

World Rowing Rules of Racing

2024 Version	Proposed Changes for 2025	Comments
PART I – SCOPE	PART I – SCOPE	
Rule 1 – Rowing, Boats, Regattas	Rule 1 – Rowing, Boats, Regattas	
1) Rowing is the propulsion of a 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.	1) Rowing is the propulsion of a 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.	
2) 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.	2) A rowing regatta is a sporting competition consisting of one or more events divided, if necessary, into a number of races, in one or more classes of boats for rowers divided, as a general rule, into different categories of gender, age or weight.	
Rule 2 – Application	Rule 2 – Application	
These Rules of Racing and relevant Bye-Laws and Regulations shall apply to:	a) These Rules of Racing and relevant Bye-Laws and Regulations shall apply to:	
1) World Rowing Championships;	1) World Rowing Championships;	
2) World Rowing Cups;	2) World Rowing Cups;	
3) Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games within the limits of the authority of World Rowing and the relevant qualification regattas;	3) Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games within the limits of the authority of World Rowing and the relevant qualification regattas;	
4) World Rowing Masters regattas;	4) World Rowing Masters regattas;	
5) Continental and Regional Championship regattas;	5) Continental and Regional Championship regattas;	
6) Regattas held as part of Continental, Regional or other multi-sport Games within the limits of the authority of World Rowing;	6) Regattas held as part of Continental, Regional or other multi-sport Games within the limits of the authority of World Rowing;	
7) All International Regattas and Matches and International Indoor Rowing competitions.	7) All International Regattas and Matches and International Indoor Rowing competitions.	
	b) <u>For those events listed in a) above which involve Coastal Rowing in Endurance and Beach Sprint formats and Indoor Rowing, the World Rowing Rules for Coastal Rowing and World Rowing Rules for Indoor Rowing respectively shall apply.</u>	Clarifies that these Rules and any additional Rules and regulations adopted by World Rowing will govern the World Rowing Championships. Clarifies that these Rules and any additional Rules and regulations adopted by World Rowing will govern the World Rowing Championships.

In addition, these Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws shall be supplemented by Event Regulations.	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 World Rowing as an International Regatta or International Match complies with the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws, subject to any exceptions under the provisions of Rules 6 and 7.	Each member federation is responsible for ensuring that the organisation of any competition within its country defined by World Rowing as an International Regatta or International Match complies with the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws, subject to any exceptions under the provisions of Rules 6 and 7.	
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 World Rowing and of the Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland.	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 World Rowing and of the Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland.	
Rule 3 – World Rowing Championships	Rule 3 – World Rowing Championships	
1) World Rowing conducts the following World Championships:	1) World Rowing conducts the following World Championships:	
Event Title	Event Title	
World Rowing Championships	World Rowing Championships	
World Rowing Under 23 Championships	World Rowing Under 23 Championships	
World Rowing Under 19 Championships (This event will be referred to as the World Rowing Junior Championships until 31 December 2021, after which time it will be referred to as the World Rowing Under 19 Championships)	World Rowing Under 19 Championships (This event will be referred to as the World Rowing Junior Championships until 31 December 2021, after which time it will be referred to as the World Rowing Under 19 Championships)	
World Rowing Coastal Championships	World Rowing Coastal Endurance Championships	
World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships	World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships	
World Rowing Indoor Championships	World Rowing Indoor Championships	
2) These titles shall be used only for World Championships organised by World Rowing.	2) These titles shall be used only for World Championships organised by World Rowing.	
3) World Rowing Championships shall be held in every year. However, in the year of the Summer Olympic and Summer Paralympic	3) World Rowing Championships shall be held in every year. However, in the year of the Summer Olympic and Summer Paralympic	Allows the World Rowing Beach Sprint and Para events the possibility to still have a World Rowing Championship in an Olympic Year.

Games, the Olympic and Paralympic events will not be on the programme of the equivalent World Rowing Championships.	Games, the Olympic and Paralympic events will may not be on the programme of the equivalent World Rowing Championships.	
Rule 4 – Status of Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Regattas	Rule 4 – Status of Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Regattas	
Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas shall have the same status and follow the same rules as World Rowing Championships. Within the limits of the authority of World Rowing the same Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall apply.	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 World Rowing the same Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall apply.	
Rule 5 – Attribution of World Rowing Championships	Rule 5 – Attribution of World Rowing Championships	
World Rowing shall encourage a worldwide attribution of World Championships to suitable candidates.	World Rowing shall encourage a worldwide attribution of World Championships to suitable candidates.	
1) World Rowing Championships		
a) The Council shall review all final bids, reject any that do not satisfy the minimum requirements and then select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Congress for final approval. The Congress shall vote to accept the proposed candidate or, where more than one candidate is proposed by the Council, to elect one of those candidates by a majority of valid votes cast. In the event that Congress fails to so accept the Council's proposed candidate or one of the candidates proposed by the Council, the Congress shall then vote in a second election for which all candidates for the relevant Championships that have satisfied the minimum requirements shall be eligible (see Appendix R21).	a) The Council shall review all final bids, reject any that do not satisfy the minimum requirements and then select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Congress for final approval. The Congress shall vote to accept the proposed candidate or, where more than one candidate is proposed by the Council, to elect one of those candidates by a majority of valid votes cast. In the event that Congress fails to so accept the Council's proposed candidate or one of the candidates proposed by the Council, the Congress shall then vote in a second election for which all candidates for the relevant Championships that have satisfied the minimum requirements shall be eligible (see Appendix R 21 22).	
b) Where no bid has been received or when no bid meets the minimum requirements by the deadline for consideration of Congress, the Council may identify a suitable candidate and may directly attribute the event provided the Council is satisfied that the bid meets the minimum standards for the regatta.	b) Where no bid has been received or when no bid meets the minimum requirements by the deadline for consideration of Congress, the Council may identify a suitable candidate and may directly attribute the event provided the Council is satisfied that the bid meets the minimum standards for the regatta.	
2) Other World Championships	Other World Championships	

b) The Council may directly attribute a World Rowing Championship regatta in the age groups of Under 23 and Under 19, and in the categories of Coastal, Beach Sprints and Indoor. If the Council cannot decide between two or more bids, the attribution for that particular event shall be decided by a vote of the Congress.	The Council may directly attribute a World Rowing Championship regatta in the age groups of Under 23 and Under 19, and in the categories of Coastal, Beach Sprints and Indoor. If the Council cannot decide between two or more bids, the attribution for that particular event shall be decided by a vote of the Congress.	
c) The Council may directly attribute a World Championship regatta for the year before an Olympic Games regatta to an Olympic host city as a test event for the Olympic regatta.	The Council may directly attribute a World Championship regatta for the year before an Olympic Games regatta to an Olympic host city as a test event for the Olympic regatta.	
Rule 6 – International Regattas	Rule 6 – International Regattas	
1) Definition	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 World Rowing of any competition to be held in its country which conforms to this definition. World Rowing will decide whether such competition is to be defined as an International Regatta and, if so, that regatta will be included in the World Rowing International Event Calendar under Rule 10.	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 World Rowing of any competition to be held in its country which conforms to this definition. World Rowing will decide whether such competition is to be defined as an International Regatta and, if so, that regatta will be included in the World Rowing International Event Calendar under Rule 10.	
2) International Regattas – Control by World Rowing	2) International Regattas – Control by World Rowing	
a) In principle, International Regattas shall be conducted according to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, but the Executive Committee may approve exceptions to these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations.	a) In principle, International Regattas shall be conducted according to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, but the Executive Committee may approve exceptions to these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations.	
b) Details of any exceptions to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations shall be provided to competing member federations at the time of their invitation to take part in the International Regatta.	b) Details of any exceptions to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations shall be provided to competing member federations at the time of their invitation to take part in the International Regatta.	
c) International Regattas shall take place under the authority of World Rowing, which may give directions to the organising committee.	c) International Regattas shall take place under the authority of World Rowing, which may give directions to the organising committee.	

3) Competition in International Regattas	3) Competition in International Regattas	
a) Each member federation is responsible for ensuring that the organisation of any competition within its country defined by World Rowing as an International Regatta complies with the requirements of this Rule.	a) Each member federation is responsible for ensuring that the organisation of any competition within its country defined by World Rowing as an International Regatta complies with the requirements of this Rule.	
b) No rower shall enter International Regattas other than through his club and/or member federation (as specified by individual regatta requirements). Additionally a rower may only make a direct approach to World Rowing (e.g. on a question of appeal) through his member federation.	b) No rower shall enter International Regattas other than through his club and/or member federation (as specified by individual regatta requirements). Additionally a rower may only make a direct approach to World Rowing (e.g. on a question of appeal) through his member federation.	
c) A member federation may participate in events at all International Regattas as the national team without club designation. If rowers compete in an International Regatta under the name of their national team, they shall be citizens of the country of that member federation. In this last regard, the Executive Committee may make exceptions in exceptional cases.	c) A member federation may participate in events at all International Regattas as the national team without club designation. If rowers compete in an International Regatta under the name of their national team, they shall be citizens of the country of that member federation. In this last regard, the Executive Committee may make exceptions in exceptional cases.	
d) No rower may compete for two different clubs or member federations at the same International Regatta.	d) No rower may compete for two different clubs or member federations at the same International Regatta.	
e) The Council may authorise competitions between members and non-members of World Rowing.	e) The Council may authorise competitions between members and non-members of World Rowing.	
Bye-Law to Rule 6 – World Rowing Cup – Definition	Bye-Law to Rule 6 – World Rowing Cup – Definition	
<i>The World Rowing Cup is an annual series of designated International Regattas. The Council has the sole right to designate regattas as World Rowing Cup regattas, to use the World Rowing Cup name and logo, and to prescribe regulations governing the World Rowing Cup.</i>	<i>The World Rowing Cup is an annual series of designated International Regattas. The Council has the sole right to designate regattas as World Rowing Cup regattas, to use the World Rowing Cup name and logo, and to prescribe regulations governing the World Rowing Cup.</i>	
Rule 7 – International Matches	Rule 7 – International Matches	
1) Definition	1) Definition	
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.	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 World Rowing of any competition to be	Each member federation is responsible for informing World Rowing of any competition to be	

held in its country that conforms to this definition. World Rowing will decide whether such competition is to be defined as an International Match and, if so, that Match shall be included in the World Rowing International Event Calendar under Rule 10.	held in its country that conforms to this definition. World Rowing will decide whether such competition is to be defined as an International Match and, if so, that Match shall be included in the World Rowing International Event Calendar under Rule 10.	
2) International Matches – Control by World Rowing	2) International Matches – Control by World Rowing	
a) In principle, International Matches 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 and Event Regulations. International Matches shall take place under the authority of World Rowing, which may give directions to the organising committee.	a) In principle, International Matches 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 and Event Regulations. International Matches shall take place under the authority of World Rowing, which may give directions to the organising committee.	
b) Details of any exceptions to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations shall be provided to competing member federations at the time of their invitation to take part in the International Match.	b) Details of any exceptions to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations shall be provided to competing member federations at the time of their invitation to take part in the International Match.	
3) Competition in International Matches	3) Competition in International Matches	
a) Each member federation is responsible for ensuring that the organisation of any competition within its country defined by World Rowing as an International Match complies with the requirements of this Rule.	a) Each member federation is responsible for ensuring that the organisation of any competition within its country defined by World Rowing as an International Match complies with the requirements of this Rule.	
b) The Council may authorise Matches between members and non-members of World Rowing.	b) The Council may authorise Matches between members and non-members of World Rowing.	
Rule 8 - National Regattas	Rule 8 - National Regattas	
A National Regatta is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is intended in general for rowers from one member federation only. The fact that rowers from other member federations may enter such regattas does not necessarily render them International Regattas.	A National Regatta is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is intended in general for rowers from one member federation only. The fact that rowers from other member federations may enter 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.	National Regattas shall be governed by the Rules of Racing of the member federation of the organising body.	

Rule 9 – Approval of International Regattas and Matches	Rule 9 – Approval of International Regattas and Matches	
All member federations shall, not later than 31 October in each year, send to the World Rowing headquarters a list of all competitions proposed to be held in their countries during the following year that conform with the definitions of an International Regatta in Rule 6 or of an International Match in Rule 7. They shall submit to World Rowing for approval:	All member federations shall, not later than 31 October in each year, send to the World Rowing headquarters a list of all competitions proposed to be held in their countries during the following year that conform with the definitions of an International Regatta in Rule 6 or of an International Match in Rule 7. They shall submit to World Rowing for approval:	
1) The dates on which these Regattas and Matches are to be held;	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;	2) Details of the courses (stretches of water and technical installations) proposed;	
3) The type of Regatta proposed;	3) The type of Regatta proposed;	
4) The categories of rowers and classes of boats proposed;	4) The categories of rowers and classes of boats proposed;	
5) Any envisaged exception to the World Rowing Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.	5) Any envisaged exception to the World Rowing Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.	
Rule 10 – World Rowing International Event Calendar	Rule 10 – World Rowing International Event Calendar	
All International Regattas and International Matches approved by World Rowing under Rule 9 shall be entered in the World Rowing International Event Calendar. However, World Rowing may, at its discretion, also include the dates of other competitions in the Calendar for the convenience of the member federations, but the fact that such competitions are not held under the authority of World Rowing shall be identified in the Calendar.	All International Regattas and International Matches approved by World Rowing under Rule 9 shall be entered in the World Rowing International Event Calendar. However, World Rowing may, at its discretion, also include the dates of other competitions in the Calendar for the convenience of the member federations, but the fact that such competitions are not held under the authority of World Rowing shall be identified in the Calendar.	
PART II – ROWERS AND COXSWAINS	PART II – ROWERS AND COXSWAINS	
SECTION 1 – General	SECTION 1 – General	
Rule 11 – Right to Participate	Rule 11 – Right to Participate	
1) World Rowing Championships are open to all member federations.	1) World Rowing Championships are open to all member federations.	
2) 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.	2) 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.	
Rule 12 – Eligibility and Nationality	Rule 12 – Eligibility and Nationality	
1) World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup and International regattas shall be open to all rowers who are authorised to compete by	1) World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup 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.	their member federation and who are eligible under the relevant Rules.	
Events for Lightweight, Para, Under 23 and Under 19 rowers are open only to rowers complying with the requirements of the relevant category.	Events for Lightweight, Para, Under 23 and Under 19 rowers 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.	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.	
Exceptions to this Rule are set out in the Event Regulations.	Exceptions to this Rule are set out in the Event Regulations.	
2) Subject to the provisions of this Rule, to represent a country in a World Rowing Championship regatta, rowers shall be nationals of that country. They must be able to prove this by showing an official document (passport or identity card).	2) Subject to the provisions of this Rule, to represent a country in a World Rowing Championship regatta, rowers shall be nationals of that country. They must be able to prove this by showing an official document <u>which is recognized as confirming identity</u> (passport or identity card).	To specify that the official document must be able to confirm the identity of a rower.
3) 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) 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.	
4) Dual or Change of Nationality – Rowers who are nationals of two or more countries or who change nationality or acquire an additional nationality, may represent either country, as the rowers 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, rowers may not represent another country unless they have held the passport of that country for a minimum of twenty four months prior to the date at which they compete for that country, and they only compete for one country in any one calendar year.	4) Dual or Change of Nationality – Rowers who are nationals of two or more countries or who change nationality or acquire an additional nationality, may represent either country, as the rowers 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, rowers may not represent another country unless they have held the passport of that country for a minimum of twenty four months prior to the date at which they compete for that country, and they only compete for one country in any one calendar year.	
For multi-sport Games regattas, the rules of the Games authority shall apply in this regard.	For multi-sport Games regattas, the rules of the Games authority shall apply in this regard.	

5) Under 19 Rowers – An Under 19 rower may compete for his country of residence. A rower who has competed for one country as an Under 19 may, only in the year after which he is last eligible to compete as an Under 19, 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 World Rowing must be notified before the rower competes under the new nationality, together with proof of such nationality.	5) Under 19 Rowers – An Under 19 rower may compete for his country of residence. A rower who has competed for one country as an Under 19 may, only in the year after which he is last eligible to compete as an Under 19, 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 World Rowing must be notified before the rower competes under the new nationality, together with proof of such nationality.	
6) In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions, and in doing so may consult the member federations concerned.	6) In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions, and in doing so may consult the member federations concerned.	
Rule 13 – Men’s and Women’s Events	Rule 13 – Men’s and Women’s Events Gender Eligibility	Name Changed to reflect the Rule contents
	1) <u>World Rowing is committed to the fundamental principles of fairness, equality, and inclusivity. These principles are enshrined in Article 2 of World Rowing’s Statutes. It is, however, necessary to provide certainty on gender categorisation to maintain the integrity of World Rowing events.</u> 2) <u>World Rowing will maintain two separate gender categories for rowing events:</u> a) <u>Women - for rowers who are eligible under this Rule to compete in a women’s event.</u> b) <u>Men – for rowers who are not eligible to compete in a women’s event. This shall be an open category</u>	Move and reword former section 3 to the beginning of the Rule. Establishes two categories for events: Women’s events and Men’s Events. Men’s events are open to all rowers who can not compete in Women’s events.
1) Subject to Rule 21 (Coxswains), only men may compete in men’s events and only women may compete in women’s events.	2) Subject to Rule 21(Coxswains), only men may compete in men’s events and only women may compete in women’s events. 3) <u>To be eligible to compete in a women’s event, a rower must be either</u> a) <u>Assigned and recognised as female at the time of the rower’s birth (AFAB), or</u> b) <u>Declared as eligible to compete as a woman pursuant to this Rule and its Bye-Law</u> 4) <u>This Rule does not apply to Coxswains</u>	Reorder and reword for clarity sections 1 and 2 of the old Rule into a new section 3 and 4. Section 3 defines who can compete in Women’s events. Section 4 excludes coxswains from this Rule.

2) A Mixed crew is a crew which contains both men and women rowers, 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.	A Mixed crew is a crew which contains both men and women rowers, 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	Mixed crews moved to the new Rule 13
3) In order to meet the requirements of this Rule and of World Rowing's commitment to the fundamental principles of fairness and equality of opportunity it is necessary to provide certainty on gender categorisation to maintain the integrity of World Rowing's competitions.	5) In order to meet the requirements of this Rule and of World Rowing's commitment to the fundamental principles of fairness and equality of opportunity it is necessary to provide certainty on gender categorisation to maintain the integrity of World Rowing's competitions. <u>By entering a rower in women's event, or as a woman in a mixed crew, the member federation, club or other organisation submitting the entry is certifying that it is satisfied that the rower is eligible by this Rule and its Bye-Law to compete in a women's event.</u>	. The Rule assigns the responsibility of ensuring that the rower(s) meet the gender requirements for an event being to the party making the entry for the event.
4) To be eligible to compete either as a man or as a woman, a rower must meet the criteria and comply with the requirements appearing in the Bye-Law to this Rule.	To be eligible to compete either as a man or as a woman, a rower must meet the criteria and comply with the requirements appearing in the Bye-Law to this Rule. 6) <u>Any issue as to the eligibility of a rower to compete in a woman's event shall be determined by the Executive Committee in accordance with the Bye-Law to this Rule.</u> 7) <u>When considering any issue as to the eligibility of a rower to compete in a woman's event, the over-riding consideration for the Executive Committee will be to ensure fairness of competition for those who are eligible to compete in a woman's event - in particular, whether that rower has acquired a competitive advantage over rowers who have eligibility on the basis of AFAB.</u>	The closing clause of old Rule is now the new section 7 giving the Executive Committee the authority to make decisions as to gender eligibility. Section 8 sets out the guiding principles for decisions on Gender.
5) Any issue as to the eligibility of a rower to compete as a man or as a woman shall be determined by the Executive Committee in accordance with the Bye-Law to this Rule.	Any issue as to the eligibility of a rower to compete as a man or as a woman shall be determined by the Executive Committee in accordance with the Bye-Law to this Rule.	Moved to Section 7
Bye-Laws to Rule 13 – Men's and Women's Events	Bye-Laws to Rule 13 – Men's and Women's Events <u>Gender Eligibility</u>	

Refer to Appendix R1 – Men's and Women's Events	Refer to Appendix R1 – Men's and Women's Events Gender Eligibility	
	Rule 14 Mixed Events	Insert new Rule for Mixed Events and renumber all subsequent Rules.
	1) <u>A mixed crew is a crew that contains a proportion of rowers who are eligible to compete in a women's event.</u> 2) <u>International regattas - Crews competing in mixed events at International regattas shall contain both rowers eligible to compete in a women's event and men, excluding the coxswain, in such proportion as shall be stipulated by the relevant organising committee.</u> 3) <u>World Rowing Championships – For crews competing in a mixed crew, the proportion of rowers who are eligible to complete in a women's event shall be 50 per cent of the rowers of that crew (excluding the coxswain).</u>	The section of former Rule 13 that defined mixed events has been taken out of Rules 13 and is now a separate new Rule 14
Rule 14 – Safety and Health of Rowers	Rule 15 – Safety and Health of Rowers	
1) The safety and health of all participants in the sport of rowing is a matter of paramount concern.	1) The safety and health of all participants in the sport of rowing is a matter of paramount concern.	
2) Rowers entering international events shall ensure that:	2) Rowers entering international events shall ensure that:	
a) they have a state of health and fitness which allows them to compete at a level commensurate with the competition level of the particular event; and	a) they have a state of health and fitness which allows them to compete at a level commensurate with the competition level of the particular event; and	
b) they have the basic swimming ability as defined in the Bye-Law to this Rule.	b) they have the basic swimming ability as defined in the Bye-Law to this Rule.	
3) In addition to the safety provisions in Rule 51, each member federation shall ensure that:	3) In addition to the safety provisions in Rule 51 ⁵² , each member federation shall ensure that:	
a) the rowers entered to represent their member federation meet the requirements stated in points 2) a) and b) of this Rule;	a) the rowers entered to represent their member federation meet the requirements stated in points 2) a) and b) of this Rule;	
b) their rowers are able to develop as athletes and compete free from unhealthy influences such as discrimination of any form, harassment and abuse so that the athletes are able to operate in a safe and secure environment.	b) their rowers are able to develop as athletes and compete free from unhealthy influences such as discrimination of any form, harassment and abuse so that the athletes are able to operate in a safe and secure environment.	

4) Every organising committee shall comply with all safety and health requirements of World Rowing and other authorities and shall ensure that the facilities at the regatta are of a sufficient standard to provide a safe, hygienic and healthy environment for rowers and other regatta participants.	4) Every organising committee shall comply with all safety and health requirements of World Rowing and other authorities and shall ensure that the facilities at the regatta are of a sufficient standard to provide a safe, hygienic and healthy environment for rowers and other regatta participants.	
5) Member federations and organising committees shall respond fully and promptly to any inquiry by World Rowing as to any issue relating to the health and safety requirements as provided by these Rules and Bye-Laws.	5) Member federations and organising committees shall respond fully and promptly to any inquiry by World Rowing as to any issue relating to the health and safety requirements as provided by these Rules and Bye-Laws.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 14 – Safety and Health of Rowers	Bye-Laws to <u>Rule 15</u> – Safety and Health of Rowers	
1) <i>Swimming Ability</i>	1) <i>Swimming Ability</i>	
<i>All rowers competing in World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games shall be able to swim 50m and keep their head above water unassisted for three minutes. It is the responsibility of the member federation to ensure and certify that rowers can meet these minimum standards and be able to provide evidence thereof if requested by World Rowing. At World Rowing Masters Regattas it is the responsibility of the individual masters rower (Rule 20).</i>	<i>All rowers competing in World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games shall be able to swim 50m and keep their head above water unassisted for three minutes. It is the responsibility of the member federation to ensure and certify that rowers can meet these minimum standards and be able to provide evidence thereof if requested by World Rowing. At World Rowing Masters Regattas it is the responsibility of the individual masters rower (Rule <u>20</u>21).</i>	
2) <i>Pre-competition Health Screening</i>	2) <i>Pre-competition Health Screening</i>	
a) <i>All rowers competing in the World Rowing Senior, Under 23, Under 19 and Beach Sprint Championship regattas must have completed a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, a physical examination and an ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure. It is the responsibility of the member federation to ensure and certify that these Pre-competition Health Screening procedures have been performed and be able to provide evidence thereof if requested by World Rowing.</i>	a) <i>All rowers competing in the World Rowing Senior, Under 23, Under 19 and Beach Sprint Championship regattas must have completed a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, a physical examination and an ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure. It is the responsibility of the member federation to ensure and certify that these Pre-competition Health Screening procedures have been performed and be able to provide evidence thereof if requested by World Rowing.</i>	
b) <i>All rowers competing in the World Rowing Senior, Under 23, Under 19 and Beach Sprint World Championship regattas must complete the medical questionnaire and</i>	b) <i>All rowers competing in the World Rowing Senior, Under 23, Under 19 and Beach Sprint World Championship regattas must complete the medical questionnaire and</i>	

<i>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>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>c) For all other World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas, and World Rowing Masters Regattas, it is strongly recommended that rowers competing in these events undergo this Pre-competition Health Screening.</i>	<i>c) For all other World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas, and World Rowing Masters Regattas, it is strongly recommended that rowers competing in these events undergo this Pre-competition Health Screening.</i>	
3) Intravenous re-hydration	3) Intravenous re-hydration	
<i>Any rower who has been re-hydrated intravenously shall not subsequently compete on that day.</i>	<i>Any rower who has been re-hydrated intravenously shall not subsequently compete on that day.</i>	
4) Injections (No-Needle Policy)	4) Injections (No-Needle Policy)	
<i>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>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>a) 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>a) 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>b) Must respect the approved indication of the medication;</i>	<i>b) Must respect the approved indication of the medication;</i>	
<i>c) Must be administered by a certified medical professional; and</i>	<i>c) Must be administered by a certified medical professional; and</i>	
<i>d) at regattas where a World Rowing Doctor is present, must be reported immediately and in writing not later than 24 hours afterwards to the World Rowing Doctor, including rowers with a valid TUE. The report must include the diagnosis, medication and route of administration.</i>	<i>d) at regattas where a World Rowing Doctor is present, must be reported immediately and in writing not later than 24 hours afterwards to the World Rowing Doctor, including rowers with a valid TUE. The report must include the diagnosis, medication and route of administration.</i>	
<i>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 internationally recognised safety standards.</i>	<i>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 internationally recognised safety standards.</i>	
5) Member Federation Chief Medical Officer and Team Medical Officer	5) Member Federation Chief Medical Officer and Team Medical Officer	

a) <i>Each member federation competing in events under these Rules, Bye-Laws and Regulations must, before the first competitions of crews from their federation each year, provide to World Rowing the name and contact details of its Chief Medical Officer with whom World Rowing may communicate on medical issues of a confidential or other nature and shall notify World Rowing of any change thereof.</i>	a) <i>Each member federation competing in events under these Rules, Bye-Laws and Regulations must, before the first competitions of crews from their federation each year, provide to World Rowing the name and contact details of its Chief Medical Officer with whom World Rowing may communicate on medical issues of a confidential or other nature and shall notify World Rowing of any change thereof.</i>	
b) <i>At the time that a team arrives at a regatta venue, the Team Manager shall register with World Rowing the name of its Team Medical Officer (if any) who is attending the regatta with that team.</i>	b) <i>At the time that a team arrives at a regatta venue, the Team Manager shall register with World Rowing the name of its Team Medical Officer (if any) who is attending the regatta with that team.</i>	
c) <i>The Team Manager and Team Medical Officer are required to inform the organising committee Medical Officer about medical issues in their team which may be relevant to public health and safety of an event.</i>	c) <i>The Team Manager and Team Medical Officer are required to inform the organising committee Medical Officer about medical issues in their team which may be relevant to public health and safety of an event.</i>	
Rule 15 – Insurance	Rule 16 – Insurance	
1) Each member federation or club participating at a World Rowing Event shall ensure that it has adequate and appropriate insurance cover in place for each of its rowers and accompanying team officials (including delegates) for at least the duration of the event and the period of travel to and from.	1) Each member federation or club participating at a World Rowing Event shall ensure that it has adequate and appropriate insurance cover in place for each of its rowers and accompanying team officials (including delegates) for at least the duration of the event and the period of travel to and from.	
2) Only where a World Rowing Event permits an individual rower to enter that event directly and not through a member federation or a club, and a rower makes such a direct entry, that rower shall similarly ensure that he or she has adequate and appropriate insurance cover in place for the rower and any official such as a coach accompanying that rower.	2) Only where a World Rowing Event permits an individual rower to enter that event directly and not through a member federation or a club, and a rower makes such a direct entry, that rower shall similarly ensure that he or she has adequate and appropriate insurance cover in place for the rower and any official such as a coach accompanying that rower.	
3) For the purpose of this Rule, “adequate and appropriate insurance cover” shall include cover for:	3) For the purpose of this Rule, “adequate and appropriate insurance cover” shall include cover for:	
a) General (third party) liability – sufficient for the countries visited;	a) General (third party) liability – sufficient for the countries visited;	
b) Travel and medical expenses - sufficient for the country being visited and to include repatriation to the home country; and	b) Travel and medical expenses - sufficient for the country being visited and to include repatriation to the home country; and	

c) Property – for boats, other rowing related equipment and personal effects of significant value not covered by the travel insurance.	c) Property – for boats, other rowing related equipment and personal effects of significant value not covered by the travel insurance.	
4) Member federations or clubs, or rowers participating at a World Rowing event in the circumstances described in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Rule shall, upon being requested by World Rowing to do so, provide documentation to World Rowing that confirms that they hold the various insurance coverage required by this Rule.	4) Member federations or clubs, or rowers participating at a World Rowing event in the circumstances described in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Rule shall, upon being requested by World Rowing to do so, provide documentation to World Rowing that confirms that they hold the various insurance coverage required by this Rule.	
Rule 16 – Commitment	Rule 17 – Commitment	
1) Rowers may only compete at World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games if they have submitted a signed World Rowing Commitment Form, according to Art. 57 of the Statutes. Each team official must have submitted a signed World Rowing Commitment Form to World Rowing before accreditation may be issued.	1) Rowers may only compete at World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games if they have submitted a signed World Rowing Commitment Form, according to Art. 57 of the Statutes. Each team official must have submitted a signed World Rowing Commitment Form to World Rowing before accreditation may be issued.	
2) Where World Rowing has also committed to follow the rules of other organisations as a condition of World Rowing's authority in conducting the above events, rowers may also be required by World Rowing to sign additional commitments from such organisations as a condition to compete.	2) Where World Rowing has also committed to follow the rules of other organisations as a condition of World Rowing's authority in conducting the above events, rowers may also be required by World Rowing to sign additional commitments from such organisations as a condition to compete.	
Rule 17 – Age Categories	Rule 18 – Age Categories	
The following age categories for rowers are recognised by World Rowing:	The following age categories for rowers are recognised by World Rowing:	
1) Under 19	1) Under 19	
2) Under 23	2) Under 23	
3) Seniors	3) Seniors	
4) Masters	4) Masters	
Rule 18 – Additional Categories	Rule 19 – Additional Categories	
In addition to the age categories, World Rowing recognises a lightweight category for Seniors and Under 23, as well as a Para Rowing category for Seniors.	In addition to the age categories, World Rowing recognises a lightweight category for Seniors and Under 23, as well as a Para Rowing category for Seniors.	
SECTION 2 – Age Groups	SECTION 2 – Age Groups	

Rule 19 – Under 19, Under 23 and Senior	Rule 20 – Under 19, Under 23, and Senior <u>and Masters</u>	
1) Under 19 - A rower may compete in an Under 19 rowing event until 31 December of the year in which they reach the age of 18.	1) Under 19 - A rower may compete in an Under 19 rowing event until 31 December of the year in which they reach the age of 18.	
2) Under 23 - A rower may compete in an Under 23 rowing event until 31 December of the year in which they reach the age of 22.	2) Under 23 - A rower may compete in an Under 23 rowing event until 31 December of the year in which they reach the age of 22.	
3) Senior – Senior rowing events are open to rowers of all ages.	3) Senior – Senior rowing events are open to rowers of all ages.	
	4) <u>Masters - World Rowing will establish age categories for World Rowing Masters events. A rower who meets these age categories may compete as a Masters rower.</u> <u>a) Masters age categories for the World Rowing Masters Regatta are defined in Appendix R16 World Rowing Masters Regatta Regulations.</u> <u>b) Masters age categories for Indoor Rowing Events are defined in the World Rowing Rules for Indoor Rowing.</u>	Move the age definitions for Masters from Rule 20 (new 21) to Rule 19 (new 20) to have all age definitions in the same section. The specific age requirements for Masters are moved to the referenced Appendices which define Masters for the World Masters Regatta and Indoor Rowing.
SECTION 3 – Masters	SECTION 3 – Masters <u>Regatta</u>	
Rule 20 – Masters	Rule 21 – Masters <u>Regatta</u>	
A rower may compete in Masters rowing events from the beginning of the year during which they reach the age of 27. A World Rowing Masters Regatta shall be conducted each year under the supervision of the Masters Commission. The World Rowing Masters Regatta shall be an International Regatta under these rules.	A rower may compete in Masters rowing events from the beginning of the year during which they reach 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.	Move deleted section from Rule 20 to Rule 19 which defines Age Groups. Rule 20 describes the Masters Regatta.
<i>Bye-Laws to Rule 20 – Masters</i>	<i>Bye-Laws to <u>Rule 21</u> – Masters <u>Regatta</u></i>	
<i>Refer to Appendix R16 – World Rowing Masters Regatta Regulations.</i>	<i>Refer to Appendix R16 – World Rowing Masters Regatta Regulations.</i>	
SECTION 4 – Coxswains	SECTION 4 – Coxswains	
Rule 21 – Coxswains	Rule 22 – Coxswains	
Coxswains are members of the crew. Any reference to rowers in these Rules shall include coxswains unless otherwise stipulated.	1) Coxswains are members of the crew. Any reference to rowers in these Rules shall include coxswains unless otherwise stipulated.	
Except for multi-sport Games and relevant qualification regattas which shall be subject to the rules of the authority concerned, the gender of the coxswain shall be open so that a men's crew may be coxed by a woman and a women's crew by a man. Age categories shall apply to coxswains,	2) Except for multi-sport Games and relevant qualification regattas which shall be subject to the rules of the authority concerned, the gender of the coxswain shall be open so that a men's crew may be coxed by a woman and a women's crew by a man. Age categories shall	

except in Masters events. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions.	apply to coxswains, except in Masters events. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions.	
The minimum weight for a coxswain wearing the racing uniform is 55.0 kilogrammes ("kgs").	3) The minimum weight for a coxswain wearing the racing uniform is 55.0 kilogrammes ("kgs").	
To make up this weight, coxswains may carry a maximum of 15.0 kgs deadweight which shall be placed in the boat as close as possible to their person. No article of racing equipment shall be considered as part of this deadweight.	To make up this weight, coxswains may carry a maximum of 15.0 kgs deadweight which shall be placed in the boat as close as possible to their person. No article of racing equipment shall be considered as part of this deadweight.	
These provisions shall also apply to coxswains in lightweight races.	4) These provisions shall also apply to coxswains in lightweight races.	
Bye-Law to Rule 21 – Weighing of Coxswains	Bye-Law to Rule 22 – Weighing of Coxswains	
<i>Coxswains shall be weighed wearing only their racing uniform on tested scales not less than one hour and not more than two hours before their first race in each event in which they are competing on each day of the competition.</i>	<i>Coxswains shall be weighed wearing only their racing uniform on tested scales not less than one hour and not more than two hours before their first race in each event in which they are competing on each day of the competition.</i>	
<i>The weighing scales shall indicate the weight of the coxswain to 0.1 kgs.</i>	<i>The weighing scales shall indicate the weight of the coxswain to 0.1 kgs.</i>	
<i>The Control Commission may require on the occasion of the first weighing, or subsequently, the presentation of an official identity card with photograph. Where an official photograph of the crew has been checked for correctness against such identity card, this photograph may be used instead by the Control Commission at time of weighing.</i>	<i>The Control Commission may require on the occasion of the first weighing, or subsequently, the presentation of an official identity card with photograph. Where an official photograph of the crew has been checked for correctness against such identity card, this photograph may be used instead by the Control Commission at time of weighing.</i>	
<i>If coxswains are carrying deadweight, the Control Commission may require the weight of the deadweight to be checked at any time before the race or until immediately after disembarkation. Additionally, the Starter and Umpire may check the presence of the deadweight.</i>	<i>If coxswains are carrying deadweight, the Control Commission may require the weight of the deadweight to be checked at any time before the race or until immediately after disembarkation. Additionally, the Starter and Umpire may check the presence of the deadweight.</i>	
SECTION 5 – Lightweight	SECTION 5 – Lightweight	
Rule 22 – Lightweight	Rule 23 – Lightweight	
Rowers may compete in lightweight rowing events if they meet the following criteria:	Rowers may compete in lightweight rowing events if they meet the following criteria:	
1) A crew competing in a lightweight men's crew event shall have an average weight (excluding coxswain) not exceeding 70.0 kgs, and no individual rower may weigh more than 72.5 kgs.	1) A crew competing in a lightweight men's crew event shall have an average weight (excluding coxswain) not exceeding 70.0 kgs, and no individual rower may weigh more than 72.5 kgs.	
2) A rower competing in a lightweight men's single sculls event may not weigh more than 72.5 kgs.	2) A rower competing in a lightweight men's single sculls event may not weigh more than 72.5 kgs.	

3) A crew competing in a lightweight women's crew event shall have an average weight (excluding coxswain) not exceeding 57.0 kgs, and no individual rower may weigh more than 59.0 kgs.	3) A crew competing in a lightweight women's crew event shall have an average weight (excluding coxswain) not exceeding 57.0 kgs, and no individual rower may weigh more than 59.0 kgs.	
4) A rower competing in a lightweight women's single sculls event may not weigh more than 59.0 kgs.	4) A rower competing in a lightweight women's single sculls event may not weigh more than 59.0 kgs.	
*Please note: The 2020 FISA Extraordinary Congress has delegated authority to the 2022 World Rowing Ordinary Congress to consider possible changes to lightweight averaging for 2023 and onwards.	*Please note: The 2020 FISA Extraordinary Congress has delegated authority to the 2022 World Rowing Ordinary Congress to consider possible changes to lightweight averaging for 2023 and onwards.	Removed - No longer valid
Bye-Law to Rule 22 – Weighing of Lightweight Rowers	Bye-Law to Rule 23 – Weighing of Lightweight Rowers	
<i>Lightweight rowers shall be weighed wearing at least 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. The weighing scales should indicate the weight of the rower to 0.1 kgs.</i>	<i>Lightweight rowers shall be weighed wearing at least 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. The weighing scales should indicate the weight of the rower to 0.1 kgs.</i>	
<i>Notwithstanding the foregoing,</i>	<i>Notwithstanding the foregoing,</i>	
1) <i>If two rounds of the same event take place on the same day of competition and some rowers in the second round do not have to race in the first round of that day, then these rowers in the second round shall be weighed at the same time as the rowers in the first round.</i>	1) <i>If two rounds of the same event take place on the same day of competition and some rowers in the second round do not have to race in the first round of that day, then these rowers in the second round shall be weighed at the same time as the rowers in the first round.</i>	
2) <i>On each occasion of weighing, each crew shall present itself together as a crew at the weighing centre and shall be weighed as a crew. If the first race is subsequently postponed or cancelled, the lightweight rower is not required to be weighed again on the same day for that event.</i>	2) <i>On each occasion of weighing, each crew shall present itself together as a crew at the weighing centre and shall be weighed as a crew. If the first race is subsequently postponed or cancelled, the lightweight rower is not required to be weighed again on the same day for that event.</i>	
3) <i>The Control Commission shall require presentation of each rower's official identity card with photograph at the time of the first weighing of the rower or subsequently. Where an official photograph of the crew has been checked for correctness against such identity card, this photograph may be used instead by the Control Commission at time of weighing.</i>	3) <i>The Control Commission shall require presentation of each rower's official identity card with photograph at the time of the first weighing of the rower or subsequently. Where an official photograph of the crew has been checked for correctness against such identity card, this photograph may be used instead by the Control Commission at time of weighing.</i>	

4) 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.	4) A rower or crew not meeting the required weight may be weighed again any number of times within the allowed time limit. However, if a rower or crew fails to meet the required weight or does not present itself by the expiry of the time permitted for weighing, the rower and the crew of that rower are no longer eligible and shall be excluded from the event.	
5) A reserve for a lightweight crew may be weighed with the crew as if a member of that crew. The recorded weight then applies in the event of a substitution under Rule 48 or 49.	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 48 49 or 49 50.	
6) If a crew has officially weighed in without a reserve, a replacement rower under the provisions of Rule 48 or 49 may be weighed at any time before the next race of the crew. In such case, the individual weight and the crew average weight using the weight of the replacement rower and the recorded weights of the remaining crew members must comply with this Rule.	6) If a crew has officially weighed in without a reserve, a replacement rower under the provisions of Rule 48 49 or 49 50 may be weighed at any time before the next race of the crew. In such case, the individual weight and the crew average weight using the weight of the replacement rower and the recorded weights of the remaining crew members must comply with this Rule.	
SECTION 6 – Para Rowing	SECTION 6 – Para Rowing	
Rule 23 – Para Rowing	Rule 24 – Para Rowing	
Rowers may compete in a Para Rowing event if they have an Eligible Impairment and have been allocated an eligible Sport Class and Sport Class status under the Para Rowing Classification Regulations (Appendix R15). Rowers may compete in a more functional Sport Class than their assigned Sport Class, but not a less functional Sport Class.	Rowers may compete in a Para Rowing event if they have an Eligible Impairment and have been allocated an eligible Sport Class and Sport Class status under the Para Rowing Classification Regulations (Appendix R15). Rowers may compete in a more functional Sport Class than their assigned Sport Class, but not a less functional Sport Class.	
The categories and boat classes are defined in the Para Rowing Competition Regulations (Appendix R14).	The categories and boat classes are defined in the Para Rowing Competition Regulations (Appendix R14).	
PART III – BOAT CLASSES	PART III – BOAT CLASSES	
Rule 24 – Boat Classes	Rule 25 – Boat Classes	
The following boat classes are recognised by World Rowing:	The following boat classes are recognised by World Rowing:	
1) Single sculls (1x)	1) Single sculls (1x)	
2) Double sculls (2x)	2) Double sculls (2x)	
3) Pair (2-)	3) Pair (2-)	
4) Coxed Pair (2+)	4) Coxed Pair (2+)	
5) Quadruple sculls (4x)	5) Quadruple sculls (4x)	
6) Coxed Quadruple sculls (4x+)	6) Coxed Quadruple sculls (4x+)	

7) Four (4-)	7) Four (4-)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
8) Coxed Four (4+)	8) Coxed Four (4+)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
9) Eight (8+)	9) Eight (8+)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Rule 25 – World Championship Event Programme	Rule 26 – World <u>Rowing</u> Championship <u>Regattas</u> Event Programme																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
In principle, the events programme for World Rowing Championship regattas shall be the same for men and women.	In principle, the events programme for World Rowing Championship regattas shall be the same for men and women.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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Senior Men (M)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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The Council will propose the most appropriate programme to the Quadrennial Congress convened in accordance with Article 32, to be valid for the next 4 years.	<u>The Council shall decide on a Mixed event to be included in the World Rowing Championship Regatta Programmes.</u> The Council will propose the most appropriate programme to the Quadrennial Congress convened in accordance with Article 32, to be valid for the next 4 years.	The Council will add a Mixed event to the World Rowing Championship Programmes																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
The event programmes for the World Rowing Coastal Championships, World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships and World Rowing Indoor	The event programmes for the World Rowing Coastal <u>Endurance</u> Championships, World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships and World Rowing Indoor Championships shall be found in their	Update reference to the Coastal Rowing Rule Book.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				

Championships shall be found in their relevant Event Regulations (Appendices).									relevant Event Regulations (Appendices) Rule Books.	
Rule 26 – Olympic Games Event Programme									Rule 27 – Olympic <u>and Paralympic</u> Games Event Programmes	
The events programme for the Olympic regatta shall be determined by the IOC Executive Board after consultation with World Rowing in accordance with the Olympic Charter. The World Rowing Congress shall select a recommended Olympic programme that the World Rowing Executive Committee shall submit to the IOC.									1) The events programme for the Olympic regatta shall be determined by the IOC Executive Board after consultation with World Rowing in accordance with the Olympic Charter. The World Rowing Congress shall select a recommended Olympic programme that the World Rowing Executive Committee shall submit to the IOC.	
									2) <u>The events programme for the Paralympic Games regatta shall be determined by the IPC Governing Board after consultation with World Rowing in accordance with the IPC Rule Book.</u> <u>The Council shall select the recommended Paralympic programme that the World Rowing Executive Committee shall submit to the IPC.</u>	The Paralympic Games has been added to this section
Bye-Laws to Rule 26 – Olympic Games Boat Classes									Bye-Laws to Rule 27 – Olympic <u>and Paralympic</u> Games Boat Classes	
The following events will be included on the rowing programme for the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games and the 2024 Paris Olympic Games:									The following events will be included on the rowing programme for the 2020 Tokyo <u>2028 Los Angeles</u> Olympic <u>and Paralympic</u> Games and the 2024 Paris Olympic Games:	
Senior Men (M)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+	Senior Men (M)	Will need updating after the IOC decision on the 2028 LA Olympic events. Will need updating after the IPC decision on the 2028 LA Paralympic events.
Senior Women (W)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+	Senior Women (W)	
Senior Lightweight Men (LM)		2x							<u>Para Rowing Men (PR)</u>	
Senior Lightweight Women (LW)		2x							<u>Para Rowing Men (PR)</u>	
									<u>Senior Lightweight Men (LM) Beach Rowing</u>	

particular those of fairness and equality, of the sport.	particular those of fairness and equality, of the sport.	
2) An innovation must be submitted to the World Rowing 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 shall not be allowed to compete with unapproved innovations in events held under these Rules.	2) An innovation must be submitted to the World Rowing 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 shall not be allowed to compete with unapproved innovations in events held under these Rules.	
The Executive Committee has the sole authority to decide all matters under this Rule including what constitutes an innovation, whether an innovation is significant, whether it is readily available, whether the costs are reasonable, whether it is safe and consistent with the principles of sustainable development and whether it is a positive development for the sport of rowing and maintains the principles of the sport.	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 consistent with the principles of sustainable development and whether it is a positive development for the sport of rowing and maintains the principles of the sport.	
Rule 30 – Weight of Boats	Rule 31 – Weight of Boats	
All boats used at World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, Regional Games and Continental Championship regattas and all other International Regattas shall be of defined minimum weights as set out in the Bye-laws to this Rule.	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 as set out in the Bye-laws to this Rule.	
The minimum boat weights for boats used at coastal rowing and beach sprint rowing events are found in Appendix R18 and Appendix R19.	The minimum boat weights for boats used at coastal rowing and beach sprint rowing events are found in Appendix R18 and Appendix R19 the Coastal Rowing Rule Book.	Update reference to the Coastal Rowing Rule Book.
Bye-Laws to Rule 30 – Weight of Boats	Bye-Laws to Rule 31 – Weight of Boats	
<i>Refer to Appendix R3 – Weight of Boats.</i>	<i>Refer to Appendix R3 – Weight of Boats.</i>	
PART V – COURSES		
Rule 31 – Characteristics	Rule 32 – Characteristics	
1) The standard international course for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic Games, Paralympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, Regional Games, Continental Championships and International Regattas shall provide fair and equal racing conditions for six crews racing in separate, straight, parallel lanes that are	1) The standard international course for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic Games, Paralympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, Regional Games, Continental Championships and International Regattas shall provide fair and equal racing conditions for six crews racing in separate, straight, parallel lanes that are	

perpendicular to the Start and Finish lines, over a distance of 2,000 metres.	perpendicular to the Start and Finish lines, over a distance of 2,000 metres.	
2) For World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas, the standard international course shall be provided with technical installations and equipment to Category A level as defined in the Bye-Laws to Rules 31 to 33. In addition, it must also comply with all the specifications and descriptions given in the latest version of the World Rowing Manual.	2) For World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas, the standard international course shall be provided with technical installations and equipment to Category A level as defined in the Bye-Laws to Rules 32 to 34 . In addition, it must also comply with all the specifications and descriptions given in the latest version of the World Rowing Manual.	
3) Requirements for the World Rowing Coastal Championships, World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships and World Rowing Indoor Championships are defined in the relevant Event Regulations.	3) Requirements for the World Rowing Coastal Endurance Championships, World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships and World Rowing Indoor Championships are defined in the relevant Rule Books , Event Regulations and the World Rowing Event Manuals for these events .	Update reference to the Coastal Rowing and Indoor Rule Books.
4) In order to be classified by World Rowing as a standard international course, full details of the course concerned must be submitted in writing to World Rowing by the applicants, and the course must be inspected at the cost of the member federation concerned and approved by an expert appointed by World Rowing.	4) In order to be classified by World Rowing as a standard international course, full details of the course concerned must be submitted in writing to World Rowing by the applicants, and the course must be inspected at the cost of the member federation concerned and approved by an expert appointed by World Rowing.	
5) The Council may approve non-standard requirements for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas, Continental and Regional Games and Continental Championship regattas where this is in the interests of the event and the sport of rowing.	5) The Council may approve non-standard requirements for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas, Continental and Regional Games and Continental Championship regattas where this is in the interests of the event and the sport of rowing.	
Rule 32 – Racing Distance	Rule 33 – Racing Distance	
1) International Regattas	1) International Regattas	
The standard international racing distance shall be 2,000 metres straight for men and women in the categories Senior, Under 23, Under 19 and Para Rowing. For Masters (men, women and mixed crews) the racing distance shall be 1,000 metres straight.	The standard international racing distance shall be 2,000 metres straight for men and women in the categories Senior, Under 23, Under 19 and Para Rowing. For Masters (men, women and mixed crews) the racing distance shall be 1,000 metres straight	
2) World Rowing Championship regattas	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	a) The length of the standard World Rowing Senior, Under 23 and Under 19 Championship course shall be 2,000 metres straight. The provisions of this Rule	Specify that the 2000 meter length applies to the classic rowing events.

boats of whatever class may be aligned on the same start line.	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.	
Requirements for the World Rowing Coastal Championships, World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships and World Rowing Indoor Championships, are defined in the relevant Event Regulations.	b) Requirements for the World Rowing Coastal Endurance Championships, World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships and World Rowing Indoor Championships, are defined in the relevant Event RegulationsRules .	
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 World Rowing at any time. For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing may request a further survey be carried out to standards specified in the latest version of the World Rowing Manual.	3) The length of the standard 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 World Rowing at any time. For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing may request a further survey be carried out to standards specified in the latest version of the World Rowing Manual.	
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.	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.	
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.	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.	
Rule 33 – Number of Lanes	Rule 34 – Number of Lanes	
1) International Regattas	1) International Regattas	
On standard international courses, races shall normally be held using up to six lanes.	On standard international courses, races shall normally be held using up to six lanes.	
2) World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas	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.	Races shall be held using up to six lanes but, in principle, the course shall have at least eight lanes usable for racing.	
Requirements for the World Rowing Coastal Championships, World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships and World Rowing Indoor	Requirements for the World Rowing Coastal Endurance Championships, World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships and World Rowing Indoor	

Championships, are defined in the relevant Event Regulations.	Championships, are defined in the relevant Event Regulations Rules.	
Bye-Laws to Rules 31 to 33 – Regatta Courses	Bye-Laws to Rules 32 to 34 – Regatta Courses	
<i>Refer to Appendix R4 – Regatta Courses</i>	<i>Refer to Appendix R4 – Regatta Courses</i>	
PART VI – ORGANISATION OF REGATTAS	PART VI – ORGANISATION OF REGATTAS	
SECTION 1 – General	SECTION 1 – General	
Rule 34 – Authority of World Rowing	Rule 35 – Authority of World Rowing	
All International Regattas and International Indoor Rowing competitions are under the overriding authority of World Rowing and, subject thereto, of the member federation concerned. An organising committee shall be responsible for the organisation of regattas.	1) All International Regattas and International Indoor Rowing competitions are under the overriding authority of World Rowing and, subject thereto, of the member federation concerned. An organising committee shall be responsible for the organisation of regattas.	Formatting for clarity.
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 World Rowing, which will give directions to the organising committee. The Executive Committee shall nominate Technical Delegates for each regatta in accordance with Appendix R5.	2) 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 World Rowing, which will give directions to the organising committee. The Executive Committee shall nominate Technical Delegates for each regatta in accordance with Appendix R5.	
SECTION 2 – Regatta Roles	SECTION 2 – Regatta Roles	
Rule 35– The Organising Committee	Rule 36 – The Organising Committee	
The relevant member federation shall ensure that an organising committee is formed for each International Regatta or International Match. The organising committee is responsible to ensure the proper preparation and operation of the regatta in accordance with the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.	The 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 responsibilities and duties of the organising committee are set out in the Bye-laws to this Rule at Appendix R5, Regatta Roles.	The responsibilities and duties of the organising committee are set out in the Bye-laws to this Rule at Appendix R5, Regatta Roles.	
Rule 36 – Team Manager	Rule 37 – Team Manager	
1) At International Regattas each member federation or club shall appoint an individual (the “Team Manager”) who will be responsible for official communication between rowers and coaches and the organising committee during a regatta. Team Managers are responsible for their team and they or their delegate must	1) At International Regattas each member federation or club shall appoint an individual (the “Team Manager”) who will be responsible for official communication between rowers and coaches and the organising committee during a regatta. Team Managers are responsible for their team and they or their delegate must	

identify themselves to the organising committee and agree arrangements for subsequent communications, including attendance at all Team Managers' Meetings.	identify themselves to the organising committee and agree arrangements for subsequent communications, including attendance at all Team Managers' Meetings.	
2) At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, and World Rowing Cup regattas, each participating member federation shall appoint a Team Manager. Team Managers, or their delegates, shall attend each official Team Managers' Meetings and shall communicate to all rowers and coaches in their teams 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 World Rowing during the regatta on matters concerning their teams, including withdrawal of crews and substitution of rowers.	2) At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, and World Rowing Cup regattas, each participating member federation shall appoint a Team Manager. a) Team Managers, or their delegates, shall attend each official Team Managers' Meetings and shall communicate to all rowers and coaches in their teams 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 World Rowing during the regatta on matters concerning their teams, including withdrawal of crews and substitution of rowers. b) <u>Information provided through additional communication methods duly notified to Team Managers at a regatta, including electronic means, shall have the same status as information given at Team Managers Meetings.</u>	Allows for communications sent to team managers to have the same status as if it were delivered in a meeting.
3) Failure of a member federation or club 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 sanctioned by the Executive Committee.	3) Failure of a member federation or club 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 sanctioned by the Executive Committee.	
Rule 37 – World Rowing – Roles at Regattas	Rule 38 – World Rowing – Roles at Regattas	
World Rowing shall have certain responsibilities at regattas including duties carried out by specified officials. Racing will be conducted in accordance with these Rules by International Umpires, the Jury and the Board of the Jury.	World Rowing shall have certain responsibilities at regattas including duties carried out by specified officials. Racing will be conducted in accordance with these Rules by International Umpires, the Jury and the Board of the Jury.	
1) The Executive Committee shall have specific responsibilities at regattas under the Statutes and Rules of Racing. In addition:	1) The Executive Committee shall have specific responsibilities at regattas under the Statutes and Rules of Racing. In addition:	

a) <u>International Regattas and International Matches -</u>	a) <u>International Regattas and International Matches -</u>	
the Executive Committee may appoint a Technical Delegate to represent World Rowing at the regatta	the Executive Committee may appoint a Technical Delegate to represent World Rowing at the regatta	
b) World Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – the Executive Committee shall appoint the following officials to represent World Rowing at the regattas:	b) World Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – the Executive Committee shall appoint the following officials to represent World Rowing at the regattas:	
i) Technical Delegate(s)	i) Technical Delegate(s)	
ii) President of the Jury	ii) President of the Jury	
iii) World Rowing Doctor	iii) World Rowing Doctor	
iv) World Rowing Event Safeguarding Officer	iv) World Rowing Event Safeguarding Officer	
v) Fairness Committee	v) Fairness Committee	
The appointment, roles and responsibilities of these officials are set out in the Bye-law to this Rule at Appendix R5.	The appointment, roles and responsibilities of these officials are set out in the Bye-law to this Rule at Appendix R5.	
2) Conduct of Racing	2) Conduct of Racing	
a) The Jury - The Jury shall be responsible for conducting the racing and ensuring that the regatta is run in accordance with these Rules of Racing, Bye-Laws and Event Regulations and shall be comprised of a group of International Umpires, supported where appropriate by national umpires.	a) The Jury - The Jury shall be responsible for conducting the racing and ensuring that the regatta is run in accordance with these Rules of Racing, Bye-Laws and Event Regulations and shall be comprised of a group of International Umpires, supported where appropriate by national umpires.	
The safety of rowers must be the prime concern of the Jury at all times during the regatta.	The safety of rowers must be the prime concern of the Jury at all times during the regatta.	
b) Board of the Jury - The Board of the Jury shall consider and decide on any protests made according to Rule 76 and shall consist of the President of the Jury and two other members of the Jury designated by the President of the Jury on a daily basis prior to the start of racing.	b) Board of the Jury - The Board of the Jury shall consider and decide on any protests made according to Rule <u>77</u> and shall consist of the President of the Jury and two other members of the Jury designated by the President of the Jury on a daily basis prior to the start of racing.	
c) International Umpires shall be responsible for conduct of racing as members of the Jury.	c) International Umpires shall be responsible for conduct of racing as members of the Jury.	
Bye-laws to Rules 35–37 – Regatta Roles	Bye-laws to Rules 36–38 – Regatta Roles	

<i>Refer to Appendix R5 – Regatta Roles</i>	<i>Refer to Appendix R5 – Regatta Roles</i>	
SECTION 3 – Commercial and Identification Provisions	SECTION 3 – Commercial and Identification Provisions	
Rule 38 – Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, Advertising, and Identifications	Rule 39 – Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, Advertising, and Identifications	
All Identifications displayed on clothing and equipment and in any other manner whatsoever at a regatta held under these Rules, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations (Appendix R6) shall be restricted and governed by these Rules. Any contravention shall be subject to sanction.	All Identifications displayed on clothing and equipment and in any other manner whatsoever at a regatta held under these Rules, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations (Appendix R6) shall be restricted and governed by these Rules. Any contravention shall be subject to sanction.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 38 – Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, Advertising, and Identifications	Bye-Laws to Rule 39 – Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, Advertising, and Identifications	
<i>Refer to Appendix R6 - Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, Advertising, and Identifications</i>	<i>Refer to Appendix R6 - Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, Advertising, and Identifications</i>	
Rule 39 – Rowers’ Clothing and Blade Colours	Rule 40 – Rowers’ Clothing and Blade Colours	
1) Members of the same crew shall compete wearing identical clothing except as allowed under the Bye-Laws to Rule 38. 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 to Rule 38.	1) Members of the same crew shall compete wearing identical clothing except as allowed under the Bye-Laws to Rule 39. 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 to Rule 39.	Update cross reference.
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	
a) 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.	c) Members of national crews Crews representing their member federation shall wear the registered racing uniform of their member federation, which has been registered by their federation for the Championship in which the crew is competing. The blades of all oars and sculls shall be in the registered design and colours of their federation.	Allows member federations to have different uniforms for Senior, U23, U19 and Beach Sprints teams.
b) At least three months before the first proposed use in competition, the design and colours of racing uniforms and blades shall be registered with World Rowing in accordance with Art. 13 of the Statutes.	b) At least three months before the first proposed use in competition Before they can be used in any regatta, the design and colours of racing uniforms and blades shall be registered with World Rowing in accordance with Art. 13 of the Statutes. A member federation may register different	The requirement member federations to register uniforms and blade designs 3 months before they are used in competition is changed to a requirement that the designs are registered before use in a regatta.

	<u> racing uniforms and blade designs for different World Championships in the same year. At one Championship regatta, all crews from a member federation shall wear the same uniform and use the same blade design.</u>	Clarify that all crews competing for a member federation must wear same uniform and blades at a championship.
c) 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 World Rowing or other World Rowing sponsor identification as defined in the Bye-Law to Rule 38.	c) 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 World Rowing or other World Rowing sponsor identification as defined in the Bye-Law to Rule 38 39.	
Bye-Law to Rule 39 – Rowers' Clothing and Blade Colours	Bye-Law to Rule 40 – Rowers' Clothing and Blade Colours	
<i>At International Regattas, members of a composite crew shall either wear an identical uniform and Identifications or each member of the crew shall wear the uniform and Identification of his own club.</i>	<i>At International Regattas, members of a composite crew shall either wear an identical uniform and Identifications or each member of the crew shall wear the uniform and Identification of his own club.</i>	
Rule 40 – Prizes and Sponsorship Contracts	Rule 41 – 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 World Rowing 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 World Rowing Statutes and Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.	
Rule 41 – World Rowing Merchandising Rights	Rule 42 – World Rowing Merchandising Rights	
At all regattas under its authority World Rowing retains all rights to:	At all regattas under its authority World Rowing retains all rights to:	
1) Sell merchandise, souvenirs and other articles. The organising committee shall provide sites for this activity at no cost to World Rowing;	1) Sell merchandise, souvenirs and other articles. The organising committee shall provide sites for this activity at no cost to World Rowing;	
2) Use and licence the name and official emblem of World Rowing and World Rowing and other names, emblems and logos as registered by World Rowing.	2) Use and licence the name and official emblem of World Rowing and World Rowing and other names, emblems and logos as registered by World Rowing.	
World Rowing may share a proportion of the proceeds of the sale of these rights with the organising committees of relevant regattas.	World Rowing may share a proportion of the proceeds of the sale of these rights with the organising committees of relevant regattas.	
SECTION 4 – Entries, Withdrawals and Crew Changes	SECTION 4 – Entries, Withdrawals and Crew Changes	

Rule 42 – Authorisation of the Member Federation	Rule 43 – Authorisation of the Member Federation Certification of Entries	
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. 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. This rule shall not apply to Masters regattas.	1) International Regattas (except Masters) 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. 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. This rule shall not apply to Masters regattas. a) <u>A crew competing in an International Regatta in another country shall notify its member federation of its participation.</u> b) <u>The submission of the entry is to be considered as certification that each rower is eligible to compete in the applicable event. It is the responsibility of the club or member federation submitting the entry to ensure that the entry is correct as to eligibility.</u>	Reformat the Rule for clarity and to specify that the club or member federation submitting the entry is responsible to make sure that the entry meets all requirements for that entry. The Rule has also changing from requiring that a member federation authorizing entries in International Regattas to the member federation only being informed of the entries.
2) World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games	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.	Rowers shall compete under the name of their member federation which shall alone be entitled to enter and represent them. a) <u>The entry of a rower or a crew in such a regatta may only be made by a member federation except as provided for exceptional cases (paragraph e below)</u> b) <u>The submission of the entry is to be considered as certification by the member federation that each rower is eligible to compete in the applicable event. It is the responsibility of the member federation to ensure that the entry is correct as to eligibility.</u> c) <u>In the case Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic qualification regattas, the</u>	Clarify that a member federation is responsible for making entries and is responsible to ensure that its entries meet the requirements for an entry in the event.

	<u>entries submitted by the member federation shall comply with the requirements of the relevant Qualification System for Rowing as issued by the International Olympic Committee and International Paralympic Committee.</u> d) <u>That rower or crew shall compete in the name of the member federation that submitted the entry</u> e) <u>Only that member federation is entitled to represent the rower or crew so entered.</u> f) <u>In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may permit a rower or crew to be entered in an event where that rower or crew does not represent a member federation. Such an entry will be on such a basis as determined by the Executive Committee at the time that permission is granted.</u>	Specify that entries for Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic entries must comply with the relevant qualification procedures. Rowers compete for the member federations and only member federations are able to represent rowers at World Championships, World Cups and Olympic and Paralympic qualification regattas. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee has the ability to permit rowers not represented by a member federation to compete in World Championships, World Cups and Olympic and Paralympic qualification regattas. Example: AIN and refugee athletes.
3) Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas	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.	Rowers shall compete under the name of their National Olympic or Paralympic Committee which shall alone be entitled to enter and represent them.	
Rule 43 – Entries	Rule 44 – Entries	
1) International Regattas	1) International Regattas	
a) The entry of a crew for an International Regatta will be valid if all details required by the entry form have been completed.	a) The entry of a crew for an International Regatta will be valid if all details required by the entry form have been completed.	
b) Names shall be shown starting with the bow rower and finishing with the stroke rower, followed by the coxswain.	b) Names shall be shown starting with the bow rower and finishing with the stroke rower, followed by the coxswain.	
c) The organising committee of an International Regatta must accept every valid entry made by the closing date except where only one entry is received by the entry deadline in which case that event will be cancelled.	c) The organising committee of an International Regatta must accept every valid entry made by the closing date except where only one entry is received by the entry deadline in which case that event will be cancelled.	
2) World Rowing Championship regattas	World Rowing Championship regattas	
a) Dedicated entry forms shall be made available to the member federations in principle two months before the closing date for entries.	a) Dedicated entry forms shall be made available to the member federations in principle two months before the closing date for entries.	

b) Entries must be received at World Rowing headquarters before the specified deadline (usually between 9 and 14 days before the date of the first heat).	b) Entries must be received at World Rowing headquarters before the specified deadline (usually between 9 and 14 days before the date of the first heat).	Remove the timeline.
c) These entries shall indicate the crews, with the names and the birthdates of the rowers in the crews, starting with the bow rower and finishing with the stroke rower, followed by the coxswain.	c) These entries shall indicate the crews, with the names and the birthdates of the rowers in the crews, starting with the bow rower and finishing with the stroke rower, followed by the coxswain.	
d) The entries shall also include the names and birthdates of any additional rowers who may be used as a replacement during the regatta.	d) The entries shall also include the names and birthdates of any additional rowers who may be used as a replacement during the regatta.	
e) Minimum entries - Should only one crew be entered in an event at the entry deadline, the event will be cancelled.	e) Minimum entries - Should only one crew be entered in an event at the entry deadline, the event will be cancelled.	
Rule 44 – List of Entries	Rule 45 – List of Entries	
1) International Regattas	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.	Not later than two days after the closing of the entries, the organising committee shall send to all participating clubs and member federations a list of the entries, a provisional timetable of the heats, the time(s) and venue(s) of the Team Managers' Meeting and draw, and details of the traffic rules.	
2) World Rowing Championship regattas	2) World Rowing Championship regattas	
World Rowing shall make a list of the entries from member federations entered in each event available to all federations concerned.	World Rowing shall make a list of the entries from member federations entered in each event available to all federations concerned.	
Rule 45 – False Declarations	Rule 46 – False Declarations	
Any false declaration regarding the name, age, classification, club membership or eligibility of a rower may 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 sanctions.	Any false declaration regarding the name, age, classification, club membership or eligibility of a rower may result in the disqualification of every rower of the crew concerned from all races for which they are entered at the regatta in question. a) <u>Any false declaration regarding the name, age, classification, gender, club membership or other eligibility criteria of a rower to compete in an event will be considered as a serious breach of the rules justifying an appropriate sanction.</u> b) <u>Extent of Sanction - Such a breach may result in the disqualification of the rower or rowers to which the entry relates from all events at the regatta.</u>	Renumber and reword for clarification Specify that the sanction for a false declaration in an entry may include disqualification of a rower or rowers from all events at a regatta

	c) The Executive Committee may apply additional sanctions.	
Rule 46 – Entry Irregularities	Rule 47 – Entry Irregularities	
	1) All Regattas	
	a) An objection to an entry may be made only by the official representative of a member federation or club (as applicable) that has submitted entries for that regatta. b) No objection to an entry shall be made at any time on the grounds of gender eligibility of a rower except pursuant to the objection procedure prescribed by Rule 13 and its Bye-Law.	Specify that objections can only be made by an official representative of the crew and objections on the basis of gender must be made under Rule 13 and its Bye-Law.
1) International Regattas	2) International Regattas	
Any person, club or member federation claiming that an entry is not valid shall lodge an objection in writing promptly with the organising committee specifying the grounds upon which they consider that the entry is invalid. After consultation with the affected parties, the organising committee shall decide on the matter and, if found justified, shall reject the entry concerned.	Any person, club or member federation claiming that an entry is not valid shall lodge an objection in writing promptly with the organising committee specifying the grounds upon which they consider that the entry is invalid. After consultation with the affected parties, the organising committee shall decide on the matter and, if found justified, shall reject the entry concerned. a) <u>An objection to an entry, except as to gender eligibility, shall be lodged in writing promptly with the organising committee after the entries are published specifying in detail the grounds on which the entry is considered to be irregular.</u> b) <u>If the organising committee considers that the objection is frivolous, malicious or otherwise without substance, it may reject the objection without further consideration.</u> c) <u>Otherwise, the organising committee will inquire into the objection, consider any submissions from the official representative of the rower or crew whose entry has been objected, and determine whether the objection is justified.</u> d) <u>If the objection is found to be justified, the entry shall be rejected.</u>	Reformatted for clarity.
2) World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas	3) World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas	

for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games	for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games	
Any member federation claiming that an entry is not valid shall lodge an objection in writing promptly with the Executive Committee specifying the grounds on which it considers that the entry is invalid. After consultation with the affected parties, the Executive Committee shall decide on the matter and, if found justified, shall reject the entry concerned.	Any member federation claiming that an entry is not valid shall lodge an objection in writing promptly with the Executive Committee specifying the grounds on which it considers that the entry is invalid. After consultation with the affected parties, the Executive Committee shall decide on the matter and, if found justified, shall reject the entry concerned. a) <u>An objection to an entry, except as to gender eligibility, shall be lodged in writing promptly with the Executive Committee after the entries are published specifying in detail the grounds on which the entry is considered to be irregular.</u> b) <u>No objection to an entry will be considered unless received by the Executive Committee at least three hours prior to the Draw</u> c) <u>If the Executive Committee considers that the objection is frivolous, malicious or otherwise without substance, it may reject the objection without further consideration.</u> d) <u>Otherwise, the Executive Committee will inquire into the objection, consider any submissions from the official representative of the rower or crew whose entry has been objected, and determine whether the objection is justified.</u> e) <u>If the objection is found to be justified, the entry shall be rejected. A rejected entry does not affect the ability of the Executive Committee to give to sanctions under Rule 46</u>	Reformatted for clarity and more certainty in the process.
Rule 47 – Withdrawals	Rule 48 – Withdrawals	
1) International Regattas		
a) If a club or member federation wishes to withdraw from an event that it has entered, it shall give notice in writing to the organising committee as soon as possible and, at the latest, before the Team Managers' Meeting.	a) If a club or member federation wishes to withdraw <u>an entry</u> from an event that it has entered, it shall give notice in writing to the organising committee as soon as possible and, at the latest, <u>before the Team</u>	

	Managers' Meeting before the deadline stipulated by the organising committee.	
b) In the case of a Regatta comprising two successive days of racing and where the events are held as two separate one-day regattas, a withdrawal for the second regatta must be given, in writing, to the organising committee no later than one hour after the last race of the first day.	b) In the case of a Regatta comprising two successive days of racing and where the events are held as two separate one-day regattas, a withdrawal <u>of an entry</u> for the second regatta must be given, in writing, to the organising committee no later than one hour after the last race of the first day.	
c) In the event of a withdrawal the organising committee may conduct a new draw.	c) In the event of a withdrawal the organising committee may conduct a new draw.	
2) World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas	2) World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas	
If a member federation withdraws a crew or crews from an event in which it has been entered, it shall give notice in writing of the withdrawal to World Rowing, at the latest, three hours before the Draw.	If a member federation withdraws a crew or crews from an event in which it has been entered, it shall give notice in writing of the withdrawal to World Rowing, at the latest, three hours before the Draw.	
3) A withdrawal once made is irrevocable.	3) A withdrawal once made is irrevocable.	
Bye-Law to Rule 47 – Withdrawals after the Withdrawal Deadline	Bye-Law to Rule 48 – Withdrawals after the Withdrawal Deadline	
World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games	World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games	
1) Notice of the withdrawal must be lodged with World Rowing at the World Rowing Regatta Office or another previously announced location.	Notice of the withdrawal must be lodged with World Rowing at the World Rowing Regatta Office or another previously announced location.	
	2) <u>A crew that does not start a race (DNS) without notifying World Rowing of their withdrawal will nevertheless be considered a withdrawal for purposes of these Rules.</u>	Specify that a crew that does not start (DNS) a race will be considered to have withdrawn from that event.
2) In cases of withdrawals received later than the deadline of three hours before the Draw, the member federation concerned will be fined EUR 500 or equivalent per withdrawal. However, there shall be no financial sanction for the withdrawal of a crew that withdraws for medical or safety reasons acceptable to World Rowing.	3) In cases of withdrawals received later than the deadline of three hours before the Draw, the member federation concerned will be fined EUR 500 or equivalent per withdrawal. However, there shall be no financial sanction for the withdrawal of a crew that withdraws for medical or safety reasons acceptable to World Rowing.	Renumber section
Rule 48 – Crew Changes after the Entry Deadline and before the First Heat	Rule 49 – Crew Changes after the Entry Deadline and before the <u>First Heat Draw</u>	Restructure Rules 49 & 50 to separate Non-medical changes before the Draw (new Rule 49) from Medical changes after the Draw (new Rule 50).
1) International regattas		

	a) b) Single scullers – A single sculler who has entered shall not be replaced except in the case of illness or injury in accordance with Rule 49 the Bye-law 1b) to this Rule.	Move single scullers to a) as there is no replacement under this Rule. Reference table added in annex.
a) Crews – Clubs or member federations may substitute up to one half the number of rowers (as well as the coxswain, if applicable) in any crews entered by them, provided:	b) Crews – Clubs or member federations may substitute up to one half the number of rowers (as well as the coxswain, if applicable) in any crews entered by them, provided:	
i) that the replacement rowers are members of the same club, or, in the case of composite crews, of one of the clubs concerned.	i) that the replacement rowers are members of the same club, or, in the case of composite crews, of one of the clubs concerned.	
ii) in the case of national team crews, the replacement rower shall be of the same member federation.	ii) in the case of national team crews, the replacement rower shall be of the same member federation.	
iii) Any substitution is to be notified in writing to the organising committee at least one hour before the first heat of the event.	iii) Any substitution <u>under this Rule</u> is to be notified in writing to the organising committee at least one hour before the first heat of the event.	
b) Single scullers – A single sculler who has entered shall not be replaced except in the case of illness or injury in accordance with the Bye-law 1b) to this Rule.		b) moved up to a)
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:	
	a) Single scullers – A single sculler who is entered shall not be replaced except in the case of illness or injury in accordance with Rules 49 the Bye-law 2 b) to this Rule.	Move single scullers to a) as there is no replacement under this Rule.
a) 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 replacement rowers are eligible to represent that federation in accordance with these Rules, and that the changes are communicated in writing to World Rowing at least three hours before the first heat of the event.	b) Crews – Member federations may substitute up to one half the number of rowers (as well as the coxswain, if applicable) in all <u>any</u> crews entered by them, provided that the each replacement rowers are <u>rower is eligible to compete in that event and eligible</u> to represent that federation in accordance with these Rules. c) <u>Any substitution under this rule must be</u> and that the changes are communicated in writing to World Rowing at least three hours before the Draw first heat of the event.	Clarify that replacement athletes must meet eligibility requirements for both the event and to compete for the member federation. Change of deadline from 3 hours before the first race in an event to 3 hours before the draw to prevent manipulation.

b) Single scullers – A single sculler who is entered shall not be replaced except in the case of illness or injury in accordance with the Bye-law 2 b) to this Rule.	b) Single scullers – A single sculler who is entered shall not be replaced except in the case of illness or injury in accordance with the Bye-law 2 b) to this Rule.	b) moved up to a)
Bye-Laws to Rule 48 – Changes after the Entry Deadline and before the First Heat for Medical Reasons	Bye-Laws to Rule 48 – Changes after the Entry Deadline and before the First Heat for Medical Reasons	Delete this whole Bye-Law and deal with ALL Medical Substitutions under Rule 50.
1) International Regattas:	1) International Regattas:	
a) Crews: In addition to the provisions of paragraph 1 a) of this Rule, in the case of illness of, or injury to, a member of a crew before the first heat, a substitution of that rower may be made no later than one hour before the crew's first heat upon production of a medical certificate. The replaced rower may not compete again in the same crew even if he is returned to health. Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent that club or, in the case of national crews that member federation, in accordance with these Rules.	b) Crews: In addition to the provisions of paragraph 1 a) of this Rule, in the case of illness of, or injury to, a member of a crew before the first heat, a substitution of that rower may be made no later than one hour before the crew's first heat upon production of a medical certificate. The replaced rower may not compete again in the same crew even if he is returned to health. Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent that club or, in the case of national crews that member federation, in accordance with these Rules.	
b) Single scullers: A single sculler who is entered and falls ill or is injured may, after the entry deadline and on production of a medical certificate, be replaced no later than one hour before their first heat provided that the replacement rower is a member of the same club, and in the case of national teams of the same member federation.	b) Single scullers: A single sculler who is entered and falls ill or is injured may, after the entry deadline and on production of a medical certificate, be replaced no later than one hour before their first heat provided that the replacement rower is a member of the same club, and in the case of national teams of the same member federation.	
c) Any replacement under this Bye-law must be communicated in writing to the organising committee at least one hour before the first heat of the crew or sculler concerned.	c) Any replacement under this Bye-law must be communicated in writing to the organising committee at least one hour before the first heat of the crew or sculler concerned.	
d) The official start time, in principle, shall not be changed for such substitutions, however in exceptional cases the President of the Jury may make a decision to delay the start.	d) The official start time, in principle, shall not be changed for such substitutions, however in exceptional cases the President of the Jury may make a decision to delay the start.	
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	

a) Crews - In addition to the provisions of paragraph 2 a) of this Rule, in the case of illness of, or injury to, a member of a crew before the first heat, a substitution of that rower may be made in principle no later than one hour before the official start time of the race if a medical certificate is provided and if the change is approved by the World Rowing Doctor 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 if returned to health as confirmed by a further medical certificate and with the approval of the World Rowing Doctor, 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.	a) Crews - In addition to the provisions of paragraph 2 a) of this Rule, in the case of illness of, or injury to, a member of a crew before the first heat, a substitution of that rower may be made in principle no later than one hour before the official start time of the race if a medical certificate is provided and if the change is approved by the World Rowing Doctor 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 if returned to health as confirmed by a further medical certificate and with the approval of the World Rowing Doctor, 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.	
b) Single scullers: In the case of illness of, or injury to, a single sculler before the first heat, a substitution of that sculler may be made in principle no later than one hour before the official start time of their heat if a medical certificate is provided and if the change is approved by the World Rowing Doctor who shall first examine the ill or injured sculler. The replacement sculler must be eligible to represent that federation in accordance with these Rules. A single sculler replaced under this Bye-law may not compete again in that event even if returned to health.	b) Single scullers In the case of illness of, or injury to, a single sculler before the first heat, a substitution of that sculler may be made in principle no later than one hour before the official start time of their heat if a medical certificate is provided and if the change is approved by the World Rowing Doctor who shall first examine the ill or injured sculler. The replacement sculler must be eligible to represent that federation in accordance with these Rules. A single sculler replaced under this Bye-law may not compete again in that event even if returned to health	
c) Any replacement under this Bye-law must be communicated in writing to World Rowing at least one hour before the scheduled time of the first heat of the crew or sculler concerned.	c) Any replacement under this Bye-law must be communicated in writing to World Rowing at least one hour before the scheduled time of the first heat of the crew or sculler concerned.	
d) The official start time, in principle, shall not be changed for such substitutions, however in exceptional cases the President of the	d) The official start time, in principle, shall not be changed for such substitutions, however in exceptional cases the President of the	

Jury may make a decision to delay the start.	Jury may make a decision to delay the start.	
Rule 49 – Changes after the First Heat	Rule 50 – Changes after the First Heat Crew Changes for Medical Reasons	
1) International regattas:	1) International regattas:	
a) Crews	a) Crews Before their First Heat	
i) No substitution of rowers may be made in a crew which has already raced in their heat of the event, except in the case of illness or injury, in which case a medical certificate shall be provided and the crew change approved by the organising committee.	i) No substitution of rowers may be made in a crew which has already raced in their heat of the event, except in the case of illness or injury, in which case a medical certificate shall be provided and the crew change approved by the organising committee. In addition to the provisions of Rule 49, in the case of illness of, or injury to a member of a crew or a single sculler before their first heat, a substitution of that rower or single sculler may be made no later than one hour before their first heat upon production of a medical certificate subject to meeting the requirements of 1) c) below.	For International Regattas, after the Draw, only medical substitutions are allowed.
ii) A rower who has been replaced may no longer compete at the regatta, even if the rower is restored to health.	b) After their First Heat i) A rower who has been replaced may no longer compete at the regatta, even if the rower is restored to health. Single scullers – No substitution is permitted for a single sculler who has already raced in the heat of their event.	Move former 1)c) to 1)b)i) 1)b)i) describes single scullers
	ii) Crews - After a crew has raced in the any heat of its event a substitution of a crew member may only be made in the case of illness or injury and subject to meeting the requirements of 1) c) below. in which case a medical certificate shall be provided and the crew change approved by the organising committee.	Move from former 1)a)i) to 1)b)ii) 1)b)ii) describes members of a crew
	c) To make a medical substitution of a rower or single sculler at an international regatta, where permitted under this Rule, the following requirements shall be met:	New 1)c) and sub-parts describe the process for substitutions
	i) The club or, in the case of national crews the member federation, shall notify the organising committee in writing of their intention to seek a medical substitution, and shall provide	

	<u>a medical certificate setting out sufficient detail to inform the nature of the illness or injury.</u>	
	ii) <u>The organising committee shall approve the medical substitution if it meets the requirements of this Rule.</u>	
iii) Up to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain (if applicable) may be changed in accordance with this Rule.	iii) Up to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain (if applicable) may be changed in accordance with this Rule.	
iv) Any replacement rower must be a member of the same club, and in the case of national team, of the same member federation.	iv) Any replacement rower must be a member of the same club, and in the case of national team, of the same member federation <u>and be eligible to compete in that event.</u>	
	v) <u>The official start time, in principle, shall not be changed for such substitutions, however in exceptional cases the President of the Jury may make a decision to delay the start.</u>	
	vi) <u>The replaced rower or single sculler may not compete again in the same event even if returned to health.</u>	
c) Single scullers – No substitution is permitted for a single sculler who has already raced in the heat of their event.		Moved to 1)b)i)
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:	
a) <u>Crews</u>	a) <u>Crews</u> Before their First Heat	
	i) <u>In addition to the provisions of Rule 48, in the case of illness or injury to a member of the crew or a single sculler after the Draw and before their first heat a substitution of that rower or single sculler may be made in principle no later than one hour before the official start time of their race, and subject to meeting the requirements of 2) c) below.</u>	Applies to both crews and single scullers and states that after the draw and before the first heat only medical substitutions are allowed
	b) <u>After their First Heat</u>	
	i) Single scullers – No substitution of a single sculler may be made once they have competed in their heat. <u>is</u>	Move former 2)b) to 2)b)i) Move singles scullers first because there is no substitution after the first heat

	<u>permitted for a single sculler who has already raced in the heat of their event</u>	
i) No substitution of rowers shall be made in a crew which has already raced in the heat of its event except in the case of illness or injury to a member of the crew, in which case a medical certificate shall be required and the crew change request shall be submitted in writing to World Rowing.	ii) 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 World Rowing and by way of medical substitution pursuant to this Rule and subject to meeting the requirements of 2) c), below.	After the first heat only medical substitutions are allowed
	c) <u>To make a medical substitution of a rower or sculler at World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games where allowed under this Rule, the following requirements shall be met:</u>	The substitution process at a World Rowing event is described in section 2)c)
ii) The change may only be made if it is approved by the World Rowing Doctor, who has first had or has waived an opportunity to examine the ill or injured rower.	i) The change may only be made if it is approved by the World Rowing Doctor, who has first had or has waived an opportunity to examine the ill or injured rower. <u>A request for medical substitution under this Rule must be communicated in writing to World Rowing, together with the endorsement of the World Rowing Doctor.</u>	
	ii) <u>A member federation seeking a medical substitution must first provide the World Rowing Doctor with a medical certificate with sufficient detail to inform the nature of the illness or injury.</u>	
	iii) <u>The World Rowing Doctor, after examining the rower or having waived the right to examine the rower, may declare that rower unfit to compete further by reason of illness or injury and thereby approve the medical substitution of that crew member.</u>	

	iv) <u>A crew member who has been medically substituted from one crew shall not compete again in any event at that regatta unless approved by the World Rowing Doctor as fit to return to competition.</u>	
iii) The rower may compete again in the same crew if returned to health at any point during the competition upon notification to World Rowing in writing with a further medical certificate, and with the approval of the World Rowing Doctor who shall have had further opportunity to examine the rower.	↯ The <u>medically substituted</u> rower may compete again in the same crew if returned to health at any point during the competition, <u>subject to: upon notification to World Rowing in writing with a further medical certificate, and with the approval of the World Rowing Doctor who shall have had further opportunity to examine the rower.</u> (a) <u>the member federation notifying World Rowing in writing that the rower is returned to health;</u> (b) <u>the member federation providing to the World Rowing Doctor a further medical certificate showing sufficient detail as to why the crew member is now fit to return to competition;</u> (c) <u>a declaration by the World Rowing Doctor, who shall have had an opportunity to further examine the rower, that the rower is fit to return to competition.</u>	
	vi) <u>A rower who has previously been medically substituted from one or more crews and who is declared fit to return to competition by the World Rowing Doctor, shall at that time return to all crews from which they had been medically substituted.</u>	If the athlete is restored to health, the athlete shall return to all crew(s) that the athlete was entered in.
iv) Up to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain (if applicable) may be changed in accordance with this Rule.	vii) Up to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain (if applicable) may be changed in accordance with this Rule.	
v) Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent that member federation in accordance with the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.	viii) Any replacement rower must <u>be eligible to compete in that event and</u> be eligible to represent that member federation in accordance with <u>the these</u> Rules <u>of Racing and related Bye-Laws.</u>	

c) Single scullers – No substitution of a single sculler may be made once they have competed in their heat.	b) Single scullers – No substitution of a single sculler may be made once they have competed in their heat.	
	d) <u>The official start time, in principle, shall not be changed for medical substitutions however in exceptional cases the President of the Jury may make a decision to delay the start.</u>	While the principle is that the start time will not be changed in the case of a medical substitution, the President of the Jury may delay a start time.
3) Consequential Substitutions	3) Consequential Substitutions	
a) Where a rower is ill or injured and a substitution is made for that rower using a rower from a second boat (with no doubling up), the rower from the second boat may in turn be substituted in that boat by another rower.	a) Where a rower is ill or injured and a substitution is made for that rower using a rower from a second boat (with no doubling up), the rower from the second boat may in turn be substituted in that boat by another rower.	
b) This consequential substitution may only occur if the line of substitutions is clearly resulting from the illness or injury of the rower in the first boat in accordance with Bye-Laws to Rule 45 or Rule 46.	b) This consequential substitution may only occur if the line of substitutions is clearly resulting from the illness or injury of the rower in the first boat in accordance with Bye-Laws to Rule <u>46</u> or Rule <u>47</u> .	
c) If the ill or injured rower recovers and is substituted back into the boat, the rower substituted for the ill or injured rower and any other rower substituted as a consequence of the initial substitution, must then at the same time, and effective immediately, be substituted back into their original boat for the next round of their event.	c) If the ill or injured rower recovers and is substituted back into the boat, the rower substituted for the ill or injured rower and any other rower substituted as a consequence of the initial substitution, must then at the same time, and effective immediately, be substituted back into their original boat for the next round of their event.	
d) Where a consequential substitution is made and there is no available replacement for the second rower, then the crew of that second rower may be withdrawn as a consequential medical withdrawal under Rule 47.	d) Where a consequential substitution is made and there is no available replacement for the second rower, then the crew of that second rower may be withdrawn as a consequential medical withdrawal under Rule <u>48</u> .	
e) Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent that club or, in the case of national crews that member federation in accordance with the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.	e) Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent that club or, in the case of national crews that member federation in accordance with the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.	
SECTION 5 – Safety and Fairness		
Rule 50 – Guiding Principles – Safety and Fairness	Rule <u>51</u> – Guiding Principles – Safety and Fairness	

1) The primary principles guiding the organising committee and the regatta officials in charge of the regatta shall be:	1) The primary principles guiding the organising committee and the regatta officials in charge of the regatta shall be:	
a) Safety of all rowers;	a) Safety of all rowers;	
b) Fairness for all rowers.	b) Fairness for all rowers.	
2) Each individual rower and team official shall act at all times in accordance with these principles.	2) Each individual rower and team official shall act at all times in accordance with these principles.	
Rule 51 – Safety – General Principles	Rule 52 – Safety – General Principles	
1) An organising committee is responsible for providing all safety measures at its regatta. The Council may remove a regatta from the World Rowing International Event Calendar if it is not satisfied that the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws regarding safety have been observed.	1) An organising committee is responsible for providing all safety measures at its regatta. The Council may remove a regatta from the World Rowing International Event Calendar if it is not satisfied that the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws regarding safety have been observed.	
2) Rowers and team officials shall at all times act and compete in accordance with the rules in force relating to the safe use and safe condition of their boats, oars, sculls and other items of equipment.	2) Rowers and team officials shall at all times act and compete in accordance with the rules in force relating to the safe use and safe condition of their boats, oars, sculls and other items of equipment.	
3) It is the responsibility of rowers, team officials and their club or member federation to ensure that all their equipment is in a safe and suitable condition and that the rowers meet the requirements of Rule 14 regarding swimming ability and state of health and fitness.	3) It is the responsibility of rowers, team officials and their club or member federation to ensure that all their equipment is in a safe and suitable condition and that the rowers meet the requirements of Rule 14 regarding swimming ability and state of health and fitness.	
4) Rowers and team officials shall comply with the instructions of the Jury and of the organising committee on any matter relating to safety.	4) Rowers and team officials shall comply with the instructions of the Jury and of the organising committee on any matter relating to safety.	
5) Any member of the Jury may prohibit any crew from going on the water if they consider that crew constitutes a danger to themselves or other crews on the water. In the event of a dispute, the President of the Jury shall determine the issue.	5) Any member of the Jury may prohibit any crew from going on the water if they consider that crew constitutes a danger to themselves or other crews on the water. In the event of a dispute, the President of the Jury shall determine the issue.	
6) While the organising committee of a regatta shall take all reasonable steps to provide safe rowing conditions and appropriate safety measures, the ultimate responsibility for competing safely lies first and foremost with each individual rower and their team officials.	6) While the organising committee of a regatta shall take all reasonable steps to provide safe rowing conditions and appropriate safety measures, the ultimate responsibility for competing safely lies first and foremost with each individual rower and their team officials.	
7) The responsibility for all aspects of safety at World Rowing Championships, World Rowing Cup regattas, qualification regattas for Olympic,	7) The responsibility for all aspects of safety at World Rowing Championships, World Rowing Cup regattas, qualification regattas for Olympic,	

Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games, International Regattas and International Matches lies with the organising committee, as well as the competing clubs, member federations and rowers as provided for by these Rules. In this aspect World Rowing accepts no legal liability.	Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games, International Regattas and International Matches lies with the organising committee, as well as the competing clubs, member federations and rowers as provided for by these Rules. In this aspect World Rowing accepts no legal liability.	
Rule 52 – Safety – Training at Regattas	Rule 53 – Safety – Training at Regattas	
1) Training shall take place only during the official training hours as notified by the organising committee.	1) Training shall take place only during the official training hours as notified by the organising committee.	
2) During the official training hours, a medical and rescue service shall operate on the land and on the water.	2) During the official training hours, a medical and rescue service shall operate on the land and on the water.	
3) The organising committee shall give advance notice of the official opening day of the course for training	3) The organising committee shall give advance notice of the official opening day of the course for training	
a) The official opening day for an International regatta shall be a minimum of one day before the start of the regatta;	a) The official opening day for an International regatta shall be a minimum of one day before the start of the regatta;	
b) The official opening day for an Under 23 or Under 19 Championship shall be a minimum of three days before the start of the regatta; and	b) The official opening day for an Under 23 or Under 19 Championship shall be a minimum of three days before the start of the regatta; and	
c) The official opening day for a senior World Rowing Championship shall be a minimum of four days before the start of the regatta.	c) The official opening day for a senior World Rowing Championship shall be a minimum of four days before the start of the regatta.	
4) The organising committee shall also give as much notice of the official training hours for each day as is reasonably possible subject to review for safety or operational requirements.	4) The organising committee shall also give as much notice of the official training hours for each day as is reasonably possible subject to review for safety or operational requirements.	
5) Notification of the official training hours shall specify the opening time and the closing time of the course for each day of training. All crews must be off the water by that closing time.	5) Notification of the official training hours shall specify the opening time and the closing time of the course for each day of training. All crews must be off the water by that closing time.	
6) Crews may be sanctioned for failing to follow these requirements.	6) Crews may be sanctioned for failing to follow these requirements.	
Rule 53 – Traffic Rules on the Course	Rule 54 – Traffic Rules on the Course	
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:	1) The organising committee must publish, and display clearly in the embarkation or boathouse area, the traffic rules to be followed to control the movement of the boats on the water. These rules must cover:	
a) Traffic rules for training; and	a) Traffic rules for training; and	

b) Traffic rules for racing.	b) Traffic rules for racing.	
2) It is the responsibility of every Team Manager to ensure that all of their team members understand the traffic rules.	2) It is the responsibility of every Team Manager to ensure that all of their team members understand the traffic rules.	
3) It is the responsibility of every rower to comply with these traffic rules.	3) It is the responsibility of every rower to comply with these traffic rules.	
4) It is a requirement of these Rules that a crew warming up for a race or cooling down after a race:	4) It is a requirement of these Rules that a crew warming up for a race or cooling down after a race:	
a) Must stop when a race approaches its position;	a) Must stop when a race approaches its position;	
b) Must not cross the finish line (in any direction) while boats from a race are in the process of finishing; and	b) Must not cross the finish line (in any direction) while boats from a race are in the process of finishing; and	
c) Must not follow a race over all or part of the course, even outside the buoyed area, when not taking part in a race.	c) Must not follow a race over all or part of the course, even outside the buoyed area, when not taking part in a race.	
5) A crew may be sanctioned for failing to follow these requirements.	5) A crew may be sanctioned for failing to follow these requirements.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 53 – Traffic Rules on the Course	Bye-Laws to Rule 54 – Traffic Rules on the Course	
1) <i>A copy of the traffic rules must be provided to every club or member federation entered, be published in the Team Managers Manual and clearly displayed on large signs in the boating area. These signs shall be located beside the pontoons where the crews go out on to the water.</i>	1) <i>A copy of the traffic rules must be provided to every club or member federation entered, be published in the Team Managers Manual and clearly displayed on large signs in the boating area. These signs shall be located beside the pontoons where the crews go out on to the water.</i>	
2) <i>The traffic rules for training and racing shall identify at least one clear lane of water as a neutral lane between crews travelling in opposite directions on the water. If it is not possible to provide the neutral lane, then the crews travelling in opposite directions must be separated by a “swimming line”, or equivalent, as a continuous, physical barrier on the water surface.</i>	2) <i>The traffic rules for training and racing shall identify at least one clear lane of water as a neutral lane between crews travelling in opposite directions on the water. If it is not possible to provide the neutral lane, then the crews travelling in opposite directions must be separated by a “swimming line”, or equivalent, as a continuous, physical barrier on the water surface.</i>	
3) <i>In principle there shall be no training during racing at International Regattas.</i>	3) <i>In principle there shall be no training during racing at International Regattas.</i>	
4) <i>The traffic rules for racing shall 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>	4) <i>The traffic rules for racing shall cover the warm-up area and the cool-down area. They shall also take into consideration the safe movement of any boat taking part in the victory ceremony.</i>	
Rule 54 – Other Boats on the Water	Rule 55 – Other Boats on the Water	

1) Racing	1) Racing	
a) During the official hours of racing (when the traffic rules for racing apply), 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.	a) During the official hours of racing (when the traffic rules for racing apply), no boat (moving or fixed) shall be allowed on the regatta course or in the training areas unless it has the approval of the President of the Jury.	
b) The President of the Jury shall approve the position and the movement of all approved vessels, i.e. Umpires' boats, rescue boats, television boats, work boats, etc. during the official hours of racing.	b) The President of the Jury shall approve the position and the movement of all approved vessels, i.e. Umpires' boats, rescue boats, television boats, work boats, etc. during the official hours of racing.	
2) Training	2) Training	
a) During the official hours of training (when the traffic rules for training apply), no boat (moving or fixed) shall be allowed on the regatta course or in the training areas without the approval of the Competition Manager.	a) During the official hours of training (when the traffic rules for training apply), no boat (moving or fixed) shall be allowed on the regatta course or in the training areas without the approval of the Competition Manager.	
b) The Competition Manager shall approve the position and the movement of all approved vessels such as rescue boats, television boats, work boats, etc. during the official hours of training.	b) The Competition Manager shall approve the position and the movement of all approved vessels such as rescue boats, television boats, work boats, etc. during the official hours of training.	
3) The Competition Manager is responsible for ensuring that no unauthorised crews or boats shall be permitted on the water of the regatta course at any time during the course opening times, from the first day the course opens until the end of the regatta.	3) The Competition Manager is responsible for ensuring that no unauthorised crews or boats shall be permitted on the water of the regatta course at any time during the course opening times, from the first day the course opens until the end of the regatta.	
Rule 55 – Damage to Equipment	Rule 56 – Damage to Equipment	
Should a crew suffer damage to its equipment, the Board of the Jury shall, upon request from any of the crews involved, decide who is at fault.	Should a crew suffer damage to its equipment, the Board of the Jury shall, upon request from any of the crews involved, decide who is at fault.	
Rule 56 – Fairness – General Principles	Rule 57 – Fairness – General Principles	
1) All rowers competing at a regatta shall at all times:	1) All rowers competing at a regatta shall at all times:	
a) Compete fairly;	a) Compete fairly;	
b) Be respectful of their opponents and the regatta officials;	b) Be respectful of their opponents and the regatta officials;	
c) Comply with the Rules of Racing; in particular, to be at the start on time and follow the instructions of the officials both on the water and off.	c) Comply with the Rules of Racing; in particular, to be at the start on time and follow the instructions of the officials both on the water and off.	

2) Team officials shall, at all times:	2) Team officials shall, at all times:	
a) Be familiar with the Rules of Racing as may be relevant to their individual team duties;	a) Be familiar with the Rules of Racing as may be relevant to their individual team duties;	
b) Be respectful of the other teams, and regatta officials, and of the need for fair competition.	b) Be respectful of the other teams, and regatta officials, and of the need for fair competition.	
3) Regatta officials shall ensure that the Rules of Racing are applied fairly and in an atmosphere of respect to all rowers and team officials.	3) Regatta officials shall ensure that the Rules of Racing are applied fairly and in an atmosphere of respect to all rowers and team officials.	
SECTION 6 – The Draw and Progressing to the Finals	SECTION 6 – The Draw and Progressing to the Finals	
Rule 57 – World Rowing Progression System	Rule 58 – World Rowing Progression System	
1) Should the number of crews taking part in an event exceed that of the number of lanes used for racing, a progression system shall be used to determine the finalists.	1) 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.	
2) International Regattas	2) International Regattas	
Each round of an event shall finish at least two hours before the following round of the same event.	Each round of an event shall finish at least two hours before the following round of the same event.	
3) World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas	3) World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas	
a) If earlier rounds of racing are required before the Final, they shall, in principle, be organised in such a way that a rower shall not be required to race more than once a day in the same event, or, if this is not possible and with the exception of Re-Rows, all rowers in the same round of that event shall have had the same number of races on that day.	a) If earlier rounds of racing are required before the Final, they shall, in principle, be organised in such a way that a rower shall not be required to race more than once a day in the same event, or, if this is not possible and with the exception of Re-Rows, all rowers in the same round of that event shall have had the same number of races on that day.	
b) The progression systems to be used shall be the World Rowing Progression System. Modified progression systems may be approved by the Executive Committee.	b) The progression systems to be used shall be the World Rowing Progression System. Modified progression systems may be approved by the Executive Committee.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 57 – World Rowing Progression System to Determine Finalists	Bye-Laws to Rule 58 – World Rowing Progression System to Determine Finalists	
<i>Refer to Appendix R7 - World Rowing Progression System to Determine Finalists</i>	<i>Refer to Appendix R7 - World Rowing Progression System to Determine Finalists</i>	
Rule 58 – Seeding	Rule 59 – Seeding	
1) The purpose of seeding is to avoid many of the faster boats in an event being drawn into the same heat. The seeding order shall only affect the allocation of crews to the heats and is for no	1) The purpose of seeding is to avoid many of the faster boats in an event being drawn into the same heat. The seeding order shall only affect the allocation of crews to the heats and is for	

other purpose. It shall not be taken into account for any of the later rounds of competition.	no other purpose. It shall not be taken into account for any of the later rounds of competition.	
2) The Executive Committee shall determine and publish in advance the criteria for seeding crews and it shall appoint a Seeding Panel for a regatta at which seeding is to apply.	2) The Executive Committee shall determine and publish in advance the criteria for seeding crews and it shall appoint a Seeding Panel for a regatta at which seeding is to apply.	
3) Where a Seeding Panel has been appointed by the Executive Committee under this Rule for a particular regatta, the Seeding Panel shall determine which crews in which events should be seeded.	3) Where a Seeding Panel has been appointed by the Executive Committee under this Rule for a particular regatta, the Seeding Panel shall determine which crews in which events should be seeded.	
4) The Seeding Panel will seed crews applying the criteria determined by the Executive Committee and published in advance, in principle seeding two crews per heat with the highest seeded crew being paired with the lowest seeded crew, the next highest with the next lowest, etc.	4) The Seeding Panel will seed crews applying the criteria determined by the Executive Committee and published in advance, in principle seeding two crews per heat with the highest seeded crew being paired with the lowest seeded crew, the next highest with the next lowest, etc.	
5) There shall be a random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine the heat for each pair of seeded crews so that the highest seeded crew is not always in heat 1. The lanes of each of the seeded crews in their heat shall also be determined by random draw.	5) There shall be a random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine the heat for each pair of seeded crews so that the highest seeded crew is not always in heat 1. The lanes of each of the seeded crews in their heat shall also be determined by random draw.	
Rule 59 – The Draw	Rule 60 – The Draw	
1) The Draw for the heats shall take place at the Team Managers' meeting.	1) <u>At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Cup regattas, the draw The Draw</u> for the heats shall take place at the Team Managers' meeting. <u>In principle where two or more World Championships are organised as a combined event, the draw for each Championship shall take place not more than two days before the first race in that Championship.</u>	Specify the time of the draw, especially when Championships are combined.
2) If the number of entries in an event would result in an unequal number of crews in each heat, then the heats with the greater number of crews are drawn before the heats with the lesser number of crews.	2) If the number of entries in an event would result in an unequal number of crews in each heat, then the heats with the greater number of crews are drawn before the heats with the lesser number of crews.	
3) If the entries for an event are less than or equal to the number required for a final:	3) <u>At World Rowing Championship and Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic qualification regattas and World Cup regattas, if the number of</u> entries for an event are less than or equal to the number required for a final, <u>there</u>	, Brought up to here from 3) b) below.

	<u>shall be a mandatory Preliminary Race for all crews and the Draw for the Preliminary Race shall take place at the main Draw. The results of the Preliminary Race shall determine the lanes for the final in accordance with Rule 61.</u>	Include reference to Rule 60 to show how lanes are determined from these results.
a) at International and World Rowing Cup regattas, a Preliminary Race to determine lanes for the final is not required and the Draw for lanes for that final should take place at the main Draw;	a) at International and World Rowing Cup regattas, a Preliminary Race to determine lanes for the final is not required and the Draw for lanes for that final should take place at the main Draw;	Remove reference to International regattas. Let them decide their own arrangements. Under the proposed World Rowing Progression System, Preliminary races will be mandatory.
b) at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, there shall be a mandatory preliminary race for all crews and the Draw for the Preliminary Race shall take place at the main Draw. The results of the Preliminary Race shall determine the lanes for the final.	at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, there shall be a mandatory preliminary race for all crews and the Draw for the Preliminary Race shall take place at the main Draw. The results of the Preliminary Race shall determine the lanes for the final.	Move up to the main section of 3).
3) 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 progression system, 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.	3) 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 progression system, 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.	
Rule 60 – Determining the Lanes (Normal Conditions)	Rule <u>61</u> – Determining the Lanes (Normal Conditions)	
1) A random draw, supervised by the President of 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 (Rule 58).	1) A random draw, supervised by the President of the Jury, shall be held to determine the heat and lanes to which each crew will be assigned in the first round of the progression system, subject to the provision for seeded crews (Rule <u>59</u>).	
2) Assignment of lanes in later rounds – For all rounds after the heats, the principle is to put the crews with the best placings in their previous round in the middle lanes. The crews with the next lower placings in their previous round are put in the next outer lanes, etc. If the crews have the same placings in the previous round then there shall be a draw, supervised by a	2) Assignment of lanes in later rounds – a. For all rounds after the heats, the principle is to put the crews with the best placings in their previous round in the middle lanes. The crews with the next lower placings in their previous round are put in the next outer lanes, etc. If the crews have the same placings in the previous round then there shall be a draw, supervised by a	This section may require revision based on the adoption of the proposed progression system.

member of the Jury, to determine their lanes in the next round.	member of the Jury, to determine their lanes in the next round. b. <u>In principle, crews advanced by their placing in a previous round will assigned lanes before crews that have advanced on the basis of time.</u>	Added to provide clarity for lane assignment where crews are advanced from previous rounds on the basis of both place and time.
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 President of the Jury 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 President of the Jury may decide to alter the progression system to balance the number of crews in each race.	This section may require revision based on the adoption of the proposed progression system.
Rule 61 – Withdrawals, Exclusions and Disqualifications after the Draw	Rule 62 – 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. In addition:	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. In addition:	If proposed progression system is not adopted, then this change will not be made.
a) The result of the race will show the crew as DNS (did not start), EXC (excluded) or DSQ (disqualified).	a) The result of the race will show the crew as DNS (did not start), EXC (excluded) or DSQ (disqualified).	
b) 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.	b) A crew withdrawing before its heat <u>that does not compete in the first round of an event</u> or which is excluded or disqualified at any point in the event shall not be ranked in that event.	To address the situation where the first round is a final.
c) 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.	c) <u>A In the final ranking of an event, a</u> crew withdrawing after its heat but before the start of its repêchage or its quarter-final or its semi-final will be placed <u>ranked</u> last in the overall ranking of that event <u>the round which the crew would have competed if it did not withdraw.</u> , and if there is more than one, then equally in last place.	Instead of being placed last in an event, a crew withdrawing after the heats will be placed last in the round from which they withdrew. If proposed progression system is not adopted, then reference to the repêchage will be retained.

2) If a crew stops rowing during a heat, a repêchage, a quarter-final, or a semi-final and does not finish the race:	2) If a crew stops rowing during a heat, a repêchage , a quarter-final, or a semi-final and does not finish the race:	If proposed progression system is not adopted, then this change will not be made.
a) The result of the race will show the crew as DNF.	a) The result of the race will show the crew as DNF.	
b) The number of crews stipulated in the progression system will go forward to the next round.	b) The number of crews stipulated in the progression system will go forward to the next round.	
c) The crew that does not finish the race will not be placed in that race and will not race again in the event and will be placed last in the overall ranking of that event.	c) The crew that does not finish the race will not be placed in that race and will not race again in the event and <u>in the overall ranking for that event</u> will be placed last in the overall ranking of that event round which they are DNF.	
d) Notwithstanding the above, where a problem has prevented the crew from finishing a race, the President of the Jury or, at a World Rowing Championship regatta, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas or World Rowing Cup regatta, the Executive Committee, may decide to place that crew last in that race.	d) Notwithstanding the above, where a problem has prevented the crew from finishing a race, the President of the Jury or, at a World Rowing Championship regatta, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas or World Rowing Cup regatta, the Executive Committee, may decide to place that crew last in that race.	
3) If a crew is excluded or disqualified after the start of the first heat of the event:	3) If a crew is excluded or disqualified after the start of the first heat of the event:	
a) The result of the race will show the crew as EXC or as DSQ.	a) The result of the race will show the crew as EXC or as DSQ.	
b) The number of crews stipulated in the Progression will go forward to the next round.	b) The number of crews stipulated in the Progression will go forward to the next round.	
c) The crew that has been excluded or disqualified will not race again in the event and will not be ranked in the event.	c) The crew that has been excluded or disqualified will not race again in the event and will not be ranked in the event.	
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:	4) In any final, if a crew withdraws before the start of the race or if a crew stops rowing during the race and does not finish the race:	
a) The result of the race will show the crew as DNS or DNF.	a) The result of the race will show the crew as DNS or DNF.	
b) The crew that withdraws or stops during the race will be placed last in that final.	b) The crew that withdraws or stops during the race will be placed last in that final.	
	5) <u>In the final ranking of an event, a crew which stops rowing during a race (DNF) will be ranked above a crew which withdraws before the start of a race (DNS) in the same round.</u>	Specify how to rank crews receiving DNS, DNF and REL.

	6) <u>Subject to 5) above, where two or more crews are DNF or DNS in the same round, the crew with the higher placing in their previous round shall be ranked higher in the final ranking of the event.</u> 7) <u>A crew that is relegated (REL) will be ranked below a crew which is DNF or DNS in the same round.</u>	
Rule 62 – Time Trials	Rule 63 – Time Trials	
1) A Time Trial is a race in which crews are started one after the other, whether in one or more lanes, and where the result is determined by the time taken by each crew to complete the course.	1) A Time Trial is a race in which crews are started one after the other, whether in one or more lanes, and where the result is determined by the time taken by each crew to complete the course.	
2) In cases of limited time availability or in adverse or unequal conditions, the President of the Jury at International Regattas, or the Executive Committee or its delegate at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, may decide to hold time-trials instead of or in combination with heats, repêchages, quarter-finals, semi-finals and finals. The format and description of time trials is set out in the Bye-Laws to this Rule.	2) In cases of limited time availability or in adverse or unequal conditions, the President of the Jury at International Regattas, or the Executive Committee or its delegate at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, may decide to hold time-trials instead of or in combination with heats, repêchages, quarter-finals, semi-finals and finals. The format and description of time trials is set out in the Bye-Laws to this Rule.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 62 – Time Trials	Bye-Laws to Rule 63 – Time Trials	
<i>Refer to Appendix R8 – Time Trials</i>	<i>Refer to Appendix R8 – Time Trials</i>	
Rule 63 – Adverse Weather Conditions	Rule 64 – Adverse Weather Conditions	
1) At International Regattas, when unfair or unrowable conditions prevail or are predicted, and 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.	1) At International Regattas, when unfair or unrowable conditions prevail or are predicted, and 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.	
2) For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, when unfair or unrowable conditions prevail or are predicted, the Fairness Committee or Executive Committee respectively may decide to apply provisions as described in the Bye-Laws to this Rule. The President of the Jury shall implement the decisions.	2) For World Rowing Championship, <u>U23 World Rowing Championship</u> , <u>U19 World Rowing Championship</u> , Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, when unfair or unrowable conditions prevail or are predicted, the Fairness Committee or Executive Committee respectively may decide to apply provisions as described in the Bye-Laws to this	Provisions for adverse weather conditions for Coastal Endurance, Beach Sprints and Indoor are contained in those specific Rules.

	Rule. The President of the Jury shall implement the decisions.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 63 – Alternative Programmes in cases of Adverse Weather Conditions	Bye-Laws to Rule 64 – Alternative Programmes in cases of Adverse Weather Conditions	
1) <i>When unfair or unrowable conditions prevail or are predicted, the Fairness Committee may apply the options as described below. First consideration must be to the most appropriate option from Options 1, 2 and 3 before considering Option 4.</i>	1) <i>When unfair or unrowable conditions prevail or are predicted, the Fairness Committee may apply the options as described below. First consideration must be to the most appropriate option from Options 1, 2 and 3 before considering Option 4.</i>	
a) <i>Option 1 - To use the lanes offering the most equal conditions;</i>	a) <i>Option 1 - To use the lanes offering the most equal conditions;</i>	
b) <i>Option 2 - To recommend to the Executive Committee to change the time table of the regatta to avoid adverse weather conditions;</i>	b) <i>Option 2 - To recommend to the Executive Committee to change the time table of the regatta to avoid adverse weather conditions;</i>	
c) <i>Option 3 - To suspend racing when weather conditions are, or are about to become unfair or unrowable and recommend alternative times for racing;</i>	c) <i>Option 3 - To suspend racing when weather conditions are, or are about to become unfair or unrowable and recommend alternative times for racing;</i>	
d) <i>Option 4</i>	d) <i>Option 4</i>	
i) <i>To prioritise 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.</i>	i) <i>To prioritise 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.</i>	
ii) <i>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.</i>	ii) <i>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.</i>	
<i>This Option shall not be used for heats (or in finals of an event with less than seven crews where there has been no mandatory preliminary race to determine the lanes for the final).</i>	<i>This Option shall not be used for heats (or in finals of an event with less than seven crews where there has been no mandatory preliminary race to determine the lanes for the final).</i>	
2) <i>At International Regattas, if the President of the Jury has determined that none of these Options provide an appropriate solution, the President</i>	2) <i>At International Regattas, if the President of the Jury has determined that none of these Options provide an appropriate solution, the President</i>	

<i>of the Jury shall decide whether to implement one of the Solutions in point 3) of this Bye-Law in order to continue the regatta.</i>	<i>of the Jury shall decide whether to implement one of the Solutions in point 3) of this Bye-Law in order to continue the regatta.</i>	
3) <i>At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, if the Fairness Committee determined that none of these Options provide an appropriate solution, it is the duty of the Executive Committee to decide whether to implement one of the following solutions in order to continue the regatta. The Executive Committee will consult with the Fairness Committee before determining which Solution to implement.</i>	3) <i>At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, if the Fairness Committee determined that none of these Options provide an appropriate solution, it is the duty of the Executive Committee to decide whether to implement one of the following solutions in order to continue the regatta. The Executive Committee will consult with the Fairness Committee before determining which Solution to implement.</i>	
a) <i>Solution 1: To start racing earlier than previously scheduled;</i>	a) <i>Solution 1: To start racing earlier than previously scheduled;</i>	
b) <i>Solution 2: To resume racing at a later time when conditions have improved;</i>	b) <i>Solution 2: To resume racing at a later time when conditions have improved;</i>	
c) <i>Solution 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 may not be possible on some of the remaining days. In such a case the composition of the next rounds will be determined on the basis of the results of those rounds that have been completed. That may necessitate more than six crews in each race. Wherever possible the rankings of the crews in the previous rounds will be used as the basis for the composition of the next rounds.</i>	c) <i>Solution 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 may not be possible on some of the remaining days. In such a case the composition of the next rounds will be determined on the basis of the results of those rounds that have been completed. That may necessitate more than six crews in each race. Wherever possible the rankings of the crews in the previous rounds will be used as the basis for the composition of the next rounds.</i>	
d) <i>Solution 4: To implement time trials for each individual race, e.g. if there were four heats from the official draw, then there shall be four separate time trial races in accordance with Appendix R8.</i>	d) <i>Solution 4: To implement time trials for each individual race, e.g. if there were four heats from the official draw, then there shall be four separate time trial races in accordance with Appendix R8.</i>	
e) <i>Solution 5: To implement a time trial in which all the remaining crews at each level in a round or rounds of an event compete together in one time trial.</i>	e) <i>Solution 5: To implement a time trial in which all the remaining crews at each level in a round or rounds of an event compete together in one time trial.</i>	
f) <i>Solution 6: To reduce the length of the race to no less than 1,000 metres where</i>	f) <i>Solution 6: To reduce the length of the race to no less than 1,000 metres where</i>	

<i>conditions are so adverse that no other alternative is possible.</i>	<i>conditions are so adverse that no other alternative is possible.</i>	
4) <i>When a decision is made to adopt any one of these Options or to implement any one of these Solutions, that decision shall be announced to the crews and notified to the Team Managers at the earliest opportunity as the case may require. In particular, adequate time must be given to crews to prepare for their race with knowledge of the change to the racing procedure by the adoption of one of the Options or the implementation of one of the Solutions.</i>	4) <i>When a decision is made to adopt any one of these Options or to implement any one of these Solutions, that decision shall be announced to the crews and notified to the Team Managers at the earliest opportunity as the case may require. In particular, adequate time must be given to crews to prepare for their race with knowledge of the change to the racing procedure by the adoption of one of the Options or the implementation of one of the Solutions.</i>	
5) <i>Results from the previous rounds of racing may be used other than in accordance with the normal progression system to ensure fairness of competition.</i>	5) <i>Results from the previous rounds of racing may be used other than in accordance with the normal progression system to ensure fairness of competition.</i>	
Rule 64 – Re-Rows	Rule 65 – Re-Rows	
1) A Re-Row is a second running of a race involving some or all crews of that race.	1) A Re-Row is a second running of a race involving some or all crews of that race.	
2) The Umpire shall decide whether there is to be a Re-Row of a race.	2) The Umpire shall decide whether there is to be a Re-Row of a race.	
3) The Re-Row shall be over the full distance of the original race.	3) The Re-Row shall be over the full distance of the original race.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 64 – Re-Rows	Bye-Laws to Rule 65 – Re-Rows	
1) <i>The Umpire may require a race to be re-rowed in accordance with this Rule if the Umpire considers that a Re-Row is necessary to ensure the fairness of the competition and, in particular but not exhaustively, in any one of the following circumstances:</i>	1) <i>The Umpire may require a race to be re-rowed in accordance with this Rule if the Umpire considers that a Re-Row is necessary to ensure the fairness of the competition and, in particular but not exhaustively, in any one of the following circumstances:</i>	
a. <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;</i>	a) <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;</i>	
b. <i>There is interference between crews during a race and the Umpire determines that in order to restore the chances of a crew the race should be re-rowed with all or some of the crews;</i>	b) <i>There is interference between crews during a race and the Umpire determines that in order to restore the chances of a crew the race should be re-rowed with all or some of the crews;</i>	
c. <i>A dead-heat, where this is required by the Rules of Racing;</i>	c) <i>A dead-heat, where this is required by the Rules of Racing;</i>	
d. <i>Other special situations as decided by the Umpire to ensure the fairness of the competition.</i>	d) <i>Other special situations as decided by the Umpire to ensure the fairness of the competition.</i>	

2) <i>The Umpire shall decide which crews in the original race shall be required to re-row.</i>	2) <i>The Umpire shall decide which crews in the original race shall be required to re-row.</i>	
3) <i>Where the original race has been completed, the Umpire may exempt one or more crews from the Re-Row and confirm the results of those crews in the original race;</i>	3) <i>Where the original race has been completed, the Umpire may exempt one or more crews from the Re-Row and confirm the results of those crews in the original race;</i>	
4) <i>Before ordering the Re-Row, the Umpire may exclude one or more crews from the event in accordance with the Rules of Racing where that crew's (or crews') actions have caused the Re-Row.</i>	4) <i>Before ordering the Re-Row, the Umpire may exclude one or more crews from the event in accordance with the Rules of Racing where that crew's (or crews') actions have caused the Re-Row.</i>	
5) <i>A Re-Row shall take place not less than two hours after the original race and on the same day. The Umpire may decide, in consultation with the President of the Jury, that this two-hour limit may be reduced.</i>	5) <i>A Re-Row shall take place not less than two hours after the original race and on the same day. The Umpire may decide, in consultation with the President of the Jury, that this two-hour limit may be reduced.</i>	
6) <i>For the purposes of this Rule, the decision of the Board of the Jury determining a protest from the decision of the Umpire to order a Re-Row shall be deemed the decision of the Umpire.</i>	6) <i>For the purposes of this Rule, the decision of the Board of the Jury determining a protest from the decision of the Umpire to order a Re-Row shall be deemed the decision of the Umpire.</i>	
7) <i>For the purposes of this Rule, the decision of the Executive Committee determining an appeal from the Board of the Jury on a decision to order a Re-Row shall be deemed the decision of the Umpire.</i>	7) <i>For the purposes of this Rule, the decision of the Executive Committee determining an appeal from the Board of the Jury on a decision to order a Re-Row shall be deemed the decision of the Umpire.</i>	
8) <i>At International Regattas, the Umpire may decide whether the Re-Row shall take place over the full course distance or over a shorter distance depending on the circumstances, including the distance already rowed by the crews in the original race, the time remaining until the next round, the overall fairness to the crews and any other relevant matters.</i>	8) <i>At International Regattas, the Umpire may decide whether the Re-Row shall take place over the full course distance or over a shorter distance depending on the circumstances, including the distance already rowed by the crews in the original race, the time remaining until the next round, the overall fairness to the crews and any other relevant matters.</i>	
SECTION 7 – Sanctions	SECTION 7 – Sanctions	
Rule 65 – Sanctions	Rule 66 – Sanctions	
1) In any case of breach of the rules, a member of the Jury may impose appropriate sanctions. The sanctions available are:	1) In any case of breach of the rules, a member of the Jury may impose appropriate sanctions. The sanctions available are:	
a) Reprimand, which is a formal admonishment that the conduct of the rower or crew is in breach of the Rules and that this breach may be taken into account when considering an appropriate sanction	a) Reprimand, which is a formal admonishment that the conduct of the rower or crew is in breach of the Rules and that this breach may be taken into account when considering an appropriate sanction	

for any further breach during that regatta. This will be an appropriate sanction where the breach does not warrant a high level of sanction.	for any further breach during that regatta. This will be an appropriate sanction where the breach does not warrant a high level of sanction.	
b) Yellow Card – which is a formal warning for a breach of the Rules:	b) Yellow Card – which is a formal warning for a breach of the Rules:	
i) A Yellow Card shall apply to the next race in which that crew competes in that regatta. It shall lapse only when the race is concluded and shall therefore still apply in the case of a postponement or a Re-Row of that race.	i) A Yellow Card shall apply to the next race in which that crew competes in that regatta. It shall lapse only when the race is concluded and shall therefore still apply in the case of a postponement or a Re-Row of that race.	
ii) A crew awarded two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event.	ii) A crew awarded two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event.	
c) Relegation (REL) – which places a crew in the last position in a race where specifically provided in these rules;	c) Relegation (REL) – which places a crew in the last position in a race where specifically provided in these rules;	
d) Red Card or Exclusion (EXC) which excludes the crew from all the rounds of the event in question. This sanction is for a serious and/or repeated breach of the Rules justifying that the offending crew take no further part in the event.	d) Red Card or Exclusion (EXC) which excludes the crew from all the rounds of the event in question. This sanction is for a serious and/or repeated breach of the Rules justifying that the offending crew take no further part in the event.	Remove redundancy
e) Disqualification (DSQ) which disqualifies a rower or a crew from all events in the regatta.	e) Disqualification (DSQ) which disqualifies a rower or a crew from all events in the regatta.	
i) This sanction is for the most serious breach of the Rules justifying removal from the regatta.	i) This sanction is for the most serious breach of the Rules justifying removal from the regatta.	
ii) Where a rower is disqualified, that rower shall take no further part in the regatta.	ii) Where a rower is disqualified, that rower shall take no further part in the regatta.	
iii) Where a rower is disqualified at a time when Rules 45 and 46 only allow substitutions for medical reasons, then the rower may not be replaced and the crew of that rower shall be excluded from all rounds of the event in question.	iii) Where a rower is disqualified at a time when Rules 46 and 47 only allow substitutions for medical reasons, then the rower may not be replaced and the crew of that rower shall be excluded from all rounds of the event in question.	
iv) Where a crew is disqualified, no member of that crew shall take any further part in any event at that regatta	iv) Where a crew is disqualified, no member of that crew shall take any further part in any event at that regatta	

2) Sanction on a Member Federation	2) Sanction on a Member Federation	
a) The President of the Jury may additionally provide a report to the Executive Committee on the breach of the Rules and the sanction imposed.	a) The President of the Jury may additionally provide a report to the Executive Committee on the breach of the Rules and the sanction imposed.	
b) The Executive Committee shall, upon receiving such a report from the President of the Jury and if it considers that the sanction imposed by the Jury was not sufficient to the breach:	b) The Executive Committee shall, upon receiving such a report from the President of the Jury and if it considers that the sanction imposed by the Jury was not sufficient to the breach:	
i) provide a copy of the report to the relevant member federation	i) provide a copy of the report to the relevant member federation	
ii) give notice to that member federation that it intends to consider also imposing a sanction on that member federation with that notice to specify:	ii) give notice to that member federation that it intends to consider also imposing a sanction on that member federation with that notice to specify:	
(1) the nature of the breach to be considered,	(1) the nature of the breach to be considered,	
(2) the sanction or range of sanctions that will be considered;	(2) the sanction or range of sanctions that will be considered;	
(3) if past conduct is to be taken into account, the notice shall specify that accordingly and detail the relevant past conduct; and	(3) if past conduct is to be taken into account, the notice shall specify that accordingly and detail the relevant past conduct; and	
(4) invite the member federation to provide written submissions on the issue by a stated date.	(4) invite the member federation to provide written submissions on the issue by a stated date.	
c) The Executive Committee may, after considering the report and any submissions from the member federation, impose such sanction as it considers appropriate to reflect the serious nature of the breach and/or the past conduct of that crew or any member of it or its team official as the circumstances may justify.	c) The Executive Committee may, after considering the report and any submissions from the member federation, impose such sanction as it considers appropriate to reflect the serious nature of the breach and/or the past conduct of that crew or any member of it or its team official as the circumstances may justify.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 65 – Yellow and Red Cards	Bye-Laws to Rule 65 – Yellow and Red Cards Sanctions	
1) When a Yellow Card or Red Card is awarded to a crew, the sanctioned crew shall be informed immediately or as soon thereafter as possible.	1) When a Yellow Card or Red Card is awarded to a crew, the sanctioned crew shall be informed immediately or as soon thereafter as possible.	
2) At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, if the sanction applies to a race in a	2) At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, if the sanction applies to a race in a	

subsequent racing session, it shall be notified in writing to the Team Manager of that crew. This written notification shall state:	subsequent racing session, it shall be notified in writing to the Team Manager of that crew. This written notification shall state:	
a) The crew on which the sanction has been imposed;	a) The crew on which the sanction has been imposed;	
b) The sanction;	b) The sanction;	
c) The nature of the breach;	c) The nature of the breach;	
d) Time and location of the breach;	d) Time and location of the breach;	
e) Any other important facts; and	e) Any other important facts; and	
f) The name and function of the Jury member who awarded the sanction.	f) The name and function of the Jury member who awarded the sanction.	
3) In the case of a Yellow Card applying to the next race of the sanctioned crew for which the crew is not yet on the water, the sanction shall where possible be announced verbally to the crew by the Jury member at the outgoing pontoon when the crew boats for its race.	3) In the case of a Yellow Card applying to the next race of the sanctioned crew for which the crew is not yet on the water, the sanction shall where possible be announced verbally to the crew by the Jury member at the outgoing pontoon when the crew boats for its race.	
4) Where a crew already on the water is awarded a Yellow Card prior to arriving at the Start, the Starter shall announce the sanction to the crew before the start of its race.	4) Where a crew already on the water is awarded a Yellow Card prior to arriving at the Start, the Starter shall announce the sanction to the crew before the start of its race.	
5) A crew awarded a Red Card or otherwise excluded or disqualified shall not participate in the race once notified of the sanction	5) A crew awarded a Red Card or otherwise excluded or disqualified shall not participate in the race once notified of the sanction	
6) If a sanction which affects the result of a crew is applied by a member of the Jury, it shall be shown on the race result in the following form: DSQ – Disqualification; EXC – Red Card or Exclusion; REL – Relegation.	6) If a sanction which affects the result of a crew is applied by a member of the Jury, it shall be shown on the race result in the following form: DSQ – Disqualification; EXC – Red Card or Exclusion; REL – Relegation; <u>BUW – Boat Under Weight.</u>	
	7) <u>In order to be valid, any sanction awarded by a member of the Jury under this Rule related to the conduct of the race shall be awarded and communicated to the crew no later than one hour after the conclusion of the race. This time limit does not apply to sanctions which may be awarded by the Control Commission arising from its duties after the race is concluded, or sanctions awarded by the Board of the Jury or the Executive Committee or sanctions awarded under Appendix R15 Para Classification Regulations.</u>	Provides a deadline as to when a sanction can be awarded by the Jury.
SECTION 8 – The Start	SECTION 8 – The Start	
Rule 66 – At the Start	Rule <u>67</u> – At the Start	

The first 100 metres of the regatta course constitutes the start zone.	The first 100 metres of the regatta course constitutes the start zone.	
A crew may enter the start zone if permitted by the Starter, but shall not enter the racing lanes until all crews from the preceding race have left the start zone and the Starter has attributed a lane to the crew. Crews must be attached to their starting positions at least two minutes before the designated start time.	A crew may enter the start zone if permitted by the Starter, but shall not enter the racing lanes until all crews from the preceding race have left the start zone and the Starter has attributed a lane to the crew. Crews must be attached to their starting positions at least two minutes before the designated start time.	
Rule 67 – The Starting Procedure	Rule 68 – The Starting Procedure	
1) Methods of Starting - There shall be two methods of starting as described in the Bye-law to this Rule. The normal start procedure shall include a roll call of all crews before the start command is given. Alternatively, in case of adverse weather conditions or other valid reasons the Starter may decide to use the Quick Start procedure in which there is no roll call of individual crews.	1) Methods of Starting - There shall be two methods of starting as described in the Bye-law to this Rule. The normal start procedure shall include a roll call of all crews before the start command is given. Alternatively, in case of adverse weather conditions or other valid reasons the Starter may decide to use the Quick Start procedure in which there is no roll call of individual crews.	
2) Starting Process - The Starter shall inform the crews of their starting positions and shall start the race 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.	2) Starting Process - The Starter shall inform the crews of their starting positions and shall start the race 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.	
a) 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. b) 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.	a) 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. b) 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.	
3) In principle the Starter shall start the race at the scheduled race start time.	3) In principle the Starter shall start the race at the scheduled race start time.	
4) 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.	4) 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.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 67 – The Starting Procedure	Bye-Laws to Rule 68 – The Starting Procedure	

1) <i>Starting Procedure – Normal Start</i>	1) <i>Starting Procedure – Normal Start</i>	
a) <i>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 the Starter is satisfied that all the crews are ready to race the Starter may, in adverse weather conditions or other special circumstances, proceed with the start without waiting for the scheduled start time.</i>	a) <i>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 the Starter is satisfied that all the crews are ready to race the Starter may, in adverse weather conditions or other special circumstances, proceed with the start without waiting for the scheduled start time.</i>	
b) <i>Where an Alignment Control Mechanism is in use, the Starter, after all crews are attached to their start pontoon, shall alert crews by announcing “Raising Start System” and shall then activate the alignment mechanism to raise it to the surface.</i>	b) <i>Where an Alignment Control Mechanism is in use, the Starter, after all crews are attached to their start pontoon, shall alert crews by announcing “Raising Start System” and shall then activate the alignment mechanism to raise it to the surface.</i>	
c) <i>Before giving the start command, the Starter shall ensure that the Umpire and the Judge at the Start are ready. When the boats are aligned and the crews are ready to race, the Starter shall make a roll call by announcing – in lane order – the names of each of the crews in the race. Each crew is responsible for being both straight and ready to race at the end of the roll call.</i>	c) <i>Before giving the start command, the Starter shall ensure that the Umpire and the Judge at the Start are ready. When the boats are aligned and the crews are ready to race, the Starter shall make a roll call by announcing – in lane order – the names of each of the crews in the race. Each crew is responsible for being both straight and ready to race at the end of the roll call.</i>	
d) <i>Once the roll call begins the Starter shall proceed to finish the roll call, taking no further notice of any crew which indicates that it is not ready or 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>	d) <i>Once the roll call begins the Starter shall proceed to finish the roll call, taking no further notice of any crew which indicates that it is not ready or 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>	
e) <i>The Starter shall then EITHER raise the red flag, OR where the start is given using traffic lights, shall press a button (or switch)</i>	e) <i>The Starter shall then EITHER raise the red flag, OR where the start is given using traffic lights, shall press a button (or switch)</i>	

<i>to change the traffic lights from the neutral position to red.</i>	<i>to change the traffic lights from the neutral position to red.</i>	
f) <i>After a clear pause the Starter shall give the start signal by:</i>	f) <i>After a clear pause the Starter shall give the start signal by:</i>	
i) <i>EITHER dropping the red flag quickly to one side and simultaneously saying: "Go!"</i>	i) <i>EITHER dropping the red flag quickly to one side and simultaneously saying: "Go!"</i>	
ii) <i>OR by pressing a button that shall, at the same instant:</i>	ii) <i>OR by pressing a button that shall, at the same instant:</i>	
(1) <i>Change the red light to green;</i>	(1) <i>Change the red light to green;</i>	
(2) <i>Make an audible signal through the loudspeakers;</i>	(2) <i>Make an audible signal through the loudspeakers;</i>	
(3) <i>Start the timing system for the race;</i>	(3) <i>Start the timing system for the race;</i>	
(4) <i>Freeze the picture on the monitor in the Aligner's hut (if freeze frame facility is provided);</i>	(4) <i>Freeze the picture on the monitor in the Aligner's hut (if freeze frame facility is provided);</i>	
(5) <i>Release the Alignment Control Mechanism (if used).</i>	(5) <i>Release the Alignment Control Mechanism (if used).</i>	
g) <i>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>	g) <i>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>	
h) <i>If the starting procedure is interrupted for any reason then the Starter may begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call.</i>	h) <i>If the starting procedure is interrupted for any reason then the Starter may begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call.</i>	
i) <i>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) <i>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) <i>Starting Procedure – Quick Start</i>	2) <i>Starting Procedure – Quick Start</i>	
<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!" the Starter shall inform the crews that the race will be started using the "Quick Start".</i>	<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!" the Starter shall inform the crews that the race will be started using the "Quick Start".</i>	
<i>Then, in place of the roll call, the Starter shall just say: "All Crews", and after a clear pause he shall then say "Attention" and shall then proceed with the remaining start procedure.</i>	<i>Then, in place of the roll call, the Starter shall just say: "All Crews", and after a clear pause he shall then say "Attention" and shall then proceed with the remaining start procedure.</i>	
Rule 68 – False Start	Rule 69 – False Start	
A crew whose rowers begin rowing and whose boat crosses the start line after the Starter has raised the	A crew whose rowers begin rowing and whose boat crosses the start line after the Starter has raised the	

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.	red flag, or the red light is shown and before the start command is given, has committed a false start and shall be awarded a Yellow Card. If more than one boat commits a false start, only the crew or crews that the Judge at the Start decides actually caused the false start shall be awarded a Yellow Card.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 68 – Consequences of a False Start	Bye-Laws to Rule 69 – Consequences of a False Start	
1) <i>After the start command has been given, the Starter shall look towards the Judge at the Start to check 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 the bell and waving the red flag from side to side. If the traffic lights start system includes both visual and audible signals to indicate a false start then these shall be used (instead of the bell and the red flag) by flashing the red light and sounding the audible signal repeatedly. In this case, the Judge at the Start may directly activate the signal to stop the race.</i>	1) <i>After the start command has been given, the Starter shall look towards the Judge at the Start to check 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 the bell and waving the red flag from side to side. If the traffic lights start system includes both visual and audible signals to indicate a false start then these shall be used (instead of the bell and the red flag) by flashing the red light and sounding the audible signal repeatedly. In this case, the Judge at the Start may directly activate the signal to stop the race.</i>	
2) <i>In the case of a false start, the Judge at the Start shall inform the Starter of the name of the crew or crews to be sanctioned 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>	2) <i>In the case of a false start, the Judge at the Start shall inform the Starter of the name of the crew or crews to be sanctioned 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>	
3) <i>The Starter shall then instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker, or in the case of a Red Card or Exclusion a red marker, adjacent to the starting position of the crew or crews so sanctioned. The yellow or red marker must be clearly visible to the crew concerned.</i>	3) <i>The Starter shall then instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker, or in the case of a Red Card or Exclusion a red marker, adjacent to the starting position of the crew or crews so sanctioned. The yellow or red marker must be clearly visible to the crew concerned.</i>	
4) <i>A crew awarded a Red Card or otherwise excluded will not take part in the race and will leave the course and return to the boating area as directed by the Starter.</i>	4) <i>A crew awarded a Red Card or otherwise excluded will not take part in the race and will leave the course and return to the boating area as directed by the Starter.</i>	
Rule 69 – Objections at the Start	Rule 70 – 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	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.	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 9 – During the Race	SECTION 9 – During the Race	
Rule 70 – Responsibility of the Rowers	Rule 71 – Responsibility of the Rowers	
All rowers shall compete in their races in accordance with these Rules. Crews are responsible for their own steering. Each crew shall have a lane reserved for its own use and shall remain completely (i.e., including its oars or sculls) within this lane throughout the race. If a crew leaves its lane then it does so at its own risk. If it impedes or interferes with any of its opponents or gains any advantage thereby, it may be sanctioned without prior warning or other notification from the Umpire.	All rowers shall compete in their races in accordance with these Rules. Crews are responsible for their own steering. Each crew shall have a lane reserved for its own use and shall remain completely (i.e., including its oars or sculls) within this lane throughout the race. If a crew leaves its lane then it does so at its own risk. If it impedes or interferes with any of its opponents or gains any advantage thereby, it may be sanctioned without prior warning or other notification from the Umpire.	
Rule 71 – Interference	Rule 72 – Interference	
A crew causes interference to its opponents if its oars, sculls or boat encroach into the opponent's lane and cause a disadvantage to its opponents by contact, its wash or other distraction, or in any other way. The Umpire alone shall decide if a crew is in its lane or if it is interfering with another crew and causing them a disadvantage. If a crew has caused interference to another crew and has, in the Umpire's opinion, affected the finishing position of that crew then it 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.	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.		
Bye-Laws to Rule 71 – Actions on Interference and Consequences thereof	Bye-Laws to Rule 72 – Actions on Interference and Consequences thereof	
1) <i>Alerting a crew – If a crew is about to cause interference to another crew, the Umpire shall, when possible, raise the white flag, call to the crew at fault, state the name of the crew and indicate the required change of direction by lowering the 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>	1) <i>Alerting a crew – If a crew is about to cause interference to another crew, the Umpire shall, when possible, raise the white flag, call to the crew at fault, state the name of the crew and indicate the required change of direction by lowering the 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>	
2) <i>Stopping a crew – To ensure the safety of the rowers and to prevent damage to boats and equipment, the Umpire may intervene by</i>	2) <i>Stopping a crew – To ensure the safety of the rowers and to prevent damage to boats and equipment, the Umpire may intervene by</i>	

<i>raising the 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.</i>	<i>raising the 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.</i>	
3) <i>Alerting the Umpire – If, during a race, a crew considers that it is being interfered with by another crew and is suffering a disadvantage thereby, then a member of the crew should, if possible, draw the attention of the Umpire to the interference at the time the interference occurs to indicate that it intends to make an objection.</i>	3) <i>Alerting the Umpire – If, during a race, a crew considers that it is being interfered with by another crew and is suffering a disadvantage thereby, then a member of the crew should, if possible, draw the attention of the Umpire to the interference at the time the interference occurs to indicate that it intends to make an objection.</i>	
4) <i>Remedying a disadvantage – If a crew is placed at a disadvantage, the priority is to restore its chances. The imposition of any sanction is a secondary consideration. Should a crew suffer a disadvantage, the Umpire must take the most appropriate course of action provided by the Rules. Such action may be, for example, to stop the race, impose the appropriate sanction and order the race to be re-rowed. Depending on circumstances, the Umpire may allow the race to continue and then announce a decision after the race is over. The Umpire may not only sanction the crew at fault while the crew that has suffered interference does not have its chances restored to it.</i>	4) <i>Remedying a disadvantage – If a crew is placed at a disadvantage, the priority is to restore its chances. The imposition of any sanction is a secondary consideration. Should a crew suffer a disadvantage, the Umpire must take the most appropriate course of action provided by the Rules. Such action may be, for example, to stop the race, impose the appropriate sanction and order the race to be re-rowed. Depending on circumstances, the Umpire may allow the race to continue and then announce a decision after the race is over. The Umpire may not only sanction the crew at fault while the crew that has suffered interference does not have its chances restored to it.</i>	
5) <i>Nothing in this Rule or its Bye-Laws lessens the responsibility of each crew to remain in its designated lane throughout the race.</i>	5) <i>Nothing in this Rule or its Bye-Laws lessens the responsibility of each crew to remain in its designated lane throughout the race.</i>	
Rule 72 – Coaching during Racing	Rule 73 – Coaching during Racing	
In addition to the provisions of Bye-Law to Rule 28 (Appendix R2), it is prohibited to give any instructions, advice or directions to rowers or crews that are racing with any electric, electronic or other technical device, either directly or indirectly from outside the boat.	In addition to the provisions of Bye-Law to Rule 28 (Appendix R2), it is prohibited to give any instructions, advice or directions to rowers or crews that are racing with any electric, electronic or other technical device, either directly or indirectly from outside the boat.	
SECTION 10 – The Finish	SECTION 10 – The Finish	
Rule 73 – Conclusion of the Race	Rule 74 – Conclusion of the Race	
1) A crew has finished the race when the bow of its boat has reached the finish line. The race shall be valid, i.e. in order, even if the crew is incomplete. Nevertheless, a crew of a coxed	1) A crew has finished the race when the bow of its boat has reached the finish line. The race shall be valid, i.e. in order, even if the crew is incomplete. Nevertheless, a crew of a coxed	

boat finishing the race without its coxswain shall be excluded.	boat finishing the race without its coxswain shall be excluded.	
2) A race is concluded when the Umpire so indicates by raising a white flag or otherwise confirms the result.	2) A race is concluded when the Umpire so indicates by raising a <u>showing the white flag to the Judge at Finish</u> white flag or otherwise confirms the result.	Change is to reflect the current practice.
Bye-Laws to Rule 73 – Conclusion of the Race	Bye-Laws to Rule 74 – Conclusion of the Race	
1) Race was in order – The Umpire, even if satisfied that the race was in order, must check to be sure that no crew is making an objection under Rules 71 or 75 before signalling to the Judge at the Finish, by raising the white flag, that the race was in order. Before leaving the finish area the Umpire shall make sure that the Judge at the Finish has acknowledged the signal with either a white flag or a white light.	1) Race was in order – The Umpire, even if satisfied that the race was in order, must check to be sure that no crew is making an objection under Rules <u>72</u> or <u>76 and shall then show a white flag to the crews to indicate that he considers the race was in order.</u> before signalling- <u>If no crews raise their hand to lodge an objection, the Umpire shall show a white flag</u> to the Judge at the Finish, by raising the white flag, <u>to confirm</u> that the race was in order. Before leaving the finish area the Umpire shall make sure that the Judge at the Finish has acknowledged the signal with either a white flag or a white light. 2) <u>After the Umpire has confirmed that the race was in order by showing a white flag to the Judge at the Finish, no further objections shall be accepted from crews in that race.</u>	Change is to reflect the current practice.
2) Race was not in order – If the Umpire considers that the race was not in order the Umpire shall raise the red flag and 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.	3) Race was not in order – If the Umpire considers that the race was not in order the Umpire shall raise the <u>show a red flag to the crews and then to the Judge at the Finish</u> and shall then inform the crews and the Judge at the Finish of the decision. The Judge at the Finish, in such cases, must not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given the decision.	Change is to reflect the current practice.
3) Objections - If a crew considers that its race was not in order a member of the crew must raise their 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 shall consult with the objecting crew and consider their objection. The Umpire may then decide upon one of a number of alternative actions:	4) Objections - If a crew considers that its race was not in order a member of the crew must raise their 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 shall consult with the objecting crew and consider their objection. The Umpire may then decide upon one of a number of alternative actions:	

a) <i>The Umpire may reject the crew's objection and raise a white flag to signify that the race was in order.</i>	a) <i>The Umpire may reject the crew's objection and raise a white flag to signify that the race was in order.</i>	
b) <i>The Umpire may accept the crew's objection and raise a red flag to signify that the race was not in order. The Umpire shall then follow the procedure to handle objections (Rule 75).</i>	b) <i>The Umpire may accept the crew's objection and raise <u>show</u> a red flag to signify that the race was not in order. The Umpire shall then follow the procedure to handle objections (Rule <u>76</u>).</i>	
c) <i>The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given a decision.</i>	c) <i>The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given a decision.</i>	
4) <i>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.</i>	5) <i>Official result – The official result of the race shall be determined by the <u>Senior</u> 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 <u>Senior</u> Judge at the Finish shall take into account the decision of the Umpire in determining the official result of the race.</i>	Numbering
5) <i>Photo-finish – In the case of a close finish the Judge at the Finish shall determine the order of finish by viewing the picture produced by the photo-finish system. The necessary equipment shall be operated by specialists who do not form part of the team of Judges at the Finish. Systems using less than 100 frames per second are not suitable for determining the order of finish. The organising committee must provide equipment specially designed for the purpose.</i>	6) <i>Photo-finish – In the case of a close finish the <u>Senior</u> Judge at the Finish shall determine the order of finish by viewing the picture produced by the photo-finish system. The necessary equipment shall be operated by specialists who do not form part of the team of Judges at the Finish. Systems using less than 100 frames per second are not suitable for determining the order of finish. The organising committee must provide equipment specially designed for the purpose.</i>	
6) <i>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 exception shall be for time trials (see Appendix R8) 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</i>	7) <i>Timing – Intermediate times and finish times shall in <u>principle</u> 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 <u>exceptions for the finish times</u> shall be for: <u>i) races where the time of each crew will determine whether they will progress to the next round in the event, in which case times shall be recorded as shown on the photo-finish system if this is necessary to</u></i>	<i>Change the wording to recognise that in the new Progression System, many progressions will be determined by times, including between crews in different heats, so 1/100ths will not be sufficient in some cases.</i>

technicians who do not form part of the team of Judges at the Finish.	<u>distinguish between crews for the purpose of such progression;</u> <i>ii) time trials (see Appendix R8) 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.</i> 8) The necessary equipment shall be operated by technicians who do not form part of the team of Judges at the Finish.	
a) 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 that race.	a) 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 that race.	
b) 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 all races.	b) 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 all races.	
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!”	9) Exclusion by the Umpire – A crew excluded by the Umpire during the race or at the finish of a race shall be notified by the Umpire saying “(name of crew) – (reason for exclusion) – Red Card – Exclusion!”	
Rule 74 – Dead-Heats	Rule 75 – Dead-Heats	
When the order of finish between two or more crews is too close for any difference to be determined, then the result shall be declared a dead heat between the crews involved.	When the order of finish between two or more crews is too close for any difference to be determined, then the result shall be declared a dead heat between the crews involved.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 74 – Dead-Heats	Bye-Laws to Rule 75 – Dead-Heats	
If there is a dead-heat, the following procedure shall operate:	If there is a dead-heat, the following procedure shall operate:	
1) In a heat, if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if those crews cannot all progress into the same level of the next round, then there must be a Re-Row in accordance with Rule 64. If all crews involved in the dead-heat progress anyway into the same level of the next round,	1) In a heat, if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if those crews cannot all progress into the same level of the next round, then there must be a Re-Row in accordance with Rule 64. If all crews involved in the dead-heat progress anyway into the same level of 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.	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.	
2) In a repêchage, a quarter-final or a semi-final if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if those crews cannot all progress into the same level of the next round, then the crew which had the highest ranking in the immediate preceding round shall be deemed to have the higher ranking of the dead-heat crews for progression to the next round. The immediate preceding round shall be the last previous round in which both/all of the dead-heat crews competed. If the crews had the same result in that round then the ranking in the next previous round shall be used for this purpose. If on this basis the results of the crews concerned are identical, then there must be a Re-Row between the crews involved in the dead-heat. Where such a dead-heat involves more than two crews and this number exceeds the number of crews advancing to the same level of the next round, the above procedure shall be used to determine which of those crews shall so advance. If all crews involved in the dead-heat progress anyway into the same level of 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.	2) In a repêchage, a quarter-final or a semi-final if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if those crews cannot all progress into the same level of the next round, then the crew which had the highest ranking in the immediate preceding round shall be deemed to have the higher ranking of the dead-heat crews for progression to the next round. The immediate preceding round shall be the last previous round in which both/all of the dead-heat crews competed. If the crews had the same result in that round then the ranking in the next previous round shall be used for this purpose. If on this basis the results of the crews concerned are identical, then there must be a Re-Row between the crews involved in the dead-heat. Where such a dead-heat involves more than two crews and this number exceeds the number of crews advancing to the same level of the next round, the above procedure shall be used to determine which of those crews shall so advance. If all crews involved in the dead-heat progress anyway into the same level of the next round, there will be no Re-Row and their relative positions in the next round shall be decided by a draw supervised by a member of the Jury.	
3) In a final, if a dead-heat occurs between crews, then they shall be given equal placing in the final order and the next placing(s) shall be left vacant. If the tied placing is for a medal position then the organising committee shall provide additional medals.	3) In a final, if a dead-heat occurs between crews, then they shall be given equal placing in the final order and the next placing(s) shall be left vacant. If the tied placing is for a medal position then the organising committee shall provide additional medals.	
4) Where a Re-Row is required as a result of a dead-heat under this Bye-law, that Re-Row shall be over the full course distance under the provisions of Rule 64.	4) Where a Re-Row is required as a result of a dead-heat under this Bye-law, that Re-Row shall be over the full course distance under the provisions of Rule 65.	
SECTION 11 – Objections, Protests, Outcome of Protests, Appeals and Disputes	SECTION 11 – Objections, Protests, Outcome of Protests, Appeals and Disputes	
Rule 75 – Objections	Rule 76 – Objections	
1) Objections to Sanctions	1) Objections to Sanctions	
a) A crew may only object to a sanction at the time it is awarded in accordance with the	a) A crew may only object to a sanction at the time it is awarded in accordance with the	

Bye-Law to this Rule by informing the member of the Jury, the Starter or the Umpire who notified the crew of the sanction that it objects to the sanction.	Bye-Law to this Rule by informing the member of the Jury, the Starter or the Umpire who notified the crew of the sanction that it objects to the sanction.	
b) The member of the Jury, the Starter or the Umpire to whom the objection is made shall decide on the objection without delay and shall communicate the decision to the crew, to the Starter and to the other race officials.	b) The member of the Jury, the Starter or the Umpire to whom the objection is made shall decide on the objection without delay and shall communicate the decision to the crew, to the Starter and to the other race officials.	
2) Objection to the conduct of a race	2) Objection to the conduct of a race	
a) If a crew considers that its race was not in order and that its ranking in the race has been affected, a member of the crew may object to the Umpire before its boat has left the immediate area of the finish line and before the umpire raises the white flag, in order for the objection to be valid.	a) If a crew considers that its race was not in order and that its ranking in the race has been affected, a member of the crew may object to the Umpire before its boat has left the immediate area of the finish line and before the umpire raises <u>shows</u> the white flag <u>to the Judge at Finish</u> , in order for the objection to be valid.	
b) Such an objection may only concern the conduct of that crew's race.	b) Such an objection may only concern the conduct of that crew's race.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 75 – Objections	Bye-Laws to Rule 76 – Objections	
1) <i>Objections to Sanctions</i>	1) <i>Objections to Sanctions</i>	
a) <i>Where a sanction is imposed on a crew in each of the following circumstances the crew may raise an objection as follows:</i>	a) <i>Where a sanction is imposed on a crew in each of the following circumstances the crew may raise an objection as follows:</i>	
i) <i>At the Start - a crew awarded a sanction during warm-up or at the Start may object to the Starter, Umpire or any other member of the Jury at the Start or at the time the sanction is awarded.</i>	i) <i>At the Start - a crew awarded a sanction during warm-up or at the Start may object to the Starter, Umpire or any other member of the Jury at the Start or at the time the sanction is awarded.</i>	
ii) <i>During a race – a crew sanctioned by the Umpire during a race may object to the Umpire at the time the sanction is awarded or immediately after the finish of its race.</i>	ii) <i>During a race – a crew sanctioned by the Umpire during a race may object to the Umpire at the time the sanction is awarded or immediately after the finish of its race.</i>	
iii) <i>During cool-down or training or at any other time -</i>	iii) <i>During cool-down or training or at any other time -</i>	
<i>A crew notified of a sanction for an infringement during cool down or training or at any time other than those above, may object to the member of the Jury who notifies the crew of the sanction. In such cases, in order to be valid the objection must be</i>	<i>A crew notified of a sanction for an infringement during cool down or training or at any time other than those above, may object to the member of the Jury who notifies the crew of the sanction. In such cases, in order to be valid the objection must be</i>	

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

Rule 76 – Protests	Rule 77 – Protests	
1) A protest to the Board of the Jury may only be made by:	1) A protest to the Board of the Jury may only be made by:	
a) a crew whose objection has been rejected;	a) a crew whose objection has been rejected;	
b) a crew whose ranking in a race has been affected by the acceptance of an objection;	b) a crew whose ranking in a race has been affected by the acceptance of an objection;	
c) a crew ruled DNS (did not start) or DNF (did not finish);	c) a crew ruled DNS (did not start) or DNF (did not finish);	
d) a crew that has been excluded or disqualified; and	d) a crew that has been excluded or disqualified; and	
e) a crew that disputes the published results.	e) a crew that disputes the published results.	
2) Such a protest must be in writing and lodged with the President of the Jury not later than one hour after the conclusion of the race and the publication of the official results.	2) Such a protest must be in writing and lodged with the President of the Jury not later than one hour after the conclusion of the race (in cases 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d) or the publication of the official results (in case 1e).	Add clarity to the time frames when a protest can be properly lodged.
3) The protest must be accompanied by a deposit of EUR 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest is upheld.	3) The protest must be accompanied by a deposit of EUR 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest is upheld.	
4) The Board of the Jury shall then decide if the protest was justified. It will make its decision before the next round of races in the event concerned and, in any case, no later than two hours after the last race of the day. The decision and reasoning shall be given in writing.	4) The Board of the Jury shall then decide if the protest was justified. It will make its decision before the next round of races in the event concerned and, in any case, no later than two hours after the last race of the day. The decision and reasoning shall be given in writing.	
5) The Board of the Jury may:	5) The Board of the Jury may:	
a) Reject the protest;	a) Reject the protest;	
b) Uphold the protest and provide such relief as may be necessary to restore each affected crew's chances in the race or to correct the published results. The relief available to be provided by the Board of the Jury is as follows:	b) Uphold the protest and provide such relief as may be necessary to restore each affected crew's chances in the race or to correct the published results. The relief available to be provided by the Board of the Jury is as follows:	
i) Reprimand a crew;	i) Reprimand a crew;	
ii) Exclude a crew from the event;	ii) Exclude a crew from the event;	
iii) Disqualify a crew	iii) Disqualify a crew	
iv) Relegate a crew to last place in the race where specifically provided for in these Rules;	iv) Relegate a crew to last place in the race where specifically provided for in these Rules;	
v) Order a Re-Row in accordance with Rule 64 between some of all of the crews in the race	v) Order a Re-Row in accordance with Rule 64 between some of all of the crews in the race	
6) At a World Rowing Championship or World Rowing Cup regatta, in the case of a protest	6) At a World Rowing Championship or World Rowing Cup regatta, in the case of a protest	

arising from an objection concerning the final of an event, the Executive Committee may postpone the victory ceremony of that event.	arising from an objection concerning the final of an event, the Executive Committee may postpone the victory ceremony of that event.	
a) If the victory ceremony has taken place, and if the subsequent decision of the Board of the Jury changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly.	a) If the victory ceremony has taken place, and if the subsequent decision of the Board of the Jury changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly.	
b) Where medal placings are affected, then the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.	b) Where medal placings are affected, then the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.	
7) Subject only to Rule 77, the decision of the Board of the Jury on such a protest shall be final and not subject to further appeal.	7) Subject only to Rule 78 , the decision of the Board of the Jury on such a protest shall be final and not subject to further appeal.	
Rule 77 – Appeals	Rule 78 – Appeals	
1) Only appeals provided for by this Rule will be considered by the Executive Committee	1) Only appeals provided for by this Rule will be considered by the Executive Committee	
2) A decision of the Board of the Jury which confirms the decision of a member of the Jury shall be final and may not be appealed.	2) A decision of the Board of the Jury which confirms the decision of a member of the Jury shall be final and may not be appealed.	
3) Subject to paragraph 2 above, an appeal to the Executive Committee against a decision of the Board of the Jury may be made only by:	3) Subject to paragraph 2 above, an appeal to the Executive Committee against a decision of the Board of the Jury may be made only by:	
a) a crew whose ranking in a race has been adversely affected by a decision of the Board of the Jury; or	a) a crew whose ranking in a race has been adversely affected by a decision of the Board of the Jury; or	
b) a crew whose protest against the published results was rejected by the Board of the Jury.	b) a crew whose protest against the published results was rejected by the Board of the Jury.	
4) Appeal Time Limits and Requirements	4) Appeal Time Limits and Requirements	
a) International Regattas - Any such appeal must be lodged with the Executive Director within three days of the date that the decision to be appealed was notified to that crew, club or member federation;	a) International Regattas - Any such appeal must be lodged with the Executive Director within three days of the date that the decision to be appealed was notified to that crew, club or member federation;	
b) World Rowing Championships, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – Any such appeal must be lodged at the World Rowing Office of the regatta within one hour of the publication of the official results of the race following the decision of the Board of the Jury.	b) World Rowing Championships, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – Any such appeal must be lodged at the World Rowing Office of the regatta within one hour of the publication of the official results of the race following the decision of the Board of the Jury.	

c) An appeal shall be by notice in writing specifying:	c) An appeal shall be by notice in writing specifying:	
i) The member federation and crew bringing the appeal;	i) The member federation and crew bringing the appeal;	
ii) The decision appealed against;	ii) The decision appealed against;	
iii) the grounds to be relied on for the appeal.	iii) the grounds to be relied on for the appeal.	
d) The appeal must be accompanied by a fee of EUR 200 or equivalent which fee shall be refunded if the appeal is allowed.	d) The appeal must be accompanied by a fee of EUR 200 or equivalent which fee shall be refunded if the appeal is allowed.	
e) The Executive Committee shall consider the appeal and may:	e) The Executive Committee shall consider the appeal and may:	
i) Reject the appeal;	i) Reject the appeal;	
ii) Allow the appeal and provide such relief as was available to the Board of the Jury as it considers just and appropriate.	ii) Allow the appeal and provide such relief as was available to the Board of the Jury as it considers just and appropriate.	
If the decision of the Executive Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event, the official result shall be changed accordingly.	If the decision of the Executive Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event, the official result shall be changed accordingly.	
f) At World Rowing Championships, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas:	f) At World Rowing Championships, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas:	
i) Where the appeal relates to a preliminary round in an event, the Executive Committee will deliver its decision before the next round of that event	i) Where the appeal relates to a preliminary round in an event, the Executive Committee will deliver its decision before the next round of that event	
ii) Where the decision of the Executive Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event:	ii) Where the decision of the Executive Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event:	
(1) the official result shall be changed accordingly; and	(1) the official result shall be changed accordingly; and	
(2) where the medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.	(2) where the medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.	
iii) As a general rule, the victory ceremony will not be postponed for an appeal.	iii) As a general rule, the victory ceremony will not be postponed for an appeal.	
5) Decisions of the Executive Committee under this rule are final	5) Decisions of the Executive Committee under this rule are final	
Rule 78 – Disputes, Appeals and Cases not Covered	Rule 79 – Disputes, Appeals and Cases not Covered	

1) International Regattas	1) International Regattas	
Subject to Rule 79, 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 77.	Subject to Rule 80 , 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 78 .	
2) World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas	2) World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup 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 these 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 these 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 World Rowing 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 World Rowing in writing.	
Rule 79 - International Regattas – Disputes between the Organising Committee, Clubs or Member Federations	Rule 80 - International Regattas – Disputes between the Organising Committee, Clubs or Member Federations	
1) A dispute between the organising committee, clubs or member federations at an International Regatta may be referred to the Executive Committee for resolution.	1) A dispute between the organising committee, clubs or member federations at an International Regatta may be referred to the Executive Committee for resolution.	
2) This dispute referral process is to enable such a dispute to be resolved swiftly and with the minimum of inconvenience or expense to the parties.	2) This dispute referral process is to enable such a dispute to be resolved swiftly and with the minimum of inconvenience or expense to the parties.	
3) This referral may be made by any one of the parties in dispute. The referral shall be in writing and made as soon as possible after the conclusion of the International Regatta.	3) This referral may be made by any one of the parties in dispute. The referral shall be in writing and made as soon as possible after the conclusion of the International Regatta.	
4) It may be inappropriate for the Executive Committee to decide on certain disputes. Accordingly, the Executive Committee may, in its absolute discretion, decline to accept the referral without providing an explanation.	4) It may be inappropriate for the Executive Committee to decide on certain disputes. Accordingly, the Executive Committee may, in its absolute discretion, decline to accept the referral without providing an explanation.	
5) If the Executive Committee agrees to accept the referral, it shall proceed to determine the	5) If the Executive Committee agrees to accept the referral, it shall proceed to determine the	

dispute by due process and with respect to the fundamental rights of the parties in dispute.	dispute by due process and with respect to the fundamental rights of the parties in dispute.	
6) The decision of the Executive Committee on the dispute shall be considered final and binding on the parties	6) The decision of the Executive Committee on the dispute shall be considered final and binding on the parties	
Rule 80 – The Regatta Report	Rule 81 – The Regatta Report	
1) Where World Rowing 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 World Rowing. This report shall include comments on the running of the races and on any incidents and disputes arising. This report shall be submitted in electronic form to World Rowing not later than 7 days after the regatta.	1) Where World Rowing 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 World Rowing. This report shall include comments on the running of the races and on any incidents and disputes arising. This report shall be submitted in electronic form to World Rowing not later than 7 days after the regatta.	
2) World Rowing may request an organising committee to send to World Rowing in electronic form not later than 7 days after the regatta the complete results of the regatta.	2) World Rowing may request an organising committee to send to World Rowing in electronic form not later than 7 days after the regatta the complete results of the regatta.	
SECTION 12 – Duties of the Jury		
Rule 81 – Control Commission	Rule 82 – 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 anti-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 anti-doping tests after their race.	
Rule 82 – The Starter and the Judge at the Start	Rule 83 – 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.	
Rule 83 – The Umpire	Rule 84 – The Umpire	
1) The Umpire shall ensure the proper conduct of the race and the safety of the rowers and in particular shall endeavour to ensure that no crew gains any advantage or suffers any disadvantage from its opponents or from outside interference.	1) The Umpire shall ensure the proper conduct of the race and the safety of the rowers and in particular shall endeavour to ensure that no crew gains any advantage or suffers any disadvantage from its opponents or from outside interference.	
2) Where the Umpire considers that a crew has been significantly impeded the Umpire shall endeavour to ensure that its chance is restored to it and shall impose appropriate sanctions 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	2) Where the Umpire considers that a crew has been significantly impeded the Umpire shall endeavour to ensure that its chance is restored to it and shall impose appropriate sanctions 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.	crews except as may be required to assist with the avoidance of accidents and to prevent crews from being interfered with by their opponents.	
3) If necessary, the Umpire may stop the race, impose any necessary sanctions and order the race to be re-rowed, either immediately or later, in accordance with Rule 64. In the latter case, the Umpire shall decide on the new starting time in consultation with the President of the Jury and shall so inform the crews concerned.	3) If necessary, the Umpire may stop the race, impose any necessary sanctions and order the race to be re-rowed, either immediately or later, in accordance with Rule 65. In the latter case, the Umpire shall decide on the new starting time in consultation with the President of the Jury and shall so inform the crews concerned.	
4) The Umpire may also allow the race to continue and exclude crews after the race has finished. Any Re-Row may be confined to such crews as the Umpire 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, the Umpire may decline to order a Re-Row of the race or of the crews involved in the incident.	4) The Umpire may also allow the race to continue and exclude crews after the race has finished. Any Re-Row may be confined to such crews as the Umpire 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, the Umpire may decline to order a Re-Row of the race or of the crews involved in the incident.	
5) Zonal Umpiring – The Executive Committee may decide that at a World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic or relevant qualification regatta or World Rowing Cup regatta, umpiring of some races shall be carried out from boats which are stationary or which do not follow the whole race or by Umpires stationed on the land adjacent to the course, and shall issue instructions and guidelines accordingly.	5) Zonal Umpiring – The Executive Committee may decide that at a World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic or relevant qualification regatta or World Rowing Cup regatta, umpiring of some races shall be carried out from boats which are stationary or which do not follow the whole race or by Umpires stationed on the land adjacent to the course, and shall issue instructions and guidelines accordingly.	
a) Where the weather or other conditions are such that zonal umpiring is about to put the safety of crews at risk the President of the Jury may decide to revert to dynamic umpiring for the remainder of that racing session.	a) Where the weather or other conditions are such that zonal umpiring is about to put the safety of crews at risk the President of the Jury may decide to revert to dynamic umpiring for the remainder of that racing session.	
Rule 84 – Judges at the Finish	Rule 85 – Judges at the Finish	
The Judges at the Finish shall determine the order in which boats reach the finish. 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 boats reach the finish. They shall ascertain that the race was in order. They shall be responsible for validating the results.	
<i>Bye-Laws to Rules 81 to 84 – Duties of the Jury</i>	<i>Bye-Laws to Rules 82 to 85 – Duties of the Jury</i>	
<i>Refer to Appendix R9 – Duties of the Jury</i>	<i>Refer to Appendix R9 – Duties of the Jury</i>	
PART VII – ANTI-DOPING RULES	PART VII – ANTI-DOPING RULES	

Rule 85 – Anti-Doping	Rule 86 – Anti-Doping	
Doping is strictly prohibited.	Doping is strictly prohibited.	
The fight against doping is regulated by the World Anti-Doping Code, which the World Rowing Congress has formally adopted as World Rowing rules and that the World Rowing Council has the power to clarify and/or supplement, by appropriate Bye-Laws.	The fight against doping is regulated by the World Anti-Doping Code, which the World Rowing Congress has formally adopted as World Rowing rules and that the World Rowing Council has the power to clarify and/or supplement, by appropriate Bye-Laws.	
In rowing, for those who infringe doping provisions, a sanction may be imposed extending to, in a relevant case, a life ban from all competition.	In rowing, for those who infringe doping provisions, a sanction 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 World Rowing Anti-Doping Bye-Laws valid at the time of the violation shall apply.	The version of the World Anti-Doping code, its Bye-Laws and the World Rowing Anti-Doping Bye-Laws valid at the time of the violation shall apply.	
<i>Bye-Laws to Rule 85– Anti-Doping (Appendix R10)</i>	<i>Bye-Laws to Rule 86– Anti-Doping (Appendix R10)</i>	
<i>Refer to Appendix R10 – Anti-Doping</i>	<i>Refer to Appendix R10 – Anti-Doping</i>	
PART VIII – EXCEPTIONAL CASES	PART VIII – EXCEPTIONAL CASES	
Rule 86 – Exceptional Cases	Rule 87 – Exceptional Cases	
1) International regattas – Should it be necessary to make decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., postponement of a session of races or suspension of the regatta), the President of the Jury shall appoint and preside over a body to make such decisions.	1) International regattas – Should it be necessary to make decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., postponement of a session of races or suspension of the regatta), the President of the Jury shall appoint and preside over a body to make such decisions.	
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 <u>under the authority granted to them in Articles 48(1) and 58(3.4) of the World Rowing Statutes.</u>	Clarify that the Executive Committee's ability to make decisions in exceptional cases is based on the authority provided to the Executive Committee in the Statutes.
PART IX – CONCLUDING PROVISIONS	PART IX – CONCLUDING PROVISIONS	
	<u>Rule 88 Prevalence</u>	
	<u>These Statutes, Bye-Laws, Rules and associated documents may be published in multiple formats, in English and in French language versions. Should any conflict occur between versions, the PDF format most</u>	Added to provide clarity on the prevailing document should there be differences.

		<u>recently published on the World Rowing website in the English language, will prevail.</u>	
Rule 87 – Concluding Provisions		Rule-87 89 – Concluding Provisions	
These Rules of Racing were approved effective immediately by the FISA Extraordinary Congress held virtually from 17 to 18 October 2020.		These Rules of Racing were approved effective immediately by the FISA Extraordinary <u>World Rowing Quadrennial</u> Congress held virtually in Lausanne, SUI from 17 to 18 October 2020 <u>March 14 to 15, 2025.</u>	
Jean-Christophe Rolland Matt Smith		Jean-Christophe Rolland Matt Smith <u>Vincent Gaillard</u>	
President Executive Director		President Executive Director	