of the decision. And it must be very clear, that there is no other way to react in a case of adverse weather conditions. The Council opposes this suggestion.
<i>2.5 To reduce the length of the race to no less than 1,000 m where conditions are so adverse that no other alternative is possible.</i>	2.5 <i>2.6 To reduce the length of the race to no less than 1,000 m where conditions are so adverse that no other alternative is possible.</i>	
<i>3. Results from the previous rounds of racing may be used other than in accordance with the normal progression system.</i>		
Section 6 – The Start		
Rule 67 – 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 68 – 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 68 – The Starting Procedure		
1. Starting Procedure (with flags)		
Crews must attach themselves to their start pontoons at least two minutes before the starting 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.		
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.		
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”.		
The Starter shall then raise the red flag.		
After a clear pause the Starter shall give the start by dropping the red flag quickly to one side and simultaneously saying: “Go”.		
The pause between the raising of the flag and the start command (dropping the red flag and saying “Go”) shall be clear and variable.	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 .	
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		

<i>roll-call.</i>		
<i>2. Starting Procedure (with traffic lights)</i>		
<i>Crews must attach themselves to their start pontoon at least 2 minutes before the starting time of their race. At this stage, the traffic lights on the start pontoon are in a neutral state.</i>		
<i>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.</i>		
<i>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.</i>		
<i>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.</i>		
<i>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:</i>		
<i>"Attention",</i>		
<i>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:</i>		
<i>2.1 change the red light to green,</i>		
<i>2.2 make an audible signal through the loudspeakers,</i>		

2.3 start the timing system for the race,		
2.4 freeze the picture on the monitor in the Aligner's hut,	2.4 freeze the picture on the monitor in the Aligner's hut (if freeze frame facility is provided),	This covers all international regattas. Not all will have freeze frame.
2.5 release the Alignment Control Mechanism (if provided).		
The pause between the red light and the start command (the green light and the audible signal) shall be clear and variable.	The pause between the red light and the start command (the green light and the audible signal) shall be clear and <u>shall be</u> variable <u>from race to race</u> .	Same as above
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		
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".		
The Starter shall then either:		
3.1 raise the red flag, or		
3.2 press the button for the red light. After a clear and variable pause, the Starter shall give the start either:		
3.3 by dropping the red flag quickly to one side and simultaneously saying: "Go", or		
3.4 by pressing the button to turn the red light to green and simultaneously to make an audible signal.		
Rule 69 – False Start		
A boat crossing 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. If more than one boat crosses the start line before the start command is given, only the crew or crews that the Judge at the start decides actually caused the false start shall be awarded a Yellow card.	A <u>crew whose rowers begin rowing and whose</u> boat <u>crossing crosses</u> 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 <u>and shall be awarded a Yellow Card</u> . If more than one boat crosses the start line before the start command is given <u>commits a false start</u> , only the crew or crews that the Judge at the start decides actually caused the false start shall be awarded a Yellow Card.	<u>clearer definition</u> Award yellow card.

Bye-Law to Rule 69 – Consequences of a False Start		
<i>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 and in this case, the Judge at the Start may directly activate the signal to stop the race.</i>		
<i>In the case of a false start, the Judge at the Start shall inform the Starter of the name of the crew or crews to be penalised and the Starter shall award that crew or crews a Yellow Card when they have returned to their starting position by stating “(Name of Crew), False Start, Yellow Card!”.</i>		
<i>The Starter shall instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker, or in the case of a Red Card, a red marker, adjacent to the starting position of the crew or crews so penalised.</i>		
<i>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.</i>		
Rule 70 – Objections at the Start		
<i>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 other race officials.</i>	<i>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 <u>President of the Jury and</u> other race officials.</i>	
Section 7 – During the Race		
Rule 71 – Damage while in the Start Zone	Rule 71 – Damage while in the Start Zone	
FRA and GER Fed Proposal – Eliminate Rule		FRA and GER Fed Proposal – Eliminate Rule The Council supports this proposal.
<i>If a crew, while still in the start zone, sustains damage to its boat or equipment then a member of the crew shall raise his arm to indicate that there is a problem.</i>	<i>If a crew, while still in the start zone, sustains damage to its boat or equipment then a member of the crew shall raise his arm to indicate that there is a problem.</i>	

The starter or the Umpire shall stop the race. The Umpire shall then decide on the steps to be taken, after consulting (if necessary) with the President of the Jury.	The starter or the Umpire shall stop the race. The Umpire shall then decide on the steps to be taken, after consulting (if necessary) with the President of the Jury.	
For the purpose of this rule, a crew is still in the start zone if the bow of its boat has not yet crossed the 100 metres line.	For the purpose of this rule, a crew is still in the start zone if the bow of its boat has not yet crossed the 100 metres line.	
Bye-Law to Rule 71 – Damage while in the Start Zone at Rowing World Cup regattas	Bye-Law to Rule 71 – Damage while in the Start Zone at Rowing World Cup regattas	
<i>This rule shall not apply at Rowing World Cup regattas.</i>	<i>This rule shall not apply at Rowing World Cup regattas.</i>	
Rule 72 – Responsibility of the Rowers		
All rowers shall compete in their races in accordance with the rules. Rowers 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 own 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. <u>Rowers-Crews</u> 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 own lane then it does so at its own risk. If it impedes or interferes with any of its opponents or gains any advantage thereby, it may be penalised.	
Rule 73 – 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 own 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 but, in principle, only after it has been warned 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.	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 own 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 but, in principle, only after it has been warned 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 73 – Consequences of Interference		
1 <i>Warning 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</i>	<i>Warning-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</i>	

<i>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.</i>	<i>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.</i>	
2 <i>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”.</i>		
3 <i>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.</i>		
4 <i>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.</i>		
Rule 74 – Coaching during racing		
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.	In addition to the provisions of Bye-law 5.1 to Rule 34 , 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.	Cross reference to communications B/L
Section 8 – The Finish		
Rule 75 – 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	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 not be placed.	shall not be placed <u>be excluded</u> .	
Bye-Laws to Rule 75 – Finish of the Race		
A race is concluded when the Umpire so indicates by raising white or a red flag.	1. <u>Race concluded</u> - A race is concluded when the Umpire so indicates by raising white or a red flag.	
	2. 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.	This emphasises that it is the order of boats crossing the line which determines the result - not the timing.
	3. <u>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. If the Judge at the Finish is not able to determine the order of finish between two or more crews then the result will be declared as a dead heat between the crews involved. 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.</u>	Moved to here from Bye-Law to Rule 93 Reference to dead-heats is not required here as it is dealt with under existing Rule 77
	4. <u>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.</u>	Moved to here from Bye-Law to Rule 93
	4.1 <u>International Regattas – If the order of finish of the race for each crew can be clearly determined by the naked eye, times taken by hand-operated timing equipment may be used. In the case of a photo-finish the times shown on the result sheets and on the scoreboard shall be taken from the photo-finish for all the crews in the race.</u>	Moved to here from Bye-Law to Rule 93 Change to clarify that this is only referring to timing and not to ranking.
	4.2 <u>World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas and Rowing World 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.</u>	Moved to here from Bye-Law to Rule 93
The 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 73 or	The race 5. <u>Race</u> 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	

<i>76 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.</i>	<i>73 or 76 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.</i>	
<i>The 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, 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.</i>	<i>The race 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 <u>in accordance with Rule 77</u>, 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.</i>	
Rule 76 – Objections	Rule 76—Objections—	Moved to before Rule 78
<i>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. 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.</i>	<i>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. 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.—</i>	Moved to before Rule 78
Bye-Law to Rule 76 – Objections	Bye-Law to Rule 76—Objections—	Moved to before Rule 78
<i>If a crew considers that the race was not in order a member of the crew must raise his arm to indicate that it is making an objection. In this case the Umpire shall not raise any flag 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 e.g.:-</i>	<i>If a crew considers that the race was not in order a member of the crew must raise his arm to indicate that it is making an objection. In this case the Umpire shall not raise any flag 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 e.g.:-</i>	Moved to before Rule 78
<i>1 He may over-rule the crew's objection and raise a white flag to signify that he has decided that the race was in order,</i>	<i>He may over-rule the crew's objection and raise a white flag to signify that he has decided that the race was in order,—</i>	Moved to before Rule 78
<i>2 He 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</i>	<i>He 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</i>	Moved to before Rule 78

race until the Umpire has given his decision,	race until the Umpire has given his decision,	
3 He 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.	He 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.	Moved to before Rule 78
If there is likely to be a long delay in resolving the objection, the Judges at the Finish may announce an “unofficial” result of the race but with the clear statement “Subject to an Objection”.	If there is likely to be a long delay in resolving the objection, the Judges at the Finish may announce an “unofficial” result of the race but with the clear statement “Subject to an Objection”.	Moved to before Rule 78
Rule 77 – 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. If there is a dead-heat, the following procedure shall operate:	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:	Move to new Bye-law
GER Fed Rule Change Proposal	If the difference between two crews is less than 5/1000 of a second, the race should be called a dead heat.	GER Fed proposal – There are a lot of technical problems to have a correct photo-finish at a distance of more than 70 m between all lanes. And of course the alignment at the start can never cover that difference. The Council opposes this proposal.
	Bye-Law to Rule 77 – Dead-Heats	New Bye-law for Dead-Heats
	If there is a dead-heat, the following procedure shall operate:	Moved from Rule to here.
1 In a heat, 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, 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 lot.	1 In a heat, 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, 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 lot.	
	2 In a heat, 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, <u>it</u>	

	<p><i>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 lot.</i></p>	<p>Bring the World Cup “countback” solution into World Championships and other international events except that if the countback results in equal results then a re-row is required (at World Cups the result is decided by drawing lots)</p>	
<p>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.</p>			
<p>Bye-Law to Rule 77 – Dead Heats at Rowing World Cup regattas</p>			
<p><i>For regattas of the Rowing World Cup, if there is a dead-heat, the following procedure shall operate:</i></p>			
<p><i>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.</i></p>			
<p><i>A 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.</i></p>			
<p><i>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 drawing lots.</i></p>			
<p><i>However, the Executive Committee may determine that there is a logical way to avoid a re-row that preserves</i></p>			

<i>equality of chance, fairness and, in principle, does not require the use of more than six lanes.</i>		
<i>In a repechage, quarter-final or semi-final, if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if only one of these 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 results in the next previous round shall be used for this purpose. If on this basis the results of the crews concerned are identical, then the crew which progresses shall be decided by drawing lots. 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.</i>		
<i>In a final, if a dead-heat occurs between crews, then they shall be given equal placing in the final order and the next placing(s) shall be left vacant. If the tied placing is for a medal position then the Organising Committee shall provide additional medals.</i>		
	Section 10 – The Jury	Brought to here from Section 10
	Rule 83 – The Jury	Moved from Rule 83
	<u>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 and Bye-laws. and in particular that all crews in a race compete under the same conditions.</u>	Moved from Rule 83 Define the Jury Includes wording (but not all) from Rule 83, Role of Jury
	Rule 88 – Safety of Rowers – Jury’s Prime Concern	Moved here from Rule 88
	The safety of rowers must be the prime concern of the Jury at all times during the regatta.	Moved here from Rule 88
	In the case of unsafe conditions, the President of the Jury is empowered to take any necessary decisions and communicate any required changes to the starter and the Umpires on the course. If time allows, the President of the Jury shall consult the organising committee before taking such decisions. The President of the Jury shall ensure proper co-ordination between the Jury and the organising committee, in particular with the Safety Adviser and with the Medical officer.	Moved here from Rule 88
	Rule 84 Bye-law to Rule 88 – Collaboration with the	Moved here to new Bye-law from Rule 84

	Organising Committee	
	<i>The proper running of a regatta requires close collaboration between the organising committee and the Jury. The members of the Jury shall, within the scope of their duties, maintain a constant check on the various items of technical equipment on the course.</i>	Moved here to new Bye-law from Rule 84
	Rule 86 – President of the Jury	Brought here from Rule 86.
	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. In principle, at World Rowing Championship regattas, the chair of the Umpiring commission shall be the President of the Jury. The President of the Jury shall chair the Board of the Jury under Rule 85.	Brought here from Rule 86. Some changes
	Bye-law to Rule 86 – Appointment of President of the Jury	New Bye-law for appointment of President of Jury
	1 International regattas - The President of the Jury shall be appointed by the Organising Committee 2 World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic qualification regattas, <u>World Rowing Cups</u> and <u>World Rowing Masters Regattas</u> – The President of the Jury shall be appointed by the FISA Umpiring Commission <u>Executive Committee</u> .	new Bye-law for appointment of President of Jury
	Rule 82 – Composition of the Jury	Brought from Rule 82
	The Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties:	Brought from Rule 82
	President of the Jury,	Brought from Rule 82
	Starter,	Brought from Rule 82
	Judge at the start,	Brought from Rule 82
	Umpire,	Brought from Rule 82
	Judges at the Finish, one of whom shall be the senior Judge,	Brought from Rule 82
	Members of the control commission, one of whom shall be senior member.	Brought from Rule 82
v	The President of the Jury, the Starters, the Judge at the Start, the Umpires, the Senior Judge at the Finish and the senior member of the control commission shall each hold an international Umpire's licence.	Brought from Rule 82
	International regattas – the Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee (see Rule 39).	Move to new Bye-law to this Rule - below
	World Rowing Championship Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant	Move to new Bye-law to this Rule - below

	qualification regattas – the Jury shall be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring commission.	
	Bye-law to Rule 82 – Appointment of the Jury	New Bye-law
	1 International regattas – the Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee (see Rule 39).	Moved from Rule above
	2 World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup and World Rowing Masters regattas – the Jury shall be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring commission.	Moved from Rule above
	Rule 85 – The Board of the Jury	Moved from Rule 85
	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 78. At international regattas, the President of the Jury shall also nominate three substitutes. In the case of a protest, any member of the Board directly involved in the dispute (e.g. the Umpire or the starter) shall not be a member of the Board which decides that protest. In such a case, the President of the Jury shall call upon one or more of the substitutes.	Moved from Rule 85
	Rule 89 – Penalties	Moved here from Rule 89
	The Jury shall impose appropriate penalties in any case of breach of the rules. The penalties available to the Jury are:	
	Reprimand,	Moved here from Rule 89
	<u>Warning indicated by a Yellow card,</u>	Moved here from Rule 89
	Relegation where specifically provided in these rules,	Moved here from Rule 89
	<u>Exclusion indicated by a Red Card</u> (from all the rounds of the event in question),	Moved here from Rule 89
	Disqualification (from all events in the regatta).	Moved here from Rule 89
	In cases of exclusion or disqualification, the Umpire 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.	Moved here from Rule 89
	Bye-Law to Rule 89 – Yellow and Red Cards	Moved here from Rule 89
	<i>When a Yellow Card or Red Card is awarded to a crew, the penalised crew shall be informed immediately or as soon thereafter as possible.</i>	Moved here from Rule 89
	<u>World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Youth Olympic,</u>	This following practise is only required at World

	<i>Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas - In addition, 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:</i>	Championships, etc.
	<i>a) the crew to which to penalty is awarded b) the penalty; c) the nature of the infraction; d) time and location of the infraction; e) any other important facts, and; f) The name and function of the jury member who awarded the penalty. In the case of a Yellow Card applying to the next race of the penalised crew for which the crew is not yet on the water, the penalty shall 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.</i>	Moved here from Rule 89
	<i>It will also be announced by the Starter as part of the start procedure.</i>	Moved here from Rule 89
	Rule 81 – International Umpires	Moved from Rule 81
	Any Umpire who has held a national licence for at least three years may become an international Umpire, provided that:	Moved from Rule 81
	he has normal sight and hearing, and	Moved from Rule 81
	he passes the examination held by FISA.	Moved from Rule 81
	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 national member federation, the federation must pay the travel and accommodation expenses of the FISA experts who attend.	Moved from Rule 81
	Bye-Law to Rule 81 – FISA Umpire's Licence These Bye-Laws are now found in Appendix 8 to the Rules of Racing	Moved from Rule 81 –
	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 Umpire's licence.	Moved to Appendix 8
	Number of examinations – After 1 January 2011, candidates for the FISA International Umpiring 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	Moved to Appendix 8

	accepted for further examination for another three years. Candidates failing the examination at the third attempt shall not be accepted for further examination.	
	Expiry— A FISA Umpire’s license shall expire finally on the 31st of December of the year in which the umpire reaches the age of 65.	Moved to Appendix 8
	An umpire must hold a valid national umpiring license in order to act as a FISA international umpire. The FISA license shall expire automatically upon the expiry of the national license.	Moved to Appendix 8
	The holder of an expired FISA Umpire’s license who wishes to act as a FISA Umpire shall first re-take and pass the examination.	Moved to Appendix 8
	FISA Umpire’s badge— FISA umpires who are members of the Jury at an International regatta or World Rowing Championship regatta, shall wear the FISA Umpire’s badge.	Moved to Appendix 8
Section 9 – Protests, Outcome of Protests, Appeals	Section 9 – <u>Disputes, Objections</u>, Protests, Outcome of Protests, Appeals	
	Rule <u>(formerly 40)</u> – Disputes, Appeals and Cases not covered	
	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 80.	
	World Rowing Championship regattas – the Executive Committee shall adjudicate on <u>appeals from a decision of the Board of the Jury and on</u> all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing and <u>the relevant</u> Bye-laws and the event regulations as well as on disputes which may arise during World Rowing Championship, <u>Rowing World Cup</u> , Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas <u>and World Rowing Cup regattas</u> . 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.	Consistent terminology Consistent sequence
	Rule <u>(formerly 76)</u> – Objections	
	A crew claiming that its race was not in order may make	

	<p>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. <u>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.</u></p> <p>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. <u>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 70.</u></p>	
	Bye-Law to Rule 76 – Objections	
	<p><i>If a crew considers that the race was not in order a member of the crew must raise his arm to indicate that it is making an objection. In this case the Umpire shall not raise any flag <u>at the end of the race</u> 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 e.g.:-</i></p>	clarification
	<u>He may reject the crew's objection and raise a white flag to signify that he has decided the race was in order.</u>	An obvious option which should be included here.
	<i>He may accept the crew's objection and raise a red flag to signify that he has decided that the race was not in order. In this case he must go to the Judges at the Finish in order to give them his decision and any necessary explanations. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision,</i>	
	<i>He 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.</i>	
Rule 78 – Protests	Rule 78 – Protests	
A crew whose objection has been rejected or crews affected by the acceptance of the objection or crews disputing the published results may lodge a protest in writing to the President of the Jury not later than one	A crew <u>or crews</u> whose objection has been rejected <u>or who are crews</u> affected by the acceptance of the objection <u>or a crew that has been disqualified or excluded or ruled DNS or DNF, as well as crews</u>	To expand the ability to lodge protests to EXC, DSQ,

hour after the Umpire has communicated his decision regarding the objection or, in the case of disputing the published results, 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 appeal is allowed.	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, <u>not later than</u> 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 <u>a subsequent</u> appeal is allowed.	DNS, DNF crews
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.		
As a general rule, in the case of a protest concerning the final of an event, the victory ceremony of that event will be postponed until after the Board of the Jury has made its decision.	<u>At a World Rowing Championship or World Rowing Cup regatta, in the case of a protest concerning the final of an event arising from an objection, the Executive Committee may postpone the victory ceremony of that event may be postponed until after the Board of the Jury has made its decision. 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.</u>	
Rule 79 – The Outcome of the Protest	Rule 79 – The Outcome of the Protest	
The Board of the Jury shall decide on the protest and on the measures resulting from its decision including:		
1 Reprimand;		
2 Yellow card (applying to the next round in which the crew competes);	2 <u>Warning indicated by a</u> Yellow card– (a crew receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a red Card and excluded from that event);”	Meaning of yellow card
3 Relegation where specifically provided in these rules;		
4 Red card or exclusion (from all the rounds of the event in question);	4 <u>Exclusion indicated by a Red Card</u> (from all the rounds of the event in question),	New wording above to be consistent with Yellow Card and also with Rule 89 (page 70)
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 to restore the chances of a crew that has suffered a disadvantage.		
Rule 80 – Appeals		
1. International regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury (or of an organising committee under Rule 40) 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 to the person affected.	1. International regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury (or of an organising committee under Rule 40) 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 <u>or by the Organising Committee</u> to the person affected.	
2. World Rowing Championship regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury by a person claiming to have been affected can only 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.	2. World Rowing Championship, <u>Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup</u> regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury <u>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.</u> claiming to have been affected <u>The protest must</u> can only 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	
	<u>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.</u> <u>At World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas as a general rule the victory ceremony will not be postponed for an appeal.</u>	Impact on official result and medal awards. No postponement of victory ceremony at WRC and World Cups.
Decisions of the Executive Committee under this rule are final.		
Section 10 – The Jury	<u>Section 10 – The Jury</u>	Removed to before Rule 78
Rule 81 – International Umpires	<u>Rule 81 – International Umpires</u>	Removed to new Rule before Rule 78
Any Umpire who has held a national licence for at least three years may become an international Umpire, provided that:	<u>Any Umpire who has held a national licence for at least three years may become an international Umpire, provided that:</u>	
1 he has normal sight and hearing, and	<u>he has normal sight and hearing, and</u>	Removed to new Rule before Rule 78

2	he passes the examination held by FISA.	he passes the examination held by FISA.	Removed to new Rule before Rule 78
	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 national federation, the federation must pay the travel and accommodation expenses of the FISA experts who attend.	The international Umpires' licence is valid for a period of four years. When the holder participates in an Umpires seminar organised by FISA, the licence is automatically extended for the next four years. Where such seminars are organised at the request of a national federation, the federation must pay the travel and accommodation expenses of the FISA experts who attend.	Removed to new Rule before Rule 78
	Bye-Law to Rule 81 – FISA Umpire's Licence	Bye-Law to Rule 81 – FISA Umpire's Licence	Removed to new Rule before Rule 78
	<i>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 Umpire's license.</i>	<i>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 Umpire's license.</i>	Removed to new Appendix 8
	<i>Number of examinations – After 1 January 2011, candidates for the FISA International Umpiring 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.</i>	<i>Number of examinations – After 1 January 2011, candidates for the FISA International Umpiring 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.</i>	Removed to new Appendix 8
	<i>Expiry – A FISA Umpire's license shall expire finally on the 31st of December of the year in which the umpire reaches the age of 65.</i>	<i>Expiry – A FISA Umpire's license shall expire finally on the 31st of December of the year in which the umpire reaches the age of 65.</i>	Removed to new Appendix 8
	<i>An umpire must hold a valid national umpiring license in order to act as a FISA international umpire. The FISA license shall expire automatically upon the expiry of the national license.</i>	<i>An umpire must hold a valid national umpiring license in order to act as a FISA international umpire. The FISA license shall expire automatically upon the expiry of the national license.</i>	Removed to new Appendix 8
	<i>The holder of an expired FISA Umpire's license who wishes to act as a FISA Umpire shall first re-take and pass the examination.</i>	<i>The holder of an expired FISA Umpire's license who wishes to act as a FISA Umpire shall first re-take and pass the examination.</i>	Removed to new Appendix 8
	<i>FISA Umpire's badge – FISA umpires who are members of the Jury at an International regatta or World Rowing Championship regatta, shall wear the FISA Umpire's badge.</i>	<i>FISA Umpire's badge – FISA umpires who are members of the Jury at an International regatta or World Rowing Championship regatta, shall wear the FISA Umpire's badge.</i>	Removed to new Appendix 8
	Rule 82 – Composition of the Jury	Rule 82 – Composition of the Jury	Removed to new Rule before 78
	The Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties:	The Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties:	Removed to new Rule before 78
1	President of the Jury,	President of the Jury,	Removed to new Rule before 78

2	Starter,	Starter,—	Removed to new Rule before 78
3	Judge at the start,	Judge at the start,—	Removed to new Rule before 78
4	Umpire,	Umpire,—	Removed to new Rule before 78
5	Judges at the Finish, one of whom shall be the senior Judge,	Judges at the Finish, one of whom shall be the senior Judge,—	Removed to new Rule before 78
6	Members of the control commission, one of whom shall be senior member.	Members of the control commission, one of whom shall be senior member.—	Removed to new Rule before 78
The President of the Jury, the starters, the Judge at the start, the Umpires, the senior Judge at the Finish and the senior member of the control commission shall each hold an international Umpire's licence.		The President of the Jury, the starters, the Judge at the start, the Umpires, the senior Judge at the Finish and the senior member of the control commission shall each hold an international Umpire's licence.—	Removed to new Rule before 78
1	International regattas – the Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee (see Rule 39).	International regattas—the Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee (see Rule 39).—	Removed to new Bye-law before 78
2	World Rowing Championship Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas – the Jury shall be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring commission.	World Rowing Championship Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas—the Jury shall be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring commission.—	Removed to new Bye-law before 78
Rule 83 – Role of the Jury		Rule 83 – Role of the Jury	Replaced by new Rule – “The Jury”, before Rule 78
The Jury shall ensure that the regatta is run in accordance with these Rules of Racing and, in particular that all crews race under the same conditions.		The Jury shall ensure that the regatta is run in accordance with these Rules of Racing and, in particular that all crews race under the same conditions.—	Replaced by new Rule – “The Jury”, before Rule 78
Rule 84 – Collaboration with the Organising Committee		Rule 84 – Collaboration with the Organising Committee	Removed to new Bye-law before Rule 78.
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.		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 85 – The Board of the Jury		Rule 85 – The Board of the Jury	Moved to new Rule before Rule 78
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 78. 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		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 78. 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	

which decides that protest. In such a case, the President of the Jury shall call upon one or more of the substitutes.	decides that protest. In such a case, the President of the Jury shall call upon one or more of the substitutes.	
Rule 86 – President of the Jury	Rule 86 – President of the Jury	Moved to new Rule before Rule 78
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. In principle, at World Rowing Championship regattas, the chair of the Umpiring commission shall be the 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 and ensure proper co-ordination with the organising committee. In principle, at World Rowing Championship regattas, the chair of the Umpiring commission shall be the President of the Jury.	
Rule 87 – Exceptional Cases		
1 International regattas – should it be necessary to make decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., postponement of a session of races or suspension of the regatta), the President of the Jury shall appoint and preside over a body to make such decisions.		
2 World Rowing Championship regattas – should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., postponement of a session of races or suspension of the regatta), the Executive Committee or another committee specifically appointed by the Executive Committee for that purpose shall make such decisions.	World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic qualification regattas and regattas of the World Rowing Cup – should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., postponement of a session of races or suspension of the regatta) , the Executive Committee <u>members present</u> or another committee specifically appointed by the Executive Committee for that purpose shall make such decisions.	
Rule 88 – Safety of Rowers		Moved to before Rule 78
The safety of rowers must be the prime concern of the Jury at all times during the regatta.	The safety of rowers must be the prime concern of the Jury at all times during the regatta.	Moved to before Rule 78
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.	In the case of unsafe conditions, the President of the Jury is empowered to take any necessary decisions and communicate any required changes to the starter and the Umpires on the course. If time allows, the President of the Jury shall consult the organising committee before taking such decisions. The President of the Jury shall ensure proper co-ordination between the Jury and the organising committee, in particular with the safety Adviser and with the Medical officer.	Moved to before Rule 78
Rule 89 – Penalties	Rule 89 – Penalties	Moved to before Rule 78
The Jury shall impose appropriate penalties in any case of breach of the rules. The penalties available to the Jury are:	The Jury shall impose appropriate penalties in any case of breach of the rules. The penalties available to the Jury are:	Moved to before Rule 78

1. Reprimand,	Reprimand,	Moved to before Rule 78
2. Yellow card (it will apply to the next round in which the crew competes),	Yellow card (it will apply to the next round in which the crew competes),	Moved to before Rule 78
3. Relegation where specifically provided in these rules,	Relegation where specifically provided in these rules,	Moved to before Rule 78
4. Red card or exclusion (from all the rounds of the event in question),	Red card or exclusion (from all the rounds of the event in question),	Moved to before Rule 78
5. Disqualification (from all events in the regatta).	Disqualification (from all events in the regatta).	Moved to before Rule 78
In cases of exclusion or disqualification, the Umpire may also order a race to be re-rowed with all the remaining crews or with a limited number of the crews should this be necessary, in his opinion, to ensure the fairness of the competition.	In cases of exclusion or disqualification, the Umpire 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.	Moved to before Rule 78
Bye-Law to Rule 89 – Yellow and Red Cards	Bye-Law to Rule 89 – Yellow and Red Cards	Moved to before Rule 78
<i>When a Yellow Card or Red Card is awarded to a crew, the penalised crew shall be informed immediately or as soon thereafter as possible. In addition, the penalty shall be confirmed in writing on the same day by delivery to the team's regatta mail box. This written notification shall state:</i>	<i>When a Yellow Card or Red Card is awarded to a crew, the penalised crew shall be informed immediately or as soon thereafter as possible. In addition, the penalty shall be confirmed in writing on the same day by delivery to the team's regatta mail box. This written notification shall state:</i>	Moved to before Rule 78
<i>a) the crew to which to penalty is awarded b) the penalty; c) the nature of the infraction; d) time and location of the infraction; e) any other important facts, and; f) The name and function of the jury member who awarded the penalty In the case of a Yellow Card applying to the next race of the penalised crew for which the crew is not yet on the water, the penalty shall 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.</i>	<i>a) the crew to which to penalty is awarded b) the penalty; c) the nature of the infraction; d) time and location of the infraction; e) any other important facts, and; f) The name and function of the jury member who awarded the penalty In the case of a Yellow Card applying to the next race of the penalised crew for which the crew is not yet on the water, the penalty shall 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.</i>	Moved to before Rule 78
<i>It will also be announced by the Starter as part of the start procedure.</i>	<i>It will also be announced by the Starter as part of the start procedure.</i>	Moved to before Rule 78
Rule 90 – The Regatta Report		
The Jury shall carry out its duties until the end of the regatta. The chairman of the organising committee and the President of the Jury shall write the regatta report on the standard form of FISA (Appendix 7) 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	The Jury shall carry out its duties until the end of the regatta. The chair man of the organising committee and the President of the Jury shall write the regatta report on the standard form of FISA (Appendix 7) 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.	of the regatta.	
	SECTION 10 Duties of the Umpires	
Bye-Laws to Rule 94 – Duties of the Control Commission		
The organising committee shall appoint the members of the Control Commission taking into account the regatta programme and the number of competitors. FISA (at FISA Events) or the appropriate national federation (at International regattas) shall supervise the activities of the Commission which shall carry out its duties in the boathouse area and at the boat stages. In particular, the Control Commission is responsible for checking the following points:	<u>The Control Commission shall include Jury members and national technical officials. The number of such jury members and officials appointed shall appoint the members of the Control Commission taking take into account the regatta programme and the number of competitors. FISA The FISA Umpiring Commission (at FISA Events World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and the relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup and World Rowing Masters regattas) or the appropriate national federation 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 boat stages. In particular, the Control Commission is responsible for checking the following points:</u>	
	1. <u>The correct Weighing—weighing of coxswains following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-laws;</u>	
	2. Dead weight to be carried by coxswains (before and after the race);	
	3. <u>The correct Weighing—weighing of competitors in lightweight events following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-laws;</u>	
Crew changes before the race;	4. Crew changes before the race <u>at international regattas;</u>	
The provision of substitutes for competitors who have fallen ill between heats of a race;	5. The provision of substitutes for competitors who are injured or have fallen ill <u>between heats after the first heat of a race their event at international regattas;</u>	
	6. The identity of competitors <u>to ensure that the composition of the crew is the same as the official entry and any subsequent changes which have been approved in accordance with the Rules of Racing and Bye-laws. Unless otherwise provided, the Organising Committee shall prepare the required sets of updated</u>	

	<u>crew photographs for this purpose.</u>	
	<u>7. At international regattas where other arrangements are not in place for this purpose, The the</u> nationality of competitors, the ages of Junior, Under 23 and Masters competitors and, where applicable, the average ages of Masters crews;	
	10. 8. Where doping tests are carried out, the Control Commission is responsible for seeing that the <u>competitors rowers</u> required to undergo tests are taken to the officials responsible for this immediately after getting out of the boat;	
Weighing of coxswains;	Weighing of coxswains;-	Moved to 1.
Dead weight to be carried by coxswains (before and after the race);	Dead weight to be carried by coxswains (before and after the race);-	Moved to 2.
Weighing of competitors in lightweight events;	Weighing of competitors in lightweight events;-	Moved to 3.
Classification of competitors where necessary;	Classification of competitors where necessary;-	Not done by Control Commission
The nationality of competitors, the ages of Junior, Under 23 and Masters competitors and, where applicable, the average ages of Masters crews;	The nationality of competitors, the ages of Junior, Under 23 and Masters competitors and, where applicable, the average ages of Masters crews;-	Amended and moved to 7.
Boats and equipment:	<u>9. Boats and equipment:</u>	
	9.1 Safety to ensure that the safety requirements of Rule 33 are met. the compliance with all safety requirements in accordance with Rule 33 and its Bye-law.	
8.1 provision of a white ball on the bow of each boat (or equivalent construction),	9.2 provision of a white ball on the bow of each boat (or equivalent construction);	Incorporated into 9.1
8.2 bow numbers,	9.2 <u>The correct</u> bow number <u>on each boat,</u>	
8.3 possible use of unauthorised radios for coaching and water soluble chemicals intended to increase the speed of the boat, and structures prohibited by the Bye-Laws to Rule 33,	9.3 possible use of unauthorised radios for coaching and water soluble chemicals intended to increase the speed of the boat, and structures <u>equipment,</u>	
8.4 where applicable, minimum weights of boats,	9.4 where applicable, minimum weights of boats,	
8.5 conformity of the boat with the rules regarding advertising,	9.5 conformity of the boat with the rules regarding <u>advertising identifications,</u>	
8.6 painting of oar-blades where required;	9.6 painting of oar-blades where required;	
9. Uniform clothing of competitors and its conformity with the rules regarding advertising;	9. 10. Uniform clothing of competitors and its conformity with the rules regarding <u>advertising identifications;</u>	

10. Where doping tests are carried out, the Control Commission is responsible for seeing that the competitors required to undergo tests are taken to the officials responsible for this immediately after getting out of the boat;	10. Where doping tests are carried out, the Control Commission is responsible for seeing that the competitors required to undergo tests are taken to the officials responsible for this immediately after getting out of the boat;	Amended and moved to 8.
11. At World Rowing Championship regattas, make sure that photographs are taken of competitors, either before the Heats or immediately after the Heats, and that the competitors' identities with those photographs are checked before each subsequent race.	11. At World Rowing Championship regattas, make sure that photographs are taken of competitors, either before the Heats or immediately after the Heats, and that the competitors' identities with those photographs are checked before each subsequent race.	Amended and moved to 6.
12. Safety – to ensure that the safety requirements of Rule 33 are met.	12. Safety – to ensure that the safety requirements of Rule 33 are met.	Amended and moved to 9.1
Rule 91 – The Starter and the Judge at the Start		
The Starter and the Judge at the start shall ensure that the correct starting procedure is followed.		
Bye-Laws to Rule 91 – Duties of the Starter and the Judge at the Start		
1. Starter		
1.1 General Duties – Before taking up his duties, the Starter must satisfy himself that all equipment and installations required by the Rules covering the start and the course are present and in working order. The Starter shall check that the steering guides are present and that the radio and/or telephone communication with the Judge at the Start, the President of the Jury, the Judges at the Finish and the Control Commission is in working order. The Starter shall also make certain that any crews on the water are obeying the prescribed traffic rules.	1.1 General Duties – Before taking up his duties, the Starter must satisfy himself that all equipment and installations required by the Rules covering the start and the course are present and in working order. The Starter shall check that the steering guides are present and 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.	No steering guides!
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 conditions – The Starter shall consider whether the wind is likely to create unequal conditions	1.3 Unfair <u>or unsafe</u> conditions – The Starter shall consider whether the wind is likely to create unequal <u>or</u>	

<p>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 race. The President of the Jury shall inform the Starter of any required changes at least two minutes before a start.</p>	<p><u>unsafe</u> 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 <u>and safe</u> race. The President of the Jury shall inform the Starter of any required changes at least two minutes before a start.</p>	
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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 68 in the Rules of Racing.</p>		
<p>1.6 Exclusion – The Starter shall award a Red Card and exclude a crew if the crew has received two Yellow Cards that apply to the same race.</p>		
<p>1.7 Late Arrival – The Starter may award a Yellow Card to crews arriving late (less than 2 minutes before the start time) at their starting positions or not ready to race at the designated start time. He may exclude a crew arriving after the start time.</p>		
<p>1.8 Postponement – Should it be necessary to postpone a race (e.g. equipment breakage) or should some other unexpected event occur</p>		
<p>(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.</p>		
<p>2. Judge at the Start</p>		
<p>2.1 Communications – Before taking up his duties, the</p>		

<p><i>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.</i></p>		
<p><i>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.</i></p>		
<p><i>2.3 False Start – Should the Judge at the Start consider that there is a false start, the Judge shall inform the Starter and the Umpire by waving a red flag or displaying a red light. The Judge at the Start may directly activate the signal to stop the race if the technical installations are in place for him to do so. After the race has been stopped, the Judge shall inform the Starter of the name of the crew or crews which caused the false start. The decision as to whether one or more crews caused a false start is the sole responsibility of the Judge at the Start.</i></p>	<p><i>2.3 False Start – Should the Judge at the Start consider that there is a false start, the Judge shall inform the Starter and the Umpire by waving a red flag or displaying a red light. The Judge at the Start may directly activate the signal to stop the race if the technical installations are in place for him to do so. After the race has been stopped, the Judge shall inform the Starter of the name of the crew or crews which caused the false start. The decision as to whether one or more crews caused a false start is the sole responsibility of the Judge at the Start. <u>In making this decision, the Judge at the Start shall consider whether any of the crews concerned have been influenced by the actions of other crews to start before the start signal was given. Where such influence is present the Judge at the Start may decide that such crew or crews had not caused the false start.</u></i></p>	
<p><i>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.</i></p>		
<p>Rule 92 – The Umpire</p>		

<p>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, in principle, 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.</p>		
<p>If necessary, the Umpire may stop the race, impose any necessary penalties and order the race to be re-rowed from the start, either immediately or later. In the latter case, he shall decide on the new starting time in consultation with the President of the Jury and he shall inform the crews concerned. The Umpire may also allow the race to continue and exclude crews after the race has finished. He may confine any re-row to such crews as he shall designate. However, when the Umpire considers that the impediment has not affected the result of the race, or considers the effect of the impediment was not significant, he may decline to order a re-row of the race or of the crews involved in the incident.</p>		
	<p><u>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.</u></p>	
<p>Bye-Laws to Rule 92 – Duties of the Umpire</p>		
<p><i>1. Precedence – Except for the duties specifically attributed to them, both the Starter and the Judge at the Start are subordinate to the Umpire.</i></p>		
<p><i>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. He also makes certain that any crews on the water are</i></p>	<p><i>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 <u>or wash from other motor boats affecting the course.</u> He</i></p>	

following the prescribed traffic rules. Should he find any defect in the installations, he shall inform	also makes certain that any crews on the water are following the prescribed traffic rules. Should he find any defect in the installations <u>or any other problem</u> , 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.	(e.g. by radio from the start if necessary) the President of the Jury and he shall also inform any crews concerned.	
Duties during the Starting Procedure – During the starting procedure, the Umpire’s launch should, 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, the Umpire may order the Starter to stop the race or may stop it himself by ringing a bell and waving his red flag.	Duties during the Starting Procedure – During the starting procedure, the Umpire’s launch should, <u>in principle</u> , 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, <u>other than a false start, for which the Judge at the Start alone is responsible</u> , the Umpire may order the Starter to stop the race or may stop it himself by ringing a bell and waving his red flag.	On some courses it might not be possible. Clarification
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. If a crew, while still in the start zone, indicates that it has suffered damage to its boat or equipment, and if the Starter has stopped the race, the Umpire shall decide, after having examined the damage, whether the claim was justified and shall if necessary apply any appropriate penalties. He may himself stop the race, if there is delay on the part of the Starter.	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. If a crew, while still in the start zone, indicates that it has suffered damage to its boat or equipment, and if the Starter has stopped the race, the Umpire shall decide, after having examined the damage, whether the claim was justified and shall if necessary apply any appropriate penalties. He may himself stop the race, if there is delay on the part of the Starter.	Delete this if the 100m breakage rule is deleted (Rule 71).
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 depends on the progress of the race and the possible positions of the crews in the subsequent heats; 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.	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 depends on the progress of the race and the possible positions of the crews in the subsequent heats; 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. <u>He should position his launch, whenever possible, so as not to impede the crews’ view of each other.</u>	
1 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		

<i>may take under these rules.</i>		
2 <i>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, himself take any necessary measures.</i>	<i>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, himself take any necessary measures.</i>	
3 <i>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.</i>		
4 <i>Clothing – When officiating, the Umpire shall stand upright in his launch and wear the prescribed clothing (dark blue blazer, light blue shirt, FISA tie and grey trousers and, if worn, a dark blue hat). In wet weather, he may wear a blue raincoat. In very hot weather, he may officiate in his shirtsleeves, with or without a tie. Decisions on dress shall be taken by the President of the Jury, taking weather conditions into account.</i>		
10. <i>Overall Ability, Coaching – 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. As coaching with electric, electronic or other technical devices is not allowed during racing, the Umpire must make a regular check on the area adjacent to the course.</i>		
Rule 93 – 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 93 – Duties of the Judge at the Finish		
1. <i>Duties – The duties of the Judges at the Finish are</i>		

as follows:		
1.1 To determine the order in which the bows of the boats cross the finish line;		
1.2 To 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 To list the crews in their correct order of finish;		
1.4 To 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.		
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. 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.—	Now moved to Rule 75, Finish of the Race
4.1 International Regattas – If the order of finish 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.	4.1 International Regattas—If the order of finish 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.—	Now moved to Rule 75, Finish of the Race
4.2 World Rowing Championship and Rowing World 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.	4.2 World Rowing Championship and Rowing World 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.—	Now moved to Rule 75, Finish of the Race
5. 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. If the Judge at the Finish is not able to determine the order of finish between two or more crews then the result will be declared as a dead heat between the crews involved. 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	5. 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. If the Judge at the Finish is not able to determine the order of finish between two or more crews then the result will be declared as a dead heat between the crews involved. 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	Now moved to Rule 75, Finish of the Race

<i>determining the order of finish. Organisers must provide equipment specially designed for the purpose.</i>	<i>determining the order of finish. Organisers must provide equipment specially designed for the purpose.</i>	
Rule 94 – Control Commission	Rule 94 – Control Commission	Removed to before Rule 91
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 required to undergo doping tests after their race.	The control commission shall ensure that the composition of the crews is correct and that their equipment is in order. It shall also assist in the identification of the rowers required to undergo doping tests after their race.	Removed to before Rule 91
Bye-Laws to Rule 94 – Duties of the Control Commission	Bye-Laws to Rule 94 – Duties of the Control Commission	Removed to before Rule 91
<i>The organising committee shall appoint the members of the Control Commission taking into account the regatta programme and the number of competitors. FISA (at FISA Events) or the appropriate national federation (at International regattas) shall supervise the activities of the Commission which shall carry out its duties in the boathouse area and at the boat stages. In particular, the Control Commission is responsible for checking the following points:</i>	<i>The organising committee shall appoint the members of the Control Commission taking into account the regatta programme and the number of competitors. FISA (at FISA Events) or the appropriate national federation (at International regattas) shall supervise the activities of the Commission which shall carry out its duties in the boathouse area and at the boat stages. In particular, the Control Commission is responsible for checking the following points:</i>	Removed to before Rule 91
1 Crew changes before the race;	Crew changes before the race;	Removed to before Rule 91
2 The provision of substitutes for competitors who have fallen ill between heats of a race;	The provision of substitutes for competitors who have fallen ill between heats of a race;	Removed to before Rule 91
3 Weighing of coxswains;	Weighing of coxswains;	Removed to before Rule 91
4 Dead weight to be carried by coxswains (before and after the race);	Dead weight to be carried by coxswains (before and after the race);	
5 Weighing of competitors in lightweight events;	Weighing of competitors in lightweight events;	
6 Classification of competitors where necessary;	Classification of competitors where necessary;	
7 The nationality of competitors, the ages of Junior, Under 23 and Masters competitors and, where applicable, the average ages of Masters crews;	The nationality of competitors, the ages of Junior, Under 23 and Masters competitors and, where applicable, the average ages of Masters crews;	
8 Boats and equipment:	Boats and equipment:	
8.1 provision of a white ball on the bow of each boat (or equivalent construction),	8.1 provision of a white ball on the bow of each boat (or equivalent construction),	
8.2 bow numbers,	8.2 bow numbers,	
8.3 possible use of unauthorised radios for coaching and water soluble chemicals intended to increase the speed of the boat, and structures prohibited by the Bye-Laws to Rule 33,	8.3 possible use of unauthorised radios for coaching and water soluble chemicals intended to increase the speed of the boat, and structures prohibited by the Bye-Laws to Rule 33,	
8.4 where applicable, minimum weights of boats,	8.4 where applicable, minimum weights of boats,	

8.5 conformity of the boat with the rules regarding advertising,	8.5 conformity of the boat with the rules regarding advertising;	
8.6 painting of oar-blades where required;	8.6 painting of oar-blades where required;	
9. Uniform clothing of competitors and its conformity with the rules regarding advertising;	9. Uniform clothing of competitors and its conformity with the rules regarding advertising;	
10. Where doping tests are carried out, the Control Commission is responsible for seeing that the competitors required to undergo tests are taken to the officials responsible for this immediately after getting out of the boat;	10. Where doping tests are carried out, the Control Commission is responsible for seeing that the competitors required to undergo tests are taken to the officials responsible for this immediately after getting out of the boat;	
11. At World Rowing Championship regattas, make sure that photographs are taken of competitors, either before the Heats or immediately after the Heats, and that the competitors' identities with those photographs are checked before each subsequent race.	11. At World Rowing Championship regattas, make sure that photographs are taken of competitors, either before the Heats or immediately after the Heats, and that the competitors' identities with those photographs are checked before each subsequent race.	
12. Safety – to ensure that the safety requirements of Rule 33 are met.	12. Safety – to ensure that the safety requirements of Rule 33 are met.	Removed to before Rule 91
PART VII – Anti-Doping Rules	<u>PART VII – Anti-Doping Rules</u>	Moved below
	<u>PART VII - Medical provisions</u>	
	<u>NEW RULE – Health of Rowers</u>	
	<u>The health and safety of the participants in the sport of rowing is of utmost concern.</u>	
	<u>Bye-Laws to NEW RULE – Health of Rowers</u>	
	<u>1. Pre-competition Health Screening</u>	
	<u>All athletes competing in World Rowing Championship, qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic or Youth Olympic Games or World Rowing Cup regattas must undergo a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, an annual physical examination and ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure.</u> <u>It is the responsibility of the national federation to ensure and certify that these examinations have been performed.</u>	
	<u>2. Member Federation Medical Officer</u>	
	<u>Each member federation competing at World Rowing Championship regattas must have a Medical Officer with whom FISA may</u>	

	<u>communicate on medical issues.</u>	
	3. <u>Intravenous re-hydration</u>	
	<u>Any lightweight rower who has been re-hydrated intravenously after the weigh-in and before the start of the respective race shall not be allowed to start.</u>	<u>From Rule 26</u>
	4. <u>Injections (No-Needle Policy)</u>	<u>From Bye-Law to Rule 55</u>
	<u>During International Regattas (from 24 hours before the start of the first race of the Regatta through to 24 hours after the end of the last race at such Regatta), any injection to any site of an athlete's body of any substance:</u>	
	<u>a. must be medically justified. Justification includes physical examination by a certified medical doctor (M.D.), diagnosis, medication, route of administration and appropriate documentation;</u>	
	<u>b. Must respect the approved indication of the medication = no off-label;</u>	
	<u>c. must be administered by a certified medical professional unless authorized by the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor, and;</u>	
	<u>d. 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.</u>	
	<u>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.</u>	
	<u>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.</u>	

	<u>The costs of any investigations related to this rule may be charged to the member federation concerned.</u>	
	<u>4. Determinations of eligibility from Rule 16</u>	
	<u>In cases requiring determination of eligibility in respect of Rule 16 including sex re-assignment and hyperandrogenism, the FISA Executive Committee will refer to International Olympic Committee guidelines.</u>	
	<u>PART VIII – Anti-Doping Rules</u>	
Rule 95 – Anti doping		
Doping is strictly prohibited.		
The fight against doping is regulated by the World Anti-Doping Code, that 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.		
<i>Bye-Laws to Rule 95 – Anti-Doping</i>		
<i>These Bye-Laws are found in Appendix 4 to the Rules of Racing.</i>		
PART VIII – Concluding Provisions		
Rule 96 – Concluding Provisions		
These Rules of Racing were approved effective immediately by the FISA Extraordinary Congress from 13th to 14th February 2009 in Cape Town, South Africa.	These Rules of Racing were approved effective immediately by the FISA Extraordinary Congress from 13 ⁴ th to 16 ⁴ th February 20 09 ¹³ in Cape Town, South Africa . <u>Copenhagen, Denmark</u>	
Denis Oswald	Matt Smith	
President	Executive Director	

Appendix 8 - Bye-laws to Rule 81 - International Umpires Licence

Bye-Law to Rule 81 – FISA Umpire’s Licence	Removed to Appendix from Rule 81
<i>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 Umpire’s license.</i>	Removed to Appendix from Rule 81
<i>Number of examinations – After 1 January 2011, candidates for the FISA International Umpiring 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.</i>	Removed to Appendix from Rule 81
<i>Expiry – A FISA Umpire’s license shall expire finally on the 31st of December of the year in which the umpire reaches the age of 65.</i>	Removed to Appendix from Rule 81
	HUN Fed Bye-Law Change Suggestion: A FISA Umpire’s license shall expire finally on the 31st of December of the year in which the umpire reaches the age of 65 <u>70</u> <i>years</i> The Council opposes this proposal
<i>An umpire must hold a valid national umpiring license in order to act as a FISA international umpire. The FISA license shall expire automatically upon the expiry of the national license.</i>	Removed to Appendix from Rule 81
<i>The holder of an expired FISA Umpire’s license who wishes to act as a FISA Umpire shall first re-take and pass the examination.</i>	Removed to Appendix from Rule 81
<i>FISA Umpire’s badge – FISA umpires who are members of the Jury at an International regatta or World Rowing Championship regatta, shall wear the FISA Umpire’s badge.</i>	Removed to Appendix from Rule 81

Agenda Item 5

Other items proposed by the Member Federations, Council
or the Executive Committee.

Proposal from the British Rowing Association



28th October 2012

Mr Matt Smith
Executive Director
FISA
Maison du Sport International
Avenue de Rhodanie 54
1007 Lausanne
Switzerland

Dear Matt,

Re: Extraordinary Congress 2013 Copenhagen

The British Federation wish to propose the following to be considered at the FISA Extraordinary Congress in Copenhagen.

'All Finals A at the World Rowing Junior Championships will be held on the last day of the Championships'

With kind regards

Yours sincerely

D.M.Ellis
Chairman