

Proposed Changes to the FISA Rules of Racing for the 2020 Extraordinary Congress – NOT YET FINAL – WORKING DRAFT at 12 February 2020

2018 version	2020 changes for 2020 Ext Congress	Comments
PART I – SCOPE	PART I – SCOPE	
Rule 1 – Rowing, Boats, Regattas	Rule 1 – Rowing, Boats, Regattas	
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A rowing regatta is a sporting competition consisting of one or more events divided, if necessary, into a number of races, in one or more classes of boats for rowers divided, as a general rule, into different categories of gender, age or weight.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A rowing regatta is a sporting competition consisting of one or more events divided, if as necessary, into a number of races, in one or more classes of boats for rowers divided, as a general rule, into different categories of gender, age or weight.</p>	<p>This Rule defines what rowing is and the scope of FISA. Therefore the limitations on boats and oars were moved to Rule 34 (Old 39).</p>
Rule 2 – Application	Rule 2 – Application	
<p>These Rules of Racing and relevant Bye-Laws shall apply to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. World Rowing Championship regattas; 2. World Rowing Cup regattas; 3. Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas within the limits of the authority of FISA and the relevant qualification regattas; 4. World Rowing Coastal Championships; 5. World Rowing Masters regattas; 6. Continental and Regional Championship regattas; 7. Regattas held as part of Continental, Regional or other multi-sport Games within the limits of the authority of FISA; 8. Where appropriate, International Indoor rowing competitions; 9. All International Regattas and Matches. 	<p>These Rules of Racing and relevant Bye-Laws shall apply to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. World Rowing Championship s regattas; 2. World Rowing Cup regattas; 3. Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas Games within the limits of the authority of FISA and the relevant qualification regattas; 4. World Rowing Coastal Championships regattas; 5. World Rowing Masters regattas; 6. Continental and Regional Championship regattas; 7. Regattas held as part of Continental, Regional or other multi-sport Games within the limits of the authority of FISA; 8. Where appropriate, International Indoor rowing competitions; 9. All International Regattas and Matches. 	<p>Changes for terminology consistency</p>

<p>In addition, these Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws shall be supplemented by Event Regulations. Each member federation is responsible for ensuring that the organisation of any competition within its country defined by FISA as an International Regatta complies with the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws, subject to any exceptions under the provisions of Rule 3. Any member federation, club or individual that participates in any capacity in a rowing competition governed by the Statutes, Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations is deemed to accept without exception or reservation the application of these Statutes, Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, particularly those relating to the authority and jurisdiction of FISA and of the court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland.</p>	<p>In addition, these Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws shall be supplemented by Event Regulations. Each member federation is responsible for ensuring that the organisation of any competition within its country defined by FISA as an International Regatta complies with the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws, subject to any exceptions under the provisions of Rule 3. Any member federation, club or individual that participates in any capacity in a rowing competition governed by the Statutes, Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations is deemed to accept without exception or reservation the application of these Statutes, Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, particularly those relating to the authority and jurisdiction of FISA and of the court Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland.</p>	<p>Capitalisation</p>
<p>Rule 3 – Exceptions</p>	<p>Rule 3 – Exceptions</p>	
<p>At International Regattas, the host member federation or the organising committee, acting in agreement with the member federation, may depart from these provisions, including applying its own national rules. In any such case, details of departures or exceptions to these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations shall be provided to competing member federations and clubs at the time of their invitation to take part in the regatta. The Executive Committee shall be notified immediately after the regatta and the reasons for such change shall be given.</p>	<p>At International Regattas, the host member federation or the organising committee, acting in agreement with the member federation, may depart from these provisions, including applying its own national rules. In any such case, details of departures or exceptions to these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations shall be provided to competing member federations and clubs at the time of their invitation to take part in the regatta. The Executive Committee shall be notified immediately after the regatta and the reasons for such change shall be given.</p>	
<p>Rule 4 – World Rowing Championships</p>	<p>Rule 4 – World Rowing Championships</p>	
<p>The following shall be deemed to be World Rowing Championships: 1. World Rowing Championships in Senior, Lightweight and Para Rowing categories; 2. World Rowing Under 23 Championships and Under 23 Lightweight categories; 3. World Rowing Junior Championships; 4. World Rowing Coastal Championships;</p>	<p>The following shall be deemed to be World Rowing Championships: 1. World Rowing Championships in Senior, Lightweight and Para Rowing categories; 2. World Rowing Under 23 Championships and Under 23 Lightweight categories; 3. World Rowing Junior Championships; 4. World Rowing Coastal Championships;</p>	<p>The detail of events included in the Senior and U23 Championships are defined in Rule 20.</p>

<p>5. World Rowing Indoor Championships. These titles shall be used only for World Rowing Championships organised by FISA. World Rowing Championships shall be held in every year. However, in the year of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, the Olympic and Paralympic events will not be on the programme of the World Championships. World Rowing Junior Championships, World Rowing Under 23 Championships and World Rowing Coastal Championships shall be held in every year.</p>	<p><u>5. World Rowing Beach Sprints Championships; and</u> <u>65. World Rowing Indoor Championships.</u> These titles shall be used only for World Rowing Championships organised by FISA. World Rowing Championships shall be held in every year. However, in the year of the <u>Summer</u> Olympic and <u>Summer</u> Paralympic Games, the Olympic and Paralympic events will not be on the programme of the World Championships. World Rowing Junior Championships, World Rowing Under 23 Championships and World Rowing Coastal Championships shall be held in every year.</p>	<p><u>Define World Rowing Beach Sprints as a separate event</u></p> <p>Clarification of Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games added</p>
<p>Rule 5 – Status of Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Regattas</p>	<p>Rule 5 – Status of Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Regattas</p>	
<p>Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas shall have the same status and follow the same rules as World Rowing Championships. Within the limits of the authority of FISA the same Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall apply.</p>	<p>Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas shall have the same status and follow the same rules as World Rowing Championships. Within the limits of the authority of FISA the same Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall apply.</p>	
<p>Rule 6 – Attribution of World Rowing Championships</p>	<p>Rule 6 – Attribution of World Rowing Championships <u>in Senior, Senior Lightweight and Para Rowing Categories</u></p>	<p>Specification that this attribution is only for a Senior World Rowing Championships, but it addresses other events in the last paragraph</p>
<p>The Council shall review all final bids, reject any that do not satisfy the minimum requirements and then select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Congress for final approval. The Congress shall vote to accept the proposed candidate or, where more than one candidate is proposed by the Council, to elect one of those candidates by a majority of valid votes cast. In the event that Congress fails to so accept the Council’s proposed candidate or one of the candidates proposed by the Council, a second election shall then take place for which all candidates for the relevant Championships</p>	<p><u>FISA shall encourage a worldwide attribution of World Rowing Championships to suitable candidates.</u> <u>1. World Rowing Championships in Senior Categories</u> The Council shall review all final bids, reject any that do not satisfy the minimum requirements and then select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Congress for final approval. The Congress shall vote to accept the proposed candidate or, where more than one candidate is proposed by the Council, to elect one of those candidates by a majority of valid votes cast. In the event that Congress fails to so accept the Council’s proposed candidate or one of the candidates</p>	<p>Specification that all World Rowing Championship events other than the Senior World Rowing Championships can be attributed by the Council, unless it cannot be split.</p>

<p>that have satisfied the minimum requirements shall be eligible (see Appendix 25). FISA shall encourage a worldwide attribution of World Rowing Championship regattas to suitable candidates. The Council may directly attribute a World Rowing Championship regatta for the year before an Olympic Games regatta to an Olympic host city as a test event for the Olympic regatta without a vote of Congress. Where no bid has been received or when no bid meets the minimum requirements by the deadline for consideration of Congress, the Council may identify a suitable candidate and may directly attribute the event provided the Council is satisfied that the bid meets the minimum standards for the regatta.</p>	<p>proposed by the Council, a second election shall then take place for which all candidates for the relevant Championships that have satisfied the minimum requirements shall be eligible (see Appendix 25). FISA shall encourage a worldwide attribution of World Rowing Championship regattas to suitable candidates. <u>2. Other FISA Events</u> <u>a.</u> 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. <u>b.</u> Where no bid has been received or when no bid meets the minimum requirements by the deadline for consideration of Congress, the Council may identify a suitable candidate and may directly attribute the event provided the Council is satisfied that the bid meets the minimum standards for the regatta. <u>c.</u> <u>The Council may directly attribute a World Rowing Championship regatta in the categories of Under 23 and Under 23 Lightweight, Junior, Coastal, Beach Sprints and Indoor. If in the instance that Council cannot decide between two or more bids, for a particular event cannot be separated by the Council the attribution for that particular event shall be decided by a vote of the Congress.</u></p>	
<p>Rule 7 – Right to Participate</p>	<p>Rule 7 – Right to Participate</p>	
<p>World Rowing Championships are open to all member federations.</p>	<p>World Rowing Championships are open to all member federations.</p>	<p>Moved to Rule 13.</p>
<p>Rule 8 – World Rowing Cup – Definition</p>	<p>Rule 78 – World Rowing Cup – Definition</p>	
<p>The World Rowing Cup is a series of designated International Regattas, staged at intervals throughout the international regatta calendar. FISA has the sole right to designate regattas as World Rowing Cup regattas and to use the World Rowing Cup name and logo. The Council may prescribe regulations governing the World Rowing Cup.</p>	<p>The World Rowing Cup is a series of designated International Regattas, staged at intervals throughout the international regatta calendar. The FISA-Council has the sole right to designate regattas as World Rowing Cup regattas, and to use the World Rowing Cup name and logo, and The Council may to prescribe regulations governing the World Rowing Cup.</p>	<p><u>To clarify who in FISA designates a regatta as a World Cup</u></p>
<p>Rule 9 – International Regattas – Definition</p>	<p>Rule 98 – International Regattas – Definition</p>	

	8.1 Definition	
An International Regatta is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is open to rowers from all member federations. Each member federation is responsible for informing FISA of any competition to be held in its country which conforms to this definition. FISA will decide whether such competition is to be defined as an International Regatta and, if so, that regatta will be included in the FISA International Regatta Calendar under Rule 17.	An International Regatta is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is open to rowers from all member federations. Each member federation is responsible for informing FISA of any competition to be held in its country which conforms to this definition. FISA will decide whether such competition is to be defined as an International Regatta and, if so, that regatta will be included in the FISA International Regatta Calendar under Rule 17 12 .	Update Rule number
Rule 10 – International Regattas – Control by FISA	Rule 10 8.12 – International Regattas – Control by FISA	Combining Rules to a more logical reading
In principle, International Regattas shall be conducted according to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, but the Executive Committee may approve exceptions to these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations in accordance with Rule 3. International Regattas shall take place under the authority of FISA, which may give directions to the organising committee.	In principle, International Regattas shall be conducted according to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, but the Executive Committee may approve exceptions to these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations in accordance with Rule 3. International Regattas shall take place under the authority of FISA, which may give directions to the organising committee.	
Rule 11 – Competition in International Regattas	Rule 11 8.23 Competition in International Regattas	
No rower shall enter International Regattas other than through his club and/or member federation (as specified by individual regatta requirements). Additionally a rower may only make a direct approach to FISA (e.g. on a question of appeal) through his member federation. A member federation may participate in events at all International Regattas as the national team without club designation. If rowers compete in an International Regatta under the name of their national team, they shall be citizens of the country of that member federation. In this last regard, the Executive Committee may make exceptions in exceptional cases. The Council may authorise competitions between members and non-members of FISA.	8.3.1 No rower shall enter International Regattas other than through his club and/or member federation (as specified by individual regatta requirements). Additionally a rower may only make a direct approach to FISA (e.g. on a question of appeal) through his member federation. 8.3.2 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. 8.3.3 The Council may authorise competitions between members and non-members of FISA.	
Rule 12 – International Matches – Definition	Rule 12 9 – International Matches – Definition	Combining Rules to a more logical reading

<p>An International Match is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is restricted only to rowers from certain member federations. Each member federation is responsible for informing FISA of any competition to be held in its country that conforms to this definition. FISA shall decide whether such competition is to be defined as an International Match and, if so, that Match shall be included in the FISA International Regatta Calendar under Rule 17.</p>	<p>9.1 Definition</p> <p>An International Match is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is restricted only to rowers from certain member federations. Each member federation is responsible for informing FISA of any competition to be held in its country that conforms to this definition. FISA shall decide whether such competition is to be defined as an International Match and, if so, that Match shall be included in the FISA International Regatta Calendar under Rule 4712.</p>	<p>Update Rule number</p>
<p>Rule 13 – International Matches – Control by FISA</p> <p>In principle, International Matches shall be rowed according to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, but the Executive Committee may approve exceptions to these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations. International Matches shall take place under the authority of FISA, which may give directions to the organising committee. Details of any exceptions to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations shall be provided to competing member federations at the time of their invitation to take part in the International Match.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Council may authorise Matches between members and non-members of FISA.</p>	<p>Rule 13–9.12 International Matches – Control by FISA</p> <p>In principle, International Matches shall be rowed according to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, but the Executive Committee may approve exceptions to these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations. International Matches shall take place under the authority of FISA, which may give directions to the organising committee. Details of any exceptions to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations shall be provided to competing member federations at the time of their invitation to take part in the International Match.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Council may authorise Matches between members and non-members of FISA.</p>	
	<p>Rule 10 - National Regattas</p> <p>A National Regatta is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is intended in general for rowers from one member federation only. The fact that rowers from other member federations may enter such regattas does not necessarily render them International Regattas.</p>	<p>Moved from Rule 15 as new standalone Rule</p>

	National Regattas shall be governed by the Rules of Racing of the member federation of the organising body.	
Rule 14 – Technical Delegates	Rule 14 – Technical Delegates	
The FISA Executive Committee shall appoint up to two Technical Delegates for World Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas as well as selected International Regattas and International Matches to ensure that the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations are complied with, and that the regattas are satisfactorily operated in terms of safety and competition.	The FISA Executive Committee shall appoint up to two Technical Delegates for World Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas as well as selected International Regattas and International Matches to ensure that the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations are complied with, and that the regattas are satisfactorily operated in terms of safety and competition.	Moved to new Part VI, Section 2 – Regatta Roles
Bye-Laws to Rule 14 – Duties of the Technical Delegates	Bye-Laws to Rule 14 – Duties of the Technical Delegates	
1. Appointment – The appointment of the Technical Delegate(s) shall be notified by the Executive Director to the organising committee of the Regatta. The organising committee shall notify the President of the Jury, the Safety Adviser and the Medical Officer of the appointment of the Technical Delegate(s).	1. Appointment – The appointment of the Technical Delegate(s) shall be notified by the Executive Director to the organising committee of the Regatta. The organising committee shall notify the President of the Jury, the Safety Adviser and the Medical Officer of the appointment of the Technical Delegate(s).	Change to current practises.
2. Arrangements – The organising committee shall be requested to arrange free accommodation, meals and local transport for the Technical Delegate(s) during the duration of stay.	2. Arrangements – The organising committee shall be requested to arrange free accommodation, meals and local transport for the Technical Delegate(s) during the duration of stay.	
3. Duration of Stay – The Technical Delegate(s) should arrive at the regatta site at least one day before the Team Managers’ Meeting at which the draw shall be carried out, and should stay for the whole time of the regatta. They should make themselves known to the Chair of the organising committee, the President of the Jury, the Safety Adviser and the Medical Officer.	3. Duration of Stay – The Technical Delegate(s) should arrive at the regatta site at least one day before the Team Managers’ Meeting at which the draw shall be carried out, and should stay for the whole time of the regatta. They should make themselves known to the Chair of the organising committee, the President of the Jury, the Safety Adviser and the Medical Officer.	
4. Inspection – On arrival the Technical Delegate(s) should inspect the regatta course with a representative of the organising committee taking particular note of safety aspects, including warm-up and cool-down areas, traffic rules in racing and training, and areas where crews will be marshalled. They will also inspect the boating area, to ensure that the	4. Inspection – On arrival the Technical Delegate(s) should inspect the regatta course with a representative of the organising committee taking particular note of safety aspects, including warm-up and cool-down areas, traffic rules in racing and training, and areas where crews will be marshalled. They will also inspect the boating area, to ensure that the	

<p>arrangements for boating and disembarking are satisfactory and that the traffic rules are adequately displayed. They will also ensure that the minimum requirements for an International Regatta required by the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations are in place (e.g. distance markers, photo finish, weighing arrangements, medical facilities, rescue services, etc.).</p>	<p>arrangements for boating and disembarking are satisfactory and that the traffic rules are adequately displayed. They will also ensure that the minimum requirements for an International Regatta required by the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations are in place (e.g. distance markers, photo finish, weighing arrangements, medical facilities, rescue services, etc.).</p>	
<p>5. Draw – The Technical Delegate(s) shall attend the Team Managers’ Meeting and observe the draw. In a regatta where the Executive Committee has decided that seeding is to be applied, they shall ensure that the Seeding Panel’s advice as regards seeding is put into effect, and that the rowers are made aware that seeding is being practised.</p>	<p>5. Draw – The Technical Delegate(s) shall attend the Team Managers’ Meeting and observe the draw. In a regatta where the Executive Committee has decided that seeding is to be applied, they shall ensure that the Seeding Panel’s advice as regards seeding is put into effect, and that the rowers are made aware that seeding is being practised.</p>	
<p>6. Jury Meeting – The Technical Delegate(s) shall attend at least the first meeting of the Jury. They should notify the Jury of any problems which they foresee, either from a safety or competitive point of view. However, the Technical Delegate(s) should leave the Jury to carry out its role as set out in Rules 95 to 98 of the Rules of Racing.</p>	<p>6. Jury Meeting – The Technical Delegate(s) shall attend at least the first meeting of the Jury. They should notify the Jury of any problems which they foresee, either from a safety or competitive point of view. However, the Technical Delegate(s) should leave the Jury to carry out its role as set out in Rules 95 to 98 of the Rules of Racing.</p>	
<p>7. Advice – During the regatta, the organising committee and/or the Jury shall consult the Technical Delegate(s) on any matter where there is any uncertainty concerning the application of the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations. The Technical Delegate(s) shall advise the organising committee and the President of the Jury of any failure to comply with the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.</p>	<p>7. Advice – During the regatta, the organising committee and/or the Jury shall consult the Technical Delegate(s) on any matter where there is any uncertainty concerning the application of the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations. The Technical Delegate(s) shall advise the organising committee and the President of the Jury of any failure to comply with the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.</p>	
<p>8. Safety Responsibility – The Technical Delegate(s) shall satisfy themselves that the organising committee which has legal responsibility for matters of safety has made proper provisions for safety. Nothing in the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Technical Delegate(s).</p>	<p>8. Safety Responsibility – The Technical Delegate(s) shall satisfy themselves that the organising committee which has legal responsibility for matters of safety has made proper provisions for safety. Nothing in the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Technical Delegate(s).</p>	
<p>9. Technical Delegate’s Report – Within seven days of the end of the regatta, the Technical Delegate(s) shall send a report to the Executive Committee of FISA, which shall then forward it</p>	<p>9. Technical Delegate’s Report – Within seven days of the end of the regatta, the Technical Delegate(s) shall send a report to the Executive Committee of FISA, which shall then forward it</p>	

<p><i>to the organising committee of the Regatta. The report shall be in a format prescribed by the Executive Committee.</i></p>	<p><i>to the organising committee of the Regatta. The report shall be in a format prescribed by the Executive Committee.</i></p>	
<p>Rule 15 – National Regattas</p>	<p>Rule 15 – National Regattas</p>	
<p>A National Regatta is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is intended in general for rowers from one member federation only. The fact that rowers from other member federations may enter such regattas does not necessarily render them International Regattas. National Regattas shall be governed by the Rules of Racing of the member federation of the organising body.</p>	<p>A National Regatta is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is intended in general for rowers from one member federation only. The fact that rowers from other member federations may enter such regattas does not necessarily render them International Regattas. National Regattas shall be governed by the Rules of Racing of the member federation of the organising body.</p>	<p>Moved to new standalone Rule 10</p>
<p>Rule 16 – Approval of International Regattas and Matches</p>	<p>Rule 1146 – Approval of International Regattas and Matches</p>	
<p>All member federations shall, not later than 30 September in each year, send to the FISA headquarters a list of all competitions proposed to be held in their countries during the following year that conform with the definitions of an International Regatta in Rule 9 or of an International Match in Rule 12. They shall submit to FISA for approval:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The dates on which these Regattas and Matches are to be held; 2. Details of the courses (stretches of water and technical installations) proposed; 3. The type of Regatta proposed; 4. The categories of rowers and classes of boats proposed; 5. Any envisaged exception to the FISA Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws. 	<p>All member federations shall, not later than 310¹⁰ OctoberSeptember in each year, send to the FISA headquarters a list of all competitions proposed to be held in their countries during the following year that conform with the definitions of an International Regatta in Rule 9-8 or of an International Match in Rule 129. They shall submit to FISA for approval:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The dates on which these Regattas and Matches are to be held; 2. Details of the courses (stretches of water and technical installations) proposed; 3. The type of Regatta proposed; 4. The categories of rowers and classes of boats proposed; 5. Any envisaged exception to the FISA Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws. 	<p>Update date of submission to current practices. Update Rule numbering</p>
<p>Rule 17 – FISA International Regatta Calendar</p>	<p>Rule 1247 – FISA International Regatta Calendar</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p>All International Regattas and International Matches approved by FISA under Rules 8 or 9 11 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,</p>	<p>Updated Rule numbering</p>

<p>the fact that such competitions are not held under the authority of FISA shall be identified in the Calendar. FISA shall publish on its website not later than 31 October in each year, the list of all International Regattas and International Matches approved to be held in the following year.</p>	<p>but the fact that such competitions are not held under the authority of FISA shall be identified in the Calendar. FISA shall publish on its website not later than 31 October in each year, the list of all International Regattas and International Matches approved to be held in the following year.</p>	<p>Remove to reflect current practises.</p>
<p>PART II – ROWERS AND COXSWAINS</p>	<p>PART II – ROWERS AND COXSWAINS</p>	
<p>SECTION 1 – General</p>	<p>SECTION 1 – General</p>	
<p>Rule 18 – Right to Participate</p>	<p>Rule 18 – Right to Participate</p>	
<p>World Rowing Championships for Lightweight, Para Rowing, Under 23 and Junior rowers as well as lightweight events included in the World Rowing Cup regattas, Olympic Games and events in the Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games are open only to rowers complying with the requirements of the relevant category. The other events at the World Rowing Championships, World Rowing Cup and Olympic regattas are open to all rowers without restriction of age or weight. Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas are open only to those rowers whose member federations have qualified in the appropriate boat classes in accordance with the relevant qualification system approved in accordance with Appendix 15, Regulation 6 of the World Rowing Championship Event Regulations.</p>	<p>13.1 World Rowing Championships are open to all member federations. 13.2 World Rowing Championships for Lightweight, Para Rowing, Under 23 and Junior rowers as well as lightweight events included in the World Rowing Cup regattas, Olympic Games and events in the Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games are open to rowers complying with the requirements of the relevant category. 13.3 The other events at the World Rowing Championships, World Rowing Cup and Olympic regattas are open to all rowers without restriction of age or weight. 13.4 Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas are open only to those rowers whose member federations have qualified in the appropriate boat classes in accordance with the relevant qualification system approved in accordance with the Event Regulations. Appendix 15, Regulation 6 of the World Rowing Championship Event Regulations.</p>	<p>Line moved from Rule 7. Introduce paragraph numbering. Correct the reference to the title Appendix 15, Regulation 6.</p>
<p>Rule 19 – Eligibility and Nationality</p>	<p>Rule 19 – Eligibility and Nationality</p>	
<p>World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Continental Championship and International regattas shall be open to all rowers who are authorised to compete by their member federation and who are eligible under the relevant rules.</p>	<p>World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Continental Championship and International regattas shall be open to all rowers who are authorised to compete by their member federation and who are eligible under the relevant rules. Exceptions to this Rule are set out in the Event Regulations.</p>	<p>Accommodates exceptions for events such as the World Coastal Championship which are club based and eligibility is defined by the regulations.</p>

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

<p>Championship, Continental or Regional Championship regatta representing the new country provided that he has held the passport concerned for at least two years prior to the date at which he competes under the new nationality and does not compete for more than one country in any one year. For multi-sport Games regattas, the rules of the Games authority shall apply in this regard.</p>	<p>Championship, Continental or Regional Championship regatta representing the new country provided that he has held the passport concerned for at least two <u>twenty four months</u> years prior to the date at which he competes under the new nationality and does not compete for more than one country in any one year. For multi-sport Games regattas, the rules of the Games authority shall apply in this regard.</p>	
<p>5. Junior Rowers – A Junior may compete for his country of residence. A rower who has competed for one country as a Junior may, only in the year after which he is last eligible to compete as a Junior, choose to compete for a different country subject to having the nationality of the country for which he will compete. Such choice may only be made once under this rule and must be notified to FISA before the rower competes under the new nationality, together with proof of such nationality.</p>	<p>54. Junior Rowers – A Junior may compete for his country of residence. A rower who has competed for one country as a Junior may, only in the year after which he is last eligible to compete as a Junior, choose to compete for a different country subject to having the nationality of the country for which he will compete. Such choice may only be made once under this rule and must be notified to FISA before the rower competes under the new nationality, together with proof of such nationality.</p>	
<p>In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions, and in doing so may consult the member federations concerned.</p>	<p>In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions, and in doing so may consult the member federations concerned.</p>	
<p>Rule 20 – Men’s and Women’s Events</p>	<p>Rule <u>1520</u> – Men’s and Women’s Events</p>	
<p>Subject to Rule 27, only men may compete in men’s events and only women may compete in women’s events. In mixed events men and women may compete in a crew in such proportion as shall be stipulated in these Rules and Regulations or otherwise by the organising committee.</p>	<p>15.1 FISA is committed to ensure that its competitions and participants respect the fundamental principles of fairness and equality of opportunity – FISA’s Declaration of Principles B4. Furthermore, FISA is committed to inclusion and accessibility without discrimination of any kind including gender – FISA’s Declaration of Principles B6. It is necessary, however, to provide certainty on gender categorisation to maintain the integrity of FISA’s competitions. 15.2 Subject to Rule 22 (coxswains) men’s events are open to all competitors but only women may compete in women’s events. In mixed events, men and women may compete in a crew in such proportion as shall be stipulated either in these Rules and Regulations or otherwise by the relevant organising committee, as the case may require. 15.3 To be eligible to compete as a woman, a rower must meet the criteria and comply with the requirements appearing in the Bye-Law to this Rule as appearing in Appendix X</p>	<p><u>Introduce general principle</u> Change to specify that men’s events are open to all competitors, and women’s events restricted to women.</p>

	<p><u>15.4 Any issue as to the eligibility of a rower to compete as a woman shall be determined in accordance with the Bye-Law to this Rule, the provisions of Rule 57 notwithstanding. The decision of the Executive Committee on the issue shall be final.</u></p> <p><u>Subject to Rule 2723, only men's event are open to all competitors may compete in men's events and only women may compete in women's events. In mixed events men and women may compete in a crew in such proportion as shall be stipulated in these Rules and Regulations or otherwise by the organising committee.</u></p>	
<p>Bye-Law to Rule 20 – Determination of Eligibility</p> <p><i>In cases requiring determination of eligibility in respect of this Rule, including sex re-assignment and hyperandrogenism, the FISA Executive Committee will refer to IOC guidelines.</i></p>	<p>Bye-Law to Rule 20-15 – Determination of Eligibility</p> <p><u>1 In cases requiring determination of eligibility in respect of this Rule, including sex re-assignment and hyperandrogenism, the FISA Executive Committee will refer to IOC guidelines.</u></p>	<p><u>Bye-Law for Rule 1 to be moved to New Appendix X</u></p>
<p>Rule 21 – Health</p> <p>Each member federation shall ensure that their rowers have a state of health and fitness which allows them to compete at a level commensurate with the competition level of the particular event. Member federations are responsible for ensuring that all rowers comply with Rule 99 and its Bye-Laws.</p>	<p>Rule 21-16 – Health and Safety</p> <p><u>16.1 The health and safety of the participants in the sport of rowing are of the paramount utmost concern. FISA has adopted the Olympic Movement Medical Code and its principles and follows the general principles recognised in international codes of medical ethics.</u></p> <p><u>Any violation of these provisions shall constitute a violation of the FISA Rules and may lead to penalties. The Executive Committee is the judicial body which shall determine the process to be followed. The costs of any investigations related to this rule may be charged to the member federation concerned.</u></p> <p><u>16.2 Each member federation shall ensure that their rowers:</u></p> <p><u>a. are able to swim 50m and keep their head above water unassisted for three minutes; and</u></p> <p><u>b. their rowers have a state of health and fitness which allows them to compete at a level commensurate with the competition level of the particular event.</u></p>	<p>Moved from Rule 99 and its Bye-Law. <u>Change 'all general principles' to 'the general principles'</u></p> <p><u>Removal of reference to what type of penalties the Exec could apply.</u></p> <p><u>Change 'may' to 'shall'</u></p> <p><u>Reordered provisions of the Rule.</u></p> <p><u>Change to 16.4 to specify that it refers to a violation of this Rule and not the general</u></p>

	<p><u>16.3</u> Member federations are responsible for ensuring that all rowers comply with Rule 99<u>this Rule</u> and its Bye-Laws <u>and be able to provide evidence thereof if requested by FISA.</u></p> <p><u>16.4</u> Any violation of this Rule and its Bye-Laws shall constitute a violation of the FISA Rules and may lead to penalties. The Executive Committee is the judicial body which shall determine the process to be followed. The costs of any investigations related to this rule may be charged to the member federation concerned.</p>	<p><u>principals referred to in 16.1</u></p> <p><u>Added swimming requirement</u></p>
	<p><u>Bye-Laws to Rule 16 – Health of Rowers</u></p>	<p>Moved from Bye-Law to Rule 99</p>
	<p><u>1. Pre-competition Health Screening</u></p>	
	<p><u>1.1 All rowers competing in the World Rowing Senior, Under 23 and Junior-Junior, Under 23 and Senior Championship regattas must have completed a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, a physical examination and an ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure. It is the responsibility of the member federation to ensure and certify that these Pre-competition Health Screening procedures have been performed and be able to provide evidence thereof if requested by FISA.</u></p>	<p><u>Change order of Championships to match other Rules</u></p>
	<p><u>1.2 All rowers competing in the World Rowing Senior, Under 23 and Junior-Junior, Under 23 and Senior World Championship regattas must complete the medical questionnaire and undergo a medical examination each year, and, in addition, must undergo a resting ECG every three years up to the age of 23, and every five years after the age of 23.</u></p>	<p><u>Change order of Championships to match other Rules</u></p>
	<p><u>1.3 For all other events, including the World Rowing Coastal Championships, Beach Sprints and World Rowing Masters Regattas, it is strongly recommended that rowers competing in these events undergo this Pre-competition Health Screening.</u></p>	
	<p><u>2. Member Federation Medical Officer</u></p>	

	<u>Each member federation competing at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas must provide the name and contact details of a Medical Officer with whom FISA may communicate on medical issues.</u>	
	<u>3. 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>4. Injections (No-Needle Policy)</u> <u>During International Regattas (from 24 hours before the start of the first race of the Regatta through to 24 hours after the end of the last race at such Regatta), any injection to any site of a rower's body of any substance:</u>	
	<u>4.1 Must be medically justified;</u> <u>Justification includes physical examination by a certified medical doctor (M.D.), diagnosis, prescription of medication, route of administration and appropriate documentation;</u>	
	<u>4.2 Must respect the approved indication of the medication;</u>	
	<u>4.3 Must be administered by a certified medical professional unless authorised by the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor; and</u>	Remove reference to Regatta Doctor, only FISA Doctor to have this responsibility
	<u>4.4 Must be reported immediately and in writing not later than 24 hours afterwards to the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor (except rowers with a valid TUE for this competition). The report must include the diagnosis, medication and route of administration.</u>	
	<u>5. The disposal of used needles, syringes and other biomedical material which may affect the security and safety of others, including blood sampling (e.g. lactates) and other diagnostic equipment shall conform to recognised safety standards.</u>	
Rule 22 – Insurance	Rule 22-17 – Insurance	

Each member federation is responsible to ensure that each rower and team official has adequate medical and accident insurance as well as insurance covering liability, property and equipment.	Each member federation is responsible to shall ensure and certify that each rower and team official has adequate medical and accident insurance as well as insurance covering liability, property and equipment and be able to provide evidence thereof if requested by FISA.	Update to raise to same level as Health and Commitment
Rule 23 – Commitment	Rule 23-18 – FISA Commitment	
Rowers may only compete at World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas if they have submitted a signed commitment form, according to Art. 58 of the Statutes. Each team official must have submitted a signed commitment form to FISA before accreditation may be issued.	Rowers may only compete at World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas if they have submitted a signed FISA eCommitment fForm , according to Art. 58 of the Statutes. Each team official must have submitted a signed FISA eCommitment fForm to FISA before accreditation may be issued.	Capitalisation Need to check article number and update if required when those updates are finalised.
Rule 24 – Age Categories	Rule 24-19 – Age Categories	
The following age categories for rowers are recognised by FISA: 1. Juniors 2. Under 23 3. Seniors 4. Masters	The following age categories for rowers are recognised by FISA: 1. Juniors 2. Under 23 3. Seniors 4. Masters	
Rule 25 – Additional Categories	Rule 25-20 – Additional Categories	
In addition to the age categories, FISA recognises a lightweight category for Seniors and Under 23 as well as a Para Rowing category for seniors.	In addition to the age categories, FISA recognises a lightweight category for Seniors and Under 23 as well as a Para Rowing category for seniors.	
Rule 26 – Licences	Rule 26-21 – Licences	
The Council may decide on the introduction of licences for all categories of rowers. Where applicable, the Jury shall appoint a person to check the licences of all rowers at the beginning of every regatta not later than two hours before the first race of the rowers concerned.	The Council may decide on the introduction of licences for all categories of rowers. Where applicable, the Jury shall appoint a person to check the licences of all rowers at the beginning of every regatta not later than two hours before the first race of the rowers concerned.	
Rule 27 – Coxswains	Rule 27-22 – Coxswains	
Coxswains are members of the crew. Except for Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas which shall be subject to the rules of the authority concerned, the gender of the coxswain shall be open so that a men’s crew may be coxed by a woman and a women’s crew by a man.	Coxswains are members of the crew. Any reference to rowers in these Rules shall include coxswains unless otherwise stipulated. Except for Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and multi-sports Games and relevant qualification regattas which shall	Statement that rowers include coxswains.

<p>Age categories shall apply to coxswains, except in Masters events. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions.</p> <p>The minimum weight for a coxswain wearing the racing uniform is 55 kilogrammes (“kgs”).</p> <p>To make up this weight, a coxswain may carry a maximum of 15 kgs deadweight which shall be placed in the boat as close as possible to his person. No article of racing equipment shall be considered as part of this deadweight. At any time, before the race or until immediately after disembarkation, the Control Commission may require the weight of the deadweight to be checked.</p> <p>These provisions shall also apply to coxswains in lightweight races.</p>	<p>be subject to the rules of the authority concerned, the gender of the coxswain shall be open so that a men’s crew may be coxed by a woman and a women’s crew by a man. Age categories shall apply to coxswains, except in Masters events. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions.</p> <p>The minimum weight for a coxswain wearing the racing uniform is 55.0 kilogrammes (“kgs”).</p> <p>To make up this weight, a coxswain may carry a maximum of 15.0 kgs deadweight which shall be placed in the boat as close as possible to his person. No article of racing equipment shall be considered as part of this deadweight. At any time, before the race or until immediately after disembarkation, the Control Commission may require the weight of the deadweight to be checked.</p> <p>These provisions shall also apply to coxswains in lightweight races.</p>	<p>Update weights to include one decimal point.</p> <p>Remove specific reference to Olympics etc and change to multi-sport games.</p>
<p>Rule 28 – Weighing of Coxswains</p>	<p>Rule 2823 – Weighing of Coxswains</p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>The weighing scales shall indicate the weight of the coxswain to 0.1 kgs.</p> <p>The Control Commission may require on the occasion of the first weighing, or subsequently, the presentation of an official identity card with photograph.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The weighing scales shall indicate the weight of the coxswain to 0.1 kgs.</p> <p>The Control Commission may require on the occasion of the first weighing, or subsequently, the presentation of an official identity card with photograph.</p>	
<p>SECTION 2 – Juniors</p>	<p>SECTION 2 – Juniors</p>	
<p>Rule 29 – Juniors</p>	<p>Rule 2924 – Juniors</p>	
<p>A rower may compete in a Junior rowing event until 31 December of the year in which he reaches the age of 18.</p>	<p>A rower may compete in a Junior rowing event until 31 December of the year in which he reaches the age of 18.</p>	
<p>SECTION 3 – Seniors and Under 23</p>	<p>SECTION 3 – Seniors and Under 23</p>	
<p>Rule 30 – Seniors and Under 23</p>	<p>Rule 3025 – Seniors and Under 23</p>	
<p>A rower may compete in an Under 23 rowing event until 31 December of the year in which he reaches the age of 22.</p>	<p>A rower may compete in an Under 23 rowing event until 31 December of the year in which he reaches the age of 22.</p>	

Senior rowing events are open to rowers of all ages.	Senior rowing events are open to rowers of all ages.	
SECTION 4 – Lightweights	SECTION 4 – Lightweights	
Rule 31 – Lightweights	Rule 3126 – Lightweights	
A rower may compete in lightweight rowing events if he meets the following criteria:	1. A rower may compete in lightweight rowing events if he meets the following criteria:	
1. A lightweight men’s crew (excluding coxswain) shall have an average weight not exceeding 70 kgs. No individual lightweight male rower may weigh more than 72.5 kgs.	1.1 A <u>crew competing in a lightweight men’s crew event (excluding coxswain)</u> shall have an average weight (<u>excluding coxswain</u>) -not exceeding 70.0 kgs., <u>and n</u> -No individual <u>lightweight male</u> -rower may weigh more than 72.5 kgs.	Update all weights to include one decimal place. <u>Changes to allow for the new Rule 15.</u>
2. A lightweight male single sculler may not weigh more than 72.5 kgs.	1.2. A <u>rower competing in a lightweight men’s single scull event</u> male single sculler may not weigh more than 72.5 kgs.	
3. A lightweight women’s crew (excluding coxswain) shall have an average weight not exceeding 57 kgs. No individual lightweight female rower may weigh more than 59 kgs.	1.3. <u>A crew competing in a lightweight women’s crew event shall have an average weight (excluding coxswain) not exceeding 57.0 kgs., and no individual rower may weigh more than 59.0 kgs.</u> A lightweight women’s crew (excluding coxswain) shall have an average weight not exceeding 57.0 kgs. No individual lightweight female rower may weigh more than 59.0 kgs.	
4. A female lightweight single sculler may not weigh more than 59 kgs.	1.4. A <u>female rower competing in a lightweight women’s single sculler event</u> may not weigh more than 59.0 kgs.	
Lightweight rowers shall be weighed wearing only their racing uniform on tested scales not less than one hour and not more than two hours before their first race of each lightweight event in which they are competing, each day of the competition. Notwithstanding the foregoing, 1. If two rounds of the same event take place on the same day of competition and some rowers in the second round do not have to race in the first round of that day, then these rowers in the second round shall be weighed at the same time as the rowers in the first round. 2. On each occasion of weighing, each crew shall present itself together as a crew at the weighing centre and shall be weighed as a crew. The weighing scales should indicate the weight of the rower to 0.1 kg. If the first race is subsequently	2. <u>Lightweight rowers shall be weighed wearing only at least</u> their racing uniform on tested scales not less than one hour and not more than two hours before their first race of each lightweight event in which they are competing, each day of the competition. Notwithstanding the foregoing, <u>2.1.</u> 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. <u>2.2.</u> On each occasion of weighing, each crew shall present itself together as a crew at the weighing centre and shall be weighed as a crew. The weighing scales should indicate the weight of the rower to 0.1 <u>kg</u> s. If the first race is subsequently	Clarification of what lightweight athletes must wear at weigh in. <u>Typo correction to kgs.</u>

<p>postponed or cancelled, the lightweight rower is not required to be weighed again on the same day for that event.</p> <p>3. The Control Commission shall require presentation of each rower's official identity card with photograph at the time of the first weighing of the rower or subsequently. Where an official photograph of the crew has been checked for correctness against such identity card, this photograph may be used instead by the Control Commission at time of weighing.</p> <p>4. A rower or crew not meeting the required weight may be weighed again any number of times within the allowed time limit. However, if a rower or crew fails to meet the required weight or does not present itself by the expiry of the time permitted for weighing, the rower and the crew of that rower are no longer eligible and shall be excluded from the event.</p> <p>5. A reserve for a lightweight crew may be weighed with the crew as if a member of that crew. The recorded weight then applies in the event of a substitution under Rule 59 or 60.</p> <p>6. If a crew has officially weighed in without a reserve, a replacement rower under the provisions of Rule 59 or 60 may be weighed at any time before the next race of the crew. The individual weight and the crew average weight using the weight of the replacement rower and the recorded weights of the remaining crew members must comply with this rule.</p>	<p>postponed or cancelled, the lightweight rower is not required to be weighed again on the same day for that event.</p> <p><u>2.3.</u> The Control Commission shall require presentation of each rower's official identity card with photograph at the time of the first weighing of the rower or subsequently. Where an official photograph of the crew has been checked for correctness against such identity card, this photograph may be used instead by the Control Commission at time of weighing.</p> <p><u>2.4.</u> A rower or crew not meeting the required weight may be weighed again any number of times within the allowed time limit. However, if a rower or crew fails to meet the required weight or does not present itself by the expiry of the time permitted for weighing, the rower and the crew of that rower are no longer eligible and shall be excluded from the event.</p> <p><u>2.5.</u> A reserve for a lightweight crew may be weighed with the crew as if a member of that crew. The recorded weight then applies in the event of a substitution under Rule 59 or 60.</p> <p><u>2.6.</u> If a crew has officially weighed in without a reserve, a replacement rower under the provisions of Rule 59 or 60 may be weighed at any time before the next race of the crew. The individual weight and the crew average weight using the weight of the replacement rower and the recorded weights of the remaining crew members must comply with this rule.</p>	<p>Check Rule numbers when finalised and update accordingly.</p>
<p>SECTION 5 – Masters</p>	<p>SECTION 5 – Masters</p>	
<p>Rule 32 – Masters</p>	<p>Rule <u>32-27</u> – Masters</p>	
<p>A rower may compete in Masters rowing events from the beginning of the year during which he reaches the age of 27. A World Rowing Masters Regatta shall be conducted each year under the supervision of the Masters Commission. The World Rowing Masters Regatta shall be an International Regatta under these rules.</p>	<p>A rower may compete in Masters rowing events from the beginning of the year during which he reaches the age of 27. A World Rowing Masters Regatta shall be conducted each year under the supervision of the Masters Commission. The World Rowing Masters Regatta shall be an International Regatta under these rules.</p>	
<p><i>Bye-Laws to Rule 32 – Masters</i></p>	<p><i>Bye-Laws to Rule <u>32-27</u> – Masters</i></p>	
<p><i>The age of a rower in a Masters rowing event shall be that which he reaches during the year of the event. Masters rowing events shall be held in the following crew age categories:</i></p>	<p><i>The age of a rower in a Masters rowing event shall be that which he reaches during the year of the event. Masters rowing events shall be held in the following crew age categories:</i></p>	

<p>A. Minimum age: 27 years B. Average age: 36 years or more C. Average age: 43 years or more D. Average age: 50 years or more E. Average age: 55 years or more F. Average age: 60 years or more G. Average age: 65 years or more H. Average age: 70 years or more I. Average age: 75 years or more J. Average age: 80 years or more K. Average age: 83 years or more L. Average age: 86 years or more M. Average age: 89 years or more Age categories do not apply to coxswains of Masters crews. Each rower in a Masters Rowing event shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. (Refer to Rule 99 – Health of Rowers). Every Masters rower must be in a position to prove his age by presentation of an official document (passport or identity card). Refer to Appendix 20 – World Rowing Masters Regatta Regulations.</p>	<p>A. Minimum age: 27 years B. Average age: 36 years or more C. Average age: 43 years or more D. Average age: 50 years or more E. Average age: 55 years or more F. Average age: 60 years or more G. Average age: 65 years or more H. Average age: 70 years or more I. Average age: 75 years or more J. Average age: 80 years or more K. Average age: 83 years or more L. Average age: 86 years or more M. Average age: 89 years or more Age categories do not apply to coxswains of Masters crews. Each rower in a Masters Rowing event shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. (Refer to Rule <u>99-16</u> – Health of Rowers). Every Masters rower must be in a position to prove his age by presentation of an official document (passport or identity card). Refer to Appendix 20 – World Rowing Masters Regatta Regulations.</p>	<p>Updating of Rule numbers.</p>
<p>Rule 33 – Mixed Masters Events</p>	<p>Rule <u>33-28</u> – Mixed Masters Events</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>SECTION 6 – Para Rowing</p>	<p>SECTION 6 – Para Rowing</p>	
<p>Rule 34 – Para Rowing</p>	<p>Rule <u>34-29</u> – Para Rowing</p>	
<p>A rower may compete in a Para Rowing event if he has an Eligible Impairment and has been allocated an eligible sport class and sport class status under the Para Rowing Classification Regulations (Appendix 19). The categories and boat classes are defined in the Para Rowing Competition Regulations (Appendix 18).</p>	<p>A rower may compete in a Para Rowing event if he has an Eligible Impairment and has been allocated an eligible sport class and <u>S</u>port <u>C</u>lass status under the Para Rowing Classification Regulations (Appendix 19). <u>Rowers may compete in a more functional Sport Class than their assigned sport class, but not a less functional Sport Class.</u> The categories and boat classes are defined in the Para Rowing Competition Regulations (Appendix 18).</p>	<p>Clarification as per Appendix 19 that para athletes can compete in a more functional sport class, but not less functional. <u>Capitalise Sport Class to match Appendices.</u></p>

PART III –BOAT CLASSES										PART III –BOAT CLASSES										
Rule 35 –Boat Classes										Rule 35-30 –Boat Classes										
The following boat classes are recognised by FISA: 1. Single sculls (1x) 2. Double sculls (2x) 3. Pair (2-) 4. Coxed Pair (2+) 5. Quadruple sculls (4x) 6. Four (4-) 7. Coxed Four (4+) 8. Eight (8+)										The following boat classes are recognised by FISA: 1. Single sculls (1x) 2. Double sculls (2x) 3. Pair (2-) 4. Coxed Pair (2+) 5. Quadruple sculls (4x) 6. Four (4-) 7. Coxed Four (4+) 8. Eight (8+)										
Rule 36 – World Championship Boat Classes										Rule 36-31 – World Championship <u>Events Programme</u> Boat Classes										
World Rowing Championships are held in the following events:										<u>In principle, the events programme for World Rowing Championship regattas shall be the same for men and women.</u> World Rowing Championships are held in the following events:										Removal of the ‘Natural Death’ rule. <u>Addition of principle sentence about gender equality.</u>
Men (M)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+		Men (M)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+		
Women (W)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+		Women (W)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+		
Lightweight Men (LM)	1x	2x	2-		4x					Lightweight Men (LM)	1x	2x	2-		4x					
Lightweight Women (LW)	1x	2x	2-		4x					Lightweight Women (LW)	1x	2x	2-		4x					
Para Rowing (APR)	PR1 M1x	PR1 W1x	PR2 M1x	PR2 W1x	PR2 Mix2x	PR3 M2-	PR3 W2-	PR3 Mix2x	PR3 Mix4+	Para Rowing (APR)	PR1 M1x	PR1 W1x	PR2 M1x	PR2 W1x	PR2 Mix2x	PR3 M2-	PR3 W2-	PR3 Mix2x	PR3 Mix4+	
Under 23 Men (BM)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+		Under 23 Men (BM)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+		
Under 23 Women (BW)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+		Under 23 Women (BW)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+		
Under 23 Lightweight Men (BLM)	1x	2x	2-		4x					Under 23 Lightweight Men (BLM)	1x	2x	2-		4x					
Under 23 Lightweight Women (BLW)	1x	2x	2-		4x					Under 23 Lightweight Women (BLW)	1x	2x	2-		4x					
Junior Men (JM)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+		Junior Men (JM)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+		
Junior Women (JW)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+		Junior Women (JW)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+		

	Junior Women (JW)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+	
If, in any of the above events, excluding the events designated for the Olympic and Paralympic Games and all events for Olympic boat classes in Senior, Under 23 and Junior categories, there are less than seven starters in three consecutive World Rowing Championship regattas, then that event shall be automatically removed from the programme of subsequent World Rowing Championship regattas.	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. <u>The Council will make ongoing analysis of the World Championship programmes based on principles and strategy, and propose the most appropriate programme to the Extraordinary Congress convened in accordance with Article 33, to be valid for the next 4 years.</u>									
Rule 37 – Olympic Games Boat Classes	Rule 37<u>37-32</u> – Olympic Games Boat Classes									
The events programme for the Olympic regatta shall be determined by the IOC Executive Board after consultation with FISA in accordance with the Olympic Charter. The FISA Congress shall vote to select a recommended Olympic programme that the FISA Executive Committee shall submit to the IOC.	The events programme for the Olympic regatta shall be determined by the IOC Executive Board after consultation with FISA in accordance with the Olympic Charter. The FISA Congress shall vote to select a recommended Olympic programme that the FISA Executive Committee shall submit to the IOC.									<u>Include chart to show boat classes when IOC approve.</u>
Rule 38 – Boat Classes at Other Events	Rule 38<u>38-33</u> – Boat Classes at Other Events									
The events at Regional and Continental Championship regattas as well as multi-sport Games regattas shall be proposed to FISA by the regional or continental rowing confederation or multi-sport Games associations, as appropriate for FISA approval.	The events at Regional and Continental Championship regattas as well as multi-sport Games regattas shall be proposed to FISA by the regional or continental rowing confederation or multi-sport Games associations, as appropriate for FISA approval.									
PART IV – BOATS AND CONSTRUCTION	PART IV – BOATS AND CONSTRUCTION									
Rule 39 – Free Construction	Rule 39<u>39-34</u> – Free Construction									
The construction, design and dimensions of boats and oars shall, in principle, be unrestricted subject to the limits defined in Rule 1, paragraphs 1 and 2, and Rule 40. Nevertheless the Council of FISA may, in the racing Bye-Laws, impose appropriate requirements.	The construction, design and dimensions of boats and oars shall, in principle, be unrestricted <u>subject to Rule 35 and the Event Regulations. However, all load bearing parts including the axes of moving parts, must be firmly fixed to the body of the boat, except that the rower's seats may move along the axis of the boat.</u> subject to the limits defined in Rule 1,									Updating of Rule number. <u>Insert excerpt from Rule 1 and remove reference to Rule 1.</u>

	paragraphs 1 and 2, and Rule 40, . Nevertheless the Council of FISA Council may, in the racing Bye-Laws, impose appropriate requirements.	Reduce confusion as to what axis and simplify. Standardise FISA Council
Bye-Laws to Rule 39 – Boats and Equipment	Bye-Laws to Rule 39-34 – Boats and Equipment	
Requirements for racing boats and equipment. Failure to comply with this Bye-Law shall result in a sanction up to disqualification.	Requirements for racing boats and equipment. Failure to comply with this Bye-Law shall result in a sanction up to disqualification. <u>All safety requirements described here are minimum requirements. It is the responsibility of the member federation concerned and the rowers to ensure their safety with regards to their rowing equipment.</u>	Moved from 3.1
1. Boat Length	1. Boats Length	
1.1 Maximum Length – All boats used in eights events at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, and Olympic qualification regattas, Regional Games and Continental Championships and at all International Regattas shall be a minimum of two sections, with no section longer than 11.9 m.	1.1 Maximum Length – All boats used in eights events at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, and Olympic qualification regattas, Regional Games and Continental Championships and at all International Regattas shall be a minimum of two sections, with no section longer than 11.9 m.	
1.2 Minimum Length – The minimum overall length of a racing boat shall be 7.20 metres. This will be measured from the front of the bow ball to the furthest aft extent of the boat, which may include an extension beyond the hull. If an extension is used it shall be firmly affixed to the stern and terminate in a 4 cm ball as described in Bye-Laws to Rule 39, paragraph 2.4. If a boat cannot be correctly aligned because it is less than the minimum overall length, the Starter may exclude the crew from the race. This rule does not apply to boats used in Coastal Rowing events.	1.2 Minimum Length – The minimum overall length of a racing boat shall be 7.26.30 metres. This will be measured from the front of the bow ball to the furthest aft extent of the boat, which may include an extension beyond the hull. If an extension is used it shall be firmly affixed to the stern and terminate in a 4 cm ball as described in Bye-Laws to Rule 39 35, paragraph 12.64 . If a boat cannot be correctly aligned because it is less than the minimum overall length, the Starter may exclude the crew from the race. This rule does not apply to boats used in <u>para rowing events and</u> Coastal Rowing events.	Clarification that the minimum boat length does not include para rowing events. Updating Rule numbers. <u>To reflect the length of the FISA standard para 1x. Confirm the length of the Para 1x.</u>
	<u>1.3 Boat Design – All boats used in international regattas shall be mono-hulls, unless otherwise agreed by the Executive Committee.</u>	
	<u>1.4 Coxswain’s Seat – The opening of the coxswain’s seat must be at least 70 cm long and it must be as wide as the boat</u>	

	<u>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 coxswain's section.</u>	
	<u>1.5 Flotation – All boats used in World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup regattas and all International Regattas and International Matches shall meet the flotation requirements specified in FISA's Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing, i.e. "A boat when full of water with a crew of average weight equal to the design weight stated on the boat's production plaque, seated in the rowing position should float such that the top of the seat is a maximum of 5 cm below the static waterline". It shall be the sole responsibility of the club or member federation using a boat to ensure that it complies with this requirement.</u>	<u>Removal of date to come in to practise. Capitalise to standardise.</u>
	<u>1.6 Bow Balls – The bows of all boats shall be fitted with a solid ball shape, minimum diameter 4 cm which covers the point of the bows and is bright white. If this is an external part it shall be firmly affixed to the bow of the boat such that it does not significantly deflect if a side force is applied. If it is an integral part of the hull construction, it shall afford equivalent protection and visibility.</u>	
	<u>1.7 Quick release foot stretchers – In all boats the foot stretchers, shoes or other devices holding the feet of the rowers shall be a type which allows the rowers to get clear of the boat with no delay in an emergency.</u> <u>1.7.1 Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will remain in the boat, each shoe or device shall be independently restrained such that when the heel reaches the horizontal position the foot will be released from the shoe. In addition, where laces, Velcro or similar materials must be opened before the rower can remove his feet from the shoes or other device, all such materials must be able to be released immediately by the rower with a single quick hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap.</u>	<u>Numbering added for clarification on the two cases when shoes stay in the boat and when the shoe does not stay in the boat.</u>

	<u>1.7.2 Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will not remain in the boat, each shoe or device must be able to be released by the rower either without using his hands or with a single quick hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap or release device.</u>	
2. Oars	2. Oars	
<i>During rowing, all parts of the oar shall be fixed in place and incapable of movement independent of the movement of the oar as a whole.</i>	<u>2.1 During rowing, all parts of the oar shall be fixed in place and incapable of movement independent of the movement of the oar as a whole during rowing.</u> During rowing, all parts of the oar shall be fixed in place and incapable of movement independent of the movement of the oar as a whole.	
	<u>2.2 Oar Blade Thickness – Oar blades may not be less than 5 mm thick for sweep oars, and 3 mm thick for sculls. This thickness shall be measured 3 mm from the outer edge of the blade for sweep oars and 2 mm for sculls.</u>	<u>Moved from safety</u>
3. Safety	3. Safety	
3.1 Safety requirements described here are minimum requirements. It is the responsibility of the member federation concerned and the rowers to ensure their safety with regards to their rowing equipment.	3.1 Safety requirements described here are minimum requirements. It is the responsibility of the member federation concerned and the rowers to ensure their safety with regards to their rowing equipment.	<u>Moved to start of bye-law</u>
3.2 Oar Blade Thickness – Oar blades may not be less than 5 mm thick for sweep oars, and 3 mm thick for sculls. This thickness shall be measured 3 mm from the outer edge of the blade for sweep oars and 2 mm for sculls.	3.2 Oar Blade Thickness – Oar blades may not be less than 5 mm thick for sweep oars, and 3 mm thick for sculls. This thickness shall be measured 3 mm from the outer edge of the blade for sweep oars and 2 mm for sculls.	<u>Moved to Oars</u>
3.3 Coxswain's Seat – The opening of the coxswain's seat must be at least 70 cm long and it must be as wide as the boat for at least 50 cm. The inner surface of the enclosed part must be smooth and no structure of any sort may restrict the inner width of the coxswains section.	3.3 Coxswain's Seat – The opening of the coxswain's seat must be at least 70 cm long and it must be as wide as the boat for at least 50 cm. The inner surface of the enclosed part must be smooth and no structure of any sort may restrict the inner width of the coxswains section.	<u>Moved to 1</u>
3.4 Flotation – All boats used in World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas and, from 1 January 2019, all international regattas and international matches shall meet the flotation requirements specified in FISA's Minimum	3.4 Flotation – All boats used in World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas and, from 1 January 2019, all international regattas and international matches shall meet the flotation requirements specified in FISA's Minimum	<u>Moved to 1 and removed of date of coming in to practise.</u>

<p><i>Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing, i.e. “A boat when full of water with a crew of average weight equal to the design weight stated on the boat’s production plaque, seated in the rowing position should float such that the top of the seat is a maximum of 5 cm below the static waterline”. It shall be the sole responsibility of the club or member federation using a boat to ensure that it complies with this requirement.</i></p>	<p><i>Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing, i.e. “A boat when full of water with a crew of average weight equal to the design weight stated on the boat’s production plaque, seated in the rowing position should float such that the top of the seat is a maximum of 5 cm below the static waterline”. It shall be the sole responsibility of the club or member federation using a boat to ensure that it complies with this requirement.</i></p>	
<p><i>3.5 Bow Balls – The bows of all boats shall be fitted with a solid ball shape, minimum diameter 4 cm which covers the point of the bows and is bright white. If this is an external part it shall be firmly affixed to the bow of the boat such that it does not significantly deflect if a side force is applied. If it is an integral part of the hull construction, it shall afford equivalent protection and visibility.</i></p>	<p><i>3.5 Bow Balls—The bows of all boats shall be fitted with a solid ball shape, minimum diameter 4 cm which covers the point of the bows and is bright white. If this is an external part it shall be firmly affixed to the bow of the boat such that it does not significantly deflect if a side force is applied. If it is an integral part of the hull construction, it shall afford equivalent protection and visibility.</i></p>	<p>Moved to 1</p>
<p><i>3.6 Quick release foot stretchers – In all boats the foot stretchers, shoes or other devices holding the feet of the rowers shall be a type which allows the rowers to get clear of the boat with no delay in an emergency. Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will remain in the boat, each shoe or device shall be independently restrained such that when the heel reaches the horizontal position the foot will be released from the shoe. In addition, where laces, Velcro or similar materials must be opened before the rower can remove his feet from the shoes or other device, all such materials must be able to be released immediately by the rower with a single quick hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap. Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will not remain in the boat, each shoe or device must be able to be released by the rower without using his hands or with a single quick hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap or release device.</i></p>	<p><i>3.6 Quick release foot stretchers—In all boats the foot stretchers, shoes or other devices holding the feet of the rowers shall be a type which allows the rowers to get clear of the boat with no delay in an emergency. Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will remain in the boat, each shoe or device shall be independently restrained such that when the heel reaches the horizontal position the foot will be released from the shoe. In addition, where laces, Velcro or similar materials must be opened before the rower can remove his feet from the shoes or other device, all such materials must be able to be released immediately by the rower with a single quick hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap. Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will not remain in the boat, each shoe or device must be able to be released by the rower without using his hands or with a single quick hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap or release device.</i></p>	<p>Moved to 1</p>
<p>4. Identifications</p>	<p>34. Identifications</p>	
<p><i>4.1 Production Plaque – All boats must have a production plaque or equivalent visible and permanently affixed inside the boat, up to 50 sq. cm in area, on which is written the name and address of the boat builder, its mark or logo, the year the boat</i></p>	<p><i>34.1 Production Plaque – All boats must have a production plaque or equivalent visible and permanently affixed inside the boat, up to 50 sq. cm in area, on which is written the name and address of the boat builder, its mark or logo, the year the boat</i></p>	

<i>was constructed, the average weight of the crew for which the boat is designed, the weight of the boat on construction or upon delivery and stating whether the boat meets the flotation requirements specified in FISA's Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing.</i>	<i>was constructed, the average weight of the crew for which the boat is designed, the weight of the boat on construction or upon delivery and stating whether the boat meets the flotation requirements specified in FISA's Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing.</i>	
<i>4.2 All boats and oars shall comply with the requirements set out in the Bye-Laws to Rule 50 (name, symbol, etc.).</i>	<i>34.2 All boats and oars shall comply with the requirements set out in the Bye-Laws to Rule 50 4552(name, symbol/identifications, etc.).</i>	Updating of Rule number <u>and references to Rule 52-</u>
<i>5. Natural properties</i>	<i>45. Natural properties</i>	
<i>5.1 No substances or structures (including riblets) capable of modifying the natural properties of water or of the boundary layer of the hull/water interface shall be used.</i>	<i>45.1 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.</i>	
<i>6. Communication and Electronics</i>	<i>56. Communication and Electronics</i>	
<i>6.1 Data Transmission – During racing (which shall mean at all times when racing “traffic rules” are in force), no communication with the crew is permitted from outside the boat using electric or electronic equipment. In addition, no data may be sent to, or received from the boat except as provided for in paragraph 5.3.</i>	<i>56.1 Data Transmission – During racing (which shall mean at all times when racing “traffic rules” are in force), no communication with the crew is permitted from outside the boat using electric or electronic equipment. In addition, no data may be sent to, or received from the boat except as provided for in paragraph 5.23.</i>	Updating Rule numbers
<i>6.2 Allowable Data – During racing, the only information allowed to the crew in the boat shall be: 6.2.1 Time 6.2.2 Stroke rate 6.2.3 Boat Velocity / Acceleration 6.2.4 Heart rate This information shall be designated as “allowable data”. This data and any information derived directly from it, may be recorded during racing for later use. No other data or information may be measured, recorded or stored.</i>	<i>65.2 Allowable Data – During racing, the only information allowed to the crew in the boat shall be: 56.2.1 Time 56.2.2 Stroke rate 56.2.3 Boat Velocity / Acceleration 56.2.4 Heart rate This information shall be designated as “allowable data”. This data and any information derived directly from it, may be recorded during racing for later use. No other data or information may be measured, recorded or stored.</i>	
<i>6.3 Regatta Information – FISA may install on each boat a device(s) for the purpose of transmitting real-time race and other information which shall be owned by FISA and may be used for any purpose including presentation and promotion of the event and the sport.</i>	<i>56.3 Regatta Information – FISA may install on each boat a device(s) for the purpose of transmitting real-time race and other information which shall be owned by FISA and may be used for any purpose including presentation and promotion of the event and the sport.</i>	
<i>7. Promotional Equipment</i>	<i>67. Promotional Equipment</i>	

<p>7.1 At World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, the Council may require crews to carry on their boats such equipment as it considers desirable for the better promotion of the sport of rowing (e.g. mini cameras, microphones, etc.) provided that such equipment is identical for all boats in a race.</p>	<p>67.1 At World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, the Council may require crews to carry on their boats such equipment as it considers desirable for the better promotion of the sport of rowing (e.g. mini cameras, microphones, etc.) provided that such equipment is identical for all boats in a race.</p>	
<p>Rule 40 – Innovations in Equipment</p>	<p>Rule 4035 – Innovations in Equipment</p>	
<p>Innovations in equipment including, but not limited to, boats, oars, related equipment and clothing, must meet the following requirements before being used in the sport of rowing:</p>	<p><u>FISA intends to maintain the integrity of the sport of rowing by ensuring that it continues to be a competition between rowers and not between manufacturers and technology, so that success is a result of the rower’s performance and ability. At the same time, FISA recognises that technological advance is necessary over time to ensure the sport stays relevant and current in a changing world. The purpose of this Rule is to maintain a balance between sport and such necessary innovations as may be good for the sport over time. Decisions on innovation shall be guided by this principle.</u> Innovations in equipment including, but not limited to, boats, oars, related equipment and clothing, must meet the following requirements before being used in the sport of rowing<u>International Regattas</u>:</p>	<p><u>Addressing speed – not wanting to go faster purely due to technology.</u></p>
<p>1. Be commercially available to all rowers (patents may not exclude the use by a team or a rower);</p>	<p>1. Be commercially available to all rowers (patents may not exclude the use by a team or a rower);</p>	
<p>2. Not significantly add to the cost of the sport;</p>	<p>2. Not significantly add to the cost <u>or complexity</u> of the sport <u>without adding corresponding value based on the above principle</u>;</p>	
<p>3. Not provide an advantage to some rowers over others or change the nature of the sport;</p>	<p>3. Not provide an advantage to some rowers over others or change the nature of the sport;</p>	
<p>4. Be safe and environmentally sound; and</p>	<p>4. Be safe and environmentally sound<u>consistent with the principles of sustainable development</u>; and</p>	
<p>5. Be a positive development for the sport of rowing and maintain the principles, in particular those of fairness and equality, of the sport.</p>	<p>5. Be a positive development for the sport of rowing and maintain the principles, in particular those of fairness and equality, of the sport.</p>	

<p>An innovation must be submitted to the FISA Executive Committee for evaluation. If it is judged to meet the above conditions and is approved for use, it must be readily available for all rowers by 1 January in order to be authorised for use in International Regattas that year. Crews with unapproved innovations shall not be allowed to compete in events held under these Rules.</p> <p>The Executive Committee has the sole authority to decide all matters under this Rule including what constitutes an innovation, whether an innovation is significant, whether it is readily available, whether the costs are reasonable, whether it is safe and environmentally sound and whether it is a positive development for the sport of rowing and maintains the principles of the sport.</p>	<p>An innovation must be submitted to the FISA Executive Committee for evaluation. If it is judged to meet the above conditions and is approved for use, it must be readily available for all rowers by 1 January in order to be authorised for use in International Regattas that year. Crews with unapproved innovations shall not be allowed to compete in events held under these Rules.</p> <p>The Executive Committee has the sole authority to decide all matters under this Rule including what constitutes an innovation, whether an innovation is significant, whether it is readily available, whether the costs are reasonable, whether it is safe and environmentally sound and whether it is a positive development for the sport of rowing and maintains the principles of the sport.</p>																																																							
<p>Rule 41 – Weight of Boats</p>	<p>Rule 41-36 – Weight of Boats</p>																																																							
<p>All boats used at World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, Regional Games and Continental Championship regattas and all other International Regattas shall be of defined minimum weights.</p>	<p>All boats used at World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, Regional Games and Continental Championship regattas and all other International Regattas shall be of defined minimum weights.</p>																																																							
<p>Bye-Laws to Rule 41 – Weight of Boats</p>	<p>Bye-Laws to Rule 41-36 – Weight of Boats</p>																																																							
<p>1. Minimum boat weights are the following:</p>	<p>1. Minimum boat weights are the following:</p>																																																							
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Designation</th> <th>Boat type</th> <th>Minimum Weight (kg)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1x</td> <td>Single Sculls</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2x</td> <td>Double Sculls</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2-</td> <td>Pair</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2+</td> <td>Coxed Pair</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4x</td> <td>Quadruple Sculls</td> <td>52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4-</td> <td>Four</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4+</td> <td>Coxed Four</td> <td>51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8+</td> <td>Eight</td> <td>96</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Designation	Boat type	Minimum Weight (kg)	1x	Single Sculls	14	2x	Double Sculls	27	2-	Pair	27	2+	Coxed Pair	32	4x	Quadruple Sculls	52	4-	Four	50	4+	Coxed Four	51	8+	Eight	96	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Designation</th> <th>Boat type</th> <th>Minimum Weight (kg)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1x</td> <td>Single Sculls</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2x</td> <td>Double Sculls</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2-</td> <td>Pair</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2+</td> <td>Coxed Pair</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4x</td> <td>Quadruple Sculls</td> <td>52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4-</td> <td>Four</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4+</td> <td>Coxed Four</td> <td>51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8+</td> <td>Eight</td> <td>96</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Designation	Boat type	Minimum Weight (kg)	1x	Single Sculls	14	2x	Double Sculls	27	2-	Pair	27	2+	Coxed Pair	32	4x	Quadruple Sculls	52	4-	Four	50	4+	Coxed Four	51	8+	Eight	96	
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4+	Coxed Four	51																																																						
8+	Eight	96																																																						
Designation	Boat type	Minimum Weight (kg)																																																						
1x	Single Sculls	14																																																						
2x	Double Sculls	27																																																						
2-	Pair	27																																																						
2+	Coxed Pair	32																																																						
4x	Quadruple Sculls	52																																																						
4-	Four	50																																																						
4+	Coxed Four	51																																																						
8+	Eight	96																																																						

<i>The minimum weight of the boat shall include the fittings essential to its use, in particular: riggers, stretchers, shoes, slides, seats and hull extensions. It shall also include:</i>	<i>The minimum weight of the boat shall include the fittings essential to its use, in particular: riggers, stretchers, shoes, slides, seats and hull extensions. It shall also include:</i>	
<i>1.1 Loud speakers if they are firmly fastened to the boat and associated wiring for such speakers;</i>	<i>1.1 Loud speakers if they are firmly fastened to the boat and associated wiring for such speakers;</i>	
<i>1.2 Any housings or fixings that are firmly fastened to the boat for the purpose of holding electronic or other equipment;</i>	<i>1.2 Any housings or fixings that are firmly fastened to the boat for the purpose of holding electronic or other equipment;</i>	
<i>1.3 Cables and wires required to connect equipment to provide "Allowable Data" (see Bye-Laws to Rule 39, paragraph 5), and</i>	<i>1.3 Cables and wires required to connect equipment to provide "Allowable Data" (see Bye-Laws to Rule 39, paragraph 65); and</i>	Correction of an error. Need to check Rule reference.
<i>1.4 Seat Pads that are attached to the seat.</i>	<i>1.4 Seat Pads that are attached to the seat, and.</i>	
	1.5 Any housings or fixings that are attached to the boat for the purpose of holding a bottle for water or other sports drink.	Specify that cages/holders for water bottles are included in the minimum boat weight.
<i>The minimum boat weight shall not include the oars or sculls, the bow number or any other item not essential to its use and not firmly fastened to the boat. Additional weight carried in the boat to achieve the required minimum weight shall be firmly fastened to the boat or to the essential fittings described above.</i>	<i>The minimum boat weight shall not include the oars or sculls, the bow number or any other item not essential to its use and not firmly fastened to the boat. Additional weight carried in the boat to achieve the required minimum weight shall be firmly fastened to the boat or to the essential fittings described above.</i>	
<i>2. Responsibility – It is solely the responsibility of the crew that their boat meets the required minimum weight.</i>	<i>2. Responsibility – It is solely the responsibility of the crew that their boat meets the required minimum weight.</i>	
<i>3. Weighing Scale – The weighing scales shall be provided by a FISA-approved manufacturer and shall indicate the weight of the boat to 0.1 kgs. The scales shall be connected to a printer so that a printed record of the boat weight is immediately available. At the beginning of each official training day and of each racing day, the scales shall be tested, using calibrated (gauged) weights, by a member of the FISA Equipment and Technology Commission and/or the member of the Control Commission responsible for boat weighing.</i>	<i>3. Weighing Scale – The weighing scales shall be provided by a FISA-approved manufacturer and shall indicate the weight of the boat to 0.1 kgs. The scales shall be connected to a printer so that a printed record of the boat weight is immediately available. The scales shall be located on a horizontal base, inside a building or a tent to provide protection from the wind. The weighing area shall be easily accessible from the incoming pontoons and shall be exclusively reserved for the weighing of boats during the regatta.</i>	Move from point 4.

	At the beginning of each official training day and of each racing day, the scales shall be tested, using calibrated (gauged) weights, by a member of the FISA Equipment and Technology Commission and/or the member of the Control Commission responsible for boat weighing.	
4. Test weighing of boats – The weighing scale(s) shall be available to the crews at least 24 hours before the first race of the regatta for test weighing of their boats. The scales shall be located on a horizontal base, inside a building or a tent to provide protection from the wind. The weighing area shall be easily accessible from the incoming pontoons and shall be exclusively reserved for the weighing of boats during the regatta.	4. Test weighing of boats – The weighing scale(s) shall be available to the crews at least 24 hours before the first race of the regatta for test weighing of their boats. <u>During racing the scales shall be available for test weighing of boats, however the weighing of boats selected for official weighing shall have precedenceiority-at this time.</u> The scales shall be located on a horizontal base, inside a building or a tent to provide protection from the wind. The weighing area shall be easily accessible from the incoming pontoons and shall be exclusively reserved for the weighing of boats during the regatta.	Clarification that test weighing of scales is possible during racing, however boats selected for weighing take precedence. Moved to point 3.
5. Selection of Boats to be weighed – The President of the Jury or his delegate shall make a random draw before the start of each racing session to select the boats which are to be weighed. He shall also have the right to include additional boats at any time before the finish of the race of the boat concerned if there is a suspicion that certain boats are underweight. He shall deliver copies of the draw to the responsible person at the Control Commission. The draw shall be kept confidential until the crew of each selected boat is notified of that selection.	5. Selection of Boats to be weighed – The President of the Jury or his delegate shall make a random draw before the start of each racing session to select the boats which are to be weighed. He shall also have the right to include additional boats at any time before the finish of the race of the boat concerned if there is a suspicion that certain boats are underweight. He shall deliver copies of the draw to the responsible person at the Control Commission. The draw shall be kept confidential until the crew of each selected boat is notified of that selection.	
6. Notification to Crews – A member of the Control Commission shall notify the crews of the selected boats as they leave the water after their races and they, or people appointed for that purpose, shall accompany each boat to the weighing scales. A selected crew is required to take its boat directly to the weighing scales when it is notified that the boat has been selected for weighing. Failure to do so may lead to the crew being penalised as if the boat had been underweight. Once the crew has been notified that the boat has been selected for weighing, no extra weight of any description can be added to the boat until the boat has been weighed.	6. Notification to Crews – A member of the Control Commission shall notify the crews of the selected boats as they leave the water after their races and they, or people appointed for that purpose, shall accompany each boat to the weighing scales. A selected crew is required to take its boat directly to the weighing scales when it is notified that the boat has been selected for weighing. Failure to do so may lead to the crew being penalised as if the boat had been underweight. Once the crew has been notified that the boat has been selected for weighing, no extra weight of any description can be added to the boat until the boat has been weighed.	

<p>7. Additional Items to be removed – Equipment which is not to be included in the weight of the boat shall be removed from the boat before weighing. At the official weighing of the boat, the normal wetted surface of the boat is accepted. However, any standing water must be removed before the weighing, in particular any water between the shoulders and inside the bow and stern canvas. All other items (tools, clothes, sponges, bottles, etc.) must be taken out of the boat before the weighing.</p>	<p>7. Additional Items to be removed – Equipment which is not to be included in the weight of the boat shall be removed from the boat before weighing. At the official weighing of the boat, the normal wetted surface of the boat is accepted. However, any standing water must be removed before the weighing, in particular any water between the shoulders and inside the bow and stern canvas. All other items (tools, clothes, sponges, bottles, etc.) must be taken out of the boat before the weighing.</p>	
<p>8. Official Weighing – The boat shall be officially weighed.</p>	<p>8. Official Weighing – The boat shall be officially weighed.</p>	
<p>9. Failure to make the minimum weight – If a boat is below the minimum weight, the member of the Control Commission responsible for boat weighing shall print out the record of weighing and proceed as follows:</p>	<p>9. Failure to make the minimum weight – If a boat is below the minimum weight, the member of the Control Commission responsible for boat weighing shall print out the record of weighing and proceed as follows:</p>	
<p>9.1 Write the words “First Boat Weighing” on the printed record of weighing.</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>9.2 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. If, on the second weighing, the boat weight is not below the minimum, no further action is necessary. If, however, the boat is still below the minimum weight, the member of the Control Commission will write on the printed record of weighing the name of the crew, the event and the number and type of equipment items included in the weighing and the words “Second Boat Weighing”. Both the crew representative and the member of the Control Commission shall sign the printed record of this weighing. No other or later weighing shall be considered as valid.</p>	<p>9.3 Weigh the boat concerned for the second time. If, on the second weighing, the boat weight is not below the minimum, no further action is necessary. If, however, the boat is still below the minimum weight, the member of the Control Commission will write on the printed record of weighing the name of the crew, the event and the number and type of equipment items included in the weighing and the words “Second Boat Weighing”. Both the crew representative and the member of the Control Commission shall sign the printed record of this weighing. No other or later weighing shall be considered as valid.</p>	
<p>9.4 Award the appropriate penalty to the crew.</p>	<p>9.4 Award the appropriate penalty to the crew.</p>	

<p>9.5 Deliver the three printed records of weighing (First Boat Weighing, Test Weighing of the scales and Second Boat Weighing) to the President of the Jury.</p>	<p>9.5 Deliver the three printed records of weighing (First Boat Weighing, Test Weighing of the scales and Second Boat Weighing) to the President of the Jury.</p>	
<p>10. Penalty for Underweight Boat – The penalty for having raced in an underweight boat shall be that the crew is relegated to last place in the particular race. If two or more boats in the same race are underweight, they shall all be relegated and they shall be ranked in the descending order of their respective boat weights on the second weighing. If their boat weights on the second weighing are identical they shall be ranked by their order of finish in the race. If the crew races again in an underweight boat in a later round of the same event, then the penalty shall be the exclusion of the crew.</p>	<p>10. Penalty for Underweight Boat – The penalty for having raced in an underweight boat <u>an underweight (BUW)</u> shall be that the crew is relegated <u>relegated</u> to last place in the particular race. <u>The official result of that crew shall show BUW.</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 on the second weighing. If their boat weights on the second weighing are identical they shall be ranked by their order of finish in the race. If the crew races again in an underweight boat in a later round of the same event, then the penalty shall be the exclusion of the crew.</p>	<p>Inclusion of BUW code that is shown on results sheets.</p>
<p>PART V – COURSES</p>	<p>PART V – COURSES</p>	
<p>Rule 42 – Characteristics</p>	<p>Rule 42 <u>3742</u> – Characteristics</p>	
<p>The standard international course for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic Games, Paralympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, Regional Games, Continental Championships and International Regattas shall provide fair and equal racing conditions for six crews racing in separate, straight, parallel lanes over a distance of 2,000 metres. For World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas, the standard international course shall be provided with technical installations and equipment to Category A level as defined in the Bye-Laws. In addition, it must also comply with all the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of “The FISA Manual for Rowing Events”. In order to be classified by FISA as a standard international course, full details of the course concerned must be submitted in writing to FISA by the applicants, and the course must be</p>	<p>The standard international course for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic Games, Paralympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, Regional Games, Continental Championships and International Regattas shall provide fair and equal racing conditions for six crews racing in separate, straight, parallel lanes <u>that are perpendicular to the Start and Finish lines</u>, over a distance of 2,000 metres. For World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas, the standard international course shall be provided with technical installations and equipment to Category A level as defined in the Bye-Laws. In addition, it must also comply with all the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of “The FISA Manual for Rowing Events”. In order to be classified by FISA as a standard international course, full details of the course concerned must be submitted in writing to FISA by the applicants, and the course must be</p>	

<p>inspected at the cost of the member federation concerned and approved by an expert appointed by FISA. The Council may approve non-standard requirements for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas, Continental and Regional Games and Continental Championship regattas where this is in the interests of the event and the sport of rowing.</p>	<p>inspected at the cost of the member federation concerned and approved by an expert appointed by FISA. The Council may approve non-standard requirements for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas, Continental and Regional Games and Continental Championship regattas where this is in the interests of the event and the sport of rowing.</p>	
<p>Rule 43 – Racing Distance</p>	<p>Rule 4338 – Racing Distance</p>	
<p>1. International Regattas – The standard international racing distance shall be 2,000 metres straight for men and women; in the categories Seniors and Under 23, lightweights and Juniors. For Masters (men, women and mixed crews) the racing distance shall be 1,000 metres straight.</p>	<p>1. International Regattas – The standard international racing distance shall be 2,000 metres straight for men and women; in the categories Seniors and Under 23, lightweights and Juniors. For Masters (men, women and mixed crews) the racing distance shall be 1,000 metres straight.</p>	
<p>2. World Rowing Championship regattas – The length of the standard World Championship course shall be 2,000 metres straight. The provisions of this Rule require the use of moveable starting installations in order that the bows of all boats of whatever class may be aligned on the same start line.</p>	<p>2. World Rowing Championship regattas – The length of the standard World Championship course shall be 2,000 metres straight. The provisions of this Rule require the use of moveable starting installations in order that the bows of all boats of whatever class may be aligned on the same start line.</p>	
<p>3. The length of the course and all intermediate distances shall be measured by an independent qualified surveyor and a certified plan shall be held by the organising committee. This plan shall be available for inspection by FISA at any time. For a World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, FISA may request a further survey be carried out to standards specified in the latest edition of the “FISA Manual for Rowing Events”.</p>	<p>3. The length of the course and all intermediate distances shall be measured by an independent qualified surveyor and a certified plan shall be held by the organising committee. This plan shall be available for inspection by FISA at any time. For a World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, FISA may request a further survey be carried out to standards specified in the latest edition of the “FISA Manual for Rowing Events”.</p>	
<p>4. The Council may grant exceptions to this rule where necessary for regattas in multi-sport competitions, Continental or other Championships where it is clearly demonstrated that a standard course is not reasonably achievable.</p>	<p>4. The Council may grant exceptions to this rule where necessary for regattas in multi-sport competitions, Continental or other Championships where it is clearly demonstrated that a standard course is not reasonably achievable.</p>	
<p>5. A non-standard course may be shorter (for example, sprints) or longer (for example, long distances, head of the river, etc.) than the standard course. It is not necessary that a non-standard course be straight.</p>	<p>5. A non-standard course may be shorter (for example, sprints) or longer (for example, long distances, head of the river, etc.) than the standard course. It is not necessary that a non-standard course be straight.</p>	

Rule 44 – Number of Lanes	Rule 44-39 – Number of Lanes	
1. International regattas – On standard international courses, races shall normally be held using up to six lanes.	1. International Regattas – On standard international courses, races shall normally be held using up to six lanes.	
2. World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas – Races shall be held using up to six lanes but, in principle, the course shall have at least eight lanes usable for racing.	2. World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas – Races shall be held using up to six lanes but, in principle, the course shall have at least eight lanes usable for racing.	
Bye-Laws to Rules 42 to 44 – Regatta Courses (Appendix 10)	Bye-Laws to Rules 42-37 to 44-39 – Regatta Courses (Appendix 10)	
PART VI – ORGANISATION OF REGATTAS	PART VI – ORGANISATION OF REGATTAS	
SECTION 1 – General	SECTION 1 – General	
Rule 45 – Authority of FISA	Rule 45-40 – Authority of FISA	
All International Regattas and International Indoor Rowing competitions are under the overriding authority of FISA and, subject thereto, of the member federation concerned. An organising committee shall be responsible for the organisation of regattas. World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, Continental and Regional Championship regattas as well as regattas in connection with other multisport competitions shall take place under the authority of FISA, which will give directions to the organising committee. The Executive Committee shall nominate technical delegates for each regatta in accordance with Rule 14.	All International Regattas and International Indoor Rowing competitions are under the overriding authority of FISA and, subject thereto, of the member federation concerned. An organising committee shall be responsible for the organisation of regattas. World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, Continental and Regional Championship regattas as well as regattas in connection with other multisport competitions shall take place under the authority of FISA, which will give directions to the organising committee. The Executive Committee shall nominate Technical Delegates for each regatta in accordance with Rule 44-43.	Updating of numbering
	<u>SECTION 2 – Regatta Roles</u>	New section added to bring all Regatta Roles together rather than spread through-out the Rules.
Rule 46– The Organising Committee	Rule 4146– The Organising Committee	
The relevant member federation shall ensure that an organising committee is formed for each International Regatta or International Match. The organising committee is responsible to ensure the proper preparation and operation of	The relevant member federation shall form an organising committee for each International Regatta or International Match. The organising committee is responsible for the proper	Change for clarity

<p>the regatta in accordance with the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations. The organising committee shall, in particular:</p>	<p><u>preparation and operation of the regatta in accordance with the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.</u> The relevant member federation shall ensure that an organising committee is formed for each International Regatta or International Match. The organising committee is responsible to ensure the proper preparation and operation of the regatta in accordance with the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations. The organising committee shall, in particular:</p>	
<p>1. Fix the date and the programme of the regatta in agreement with the member federation concerned and, for World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games, with the agreement of the FISA Council;</p>	<p>1. Fix the date and the programme of the regatta in agreement with the member federation concerned and, for World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games, with the agreement of the FISA Council;</p>	
<p>2. Prepare and distribute the advance programme including the date and time of the Team Managers' Meeting and draw;</p>	<p>2. Prepare and distribute the advance programme including the date and time of the Team Managers' Meeting and draw;</p>	
<p>3. Make available a stretch of water and technical equipment conforming to the present Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations;</p>	<p>3. Make available a stretch of water and technical equipment conforming to the present Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations;</p>	
<p>4. Appoint a Jury (except in the case of those events stipulated in Rule 92 where the Jury is appointed by the FISA Umpiring Commission);</p>	<p>4. Appoint a Jury (except in the case of those events stipulated in Rule 92-46 where the Jury is appointed by the FISA Umpiring Commission);</p>	<p>Updating of Rule number.</p>
<p>5. Appoint a Safety Adviser;</p>	<p>5. Appoint a Safety Officer<u>Adviser</u>;</p>	<p><u>Upgrade to Officer to match the level of importance of other positions.</u></p>
<p>6. Appoint a Medical officer;</p>	<p>6. Appoint a Medical Officer<u>Officer</u>;</p>	
	<p><u>7. Appoint a Competition Manager;</u></p>	<p>Addition of the Competition Manager as a key role on the OC.</p>
<p>7. Arrange adequate insurance for third party liability, loss or damage to property and equipment and any other insurance cover required by law;</p>	<p>8<u>7</u>10. Arrange adequate insurance for third party liability, loss or damage to property and equipment and any other insurance cover required by law;</p>	

8. Take all other steps which may be required to ensure the proper organisation of the regatta.	911 8. Take all other steps which may be required to ensure the proper organisation of the regatta.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 46 – Duties of the Organising Committee	Bye-Laws to Rule 4146 – 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.	1. Authority of FISA – All international rowing regattas are under the authority of FISA and of the member federation concerned.	
2. Date and Programme – For International Regattas and International Matches, the organising committee fixes the date and programme of the regatta in agreement with the relevant member federation (or with FISA for a World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regatta and qualification regatta for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games). For its part, the member federation shall submit the proposed date to FISA for approval not later than 30 September of the year preceding the event.	2. Date and Programme – For International Regattas and International Matches, the organising committee fixes the date and programme of the regatta in agreement with the relevant member federation (or with FISA for a World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regatta and qualification regatta for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games). For its part, the member federation shall submit the proposed date to FISA for approval not later than 30 September of the year preceding the event.	
3. Course, Installations, Advance Programme – The organising committee is responsible for the course and all necessary installations and equipment, both on land and on the water. It is also responsible for the organisation of the regatta. It shall draw up an advance programme which shall also describe the type of course installations and send it to all those concerned.	3. Course, Installations, Advance Programme – The organising committee is responsible for the course and all necessary installations and equipment, both on land and on the water. It is also responsible for the organisation of the regatta. It shall draw up an advance programme which shall also describe the type of course installations and send it to all those concerned.	
4. Safety Adviser – The organising committee shall appoint a person as the regatta Safety Adviser with specific responsibilities for ensuring that all the appropriate safety measures, including traffic rules, have been considered and then implemented for the safe running of the regatta. Nevertheless, the legal responsibility for safety matters rests with the organising committee as a whole, and nothing in the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Safety Adviser personally.	4. Safety Officer Adviser – The organising committee shall appoint a person as the regatta Safety Officer Adviser with specific responsibilities for ensuring that all the appropriate safety measures, including traffic rules, have been considered and then implemented for the safe running of the regatta. Nevertheless, the legal responsibility for safety matters rests with the organising committee as a whole , and nothing in the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Safety Officer Adviser personally.	
5. Medical Officer – The organising committee shall appoint a medical doctor as the regatta Medical Officer with specific responsibility for ensuring that appropriate overall medical support and facilities are readily accessible to the regatta. First	5. Medical Officer – The organising committee shall appoint a medical doctor as the regatta Medical Officer with specific responsibility for ensuring that appropriate overall medical support and facilities are readily accessible to the regatta. First	Duplicated and more specific in the last sentence.

<p>aid facilities and a rescue service on the water must always be available. This responsibility shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of the required level of medical services and first aid facilities for all competitors, officials, spectators and other persons attending the event. • Close cooperation with the rescue services on the water and provision of related emergency services support. <p>The Medical Officer shall work closely with and report to the FISA regatta doctor on arrangements and set up of the medical support and facilities and cooperation with rescue services.</p> <p>First aid, rescue and emergency services must be available during all venue opening times.</p>	<p>aid facilities and a rescue service on the water must always be available. This responsibility shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of the required level of medical services and first aid facilities for all competitors, officials, spectators and other persons attending the event <u>as specified in the FISA Manual.</u> • Close cooperation with the rescue services on the water and provision of related emergency services support. <p>The Medical Officer shall work closely with and report to the FISA regatta doctor on arrangements and set up of the medical support and facilities and cooperation with rescue services.</p> <p>First aid, rescue and emergency services must be available during all venue opening times.</p>	<p>Reference to FISA Manual for level of provision of medical services.</p>
	<p><u>6. Competition Manager – the organising committee shall appoint a Competition Manager with suitable experience to manage and oversee the competition aspects of the regatta, including but not limited to the competition infrastructure, on-water traffic rules and rescue services, athlete facilities and National Technical Officials. The Competition Manager shall be well acquainted with the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws in addition to the FISA Manual and shall be the main point of contact on the organising committee with the Technical Delegate and the President of the Jury.</u></p>	<p>Addition of role of the Competition Manager.</p>
	<p><u>7. Safeguarding Officer – the organising committee shall appoint a Safeguarding Officer with appropriate skills and experience who will be responsible for ensuring that a safeguarding plan is in place for the event, including during the planning stages as well as during the regatta. The Safeguarding Officer within the organising committee will work in collaboration with the FISA Event Safeguarding Officer and FISA Safeguarding Officer.</u></p>	<p>Describing the role of the Safeguarding Officer</p>
	<p><u>8. Sustainability Officer - The organising committee shall appoint a Sustainability Officer who shall be responsible for ensuring that the sustainability principles and objectives of the organisation are upheld. The Sustainability Officer shall coordinate the implementation of the Environmental</u></p>	<p>Describing the role of the Sustainability Officer</p>

	<u>Management System, including the planning, delivery, monitoring and reporting phases.</u>	
6. Radio and Telephone Communications – It is essential that there should be direct telephone and/or radio communication between the President of the Jury, the finish, the start and the Control Commission in order to enable the members of the Jury to carry out their duties properly. It is also essential that radio communication is provided between the rescue service on the water and the medical staff on duty at the course to deal with any emergency.	786. Radio and Telephone Communications – The Organising Committee is responsible for providing. 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. as specified in the FISA Manual. It is also essential that radio communication is provided between the rescue service on the water and the medical staff on duty at the course to deal with any emergency.	Update to require the OC to provide communications. Requirements are detailed in the Manual
7. The organising committee shall publish an Environmental Management plan at least two years before the event.	897. The organising committee shall publish an Environmental Management plan-System (EMS) at least two years before the event and shall provide a final report following the event. The EMS provides a framework to integrate sound sustainability practices and commitments into the event planning, set up/construction, operation and decommissioning of the event.	Updated to more specific details on what is required.
Rule 47 – Team Manager	Rule 47-42 – Team Manager	
At international regattas each member federation or club shall appoint an individual (the “Team Manager”) who will be responsible for official communication between rowers and coaches and the organising committee during a regatta. The Team Manager is responsible for his team and he or his delegate must identify himself to the organising committee and agree arrangements for subsequent communications, including attendance at all Team Managers’ Meetings. At World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, each participating member federation shall appoint a Team Manager. The Team Manager, or his delegate, shall attend each official Team Managers’ Meeting and shall communicate to all rowers and coaches in their team all relevant information from the meeting or otherwise distributed to Team Managers, including that concerning racing and safety, and shall be responsible for all	At international regattas each member federation or club shall appoint an individual (the “Team Manager”) who will be responsible for official communication between rowers and coaches and the organising committee during a regatta. The Team Manager is responsible for his team and he or his delegate must identify himself to the organising committee and agree arrangements for subsequent communications, including attendance at all Team Managers’ Meetings. At World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, each participating member federation shall appoint a Team Manager. The Team Manager, or his delegate, shall attend each official Team Managers’ Meeting and shall communicate to all rowers and coaches in their team all relevant information from the meeting or otherwise distributed to Team Managers, including that concerning racing and safety, and shall be responsible for all	

official communications with FISA during the regatta on matters concerning his team, including withdrawal of crews and substitution of rowers. Failure of a member federation to appoint a Team Manager or failure of a Team Manager to attend official meetings or communicate information may result in the member federation being penalised by the Executive Committee.	official communications with FISA during the regatta on matters concerning his team, including withdrawal of crews and substitution of rowers. Failure of a member federation to appoint a Team Manager or failure of a Team Manager to attend official meetings or communicate information may result in the member federation being penalised by the Executive Committee.	
Rule 48 – Prizes and Sponsorship Contracts	Rule 48 – Prizes and Sponsorship Contracts	
Rowers may receive cash or other prizes for competition. They may also enter into sponsorship contracts provided these contracts are reviewed and approved by their member federation in advance, and that these contracts are in compliance with FISA Statutes and Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.	Rowers may receive cash or other prizes for competition. They may also enter into sponsorship contracts provided these contracts are reviewed and approved by their member federation in advance, and that these contracts are in compliance with FISA Statutes and Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.	Moved to Rule 54
Rule 49 – FISA Merchandising Rights	Rule 49 – FISA Merchandising Rights	
At all regattas under its authority FISA retains all rights to:	At all regattas under its authority FISA retains all rights to:	
1. Sell merchandise, souvenirs and other articles. The organising committee shall provide sites for this activity at no cost to FISA.	1. Sell merchandise, souvenirs and other articles. The organising committee shall provide sites for this activity at no cost to FISA.	
2. Use and licence the name and official emblem of FISA and other names, emblems and logos as registered by FISA.	2. Use and licence the name and official emblem of FISA and other names, emblems and logos as registered by FISA.	
FISA may share a proportion of the proceeds of the sale of these rights with the organising committees of relevant regattas.	FISA may share a proportion of the proceeds of the sale of these rights with the organising committees of relevant regattas.	
	<u>Rule 43 – Technical Delegates</u>	
	The FISA Executive Committee shall appoint up to two Technical Delegates for World Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas as well as selected International Regattas and International Matches to ensure that the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations are complied with, and that the regattas are satisfactorily operated in terms of safety and competition.	Moved from former Rule 14
	<u>Bye-Laws to Rule 43 – Duties of the Technical Delegates</u>	

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

	<u>6. Jury Meeting – The Technical Delegate(s) shall attend at least the first meeting of the Jury. They should notify the Jury of any problems which they foresee, either from a safety or competitive point of view. However, the Technical Delegate(s) should leave the Jury to carry out its role as set out in Rules 95 to 98 of the Rules of Racing.</u>	
	<u>7. Advice – During the regatta, the organising committee and/or the Jury shall consult the Technical Delegate(s) on any matter where there is any uncertainty concerning the application of the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations. The Technical Delegate(s) shall advise the organising committee and the President of the Jury of any failure to comply with the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.</u>	
	<u>8. Safety Responsibility – The Technical Delegate(s) shall satisfy themselves that the organising committee which has legal responsibility for matters of safety has made proper provisions for safety. Nothing in the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Technical Delegate(s).</u>	
	<u>9. Technical Delegate’s Report – Within seven days of the end of the regatta, the Technical Delegate(s) shall send a report to the Executive Committee of FISA, which shall then forward it to the organising committee of the Regatta. The report shall be in a format prescribed by the Executive Committee.</u>	
	<u>Rule 44 – President of the Jury</u>	
	<u>The President of the Jury shall allot duties to each member of the Jury and shall supervise their activities. He shall take the chair at meetings of the Jury and ensure proper co-ordination with the organising committee. The President of the Jury shall chair the Board of the Jury under Rule 47. 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</u>	<u>Moved from Rule 91</u>

	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 Officer and with the Medical Officer.	
	<u>Bye-Laws to Rule 44 – Appointment of President of the Jury</u>	
	<i>1. International regattas – The President of the Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee.</i>	
	<i>2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup regattas and World Rowing Masters Regattas – The President of the Jury shall be appointed by the FISA Executive Committee.</i>	
	<u>Rule 45 – The Jury</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 of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations. The safety of rowers must be the prime concern of the Jury at all times during the regatta.	<u>Moved from Rule 89</u>
	<u>Bye-Law to Rule 45 – Collaboration with the Organising Committee</u>	
	<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>	<u>Moved from Bye-Law to Rule 90.</u>
	<u>Rule 46 – Composition of the Jury</u>	
	The Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties: 1. <u>President of the Jury;</u> 2. <u>Starter;</u> 3. <u>Judge at the Start;</u> 4. <u>Umpire;</u>	<u>Moved from Rule 92.</u>

	<p>5. Judges at the Finish, one of whom shall be the Senior Judge;</p> <p>6. Members of the Control Commission, one of whom shall be senior member.</p>	
	<p>The President of the Jury, the Starter, the Judge at the Start, the Umpires, the Senior Judge at the Finish and the senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire's licence.</p>	
	<p>Bye-Laws to Rule 46 – Appointment of the Jury</p>	
	<p>1. International Regattas – The Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee (see Rule 41).</p>	<p>Moved from Rule 92. Rule reference number updated.</p>
	<p>2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup regattas and World Rowing Masters Regattas – The Jury shall be appointed by the Executive Committee and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission.</p>	<p>Confirm that the Executive Committee has final appointment of the Juries.</p>
	<p>Rule 47 – The Board of the Jury</p>	
	<p>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 members shall be published in advance of each racing day. This Board shall decide on any protests made according to Rule 79. At International Regattas, the President of the Jury shall also nominate three substitutes.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Revise the requirement for the Board of the Jury to be displayed on notice boards to allow for current information distribution.</p>
	<p>Rule 48 – International Umpires</p>	
	<p>Any Umpire who has held a national licence for at least three years may become an International Umpire, provided that:</p>	<p>Moved from Rule 94</p>
	<p>1. He has normal sight and hearing; and</p>	

	2. He passes the examination held by FISA.	
	The International Umpires' licence is valid for a period of four years. When the holder participates in an Umpires seminar organised by FISA, the licence is automatically extended for the next four years. Where such seminars are organised at the request of a member federation, the federation must pay the travel and accommodation expenses of the FISA experts who attend.	
	<u>Bye-Law to Rule 48 – International Umpire's Licence</u>	
	These Bye-Laws are found in Appendix 13 to the Rules of Racing.	
	<u>Rule 49 – FISA Doctor</u>	
		Wording to be created to describe the role of the FISA Doctor make sure use of FISA Doctor v. Medical Officer is consistent
	<u>Rule 50 – FISA Event Safeguarding Officer</u>	
	For World Rowing Championships, World Rowing Cups, World Rowing Masters, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, the Executive Committee shall appoint a FISA Event Safeguarding Officer with appropriate skills and experience. The FISA Event Safeguarding Officer will be the Designated Person at a World Rowing event responsible for managing concerns and reports about harassment and abuse, in accordance with the FISA Policy & Procedures on Safeguarding Participants in Rowing from Harassment and Abuse.	Describing the position of the FISA Event Safeguarding Officer
	<u>Rule 51 – Fairness Committee</u>	
	For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, the Executive Committee shall appoint a Fairness Committee consisting of three persons with appropriate experience and ability to take the appropriate	From Rule 71

	measures as described in the Bye-Law to this Rule if the weather has created, is about to create, or is likely to create unfair or unrowable conditions. The President of the Jury shall implement the decisions of the Fairness Committee, which shall be final.	
SECTION 2 – Advertising Provisions	SECTION 2-3 – Commercial and Identification Advertising Provisions	Change to more accurately reflect Rule
Rule 50 – Identifications displayed on Equipment and Rowers – Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship and Advertising	Rule 50-52 – Identifications displayed on Equipment and Rowers—Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, and Advertising, and Identifications	
	All Identifications displayed on clothing and equipment and in any other manner whatsoever at a regatta held under these Rules and related Bye-Laws (Appendix 11) shall be restricted and governed by these Rules. Any contravention of these Rules shall be subject to penalty.	Whole Rule to be moved to Appendix 11 and short descriptive paragraph added to Rule 43-34
Advertising and Identifications	Advertising and Identifications	Move to Appendix 11
1. “Advertising” shall mean all forms of advertising or identification including but not limited to any form of commercial identification.	1. “Advertising” shall mean all forms of advertising or identification including but not limited to any form of commercial identification.	
2. Advertising is prohibited except where specifically provided for by FISA Statutes, Rules of Racing or related Bye-Laws.	2. Advertising is prohibited except where specifically provided for by FISA Statutes, Rules of Racing or related Bye-Laws.	
3. Advertising must comply with the laws of the country or region in which the regatta is being staged, and if it is televised, the laws that apply to the national television authority.	3. Advertising must comply with the laws of the country or region in which the regatta is being staged, and if it is televised, the laws that apply to the national television authority.	
4. Advertising of tobacco products and strong liquor (more than 15% alcohol) is prohibited.	4. Advertising of tobacco and e-cigarette products and strong liquor (more than 15% alcohol) is prohibited.	Include e-cigarettes
5. During events (regattas and championships) that are staged only for junior rowers, the advertising of alcohol is prohibited.	5. During events (regattas and championships) that are staged only for junior rowers, the advertising of alcohol is prohibited.	
6. During events at which junior rowers participate (includes all regattas and championships) the advertising of alcohol is prohibited while junior rowers are racing.	6. During events at which junior rowers participate (includes all regattas and championships) the advertising of alcohol is prohibited while junior rowers are racing.	
7. Advertising which is inappropriate or which is harmful to the image of rowing including tobacco and strong liquor or in contradiction with FISA Statutes or Rules of Racing and	7. Advertising which is inappropriate or which is harmful to the image of rowing including tobacco and strong liquor or in contradiction with FISA Statutes or Rules of Racing and	

related Bye-Laws, in particular with Art. 3 of the Statutes, is prohibited.	related Bye-Laws, in particular with Art. 3 of the Statutes, is prohibited.	
	8. Advertising of any form of betting, gambling, gaming or lottery competition, except for state lotteries that are owned or operated on behalf of a state authority, whether or not involving any sport event(s), which involves the wagering of something of value (including real or virtual currency) on an outcome is prohibited. This prohibition applies irrespective of whether such betting, gambling, gaming or lottery competition advertising would otherwise be permitted by the laws of the country or region in which it will appear.	Additional point on advertising added.
8. Where an advertiser deals in a product that is prohibited by this clause but also deals in a non-prohibited product, that non-prohibited product may be advertised providing that it does not incidentally promote the prohibited product.	9 8. Where an advertiser deals in a product that is prohibited by this clause but also deals in a non-prohibited product, that non-prohibited product may be advertised providing that it does not incidentally promote the prohibited product.	
9. Advertising may not include anything which displays or leads to content which would not be permitted under these Rules (e.g. via website URL or address, etc.).	10 9. Advertising may not include anything which displays or leads to content which would not be permitted under these Rules (e.g. via website URL or address, etc.).	
The Council may issue Bye-Laws relating to advertising.	The Council may issue Bye-Laws relating to advertising.	
<i>Bye-Laws to Rule 50 – FISA Advertising Rules (Appendix 11)</i>	<i>Bye-Laws to Rule 50-52 – Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, Advertising, and Identifications FISA Advertising Rules (Appendix 11)</i>	
Rule 51 – Rowers’ Clothing and Blade Colours	Rule 51-53 – Rowers’ Clothing and Blade Colours	
1. Members of the same crew shall compete wearing identical clothing except as allowed under the Bye-Laws. If any members of the crew wear headwear, then the headwear worn by those crew members shall be identical except as allowed under the Bye-Laws.	1. Members of the same crew shall compete wearing identical clothing except as allowed under the Bye-Laws. If any members of the crew wear headwear, then the headwear worn by those crew members shall be identical except as allowed under the Bye-Laws.	
2. The colours and design of the blades of all oars and sculls shall be identical on both sides.	2. The colours and design of the blades of all oars and sculls shall be identical on both sides.	
3. Coxswains may race wearing additional clothing in the colours of their crew.	3. Coxswains may race wearing additional clothing in the colours of their crew.	
4. World Rowing Championship regattas	4. World Rowing Championship regattas	

4.1 Members of national crews shall wear the registered racing uniform of their member federation. The blades of all oars and sculls shall be in the registered colours of their federation.	4.1 Members of national crews shall wear the registered racing uniform of their member federation. The blades of all oars and sculls shall be in the registered colours of their federation.	
4.2 The design and colours of racing uniforms and blades shall be registered with the FISA Executive Committee in accordance with Art. 14 of the Statutes. A request to change the registered design and colours of racing uniforms or blades must be received by the FISA Executive Committee at least three months before the first proposed use in competition.	4.2 At least three months before the first proposed use in competition , the design and colours of racing uniforms and blades shall be registered with the FISA Executive Committee in accordance with Art. 14 of the Statutes. A request to change the registered design and colours of racing uniforms or blades must be received by the FISA Executive Committee at least three months before the first proposed use in competition.	Clarify requirements to register uniform.
5. The Council may issue further regulations regarding rowers' clothing at World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas in particular, including use of a t-shirt provided by FISA or other FISA sponsor identification as defined in the Bye-Laws to Rule 50.	5. The Council may issue further regulations regarding rowers' clothing at World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas in particular, including use of a t-shirt provided by FISA or other FISA sponsor identification as defined in the Bye-Laws to Rule 50 54 .	Updating of Rule number
<i>Bye-Law to Rule 51 – Rowers' Clothing and Blade Colours</i>	<i>Bye-Law to Rule 51-53 – Rowers' Clothing and Blade Colours</i>	
<i>At international regattas, members of a composite crew shall either wear an identical uniform and identification or each member of the crew shall wear the uniform and Identification of his own club.</i>	<i>At international regattas, members of a composite crew shall either wear an identical uniform and identification or each member of the crew shall wear the uniform and Identification of his own club.</i>	
	Rule 54 – Prizes and Sponsorship Contracts	Moved from old Rule 48
	Rowers may receive cash or other prizes for competition. They may also enter into sponsorship contracts provided these contracts are reviewed and approved by their member federation in advance, and that these contracts are in compliance with FISA Statutes and Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.	
	Rule 55 – FISA Merchandising Rights	Moved from old Rule 49
	At all regattas under its authority FISA retains all rights to:	
	1. Sell merchandise, souvenirs and other articles. The organising committee shall provide sites for this activity at no cost to FISA.	

	2. Use and licence the name and official emblem of FISA and other names, emblems and logos as registered by FISA.	
	FISA may share a proportion of the proceeds of the sale of these rights with the organising committees of relevant regattas.	
SECTION 3 – Entries, Withdrawals and Crew Changes	SECTION 34 – Entries, Withdrawals and Crew Changes	
Rule 52 – Authorisation of the Member Federation	Rule 52-56 – Authorisation of the Member Federation	
1. International Regattas – A crew may compete in an International Regatta in another country only if authorised in writing by its member federation. The latter shall be held responsible for the payment of the entry fees. This rule shall not apply to Masters regattas. If an organising committee allows a crew to enter its regatta without written authorisation from the relevant member federation then that federation cannot be held responsible for the crew and for its actions.	1. International Regattas – A crew may compete in an International Regatta in another country only if authorised in writing by its member federation. The latter shall be held responsible for the payment of the entry fees. This rule shall not apply to Masters regattas. If an organising committee allows a crew to enter its regatta without written authorisation from the relevant member federation then that federation cannot be held responsible for the crew and for its actions.	
2. World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games – Rowers shall compete under the name of their member federation which shall alone be entitled to enter and represent them.	2. World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games – Rowers shall compete under the name of their member federation which shall alone be entitled to enter and represent them.	
3. Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas – Rowers shall compete under the name of their National Olympic or Paralympic Committee which shall alone be entitled to enter and represent them.	3. Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas – Rowers shall compete under the name of their National Olympic or Paralympic Committee which shall alone be entitled to enter and represent them.	
Rule 53 – Restrictions	Rule 53-57 – Restrictions	
1. International Regattas – No rower may compete for two different clubs or member federations at the same regatta.	1. International Regattas – No rower may compete for two different clubs or member federations at the same regatta.	
2. World Rowing Championship regattas – No member federation may enter more than one crew in each event.	2. World Rowing Championship regattas – No member federation may enter more than one crew in each event.	
Rule 54 – Entries	Rule 54-58 – 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	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	

<p>rower, followed by the coxswain. The organising committee of an International Regatta must accept every valid entry made by the closing date.</p>	<p>rower, followed by the coxswain. The organising committee of an International Regatta must accept every valid entry made by the closing date.</p>	
<p>2. World Rowing Championship regattas – Dedicated entry forms shall be made available to the member federations two months before the closing date for entries. Entries must be received at FISA headquarters before the specified deadline (usually between 9 and 14 days before the date of the first heat). These entries shall indicate the crews, the names and the birthdates of the rowers in the crews. Names shall be shown starting with the bow rower and finishing with the stroke rower, followed by the coxswain.</p>	<p>2. World Rowing Championship regattas – <u>a. Dedicated entry forms shall be made available to the member federations two months before the closing date for entries. Entries must be received at FISA headquarters before the specified deadline (usually between 9 and 14 days before the date of the first heat). These entries shall indicate the crews, the names and the birthdates of the rowers in the crews; and of any additional rowers who may be substituted in to a boat during the regatta. Names shall be</u> shown starting with the bow rower and finishing with the stroke rower, followed by the coxswain. <u>The entries shall also include the names and birthdates of any additional rowers who may be used as a substitute during the regatta.</u> <u>b. Minimum entries - Should only one crew be entered in an event at the entry deadline, the event shall be cancelled.</u> <u>c. Awarding of Medals – Medals shall not be awarded to the last placed crew in events with three or fewer crews in the Final.</u></p>	<p>Confirmation that spares should be entered as part of the entries for a World Rowing Championship.</p> <p>Clarification that an event will not the run if only one entry in the event is received. <u>Address issue of “World Champion”</u></p>
<p>Bye-Law to Rule 54 – Entries</p>	<p><u>Bye-Law to Rule 54 59 – Entries</u></p>	
<p><i>The entry forms shall be used for International Regattas (Appendix 26).</i></p>	<p><i><u>The entry forms shall be used for International Regattas (Appendix 26).</u></i></p>	<p><u>Outdated</u></p>
<p>Rule 55 – List of Entries</p>	<p><u>Rule 55 59 – List of Entries</u></p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>2. World Rowing Championship regattas – FISA shall make a list of the entries from member federations entered in each event available to all federations concerned within 48 hours of the entry deadline.</p>	<p>2. World Rowing Championship regattas – FISA shall make a list of the entries from member federations entered in each event available to all federations concerned <u>within 48 hours of the entry deadline.</u></p>	<p>Removal of time frame that is not currently followed.</p>

<p>Rule 56 – False Declarations</p> <p>Any false declaration regarding the name, age, classification, club membership or eligibility of a rower shall result in the disqualification of every rower of the crew concerned from all races for which they are entered at the regatta in question. The Executive Committee may apply additional penalties.</p>	<p>Rule 56-60 – False Declarations</p> <p>Any false declaration regarding the name, age, classification, club membership or eligibility of a rower shall<u>may</u> result in the disqualification of every rower of the crew concerned from all races for which they are entered at the regatta in question. The Executive Committee may apply additional penalties.</p>	<p>To allow for accidental false declarations.</p>
<p>Rule 57 – Objections to an Entry</p> <p>1. International Regattas – Any objection to an entry shall be lodged promptly with the organising committee. After consultation with the affected parties, the organising committee shall decide on the objection and if found justified shall reject the entry concerned.</p>	<p>Rule 57-61 – Objections to an Entry Irregularities</p> <p>1. International Regattas – Any <u>person, club or member federation claiming that an entry is not valid</u> objection to an entry shall be lodged promptly with the organising committee <u>the grounds upon which they consider that the entry should be rejected</u>. After consultation with the affected parties, the organising committee shall decide on the <u>matter</u>objection and, if found justified, shall reject the entry concerned.</p>	<p><u>Change to remove reference to objection.</u></p>
<p>2. World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games – Any objection to an entry shall be lodged promptly with the Executive Committee. After consultation with the affected parties, the Executive Committee shall decide on the objection and, if found justified, shall reject the entry concerned.</p>	<p>2. World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games – Any <u>claim</u>objection <u>that</u>an entry is not valid shall be lodged promptly with the Executive Committee. After consultation with the affected parties, the Executive Committee shall decide on the <u>matter</u>objection and, if found justified, shall reject the entry concerned.</p>	
<p>Rule 58 – 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>Rule 58-62 – 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, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – If a member federation withdraws a crew or</p>	<p>2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – If a member federation withdraws a crew or</p>	

crews from an event in which it has been entered, it shall give notice in writing of the withdrawal to FISA, at the latest, three hours before the draw.	crews from an event in which it has been entered, it shall give notice in writing of the withdrawal to FISA, at the latest, three hours before the draw.	
A withdrawal once made is irrevocable.	A withdrawal once made is irrevocable.	
Bye-Law to Rule 58 – Withdrawals after the Withdrawal Deadline	Bye-Law to Rule 58-62 – Withdrawals after the Withdrawal Deadline	
<i>World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games – In cases of withdrawals received later than the deadline of three hours before the draw and until the end of the regatta, except when accompanied by a medical certificate, the member federation concerned will be fined EUR 500 or equivalent per withdrawal. At these events, changes and withdrawals will only be received at the FISA Regatta Office or another previously announced location. If a crew withdraws for valid medical or safety reasons, there shall be no financial penalty.</i>	<i>World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games – In cases of withdrawals received later than the deadline of three hours before the draw and until the end of the regatta, except when accompanied by a medical certificate, the member federation concerned will be fined EUR 500 or equivalent per withdrawal. At these events, changes and withdrawals will only be received at the FISA Regatta Office or another previously announced location. If a crew withdraws for valid medical or safety reasons, there shall be no financial penalty.</i>	
Rule 59 – Crew Changes after the Entry Deadline and up to one hour before the First Heat	Rule 59-63 – Crew Changes after the Entry Deadline and up to one hour before the First Heat	<u>Reflect the 3 hour and one hour requirements</u>
1. International regattas:	1. International regattas:	
1.1 Crews – Clubs or member federations may substitute up to one half the number of rowers (as well as the coxswain, if applicable) in all crews entered by them, provided that the substitutes are members of the same club (or, in the case of composite crews, of one of the clubs concerned); in the case of national team crews, the substitute shall be of the same member federation. The changes shall be communicated in writing to the organising committee at least one hour before the first heat of the event.	1.1 Crews – Clubs or member federations may substitute up to one half the number of rowers (as well as the coxswain, if applicable) in all crews entered by them, provided that the substitutes are members of the same club (or, in the case of composite crews, of one of the clubs concerned); in the case of national team crews, the substitute shall be of the same member federation. The changes shall be communicated in writing to the organising committee at least one hour before the first heat of the event.	
1.2 Single scullers – A single sculler who is entered and falls ill or is injured may, after the entry deadline and on production of a medical certificate, be replaced up to one hour before his first heat provided that the substitute is a member of the same club, and in the case of national teams of the same member federation and that the change is communicated in writing to	1.2 Single scullers – A single sculler who is entered and falls ill or is injured may, after the entry deadline and on production of a medical certificate, be replaced up to one hour before his first heat provided that the substitute is a member of the same club, and in the case of national teams of the same member federation and that the change is communicated in writing to	

the organising committee at least one hour before the first heat of the event.	the organising committee at least one hour before the first heat of the event.	
2. World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games:	2. World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games:	
2.1 Crews – Member federations may substitute up to one half the number of rowers (as well as the coxswain, if applicable) in all crews entered by them, provided that the substitutes are eligible to represent that federation in accordance with these rules, and that the changes are communicated in writing to FISA at least one hour before the first heat of the event.	2.1 Crews – Member federations may substitute up to one half the number of rowers (as well as the coxswain, if applicable) in all crews entered by them, provided that the substitutes are eligible to represent that federation in accordance with these rules, and that the changes are communicated in writing to FISA at least one <u>three</u> hours before the first heat of the event.	Change from one hour before a heat to three hours to make a crew change.
2.2 Single scullers – A single sculler who is entered and falls ill or is injured may, on production of a medical certificate, be replaced up to one hour before his heat provided that the substitute sculler is eligible to represent that federation in accordance with these rules and that the change is communicated in writing to FISA at least one hour before the first heat of the event.	2.2 Single scullers – A single sculler who is entered and falls ill or is injured may, on production of a medical certificate, be replaced up to one <u>three</u> hours before his heat provided that the substitute sculler is eligible to represent that federation in accordance with these rules and that the change is communicated in writing to FISA at least one hour before the first heat of the event.	Change from one hour before a heat to three hours to make a crew change.
<i>Bye-Law to Rule 59 – Changes after the Entry Deadline and before the First Heat for Medical Reasons</i>	<i>Bye-Law to Rule 59<u>63</u> – Changes after the Entry Deadline and before the First Heat for Medical Reasons</i>	
<i>World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games – In addition to the provisions of paragraph 2.1 of this rule, in the case of illness of, or injury to, a member of a crew before the first heat, a substitution may be made if a medical certificate is provided and if the change is approved by a member of the Sports Medicine Commission of FISA or his delegate who shall first examine the ill or injured rower. The replaced rower may compete again in the same crew at any point during the competition on production of a further medical certificate, and with the approval of the same member of the Sports Medicine Commission or delegate, who shall first make a further examination of the rower concerned. Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent that member federation in accordance with these rules.</i>	<i>World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games – In addition to the provisions of paragraph 2.1 of this rule, in the case of illness of, or injury to, a member of a crew before the first heat, a substitution may be made <u>no later than 60 minutes before the official start time of the race</u> if a medical certificate is provided and if the change is approved the FISA Doctor, who by <u>is</u> a member of the Sports Medicine Commission of FISA or his delegate<u>FISA Doctor, who shall</u> first examine the ill or injured rower. The replaced rower may compete again in the same crew at any point during the competition on production of a further medical certificate, and with the approval of the same member of the Sports Medicine Commission or delegate<u>FISA Doctor</u>, who shall first make a further examination of the rower concerned. Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent that member federation in</i>	Change to provide greater clarity around time procedures and processes. The FISA Doctor (and designee) defined in Rule 49

	<i>accordance with these rules. The official start time, in principle, shall not be changed, however in exceptional cases the President of the Jury may make a decision to delay the start.</i>	
Rule 60 – Changes after the First Heat	Rule 60-64 – Changes after the First Heat	
1. International regattas:	1. International regattas:	
1.1 Crews – No substitution of rowers may be made in a crew which has already raced in their heat of the event, except in the case of illness or injury, in which case a medical certificate shall be required and the crew change shall be notified in writing to the organising committee. Any necessary decision shall be taken by the organising committee. A rower who has been replaced may no longer compete at the regatta, even if the rower is restored to health. Up to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain, if applicable, may be changed in accordance with this rule. Any replacement rower must be a member of the same club, and in the case of national team, of the same member federation.	1.1 Crews – No substitution of rowers may be made in a crew which has already raced in their heat of the event, except in the case of illness or injury, in which case a medical certificate shall be required and the crew change shall be notified in writing to the organising committee. Any necessary decision shall be taken by the organising committee. A rower who has been replaced may no longer compete at the regatta, even if the rower is restored to health. Up to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain, if applicable, may be changed in accordance with this rule. Any replacement rower must be a member of the same club, and in the case of national team, of the same member federation.	
1.2 Single scullers – No substitute is permitted for a single sculler who has already raced in the heat of his event.	1.2 Single scullers – No substitute is permitted for a single sculler who has already raced in the heat of his event.	
2. World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games:	2. World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games:	
2.1 Crews – No substitution of rowers shall be made in a crew which has already raced in the heat of its event except in the case of illness or injury to a member of the crew, in which case a medical certificate shall be required and the crew change request shall be submitted in writing to FISA. The change may only be made if it is approved by a member of the Sports Medicine Commission of FISA or his delegate, who shall first examine the ill or injured rower. The rower may compete again in the same crew if he has returned to health at any point during the competition upon notification to FISA in writing and upon presentation of a further medical certificate, and with the approval of the same member of the Sports Medicine Commission or his delegate. Up to half of the rowers in a crew	2.1 Crews – No substitution of rowers shall be made in a crew which has already raced in the heat of its event except in the case of illness or injury to a member of the crew, in which case a medical certificate shall be required and the crew change request shall be submitted in writing to FISA. The change may only be made if it is approved by the FISA Doctor who is a member of the Sports Medicine Commission of FISA or his delegate , who shall first examine the ill or injured rower. The rower may compete again in the same crew if he has returned to health at any point during the competition upon notification to FISA in writing and upon presentation of a further medical certificate, and with the approval of the same member of the Sports Medicine Commission or his delegate FISA Doctor . Up	Updated for consistency FISA Doctor Defined in Rule 49

plus the coxswain, if applicable, may be changed in accordance with this rule. Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent that member federation in accordance with the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.	to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain, if applicable, may be changed in accordance with this rule. Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent that member federation in accordance with the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.	
2.2 Single scullers – No substitution of a single sculler may be made once he has competed in his heat.	2.2 Single scullers – No substitution of a single sculler may be made once he has competed in his heat.	
2.3 Consequential Substitutions – Where a rower is ill or injured and a substitution is made for that rower using a rower from a second boat (with no doubling up), the rower from the second boat may in turn be substituted in that boat by another rower, even though the rower from the second boat is not ill or injured. This consequential substitution may only occur if the line of substitutions is clearly resulting from the illness or injury of a rower in the first boat in accordance with Bye-Laws to Rule 59 or Rule 60. If the ill or injured rower recovers and is substituted back into the boat, the rower substituted for the ill or injured rower and any other rower substituted as a consequence of the initial substitution, must then at the same time, and effective immediately, be substituted back into their original boat for the next round of their event. Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent the member federation in accordance with the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws. Where a consequential substitution is made and there is no substitute for the second rower, then the crew of that second rower may be withdrawn as a consequential medical withdrawal under Rule 58.	2.3 Consequential Substitutions – Where a rower is ill or injured and a substitution is made for that rower using a rower from a second boat (with no doubling up), the rower from the second boat may in turn be substituted in that boat by another rower, even though the rower from the second boat is not ill or injured. This consequential substitution may only occur if the line of substitutions is clearly resulting from the illness or injury of a rower in the first boat in accordance with Bye-Laws to Rule 59-52 or Rule 60-53 . 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. Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent the member federation in accordance with the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws. Where a consequential substitution is made and there is no substitute for the second rower, then the crew of that second rower may be withdrawn as a consequential medical withdrawal under Rule 51-58 .	Updating of Rule numbers.
	Bye-Law to Rule 60/65	
SECTION 4 – Safety and Fairness	SECTION 4-5 – Safety and Fairness	
Rule 61 – Guiding Principles – Safety and Fairness	Rule 61-65 – Guiding Principles – Safety and Fairness	
The principles guiding the organising committee and the regatta officials in charge of the regatta shall be: 1. Safety of all rowers; 2. Fairness for all rowers.	The principles guiding the organising committee and the regatta officials in charge of the regatta shall be: 1. Safety of all rowers; 2. Fairness for all rowers.	

<p>Each individual rower and team official shall act at all times in accordance with these principles.</p>	<p>Each individual rower and team official shall act at all times in accordance with these principles.</p>	
<p>Rule 62 – Safety – General Principles</p>	<p>Rule 62-66 – Safety – General Principles</p>	
<p>An organising committee must check all safety aspects of its regatta and impose any further safety measures as appropriate. The Council may remove a regatta from the FISA International Regatta Calendar if it is not satisfied that the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws regarding safety have been observed.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The organising committee shall announce the official opening day of the course for training (a minimum of one day before the start of an International Regatta and four days before the start of a World Rowing Championship regatta), and shall also announce the opening time and the closing time of the course on each day of training and of racing.</p> <p>All rowers and team officials shall at all times act and compete in accordance with the rules in force relating to the safe use and condition of their boats, oars, sculls and other items of equipment. In addition it is the responsibility of rowers, team officials and their club or member federation to ensure that all their equipment is in a suitable condition for the water conditions prevailing during the event. They shall comply with the instructions of the Jury and of the organising committee on any matter relating to safety.</p> <p>At World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games, reasonable care will be taken to provide safe conditions. However, the ultimate responsibility for competing lies with the member federation for whom the rower is competing and with the individual rower. In this respect FISA accepts no legal liability.</p>	<p>66.1 An organising committee must is responsible for check providing all safety aspects-measures at of its regatta and impose any further safety measures as appropriate. The Council may remove a regatta from the FISA International Regatta Calendar if it is not satisfied that the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws regarding safety have been observed.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The organising committee shall announce the official opening day of the course for training (a minimum of one day before the start of an International Regatta and four days before the start of a World Rowing Championship regatta), and shall also announce the opening time and the closing time of the course on each day of training and of racing.</p> <p>66.2 All rowers and team officials shall at all times act and compete in accordance with the rules in force relating to the safe use and condition of their boats, oars, sculls and other items of equipment. In addition it is the responsibility of rowers, team officials and their club or member federation to ensure that all their equipment is in a suitable condition for the water conditions prevailing during the event. They shall comply with the instructions of the Jury and of the organising committee on any matter relating to safety.</p> <p>66.3 The President of the Jury may ban prohibit any crew from going on the water which if he deems considers that crew constitutes a danger to themselves or other crews on the water.</p> <p>66.4 At World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games, reasonable care will be taken to provide safe conditions. However, the ultimate responsibility for competing lies with the member federation for whom the</p>	<p>Moved to own Rule 68</p> <p>Specifying the authority of the PoJ to restrict crews from accessing the water under safety concerns.</p>

	rower is competing and with the individual rower. In this respect FISA accepts no legal liability.	
	Rule 6867 – Safety – Training at Regattas	
	<p>67.1 Training shall take place <u>only</u> during the official opening hours of the course.</p> <p>67.2 At all times dDuring the official opening hours of the course, a medical and rescue service shall be <u>operating ready to act both</u> on the land and on the water.</p> <p>67.3 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, three days before the start of an Under 23 or Junior Championship regatta and four days before the start of a senior World Rowing Championship regatta and three days before the start of an Under 23 or Junior Championship regatta). <u>It, and shall also announce the opening time and the closing time of the course for each day of training and of racing.</u></p> <p>67.4 Crews may be penalised for failing to follow these requirements.</p>	<p><u>Specify that training only takes place only during the official opening hours of the course.</u></p> <p><u>Clarification of the official opening day of the course for other types of World Rowing Championship.</u></p> <p><u>Added section to indicate crews may be penalized.</u></p>
Rule 63 – Traffic Rules on the Course	Rule 63-68 – Traffic Rules on the Course	
<p>The organising committee must publish, and display clearly in the embarkation or boathouse area, the traffic rules to be followed to control the movement of the boats on the water. These rules must cover:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traffic rules for training; and 2. Traffic rules for racing. <p>It is the responsibility of every rower, team official and team manager to read, to understand and to obey all the traffic rules. In addition the rowers, while warming up or cooling down shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Not cross the finish line (in any direction) while boats from another race are in the process of finishing; 4. Stop when races approach their position; and 5. Not follow a race over all or part of the course, even outside the buoyed area, when not taking part in a race. 	<p>68.1 The organising committee must publish, and display clearly in the embarkation or boathouse area, the traffic rules to be followed to control the movement of the boats on the water. These rules must cover:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traffic rules for training; and 2. Traffic rules for racing. <p>68.2 It is the responsibility of every rower, team official and team manager to read, to understand and to obey all <u>of</u> the traffic rules.</p> <p>68.3 In addition the r<u>Rowers, When crews, during racing while are</u> warming up or cooling down <u>they</u> shall:</p> <p>3. Stop when races approach their position;</p> <p>4. Stop when races approach their position; and</p>	<p>Correction of an error.</p> <p><u>Changes to make clearer the responsibilities of crews.</u></p>

	5 -Not follow a race over all or part of the course, even outside the buoyed area, when not taking part in a race. 68.4 Crews will may be penalised for failing to follow these requirements.	Clarification that crews can be penalised.
Bye-Laws to Rule 63 – Traffic Rules on the Course	Bye-Laws to Rule 63 68 – Traffic Rules on the Course	
<i>A copy of the traffic rules must be sent to every member federation entered together with the list of entries. The traffic rules must also be published in the official programme and on large signs clearly displayed in the boating area. These signs shall be located beside the pontoons where the crews go out on to the water. The traffic rules for training shall identify at least one clear lane of water as a neutral lane between crews travelling in opposite directions on the water. If it is not possible to provide the neutral lane, then the crews travelling in opposite directions must be separated by a “swimming line”, or equivalent, as a continuous, physical barrier on the water surface. In principle there shall be no training during racing at International Regattas. The traffic rules for racing shall also cover the warm-up area and the cool-down area. They shall also take into consideration the safe movement of any boat taking part in the victory ceremony.</i>	<i>A copy of the traffic rules must be sent made available to every member federation entered together with the list of entries. The traffic rules must also be published in the Team Managers Manual and in the official programme and on large signs clearly displayed in the boating area. These signs shall be located beside the pontoons where the crews go out on to the water. The traffic rules for training shall identify at least one clear lane of water as a neutral lane between crews travelling in opposite directions on the water. If it is not possible to provide the neutral lane, then the crews travelling in opposite directions must be separated by a “swimming line”, or equivalent, as a continuous, physical barrier on the water surface. In principle there shall be no training during racing at International Regattas. The traffic rules for racing shall also cover the warm-up area and the cool-down area. They shall also take into consideration the safe movement of any boat taking part in the victory ceremony.</i>	Update to current practises.
Rule 64 – Other Boats on the Water	Rule 64 69 – Other Boats on the Water	
During the official hours of training and racing no boat (moving or fixed) shall be allowed on the regatta course or in the training areas unless it has the approval of the President of the Jury. The President of the Jury shall determine the position and the movement of all approved vessels, i.e. Umpires’ launches, rescue boats, television boats, work boats, etc. The organising committee is responsible for ensuring that no unauthorised rowers or crews shall be permitted on the water at any time during the course opening times, from the first day the course opens until the end of the regatta without the specific approval of the President of the Jury.	69.1 During the official hours of training and racing, which shall be at all times during which the racing traffic rules are in force , no boat (moving or fixed) shall be allowed on the regatta course or in the training areas unless it has the approval of the President of the Jury. The President of the Jury shall determine the position and the movement of all approved vessels, i.e. Umpires’ launches, rescue boats, television boats, work boats, etc. 69.2 During the official hours of training, for the Competition Manager must approve the movement of all boats on the	Re-worded that it is the President of the Jury that is approving other boats on the water during racing, and the OC/Competition Manager during training.

	<p>water these responsibilities shall be for the Competition Manager.</p> <p>69.3 The organising committee <u>Competition Manager</u> is responsible for ensuring that no unauthorised rowers or <u>crews or boats</u> 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.</p>	
Rule 65 – Damage to Equipment	Rule 65-70 – <u>Injury or</u> Damage to Equipment	
Should a crew suffer damage to its equipment, the Board of the Jury shall, upon request from any of the crews involved, decide who is at fault.	Should a crew suffer <u>injury or</u> damage to its equipment <u>during training or racing</u> , the Board of the Jury shall, upon request from any of the crews involved, determine <u>decide</u> who is at fault.	Change to make more specific
Rule 66 – Fairness – General Principles	Rule 66-71 – Fairness – General Principles	
All rowers shall compete fairly, showing respect for their opponents and for the race officials. In particular, they shall be at the start on time and follow instructions of the officials at all times, on the water and off. The race officials shall ensure that the Rules of Racing are applied fairly, and in an atmosphere of respect, to all rowers.	All rowers shall compete fairly, showing respect for their opponents and , for the race officials <u>and for the Rules of Racing</u> . In particular, they shall be at the start on time and follow instructions of the officials at all times, on the water and off. The race officials shall ensure that the Rules of Racing are applied fairly, and in an atmosphere of respect, to all rowers.	Inclusion of respect for the Rules of Racing.
SECTION 5 – The Draw and Progressing to the Finals	SECTION 5-6 – The Draw and Progressing to the Finals	
Rule 67 – FISA Progression System	Rule 67-72 – FISA Progression System	
Should the number of crews taking part in an event exceed that of the number of lanes used for racing, a progression system shall be used to determine the finalists.	Should the number of crews taking part in an event exceed that of the number of lanes used for racing, a progression system shall be used to determine the finalists.	
1. International Regattas – Each round of an event shall finish at least two hours before the following round of the same event.	1. International Regattas – Each round of an event shall finish at least two hours before the following round of the same event.	
2. World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas – If earlier rounds of racing are required before the Final, they shall, in principle, be organised in such a way that a rower shall not be required to race more than once a day in the same event, or, if this is not possible, that all rowers in the same	2. World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas – If earlier rounds of racing are required before the Final, they shall, in principle, be organised in such a way that a rower shall not be required to race more than once a day in the same event, or, if this is not possible, that all rowers in the same	

<p>round shall have had the same number of races on that day in that event.</p>	<p>round shall have had the same number of races on that day in that event.</p>	
<p>The progression systems to be used at World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas shall be prescribed in the Bye-Laws and shall be the FISA Progression System. Modified progression systems may be approved by the Executive Committee for the World Rowing Cup and other events.</p>	<p>The progression systems to be used at World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas shall be prescribed in the Bye-Laws and shall be the FISA Progression System. Modified progression systems may be approved by the Executive Committee for the World Rowing Cup and other events.</p>	
<p><i>Bye-Laws to Rule 67 – FISA Progression System to Determine Finalists (Appendix 12)</i></p>	<p><i>Bye-Laws to Rule 6772 – FISA Progression System to Determine Finalists (Appendix 12)</i></p>	
	<p><u>Rule 6073 – FISA Progression System Seeding</u></p> <p><u>The purpose of seeding is to avoid many of the faster boats in an event being drawn into the same heat. The seeding order shall only affect the placing allocation of crews into the heats and is for no other purpose. It shall not be taken into account for any of the later rounds of competition.</u></p> <p><u>The Executive Committee shall determine and publish in advance the criteria for seeding crews and shall appoint a Seeding Panel for a particular regatta.</u></p> <p><u>Where a Seeding Panel has been appointed by the Executive Committee under this Rule for a particular regatta, the Seeding Panel shall determine which crews in which events should be seeded.</u></p> <p><u>The Seeding Panel will seed crews applying the criteria determined by the Executive Committee and published in advance, in principle seeding two crews per heat with the highest seeded crew being paired with the lowest seeded crew, the next highest with the next lowest, etc.</u></p> <p><u>There shall be a random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine the heat for each pair of seeded crews so that the highest seeded crew is not always in heat 1. The lanes of each of the seeded crews in their heat shall also be determined by random draw.</u></p>	<p><u>Moved from Bye-Law to Rule 68 to be it's own Rule.</u></p> <p><u>Wording of the Rule to be reviewed by MT</u></p>

<p>Rule 68 – The Draw</p>	<p>Rule 68-74 – The Draw</p>	
<p>International Regattas – The draw for the heats shall take place at a Team Managers’ meeting to be held, in principle, the day before the regatta. The draw shall be random unless the Executive Committee decides in the case of a major event that there should be seeded crews in each heat.</p> <p>At an International Regattas, if an event has only a final these Rules do not require a preliminary race to determine the lanes for the final and, therefore, the draw for lanes may also take place at the main draw.</p> <p>At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – The draw for the first round of heats shall take place at the Team Managers’ Meeting on the day before the first heat, or earlier, if appropriate. The Executive Committee may appoint a Seeding Panel for each regatta to determine seeded crews.</p> <p>For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, if an event has less than seven entries at the time of the draw, there shall be a mandatory preliminary race for all crews to determine the lanes for the final in that event.</p> <p>If a crew withdraws after the draw, but before the start of the first heat in their event and if the number of crews remaining in the event implies another variant of the heats and repêchages, or if the withdrawal results in an avoidable imbalance between the number of crews in each heat, the President of the Jury shall supervise a new draw and, if necessary, postpone the race times to allow the redraw to be implemented.</p>	<p>International Regattas – The draw for the heats shall take place at a Team Managers’ meeting to be held, in principle, the day before the regatta. The draw shall be random unless the Executive Committee decides in the case of a major event that there should be seeded crews in each heat.</p> <p>1. At an International Regattas, if an event has only a final these Rules do not require a preliminary race to determine the lanes for the final and, therefore, the draw for lanes may also take place at the main draw.</p> <p>At 2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – The draw for the first round of heats shall take place at the Team Managers’ Meeting on the day before the first heat, or earlier, if appropriate. The Executive Committee may appoint a Seeding Panel for each regatta to determine seeded crews.</p> <p>For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, if an event has less than seven entries at the time of the draw, there shall be a mandatory preliminary race for all crews to determine the lanes for the final in that event.</p> <p>If a crew withdraws after the draw, but before the start of the first heat in their event and if the number of crews remaining in the event implies another variant of the heats and repêchages, or if the withdrawal results in an avoidable imbalance between the number of crews in each heat, the President of the Jury shall supervise a new draw and, if necessary, postpone the race times to allow the redraw to be implemented.</p>	<p>Removal of sentence on seeding as it is doubled up in the Bye-LawRule.</p>
<p><i>Bye-Laws to Rule 68 – Determining the Lanes (Normal Conditions)</i></p>	<p><i>Bye-Laws to Rule 68-75 – Determining the Lanes (Normal Conditions)</i></p>	
<p><i>A random draw, supervised by the Jury, shall be held to determine the heat and lane to which each crew will be assigned in the first round of the progression system, subject to the provision for seeded crews. If the number of entries in an event would result in an unequal number of crews in each</i></p>	<p>1. A random draw, supervised by the Jury, shall be held to determine the heat and lane to which each crew will be assigned in the first round of the progression system, subject to the provision for seeded crews. If the number of entries in an event would result in an unequal number of crews in each</p>	<p>Turning in to it’s own Rule.</p>

<p><i>heat, then the heats with the greater number of crews are drawn before the heats with the lesser number of crews. At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, if a crew withdraws after the heats and this results in an avoidable imbalance in the next round of racing (eg., Semi-finals CD with 5 and 3 crews), the Executive Committee or its appointed delegate may decide to alter the progression system to balance the number of crews in each race.</i></p>	<p>heat, then the heats with the greater number of crews are drawn before the heats with the lesser number of crews. At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, if a crew withdraws after the heats and this results in an avoidable imbalance in the next round of racing (eg., Semi-finals CD with 5 and 3 crews), the Executive Committee or its appointed delegate may decide to alter the progression system to balance the number of crews in each race.</p>	<p>Executive Committee can already have an appointed delegate as per Statutes</p>
<p><i>1. Seeding – Where a Seeding Panel has been appointed by the Executive Committee under this Rule for a particular regatta, the Seeding Panel shall determine which crews in which events should be seeded. The Seeding Panel will seed crews applying the criteria determined by the Executive Committee and published in advance, in principle seeding two crews per heat with the highest seeded crew being paired with the lowest seeded crew, the next highest with the next lowest, etc. There shall be a random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine the heat for each pair of seeded crews so that the highest seeded crew is not always in heat 1. The lanes of each of the seeded crews in their heat shall also be determined by random draw. The seeding order shall only affect the placing of crews in the heats and is for no other purpose. It shall not be taken into account for any of the later rounds of competition.</i></p>	<p>1. Seeding—Where a Seeding Panel has been appointed by the Executive Committee under this Rule for a particular regatta, the Seeding Panel shall determine which crews in which events should be seeded. The Seeding Panel will seed crews applying the criteria determined by the Executive Committee and published in advance, in principle seeding two crews per heat with the highest seeded crew being paired with the lowest seeded crew, the next highest with the next lowest, etc. There shall be a random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine the heat for each pair of seeded crews so that the highest seeded crew is not always in heat 1. The lanes of each of the seeded crews in their heat shall also be determined by random draw. The seeding order shall only affect the placing of crews in the heats and is for no other purpose. It shall not be taken into account for any of the later rounds of competition.</p>	<p>Moved to it's own Rule</p>
<p><i>2. Assignment of lanes in later rounds – For all rounds after the heats, the principle is to put the crews with the best placings in their previous round in the middle lanes. The crews with the next lower placings in their previous round are put in the next outer lanes, etc. If the crews have the same placings in the previous round then there shall be a draw, supervised by</i></p>	<p>2. Assignment of lanes in later rounds – For all rounds after the heats, the principle is to put the crews with the best placings in their previous round in the middle lanes. The crews with the next lower placings in their previous round are put in the next outer lanes, etc. If the crews have the same placings in the previous round then there shall be a draw, supervised by</p>	

<i>a member of the Jury, to determine their lanes in the next round.</i>	a member of the Jury, to determine their lanes in the next round.	
3. At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, if a crew withdraws after the heats and this results in an avoidable imbalance in the next round of racing (e.g., Semi-finals CD with 5 and 3 crews), the Executive Committee or its appointed delegate may decide to alter the progression system to balance the number of crews in each race.	3. At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, if a crew withdraws after the heats and this results in an avoidable imbalance in the next round of racing (e.g., Semi-finals CD with 5 and 3 crews), the Executive Committee or its appointed delegate <u>President of the Jury</u> may decide to alter the progression system to balance the number of crews in each race.	Change from the Executive Committee to the President of the Jury to reflect current practice
Rule 69 – Withdrawals, Exclusions and Disqualifications after the Draw	Rule 69-76– Withdrawals, Exclusions and Disqualifications after the Draw	
If a crew withdraws or is excluded or disqualified after the draw then the following procedures shall operate:	If a crew withdraws or is excluded or disqualified after the draw then the following procedures shall operate:	
1. If the withdrawal, exclusion or disqualification takes place before the start of the first heat, the start of the first repêchage, the start of the first quarter-final or the start of the first semi-final of the event, the President of the Jury may take the appropriate steps to modify the draw or make a new draw. The result of the race will show the crew as DNS (did not start), EXC (excluded) or DSQ (disqualified). A crew withdrawing before its heat or which is excluded or disqualified at any point in the event shall not be ranked in that event. A crew withdrawing after its heat but before the start of its repêchage or its quarter-final or its semi-final will be placed last in the overall ranking of that event, and if there is more than one, then equally in last place.	1. If the withdrawal, exclusion or disqualification takes place before the start of the first heat, the start of the first repêchage, the start of the first quarter-final or the start of the first semi-final of the event, the President of the Jury may take the appropriate steps to modify the draw or make a new draw. The result of the race will show the crew as DNS (did not start), EXC (excluded) or DSQ (disqualified). A crew withdrawing before its heat or which is excluded or disqualified at any point in the event shall not be ranked in that event. A crew withdrawing after its heat but before the start of its repêchage or its quarter-final or its semi-final will be placed last in the overall ranking of that event, and if there is more than one, then equally in last place.	
2. If a crew stops rowing during a heat, a repêchage, a quarter-final, or a semi-final and does not finish the race then the result of the race will show the crew as DNF. The number of crews stipulated in the progression system will go forward to the next round. The crew that does not finish the race will not be placed in that race and will not race again in the event, and will be placed last in the overall ranking of that event. In the case of a problem which prevents the crew from finishing a race, the President of the Jury or, at a World Rowing	2. If a crew stops rowing during a heat, a repêchage, a quarter-final, or a semi-final and does not finish the race then the result of the race will show the crew as DNF. The number of crews stipulated in the progression system will go forward to the next round. The crew that does not finish the race will not be placed in that race and will not race again in the event, and will be placed last in the overall ranking of that event. In the case of a problem which prevents the crew from finishing a race, the President of the Jury or, at a World Rowing	

Championship regatta, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas or World Rowing Cup regatta, the Executive Committee, may decide to place that crew last in that race.	Championship regatta, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas or World Rowing Cup regatta, the Executive Committee, may decide to place that crew last in that race.	
3. If a crew is excluded or disqualified after the start of the first heat of the event, then the result of the race will show the crew as EXC or as DSQ. The number of crews stipulated in the draw will go forward to the next round. The crew that has been excluded or disqualified will not race again in the event and will not be ranked in the event or events.	3. If a crew is excluded or disqualified after the start of the first heat of the event, then the result of the race will show the crew as EXC or as DSQ. The number of crews stipulated in the draw will go forward to the next round. The crew that has been excluded or disqualified will not race again in the event and will not be ranked in the event or events.	
4. In any final, if a crew withdraws before the start of the race or if a crew stops rowing during the race and does not finish the race, then the result of the race will show the crew as DNS or DNF. The crew that withdraws or stops during the race will be placed last in that final.	4. In any final, if a crew withdraws before the start of the race or if a crew stops rowing during the race and does not finish the race, then the result of the race will show the crew as DNS or DNF. The crew that withdraws or stops during the race will be placed last in that final.	
Rule 70 – Time Trials	Rule 7077– Time Trials	
In cases of limited time availability or in adverse conditions, the President of the Jury at International Regattas, or the Executive Committee at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, may decide to hold time-trials instead of or in combination with heats, repêchages, quarter-finals, semi-finals and finals as provided below.	<u>A Time Trial is one in which crews are started one after the other, whether in one or more lanes, and where the result is determined by the time taken by each crew to complete the course.</u> In cases of limited time availability or in adverse <u>or unequal</u> conditions, the President of the Jury at International Regattas, or the Executive Committee <u>or its delegate</u> at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, may decide to hold time-trials instead of or in combination with heats, repêchages, quarter-finals, semi-finals and finals as provided <u>below in Appendix 7777</u> <u>Bye-Laws to Rule 77.</u>	<u>Adding descriptor of a time trial.</u> <u>Changes for clarity</u>
Bye-Laws to Rule 70 – Time Trials	Bye-Laws to Rule 7077 – Time Trials	
<i>Depending on the weather conditions and the circumstances under which a decision is taken to hold time trials, the time trials may be conducted (1) as individual heats in accordance with the draw or progression system, or (2) may be conducted as one time trial in which all crews in that round shall compete against each other.</i>	<i>Depending on the weather conditions and the circumstances under which a decision is taken to hold time trials, the time trials may be conducted (1) as individual heats in accordance with the draw or progression system, or (2) may be conducted as one time trial in which all crews in that round shall compete against each other.</i>	<u>Description Time Trials to be moved to Appendix 12, Case 13 to include a reference to the new Appendix</u>

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

<i>in order of a random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, made for this purpose. If the time trial is for a subsequent round (repêchage, quarter-final, semi- final, final) the crews shall start in order according to their placings in the previous round. Where two or more crews have the same placing in the previous round then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their starting order.</i>	<i>in order of a random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, made for this purpose. If the time trial is for a subsequent round (repêchage, quarter-final, semi- final, final) the crews shall start in order according to their placings in the previous round. Where two or more crews have the same placing in the previous round then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their starting order.</i>	
Rule 71 – Adverse Weather Conditions	Rule 7178 – Adverse Weather Conditions	
1. At International Regattas, when unfair or unrowable conditions prevail, after consultation with appropriate members of the Jury and the organising committee, the President of the Jury may decide to apply provisions as described in the Bye-Laws to Rule 71 (below).	1. At International Regattas, when unfair or unrowable conditions prevail, after consultation with appropriate members of the Jury and the organising committee, the President of the Jury may decide to apply provisions as described in the Bye-Laws to this Rule 71 78 (below).	
2. For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, the Executive Committee shall appoint a Fairness Committee consisting of three persons with appropriate experience and ability to take the appropriate measures if the weather has created, is about to create, or is likely to create unfair or unrowable conditions. The President of the Jury shall implement the decisions of the Fairness Committee.	2. For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, the Executive Committee shall appoint a Fairness Committee consisting of three persons with appropriate experience and ability to take the appropriate measures if the weather has created, is about to create, or is likely to create unfair or unrowable conditions. The President of the Jury shall implement the decisions of the Fairness Committee.	Moved to new Part VI, Section 2 – Regatta Roles
Bye-Laws to Rule 71 – Alternative Programmes in cases of Adverse Weather Conditions	Bye-Laws to Rule 7178 – Alternative Programmes in cases of Adverse Weather Conditions	
1. It is the duty of the Fairness Committee to determine if the weather has created, is about to create, or is likely to create unfair or unrowable conditions. It is then their responsibility to adopt the most appropriate alternative from those described below. In adopting these alternatives the Fairness Committee will always consider 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 before considering 1.4:	1. It is the duty of the Fairness Committee to determine if the weather has created, is about to create, or is likely to create unfair or unrowable conditions. It is then their responsibility to adopt the most appropriate alternative from those described below. In adopting these alternatives the Fairness Committee will always consider 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 before considering 1.4:	
1.1 To use the lanes offering the most equal conditions;	1.1 To use the lanes offering the most equal conditions;	
1.2 To recommend to the Executive Committee to change the time table of the regatta to avoid adverse weather conditions;	1.2 To recommend to the Executive Committee to change the time table of the regatta to avoid adverse weather conditions;	

<p>1.3 To suspend racing when weather conditions are, or are about to become, unfair or unrowable and recommend alternative times for racing;</p>	<p>1.3 To suspend racing when weather conditions are, or are about to become, unfair or unrowable and recommend alternative times for racing;</p>	
<p>1.4 To re-allocate the lanes for each individual race, using the placings from the previous round to put the crews with similar placings from the previous round into adjoining lanes and giving the crews having achieved better placings better lanes. Where two or more crews have the same placing in the immediately previous round (e.g. each were heat winners), then there shall be a new draw for the crews with the same placing, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their reallocated lanes. This alternative shall not be used for heats (or in finals of an event with less than seven crews where there has been no preliminary rounds or preliminary race).</p>	<p>1.4 To re-allocate<u>prioritise</u> the lanes for each individual race, using the placings from the previous round to put the crews with similar placings from the previous round into adjoining lanes and giving the crews having achieved better placings better lanes. Where two or more crews have the same placing in the immediately previous round (e.g. each were heat winners), then there shall be a new draw for the crews with the same placing, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their reallocated lanes. This alternative shall not be used for heats (or in finals of an event with less than seven crews where there has been no preliminary rounds<u>compulsory</u> or preliminary race <u>to determine the lanes for the final</u>).</p>	<p>Small wording changes for clarity.</p>
<p>In each scenario, information about the decisions must be communicated to the Team Managers promptly at a Team Managers' Meeting or through other appropriate communication means.</p>	<p>In each scenario, information about the decisions must be communicated to the Team Managers promptly at a Team Managers' Meeting or through other appropriate communication means.</p>	
<p>2. After the Fairness Committee has adopted any of the alternatives at 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, or 1.4 above, or has determined that those alternatives are not appropriate solutions, it is the duty of the Executive Committee or its designated representative at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, to decide whether to implement one of the following solutions in order to continue the regatta:</p>	<p>2. After the Fairness Committee has adopted any of the alternatives at 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, or 1.4 above, or has determined that those alternatives are not appropriate solutions, it is the duty of the Executive Committee or its designated representative at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, to decide whether to implement one of the following solutions in order to continue the regatta:</p>	
<p>2.1 To start racing earlier than previously scheduled after consultation with the Fairness Committee.</p>	<p>2.1 To start racing earlier than previously scheduled after consultation with the Fairness Committee.</p>	
<p>2.2 To resume racing at a later time when conditions have improved, after consultation with the Fairness Committee.</p>	<p>2.2 To resume racing at a later time when conditions have improved, after consultation with the Fairness Committee.</p>	
<p>2.3 To omit one or more rounds of the event (e.g. semi-finals) where adverse conditions have stopped racing for a significant period of time or where the weather forecast indicates that racing will not be possible on any of the remaining days. In</p>	<p>2.3 To omit one or more rounds of the event (e.g. semi-finals) where adverse conditions have stopped racing for a significant period of time or where the weather forecast indicates that racing will not be possible on any of the remaining days. In</p>	

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.	such a case the composition of the next rounds will be determined on the basis of the results of those rounds that have been completed and may necessitate more than six crews in each race. Wherever possible the rankings of the crews in the previous rounds will be used as the basis for the composition of the next rounds.	
2.4 To implement the Time-Trial System for each individual race, e.g. if there were four heats from the official draw, then there shall be four separate time trial races.	2.4 To implement the Time-Trial System <u>professional races</u> for each individual race, e.g. if there were four heats from the official draw, then there shall be four separate time trial races <u>in accordance with Appendix 72</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.	2.5 To implement a time trial in which all the remaining crews in a round or rounds of an event compete together in one time trial.	
2.6 To reduce the length of the race to no less than 1,000m where conditions are so adverse that no other alternative is possible.	2.6 To reduce the length of the race to no less than 1,000_m where conditions are so adverse that no other alternative is possible.	
In each scenario, adequate time must be given to the teams to prepare and information communicated to the Team Managers promptly at a Team Managers' Meeting or through other appropriate communication means.	In each scenario, adequate time must be given to the teams to prepare and information communicated to the Team Managers promptly at a Team Managers' Meeting or through other appropriate communication means.	
3. Results from the previous rounds of racing may be used other than in accordance with the normal progression system.	3. Results from the previous rounds of racing may be used other than in accordance with the normal progression system.	
	<u>Rule 79 – Re-Rows</u>	<u>New Rule to clarify re-rows.</u>
	<u>79.1 A Re-Row is a second running of a race for any reason in accordance with these rules as decided by the umpire. A Re-Row may include some or all crews of the original race and may be over the full distance of the original race or a partial distance the discretion of the umpire.</u>	
	<u>79.2 A re-row may be required for reasons including: (i) A race which has been started but is interrupted by weather conditions or other external influences and is stopped by the Umpire before the race is finished; (ii) There is interference between crews during a race and the Umpire determines that in order to restore the</u>	

	<p><u>chances of a crew the race should be re-rowed with all or some of the crews;</u></p> <p><u>(iii) A dead-heat, where this is required by the Rules of Racing;</u></p> <p><u>Other special situations as decided by the Umpire to ensure the fairness of the competition.</u></p>	
	<p><u>79.3 Decisions on whether a race should be re-rowed may be taken by the Umpire or the President of the Jury.</u></p>	
	<p><u>79.4 The Umpire shall decide whether the re-row shall take place over the full course distance or over a shorter distance depending on the circumstances, including the distance already rowed by the crews in the original race, the time remaining until the next round, the overall fairness of the race and any other relevant matters.</u></p>	
	<p><u>79.5 The Umpire shall decide if all crews in the original race shall be required to re-row or if some crews should be exempted or excluded. In considering if some crews should not be involved in the re-row, the Umpire may exclude in accordance with the Rules of Racing any crews whose interference or other actions have caused the re-row. Where the original race has been completed, the Umpire may decide that the results of some crews in that race shall be confirmed and limit the re-row to the remaining crews. In all cases, the Umpire shall consider the fairness to all crews.</u></p>	
	<p><u>79.6 A re-row shall normally take place not less than two hours after the original race and on the same day. The Umpire may decide, in consultation with the President of the Jury, if this two-hour limit may be shortened in cases where this would not adversely affect the fairness to crews involved.</u></p>	
	<p><u>79.7 In this rule, reference to “the umpire” shall also include any other judicial bodies of FISA.</u></p>	
SECTION 6 – Penalties	SECTION 6-7 – Penalties	
Rule 72 – Penalties	Rule 72-80 – Penalties	
In any case of breach of the rules, the Jury shall impose appropriate penalties. The penalties available to the Jury are:	<u>80.1</u> In any case of breach of the rules, the Jury shall impose appropriate penalties. The penalties available to the Jury are:	Inclusion of codes and reference to Article 65

1. Reprimand;	1. Reprimand;	Definition of Reprimand
2. Yellow Card which shall constitute a formal warning. A crew awarded two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event;	2. Yellow Card which shall constitute a formal warning. A crew awarded two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event;	
3. Relegation where specifically provided in these rules;	3. Relegation (REL) where specifically provided in these rules;	Include codes which would appear on Results sheets.
4. Red Card which excludes the crew (from all the rounds of the event in question);	4. Red Card (EXC) which excludes the crew (from all the rounds of the event in question);	Add Exclusion?
5. Disqualification (from all events in the regatta).	5. Disqualification (DSQ) (of each member of that crew from all events in the regatta).	Clarification that a member is Disqualified from all events Individual v. all members of the crew
In cases of exclusion or disqualification, the Jury may also order a race to be re-rowed with all the remaining crews or with a limited number of the crews should this be necessary, in his opinion, to ensure the fairness of the competition.	7980.2 In cases of exclusion or disqualification, the Jury may also order a race to be re-rowed with all the remaining crews or with a limited number of the crews should this be necessary, in his opinion, to ensure the fairness of the competition. 7980.3 Additional Penalty 1. The President of the Jury may additionally provide a report to the Executive Committee on the breach of the rules and the penalty imposed. 2. The Executive Committee shall, upon receiving such a report from the President of the Jury and if it considers that the penalty imposed by the Jury was inadequate (1) provide a copy of the report to the relevant national federation (2) give notice that it intends to consider also imposing an financial penalty on the member federation and (3) invite the member federation to provide written submissions on the issue by a stated date. 3. The Executive Committee may, after considering the report and any submissions from the national federation, impose a fine on the national federation as an additional measure to reflect the serious nature of the breach and/or the past conduct of that crew or any member of it or its coach as the	To match allow for a financial penalty as empowered to do under Article 65

	<p>circumstances may justify. If past conduct is to be considered, the notice to the member federation shall specify that accordingly. The Executive Committee may impose financial penalties or fines in accordance with Article 65.</p>	
<p>Bye-Laws to Rule 72 – Yellow and Red Cards</p> <p><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></p> <p><i>At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, the penalty shall be confirmed in writing on the same day by delivery to the Team Manager at the team’s regatta mail box. This written notification shall state:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. The crew to which the penalty is awarded;</i> <i>2. The penalty;</i> <i>3. The nature of the infraction;</i> <i>4. Time and location of the infraction;</i> <i>5. Any other important facts; and</i> <i>6. The name and function of the Jury member who awarded the penalty.</i> <p><i>In the case of a Yellow Card applying to the next race of the penalised crew for which the crew is not yet on the water, the penalty shall in principle be announced verbally to the crew by the Jury member at the outgoing pontoon when the crew concerned boats for their race. It will also be announced by the Starter as part of the start procedure.</i></p> <p><i>If a penalty is applied by a member of the jury, it shall be shown on the race result in the following form: DSQ – Disqualification; EXC – Exclusion; REL – Relegation.</i></p>	<p>Bye-Laws to Rule 72-80 – Yellow and Red Cards</p> <p><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></p> <p><i>At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, the penalty shall be confirmed in writing on the same day by delivery to the Team Manager at the team’s regatta mail box. This written notification shall state:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. The crew to which the penalty is awarded;</i> <i>2. The penalty;</i> <i>3. The nature of the infraction;</i> <i>4. Time and location of the infraction;</i> <i>5. Any other important facts; and</i> <i>6. The name and function of the Jury member who awarded the penalty.</i> <p><i>In the case of a Yellow Card applying to the next race of the penalised crew for which the crew is not yet on the water, the penalty shall in principle be announced verbally to the crew by the Jury member at the outgoing pontoon when the crew concerned boats for their race. It will also be announced by the Starter as part of the start procedure.</i></p> <p><i>If a penalty is applied by a member of the jury, it shall be shown on the race result in the following form: DSQ – Disqualification; EXC – Exclusion; REL – Relegation.</i></p>	
<p>SECTION 7 – The Start</p> <p>Rule 73 – At the Start</p> <p>The first 100 metres of the regatta course constitutes the start zone.</p> <p>A crew may enter the start zone if permitted by the Starter, but shall not enter the racing lanes until all crews from the</p>	<p>SECTION 7-8 – The Start</p> <p>Rule 73-81 – At the Start</p> <p>The first 100 metres of the regatta course constitutes the start zone.</p> <p>A crew may enter the start zone if permitted by the Starter, but shall not enter the racing lanes until all crews from the</p>	
		<p>Moving last paragraph to Rule 74 (new Rule 7084)</p>

<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>Rule 74 – The Starting Procedure</p>	<p>Rule 7482 – The Starting Procedure</p>	
<p>The Starter shall inform the crews of their starting positions. He shall start the race when the crews are ready and when the Judge at the Start indicates that the crews are correctly aligned. The Judge at the Start alone shall decide if the boats are correctly aligned or if one or more crews have committed a false start.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The Starter shall inform the crews of their starting positions. He shall start the race when the crews are ready and when the Judge at the Start indicates that the crews are correctly aligned. The Judge at the Start alone shall decide if the boats are correctly aligned or if one or more crews have committed a false start.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Additional paragraph moved from Rule 73 (new Rule 83)</p>
<p>Bye-Laws to Rule 74 – The Starting Procedure</p>	<p>Bye-Laws to Rule 7482 – The Starting Procedure</p>	
<p><i>1. Starting Procedure</i></p>	<p><i>1. Starting Procedure</i></p>	
<p><i>1.1 Crews must attach themselves to their start pontoons at least two minutes before the start time of their race. Two minutes before the designated start time, the Starter shall announce “Two minutes” and this shall signify to the crews that they are formally under Starter’s orders. The announcement of “Two minutes” shall also be an instruction to the crews that they must be ready to race within two minutes. After announcing “Two minutes” and if he is satisfied that all the</i></p>	<p><i>1.1 Crews must attach themselves to their start pontoons at least two minutes before the start time of their race. Two minutes before the designated start time, the Starter shall announce “Two minutes” and this shall signify to the crews that they are formally under Starter’s orders. The announcement of “Two minutes” shall also be an instruction to the crews that they must be ready to race within two minutes. After announcing “Two minutes” and if he is satisfied that all the</i></p>	

<i>crews are ready to race the Starter may, in adverse weather conditions or other special circumstances, proceed with the start without waiting for the designated start time.</i>	<i>crews are ready to race the Starter may, in adverse weather conditions or other special circumstances, proceed with the start without waiting for the designated start time.</i>	
<i>1.2 Where an Alignment Control Mechanism is in use, the Starter, after all crews are attached to their start pontoon, shall alert crews by announcing “Raising Start System”. He shall then activate the alignment mechanism to raise it to the surface.</i>	<i>1.2 Where an Alignment Control Mechanism is in use, the Starter, after all crews are attached to their start pontoon, shall alert crews by announcing “Raising Start System”. He shall then activate the alignment mechanism to raise it to the surface.</i>	
<i>1.3 Before giving the start command, the Starter shall ensure that the Umpire and the Judge at the Start are ready. When the boats are aligned and the crews are ready to race, the Starter shall make a roll call by announcing – in lane order – the names of each of the crews in the race. Each crew is responsible for being both straight and ready to race at the end of the roll call.</i>	<i>1.3 Before giving the start command, the Starter shall ensure that the Umpire and the Judge at the Start are ready. When the boats are aligned and the crews are ready to race, the Starter shall make a roll call by announcing – in lane order – the names of each of the crews in the race. Each crew is responsible for being both straight and ready to race at the end of the roll call.</i>	
<i>1.4 Once the roll call begins the Starter shall take no further notice of any crew which then indicates that it is not ready or that it is not straight. After the last crew has been named in the roll call the Starter shall check that the crews are straight and the Judge at the Start is indicating that the crews are still correctly aligned and shall then say: “Attention!”</i>	<i>1.4 Once the roll call begins the Starter shall take no further notice of any crew which then indicates that it is not ready or that it is not straight. After the last crew has been named in the roll call the Starter shall check that the crews are straight and the Judge at the Start is indicating that the crews are still correctly aligned and shall then say: “Attention!”</i>	
<i>1.5 The Starter shall then EITHER raise the red flag, OR where the start is given using traffic lights, shall press a button (or switch) to change the traffic lights from the neutral position to red.</i>	<i>1.5 The Starter shall then EITHER raise the red flag, OR where the start is given using traffic lights, shall press a button (or switch) to change the traffic lights from the neutral position to red.</i>	
<i>1.6 After a clear pause the Starter shall give the start signal by:</i>	<i>1.6 After a clear pause the Starter shall give the start signal by:</i>	
<i>1.6.1 EITHER dropping the red flag quickly to one side and simultaneously saying: “Go!” 1.6.2 OR by pressing a button that shall, at the same instant: a. Change the red light to green; b. Make an audible signal through the loudspeakers; c. Start the timing system for the race; d. Freeze the picture on the monitor in the Aligner’s hut (if freeze frame facility is provided); e. Release the Alignment Control Mechanism (if used).</i>	<i>1.6.1 EITHER dropping the red flag quickly to one side and simultaneously saying: “Go!” 1.6.2 OR by pressing a button that shall, at the same instant: a. Change the red light to green; b. Make an audible signal through the loudspeakers; c. Start the timing system for the race; d. Freeze the picture on the monitor in the Aligner’s hut (if freeze frame facility is provided); e. Release the Alignment Control Mechanism (if used).</i>	

<i>1.7 The pause between the raising of the red flag / the showing of the red light and the start signal shall be clear and shall be variable from race to race.</i>	<i>1.7 The pause between the raising of the red flag / the showing of the red light and the start signal shall be clear and shall be variable from race to race.</i>	
<i>1.8 If the starting procedure is interrupted for any reason then the Starter may begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call.</i>	<i>1.8 If the starting procedure is interrupted for any reason then the Starter may begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call.</i>	
<i>1.9 After a false start the Starter must begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call. The starter is not required to announce "Two minutes" again.</i>	<i>1.9 After a false start the Starter must begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call. The starter is not required to announce "Two minutes" again.</i>	
2. Quick Start <i>Where the Starter considers, for adverse weather conditions or any other valid reason, that the normal start with the roll call should not be used, after saying "Two Minutes!" he shall inform the crews that he will use the "Quick Start". Once the normal start has been used, the Starter shall, in principle, not change to the quick start for the same race if the race has to be re-started.</i> <i>For the quick start, in place of the roll call, the Starter shall just say: "Quick Start". After a clear pause he shall then say "Attention". He shall then proceed with the remaining start procedure.</i>	2. Quick Start <i>Where the Starter considers, for adverse weather conditions or any other valid reason, that the normal start with the roll call should not be used, after saying "Two Minutes!" he shall inform the crews that he will use the "Quick Start". Once the normal start has been used, the Starter shall, in principle, not change to the quick start for the same race if the race has to be re-started.</i> <i>For the quick start, in place of the roll call, the Starter shall just say: "Quick Start". After a clear pause he shall then say "Attention". He shall then proceed with the remaining start procedure.</i>	
Rule 75 – False Start	Rule 75-83 – False Start	
<i>A crew whose rowers begin rowing and whose boat crosses the start line after the Starter has raised his red flag, or the red light is shown and before the start command is given, has committed a false start and shall be awarded a Yellow Card. If more than one boat commits a false start, only the crew or crews that the Judge at the Start decides actually caused the false start shall be awarded a Yellow Card.</i>	<i>A crew whose rowers begin rowing and whose boat crosses the start line after the Starter has raised his red flag, or the red light is shown and before the start command is given, has committed a false start and shall be awarded a Yellow Card. If more than one boat commits a false start, only the crew or crews that the Judge at the Start decides actually caused the false start shall be awarded a Yellow Card.</i>	
<i>Bye-Laws to Rule 75 – Consequences of a False Start</i>	<i>Bye-Laws to Rule 75-83 – Consequences of a False Start</i>	
<i>1. After the start command has been given, the Starter shall look towards the Judge at the Start to satisfy himself that it was a good start. Should the Judge at the Start indicate that this not be so, the Starter shall stop the race by ringing his bell and waving his red flag from side to side. If the traffic lights</i>	<i>1. After the start command has been given, the Starter shall look towards the Judge at the Start to satisfy himself that it was a good start. Should the Judge at the Start indicate that this not be so, the Starter shall stop the race by ringing his bell and waving his red flag from side to side. If the traffic lights</i>	

<i>start system includes both visual and audible signals to indicate a false start then these shall be used (instead of the bell and the red flag) by flashing the red light and sounding the audible signal repeatedly. In this case, the Judge at the Start may directly activate the signal to stop the race.</i>	<i>start system includes both visual and audible signals to indicate a false start then these shall be used (instead of the bell and the red flag) by flashing the red light and sounding the audible signal repeatedly. In this case, the Judge at the Start may directly activate the signal to stop the race.</i>	
<i>2. In the case of a false start, the Judge at the Start shall inform the Starter of the name of the crew or crews to be penalised and the Starter shall award that crew or crews a Yellow Card when they have returned to their starting position by stating "(Name of Crew), False Start, Yellow Card!"</i>	<i>2. In the case of a false start, the Judge at the Start shall inform the Starter of the name of the crew or crews to be penalised and the Starter shall award that crew or crews a Yellow Card when they have returned to their starting position by stating "(Name of Crew), False Start, Yellow Card!"</i>	
<i>3. The Starter shall then instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker, or in the case of a Red Card a red marker, adjacent to the starting position of the crew or crews so penalised. The yellow or red marker must be clearly visible to the crew concerned.</i>	<i>3. The Starter shall then instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker, or in the case of a Red Card a red marker, adjacent to the starting position of the crew or crews so penalised. The yellow or red marker must be clearly visible to the crew concerned.</i>	
<i>4. A Yellow Card shall remain in effect until the race has been rowed and shall therefore apply in the case of a postponement or a re-row of that race.</i>	<i>4. A Yellow Card shall remain in effect until the race has been rowed and shall therefore apply in the case of a postponement or a re-row of that race.</i>	
<i>5. A crew which is awarded two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event.</i>	<i>5. A crew which is awarded two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event.</i>	
Rule 76 – Objections at the Start	Rule 7684 – Objections at the Start	
A crew awarded a Yellow Card or excluded or disqualified at the start may make an objection to the Umpire or the Starter at the time. The Umpire or the Starter shall decide immediately on the objection and shall communicate the decision to the objecting crew, to the other crews in the race, and to the President of the Jury and other race officials.	A crew awarded a Yellow Card or excluded or disqualified at the start may make an objection to the Umpire or the Starter at the time. The Umpire or the Starter shall decide immediately on the objection and shall communicate the decision to the objecting crew, to the other crews in the race, and to the President of the Jury and other race officials.	
SECTION 8 – During the Race	SECTION 89 – During the Race	
Rule 77– Responsibility of the Rowers	Rule 7785– Responsibility of the Rowers	
All rowers shall compete in their races in accordance with these Rules. Crews are responsible for their own steering. Each crew shall have a lane reserved for its own use and shall remain completely (i.e., including its oars or sculls) within this lane throughout the race. If a crew leaves its lane then it does	All rowers shall compete in their races in accordance with these Rules. Crews are responsible for their own steering. Each crew shall have a lane reserved for its own use and shall remain completely (i.e., including its oars or sculls) within this lane throughout the race. If a crew leaves its lane then it does	

<p>so at its own risk. If it impedes or interferes with any of its opponents or gains any advantage thereby, it may be penalised without prior warning or other notification from the umpire.</p>	<p>so at its own risk. If it impedes or interferes with any of its opponents or gains any advantage thereby, it may be penalised without prior warning or other notification from the umpire.</p>	
<p>Rule 78 – Interference</p>	<p>Rule 78-86 – Interference</p>	
<p>A crew causes interference to its opponents if its oars, sculls or boat encroach into the opponent’s lane and cause a disadvantage to its opponents by contact, its wash or other distraction, or in any other way. The Umpire alone shall decide if a crew is in its lane or if it is interfering with another crew and causing them a disadvantage. If a crew has caused interference to another crew and has, in the Umpire’s opinion, affected the finishing position of that crew then it may be excluded by the Umpire. In the situation where a collision between boats or oars or sculls has occurred, the Umpire may exclude the crew causing the collision even if no prior warning has been given to that crew. In no case may the Umpire alter a placing.</p>	<p>A crew causes interference to its opponents if its oars, sculls or boat encroach into the opponent’s lane and cause a disadvantage to its opponents by contact, its wash or other distraction, or in any other way. The Umpire alone shall decide if a crew is in its lane or if it is interfering with another crew and causing them a disadvantage. If a crew has caused interference to another crew and has, in the Umpire’s opinion, affected the finishing position of that crew then it may be <u>relegated to last position in that race or</u> excluded by the Umpire. In the situation where a collision between boats or oars or sculls has occurred, the Umpire may <u>relegate or</u> exclude the crew causing the collision even if no prior warning has been given to that crew. <u>Where the umpire considers that a crew has caused interference or a collision deliberately, or if a crew continues to cause interference to another crew after being warned in accordance with the Bye-law to this Rule, he shall exclude the crew.</u> <u>Other than relegating a crew in accordance with this Rule, who has caused interference to another crew, In no case may the Umpire <u>may not</u> alter a placing.</u></p>	<p><u>Relegation of a crew that has caused an interference added as a possible action of the Umpire</u></p>
<p>Bye-Laws to Rule 78 – Actions on Interference and Consequences thereof</p>	<p>Bye-Laws to Rule 78-87 – Actions on Interference and Consequences thereof</p>	
<p><i>1. Alerting a crew – If a crew is about to cause interference to another crew, the Umpire shall, when possible, raise his white flag, call to the crew at fault, state the name of the crew and indicate the required change of direction by lowering his flag to that side. In principle, the Umpire may not otherwise give steering indications to a crew unless there is an obstruction in its lane.</i></p>	<p><i>1. Alerting a crew – If a crew is about to cause interference to another crew, the Umpire shall, when possible, raise his white flag, call to the crew at fault, state the name of the crew and indicate the required change of direction by lowering his flag to that side. In principle, the Umpire may not otherwise give steering indications to a crew unless there is an obstruction in its lane.</i></p>	

<p>2. Stopping a crew – To ensure the safety of the rowers and to prevent damage to boats and equipment, the Umpire may intervene by raising his white flag to the vertical position, naming the crew and giving the command “Stop!”. A crew so instructed shall immediately stop their boat. The crew may begin rowing again to finish the race if permitted by the umpire.</p>	<p>2. Stopping a crew – To ensure the safety of the rowers and to prevent damage to boats and equipment, the Umpire may intervene by raising his white flag to the vertical position, naming the crew and giving the command “Stop!”. A crew so instructed shall immediately stop their boat. The crew may begin rowing again to finish the race if permitted by the umpire.</p>	
<p>3. Alerting the Umpire – If, during a race, a crew considers that it is being interfered with by another crew and is suffering a disadvantage thereby, then a member of the crew should, if possible, draw the attention of the Umpire to the interference at the time the interference occurs to indicate that it intends to make an objection.</p>	<p>3. Alerting the Umpire – If, during a race, a crew considers that it is being interfered with by another crew and is suffering a disadvantage thereby, then a member of the crew should, if possible, draw the attention of the Umpire to the interference at the time the interference occurs to indicate that it intends to make an objection.</p>	
<p>4. Remedying a disadvantage – If a crew is placed at a disadvantage, the priority is to restore its chances. The imposition of any penalties is a secondary consideration. Should a crew suffer a disadvantage, the Umpire must take the most appropriate course of action provided by the Rules. He may, for example, stop the race, impose the appropriate penalty and order the race to be re-rowed. Depending on circumstances, he may allow the race to continue and the Umpire will then announce his decision after the race is over. He may not only penalise the crew at fault while the crew that has suffered interference does not have its chances restored to it.</p>	<p>4. Remedying a disadvantage – If a crew is placed at a disadvantage, the priority is to restore its chances. The imposition of any penalties is a secondary consideration. Should a crew suffer a disadvantage, the Umpire must take the most appropriate course of action provided by the Rules. He may, for example, stop the race, impose the appropriate penalty and order the race to be re-rowed. Depending on circumstances, he may allow the race to continue and the Umpire will then announce his decision after the race is over. He may not only penalise the crew at fault while the crew that has suffered interference does not have its chances restored to it.</p>	
<p>5. Nothing in this Rule or its Bye-Laws lessens the responsibility of each crew to remain in its designated lane throughout the race.</p>	<p>5. Nothing in this Rule or its Bye-Laws lessens the responsibility of each crew to remain in its designated lane throughout the race.</p>	
<p>Rule 79 – Coaching during Racing</p>	<p>Rule 79-87 – Coaching during Racing</p>	
<p>In addition to the provisions of Bye-Law to Rule 39, paragraph 5.1, it is prohibited to give any instructions, advice or directions to rowers or crews that are racing with any electric, electronic or other technical device, either directly or indirectly from outside the boat.</p>	<p>In addition to the provisions of Bye-Law to Rule 3932, paragraph 56.1, it is prohibited to give any instructions, advice or directions to rowers or crews that are racing with any electric, electronic or other technical device, either directly or indirectly from outside the boat.</p>	<p>Updating Rule numbers.</p>
<p>SECTION 9 – The Finish</p>	<p>SECTION 9-10 – The Finish</p>	
<p>Rule 80 – Finish of the Race</p>	<p>Rule 80-88 – Finish of the Race</p>	

<p>A crew has finished the race when the bow of its boat has reached the finish line. The race shall be valid, i.e. in order, even if the crew is incomplete. Nevertheless, a crew of a coxed boat finishing the race without its coxswain shall be excluded.</p>	<p>A crew has finished the race when the bow of its boat has reached the finish line. The race shall be valid, i.e. in order, even if the crew is incomplete. Nevertheless, a crew of a coxed boat finishing the race without its coxswain shall be excluded.</p>	
<p>Bye-Laws to Rule 80 – Finish of the Race</p>	<p>Bye-Laws to Rule 80-88 – Finish of the Race</p>	
<p>1. Race concluded – A race is concluded when the Umpire so indicates by raising a white or a red flag.</p>	<p>1. Race concluded – A race is concluded when the Umpire so indicates by raising a white or a red flag.</p>	
	<p><u>1a. Race was in order – Even if he is satisfied that the race was in order, the Umpire must check to be sure that no crew is making an objection under Rules 76 or 82 before indicating to the Judge at the Finish, by raising his white flag, that the race was in order. Before leaving the finish area he shall make sure that the Judge at the Finish has acknowledged his signal with either a white flag or a white light.</u></p>	<p>Moving order of paragraphs within the Bye-Law- <u>Portions of the Bye-Law to Rule 91 moved to this Bye-Law.</u></p>
	<p><u>1b. Race was not in order – If the Umpire considers that the race was not in order he shall raise his red flag. If an objection has been raised in accordance with Rule 72 or 78, he shall speak to the affected crew(s) in order to understand the reasons for the objection and may consult the Judges at the Finish to obtain the finishing order of the affected crews. He shall then inform the crews and the Judges at the Finish of the decision. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, must not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given the decision.</u></p>	
	<p><u>1c. Objections - If a crew considers that the race was not in order a member of the crew must raise his arm to indicate that it is making an objection. In this case the Umpire shall not raise any flag at the end of the race but he shall consult with the objecting crew and consider their objection. The Umpire may then decide upon one of a number of alternative actions:</u> <u>- The Umpire may reject the crew's objection and raise a white flag to signify that he has decided the race was in order.</u></p>	

	<p><u>- The Umpire may accept the crew's objection and raise a red flag to signify that he has decided that the race was not in order. In this case he must go to the Judges at the Finish in order to give them his decision and any necessary explanations. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision.</u></p> <p><u>The Umpire may decide to seek further information regarding the objection. In this case, he shall raise a red flag and then take any necessary further steps to resolve the issues relating to the objection, e.g. consult with other officials, consult with other persons, consult with the President of the Jury etc. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision.</u></p>	
<p>2. Official result – The official result of the race shall be determined by the Judge at the Finish and crews shall be ranked in order of the bows of their boats reaching the finish line. Where the Umpire considers that the race was not in order, the Judge at the Finish shall take into account the decision of the Umpire in determining the official result of the race.</p>	<p>2. Official result – The official result of the race shall be determined by the Judge at the Finish and crews shall be ranked in order of the bows of their boats reaching the finish line. Where the Umpire considers that the race was not in order, the Judge at the Finish shall take into account the decision of the Umpire in determining the official result of the race.</p>	
<p>3. Photo-finish – In the case of a close finish the Judge at the Finish shall determine the order of finish by viewing the picture produced by the photo-finish system. The necessary equipment shall be operated by specialists who do not form part of the team of Judges at the Finish. Systems using less than 100 frames per second are not suitable for determining the order of finish. Organisers must provide equipment specially designed for the purpose.</p>	<p>3. Photo-finish – In the case of a close finish the Judge at the Finish shall determine the order of finish by viewing the picture produced by the photo-finish system. The necessary equipment shall be operated by specialists who do not form part of the team of Judges at the Finish. Systems using less than 100 frames per second are not suitable for determining the order of finish. Organisers must provide equipment specially designed for the purpose.</p>	
<p>4. Timing – Intermediate times and finish times shall be recorded to 1/100th of a second. This may mean that where there is a difference between crews on the photo-finish system of less than 1/100th of a second, those crews may have the same recorded times but will have different rankings. The</p>	<p>4. Timing – Intermediate times and finish times shall be recorded to 1/100th of a second. This may mean that where there is a difference between crews on the photo-finish system of less than 1/100th of a second, those crews may have the same recorded times but will have different rankings. <u>The exception shall be for professional race time trials (see</u></p>	<p><u>MT - NOTE: Time Trial Times will be taken and</u></p>

<p>necessary equipment shall be operated by specialists who do not form part of the team of Judges at the finish.</p>	<p>Appendix 12) where the times of each crew determine their ranking and in such races, where crews finish less than 1/100 of a second apart, their times shall be recorded as shown on the photo-finish system if any. The necessary equipment shall be operated by specialists who do not form part of the team of Judges at the Finish.</p>	<p>shown to the level indicated by a photofinish system. This should be incorporated or cross-referenced here.</p>
<p>4.1 International Regattas – If the finish of the race for each crew can be clearly determined by the naked eye, times taken by hand-operated timing equipment may be used. In the case of a photo-finish the times shown on the result sheets and on the scoreboard shall be taken from the photo-finish for all the crews in the race.</p>	<p>4.1 International Regattas – If the finish of the race for each crew can be clearly determined by the naked eye, times taken by hand-operated timing equipment may be used. In the case of a photo-finish the times shown on the result sheets and on the scoreboard shall be taken from the photo-finish for all the crews in the race.</p>	
<p>4.2 World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – All times shown on the result sheets and on the scoreboard shall be taken from the photo-finish for all the crews in the race.</p>	<p>4.2 World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – All times shown on the result sheets and on the scoreboard shall be taken from the photo-finish for all the crews in the race.</p>	
<p>5. Race was in order – Even if he is satisfied that the race was in order, the Umpire must check to be sure that no crew is making an objection under Rules 76 or 82 before indicating to the Judge at the Finish, by raising his white flag, that the race was in order. Before leaving the finish area he shall make sure that the Judge at the Finish has acknowledged his signal with either a white flag or a white light.</p>	<p>5. Race was in order – Even if he is satisfied that the race was in order, the Umpire must check to be sure that no crew is making an objection under Rules 76 or 82 before indicating to the Judge at the Finish, by raising his white flag, that the race was in order. Before leaving the finish area he shall make sure that the Judge at the Finish has acknowledged his signal with either a white flag or a white light.</p>	
<p>6. Race was not in order – If the Umpire considers that the race was not in order he shall raise his red flag. If an objection has been raised in accordance with Rule 76 or 82, he shall speak to the affected crew(s) in order to understand the reasons for the objection and may consult the Judges at the Finish to obtain the finishing order of the affected crews. He shall then inform the crews and the Judges at the Finish of the decision. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, must not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given the decision.</p>	<p>6. Race was not in order – If the Umpire considers that the race was not in order he shall raise his red flag. If an objection has been raised in accordance with Rule 76 or 82, he shall speak to the affected crew(s) in order to understand the reasons for the objection and may consult the Judges at the Finish to obtain the finishing order of the affected crews. He shall then inform the crews and the Judges at the Finish of the decision. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, must not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given the decision.</p>	

<p>7. Exclusion by the Umpire – A crew excluded by the Umpire during the race or at the finish of a race shall be notified by the Umpire saying “(name of crew) – (reason for exclusion) – Red Card – Exclusion!”</p>	<p>75 Exclusion by the Umpire – A crew excluded by the Umpire during the race or at the finish of a race shall be notified by the Umpire saying “(name of crew) – (reason for exclusion) – Red Card – Exclusion!”</p>	
<p>Rule 81 – Dead-Heats</p>	<p>Rule 81 89 – Dead-Heats</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>Bye-Laws to Rule 81 – Dead-Heats</p>	<p>Bye-Laws to Rule 81 89 – Dead-Heats</p>	
<p><i>If there is a dead-heat, the following procedure shall operate:</i></p>	<p><i>If there is a dead-heat, the following procedure shall operate:</i></p>	
<p>1. In a heat, if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if only one of the crews progresses into the next round, then there must be a re-row over the full course between the crews involved. The re-row must take place on the same day as the dead-heat and not less than two hours after the race in which the dead-heat occurred. If all crews involved in the dead-heat progress anyway into the next round, there will be no re-row and their relative positions in the next round shall be decided by a draw supervised by a member of the Jury.</p>	<p>1. In a heat, if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if only one of the crews progresses into the next round, then there must be a re-row over the full course between the crews involved. The re-row must take place on the same day as the dead-heat and not less than two hours after the race in which the dead-heat occurred. If all crews involved in the dead-heat progress anyway into the next round, there will be no re-row and their relative positions in the next round shall be decided by a draw supervised by a member of the Jury. <i>For regattas of the World Rowing Cup, the Executive Committee may determine that there is a logical way to avoid a re-row that preserves equality of chance, fairness and, in principle, does not require the use of more than six lanes.</i></p>	<p>Moving point 2 to be a part of point 1.</p>
<p>2. For regattas of the World Rowing Cup, the Executive Committee may determine that there is a logical way to avoid a re-row that preserves equality of chance, fairness and, in principle, does not require the use of more than six lanes.</p>	<p>2. For regattas of the World Rowing Cup, the Executive Committee may determine that there is a logical way to avoid a re-row that preserves equality of chance, fairness and, in principle, does not require the use of more than six lanes.</p>	
<p>3. In a repêchage, a quarter-final or a semi-final if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if only one of the crews progresses into the next round, it shall be the crew which had the highest ranking in the immediate preceding round. The immediate preceding round shall be the last previous round in which both/all of the dead-heat crews competed. If the crews had the same result in that round then the ranking in the next previous round shall be used for this purpose. If on this basis the results</p>	<p>23 In a repêchage, a quarter-final or a semi-final if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if only one of the crews progresses into the next round, it shall be the crew which had the highest ranking in the immediate preceding round. The immediate preceding round shall be the last previous round in which both/all of the dead-heat crews competed. If the crews had the same result in that round then the ranking in the next previous round shall be used for this purpose. If on this basis</p>	

<p><i>of the crews concerned are identical, then there must be a re-row over the full course between the crews involved. The re-row must take place on the same day as the dead-heat and not less than two hours after the race in which the dead-heat occurred. Where such a dead-heat involves more than two crews and this number exceeds the number of crews advancing to the next round, the above procedure shall be used to determine which of the dead-heat crews shall so advance. If all crews involved in the dead-heat progress anyway into the next round, there will be no re-row and their relative positions in the next round shall be decided by a draw supervised by a member of the Jury.</i></p>	<p><i>the results of the crews concerned are identical, then there must be a re-row over the full course between the crews involved. The re-row must take place on the same day as the dead-heat and not less than two hours after the race in which the dead-heat occurred. Where such a dead-heat involves more than two crews and this number exceeds the number of crews advancing to the next round, the above procedure shall be used to determine which of the dead-heat crews shall so advance. If all crews involved in the dead-heat progress anyway into the next round, there will be no re-row and their relative positions in the next round shall be decided by a draw supervised by a member of the Jury.</i></p>	
<p><i>4. In a final, if a dead-heat occurs between crews, then they shall be given equal placing in the final order and the next placing(s) shall be left vacant. If the tied placing is for a medal position then the organising committee shall provide additional medals.</i></p>	<p><i>34. 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></p>	
<p>SECTION 10 – Objections, Protests, Outcome of Protests, Appeals and Disputes</p>	<p>SECTION 10-11 – Objections, Protests, Outcome of Protests, Appeals and Disputes</p>	
<p>Rule 82 – Objections</p>	<p>Rule 82-90 – Objections</p>	
<p>A crew claiming that its race was not in order may make an objection to the Umpire immediately after the finish of the race and before leaving the area of the finish line by a member of the crew raising an arm. To be accepted, the objection must be made before the boat has left the immediate area of the finish line and before the crew disembarks. Such objection may only concern the conduct of the race. The Umpire of the race shall decide on the objection and communicate his decision to the crews in the race and to the other race officials. A crew excluded or otherwise penalised may make an objection to the Starter (if penalised at the start) or Umpire at the time the penalty is awarded in accordance with Rule 76.</p>	<p><u>A crew may raise an objection:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. At the Start - A crew awarded a penalty at the Start may object to the Starter or Umpire at the time of the awarding of the penalty.</u> <u>2. At the conclusion of a race - A crew claiming that its race was not in order and its ranking was affected may make an objection to the Umpire immediately after the finish of the race by a member of the crew. To be accepted, the objection must be made before the boat has left the immediate area of the finish line. Such objections may only concern the conduct of the race.</u> <u>3. Before launching for a race - A crew notified of a penalty awarded for an infringement of the Rules during cool down or training may object to an Umpire. The objection must be</u> 	<p><u>Rule revised and reformatted to address objections to penalties awarded outside of racing.</u></p>

	<p><u>made before the crew embarks for the race to which the penalty applies.</u></p> <p><u>The Starter or Umpire shall decide on the objection and communicate his decision to the crew, other crews in the race and to the other race officials.</u></p> <p>A crew claiming that its race result was not in order may make an objection to the Umpire immediately after the finish of the race and before leaving the area of the finish line by a member of the crew raising an arm. To be accepted, the objection must be made before the boat has left the immediate area of the finish line and before the crew disembarks. Such objection may only concern the conduct of the race.</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. A crew excluded or otherwise penalised may make an objection to the Starter (if penalised at the start) or Umpire at the time the penalty is awarded in accordance with Rule 7672.</p>	
<p>Bye-Laws to Rule 82 – Objections</p>	<p>Bye-Laws to Rule 82 94 – Objections</p>	
<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 at the end of the race but he shall consult with the objecting crew and consider their objection. The Umpire may then decide upon one of a number of alternative actions:</i></p>	<p><u>A crew that is excluded, penalized or considers that its race was not in order may lodge an objection. A member of the crew must notify the Starter, Race Umpire or member of the Jury of crew’s objection. A crew raising an objection at the Start or at the conclusion of their race must raise an arm to indicate that it is making an objection.</u></p> <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 at the end of the race but he shall consult with the objecting crew and consider their objection. The Umpire may then decide upon one of a number of alternative actions:</i></p>	<p><u>Bye-Law revised and reformatted to address objections to penalties awarded outside of racing.</u></p>
<p><i>1. The Umpire may reject the crew’s objection and raise a white flag to signify that he has decided the race was in order.</i></p>	<p><u>1. A crew excluded or otherwise penalized at the Start may make an objection to the Starter or Umpire at the time the penalty is awarded. The Starter will decide on an objection raised at the Start immediately in accordance with Rule 72</u><i>The Umpire may reject</i></p>	

	the crew's objection and raise a white flag to signify that he has decided the race was in order.	
2. The Umpire may accept the crew's objection and raise a red flag to signify that he has decided that the race was not in order. In this case he must go to the Judges at the Finish in order to give them his decision and any necessary explanations. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision.	2. <u>At the conclusion of a race, if a crew considers that a race was not in order, and has made an objection to the Umpire by raising and arm, the Umpire will take the appropriate action in accordance with Rule 89 Finish of the Race.</u> The Umpire may accept the crew's objection and raise a red flag to signify that he has decided that the race was not in order. In this case he must go to the Judges at the Finish in order to give them his decision and any necessary explanations. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision.	
3. The Umpire may decide to seek further information regarding the objection. In this case, he shall raise a red flag and then take any necessary further steps to resolve the issues relating to the objection, e.g. consult with other officials, consult with other persons, consult with the President of the Jury etc. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision.	3. <u>If a crew objects to a Yellow Card awarded to the crew other than at the Start or conclusion of a race a member of the crew may notify an Umpire who is member of the Jury of the crew's objection at the time of notification of the penalty. The Umpire will consult with the objecting crew and consider their objection. The Umpire will then decide upon one of the following actions:</u> <u>a. Keep the penalty in place</u> <u>b. Remove the penalty.</u> <u>The Umpire's decision must be made before the start of the race to which the penalty will apply.</u> The Umpire may decide to seek further information regarding the objection. In this case, he shall raise a red flag and then take any necessary further steps to resolve the issues relating to the objection, e.g. consult with other officials, consult with other persons, consult with the President of the Jury etc. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision.	
Rule 83 – Protests	Rule 83-92 – Protests	
A crew or crews whose objection has been rejected or who are affected by the acceptance of the objection, or a crew that has been disqualified or excluded or ruled DNS or DNF, as well as crews disputing the published results may lodge a protest in writing to the President of the Jury not later than one hour after	A crew or crews whose objection has been rejected or who are affected by the acceptance of the objection, or a crew that has been disqualified or excluded or ruled DNS or DNF, as well as crews disputing the published results may lodge a protest in writing to the President of the Jury not later than one hour after	

<p>the Umpire has communicated his decision regarding the objection or, in the case of disputing the published results, not later than one hour after the results have been published. It shall be accompanied by a deposit of EUR 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest or a subsequent appeal is allowed.</p> <p>The Board of the Jury shall decide if the protest was justified. It will make its decision before the next round of races in the event concerned, and, in any case, no later than two hours after the last race of the day. The decision and reasoning shall be given in writing.</p> <p>At a World Rowing Championship or World Rowing Cup regatta, in the case of a protest arising from an objection concerning the final of an event, the Executive Committee may postpone the victory ceremony of that event. If the victory ceremony has taken place, and if the subsequent decision of the Board of the Jury changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, then the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.</p>	<p>the Umpire has communicated his decision regarding the objection or, in the case of disputing the published results, not later than one hour after the results have been published. It shall be accompanied by a deposit of EUR 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest or a subsequent appeal is allowed.</p> <p>The Board of the Jury shall decide if the protest was justified. It will make its decision before the next round of races in the event concerned, and, in any case, no later than two hours after the last race of the day. The decision and reasoning shall be given in writing.</p> <p>At a World Rowing Championship or World Rowing Cup regatta, in the case of a protest arising from an objection concerning the final of an event, the Executive Committee may postpone the victory ceremony of that event. If the victory ceremony has taken place, and if the subsequent decision of the Board of the Jury changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, then the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.</p>	
<p>Rule 84 – The Outcome of the Protest</p>	<p>Rule 8493 – The Outcome of the Protest</p>	
<p>The measures resulting from the decision of the Board of the Jury may include:</p>	<p>The measures resulting from the decision of the Board of the Jury may include:</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reprimand; 2. Yellow card (a crew receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from that event); 3. Relegation, where specifically provided in these Rules; 4. Red Card (exclusion from all the rounds of the event in question); or 5. Disqualification (from all events in the regatta). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reprimand; 2. Yellow card (a crew receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from that event); 3. Relegation, where specifically provided in these Rules; 4. Red Card (exclusion from all the rounds of the event in question); or 5. Disqualification (from all events in the regatta). 	
<p>After application of the appropriate penalty, if any, the Board of the Jury shall take any other appropriate measure(s) to restore the chances of a crew that has suffered a disadvantage. This may require a re-row of a specified number of crews.</p>	<p>After application of the appropriate penalty, if any, the Board of the Jury shall take any other appropriate measure(s) to restore the chances of a crew that has suffered a disadvantage. This may require a re-row of a specified number of crews.</p>	

Rule 85 – Appeals	Rule 8594 – Appeals	
1. International Regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury (or of an organising committee under Rule 86) by a person affected can only be made to the Executive Committee within three days after such decision has been communicated by the Board of the Jury or by the organising committee to the person affected.	1. International Regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury (or of an organising committee under Rule 86 82) by a person affected can only be made to the Executive Committee <u>or other body as specified by the individual relevant eEvent rRegulations</u> within three days after such decision has been communicated by the Board of the Jury or by the organising committee to the person affected.	Include Bodies other than the Executive Committee for relevant International Regattas.
2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury may only be made by a person whose accepted objection has been overturned by the Board of the Jury or whose protest against the published results was rejected by the Board of the Jury. The appeal must be submitted in written form to the Executive Committee on the same day as the decision being appealed. A decision will be given before the next round of the event concerned. If the decision of the Executive Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.	2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury may only be made by a person whose accepted objection has been overturned by the Board of the Jury or whose protest against the published results was rejected by the Board of the Jury. The appeal must be submitted in written form to the Executive Committee on the same day as the decision being appealed. A decision will be given before the next round of the event concerned. If the decision of the Executive Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.	
3. At World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas as a general rule the victory ceremony will not be postponed for an appeal. Decisions of the Executive Committee under this rule are final.	3. At World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas as a general rule the victory ceremony will not be postponed for an appeal. Decisions of the Executive Committee under this rule are final.	
Rule 86 – Disputes, Appeals and Cases not Covered	Rule 8695 – Disputes, Appeals and Cases not Covered	
1. International Regattas – Disputes between clubs or member federations shall be referred to the organising committee. Appeals against decisions of the organising committee may be submitted to the Executive Committee under Rule 85.	1. International Regattas – Disputes between clubs or member federations shall be referred to the organising committee. Appeals against decisions of the organising committee may be submitted to the Executive Committee under Rule 85.	
2. World Rowing Championship regattas – The Executive Committee shall adjudicate on appeals from a decision of the Board of the Jury and on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws and the Event Regulations as well as on	2. World Rowing Championship regattas – The Executive Committee shall adjudicate on appeals from a decision of the Board of the Jury and on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws and the Event Regulations as well as on	

disputes which may arise during World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas.	disputes which may arise during World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas.	
The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final. Any decision made by the Executive Committee under this Rule shall immediately be communicated to the member federations of FISA in writing.	The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final. Any decision made by the Executive Committee under this Rule shall immediately be communicated to the member federations of FISA in writing.	
Rule 87 – Exceptional Cases	Rule 87 – Exceptional Cases	Moved to last Rule.
1. International regattas – Should it be necessary to make decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., postponement of a session of races or suspension of the regatta), the President of the Jury shall appoint and preside over a body to make such decisions.	1. International regattas – Should it be necessary to make decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., postponement of a session of races or suspension of the regatta), the President of the Jury shall appoint and preside over a body to make such decisions.	
2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases, the Executive Committee members present or others specifically appointed by the Executive Committee for that purpose shall make such decisions.	2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases, the Executive Committee members present or others specifically appointed by the Executive Committee for that purpose shall make such decisions.	
Rule 88 – The Regatta Report	Rule 88-96 – The Regatta Report	
The Jury shall carry out its duties until the end of the regatta. The Chair of the organising committee and the President of the Jury shall write the regatta report on the standard form of FISA (Appendix 27) which shall include comments on the running of the races and on any incidents and disputes arising. This report shall be submitted in electronic form to FISA not later than 7 days after the regatta. Each organising committee shall also send to FISA in electronic form not later than 7 days after the regatta the complete results of the regatta.	<p><u>1. The Jury shall carry out its duties until the end of the regatta.</u></p> <p><u>2. Where FISA has given notice before the regatta that it requires a regatta report, the Chair of the organising committee and the President of the Jury shall write the regatta report on the standard form of FISA (Appendix 27). That report shall include comments on the running of the races and on any incidents and disputes arising. This report shall be submitted in electronic form to FISA not later than 7 days after the regatta.</u></p> <p><u>3. Each organising committee shall also send to FISA in electronic form not later than 7 days after the regatta the complete results of the regatta.</u></p> <p>The Jury shall carry out its duties until the end of the regatta. The Chair of the organising committee and the President of the</p>	Re-word to make it an optional regatta report unless FISA specifically requires it for that event. Retroactive request

	Jury shall write the regatta report on the standard form of FISA (Appendix 27) which shall include comments on the running of the races and on any incidents and disputes arising. This report shall be submitted in electronic form to FISA not later than 7 days after the regatta. Each organising committee shall also send to FISA in electronic form not later than 7 days after the regatta the complete results of the regatta.	
SECTION 11 – The Jury and the Board of the Jury	SECTION 11 – The Jury and the Board of the Jury	Whole Section moved to new Part VI, Section 2 – Regatta Roles
Rule 89 – The Jury	Rule 89 – The Jury	
The Jury shall be comprised of a group of International Umpires and shall be responsible for ensuring that the regatta is run in accordance with these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.	The Jury shall be comprised of a group of International Umpires and shall be responsible for ensuring that the regatta is run in accordance with these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.	Moved to new Part VI, Section 2 – Regatta Roles
	<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>	
Rule 90 – Jury’s Prime Concern	Rule 90 – Jury’s Prime Concern	
The safety of rowers must be the prime concern of the Jury at all times during the regatta. In the case of unsafe conditions, the President of the Jury is empowered to take any necessary decisions and communicate any required changes to the Starter and the Umpires on the course. If time allows, the President of the Jury shall consult the organising committee before taking such decisions. The President of the Jury shall ensure proper co-ordination between the Jury and the organising committee, in particular with the Safety Adviser and with the Medical Officer.	The safety of rowers must be the prime concern of the Jury at all times during the regatta. In the case of unsafe conditions, the President of the Jury is empowered to take any necessary decisions and communicate any required changes to the Starter and the Umpires on the course. If time allows, the President of the Jury shall consult the organising committee before taking such decisions. The President of the Jury shall ensure proper co-ordination between the Jury and the organising committee, in particular with the Safety Adviser and with the Medical Officer.	Move first paragraph to Rule 89 (new Rule 84) and second paragraph to Rule 91 (new Rule 86)
Bye-Law to Rule 90 – Collaboration with the Organising Committee	Bye-Law to Rule 90 – Collaboration with the Organising Committee	
<i>The proper running of a regatta requires close collaboration between the organising committee and the Jury. The members</i>	<i>The proper running of a regatta requires close collaboration between the organising committee and the Jury. The members</i>	

<i>of the Jury shall, within the scope of their duties, maintain a constant check on the various items of technical equipment on the course.</i>	<i>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>	
Rule 91 – President of the Jury	Rule 91 – President of the Jury	
The President of the Jury shall allot duties to each member of the Jury and shall supervise their activities. He shall take the chair at meetings of the Jury and ensure proper co-ordination with the organising committee. The President of the Jury shall chair the Board of the Jury under Rule 93.	The President of the Jury shall allot duties to each member of the Jury and shall supervise their activities. He shall take the chair at meetings of the Jury and ensure proper co-ordination with the organising committee. The President of the Jury shall chair the Board of the Jury under Rule 93.	Addition moved from Rule 90 and added here. Whole Rule with addition moved to new Part VI, Section 2 – Regatta Roles
Bye-Laws to Rule 91 – Appointment of President of the Jury	Bye-Laws to Rule 91 – Appointment of President of the Jury	
<i>1. International regattas – The President of the Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee.</i>	<i>1. International regattas – The President of the Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee.</i>	
<i>2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup regattas and World Rowing Masters Regattas – The President of the Jury shall be appointed by the FISA Executive Committee.</i>	<i>2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup regattas and World Rowing Masters Regattas – The President of the Jury shall be appointed by the FISA Executive Committee.</i>	
Rule 92 – Composition of the Jury	Rule 92 – Composition of the Jury	
The Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties: 1. President of the Jury; 2. Starter; 3. Judge at the Start; 4. Umpire; 5. Judges at the Finish, one of whom shall be the Senior Judge; 6. Members of the Control Commission, one of whom shall be senior member.	The Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties: 1. President of the Jury; 2. Starter; 3. Judge at the Start; 4. Umpire; 5. Judges at the Finish, one of whom shall be the Senior Judge; 6. Members of the Control Commission, one of whom shall be senior member.	
The President of the Jury, the Starter, the Judge at the Start, the Umpires, the Senior Judge at the Finish and the senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire’s licence.	The President of the Jury, the Starter, the Judge at the Start, the Umpires, the Senior Judge at the Finish and the senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire’s licence.	

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

Bye-Law to Rule 94 – International Umpire’s Licence	Bye-Law to Rule 94 – International Umpire’s Licence	
<i>These Bye-Laws are found in Appendix 13 to the Rules of Racing.</i>	<i>These Bye-Laws are found in Appendix 13 to the Rules of Racing.</i>	
SECTION 12 – Duties of the Umpires	SECTION 12 – Duties of the Umpires	
Rule 95 – Control Commission	Rule 95-97 – Control Commission	
The Control Commission shall ensure that the composition of the crews is correct and that their equipment is in order. It shall also assist in the identification of the rowers selected to undergo doping tests after their race.	The Control Commission shall ensure that the composition of the crews is correct and that their equipment is in order. It shall also assist in the identification of the rowers selected to undergo doping tests after their race.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 95 – Duties of the Control Commission	Bye-Laws to Rule 95-97 – Duties of the Control Commission	
<i>The Control Commission shall include Jury members and national technical officials. The number of such Jury members and officials appointed shall take into account the regatta programme and the number of rowers. The Control Commission shall carry out its duties in the boathouse area and at the boating pontoons. In particular, the Control Commission is responsible for the following:</i>	<i>The Control Commission shall include Jury members and national technical officials. The number of such Jury members and officials appointed shall take into account the regatta programme and the number of rowers. The Control Commission shall carry out its duties in the boathouse area and at the boating pontoons. In particular, the Control Commission is responsible for the following:</i>	
<i>1. The correct weighing of coxswains following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.</i>	<i>1. The correct weighing of coxswains following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.</i>	
<i>2. Checking the deadweight to be carried by coxswains (before and after the race).</i>	<i>2. Checking the deadweight to be carried by coxswains (before and after the race).</i>	
<i>3. The correct weighing of rowers in lightweight events following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.</i>	<i>3. The correct weighing of rowers in lightweight events following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.</i>	
<i>4. Crew changes before the race at International Regattas.</i>	<i>4. Crew changes before the race at International Regattas.</i>	
<i>5. Checking the identity of rowers to ensure that the composition of the crew is the same as the official entry and any subsequent changes which have been approved in accordance with the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws. Unless otherwise provided, the organising committee shall prepare the required sets of updated crew photographs for this purpose.</i>	<i>5. Checking the identity of rowers to ensure that the composition of the crew is the same as the official entry and any subsequent changes which have been approved in accordance with the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws. Unless otherwise provided, the organising committee shall prepare the required sets of updated crew photographs for this purpose.</i>	
<i>6. At International Regattas where other arrangements are not in place for this purpose, checking the nationality of rowers,</i>	<i>6. At International Regattas where other arrangements are not in place for this purpose, checking the nationality of rowers,</i>	

<i>the ages of Junior, Under 23 and Masters rowers and, where applicable, the average ages of Masters crews.</i>	<i>the ages of Junior, Under 23 and Masters rowers and, where applicable, the average ages of Masters crews.</i>	
<i>7. Where doping tests are carried out, to support the anti-doping officials to identify the rowers selected for testing by the anti-doping authority.</i>	<i>7. Where doping tests are carried out, to support the anti-doping officials to identify the rowers selected for testing by the anti-doping authority.</i>	
<i>8. Boats and equipment – Checking the following: 8.1 Compliance with all safety requirements in accordance with Rule 39 and its Bye-Laws; 8.2 Correct bow numbers or other identification as may be required on each boat and where applicable that each boat is carrying an official GPS unit and any other equipment required by FISA; 8.3 Possible use of unauthorised equipment; 8.4 Where applicable, minimum weights of boats; 8.5 Conformity of the boat with the rules regarding identifications; 8.6 Correct colours and design of oar-blades, where required;</i>	<i>8. Boats and equipment – Checking the following: 8.1 Compliance with all safety requirements in accordance with Rule 39-32 and its Bye-Laws; 8.2 Correct bow numbers or other identification as may be required on each boat and where applicable that each boat is carrying an official GPS unit and any other equipment required by FISA; 8.3 Possible use of unauthorised equipment; 8.4 Where applicable, minimum weights of boats; 8.5 Conformity of the boat with the rules regarding identifications; 8.6 Correct colours and design of oar-blades, where required;</i>	Updating of Rule number.
<i>9. Uniform clothing of rowers and its conformity with the rules regarding identifications.</i>	<i>9. Uniform clothing of rowers and its conformity with the rules regarding identifications.</i>	
Rule 96 – The Starter and the Judge at the Start	Rule 96-98 – The Starter and the Judge at the Start	
The Starter and the Judge at the start shall ensure that the correct starting procedure is followed.	The Starter and the Judge at the start shall ensure that the correct starting procedure is followed.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 96 – Duties of the Starter and the Judge at the Start	Bye-Laws to Rule 96-98 – Duties of the Starter and the Judge at the Start	
1. Starter	1. Starter	
<i>1.1 General Duties – Before taking up his duties, the Starter must satisfy himself that all equipment and installations required by the Rules covering the start and the course are present and in working order. The Starter shall check that the radio and/or telephone communication with the Judge at the Start, the President of the Jury, the Judges at the Finish and the Control Commission is in working order. The Starter shall also make certain that any crews on the water are obeying the prescribed traffic rules.</i>	<i>1.1 General Duties – Before taking up his duties, the Starter must satisfy himself that all equipment and installations required by the Rules covering the start and the course are present and in working order. The Starter shall check that the radio and/or telephone communication with the Judge at the Start, the President of the Jury, the Judges at the Finish and the Control Commission is in working order. The Starter shall also make certain that any crews on the water are obeying the prescribed traffic rules.</i>	

<p><i>1.2 Communication – In principle, the Starter and the Umpire shall use visual signals to convey information. Where verbal communication is necessary, they shall address the rowers in English. If, for any reason, the use of another language enables a member of the Jury to be better understood by a crew, a rower or an accompanying official, he may repeat his information in that language.</i></p>	<p><i>1.2 Communication – In principle, the Starter and the Umpire shall use visual signals to convey information. Where verbal communication is necessary, they shall address the rowers in English. If, for any reason, the use of another language enables a member of the Jury to be better understood by a crew, a rower or an accompanying official, he may repeat his information in that language.</i></p>	
<p><i>1.3 Unfair or unsafe conditions – The Starter shall consider whether the wind is likely to create unequal or unsafe conditions and, if so directed as described below, or after consulting with the President of the Jury, and the Fairness Committee where applicable, shall take whatever steps may be necessary in accordance with these rules to ensure a fair and safe race. The President of the Jury shall inform the Starter of any required changes, in principle, at least two minutes before a start.</i></p>	<p><i>1.3 Unfair or unsafe conditions – The Starter shall consider whether the wind is likely to create unequal or unsafe conditions and, if so directed as described below, or after consulting with the President of the Jury, and the Fairness Committee where applicable, shall take whatever steps may be necessary in accordance with these rules to ensure a fair and safe race. The President of the Jury shall inform the Starter of any required changes, in principle, at least two minutes before a start.</i></p>	
<p><i>1.4 Information to Crews – The Starter shall inform the crews of the time remaining before the start and tell them (as soon as they enter the starting zone for the first time) in which lane they will race. In addition, he shall inform the crews when there is five minutes, four minutes and three minutes remaining before the start time. He shall check that the rowers' equipment and clothing are in order.</i></p>	<p><i>1.4 Information to Crews – The Starter shall inform the crews of the time remaining before the start and tell them (as soon as they enter the starting zone for the first time) in which lane they will race. In addition, he shall inform the crews when there is five minutes, four minutes and three minutes remaining before the start time. He shall check that the rowers' equipment and clothing are in order.</i></p>	
<p><i>1.5 Starting Procedures – The Starting Procedures to be employed by the Starter (including Quick Starts and False Starts) are described in the Bye-Laws to Rule 74 in the Rules of Racing. If a crew is excluded at the start or does not arrive at the start for its race the Starter shall leave the lane of that crew vacant.</i></p>	<p><i>1.5 Starting Procedures – The Starting Procedures to be employed by the Starter (including Quick Starts and False Starts) are described in the Bye-Laws to Rule 74 70 in the Rules of Racing. If a crew is excluded at the start or does not arrive at the start for its race the Starter shall leave the lane of that crew vacant.</i></p>	<p>Updating of Rule number.</p>
<p><i>1.6 Exclusion – The Starter shall award a Red Card and exclude a crew if the crew has received two Yellow Cards that apply to that race.</i></p>	<p><i>1.6 Exclusion – The Starter shall award a Red Card and exclude a crew if the crew has received two Yellow Cards that apply to that race.</i></p>	
<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	

<p><i>1.8 In the case of a Yellow Card previously awarded to a crew, the penalty shall be announced by the Starter after the announcement of “Two Minutes” for the race concerned. The Starter shall instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker adjacent to the starting position of that crew.</i></p>	<p><i>1.8 In the case of a Yellow Card previously awarded to a crew, the penalty shall be announced by the Starter after the announcement of “Two Minutes” for the race concerned. The Starter shall instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker adjacent to the starting position of that crew.</i></p>	
<p><i>1.9 Delay – Should it be necessary to delay a race (e.g. equipment breakage) or should some other unexpected event occur (e.g. lightning), the Starter shall consult, if necessary, with the Umpire and then with the President of the Jury; then inform the crews of the new starting time both verbally and in writing (legible to all rowers) on a board affixed to the start tower. The Starter shall inform the Control Commission and the Judge at the Finish of the new starting time and the President of the Jury of anything unusual. In all cases, crews must inquire from a member of the Jury regarding any changes before getting out of the boat.</i></p>	<p><i>1.9 Delay – Should it be necessary to delay a race (e.g. equipment breakage) or should some other unexpected event occur (e.g. lightning), the Starter shall consult, if necessary, with the Umpire and then with the President of the Jury; then inform the crews of the new starting time both verbally and in writing (legible to all rowers) on a board affixed to the start tower. The Starter shall inform the Control Commission and the Judge at the Finish of the new starting time and the President of the Jury of anything unusual. In all cases, crews must inquire from a member of the Jury regarding any changes before getting out of the boat.</i></p>	
<p><i>2. Judge at the Start</i></p>	<p><i>2. Judge at the Start</i></p>	
<p><i>2.1 Communications – Before taking up his duties, the Judge at the Start shall ensure that the radio and telephone link with the Starter and between the Aligner and the officials on the starting platforms is in working order. The Judge at the Start sits at the front of the Aligner’s hut, in line with the start line.</i></p>	<p><i>2.1 Communications – Before taking up his duties, the Judge at the Start shall ensure that the radio and telephone link with the Starter and between the Aligner and the officials on the starting platforms is in working order. The Judge at the Start sits at the front of the Aligner’s hut, in line with the start line.</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</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</i></p>	

<i>procedure he shall lower his flag or switch off the white light until the boats are realigned.</i>	<i>procedure he shall lower his flag or switch off the white light until the boats are realigned.</i>	
<i>2.3 False Start – The Judge at the Start, the Starter and the Umpire shall follow the procedure outlined in Rule 74 and its Bye-Laws.</i>	<i>2.3 False Start – The Judge at the Start, the Starter and the Umpire shall follow the procedure outlined in Rule 74-70 and its Bye-Laws.</i>	Updating of Rule number.
<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>	<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>	
Rule 97 – The Umpire	Rule 97-99 – The Umpire	
<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 considers that a crew has been significantly impeded he shall endeavour to ensure that its chance is restored to it. He shall impose appropriate penalties on crews at fault whether or not prior warning or notification has been given to those crews. The Umpire shall not give any steering indications to crews except as may be required to assist with the avoidance of accidents and to prevent crews from being interfered with by their opponents.</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>Zonal Umpiring – The Executive Committee may decide that at a World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic or relevant qualification regatta or World Rowing Cup</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 considers that a crew has been significantly impeded he shall endeavour to ensure that its chance is restored to it. He shall impose appropriate penalties on crews at fault whether or not prior warning or notification has been given to those crews. The Umpire shall not give any steering indications to crews except as may be required to assist with the avoidance of accidents and to prevent crews from being interfered with by their opponents.</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>Zonal Umpiring – The Executive Committee may decide that at a World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic or relevant qualification regatta or World Rowing Cup</p>	

<p>regatta, umpiring of some races shall be carried out from boats which are stationary or which do not follow the whole race or by umpires stationed on the land adjacent to the course, and shall issue instructions and guidelines accordingly. Where the President of the Jury considers that weather or other conditions are such that zonal umpiring is about to put the safety of crews at risk he may decide to revert to dynamic umpiring for the remainder of that racing session.</p>	<p>regatta, umpiring of some races shall be carried out from boats which are stationary or which do not follow the whole race or by umpires stationed on the land adjacent to the course, and shall issue instructions and guidelines accordingly. Where the President of the Jury considers that weather or other conditions are such that zonal umpiring is about to put the safety of crews at risk he may decide to revert to dynamic umpiring for the remainder of that racing session.</p>	
<p>Bye-Laws to Rule 97 – Duties of the Umpire</p>	<p>Bye-Laws to Rule 9799 – 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>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>2. Duties on the Way to the Start – On the way to the start, the Umpire shall inspect the course installations to ensure that they are in proper order and shall satisfy himself that there are no obstacles on the course or wash from other motor boats affecting the course. He also makes certain that any crews on the water are following the prescribed traffic rules. Should he find any defect in the installations or any other problem, he shall inform (e.g. by radio from the start if necessary) the President of the Jury and he shall also inform any crews concerned.</i></p>	<p><i>2. Duties on the Way to the Start – On the way to the start, the Umpire shall inspect the course installations to ensure that they are in proper order and shall satisfy himself that there are no obstacles on the course or wash from other motor boats affecting the course. He also makes certain that any crews on the water are following the prescribed traffic rules. Should he find any defect in the installations or any other problem, he shall inform (e.g. by radio from the start if necessary) the President of the Jury and he shall also inform any crews concerned.</i></p>	
<p><i>3. Duties during the Starting Procedure – During the starting procedure, the Umpire’s launch should, in principle, either be immediately beside the Judge at the Start or behind the crews, in the centre of the course. Should the start for any reason be faulty, other than a false start, for which the Judge at the Start alone is responsible, the Umpire may order the Starter to stop the race or may stop it himself by ringing a bell and waving his red flag.</i></p>	<p><i>3. Duties during the Starting Procedure – During the starting procedure, the Umpire’s launch should, in principle, either be immediately beside the Judge at the Start or behind the crews, in the centre of the course. Should the start for any reason be faulty, other than a false start, for which the Judge at the Start alone is responsible, the Umpire may order the Starter to stop the race or may stop it himself by ringing a bell and waving his red flag.</i></p>	
<p><i>4. As soon as the race has started, the Umpire’s launch shall follow immediately the rowers in the centre of the course.</i></p>	<p><i>4. As soon as the race has started, the Umpire’s launch shall follow immediately the rowers in the centre of the course.</i></p>	
<p><i>5. Position of the Umpire’s Launch – During the race, the Umpire must ensure that his launch is so placed as best to enable him to take action as effectively as possible. The</i></p>	<p><i>5. Position of the Umpire’s Launch – During the race, the Umpire must ensure that his launch is so placed as best to enable him to take action as effectively as possible. The</i></p>	

<p><i>position of the Umpire's launch should depend on the progress of the race and the progression of the crews to the subsequent rounds; it may also depend on weather conditions. The Umpire must satisfy himself that crews whom he may wish to address can hear him. Should it be necessary to overtake one or more crews, he must see to it that they are not hampered more than is necessary by the wash of his launch. He should position his launch, whenever possible, so as not to impede the crews' view of each other.</i></p>	<p><i>position of the Umpire's launch should depend on the progress of the race and the progression of the crews to the subsequent rounds; it may also depend on weather conditions. The Umpire must satisfy himself that crews whom he may wish to address can hear him. Should it be necessary to overtake one or more crews, he must see to it that they are not hampered more than is necessary by the wash of his launch. He should position his launch, whenever possible, so as not to impede the crews' view of each other.</i></p>	
<p><i>6. Type of Race – The Umpire's decision may be influenced by the type of race (heat, repêchage, quarter-final, semi-final or final). He must therefore take this factor as well as the position in the subsequent races into account in considering any action which he may take under these rules.</i></p>	<p><i>6. Type of Race – The Umpire's decision may be influenced by the type of race (heat, repêchage, quarter-final, semi-final or final). He must therefore take this factor as well as the position in the subsequent races into account in considering any action which he may take under these rules.</i></p>	
<p><i>7. Safety – The Umpire shall take every care to ensure the safety of the rowers and he must do his utmost to prevent damage to boats and equipment. When necessary, he may call a crew's attention by raising his white flag, stating the name of the crew, and stop it by giving the command "Stop". Should one or more rowers fall into the water or should any boat capsize or sink, the Umpire must satisfy himself that the rescue service is in action and, if not, he shall remain with the capsized crew until he is satisfied that all the members are safe and the rescue service is present.</i></p>	<p><i>7. Safety – The Umpire shall take every care to ensure the safety of the rowers and he must do his utmost to prevent damage to boats and equipment. When necessary, he may call a crew's attention by raising his white flag, stating the name of the crew, and stop it by giving the command "Stop". Should one or more rowers fall into the water or should any boat capsize or sink, the Umpire must satisfy himself that the rescue service is in action and, if not, he shall remain with the capsized crew until he is satisfied that all the members are safe and the rescue service is present.</i></p>	
<p><i>8. Adverse Weather – In the case of squalls or sudden deterioration of the weather, it is the responsibility of the Umpire to decide if the race may be started, is to continue or if it is to be stopped. The safety of the rowers is more important than any of the provisions of the Rules of Racing.</i></p>	<p><i>8. Adverse Weather – In the case of squalls or sudden deterioration of the weather, it is the responsibility of the Umpire to decide if the race may be started, is to continue or if it is to be stopped. The safety of the rowers is more important than any of the provisions of the Rules of Racing.</i></p>	
<p><i>9. Clothing – When officiating, the Umpire shall stand upright in his launch and wear the prescribed clothing (dark blue blazer, light blue shirt, FISA tie and grey trousers and, if worn, a dark blue hat). In wet weather, he may wear a blue raincoat. In very hot weather, he may officiate in his shirtsleeves, with or without a tie. Decisions on dress shall be taken by the President of the Jury, taking weather conditions into account.</i></p>	<p><i>9. Clothing – When officiating, the Umpire shall stand upright in his launch and wear the prescribed clothing (dark blue blazer, light blue shirt, FISA tie and grey trousers and, if worn, a dark blue hat). In wet weather, he may wear a blue raincoat. In very hot weather, he may officiate in his shirtsleeves, with or without a tie. Decisions on dress shall be taken by the President of the Jury, taking weather conditions into account.</i></p>	

10. Coaching – As coaching with electric, electronic or other technical devices is not allowed during racing, the Umpire must make a regular check on the area adjacent to the course.	10. Coaching – As coaching with electric, electronic or other technical devices is not allowed during racing, the Umpire must make a regular check on the area adjacent to the course.	
11. Overall Ability – The Umpire must keep himself informed on rowing questions in general. It is also desirable that he should get to know the racing characteristics of individual crews and coaches.	11. Overall Ability – The Umpire must keep himself informed on rowing questions in general. It is also desirable that he should get to know the racing characteristics of individual crews and coaches.	
12. Zonal Umpiring	12. Zonal Umpiring	
12.1 For zonal umpiring the President of the Jury shall designate the points along the course at which the umpires shall be positioned and shall give such instructions as are necessary, including for contingency or other situations. Zonal umpires, when stationed in boats, may move to the centre of the course after the race has passed to confirm that all crews are within their lanes and shall then return to their designated position. If the umpire considers that any crew is about to interfere with another crew the umpire may follow the race for such distance as he considers necessary to take the appropriate actions under these rules.	12.1 For zonal umpiring the President of the Jury shall designate the points along the course at which the umpires shall be positioned and shall give such instructions as are necessary, including for contingency or other situations. Zonal umpires, when stationed in boats, may move to the centre of the course after the race has passed to confirm that all crews are within their lanes and shall then return to their designated position. If the umpire considers that any crew is about to interfere with another crew the umpire may follow the race for such distance as he considers necessary to take the appropriate actions under these rules.	
12.2 Where zonal umpiring is in force, the provisions of this Bye-Law shall refer to each of the umpires responsible for respective zones of the race, both within their respective zone and outside where appropriate. The extent to which zonal umpires carry out their duties shall be subject to their location and consequent ability to oversee the race.	12.2 Where zonal umpiring is in force, the provisions of this Bye-Law shall refer to each of the umpires responsible for respective zones of the race, both within their respective zone and outside where appropriate. The extent to which zonal umpires carry out their duties shall be subject to their location and consequent ability to oversee the race.	
Rule 98 – Judges at the Finish	Rule 98100 – Judges at the Finish	
The Judges at the Finish shall determine the order in which the bows of the boats cross the finish line. They shall ascertain that the race was in order. They shall be responsible for validating the results.	The Judges at the Finish shall determine the order in which the bows of the boats cross the finish line. They shall ascertain that the race was in order. They shall be responsible for validating the results.	Wording simplified.
Bye-Laws to Rule 98 – Duties of the Judge at the Finish	Bye-Laws to Rule 98100 – Duties of the Judge at the Finish	
1. The Judges at the Finish shall:	1. The Judges at the Finish shall:	
1.1 Determine the order in which the bows of the boats cross the finish line;	1.1 Determine the order in which the bows of the boats cross <u>reach</u> the finish line;	Change to correct terminology.

1.2 Satisfy themselves that the Umpire has indicated, by raising his white flag, that the race was in order and to indicate to the Umpire acknowledgement of his signal by raising a white flag or displaying a white light;	1.2 Satisfy themselves that the Umpire has indicated, by raising his white flag, that the race was in order and to indicate to the Umpire acknowledgement of his signal by raising a white flag or displaying a white light <u>and announce 'white flag'</u> ;	Change to correct procedure.
1.3 List the crews in their correct order of finish;	1.3 List the crews in their correct order of finish;	
1.4 Check that the official results on the result sheet and on the scoreboard are correct.	1.4 Check that the official results on the result sheet and on the scoreboard are correct <u>and announce 'race (number)xxx official'</u> .	Change to correct procedure.
2. The senior Judge at the Finish shall sign the official record of the results.	2. The senior Judge at the Finish shall sign the official record of the results.	
3. Position – As a general rule, there shall be at least two Judges, one of them the Senior Judge, at the finish. They shall be positioned so to enable them to carry out their responsibility to determine the finish order.	3. Position – As a general rule, there shall be at least two Judges, one of them the Senior Judge, at the finish. They shall be positioned so to enable them to carry out their <u>responsabilityresponsibility</u> to determine the finish order.	Correct spelling.
PART VII – MEDICAL PROVISIONS	PART VII – MEDICAL PROVISIONS	
Rule 99 – Health of Rowers	Rule 99 – Health of Rowers	
The health and safety of the participants in the sport of rowing is of utmost concern. FISA has adopted the Olympic Movement Medical Code and its principles and follows all general principles recognised in international codes of medical ethics.	<u>The health and safety of the participants in the sport of rowing is of utmost concern. FISA has adopted the Olympic Movement Medical Code and its principles and follows all general principles recognised in international codes of medical ethics. Any violation of one of these provisions may constitute a violation of the FISA Rules and may lead to penalties including exclusion of the crew concerned or, where appropriate, disqualification of the whole team from the regatta. The Executive Committee is the judicial body which shall determine the process to be followed. The costs of any investigations related to this rule may be charged to the member federation concerned.</u>	Moved from the Bye-Law to the Rule. Rule moved to Rule 14 (old Rule 21).
Bye-Laws to Rule 99 – Health of Rowers	Bye-Laws to Rule 99 – Health of Rowers	
1. Pre-competition Health Screening	<u>1. Pre-competition Health Screening</u>	Moved to Bye-Law to Rule 14 (old Rule 21)
1.1 All rowers competing in the World Rowing Junior, Under 23 and Senior Championship regattas must have completed a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, a physical examination and an ECG following	<u>1.1 All rowers competing in the World Rowing Junior, Under 23 and Senior Championship regattas must have completed a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, a physical examination and an ECG following</u>	

<i>the IOC's recommended procedure. It is the responsibility of the member federation to ensure and certify that these Pre-competition Health Screening procedures have been performed and be able to provide evidence thereof if requested by FISA.</i>	<i>the IOC's recommended procedure. It is the responsibility of the member federation to ensure and certify that these Pre-competition Health Screening procedures have been performed and be able to provide evidence thereof if requested by FISA.</i>	
<i>1.2 All rowers competing in the World Rowing Junior, Under 23 and Senior World Championship regattas must complete the medical questionnaire and undergo a medical examination each year, and, in addition, must undergo a resting ECG every three years up to the age of 23, and every five years after the age of 23.</i>	<i>1.2 All rowers competing in the World Rowing Junior, Under 23 and Senior World Championship regattas must complete the medical questionnaire and undergo a medical examination each year, and, in addition, must undergo a resting ECG every three years up to the age of 23, and every five years after the age of 23.</i>	
<i>1.3 For all other events, including the World Rowing Coastal Championships and World Rowing Masters Regattas, it is strongly recommended that rowers competing in these events undergo this Pre-competition Health Screening.</i>	<i>1.3 For all other events, including the World Rowing Coastal Championships and World Rowing Masters Regattas, it is strongly recommended that rowers competing in these events undergo this Pre-competition Health Screening.</i>	
<i>2. Member Federation Medical Officer Each member federation competing at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas must provide the name and contact details of a Medical Officer with whom FISA may communicate on medical issues.</i>	<i>2. Member Federation Medical Officer Each member federation competing at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas must provide the name and contact details of a Medical Officer with whom FISA may communicate on medical issues.</i>	
<i>3. Intravenous re-hydration Any lightweight rower who has been re-hydrated intravenously after the weigh-in and before the start of the respective race shall not be allowed to start.</i>	<i>3. Intravenous re-hydration Any lightweight rower who has been re-hydrated intravenously after the weigh-in and before the start of the respective race shall not be allowed to start.</i>	
<i>4. Injections (No-Needle Policy) During International Regattas (from 24 hours before the start of the first race of the Regatta through to 24 hours after the end of the last race at such Regatta), any injection to any site of a rower's body of any substance:</i>	<i>4. Injections (No-Needle Policy) During International Regattas (from 24 hours before the start of the first race of the Regatta through to 24 hours after the end of the last race at such Regatta), any injection to any site of a rower's body of any substance:</i>	
<i>4.1 Must be medically justified; Justification includes physical examination by a certified medical doctor (M.D.), diagnosis, prescription of medication, route of administration and appropriate documentation;</i>	<i>4.1 Must be medically justified; Justification includes physical examination by a certified medical doctor (M.D.), diagnosis, prescription of medication, route of administration and appropriate documentation;</i>	
<i>4.2 Must respect the approved indication of the medication;</i>	<i>4.2 Must respect the approved indication of the medication;</i>	

<i>4.3 Must be administered by a certified medical professional unless authorised by the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor; and</i>	<i>4.3 Must be administered by a certified medical professional unless authorised by the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor; and</i>	
<i>4.4 Must be reported immediately and in writing not later than 24 hours afterwards to the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor (except rowers with a valid TUE for this competition). The report must include the diagnosis, medication and route of administration.</i>	<i>4.4 Must be reported immediately and in writing not later than 24 hours afterwards to the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor (except rowers with a valid TUE for this competition). The report must include the diagnosis, medication and route of administration.</i>	
<i>5. The disposal of used needles, syringes and other biomedical material which may affect the security and safety of others, including blood sampling (e.g. lactates) and other diagnostic equipment shall conform to recognised safety standards.</i>	<i>5. The disposal of used needles, syringes and other biomedical material which may affect the security and safety of others, including blood sampling (e.g. lactates) and other diagnostic equipment shall conform to recognised safety standards.</i>	
<i>Any violation of one of these principles may constitute a violation of the FISA Rules and may lead to penalties including exclusion of the crew concerned or, where appropriate, disqualification of the whole team from the regatta. The Executive Committee is the judicial body which shall determine the process to be followed. The costs of any investigations related to this rule may be charged to the member federation concerned.</i>	<i>Any violation of one of these principles may constitute a violation of the FISA Rules and may lead to penalties including exclusion of the crew concerned or, where appropriate, disqualification of the whole team from the regatta. The Executive Committee is the judicial body which shall determine the process to be followed. The costs of any investigations related to this rule may be charged to the member federation concerned.</i>	Moved from the Bye-Law to <u>the new</u> Rule <u>14</u> .
PART VIII – ANTI-DOPING RULES	PART VIII-VII – ANTI-DOPING RULES	
Rule 100 – Anti-Doping	Rule 100-101 – Anti-Doping	
Doping is strictly prohibited. The fight against doping is regulated by the World Anti-Doping Code, which the FISA Congress has formally adopted as FISA rules and that the FISA Council has the power to clarify and/or supplement, by appropriate Bye-Laws. In rowing, for those who infringe doping provisions, a penalty may be imposed extending to, in a relevant case, a life ban from all competition. The version of the World Anti-Doping code, its Bye-Laws and the FISA Anti-Doping Bye-Laws valid at the time of the violation shall apply.	Doping is strictly prohibited. The fight against doping is regulated by the World Anti-Doping Code, which the FISA Congress has formally adopted as FISA rules and that the FISA Council has the power to clarify and/or supplement, by appropriate Bye-Laws. In rowing, for those who infringe doping provisions, a penalty may be imposed extending to, in a relevant case, a life ban from all competition. The version of the World Anti-Doping code, its Bye-Laws and the FISA Anti-Doping Bye-Laws valid at the time of the violation shall apply.	

Bye-Laws to Rule 100 – Anti-Doping (Appendix 14)	Bye-Laws to Rule 400-104 – Anti-Doping (Appendix 14)	
	The Bye-Laws to Rule 400-1020 are found in Appendix 14.	Addition of descriptor line.
	PART IXVIII – CONCLUDING PROVISIONS <u>EXCEPTIONAL CASES</u>	
	<u>Rule 102 – Exceptional Cases</u>	
	<u>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.</u>	<u>Moved from Rule 87</u>
	<u>2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases, the Executive Committee members present or others specifically appointed by the Executive Committee for that purpose shall make such decisions.</u>	
PART IX – CONCLUDING PROVISIONS	PART IX – CONCLUDING PROVISIONS	
Rule 101 – Concluding Provisions	Rule 401-103 – Concluding Provisions	
These Rules of Racing were approved effective immediately by the FISA Extraordinary Congress from 10 to 11 February 2017 in Tokyo, Japan. Jean-Christophe Rolland Matt Smith President Executive Director	These Rules of Racing were approved effective immediately by the FISA Extraordinary Congress from 105 to 146 February October 202017 in London, Great Britain-Tokyo, Japan .	