

APPENDIX 10 BYE-LAWS TO RULES 42 TO 44 – REGATTA COURSES		
<p>2.3 Width of Water – The standard international course shall be at least 108 m wide i.e. 13.5 m + (6 lanes x 13.5 m each) + 13.5 m = 108 m.</p> <p>The minimum recommended width of the course for a World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regatta and World Rowing Cup regatta shall be at least 135 m i.e. 13.5 m + (8 lanes x 13.5 m each) + 13.5 m = 135 m. This width is a minimum and is only acceptable if a low level TV road is provided alongside the full length of the course.</p> <p>The ideal recommended width of the course for a World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regatta and World Rowing Cup regatta shall be at least 162 m i.e. 27 m + (8 lanes x 13.5 each) + 27 m = 162 m. This width allows for traffic movements beside the course and for TV coverage from the water where there is no suitable TV road.</p>	<p>2.3 Width of Water – The standard international course shall be at least 108 m wide i.e. 13.5 m + (6 lanes x 13.5 m each) + 13.5 m = 108 m. <u>105m wide, i.e. 15m + (6 lanes x 12.5m each) + 15m = 105m.</u></p> <p>The minimum recommended width of the course for a World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regatta and World Rowing Cup regatta shall be at least 135 m i.e. 13.5 m + (8 lanes x 13.5 m each) + 13.5 m = 135 m <u>116 m, i.e. 8 m + (8 lanes x 12.5 m) + 8 m = 116 m.</u> This width is a minimum and is only acceptable if a low level TV road is provided alongside the full length of the course <u>and a return channel is provided as described in the FISA Manual.</u></p> <p>The ideal recommended width of the course for a World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regatta and World Rowing Cup regatta shall be at least 162 m i.e. 27 m + (8 lanes x 13.5 each) + 27 m = 162 m <u>150 m, i.e. 25 m + (8 lanes x 12.5 m) + 25 m = 150 m.</u> This width allows for traffic movements beside the course and for TV coverage from the water where there is no suitable TV road.</p>	<p>New provisions based on an acceptable standard lane width of 12.5m instead of 13.5m.</p> <p>Part of initiatives to reduce costs of course construction whilst maintaining minimum standards.</p>
<p>2.4 Depth of Water – For a standard international course the depth of water must be at least 3 metres throughout all racing lanes at the shallowest point if the depth over the course is unequal. However, it is recommended that a course should have a minimum depth of 3.5 metres.</p> <p>A number of old, artificial courses were constructed with an even depth of 2 metres. As long as they remain with an equal depth at all points on the course then they can still be accepted as a standard international course</p>	<p>2.4 Depth of Water – For a standard international course the depth of water must be at least 3 metres <u>2 metres</u> throughout all racing lanes <u>if the depth of the course is equal at all points, or at least 3 metres</u> at the shallowest point if the depth over the course is unequal. However, it is recommended that a course should have a minimum depth of 3.5 metres. A course depth of 2 metres represents the minimum competition requirements. A depth greater than 2 metres may be required to allow for aquatic plant growth. However given the varying nature of this across the world it is recommended that this is studied on an individual basis for each course.</p> <p>A number of old, artificial courses were constructed with an even depth of 2 metres. As long as they remain with an equal depth at all points on the course then they can still be accepted as a standard international course</p>	<p>This change is based on an expert's advice on Course Depth.</p>
<p>3.2.1 Lanes – The lanes shall be buoyed according to the Albano system. These lanes must be straight and of the same width over their whole length. The width of each lane shall be 13.5 m. (In special circumstances the width of each lane may be reduced to 12.5 m).</p>	<p>3.2.1 Lanes – The lanes shall be buoyed according to the Albano system. These lanes must be straight and of the same width over their whole length. The width of each lane shall be <u>not less than 12.5m and not more than 13.5 m</u> <u>15 metres and all lanes on the course shall be of identical width.</u> (In special circumstances the width of each lane may be reduced to 12.5 m).</p>	<p>This change is to reduce standard width to 12.5m lanes as a cost saving initiative for new courses.</p>

<p>For a standard international course it is recommended that there should be eight buoyed lanes, (minimum is six). For World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games regattas or World Rowing Cup regattas there shall be a minimum of 8 buoyed lanes.</p>	<p>The Executive Committee may approve a minimum lane width of 12 m in exceptional circumstances. For a standard international course it is recommended that there should be eight buoyed lanes, (minimum is six). For World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games regattas or World Rowing Cup regattas there shall be a minimum of 8 buoyed lanes.</p>	
<p>APPENDIX 11 BYE-LAWS TO RULE 50 – FISA ADVERTISING RULES</p>	<p>APPENDIX 11 BYE-LAWS TO RULE 50 – FISA ADVERTISING RULES</p>	
<p>1. Application of these Rules 1.8. National Identity 1.8.1. Crews competing in the name of their member federation are permitted to display their national identity on their official uniforms and equipment except in those areas specifically reserved for other use under these Bye-Laws.</p>	<p>1. Application of these Rules 1.8. National Identity 1.8.1. Crews competing in the name of their member federation are permitted to display their national identity on their official uniforms and equipment except in those areas specifically reserved for other use <u>or where Identifications are prohibited</u> under these Bye-Laws.</p>	<p>f.i. on the outboard section of sculls/oars</p>
<p>2. Racing Clothing 2.1. Racing Uniform</p>		
<p>2.1.2. The Identifications on the racing uniform of a crew must be identical for each member of the crew. However, at international regattas, within a composite club crew, members of the same club must wear the uniform and identifications of their own club.</p>	<p>2.1.2. The Identifications on the racing uniform of a crew must be identical for each member of the crew. However, at international regattas, <u>members of a composite crew shall either wear an identical uniform and identifications or each member of the crew shall</u> wear the uniform and identifications of their <u>his</u> own club. However, at international regattas, within a composite club crew, members of the same club must may wear the uniform and identifications of their own club.</p>	<p>To reflect the change in Bye-Law to Rule 51</p>
<p>2.2.7. If FISA does not require rowers to wear a FISA T-shirt under the racing shirt (2.2.6), the crew members may wear a T-shirt under the racing shirt providing (1) that any Identification on the T-shirt is limited to a manufacturer's Identification of not more than 10 sq cm and (2) that all members of the crew must wear a T-shirt of the same colour and design. For the avoidance of doubt, the "same design" requires all such shirts to have sleeves of equal length.</p>	<p>2.2.7. If FISA does not require rowers to wear a FISA T-shirt under the racing shirt (2.2.6.), the crew members may wear a T-shirt under the racing shirt providing <u>inged</u> (1) that any Identification on the T-shirt is limited to a manufacturer's Identification of not more than 10 sq cm <u>and cm and a non-commercial identification on each sleeve, which has previously been approved under Bye-law 2.2.6.</u> and (2) <u>in that race</u> all members of the crew must a wear a T-shirt of the same colour and design. For the avoidance of doubt, the "same design" requires all such shirts to have sleeves of equal length.</p>	<p>Slight modification to reflect current use.</p>

<p>2.4 Headwear 2.4 .1 A crew is permitted to wear headwear. 2.4.2 If two or more members of a crew wear headwear, such headwear shall be identical in colour and design except as otherwise provided in 2.4.4. below. The manufacturer may be different as long as the colour and design are identical. Within a crew, the positioning of any Identifications on headwear must be identical.</p>	<p>2.4 Headwear 2.4 .1 A crew is permitted to wear headwear. 2.4.2 If two or more members of a crew wear headwear, such headwear shall be identical in colour and design except as otherwise provided in 2.4.4. below. The manufacturer may be different as long as the colour and design are identical. Within a crew, the positioning of any Identifications on headwear must be identical.</p>	<p>The determination of identical placement when multiple locations are allowed and different sponsors may have different size and shape identifications which makes this determination more challenging.</p>
<p>2.5.2 At international regattas, all socks and leg coverings shall be of the same design, colour and length within the crew, except only as provided in the sponsor Identifications in 2.6.4. below. The manufacturer may be different as long as the colour, design and length are identical. Within a crew, the positions of any Identifications on socks or leg coverings must be identical.</p>	<p>2.5.2 At international regattas, all socks and leg coverings shall be of the same design, colour and length within the crew, except only as provided in the sponsor Identifications in 2.6.4. below. The manufacturer may be different as long as the colour, design and length are identical. Within a crew, the positions of any Identifications on socks or leg coverings must be identical.</p>	<p>2.5.2 has the same positioning problems as 2.4 hats above.</p>
<p>2.5.4 The socks or leg coverings (but not both) of individual crew members may also display one sponsor Identification of not more than 50 sq cm on each leg and distinctly separate from the manufacturer's identification. Subject to 1.2.4, these may be different within a crew and, with the agreement between the individual rower(s) and the member federation, may be offered to the sponsor(s) of the individual rowers in the crew and may, accordingly, subject to 2.6.2. below, vary between crew members and be different on each leg</p>	<p>2.5.4 The socks or leg coverings (but not both) of individual crew members may also display one sponsor Identification of not more than 50 sq cm on each leg and distinctly separate from the manufacturer's identification. Subject to 1.2.4, these may be different within a crew and, with the agreement between the individual rower(s) and the member federation, may be offered to the sponsor(s) of the individual rowers in the crew and may, accordingly, subject to 2.6.2. below <u>2.5.2 above</u>, vary between crew members and be different on each leg</p>	<p>Typo.</p>
<p>2.6 Identification on Shoes 2.6 .1 The identification of the manufacturer may appear once on each shoe and may be no more than 10 sq cm per shoe. 2.6.2 Where shoes are fitted in the boat and a quick-release strap connects the shoes, a further manufacturer's identification of no more than 10 sq cm is permitted on this strap. This Bye-Law applies to all shoes worn by an athlete during the times specified in 1.1.3.</p>	<p>2.6 Identification on Shoes <u>Shoes shall be regarded as individual equipment and each rower may wear shoes of a different colour and manufacturer in the boat. Shoes worn at FISA Events, including the quick-release strap connecting them, may carry the Identification of the Manufacturer as generally used on products sold through the retail trade during the period of six months or more prior to the relevant event.</u> 2.6 .1 The identification of the manufacturer may appear once on each shoe and may be no more than 10 sq cm per shoe. 2.6.2 Where shoes are fitted in the boat and a quick-release strap connects the shoes, a further manufacturer's identification of no more than 10 sq cm is permitted on this strap. This Bye-Law applies to all shoes worn by an athlete during the times specified in 1.1.3.</p>	<p>To reflect current use.</p>
<p>3. Identification on Racing Boats</p>	<p>3. Identification on Racing Boats</p>	
<p>3.3 FISA Reserved Space 3.3.1 International Regattas</p>	<p>3.3 FISA Reserved Space 3.3.1 International Regattas</p>	<p>Formatting</p>

<p>On a 1x, 2x, 2- or 2+, the first 60 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The Identification shall be no more than 800 sq cm in area.</p> <p>c. On a 4x, 4-, 4+ or 8+, the first 80 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The Identification shall be no more than 800 sq cm in area.</p>	<p>a. On a 1x, 2x, 2- or 2+, the first 60 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The Identification shall be no more than 800 sq cm in area.</p> <p>b. On a 4x, 4-, 4+ or 8+, the first 80 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The Identification shall be no more than 800 sq cm in area.</p>	
<p>APPENDIX 17 WORLD ROWING CUP REGATTAS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING</p>		
<p>6. Restrictions on Entries (Rule 53) Each member federation may enter up to four crews in each event of the 1st World Rowing Cup regatta and a maximum of two crews in each event of the 2nd and 3rd World Rowing Cup regattas.</p>	<p>6. Restrictions on Entries (Rule 53) Each member federation may enter up to four crews in each event of the 1st World Rowing Cup regatta and a maximum of two crews in each event of the 2nd and 3rd World Rowing Cup regattas. This restriction applies to the International and World Rowing Cup events on the World Rowing Cup programmes.</p>	<p>To clarify for all events being held at a World Cup regatta.</p>
<p>13. Interpretation of Regulations (Article 9) The Executive Committee shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and the present Event Regulations, as well as on disputes which may arise during a World Rowing Cup regatta. The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final</p>	<p>13. Interpretation of Regulations (Article 9) The Executive Committee or its delegates shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and the present Event Regulations, as well as on disputes which may arise during a World Rowing Cup regatta. The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final</p>	
<p>World Rowing Cup Case 8: 25 to 30 entries Format – Six heats, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals AB, finals A to E. Heats – Twenty four crews from the heats go forward to the quarter-finals; these are all crews not finishing last in their heat, plus sufficient of the last-placed crews ranked by their heat times, starting with the fastest time, to make up 24 crews. Note the special cases: for 25 entries, the two slowest last-placed crews from the heats shall go forward to final E; for 26 to 30 entries, the crews not progressing to the quarter- finals go forward to final E; for 30 entries all last placed crews in the heats go forward to final E. Quarter-finals – the first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals AB. The 4th placed crews from each quarter-final together with the two fastest 5th placed crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final C; the remaining crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final D. There are two options for the quarter-finals.</p>	<p>World Rowing Cup Case 8: 25 to 30 entries Format – Six heats, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals AB, finals A to E. Heats – Twenty four crews from the heats go forward to the quarter-finals; these are all crews not finishing last in their heat, plus sufficient of the last-placed crews ranked by their heat times, starting with the fastest time, to make up 24 crews. Note the special cases: for 25 entries, the two slowest last-placed crews from the heats shall go forward to the slowest last-placed crew from the heats is eliminated and there is no final E; for 26 to 30 entries, the crews not progressing to the quarter- finals go forward to final E; for 30 entries all last placed crews in the heats go forward to final E. Quarter-finals – the first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals AB. The 4th placed crews from each quarter-final together with the two fastest 5th placed crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final C; the remaining crews from</p>	

<p>Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.</p>	<p>the quarter-finals go forward to final D. There are two options for the quarter-finals. Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.</p>	
<p>APPENDIX 18 PARA ROWING COMPETITION REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING</p>		
<p>6. World Rowing Championships Para Rowing Boat Classes (Rule 36) World Rowing Championships include the following Para Rowing events: PR3 Mixed coxed four (PR3 Mix4+) PR3 Mixed double sculls (PR3 Mix2x) PR2 Mixed double sculls (PR2 Mix2x) PR1 Men's single sculls (PR1 M1x) PR1 Women's single sculls (PR1 W1x) In mixed Para Rowing events, half of the rowers in a crew shall be male and half shall be female. A PR3 Mix4+ crew may include a maximum of two rowers whose impairment is visual, only one of whom may have a sport class of PR3 B3. A PR3 Mix2x crew may include a maximum of one rower whose impairment is visual and that rower may be either PR3 B1 or PR3 B2. PR3 Mix2x rowers with a physical impairment must have a minimum of a loss of 20 points in one limb when assessed using the Functional Classification Test as set out in the Classification Application form for Physical Impairment.</p>	<p>6. World Rowing Championships Para Rowing Boat Classes (Rule 36) World Rowing Championships include the following Para Rowing events: PR3 Mixed coxed four (PR3 Mix4+) PR3 Mixed double sculls (PR3 Mix2x) PR3 Men's pair (PR3 M2-) PR3 Women's pair (PR3 W2-) PR2 Mixed double sculls (PR2 Mix2x) PR2 Men's single sculls (PR2 M1x) PR2 Women's single sculls (PR2 W1x) PR1 Men's single sculls (PR1 M1x) PR1 Women's single sculls (PR1 W1x) In mixed Para Rowing events, half of the rowers in a crew shall be male and half shall be female. A PR3 Mix4+ crew may include a maximum of two rowers whose impairment is visual, only one of whom may have a sport class of PR3 B3. A PR3 Mix2x crew may include a maximum of one rower whose impairment is visual and that rower may be either PR3 B1 or PR3 B2. A PR3 pair crew may include one rower whose impairment is visual. PR3 Mix2x rowers with a physical impairment must have a minimum of a loss of 20 points in one limb when assessed using the Functional Classification Test as set out in the Classification Application form for Physical Impairment.</p>	<p>Decision of the 2017 FISA Congress</p> <p>Requirement for the new boat.</p>
<p>7. Paralympic Games Boat classes (Rule 37) The events programme for the Paralympic Games regatta shall be determined by the IPC Governing Board after consultation with FISA in accordance with the IPC Rule Book. The FISA Congress shall vote to select a</p>	<p>7. Paralympic Games Boat classes (Rule 37) The events programme for the Paralympic Games regatta shall be determined by the IPC Governing Board after consultation with FISA in accordance with the IPC Rule Book. The FISA Congress</p>	<p>Announced during 2017 by the IPC.</p>

<p>recommended Paralympic programme that the FISA Executive Committee shall submit to the IPC. The 2016 Paralympic Games regatta programme was as follows: PR3 Mixed coxed four (PR3 Mix4+) PR2 Mixed double sculls (PR2 Mix2x) PR1 Men's single sculls (PR1 M1x) PR1 Women's single sculls (PR1 W1x) The 2020 Paralympic Games regatta programme will be decided by the IPC in September 2017 and will be included in the Rule Book Updates 2018.</p>	<p>shall vote to select a recommended Paralympic programme that the FISA Executive Committee shall submit to the IPC. The 2016 2020 Paralympic Games regatta programme was is as follows: PR3 Mixed coxed four (PR3 Mix4+) PR2 Mixed double sculls (PR2 Mix2x) PR1 Men's single sculls (PR1 M1x) PR1 Women's single sculls (PR1 W1x) The 2020 Paralympic Games regatta programme will be decided by the IPC in September 2017 and will be included in the Rule Book Updates 2018.</p>	
<p>8. Boats and Equipment (Rule 39)</p>	<p>8. Boats and Equipment (Rule 39)</p>	
<p>8.1 General Aspects 8.1.1 The use of FISA Standard Para Rowing boats is mandatory for all Para Rowing PR1 1x and PR2 2x events. 8.1.2 The Council shall determine the design of FISA Standard Para Rowing boats (the FISA Standard Design) and any changes thereto. The design shall be a part of these Regulations. The FISA Standard Design is available from FISA upon request and all boats used in PR1 1x and PR2 2x events at international regattas under these Rules and Regulations must comply specifically with this FISA Standard Design. 8.1.3 Those parts of the Standard Para Rowing Boats which are not specified in these Regulations may be modified subject to these Regulations and subject to Rule 40. 8.1.4 No changes in the standard design of FISA Standard Para Rowing Boats shall be made except in the year following the Paralympic Games. 8.1.5 The minimum weight of FISA Standard Para Rowing boats shall be as specified in these Regulations (Regulation 9).</p>	<p>8.1 General Aspects 8.1.1 The use of FISA Standard Para Rowing boats is mandatory for all Para Rowing PR1 1x, PR2 1x and PR2 2x events. 8.1.2 The Council shall determine the design of FISA Standard Para Rowing boats (the FISA Standard Design) and any changes thereto. The design shall be a part of these Regulations. The FISA Standard Design is available from FISA upon request and all boats used in PR1 1x, PR2 1x and PR2 2x events at international regattas under these Rules and Regulations must comply specifically with this FISA Standard Design. 8.1.3 Those parts of the Standard Para Rowing Boats which are not specified in these Regulations may be modified subject to these Regulations and subject to Rule 40. 8.1.4 No changes in the standard design of FISA Standard Para Rowing Boats shall be made except in the year following the Paralympic Games. 8.1.5 The minimum weight of FISA Standard Para Rowing boats shall be as specified in these Regulations (Regulation 9).</p>	<p>Note the requirement of the standard boat for PR2 1x</p>
<p>8.2 Para Rowing PR3 Mix4+ and PR3 Mix2x Boats 8.2.1 Boats used in PR3 Mix4+ events shall be subject to the same restrictions as those for coxed fours (4+) under the FISA Rules of Racing. No additional restrictions shall apply. 8.2.2 Boats used in the PR3 Mix2x events shall be subject to the same restrictions as those for double sculls (2x) events under the Rules of Racing.</p>	<p>8.2 Para Rowing PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x Boats 8.2.1 Boats used in PR3 Mix4+ events shall be subject to the same restrictions as those for coxed fours (4+) under the FISA Rules of Racing. No additional restrictions shall apply. 8.2.2 Boats used in PR3 2- events shall be subject to the same restrictions as those for pairs (2-) under the FISA Rules of Racing. No additional restrictions shall apply. 8.2.2 8.2.3 Boats used in the PR3 Mix2x events shall be subject to the same restrictions as those for double sculls (2x) events under the Rules of Racing. No additional restrictions shall apply.</p>	<p>Standard pairs may be used.</p>
<p>8.3. Standard Para Rowing PR2 Mix2x Boats</p>	<p>8.3. Standard Para Rowing PR2 Mix2x Boats</p>	

<p>8.3.1. The FISA Standard Para Rowing PR2 Mix2x boat has a fixed seat and may have stabilising pontoons. The hull, the pontoons where fitted, and the seat fixing shall comply with the FISA Standard Design specifications. The seat itself and the rigger design of the Standard Para Rowing PR2 Mix2x boat are not restricted except that the design of the seat must be compatible with the FISA Standard Design seat fixing. 8.3.2. PR2 Mix2x rowers are required to comply with the strapping requirements set out in point 5 of this Regulation.</p>	<p>8.3.1. The FISA Standard Para Rowing PR2 Mix2x boat has a fixed seat and may have stabilising pontoons. The hull, and the pontoons where fitted, and the seat fixing shall comply with the FISA Standard Design specifications. The seat itself and the rigger design of the Standard Para Rowing PR2 Mix2x boat are not restricted except that the design of the seat must be compatible with the FISA Standard Design seat fixing. 8.3.2. PR2 Mix2x rowers are required to comply with the strapping requirements set out in point 5 para 8.5 of this Regulation.</p>	<p>8.4.4 Para Rowing Commission proposed to deregulate all knee strapping. The only requirement for strapping will now relate to safety, not to functional limitations. Therefore PR2 no longer has a strapping requirement.</p>
<p>8.4 Standard Para Rowing PR1 1x Boat 8.4.1 The FISA Standard Para Rowing PR1 1x boat has a fixed seat and must have stabilising pontoons installed, attached to the riggers at a minimum distance of 60 cm from centre line of pontoon to centre line of boat. The pontoons should be fixed in position so that when the rower is seated in the balanced boat both pontoons shall be horizontal to the boat when checked from the side and shall, at a minimum, touch the water. The hull and the pontoons shall comply with the FISA Standard Design specifications. 8.4.2 The seat itself and the rigger design of the Standard Para Rowing PR1 1x boat are not restricted, except that the design of the seat must be compatible with the FISA Standard Design seat fixing and the design of the rigger must allow the stabilising pontoons to be correctly fixed. 8.4.3 PR1 1x rowers are required to comply with the strapping requirements set out in point 5 of this Regulation.</p>	<p>8.4 Standard Para Rowing PR1 1x and PR2 1x Boats Boat 8.4.1 The FISA Standard Para Rowing PR1 1x boat has a fixed seat and must have stabilising pontoons installed, and attached to the riggers at a minimum distance of 60 cm from centre line of pontoon to centre line of boat. The pontoons should be fixed in position so that when the rower is seated in the balanced boat both pontoons shall be horizontal to the boat when checked from the side and shall, at a minimum, touch the water. The hull and the pontoons shall comply with the FISA Standard Design specifications. 8.4.2. The FISA Standard Para Rowing PR2 1x boat has a fixed seat and may be used with no stabilising pontoons. The hull shall comply with the FISA Standard Design specifications. 8.4.2 8.4.3. The seat itself and the rigger design of the Standard Para Rowing PR1 and PR2 1x boat are not restricted, except that the design of the seat must be compatible with the FISA Standard Design seat fixing and for PR1 1x rowers the design of the rigger must allow the stabilising pontoons to be correctly fixed. 8.4.3 8.4.4 PR1 1x rowers are required to comply with the strapping requirements set out in point 5 8.5 of this Regulation.</p>	<p>The pontoons are not mandatory for PR2 1x 8.4.4 Para Rowing Commission proposed to deregulate all knee strapping. The only requirement for strapping will now relate to safety, not to functional limitations. Therefore PR2 no longer has a strapping requirement. But PR1 will retain a requirement as per 8.5 for safety.</p>
<p>8.5 Strapping</p>	<p>8.5. Strapping</p>	
<p>8.5.1. PR2 2x Strapping Requirements – Rowers shall be secured with a strap to prevent flexion and extension of the knee(s) during rowing. The strap must be secured under the seat or rails and over the thighs, as close to the knees as possible.</p>	<p>8.5.1 PR2 2x Strapping Requirements – Rowers shall be secured with a strap to prevent flexion and extension of the knee(s) during rowing. The strap must be secured under the seat or rails and over the thighs, as close to the knees as possible. All strapping shall comply with the requirements of 8.6.1 below.</p>	<p>8.5.1. Para Rowing Commission proposed to deregulate all knee strapping. PR1 requirement will be for safety only.</p>
<p>8.5.2 PR1 1x Strapping Requirements – Rowers shall use a strap that must be secured to the seat back and around the torso just covering the xiphoid process (bone at the bottom of the sternum). The rower’s lumbar region must remain in contact with the seat when the rower reaches forward when rowing, during training, warm up, cool down and racing. The purpose of the strapping is</p>	<p>8.5.2 PR1 1x Strapping Requirements – PR1 rowers shall use a mandatory trunk strap which is for safety purpose only. Rowers shall use a strap that This strap must be secured to the seat back and around the trunk. In addition to the mandatory trunk strap, rowers may use additional strapping, torso just covering the xiphoid process (bone at the bottom of the sternum). The rower’s</p>	<p>MAJOR CHANGE FOR PARA ROWING – existing 8.5.2 The chest strap is now only for safety.</p>

<p>to prevent movement of the lumbar region away from the seat and it must be tight enough to do so. The design and placement of the seat and all straps must allow the lumbar region to be visible from the side during rowing. The straps must be attached to the seat on both sides. The point at which the strap is attached to the seat should be no lower than the top edge of the supportive portion of the strap at the front of the torso. Straps will be assessed with the rower in a static position with the spine straightened by bearing the weight of the upper body through the arms while the buttocks and back remain in contact with the seat. The rower's movement will be observed and assessed during rowing (training and racing) by members of the Para Rowing Commission and FISA International Classifiers. The supportive portion of the back rest of the seat must not be lower than the level of the attachment points of the front strap. The back of the seat may be covered with a soft material to prevent injuries, but the covering material must not be thicker than 2 cm. If a bracket is attached to the strap it must not rotate at the attachment point.</p> <p>8.5.3 Additionally, the PR1 1x rower shall be secured with a strap to prevent flexion and extension of the knee(s) during rowing. The strap must be secured under the seat or rails and over the thighs, as close to the knees as possible.</p>	<p>lumbar region must remain in contact with the seat when the rower reaches forward when rowing, during training, warm up, cool down and racing. The purpose of the strapping is to prevent movement of the lumbar region away from the seat and it must be tight enough to do so. The design and placement of the seat and all straps must allow the lumbar region to be visible from the side during rowing. The straps must be attached to the seat on both sides. The point at which the strap is attached to the seat should be no lower than the top edge of the supportive portion of the strap at the front of the torso. Straps will be assessed with the rower in a static position with the spine straightened by bearing the weight of the upper body through the arms while the buttocks and back remain in contact with the seat.</p> <p><u>PR2 Strapping Requirements – Leg strapping is optional for PR2 rowers.</u></p> <p>The rower's movement will be observed and assessed during rowing (training and racing) by members of the Para Rowing Commission and FISA International Classifiers. The supportive portion of the back rest of the seat must not be lower than the level of the attachment points of the front strap. The back of the seat may be covered with a soft material to prevent injuries, but the covering material must not be thicker than 2 cm. If a bracket is attached to the strap it must not rotate at the attachment point.</p> <p>8.5.3 Additionally, the PR1 1x rower shall be secured with a strap to prevent flexion and extension of the knee(s) during rowing. The strap must be secured under the seat or rails and over the thighs, as close to the knees as possible.</p>	<p>Existing 8.5.3 All knee strapping is only for safety.</p>
<p>8.6 General Strapping, Shoes and Stretchers Requirements</p>	<p>8.6 General Strapping, Shoes and Stretchers Requirements</p>	
<p>8.6.1 All straps must be a minimum width of 50 mm, be of non-elastic material, be without mechanical buckles and must be able to be released immediately by the rower with a single quick hand action of pulling on the free end of the strap.</p>	<p>8.6.1. All <u>Where used, all</u> straps, <u>whether optional or mandatory under these Regulations</u>, must be a minimum width of 50 mm, be of non-elastic material, be without mechanical buckles and must be able to be released immediately by the rower with a single quick hand action of pulling on the free end of the strap.</p>	
<p>8.6.8 Penalty for non-compliance The penalty for having raced with non-compliant strapping and/or in the case of a AS 1x rower if the lumbar region of the rower does not stay in contact with the seat when reaching forward, shall be that the crew is relegated to last place in the particular race. If two or more crews in the same race have a non-compliant strap or movement, they shall all be relegated and they shall be ranked in the descending order of their finish. If the crew races again with a</p>	<p>8.6.8 Penalty for non-compliance The penalty for having raced with non-compliant strapping and/or in the case of a AS 1x rower if the lumbar region of the rower does not stay in contact with the seat when reaching forward, shall be that the crew is relegated to last place in the particular race. If two or more crews in the same race have a non-compliant strap or movement, they shall all be relegated and they shall be ranked in the descending order of their finish. If the crew races again with a</p>	<p>All strapping is now only for safety – 8.5</p>

<p>non-compliant strap or movement in a later round of the same event, then the penalty shall be the exclusion of the crew.</p>	<p>non-compliant strap or movement in a later round of the same event, then the penalty shall be the exclusion of the crew.</p>																																					
	<p><u>NEW - 8.6.8 All athletes are subject to protests in accordance with Regulation 5 of the FISA Para Rowing Classification Regulations. The Chief Classifier may make a Protest if it is in the interests of fairness.</u></p>																																					
<p>9. Weight of Boats (Rule 41) The minimum weights for Para Rowing boats shall include pontoons where used. The weight of the PR1 1x and PR2 2x boats shall include the strapping which is firmly fastened to the boat, to the seat and/or to its fittings. It shall also include seat pads which are attached to the seat. Other items, whether directly related to Para Rowing or not, and which are not firmly fastened to the boat or seat shall not be included in the weight of the boat. Equipment that replaces a part of the body (prosthesis) even if firmly fastened to the boat or seat shall not be included as part of the weight of the boat. The minimum weights of Para Rowing boats are:</p>	<p>9. Weight of Boats (Rule 41) The minimum weights for Para Rowing boats shall include pontoons where used. The weight of the PR1 1x, <u>PR2 1x</u> and PR2 2x boats shall include the strapping which is firmly fastened to the boat, to the seat and/or to its fittings. It shall also include seat pads which are attached to the seat. Other items, whether directly related to Para Rowing or not, and which are not firmly fastened to the boat or seat shall not be included in the weight of the boat. Equipment that replaces a part of the body (prosthesis) even if firmly fastened to the boat or seat shall not be included as part of the weight of the boat. The minimum weights of Para Rowing boats are:</p>																																					
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<p>17. Starting Procedure for PR3 Mix4+ and PR3 Mix2x (Rule 74) The PR3 Mix4+ and PR3 Mix2x events may include rowers with visual impairment. Therefore, at the start of each race in a PR3 Mix4+ and PR3 Mix2x event the Starter shall give an additional verbal indication to crews as follows: After completing the roll call and stating the word "Attention!", the Starter shall say the words "Red Flag!" at the same time as he raises the red flag (or in the case where traffic lights are used, "Red Light!" at the same instant that he presses the button to activate the red light). He shall then proceed with the start in the normal way.</p>	<p>17. Starting Procedure for PR3 Mix4+, <u>PR3 2-</u> and PR3 Mix2x (Rule 74) The PR3 Mix4+, <u>PR3 2-</u> and PR3 Mix2x events may include rowers with visual impairment. Therefore, at the start of each race in a PR3 Mix4+, <u>PR3 2-</u> and PR3 Mix2x event the Starter shall give an additional verbal indication to crews as follows: After completing the roll call and stating the word "Attention!", the Starter shall say the words "Red Flag!" at the same time as he raises the red flag (or in the case where traffic lights are used, "Red Light!" at the same instant that he presses the button to activate the red light). He shall then proceed with the start in the normal way.</p>	<p>New boat classes</p>																																				
<p>18. Yellow Card for PR3 Mix4+ and PR3 Mix2x</p>	<p>18. Yellow Card for PR3 Mix4+ and PR3 Mix2x</p>																																					

<p>When the Starter awards a Yellow Card to a crew in the PR3 Mix4+ or PR3 Mix2x event, a member of that crew shall raise his arm to acknowledge that the penalty has been awarded to the crew.</p>	<p>When the Starter awards a Yellow Card to a crew in the PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- or PR3 Mix2x event, a member of that crew shall raise his arm to acknowledge that the penalty has been awarded to the crew.</p>	
<p>20. Finish of the Race for PR3 Mix4+ and PR3 Mix2x (Rule 80) At the finish of the race in the PR3 Mix4+ and PR3 Mix2x events, when raising the white flag the Umpire shall clearly state the words "WHITE FLAG!" for all crews to hear. Should he raise the red flag, he shall similarly clearly state the words "RED FLAG!"</p>	<p>20. Finish of the Race for PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x (Rule 80) At the finish of the race in the PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x events, when raising the white flag the Umpire shall clearly state the words "WHITE FLAG!" for all crews to hear. Should he raise the red flag, he shall similarly clearly state the words "RED FLAG!"</p>	
<p>22. Duties of the Control Commission (Rule 95) For para rowers and boats, the Control Commission should also check the following: 22.1 Accessibility of the pontoon area for rowers, such as those using wheelchairs or assisted by guide dogs, or caregivers; 22.2 Compliance of boats with FISA Standard Para Rowing Design specifications; 22.3 Safety measures in PR2 Mix2x and PR1 1x boats including foot stretcher and strapping; 22.4 Correct fixing of pontoons on PR2Mix2x boats (where fitted) and PR1 1x boats in accordance with Regulation 8 point 4 above; and 22.5 Correct body strapping of rowers in PR1 and PR2 sport classes; 22.6 Control Commission members may be assisted in the above by members of the Para Rowing Commission and/or FISA International Classifiers.</p>	<p>22. Duties of the Control Commission (Rule 95) For para rowers and boats, the Control Commission should also check the following: 22.1 Accessibility of the pontoon area for rowers, such as those using wheelchairs or assisted by guide dogs, or caregivers; 22.2 Compliance of boats with FISA Standard Para Rowing Design specifications; 22.3 Safety measures in PR2 Mix2x, PR2 1x and PR1 1x boats including foot stretcher and strapping; 22.4 Correct fixing of pontoons on PR2Mix2x boats and PR2 1x boats (where fitted) and PR1 1x boats in accordance with Regulation 8 point 4 above; and 22.5 Correct body strapping of rowers in PR1 and PR2 sport classes; 22.6 Control Commission members may be assisted in the above by members of the Para Rowing Commission and/or FISA International Classifiers.</p>	<p>Reference to body strapping is removed.</p>
<p>24. Responsibility for Decisions on Strapping and Movement Compliance At Paralympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas, FISA International Classifiers and members of the FISA Para Rowing Commission will observe the strapping and movement of rowers while racing and shall have the primary responsibility of determining if the strapping or the movement of any rower is not compliant with these Regulations. Where they determine that a rower is non-compliant, these Classifiers and Commission members will communicate such determination to the Race Umpire who shall apply the appropriate penalty under these Regulations, which may include relegation of the crew to last place in that race. In deciding the appropriate penalty, the umpire</p>	<p>24. Responsibility for Decisions on Strapping and Movement Compliance At Paralympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas, FISA International Classifiers and members of the FISA Para Rowing Commission will observe the strapping and movement of rowers while training and racing and shall have the primary responsibility of determining if the strapping or the movement of any rower is not compliant with these Regulations in accordance with their Sport Class and/or their medical/classification records. Where they determine that a rower is non-compliant, these Classifiers and Commission members will communicate such determination to the Race Umpire who shall apply the appropriate penalty under these Regulations, which may include relegation of the crew to</p>	<p>All strapping is deregulated – see above.</p>

<p>may consult with the concerned classifier or Commission member and the Chief Classifier.</p>	<p>last place in that race. In deciding the appropriate penalty, the umpire may consult with the concerned classifier or Commission member and the Chief Classifier. Where the Chief Classifier determines at a regatta that a rower's movement is outside of that rower's Sport Class and/or not in accordance with their medical/classification records, a protest may be made by FISA in accordance with Regulation 5 of these Regulations. Any protest lodged under these Regulations shall not affect the result of the rower at that regatta or any prior results.</p>	
<p>APPENDIX 20 WORLD ROWING MASTERS REGATTA REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING</p>		
<p>5. Masters Age Categories (Rule 32) A rower may compete in Masters rowing events from the beginning of the year during which he attains the age of 27. The age of a rower in a Masters rowing event shall be that which he attains during the year of the event. Events at World Rowing Masters Regattas shall be held in the following crew age categories: Minimum age: 27 years Average age: 36 years or more Average age: 43 years or more Average age: 50 years or more Average age: 55 years or more Average age: 60 years or more Average age: 65 years or more Average age: 70 years or more Average age: 75 years or more Average age: 80 years or more Average age: 85 years or more Age categories do not apply to coxswains of Masters crews.</p>	<p>5. Masters Age Categories (Rule 32) A rower may compete in Masters rowing events from the beginning of the year during which he attains the age of 27. The age of a rower in a Masters rowing event shall be that which he attains during the year of the event. Events at World Rowing Masters Regattas shall be held in the following crew age categories: A. Minimum age: 27 years B. Average age: 36 years or more C. Average age: 43 years or more D. Average age: 50 years or more E. Average age: 55 years or more F. Average age: 60 years or more G. Average age: 65 years or more H. Average age: 70 years or more I. Average age: 75 years or more J. Average age: 80 years or more K. Average age: 85-83 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.</p>	<p>As in Bye-Law to Rule 32</p>
<p>APPENDIX 22 COASTAL ROWING COMPETITION REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING</p>		
<p>24. 2 The Start (Beach Starts) 24. 2.1 The boats shall be lined up on the beach near the water's edge. If under Regulation 21, the starting position of boats has been allocated, the boats shall line up and start in accordance with those positions.</p>	<p>24.2 The Start (Beach Starts) 24.2.1 The boats shall be lined up on the beach near the water's edge. If under Regulation 21, the starting position of boats has been allocated, the boats shall line up and start in accordance with those positions. 24.2.2 Boat Handlers - There shall be up to two boat</p>	

<p>24.2.2 The Starter shall direct the crews to float and hold their boats approximately 8m apart at the edge of the water. In a normal beach start, all crew members shall be holding their boat standing in the water next to their boats and can only start to board their boat after the start signal has been given.</p> <p>24. 2.3 The Starter shall then order the crews to get ready and bring their boats into line. The Judge at the Start shall be the sole judge of whether the boats are in line.</p> <p>If a running start is used one nominated crew member from each crew shall be a runner. The runners will start behind a set running start line located on the beach and when the start signal is given shall run to their boat to join the other crew members.</p> <p>24. 2.4 The remaining crew members shall be holding their boats and standing in the water next to their boats and can only start to board their boat after the start signal has been given.</p> <p>Boat holders may be used for the solo and other boats at the discretion of the Starter.</p> <p>24. 2.5 It is the responsibility of each crew to ensure that it does not interfere with other boats. Where such interference occurs or is going to occur, each crew must take appropriate avoiding action, but shall follow the instruction of the Starter or Umpire whenever such instructions are given. A crew causing interference may be penalised by the Starter or the Umpire.</p>	<p><u>handlers per boat. The boat handlers shall, in principle, be provided by the teams and are recognised as official support crew members. The role of the boat handler is to support the departure and arrival of the crew from and to the beach. The boat handlers for each crew should wear matched uniforms that conform to the rules, and in a colour which is different from the crew (alternatively the boat handlers may wear a coloured bib). In rougher conditions and at the discretion of the President of the Jury the number of boat handlers may be increased. Boat handlers may not board the boat at any time but may assist the crew in any other way, including rudder fixing, etc. When the boat returns to the beach the boat handlers may “catch” the boat to slow its progress when it reaches the beach and a crew member disembarks to run to the finish line.</u></p> <p><u>The boat handlers shall comply with any instructions of the race officials and shall at all times be subject to the rules of racing.</u></p> <p><u>The boat handlers will support the crews in holding the best pointing for the boat for the crew members to board and depart. The boat handlers must not board the boat or move in to any position where the typical water surface is above their shoulders when standing on the sea bed.</u></p> <p>24.2.2 24.2.3 The <u>When the Starter shall direct</u> directs the crews to float <u>put their boats on the water (24.3.3 below), and they shall</u> hold their boats approximately 8m apart at the edge of the water. In a normal beach start, all crew members shall be holding their boat standing in the water next to their boats and can only start to board their boat after the start signal has been given.</p> <p>24.2.3 24.2.4 <u>The Starter shall then order the crews to get ready and bring their boats into line. The Judge at the Start shall be the sole judge of whether the boats are in line.</u></p> <p><u>If a running start is used one nominated crew member from each crew shall be a runner. The runners will start behind a set running start line located on the beach and when the start signal is given shall run to their boat to join the other crew members.</u></p> <p>24.2.4 24.2.5 <u>The remaining crew members shall be holding their boats and standing in the water next to their boats and can only start to board their boat after the start signal has been given.</u></p>	<p>Clarification on the role and responsibility of boat handlers.</p>
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	<p>Boat holders handlers may be used for the solo and for other boats at the discretion of the Starter.</p> <p>24.2.5 24.2.6 It is the responsibility of each crew to ensure that it does not interfere with other boats. Where such interference occurs or is going to occur, each crew must take appropriate avoiding action, but shall follow the instruction of the Starter or Umpire whenever such instructions are given. A crew causing interference may be penalised by the Starter or the Umpire.</p>	
<p>24.3 The Start Procedure (Beach Start)</p> <p>The Starter may be assisted by other umpires under the authority of the Starter. The position of the Starter shall be such that the Starter has a clear view of the running start line (in case of running starts) and all boats and the starting signals are clearly visible to all race rowers. A clearly distinguishing jacket should be worn by the Starter.</p> <p>The Starter shall inform the crews when there is five minutes, four minutes and three minutes remaining before the start time.</p> <p>There shall be a Judge at the Start who shall be positioned in such location as to be able to properly carry out his responsibilities. In the case of a running start, the President of the Jury may allocate two Judges at the Start for this purpose.</p> <p>The Judge at the Start shall be responsible to identify any nominated runner who crosses the set running start line before the start signal is given (in the case of a running start) and any crew whose member(s) start to board their boat before the start signal is given.</p> <p>The starting procedure for beach starts shall be as follows:</p> <p>24 . 3 .1 Crews must be at their start positions (and in the case of a running start, nominated runners must be at the running start line) and under the control of the Starter two minutes before the starting time of their race.</p> <p>24.3. 2 The Starter may penalise a crew which is late to the start and may start the race without reference to absentees.</p> <p>24.3.3 When there is two minutes to the start, the Starter shall say "Two minutes!"</p> <p>24.3.4 At the Start time, the Starter shall give the signal to start by standing clearly visible, and dropping in one downward motion the raised start flag, simultaneously sounding a hooter in one long blast.</p> <p>The official start of the race will be the moment the flag starts to be dropped.</p>	<p>24.3 The Start Procedure (Beach Start)</p> <p>The Starter may be assisted by other umpires under the authority of the Starter. The position of the Starter shall be such that the Starter has a clear view of the running start line (in case of running starts) and all boats and the starting signals are clearly visible to all race rowers. A clearly distinguishing jacket should be worn by the Starter.</p> <p>The Starter shall inform the crews when there is five minutes, four minutes and three minutes remaining before the start time.</p> <p>There shall be a Judge at the Start who shall be positioned in such location as to be able to properly carry out his responsibilities. In the case of a running start, the President of the Jury may allocate two Judges at the Start for this purpose.</p> <p>The Judge at the Start shall be responsible to identify any nominated runner who crosses the set running start line before the start signal is given (in the case of a running start) and any crew whose member(s) start to board their boat before the start signal is given.</p> <p>The starting procedure for beach starts shall be as follows:</p> <p>24 . 3 .1 Crews must be at their start positions (and in the case of a running start, nominated runners must be at the running start line) and under the control of the Starter two minutes before the starting time of their race.</p> <p>24.3. 2 The Starter may penalise a crew which is late to the start and may start the race without reference to absentees.</p> <p>24.3.3 When there is two minutes to the start, the Starter shall say "Two minutes!" <u>Any time thereafter the Starter will ask the crews to place their boats on the water, by saying 'Move to the water'.</u></p> <p><u>Once the order to place the boats on the water is given, the crews are under starters orders and the Starter may start the</u></p>	

	<p><u>race at any time.</u></p> <p>24.3.4 At the Start time, the Starter shall give the signal to start by standing clearly visible, and dropping in one downward motion the raised start flag, simultaneously sounding a hooter in one long blast. The official start of the race will be the moment the flag starts to be dropped.</p>	
<p>27. Interference (Rule 78) A crew causes interference to another crew if it changes course to prevent another crew from passing, if it does not give way when required under this regulation, or causes a collision with another crew through not giving way when required by these regulations.</p> <p>2 7.1 Rules of Giving Way When three or more boats are on the same line and a coxswain reasonably considers that there is not enough room between his boat and the others the coxswain may call by its boat number one of the crews and say "(Boat Number --!)" –"Attention!" – "Give Way!!", and the boat called must change its course sufficiently to leave the crowded boat enough room or it may be penalised by the Umpire. No boat or boats may deliberately or otherwise cause interference to another boat which is on a course towards a turning marker or other course mark. If two or more crews co-operate to cause disadvantage to another crew or crews or to assist another crew or crews, all crews of the club(s) or member federation(s) involved in such cooperative action may be disqualified.</p> <p>2 7. 2 Collisions In case of collisions (of boats or oars), and if one of the crews protests, the Umpire shall decide who is at fault and may impose a penalty on the boat responsible for the collision.</p> <p>2 7. 3 Overtaking It is the responsibility of a crew overtaking another crew to avoid interfering with the crew being overtaken; a crew which is being overtaken must not obstruct the course of an overtaking crew. If a crew being overtaken obstructs or interferes with the overtaking crew by changing its course or in any other manner, the Umpire may penalise the crew causing obstruction or interference or hindrance by awarding a time penalty of 60 seconds, or may exclude the crew or take other appropriate measures under the rules.</p> <p>2 7. 4 Rounding of a Turning Marker</p>	<p>27. Interference (Rule 78) A crew causes interference to another crew if it changes course to prevent another crew from passing, if it does not give way when required under this regulation, or causes a <u>severe</u> collision with another crew through not giving way when required by these regulations.</p> <p><u>2 7.1 Severe Collision</u> <u>A crew causes a severe collision when one or more of the following occur:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>damage to a boat</u> - <u>personal injury</u> - <u>forcing another boat off the race course or to miss a turning marker</u> - <u>a rower is struck by the blades of another boat</u> <p><u>In the event of a protest arising from a severe collision, the Umpire shall decide who is at fault and may impose a 60 second penalty on the crew responsible. A Red Card may be imposed in cases of a blatant disregard for the safety of other rowers.</u></p> <p>2.7.1 <u>2.7.2</u> Rules of Giving Way When three or more boats are on the same line and a coxswain reasonably considers that there is not enough room between his boat and the others the coxswain may call by its boat number one of the crews and say "(Boat Number --!)" –"Attention!" – "Give Way!!", and the boat called must change its course sufficiently to leave the crowded boat enough room or it may be penalised by the Umpire. No boat or boats may deliberately or otherwise cause interference to another boat which is on a course towards a turning marker or other course mark. If two or more crews co-operate to cause disadvantage to another crew or crews or to assist another crew or crews, all crews of the club(s) or member federation(s) involved in such cooperative action may be disqualified.</p> <p><u>2-7-2 Collisions</u></p>	<p>Due to the nature of coastal rowing, boats will sometimes touch oars whether this be from rowing in close proximity or being tossed by waves and washes. There is an agreement that minor clashes of oars are a part of racing, however when a collision or interference causes injury of rowers, damage to equipment or boats then it violated the basic premise of safety that the rules are established to protect.</p> <p>The goal of defining a severe collision and assigning a specific penalty to the severe collision is to indicate when the tenets of safety are violated and penalties will be imposed. It is also an attempt to reduce the number of protests and resulting penalties when an incidental interference has occurred.</p> <p>The Severe Collision section was moved up front since the other sections refer back to it.</p>

<p>At the turning markers crews should avoid interference with other crews and observe the rules of overtaking. Crews are responsible of their own steering and shall follow direction given by Umpires, including Umpires at the turning marker. In order to be placed in the final ranking for the event, all crews must round all turning markers and must complete the full course as designated by the organising committee.</p>	<p>In case of collisions (of boats or oars), and if one of the crews protests, the Umpire shall decide who is at fault and may impose a penalty on the boat responsible for the collision.</p> <p>2 7. 3 Overtaking It is the responsibility of a crew overtaking another crew to avoid <u>interfering a severe collision</u> with the crew being overtaken; a crew which is being overtaken must not obstruct the course of an overtaking crew. If a crew being overtaken obstructs or <u>interferes causes a severe collision</u> with the overtaking crew by changing its course or in any other manner, the Umpire may penalise the crew causing obstruction or <u>interference severe collision or hindrance</u> by awarding a time penalty of 60 seconds, or may exclude the crew or take other appropriate measures under the rules.</p> <p>2 7. 4 Rounding of a Turning Marker At the turning markers crews should avoid <u>interference severe collisions</u> with other crews and observe the rules of overtaking. Crews are responsible of their own steering and shall follow direction given by Umpires, including Umpires at the turning marker. In order to be placed in the final ranking for the event, all crews must round all turning markers and must complete the full course as designated by the organising committee.</p>	
<p>31. Composition of the Jury (Rule 92) In principle, the Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President of the Jury; • Starter; • Judge at the Start • Race Umpire; • Turning Mark Umpires; • Judges at the Finish, one of whom shall be the Senior Judge; • Members of the Control Commission, one of whom shall be the senior member. <p>The President of the Jury, the Starter, the Judge at the Start, the Race Umpire, Senior Judge at the finish and the senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire's licence.</p>	<p>31. Composition of the Jury (Rule 92) In principle, the Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President of the Jury; • Starter; • Judge at the Start • Race Umpire; • <u>Key</u> Turning Mark Umpires; • Judges at the Finish, one of whom shall be the Senior Judge; • Members of the Control Commission, one of whom shall be the senior member. <p><u>In races that have a large number of crews, two Race Umpires can be used. One shall be appointed the senior Race Umpire.</u> <u>The Recording Umpire shall centrally monitor the</u></p>	<p>These changes will allow a greater number of NTO's to be placed at Turning Marks and to allow the ITO to be better placed around the course and to reduce the number of ITO's.</p>

<p>The International Coastal Rowing regattas - The Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee. The World Rowing Coastal Championships - The Jury shall be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission</p>	<p>progression of the crews around the course and record in real time the penalties as awarded by the Race Umpire(s) and any Key Turning Mark Umpires. The Recording Umpire can award relevant penalties for crews that fail to complete the course. The President of the Jury, the Starter, the Judge at the Start, the Race Umpire, Key Turning Mark Umpires, Recording Umpire, Senior Judge at the finish and the senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire's licence. The International Coastal Rowing regattas - The Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee. The World Rowing Coastal Championships - The Jury shall be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission</p>	
<p>APPENDIX 23 BEACH ROWING SPRINTS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING</p>		<p>Subject to advice from Rowing For All Commission</p>
<p>5. Characteristics (Coastal Regulation 15, Rule 42)</p>		
<p>5.3 Race Format There are two options for the format of the rowing section of Beach Sprints. The organising committee shall decide which format shall be used and this shall be notified in the Notice of Regatta and shall be included in all information to teams and displayed at the venue. The same format should be used for all events at a regatta.</p> <p>Option 1 – “Slalom out / slalom back” – When all crews are in their boats they shall race from the beach in a slalom fashion around each of the three buoys in turn in their respective racing lanes, turning around the last buoy and again racing slalom fashion around each buoy back to the beach, ensuring that they go around each buoy in turn in the correct direction. The diagram at Annex 1 refers.</p> <p>Option 2 – “Slalom out / straight back” - When all crews are in their boats they shall race from the beach in a slalom fashion around each of the three buoys in turn in their respective racing lanes, turning around the last buoy. After rounding the last buoy they shall then race directly in a straight line back to the designated point on the beach. Crews must ensure that they go around each of the three buoys in turn in the</p>	<p>5.3 Race Format There are two options for the format of the rowing section of Beach Sprints. The organising committee shall decide which format shall be used and this shall be notified in the Notice of Regatta and shall be included in all information to teams and displayed at the venue. The same format should be used for all events at a regatta.</p> <p>Option 1 – “Slalom out / slalom back” – When all crews are in their boats they shall race from the beach in a slalom fashion around each of the three buoys in turn in their respective racing lanes, turning around the last buoy and again racing slalom fashion around each buoy back to the beach, ensuring that they go around each buoy in turn in the correct direction. The diagram at Annex 1 refers.</p> <p>Option 2 – “Slalom out / straight back” - When all crews are in their boats they shall race from the beach in a slalom fashion around each of the three buoys in turn in their respective racing lanes, turning around the last buoy. After rounding the last buoy they shall then race directly in a straight line back to the designated point on</p>	

<p>correct direction on the outward sector. The diagram at Annex 2 refers.</p>	<p>the beach. <u>(Note: Crews not taking a straight line course back to the beach or arriving at the beach at other than the designated point shall not be penalised as long as they do not interfere with another crew and they otherwise comply with the requirements of these regulations.)</u> Crews must ensure that they go around each of the three buoys in turn in the correct direction on the outward sector. The diagram at Annex 2 refers.</p>	
<p>APPENDIX 24 INDOOR ROWING COMPETITION REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING</p>		
<p>9. Age Categories (Rule 24) The following age categories for indoor rowing are recognised by FISA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juniors • Under 23 • Seniors • Masters <p>The age of an athlete for indoor rowing events shall be the age at the date of the competition. Where the competition includes several days the age shall be as at the scheduled date of the final for the event concerned. A Junior rower shall not have attained the age of 18 and an Under 23 rower shall not have attained the age of 23 by the relevant date.</p>	<p>9. Age Categories (Rule 24) The following age categories for indoor rowing are recognised by FISA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juniors • Under 23 • Seniors • Masters <p>The age of an athlete for indoor rowing events shall be the age at the date of the competition. Where the competition includes several days the age shall be as at the scheduled date of the final for the event concerned. A Junior rower shall not have attained the age of 18-19 and an Under 23 rower shall not have attained the age of 23 by the relevant date.</p>	<p>Correcting a mistake</p>
<p>APPENDIX 25 EVENT BIDDING AND PREPARATION REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING</p>		
<p>Applicable to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Rowing Championships, • World Rowing Junior Championships, World Rowing Under 23 Championships, World Rowing Cup Regattas, • World Rowing Masters Regattas, • World Rowing Coastal Championships. 	<p>Applicable to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Rowing Championships, • World Rowing Junior Championships, World Rowing Under 23 Championships, World Rowing Cup Regattas, • World Rowing Masters Regattas, • World Rowing Coastal Championships, • <u>World Rowing Indoor Championships.</u> 	<p><u>Reference</u> A Strategic Framework for Event Attribution at 270717</p>
<p>4. Bidding and Hosting Fees The Executive Committee may announce fees for entering the bid process, submitting a bid and for winning the right to host the event. These fees will be determined and announced at least three months before the request for expressions of interest are due to be received.</p>	<p>4. Bidding and Hosting Fees The Executive Committee may announce determine fees for entering the bid process, for submitting a bid and for winning the attribution of the right to host the event. These fees will be determined and announced at least three months before the request for expressions of interest are due to be received.</p>	
<p>5. Bid Inspection Visit</p>	<p>5. Bid Inspection Visit</p>	

<p>The Executive Committee may send a group of experts (up to five persons for World Championships and three persons for all others) to the candidate venues, at the cost of the respective Candidate federations, to evaluate, in reference to the answers given in the questionnaires, the conditions under which the Championships would be held at each venue.</p>	<p>The Executive Committee may send a group of experts (up to five persons for World Championships and three persons for all others) to the candidate venues, at the cost of the respective Candidate federations, to evaluate all aspects of the bid, and, in reference to the answers given in the questionnaires, the conditions under which the Championships would be held at each venue.</p>	
<p>6. Attribution World Rowing Championships, World Rowing Junior Championships, World Rowing Under 23 Championships Bids (Rule 6): The Council shall review all final bids, reject any that do not satisfy the minimum requirements and then select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Congress for final approval. As part of this proposal to Congress, the Council shall set out its reasons for selecting its recommended candidate(s). The Congress shall vote to accept the proposed candidate or, where more than one candidate is proposed by the Council, to elect one of those candidates by a majority of valid votes cast. In the event that Congress fails to so accept the Council's proposed candidate or one of the candidates proposed by the Council, a second election shall then take place for which all candidates for the relevant Championships that have satisfied the minimum requirements shall be eligible. FISA shall encourage a worldwide attribution of World Rowing Championship regattas to suitable candidates. • World Rowing Cup Bids: The Executive Committee will evaluate all bids and select the most suitable venue(s) and organising committee(s) and propose it (them) to the Council for final approval. • World Rowing Masters Regatta Bids: The Masters Rowing Commission will evaluate all candidates and select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Council for final selection. • World Rowing Coastal Championships Bids: The Rowing for All Commission will evaluate all candidates and select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Council for final selection.</p>	<p>6. Attribution World Rowing Championships, World Rowing Junior Championships, World Rowing Under 23 Championships Bids (Rule 6): The Council shall review all final bids, reject any that do not satisfy the minimum requirements and then select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Congress for final approval. As part of this proposal to Congress, the Council shall set out its reasons for selecting its recommended candidate(s). The Congress shall vote to accept the proposed candidate or, where more than one candidate is proposed by the Council, to elect one of those candidates by a majority of valid votes cast. In the event that Congress fails to so accept the Council's proposed candidate or one of the candidates proposed by the Council, a second election shall then take place for which all candidates for the relevant Championships that have satisfied the minimum requirements shall be eligible. FISA shall encourage a worldwide attribution of World Rowing Championship regattas to suitable candidates. • World Rowing Cup Bids: The Executive Committee will evaluate all bids and select the most suitable venue(s) and organising committee(s) and propose it (them) to the Council for final approval. • World Rowing Masters Regatta Bids: The Masters Rowing Commission will evaluate all candidates and select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Council for final selection. • World Rowing Coastal Championships Bids: The Rowing for All Commission will evaluate all candidates and select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Council for final selection. • World Rowing Indoor Championships Bids: The Executive Committee will evaluate all candidates and</p>	

	<u>select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Council for final selection.</u>	
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