

World Rowing Rules of Racing

Version March 2025

PART I – SCOPE

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.
- 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 sex, age or weight.

Rule 2 – Application

- 1) These Rules of Racing and relevant Bye-Laws and Regulations shall apply to:
 - a) World Rowing Championships;
 - b) World Rowing Cups;
 - c) Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games within the limits of the authority of World Rowing and the relevant qualification regattas;
 - d) World Rowing Masters regattas;
 - e) Continental and Regional Championship regattas;
 - f) Regattas held as part of Continental, Regional or other multi-sport Games within the limits of the authority of World Rowing;
 - g) All International Regattas and Matches and International Indoor Rowing competitions.
- 2) 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.

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.

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

- 1) World Rowing conducts the following World Championships:

Event Title

 - World Rowing Championships
 - World Rowing Under 23 Championships
 - World Rowing Under 19 Championships
 - World Rowing Coastal Endurance Championships
 - World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships

- World Rowing Indoor Championships

- 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 Games, the Olympic and Paralympic events may not be on the programme of the equivalent World Rowing Championships.

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.

Rule 5 – Attribution of World Rowing Championships

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 R18)
 - 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

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 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

- 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.
- 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.
 - 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

Bye-Law to Rule 6 – World Rowing Cup – Definition

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.

Rule 7 – International Matches

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.

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.

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.
- 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

- 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.

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.

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

All member federations shall send to the World Rowing headquarters a list of all competitions proposed to be held in their countries 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;
- 2) Details of the courses (stretches of water and technical installations) proposed;
- 3) The type of Regatta proposed;
- 4) The categories of rowers and classes of boats proposed;
- 5) Any envisaged exception to the World Rowing Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.

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.

PART II – ROWERS AND COXSWAINS

SECTION 1 – General

Rule 11 – Right to Participate

- 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.

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 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.
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.

- 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 which is recognized as confirming identity (passport or identity card).
- 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.

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.

- 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

- 1) 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 sex categorisation to maintain the integrity of World Rowing events.
- 2) World Rowing will maintain two separate sex categories for rowing events:
 - a) Women - for rowers who are eligible under this Rule to compete in a women’s event.
 - b) Men – for rowers who are not eligible to compete in a women’s event. This shall be an open category
- 3) To be eligible to compete in a women’s event, a rower must be either
 - a) Assigned and recognised as female at the time of the rower’s birth (AFAB), or
 - b) Declared as eligible to compete as a woman pursuant to this Rule and its Bye-Law
- 4) This Rule does not apply to Coxswains
- 5) 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.
- 6) 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.

Bye-Laws to Rule 13 – Men’s and Women’s Events

Refer to Appendix R1 – Men’s and Women’s Events

Rule 14 Mixed Events

- 1) A mixed crew is a crew that contains a proportion of rowers who are eligible to compete in a women’s event.
- 2) 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.
- 3) World Rowing Championships –
For crews competing in a mixed crew, the proportion of rowers who are eligible to compete in a women’s event shall be 50 per cent of the rowers of that crew the proportion of rowers who are not eligible to compete in a women’s event shall be 50 per cent of the rowers of that crew (excluding the coxswain).

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.
- 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
 - 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 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;

- 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.
- 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 15 – Safety and Health of Rowers

1) Swimming Ability

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 21).

2) Pre-competition Health Screening

- a) 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.
- b) All rowers competing in the World Rowing Senior, Under 23, Under 19 and Beach Sprint World Championship regattas must complete the medical questionnaire and undergo a medical examination each year, and, in addition, must undergo a resting ECG every three years up to the age of 23, and every five years after the age of 23.
- 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.

3) Intravenous re-hydration

Any rower who has been re-hydrated intravenously shall not subsequently compete on that day.

4) Injections (No-Needle Policy)

During International Regattas (from 24 hours before the start of the first race of the Regatta through to 24 hours after the end of the last race at such Regatta), any injection to any site of a rower's body of any substance:

- 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;
- b) Must respect the approved indication of the medication;
- c) Must be administered by a certified medical professional; and
- 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. 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.

5) Member Federation Chief Medical Officer and Team Medical Officer

- a) 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.

- b) 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.
- c) 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.

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.
- 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:
 - 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
 - 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.

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. 53 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.

Rule 18 – Age Categories

The following age categories for rowers are recognised by World Rowing:

- 1) Under 19
- 2) Under 23
- 3) Seniors
- 4) Masters

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.

SECTION 2 – Age Groups

Rule 20 – Under 19, Under 23, Senior and Masters

- 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.
- 3) Senior – Senior rowing events are open to rowers of all ages.
- 4) 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.
 - a) Masters age categories for the World Rowing Masters Regatta are defined in Appendix R16 World Rowing Masters Regatta Regulations.
 - b) Masters age categories for Indoor Rowing Events are defined in the World Rowing Rules for Indoor Rowing.

SECTION 3 – Masters Regatta

Rule 21 – Masters Regatta

A World Rowing Masters Regatta shall be conducted each year under the supervision of the Masters Commission. The World Rowing Masters Regatta shall be an International Regatta under these rules.

Bye-Laws to Rule 21 – Masters Regatta

Refer to Appendix R16 – World Rowing Masters Regatta Regulations.

SECTION 4 – Coxswains

Rule 22 – Coxswains

- 1) Coxswains are members of the crew. Any reference to rowers in these Rules shall include coxswains unless otherwise stipulated.
- 2) Except for multi-sport Games and relevant qualification regattas which shall be subject to the rules of the authority concerned, the sex of the coxswain shall be open so that a men's crew may be coxed by a woman and a women's crew by a man. Age categories shall apply to coxswains, except in Masters events. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions.
- 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.

- 4) These provisions shall also apply to coxswains in lightweight races.

Bye-Law to Rule 22 – Weighing of Coxswains

Coxswains shall be weighed wearing only their racing uniform on tested scales not less than one hour and not more than two hours before their first race in each event in which they are competing on each day of the competition.

The weighing scales shall indicate the weight of the coxswain to 0.1 kgs.

The Control Commission may require on the occasion of the first weighing, or subsequently, the presentation of an official identity card with photograph. Where an official photograph of the crew has been checked for correctness against such identity card, this photograph may be used instead by the Control Commission at time of weighing.

If 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.

SECTION 5 – Lightweights

Rule 23 – Lightweights

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.

- 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.
- 4) A rower competing in a lightweight women's single sculls event may not weigh more than 59.0 kgs.

Bye-Law to Rule 23 – Weighing of Lightweight Rowers

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.

Notwithstanding the foregoing,

- 1) If two rounds of the same event take place on the same day of competition and some rowers in the second round do not have to race in the first round of that day, then these rowers in the second round shall be weighed at the same time as the rowers in the first round.
- 2) On each occasion of weighing, each crew shall present itself together as a crew at the weighing centre and shall be weighed as a crew. 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.
- 3) The Control Commission shall require presentation of each rower's official identity card with photograph at the time of the first weighing of the rower or subsequently. Where an official photograph of the crew has been checked for correctness against such identity card, this photograph may be used instead by the Control Commission at time of weighing.
- 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 49 or 50.
- 6) If a crew has officially weighed in without a reserve, a replacement rower under the provisions of Rule 49 or 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

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.

The categories and boat classes are defined in the Para Rowing Competition Regulations (Appendix R14).

PART III – BOAT CLASSES

Rule 25 – Boat Classes

The following boat classes are recognised by World Rowing:

- 1) Single sculls (1x)
- 2) Double sculls (2x)
- 3) Pair (2-)
- 4) Coxed Pair (2+)
- 5) Quadruple sculls (4x)
- 6) Coxed Quadruple sculls (4x+)
- 7) Four (4-)
- 8) Coxed Four (4+)
- 9) Eight (8+)

Rule 26 – World Rowing Championship Regattas Event Programme

In principle, the events programme for World Rowing Championship regattas shall be the same for men and women.

World Rowing Championships Regattas are held in the following events:

Senior Men (M)	1x	2x	2-	4x	4-	8+
Senior Women (W)	1x	2x	2-	4x	4-	8+
Senior Lightweight Men (LM)	1x	2x				
Senior Lightweight Women (LW)	1x	2x				
Senior Mixed (Mix)						8+
Senior Para Rowing (PR)	PR1 M1x	PR1 W1x	PR2 Mix2x	PR3 Mix2x	PR3 Mix4+	
Under 23 Men (BM)	1x	2x	2-	4x	4-	8+
Under 23 Women (BW)	1x	2x	2-	4x	4-	8+
Under 23 Lightweight Men (BLM)	1x	2x				
Under 23 Lightweight Women (BLW)	1x	2x				
U23 Para Rowing (BPR)	PR3 M1x	PR3 W1x				
Under 19 Men (JM)	1x	2x	2-	4x	4-	8+
Under 19 Women (JW)	1x	2x	2-	4x	4-	8+

The Council shall decide on a Mixed event to be included in the World Rowing Championship Regatta Programmes.

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 event programmes for the World Rowing Coastal Endurance Championships, World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships and World Rowing Indoor Championships shall be found in their relevant Rule Books.

Rule 27 – Olympic and Paralympic Games Event Programmes

- 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) 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.
The Council shall select the recommended Paralympic programme that the World Rowing Executive Committee shall submit to the IPC.

Bye-Laws to Rule 27 – Olympic and Paralympic Games Boat Classes

The events that will be included on the rowing programme for the 2028 Los Angeles Olympic Games and the 2028 Los Angeles Paralympic Games will be updated after the final confirmation by the IOC and IPC.

Rule 28 – Boat Classes at Other Events

The events at Regional and Continental Championship regattas as well as multi-sport Games regattas shall be proposed to World Rowing by the regional or continental rowing confederation or multi-sport Games associations, as appropriate for World Rowing approval.

PART IV – BOATS AND CONSTRUCTION

Rule 29 – Free Construction

The construction, design and dimensions of boats and oars shall, in principle, be unrestricted subject to the Bye-Laws to this Rule and to Rule 30. However, except for the rowers' seats, all load bearing parts including the axes of moving parts must be firmly fixed to the body of the boat.

Bye-Laws to Rule 29 – Boats and Equipment

Refer to Appendix R2 – Boats and Equipment.

Rule 30 – Innovations in Equipment

- 1) Innovations in equipment including, but not limited to, boats, oars, related equipment and clothing, must meet the following requirements before being used in International Regattas:
 - a) Be commercially available to all rowers (patents may not exclude the use by a team or a rower);
 - b) Not add to the cost or complexity of the sport without adding corresponding value;
 - c) Not provide an advantage to some rowers over others or change the nature of the sport;
 - d) Be safe and consistent with the principles of sustainable development; and
 - e) Be a positive development for the sport of rowing and maintain the principles, in 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.

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 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.

The minimum boat weights for boats used at coastal rowing and beach sprint rowing events are found in the Coastal Rowing Rule Book.

Bye-Laws to Rule 31 – Weight of Boats

Refer to Appendix R3 – Weight of Boats.

PART V – COURSES

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 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 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 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.
- 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.

Rule 33 – Racing Distance

- 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
- 2) World Rowing Championship regattas
 - 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 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.
 - b) Requirements for the World Rowing Coastal Endurance Championships, World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships and World Rowing Indoor Championships, are defined in the relevant Rules.
- 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.
- 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 34 – Number of Lanes

- 1) International Regattas
On standard international courses, races shall normally be held using up to six lanes.
- 2) World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas
Races shall be held using up to six lanes but, in principle, the course shall have at least eight lanes usable for racing.

Requirements for the World Rowing Coastal Endurance Championships, World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships and World Rowing Indoor Championships, are defined in the relevant Rules.

Bye-Laws to Rules 32 to 34 – Regatta Courses

Refer to Appendix R4 – Regatta Courses

PART VI – ORGANISATION OF REGATTAS

SECTION 1 – General

Rule 35 – Authority of World Rowing

- 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.

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

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 responsibilities and duties of the organising committee are set out in the Bye-laws to this Rule at Appendix R5, Regatta Roles.

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 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.
 - 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) 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.
- 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 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.

- 1) The Executive Committee shall have specific responsibilities at regattas under the Statutes and Rules of Racing. In addition:
 - a) International Regattas and International Matches - 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:
 - i) Technical Delegate(s)
 - ii) President of the Jury
 - iii) World Rowing Doctor
 - iv) World Rowing Event Safeguarding Officer
 - v) Fairness Committee

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

- 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.
- b) Board of the Jury - The Board of the Jury shall consider and decide on any protests made according to Rule 77 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.

Bye-laws to Rules 36–38 – Regatta Roles

Refer to Appendix R5 – Regatta Roles

SECTION 3 – Commercial and Identification Provisions

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.

Bye-Laws to Rule 39 – Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, Advertising, and Identifications

Refer to Appendix R6 - Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, Advertising, and Identifications

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 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.
- 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.
- 4) World Rowing Championship regattas
 - a) Crews representing their member federation shall wear the racing uniform 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.
 - b) 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 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.
 - 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 39.

Bye-Law to Rule 40 – Rowers' Clothing and Blade Colours

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.

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.

Rule 42 – World Rowing Merchandising Rights

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;
- 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.

SECTION 4 – Entries, Withdrawals and Crew Changes

Rule 43 –Certification of Entries

- 1) International Regattas (except Masters)
 - a) A crew competing in an International Regatta in another country shall notify its member federation of its participation.
 - b) 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.
- 2) World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games
 - a) 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)
 - b) 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.
 - c) In the case Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic qualification regattas, the 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.
 - d) That rower or crew shall compete in the name of the member federation that submitted the entry.
 - e) Only that member federation is entitled to represent the rower or crew so entered.
 - f) 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.
- 3) Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas
Rowers shall compete under the name of their National Olympic or Paralympic Committee which shall alone be entitled to enter and represent them.

Rule 44 – Entries

- 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.
 - 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.
- 2) 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.

- b) Entries must be received at World Rowing headquarters before the specified deadline.
- 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.
- e) Minimum entries - Should only one crew be entered in an event at the entry deadline, the event will be cancelled.

Rule 45 – List of Entries

1) International Regattas

Not later than two days after the closing of the entries, the organising committee shall send to all participating clubs and member federations a list of the entries, a provisional timetable of the heats, the time(s) and venue(s) of the Team Managers' Meeting and draw, and details of the traffic rules.

2) World Rowing Championship regattas

World Rowing shall make a list of the entries from member federations entered in each event available to all federations concerned.

Rule 46 – False Declarations

- 1) Any false declaration regarding the name, age, classification, sex, 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.
- 2) 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.
- 3) The Executive Committee may apply additional sanctions.

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 sex eligibility of a rower except pursuant to the objection procedure prescribed by Rule 13 and its Bye-Law.

2) International Regattas

- a) An objection to an entry, except as to sex 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.
- b) If the organising committee considers that the objection is frivolous, malicious or otherwise without substance, it may reject the objection without further consideration.
- c) 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.
- d) If the objection is found to be justified, the entry shall be rejected.

3) World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games

- a) An objection to an entry, except as to sex 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.
- b) No objection to an entry will be considered unless received by the Executive Committee at least three hours prior to the Draw
- c) If the Executive Committee considers that the objection is frivolous, malicious or otherwise without substance, it may reject the objection without further consideration.
- d) 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.

- e) 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

Rule 48 – Withdrawals

- 1) International Regattas
 - a) If a club or member federation wishes to withdraw an entry 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 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 of an entry 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.
- 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.
- 3) A withdrawal once made is irrevocable.

Bye-Law to Rule 48 – Withdrawals after the Withdrawal Deadline

World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas

- 1) Notice of the withdrawal must be lodged with World Rowing at the World Rowing Regatta Office or another previously announced location.
- 2) 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.
- 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.

Rule 49 – Crew Changes after the Entry Deadline and before the Draw

- 1) International regattas
 - a) Single scullers – A single sculler who has entered shall not be replaced except in the case of illness or injury in accordance with Rule 50.
 - 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.
 - ii) in the case of national team crews, the replacement rower shall be of the same member federation.
 - iii) Any substitution under this Rule is to be notified in writing to the organising committee at least one hour before the first heat of the event.
- 2) World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games:
 - 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 50.
 - b) Crews – Member federations may substitute up to one half the number of rowers (as well as the coxswain, if applicable) in all any crews entered by them, provided that each replacement rower is eligible to compete in that event and eligible to represent that federation in accordance with these Rules.
 - c) Any substitution under this rule must be communicated in writing to World Rowing at least three hours before the Draw

Rule 50 —Crew Changes for Medical Reasons

- 1) International regattas:
 - a) Before their first heat

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 subject to meeting the requirements of 1) c) below.
 - b) After their first heat
 - i) Single scullers – No substitution is permitted for a single sculler who has already raced in the heat of their event.
 - 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.
 - 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:
 - 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 a medical certificate setting out sufficient detail to inform the nature of the illness or injury.
 - ii) The organising committee shall approve the medical substitution if it meets the requirements of 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 and be eligible to compete in that event.
 - v) 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.
 - vi) The replaced rower or single sculler may not compete again in the same event even if returned to health.
- 2) World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games:
 - a) Before their First Heat
 - i) In addition to the provisions of Rule 49, 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.
 - b) After their First Heat
 - i) Single scullers – No substitution is permitted for a single sculler who has already raced in the heat of their event
 - 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 and by way of medical substitution pursuant to this Rule and subject to meeting the requirements of 2) c), below.
 - c) 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:
 - i) 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.
 - ii) 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.

- iii) 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.
- iv) 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,
- v) The medically substituted rower may compete again in the same crew if returned to health at any point during the competition, subject to:
 - (a) the member federation notifying World Rowing in writing that the rower is returned to health;
 - (b) 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;
 - (c) 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.
- vi) 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.
- vii) Up to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain (if applicable) may be changed in accordance with this Rule.
- viii) Any replacement rower must be eligible to compete in that event and be eligible to represent that member federation in accordance with these Rules.

- d) 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.

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.
- 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 48 or Rule 49.
- 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 48.
- 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 51 – Guiding Principles – Safety and Fairness

- 1) The primary principles guiding the organising committee and the regatta officials in charge of the regatta shall be:
 - a) Safety of all rowers;
 - b) Fairness for all rowers.
- 2) Each individual rower and team official shall act at all times in accordance with these 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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, 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 53 – Safety – Training at Regattas

- 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.
- 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;
 - 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.
- 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.
- 6) Crews may be sanctioned for failing to follow these requirements.

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:
 - a) Traffic rules for training; and
 - 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.
- 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:
 - 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
 - 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.

Bye-Laws to Rule 54 – Traffic Rules on the Course

- 1) 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.
- 2) 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.
- 3) In principle there shall be no training during racing at International Regattas.
- 4) 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.

Rule 55 – Other Boats on the Water

- 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.
 - 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
 - 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.
- 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 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.

Rule 57 – Fairness – General Principles

- 1) All rowers competing at a regatta shall at all times:
 - a) Compete fairly;
 - 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.
- 2) Team officials shall, at all times:
 - 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.
- 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

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.
- 2) International Regattas
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
 - 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.

Bye-Laws to Rule 58 – World Rowing Progression System to Determine Finalists

Refer to Appendix R7 - World Rowing Progression System to Determine Finalists

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 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.
- 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.
- 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 60 – The Draw

- 1) At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Cup regattas, the draw for the heats shall take place at the Team Managers' meeting. 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.
- 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) At World Rowing Championship and Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic qualification regattas and World Cup regattas, if the number of entries for an event are less than or equal to the number required for a final, 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 in accordance with Rule 61.
- 4) 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 61 – Determining the Lanes (Normal Conditions)

- 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 59).
- 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 member of the Jury, to determine their lanes in the next round.

- b. In principle, crews advanced by their placing in a previous round will be assigned lanes before crews that have advanced on the basis of 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., Semifinals 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.

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:

- 1) If the withdrawal, exclusion or disqualification takes place before the start of the first heat, the start of the first quarterfinal or the start of the first semifinal of the event, the President of the Jury may take the appropriate steps to modify the Draw or make a new Draw. In addition:
 - a) The result of the race will show the crew as DNS (did not start), EXC (excluded) or DSQ (disqualified).
 - b) A crew that does not compete in the first round of an event or which is excluded or disqualified at any point in the event shall not be ranked in that event.
 - c) In the final ranking of an event, a crew withdrawing after its heat but before the start of its quarterfinal or its semifinal will be ranked last in the round which the crew would have competed if it did not withdraw. If there is more than one, then they will be ranked equally in last place.
- 2) If a crew stops rowing during a heat, a quarterfinal, or a semifinal and does not finish the race:
 - 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.
 - c) The crew that does not finish the race will not be placed in that race and will not race again in the event.
 - d) In the overall ranking for that event the crew will be placed last in the ranking of that round that they did not finish.
- 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.
 - 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.
- 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.
 - b) The crew that withdraws or stops during the race will be placed last in that final.
- 5) 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.
- 6) 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.
- 7) A crew that is relegated (REL) will be ranked below a crew which is DNF or DNS in the same round.

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.
- 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, quarterfinals, semifinals and finals. The format and description of time trials is set out in the Bye-Laws to this Rule.

Bye-Laws to Rule 63 – Time Trials

Refer to Appendix R8 – Time Trials

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.
- 2) For World Rowing Championship, U23 World Rowing Championship, U19 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.

Bye-Laws to Rule 64 – Alternative Programmes in cases of Adverse Weather Conditions

- 1) 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.
 - a) Option 1 - To use the lanes offering the most equal conditions;
 - b) Option 2 - To recommend to the Executive Committee to change the time table of the regatta to avoid adverse weather conditions;
 - c) Option 3 - To recommend to the President of the Jury to suspend racing when weather conditions are, or are about to become unfair or unrowable and recommend alternative times for racing;
 - d) Option 4
 - 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.
 - ii) Where two or more crews have the same placing in the immediately previous round (e.g. each were heat winners), then there shall be a new draw for the crews with the same placing, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their reallocated lanes.

This 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).

- 2) At International Regattas, if the President of the Jury has determined that none of these Options provide an appropriate solution, the President 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.
- 3) 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.
 - a) Solution 1: To start racing earlier than previously scheduled;
 - b) Solution 2: To resume racing at a later time when conditions have improved;
 - c) Solution 3: To omit one or more rounds of the event (e.g. semifinals) 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.
 - d) 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.
 - e) 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.
 - f) Solution 6: To reduce the length of the race to no less than 1,000 metres where conditions are so adverse that no other alternative is possible.

- 4) 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.
- 5) Results from the previous rounds of racing may be used other than in accordance with the normal progression system to ensure fairness of competition.

Rule 65 – Re-Rows

- 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.
- 3) The Re-Row shall be over the full distance of the original race.

Bye-Laws to Rule 65 – Re-Rows

- 1) 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:
 - a) 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;
 - b) 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;
 - c) A dead heat, where this is required by the Rules of Racing;
 - d) Other special situations as decided by the Umpire to ensure the fairness of the competition.
- 2) The Umpire shall decide which crews in the original race shall be required to re-row.
- 3) 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;
- 4) 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.
- 5) In principle, 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.
- 6) 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.
- 7) 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.
- 8) 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.

SECTION 7 – 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:
 - 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.
 - b) Yellow Card – which is a formal warning for a breach of the Rules:
 - i) A Yellow Card awarded prior to the start or during a race 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.
 - c) Relegation (REL) – which places a crew in the last position in a race where specifically provided in these rules;

- d) Red Card (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.
- 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.
 - 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 49 and 50 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

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.
- 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
 - 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,
 - (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
 - (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.

Bye-Laws to Rule 66 – 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.
- 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:
 - a) The crew on which the sanction has been imposed;
 - b) The sanction;
 - c) The nature of the breach;
 - d) Time and location of the breach;
 - e) Any other important facts; and
 - 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.
- 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
- 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; BUW – Boat Under Weight.
- 7) 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.

SECTION 8 – The Start

Rule 67 – At the Start

The first 100 metres of the regatta course constitutes the start zone.

A crew may enter the start zone if permitted by the Starter, but shall not enter the racing lanes until all crews from the preceding race have left the start zone and the Starter has attributed a lane to the crew. Crews must be attached to their starting positions at least two minutes before the designated start time.

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.
- 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.
- 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.

Bye-Laws to Rule 68 – The Starting Procedure

- 1) Starting Procedure – Normal Start
 - a) 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.
 - b) 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.
 - c) 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.
 - d) 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!”
 - e) The Starter shall then EITHER raise the red flag, OR where the start is given using traffic lights, shall press a button (or switch) to change the traffic lights from the neutral position to red.
 - f) After a clear pause the Starter shall give the start signal by:
 - i) EITHER dropping the red flag quickly to one side and simultaneously saying: “Go!”
 - ii) OR by pressing a button that shall, at the same instant:
 - (1) Change the red light to green;

- (2) Make an audible signal through the loudspeakers;
- (3) Start the timing system for the race;
- (4) Freeze the picture on the monitor in the Aligner's hut (if freeze frame facility is provided);
- (5) Release the Alignment Control Mechanism (if used).

- g) 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.
- h) If the starting procedure is interrupted for any reason then the Starter may begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call.
- 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.

2) Starting Procedure – Quick Start

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".

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.

Rule 69 – False Start

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.

Bye-Laws to Rule 69 – Consequences of a False Start

- 1) 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.
- 2) In the case of a false start, the Judge at the Start shall inform the Starter of the name of the crew or crews to be 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!".
- 3) The Starter shall then instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker, or in the case of a Red Card 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.
- 4) 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.

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 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

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.

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.

Bye-Laws to Rule 72 – Actions on Interference and Consequences thereof

- 1) 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.
- 2) Stopping a crew – To ensure the safety of the rowers and to prevent damage to boats and equipment, the Umpire may intervene by raising 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.
- 3) Alerting the Umpire – If, during a race, a crew considers that it is being interfered with by another crew and is suffering a disadvantage thereby, then a member of the crew should, if possible, draw the attention of the Umpire to the interference at the time the interference occurs to indicate that it intends to make an objection.
- 4) Remedyng 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.
- 5) Nothing in this Rule or its Bye-Laws lessens the responsibility of each crew to remain in its designated lane throughout the race.

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.

SECTION 10 – The Finish

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 boat finishing the race without its coxswain shall be excluded.
- 2) A race is concluded when the Umpire so indicates by showing the white flag to the Judge at Finish or otherwise confirms the result.

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 72 or 76 and shall then show a white flag to the crews to indicate that he considers the race was in order. If no crews raise their hand to lodge an

objection, the Umpire shall show a white flag to the Judge at the Finish, to confirm 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) 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.
- 3) Race was not in order – If the Umpire considers that the race was not in order the Umpire shall show a red flag to the crews and then to the Judge at the Finish 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.
- 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) The Umpire may reject the crew's objection and raise a white flag to signify that the race was in order.
 - b) The Umpire may accept the crew's objection and show a red flag to signify that the race was not in order. The Umpire shall then follow the procedure to handle objections (Rule 76).
 - c) The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given a decision.
- 5) Official result – The official result of the race shall be determined by the Senior 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 Senior Judge at the Finish shall take into account the decision of the Umpire in determining the official result of the race.
- 6) Photo-finish – In the case of a close finish the Senior 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.
- 7) Timing – Intermediate times and finish times shall in principle 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 exceptions for the finish times shall be:
 - a) 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 distinguish between crews for the purpose of such progression;
 - b) 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.
- 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.
 - 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.
- 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 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.

Bye-Laws to Rule 75 – Dead Heats

If there is a dead heat, the following procedure shall operate:

- 1) In a heat, if a dead heat occurs between crews and if those crews cannot all progress into the same level of the next round, then there must be a Re-Row in accordance with Rule 65. 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 quarterfinal or a semifinal 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.
- 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

Rule 76 – Objections

- 1) Objections to Sanctions
 - 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.
 - 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
 - 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 shows the white flag to the Judge at Finish, in order for the objection to be valid.
 - b) Such an objection may only concern the conduct of that crew's race.

Bye-Laws to Rule 76 – Objections

- 1) Objections to Sanctions
Where a sanction is imposed on a crew in each of the following circumstances the crew may raise an objection as follows:
 - a) 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.
 - b) 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.
 - c) During cool-down or training or at any other time -

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 made before the crew embarks for the race to which the sanction applies.

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 shows 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.
 - 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:
 - 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.
 - (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
 - 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.
 - (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 77 – Protests

- 1) A protest to the Board of the Jury may only be made by:
 - 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;
 - c) a crew ruled DNS (did not start) or DNF (did not finish);
 - d) a crew that has been excluded or disqualified; and
 - 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 (in cases 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d) or the publication of the official results (in case 1e).
- 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.
- 5) The Board of the Jury may:
 - 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:
 - i) Reprimand a crew;
 - ii) Exclude a crew from the event;
 - iii) Disqualify a crew
 - 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 65 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 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.
- 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 78, the decision of the Board of the Jury on such a protest shall be final and not subject to further appeal.

Rule 78 – Appeals

- 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.
- 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
 - b) a crew whose protest against the published results was rejected by the Board of the Jury.
- 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;
 - 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:
 - i) The member federation and crew bringing the appeal;
 - ii) The decision appealed against;
 - 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.
 - e) The Executive Committee shall consider the appeal and may:
 - 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.

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:
 - 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:
 - (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.
 - 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

Rule 79 – Disputes, Appeals and Cases not Covered

- 1) International Regattas

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

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.

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.
- 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.
- 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 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

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.
- 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 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.

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.

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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 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.

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.

Bye-Laws to Rules 82 to 85 – Duties of the Jury

Refer to Appendix R9 – Duties of the Jury

PART VII – ANTI-DOPING RULES

Rule 86 – Anti-Doping

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.

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.

Bye-Laws to Rule 86 – Anti-Doping (Appendix R10)

Refer to Appendix R10 – Anti-Doping

PART VIII – 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.
- 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 under the authority granted to them in Articles 46(1) and 54 of the World Rowing Statutes.

PART IX – CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

Rule 88 Prevalence

These Rules, Bye-Laws 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 recently published on the World Rowing website in the English language, will prevail.

Rule 89 – Concluding Provisions

These Rules of Racing were approved effective immediately by the World Rowing Quadrennial Congress held in Lausanne, SUI from March 14 to 15, 2025.

Jean-Christophe Rolland Vincent Gaillard
President Executive Director

Appendix R1 Bylaw to Rule 13 – Men’s and Women’s Events

Bye-Law to Rule 13 – Men’s and Women’s Events

Eligibility by Sex

- 1) The eligibility of a rower to compete in women’s events is subject to the over-riding authority of the Executive Committee to review and declare that rower’s eligibility at any time whether arising by way of:
 - a) An application by a member federation for a declaration as to the eligibility of a rower to compete in women’s events.
 - b) A protest or objection by a member federation as to the eligibility of a rower to compete in women’s events; or
 - c) Its own decision to review and declare the eligibility of a rower to compete in women’s events.
- 2) The authority of the Executive Committee to determine any issue as to the eligibility of a rower to compete in women’s events under this Rule shall include, but is not confined to, any such issue arising in the case of Sex Identification, Sex-reassignment, Hyperandrogenism, Transgender, and Variations of Sexual Development.
- 3) When considering any issue as to the eligibility of a rower to compete in a women’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 women’s event - in particular, whether that rower has acquired a competitive advantage over rowers who have eligibility on the basis of AFAB.
- 4) Rule 13 (3) provides that to be eligible to compete in a women’s event, a rower must be either:
 - a) Assigned and recognised as female at the time of the rower’s birth (AFAB); or
 - b) Declared as eligible to compete as a woman pursuant to this Rule and its Bye-Law
- 5) Declared Eligibility
 - a) A rower who is not eligible to compete in a women’s event on the basis of may be declared by the Executive Committee as eligible to compete in a women’s event through the review process under this Bye-Law.
 - b) The Executive Committee may make a declaration as to eligibility subject to such restrictions and conditions as it considers as reasonably necessary to maintain the integrity of the women’s category.

World Rowing Sex Determination Advisory Panel

- 6) The Executive Committee will appoint and maintain from time to time a panel of experts in the specialist areas of Sex Identification, Sex-reassignment, Hyperandrogenism, Transgender, Variations of Sexual Development (DSD) and Medico-Legal ethics to be known as the Sex Determination Advisory Panel.
 - a) The Convenor of that panel will be the Chair of the Sports’ Medicine Commission.
 - b) The purpose of that panel is to evaluate cases involved with sex eligibility that have been referred to it by the Executive Committee and to provide expert advice to the Executive Director, the Executive Committee, or the Council (as the case may require) on those specialist areas.
- 7) Where the Executive Committee has referred an issue as to sex eligibility to the Sex Determination Advisory Panel, it shall inform the member federation(s) involved of the names of the current panel members and their respective areas of expertise.
 - a) The Chair of the Sports’ Medicine Commission, as convenor of the panel, is responsible for protecting the confidentiality of a rower’s medical records and ensuring that any issue as to the sex identification of any rower is treated with due sensitivity.

- b) It is not the function of the Sex Determination Advisory Panel to provide advice to a member federation or rower.

The Executive Committee

- 8) When considering any issue as to the eligibility of a rower to compete in a women's event, the Executive Committee will consider:
 - a) any report that it receives from the Sex Determination Advisory Panel as to the medical / scientific aspects of the case; and
 - b) any criteria as to sex identification adopted by the international sports community; and
 - c) any relevant decisions of the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).
- 9) The Executive Director will, if it considers that the circumstances require it, refer an issue as to sex eligibility to the Sex Determination Advisory Panel for evaluation.
 - a) The Sex Determination Advisory Panel shall undertake that evaluation and report with its advice accordingly to the Executive Committee.
 - b) To assist with its evaluation, the Sex Determination Advisory Panel may request that the rower concerned provide to it any medical records or test results that the panel considers may assist it with its evaluation. The Sex Determination Advisory Panel may also request that the rower submit to further tests and/or clinical examination as the panel considers as necessary for it to complete its evaluation
 - c) If the rower concerned declines to comply with any such reasonable requests by the Sex Determination Advisory Panel, the Convenor of the Sex Determination Advisory Panel will advise the Executive Committee accordingly. In that event:
 - i) Where the issue arises from an application for a declaration as to sex eligibility, the Executive Committee may then decline to consider the request further until the panel's requests have been complied with.
 - ii) Where the issue arises from an objection as to sex eligibility, or in any other case where the sex eligibility of a rower is in issue, the Executive Committee may suspend the rower from competition until the panel's requests are complied with.

Application for a Declaration as to Eligibility

- 10) A Member Federation may apply to the Executive Committee for a declaration as to the eligibility of one of its rowers to compete in women's events. No such application will be considered other than from a member federation.
 - a) That Member Federation shall present the application in writing to the Executive Director together with any supporting material including the contact details of the rower.
 - b) It is for the Member Federation to satisfy the Executive Committee and/or the Sex Determination Advisory Panel (as the case may require) that the subject rower should be declared to be eligible to compete in women's events.
 - c) The Executive Committee will treat any such application as a matter confidential between the rower (not the Member Federation) and the Executive Committee and with due sensitivity to the privacy interests of the rower.
 - d) The Member Federation is entitled to be informed by the Executive Committee only as to whether the rower is eligible or not but not the reasons for that decision.

- e) The rower is entitled to be informed of the reasons for the decision as to eligibility. It is then for the rower to decide whether to share those reasons with that rower's Member Federation.

Objection to Eligibility

- 11) An objection to the eligibility of a rower to compete in women's events may be made only by a Member Federation
 - a) Any such objection shall be made in writing to the Executive Director with any supporting material on which the Member Federation wishes to rely.
 - b) The Member Federation making such an objection shall not seek publicity for its objection or otherwise take any steps that might cause embarrassment to the rower who is the subject of the objection
 - c) The Executive Committee shall then consider the objection on those papers and decide either:
 - i) to dismiss the objection summarily if the Executive Committee considers that the application is frivolous, vexatious, or otherwise without merit. In that event, the Executive Committee will be under no obligation to give other than the briefest reasons for its decision.
 - ii) to accept that objection for further consideration, in which case the process for the determination of gender eligibility under this Bye-law shall apply.
 - d) If the Executive Committee accepts an objection for consideration:
 - i) it shall forthwith give notice accordingly both to the Member Federation of the rower concerned as well as the objecting Member Federation that a gender eligibility consideration will follow pursuant to this Bye-Law;
 - ii) Interim suspension from competition
 - (1) The Member Federation of the rower shall be given the opportunity to be heard on whether the rower should be suspended from competition while the objection is being considered.
 - (2) After hearing from the Member Federation of the rower on interim suspension, or in the absence of any submission presented by the Member Federation of the rower, the Executive Committee shall decide whether the rower may compete while the gender eligibility consideration is being undertaken;

Costs

- 12) The costs involved with a determination of sex eligibility, or a contribution towards those costs, shall be payable at the sole discretion of the Executive Committee. In principle, but without derogating from that general discretion:
 - a) The costs involved with an application for a declaration as to eligibility, or a contribution towards those costs, will generally be payable to World Rowing by the Member Federation that submitted the application.
 - b) The costs involved with an objection as to sex eligibility, or a contribution towards those costs, will generally be payable to World Rowing either:
 - i) In the event of an unsuccessful objection, by the objecting Member Federation.

- ii) In the event of a successful objection, by the Member Federation who entered or approved (as the case may be) the entry of the rower.
- c) Security for costs The Executive Committee may require a Member Federation who makes an application for a declaration as to sex eligibility or an objection as to sex eligibility (as the case may be) to lodge such funds with World Rowing that the Executive Committee may consider as sufficient and appropriate to provide security against costs. A failure to provide such security for costs will entitle the Executive Committee to decline to give any further consideration either to the request for determination or to the objection to sex eligibility

APPENDIX R2 - Bye-Laws to Rule 28 – Boats and Equipment

Requirements for racing boats and equipment.

Failure to comply with this Bye-Law shall result in a sanction up to disqualification.

All safety requirements described here are minimum requirements. It is the responsibility of the club or member federation concerned and the rowers to ensure their safety with regards to their rowing equipment.

1) Boats

- a) Maximum Length – All boats used in eights events shall be a minimum of two sections, with no section longer than 11.9 m.
- b) Minimum Length – The minimum overall length of a racing boat shall be 7.20 metres. This will be measured from the front of the bow ball to the furthest aft extent of the boat, which may include an extension beyond the hull. If an extension is used it shall be firmly affixed to the stern and terminate in a 4 cm ball as described in 1) h) below. If a boat cannot be correctly aligned because it is less than the minimum overall length, the Starter may exclude the crew from the race. This rule does not apply to boats used in para rowing events and coastal rowing events.
- c) Boat Design – All boats shall be displacement mono-hulls, unless otherwise agreed by the Executive Committee.
- d) Fins - A fin is a plate, with single surface with or without cross-sectional shape, affixed to the hull below the water. Any number of fins are allowed but they must be fixed and vertical on the hull.
- e) Rudders - A rudder is a rotatable surface with its axis of rotation in the centreline plane of the hull. Only one rudder is allowed.
- f) Coxswain's Seat – The opening of the coxswain's seat must be at least 70 cm long and it must be as wide as the boat for at least 50 cm. The inner surface of the enclosed part must be smooth and no structure of any sort may restrict the inner width of the coxswain's section.
- g) Flotation – All boats shall meet the flotation requirements specified in World Rowing's Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing, i.e. "A boat when full of water with a crew of average weight equal to the design weight stated on the boat's production plaque, seated in the rowing position should float such that the top of the seat is a maximum of 5 cm below the static waterline". It shall be the sole responsibility of the club or member federation using a boat to ensure that it complies with this requirement.
- h) Bow Balls – The bows of all boats shall be fitted with a solid ball shape, minimum diameter 4 cm which covers the point of the bow and is bright white. If this is an external part it shall be firmly affixed to the bow of the boat such that it does not significantly deflect if a side force is applied. If it is an integral part of the hull construction, it shall afford equivalent protection and visibility.
- i) Quick release foot stretchers – In all boats the foot stretchers, shoes or other devices holding the feet of the rowers shall be a type which allows the rowers to get clear of the boat with no delay in an emergency.
 - i) Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will remain in the boat, each shoe or device shall be independently restrained such that when the heel reaches the horizontal position the foot will be released from the shoe. In addition, where laces, Velcro or similar materials must be opened before the rower can remove his feet from the shoes or other device, all such materials must be able to be

released immediately by the rower with a single quick hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap.

- ii) Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will not remain in the boat, each shoe or device must be able to be released by the rower either without using their hands or with a single quick hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap or release device.

2) Oars

- a) All parts of the oar shall be fixed in place and incapable of movement independent of the movement of the oar as a whole during rowing.
- b) Oar Blade Thickness – Oar blades may not be less than 5 mm thick for sweep oars, and 3 mm thick for sculls. This thickness shall be measured 3 mm from the outer edge of the blade for sweep oars and 2 mm for sculls.

3) Identifications

- a) Production Plaque – All boats must have a production plaque or equivalent visible and permanently affixed inside the boat, up to 50 sq. cm in area, on which is written the name and address of the boat builder, its mark or logo, the year the boat was constructed, the average weight of the crew for which the boat is designed, the weight of the boat on construction or upon delivery and stating whether the boat meets the flotation requirements specified in World Rowing's Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing.
- b) All boats and oars shall comply with the requirements set out in the Bye-Laws to Rule 38 (Identifications, etc.).

4) Natural properties

No substances or structures (including riblets) capable of modifying the natural properties of water or of the boundary layer of the hull/water interface shall be used.

5) Communication and Electronics

- a) Data Transmission – During racing (which shall mean at all times when racing “traffic rules” are in force), no communication with the crew is permitted from outside the boat using electric or electronic equipment. This includes but is not limited to audio transmission, or sending text messages or software communication of any kind. In addition, no data may be sent to the boat except as provided for in paragraph 5.c).
- b) Allowable Data – During racing, the only information allowed to the crew in the boat shall be:
 - i) Time, Distance,
 - ii) Stroke rate, Distance per stroke, Drive Time, Recovery Time, Drive/Recovery Ratio
 - iii) Boat Velocity / Acceleration
 - iv) Performance: Force, Power, Work, Force/Power Position, Impulse
 - v) Physiological: Heart rate, Respiratory rate
 - vi) Boat Flotation: Roll Motion, Yaw Motion, Pitch Motion, Surge Motion, Sway Motion
 - vii) Oar Angles, Slip, Wash, Stroke Length

This information shall be designated as “allowable data”. This data and any information derived directly from it, may be recorded and/or transmitted from the boat during racing for later use. No other data or information may be measured, recorded or stored except as provided for in paragraph 5) c). It shall not be allowed to further process the allowable data during the race which would provide additional information or advice to the crew.

- c) Data transmitted from the boat shall not be published or broadcast by any recipient in any form during the regatta except by World Rowing.
- d) Regatta Information – World Rowing may install on each boat a device(s) or interface with an existing device in the boat, for the purpose of recording or transmitting real-time race and other information which shall be owned by World Rowing and may be used for any purpose including presentation and promotion of the event and the sport.

6) Promotional Equipment

At World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, the Council may require crews to carry on their boats such equipment as it considers desirable for the better promotion of the sport of rowing (e.g. mini cameras, microphones, etc.) provided that such equipment is identical for all boats in a race.

APPENDIX R3 - Bye-Laws to Rule 31 – Weight of Boats

- 1) Minimum boat weights are the following:

Designation	Boat type	Minimum Weight (kg)
1x	Single Sculls	14
PR1 1x	PR1 Single Sculls	24
PR2 1x	PR2 Single Sculls	22
2x	Double Sculls	27
PR2 2x	PR2 Double Sculls	37
PR3 2x	PR3 Double Sculls	27
2-	Pair	27
PR3 2-	PR3 Pair	27
2+	Coxed Pair	32
4x	Quadruple Sculls	52
4-	Four	50
4+	Coxed Four	51
PR3 4+	PR3 Coxed Four	51
8+	Eight	96

The minimum weight of the boat shall include the fittings essential to its use, in particular: riggers, stretchers, shoes, slides, seats and hull extensions.

It shall also include:

- a) Loud speakers if they are firmly fastened to the boat and associated wiring for such speakers;
- b) Any housings or fixings that are firmly fastened to the boat for the purpose of holding water bottles, electronic or other equipment;
- c) Cables and wires required to connect equipment to provide "Allowable Data" (see Bye-Laws to Rule 29); and
- d) Seat Pads that are attached to the seat.

The minimum boat weight shall not include the oars or sculls, the bow number or any other item not essential to its use and not firmly fastened to the boat. Additional weight carried in the boat to achieve the required minimum weight shall be firmly fastened to the boat or to the essential fittings described above.

- 2) Responsibility – It is solely the responsibility of the crew that their boat meets the required minimum weight.
- 3) Weighing Scales – The weighing scales shall be provided by a World Rowing-approved manufacturer and shall indicate the weight of the boat to 0.1 kgs. The scales shall be connected to a printer so that a printed record of the boat weight is immediately available. The scales shall be located on a horizontal base, inside a building or a tent to provide protection from the wind. The weighing area shall be easily accessible from the incoming pontoons and shall be exclusively reserved for the weighing of boats during the regatta.

At the beginning of each official training day and of each racing day, the scales shall be tested, using calibrated (gauged) weights, by a member of the World Rowing Equipment and Technology Commission and/or the member of the Control Commission responsible for boat weighing.

- 4) Test weighing of boats – The weighing scale(s) shall be available to the crews at least 24 hours before the first race of the regatta for test weighing of their boats. During racing the scales shall be available for test weighing of boats, however the weighing of boats selected for official weighing shall have priority and crews shall follow the instructions of the Jury member responsible.
- 5) Selection of Boats to be weighed – The President of the Jury or their delegate shall make a random draw before the start of each racing session to select the boats which are to be weighed. The President of the Jury shall also have the right to include additional boats at any time before the finish of the race of the boat concerned if there is a suspicion that certain boats are underweight. Copies of the random draw shall be delivered to the responsible person at the Control Commission. The draw shall be kept confidential until the crew of each selected boat is notified of that selection.
- 6) Notification to Crews – A member of the Control Commission shall notify the crews of the selected boats as they leave the water after their races and the Control Commission member, or people appointed for that purpose, shall accompany each boat to the weighing scales. A selected crew is required to take its boat directly to the weighing scales when it is notified that the boat has been selected for weighing. Failure to do so shall lead to the crew being excluded (EXC). Once the crew has been notified that the boat has been selected for weighing, no extra weight of any description can be added to the boat until the boat has been weighed.
- 7) Additional Items to be removed – Equipment which is not to be included in the weight of the boat shall be removed from the boat before weighing. At the official weighing of the boat, the normal wetted surface of the boat is accepted. However, any standing water must be removed before the weighing, in particular any water between the shoulders and inside the bow and stern canvas. All other items (tools, clothes, sponges, bottles, etc.) must be taken out of the boat before the weighing.
- 8) Official Weighing – The boat shall be officially weighed.
- 9) Failure to make the minimum weight – If a boat is below the minimum weight at the official weighing, the member of the Control Commission responsible for boat weighing shall print out the record of weighing and proceed as follows:
 - a) Write the words “First Boat Weighing” on the printed record of weighing.
 - b) Test the scales with the gauged weights, observed by the crew representative, print out the result of this test, and write on the printed record of weighing the name of the crew and the event and the words “Test Weighing”. Both the crew representative and the member of the Control Commission shall sign the printed record of this test.
 - c) Weigh the boat concerned for the second time. If, on the second weighing, the boat meets the minimum weight requirement, no further action is necessary. If, however, the boat is still below the minimum weight, the member of the Control Commission will write on the printed record of second weighing the name of the crew, the event and the number and type of equipment items included in the weighing and the words “Second Boat Weighing”. Both the crew representative and the member of the Control Commission shall sign the printed record of this weighing. No other or later weighing shall be considered as valid.
 - d) Award the appropriate sanction to the crew.
 - e) Deliver the three printed, signed records of weighing (First Boat Weighing, Test Weighing of the scales and Second Boat Weighing) to the President of the Jury and notify the President of the Jury of the sanction awarded.
 - f) In the event that a printer connected to the scale is not available:
 - i) The member of the Control Commission shall take a photograph of the result of each weighing in Sections 9 a), b) and c);

- ii) The member of the Control Commission shall record each of the weights described in sections 9 a), b) and c) on a form provided for such purpose; and
- iii) Both a member of the crew and the member of the Control Commission shall sign this form.

10) Sanction for Underweight Boat – The sanction for having raced in a boat that is underweight (BUW) shall be relegation to last place in the particular race. The official result of that crew shall show BUW. If two or more boats in the same race are underweight, they shall all be relegated and they shall be ranked in the descending order of their respective boat weights on the second weighing. If their boat weights on the second weighing are identical they shall be ranked by their order of finish in the race. If the crew races again in an underweight boat in a later round of the same event, then the sanction shall be the exclusion (EXC) of the crew.

APPENDIX R4 - BYE-LAWS TO RULES 32 TO 34 REGATTA COURSES

1) World Rowing Manual for Rowing Championships

In addition to conforming to the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws, a regatta course and all its technical equipment must also comply with the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of the "World Rowing Manual".

2) Stretches of Water

- a) General – A standard international course shall be straight and shall not have less than six racing lanes. It shall provide fair and equal racing conditions for six crews. In addition to the six racing lanes there must be sufficient water width available to allow crews to get to the start, to warm up and to cool down safely and without disruption to racing.
 - i) For courses on channels there must be a minimum of eight racing lanes.
 - ii) For courses on lakes where the banks on both sides of the racing lanes are at such a distance that there would be no negative impact on the conditions in the racing lanes, a minimum of 8 lanes must be available, of which there could be 6 racing lanes and 2 training lanes.
 - iii) For World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, it is recommended to have a minimum of eight racing lanes available, plus cooling down and warming up areas outside of the racing lanes.
- b) Length of Water – The minimum length of water necessary to contain the standard international course is 2,120 m. For a course for Masters the minimum length is 1,150 m. However, for a World Rowing Masters Regatta the minimum length of water must take into account the additional requirements for warm-up and pre-start marshalling behind the start.
- c) Width of Water –
 - i) The standard international course shall be at least 95 m wide i.e. 15 m (water width available to allow crews to get to the start + (6 racing lanes x 12.5 m each) + 5 m free space between the racing lanes and the opposite bank = 95 m.
 - ii) The minimum width of the course for a World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas shall be 110 m i.e. 5 m + (8 lanes x 12.5 m each) + 5 m = 110 m.

This width is a minimum and is only acceptable if a low level TV road is provided alongside the full length of the course. It is strongly recommended a separate return channel for warming up and cooling down to be provided as described in the World Rowing Manual.
 - iii) Where there is no TV road, the recommended width of the course for World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regattas, and for World Rowing Cup regattas is a minimum of 150 m i.e. 25 m + (8 lanes x 12.5 m) + 25 m = 150 m. This width allows for traffic movements beside the course and for TV coverage from the water.

- d) Depth of Water – For a standard international course the depth of water must be at least 2 metres throughout all racing lanes if the depth of the course is equal at all points, or 3 m at the shallowest point if the depth over the course is unequal. A course depth of 2 metres represents the minimum competition requirements. A depth greater than 2 metres may be required to allow for aquatic plant growth. However, given the varying nature of aquatic plant growth conditions across the world, it is recommended that this is studied on an individual basis for each course.
- e) Local Conditions – The course must be sheltered from wind as far as possible. If not, there should be no natural or artificial obstacles (such as trees, buildings, structures) in the immediate neighbourhood of the course which might create wind shadows and cause unequal conditions on the water.

On a standard international course there should be no stream. Any stream existing should be so minimal as not to give rise to unequal conditions on the different lanes. The running of the race must not be influenced by natural or artificial waves. The banks must be so designed as to absorb and not to reflect waves.

- f) Plan – A plan showing the location of the course, the length and the number of lanes and the layout of the technical installations must be included in the advance programme.

3) Technical Installations – Category A

- a) Start zone
 - i) Start Pontoons – The bows of each boat shall be aligned on the start line. This requires the use of start pontoons which support a boat-holder and can be moved forwards or backwards in order to allow for the bow of the boats of different lengths to be aligned on the start line. The pontoons must be of a solid construction and able to be firmly fixed in position and shall meet the specifications described in the World Rowing Manual.
 - (1) For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas the start pontoons must be connected by land or by a Start Bridge, minimum 2 m wide, allowing easy access for officials, technicians and media. The Start Bridge shall be connected to the land (or the Aligner's Hut) and to the start tower through a floating pontoon.
 - (2) For regattas where Para events are included, the start pontoons must allow for the standard Para 1x boat (length 6.30m) to be aligned on the start line in addition to all other lengths of boat up to 8+.
 - (3) For a World Rowing Masters Regatta the start pontoons shall be of the type which allows crews to pass between them from behind.
 - ii) Steering Guidance – To assist crews with their steering, the Albano lanes shall be buoyed at 5 or 6.25 metres intervals for the first 100 metres of the course. These buoys shall be of a different colour from those marking the majority of the course – see 3) b) iii) Buoys.
 - iii) Start Tower – The start tower shall be between 40 and 50 metres behind the start line as close as possible to the centre of the course. The tower shall be equipped with a covered platform for the Starter which shall be not less than 3 metres and

not more than 6 metres above the water level, depending on the distance from the start line. The tower shall be built in such a way that the Starter has a clear view over the entire start area, including the aligner's hut.

The Start Tower shall be connected to the start bridge through a floating pontoon.

- iv) Starter's Equipment – The tower should be equipped with either one or two large clocks that are clearly visible from a minimum distance of 100 m to the crews on the course and those crews waiting for the start.

The Starter shall give his instructions and orders by means of a microphone connected to loudspeakers so arranged that they may be heard simultaneously by all rowers. In addition to the requirements of 3) a) xi) below, the start tower must be provided with a red flag with white diagonal cross, a bell, and a megaphone. This additional equipment shall also be provided as back-up where the start is given by a traffic light system of visual and audible signals. A notice board and chalks or felt markers shall be provided to enable the Starter to provide visual information to crews of any postponement of races.

- v) Radio or telephone communication – The Starter shall be in direct communication by radio and telephone with the Judge at the Start, the Judge at the Finish, the Control Commission and the President of the Jury.
- vi) Aligner's Hut – This shall be a fixed structure placed exactly on the start line, ideally not less than 15 metres and no more than 40 metres from the first lane. The floor level of the hut should be a minimum of 1 m above the water level. The hut should provide weather protection for up to 4 persons and their electronic equipment and there should be enough space so that the Judge at the Start and the Aligner can both be seated on the line of the start one behind the other, both clearly observing the start area. The Judge at the Start shall sit closer to the first lane with the Aligner behind him, at a higher level. There shall be radio links between the Aligner and the start pontoon officials and boat holders who shall be provided with earphones.

There shall be installed two vertical wires – one permanently fixed behind the video camera and one removable in front of the video camera. The vertical wires must be exactly in line with the horizontal start line. When looking through the vertical wires towards the sight marker at the opposite side of the course, they must all be in one line.

For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas the Judge at the Start must be provided with a false start detection system including a “freeze-frame” video system connected directly to the Starter's start signal in accordance with the requirements of the World Rowing Manual.

- vii) The Start Line – The start line shall be the line running between the fixed tautly stretched thin vertical wire located in front of the officials but behind the video camera in the aligner's hut and the vertical line on a fixed sight marker on the opposite side of the course. An additional removable vertical wire installed a minimum 80 cm in front of the video camera shall be used for aligning the video camera and shall be removed after each alignment. Both vertical wires must be exactly in line with the horizontal start line. When looking through the vertical

wires towards the sight marker at the opposite side of the course, all three marks must be in one line. The vertical wires shall be 1 mm thickness in black colour.

The fixed sight marker shall be divided vertically and painted one half black and the other half luminous yellow, with the black half in the direction of the finish.

The start line shall be the vertical line where the two colours meet.

- viii) Other Facilities – There shall be facilities for effecting minor repairs in the neighbourhood of the start, (this will require a repair pontoon approximately 3m x 6m, upper edge max. 15 cm above the water level, ideally located near to the Aligner's Hut – used for urgent boat repairs at the Start). Adequate toilet facilities for the officials and media in the start area should be provided either as a permanent fixture or by using temporary units.
- ix) Start Zone – The start zone is the first 100 m of the course, from the start line to the 100 m line. The start zone shall be marked by Albano system buoys of a different colour from those marking the majority of the course and placed at 5 m or 6.25 m intervals.
- x) Alignment Control Mechanism – All regattas may use an alignment control mechanism in the centre of each lane which shall hold the bow of the boat in a fixed position on the start line until the Starter makes the start. At Olympic and Paralympic regattas and World Rowing Championships for Senior rowers the use of such an alignment control mechanism from a provider approved by World Rowing is mandatory.

Such a mechanism shall be designed to hold the bow safely, without any risk of damage to the boat. It shall release the bow of the boat immediately when an electrical signal is triggered by the Starter – such signal shall be simultaneous with the start signal. The mechanism shall also be designed to operate in a “fail safe” manner, i.e. if there is any fault with the mechanism, and then it shall immediately release the bow of the boat and move to a position such that no damage can be caused to any part of the boat.

- xi) Visual Signal and Audible Signal – At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas the start shall be given by using a lights system (“starting lights”) with a visual and an audible signal. The starting lights showing the visual signal and housing the loudspeaker emitting the audible signal shall be fixed adjacent to each start pontoon. The centre of the starting lights shall be fixed at a height of between 0.7 metres and 1.1 metres above the water level. A starting light shall be positioned 3.0 metres from the centre line of each start position, on the side nearer to the centre of the course and visible to the crew on that start position.

The visual signals of the starting lights shall operate in only three positions:

- (1) A neutral (no light) position;
- (2) A red light signal;
- (3) A green light signal.

The Starter shall start the race by operating just one button. This button will simultaneously control the green light signal and the sound signal, start the timing

system, freeze the video picture (if provided) for the Judge at the Start and release the alignment control mechanism (if provided).

The control system for the starting lights shall be designed to allow the following order of events as far as the crews are concerned:

- (4) Neutral – no lights – no sound signal;
- (5) Red light, no sound signal;
- (6) (If necessary, return straight from red back to neutral);
- (7) Green light and a sound signal.

The mechanism must not have more than three positions for the visual signal (neutral, red and green) and the control system must be capable of returning from red to neutral without passing through green. The mechanism must ensure that the green light and the sound signal are given at exactly the same time. The light system should also provide a false start alert which can be activated by the Starter (and also in principle by the Judge at the Start) and which should be in the form of repeated flashing of the red lights and sound signals. Separate starting light units shall be fixed so that they can be seen by the Starter and by the Judge at the Start. The electrical system shall be provided with a duplicate back-up system. Both the red and the green signals shall be clearly visible to the bow person in an eight when positioned on the start even in conditions of bright sunlight.

b) Between Start and Finish

- i) Lanes – The lanes shall be buoyed according to the Albano system. These lanes must be straight and of the same width over their whole length. The width of each lane shall be no less than 12.5 m and no more than 15 m and all lanes on the course shall be of identical width.

The Executive Committee may approve a minimum lane width of 12 m in exceptional circumstances. For a standard international course it is recommended that there should be eight buoyed lanes (minimum is six).

For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas there shall be a minimum of 8 buoyed lanes.

- ii) Lane numbering – In principle, lane No 1 should be on the left hand side of the Starter in the Start Tower looking towards the Finish. However, where an event is televised, the lane numbering should generally place lane 1 at the top of the television picture.
- iii) Buoys – The space between buoys along the axis of the course shall be 12.5 metres or 10 metres except in the Start Zone where it shall be 6.25 metres or 5 metres respectively; depending on the thickness of the longitudinal wires making up the Albano course, as defined in the World Rowing Manual. The buoys may be spherical or cuboid in shape but shall be of such material and design that when struck by an oar or boat they will deflect easily and not cause damage or undue interference to the boat or crew. The surface of these buoys (whose diameter shall be 15 cm or square) shall be pliant (not hard).

The colour of buoys shall be the same in all lanes at each point on the course. The colours should be easily visible in all weather conditions. In the Start Zone (the first 100 metres) and at every 250 metre line the colour of buoys shall be a clearly different colour from the buoys in the majority of the course. In the last 250 metres the colour of buoys shall be the same as those in the first 100 m, or such other colour which is clearly distinct from the colour of buoys in the majority of the course. Except for the Start Zone and each 250 metre line, each alternate line of buoys may be of alternating colours where this will assist television presentation.

- iv) Distance Markers – The distance markers shall show the distance in the direction from start to finish. Every 250 metres beyond the start, the distance from the start shall be marked on both sides of the course, either by clearly visible boards of a minimum size of 2 m x 1 m on the banks or by cubes (1 m cube) on the water. They should read, at the first 250 metre mark – “250”, then “500”, and so on to the 1,750 metre mark. There shall be no distance marker at the start or at the finish.
- v) Intermediate Times – Equipment shall be provided every 500 metres for recording the intermediate times and placings of all crews. For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, video cameras are only accepted for the taking of intermediate times if they provide 100 frames per second or more.

c) The Finish Area

- i) Finish Line – The finish line shall be the line running between a tautly stretched thin (1 mm) vertical wire immediately in front of the Judges at the Finish and the vertical line on a fixed sight marker on the far side of the course. The fixed sight marker shall be divided vertically and painted one half black and the other half luminous yellow, with the yellow half in the direction of the Start – the finish line shall be the vertical line where the two colours meet.

There are two options for the vertical wires for the Photo-finish cameras:

- (1) Photo-Finish Cameras on different level to Jury & Timing Seats - there shall be installed two vertical wires – either both removable in front of the photo-finish cameras or one in front of the photo-finish cameras (removable) and the second one (fixed) behind the photo-finish cameras. The wire in front of the photo-finish cameras must be at a distance of 100 cm, but a minimum 80 cm, in front of the photo-finish cameras. When looking through the two vertical wires to the sight marker at the opposite side of the course, all three points must be in one line

There shall be installed a separate fixed wire for the Judges at the Finish and Timing officials to use by sighting against the finish line marker on the far side of the course.

- (2) Photo-Finish Cameras on same level as Jury & Timing Seats - there shall be installed two vertical wires:
 - (a) one behind the cameras, removable or permanent (depending on the available space)
 - (b) one at a distance of 100cm (minimum 80 cm) in front of the photo-finish cameras, which should be divided in two sections:

- (i) The upper part of the wire, which is in front of the video cameras, has to be removed before racing and should be easily and accurately fixed back again in order for the accuracy of the camera position to be checked at any time.
- (ii) The Judges at the Finish and Timing officials should be able to use the lower part of the wire by sighting against the finish line marker on the far side of the course at all times during the regatta.
- (c) The vertical wires must be exactly in line with the horizontal finish line. They should be maximum 1 mm thick and of black colour.
- (d) When looking through the vertical wires towards the sight marker at the opposite side of the course, they all have to be in one line.
- (e) There should be no glass in front of the Photo-finish cameras.
- (f) In the case where there is no possibility to install a vertical sight marker on the opposite side of the course (e.g. very wide open lake), the finish line may be marked instead by two vertical wires (80 to 100 cm apart) immediately in front of the Judges at the Finish.
- (g) The finish line shall be marked on the water by two red flags placed on white buoys at least 5 metres outside the course on each side. If necessary, the two red flags (or one of them) may be placed on the bank. It is essential that these flags be exactly on the finish line and that they do not impede the view of the judges at the finish or the progress of crews going to the start.

- ii) Finish Tower – This must be a structure erected exactly on the finish line and placed ideally 30 metres from the outside of the racing lanes. It should have three levels. It should accommodate the timing, the Judges at the Finish and the photo-finish equipment together in the same room. In addition it can accommodate the commentary, the results board operator (where provided), TV cameras and a regatta control room. There must be a loud hooter or horn to signal to each crew that it has crossed the finish line.
- iii) Area beyond the finish – There shall be sufficient clear water beyond the finish line to allow crews to stop. Ideally this should be 200 m. If the boathouse area is located beyond the finish line this is essential. Under other arrangements a minimum distance of 80 m might be acceptable.
- iv) Timing and Results Systems – Times shall be shown to 1/100th of a second on the Results Sheets and on the Scoreboard.

In the case of close finishes the order of finish must be determined by means of special equipment such as a photo-finish camera, capable of measuring and displaying differences to at least 1/100th of a second.

For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, a full back up of the timing/ results/ photo finish systems shall be provided and the timing/results/ photo-finish systems must comply with the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of the World Rowing Manual.

- v) Results/Video Board – Where provided, a results and/or video board should be located in a position where it is visible from the main spectator areas and, if possible, by the rowers at the end of the race. The operation of the results/video board must comply with the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of the World Rowing Manual.

4) Technical Installations – Category B

- a) All other courses shall be classified as having Category B technical installations.
- b) A number of Category B courses may well provide facilities and equipment which make them very close to or similar to Category A courses. In these cases it is quite possible to hold successful international regattas but it would not be possible for them to host World Championships.

Appendix R5 Regatta Roles – Bye-Laws to Rules 36 & Rule 38

1) Bye-Laws to Rule 36 – Duties of the Organising Committee

The responsibilities of the organising committee shall be as follows:

- a) Fix the date and the programme of the regatta in agreement with the member federation concerned. For World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games, the date and programme shall be fixed by World Rowing in consultation with the organising committee.
- b) Prepare and distribute the advance programme including the date and time of the Team Managers' Meeting and Draw.
- c) Make available a stretch of water, rescue and medical services and technical equipment conforming to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.
- d) Appoint a Jury (except in the case of those events stipulated in 2) f) iv) 2) of this Appendix where the Jury is appointed by the Executive Committee upon recommendation of the World Rowing Umpiring Commission).
- e) Appoint a Competition Manager with suitable experience to manage and oversee the competition aspects of the regatta, including but not limited to the competition infrastructure, on-water traffic rules and rescue services, athlete facilities and National Technical Officials. The Competition Manager shall be well acquainted with the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws in addition to the World Rowing Manual and shall be the main point of contact on the organising committee with the Technical Delegate and the President of the Jury.
- f) Appoint a Safety Officer with specific responsibilities for ensuring that all the appropriate safety measures, including traffic rules, have been considered and then implemented for the safe running of the regatta. Nevertheless, the legal responsibility for safety matters rests with the organising committee as a whole, and nothing in the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Safety Officer personally.
- g) Appoint a Regatta Medical Officer who is a medical doctor and shall have specific responsibility for ensuring that appropriate overall medical support and facilities are readily accessible to the regatta. This responsibility shall include:
 - i) Provision of medical services and first aid facilities for all competitors, officials, spectators and other persons attending the event as specified in the World Rowing Manual.
 - ii) Close cooperation with the rescue services on the water and provision of related emergency services support.

The Medical Officer shall work closely with and report to the World Rowing Doctor on arrangements and set up of the medical support and facilities and cooperation with rescue services.

First aid, rescue, medical and emergency services must be available during all venue opening times.

- h) Notify the Competition Manager, the Safety Officer and the Medical Officer of the appointment of the Technical Delegate(s) by World Rowing.
- i) Appoint a Safeguarding Officer with appropriate skills and experience who will be responsible for ensuring that a safeguarding plan is in place for the event, including during the planning stages as well as during the regatta. The Safeguarding Officer

within the organising committee will work in collaboration with the World Rowing Event Safeguarding Officer and World Rowing Safeguarding Officer.

- j) Appoint a Sustainability Officer with responsibility for ensuring that the sustainability principles and objectives of the organisation are upheld. The Sustainability Officer shall coordinate the implementation of the Environmental Management System, including the planning, delivery, monitoring and reporting phases.
- k) Arrange adequate insurance for third party liability, loss or damage to property and equipment and any other insurance cover required by law.
- l) Provide telephone and radio communication for the organisation and management of the regatta as specified in the World Rowing Manual.
- m) Publish an Environmental Management System (EMS) at least two years before the event and provide a final report following the event. The EMS provides a framework to integrate sound sustainability practices and commitments into the event planning, set up/construction, operation and decommissioning of the event.
- n) Take all other steps which may be required to ensure the proper organisation of the regatta.

2) Bye-Laws to Rule 38– World Rowing

- a) Technical Delegates
 - i) The World Rowing Executive Committee shall appoint up to two Technical Delegates for World Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas as well as selected International Regattas and International Matches to ensure that the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations are complied with, and that the regattas are satisfactorily operated in terms of safety and competition.
 - ii) Appointment – World Rowing shall notify the appointment of the Technical Delegate to the organising committee of the Regatta, who shall notify the Competition Manager, the Safety Officer and the Medical Officer of the appointment.
 - iii) Arrangements – The organising committee shall arrange free accommodation, meals and local transport for the Technical Delegate(s) during the duration of stay.
 - iv) Duration of Stay – The Technical Delegate(s) should arrive at the regatta site sufficient days before the Team Managers' Meeting at which the draw shall be carried out and should stay for the whole time of the regatta. They should make themselves known to the Chair of the organising committee, the President of the Jury, the Competition Manager, the Safety Officer and the Medical Officer.
 - v) Inspection – On arrival the Technical Delegate(s) should inspect the regatta course with a representative of the organising committee taking particular note of safety aspects, including warm-up and cool-down areas, traffic rules in racing and training, and areas where crews will be marshalled. They will also inspect the boating area, to ensure that the arrangements for boating and disembarking are satisfactory and that the traffic rules are adequately displayed. They will also ensure that the minimum requirements of the Rules of Racing, Bye-Laws and Event Regulations are in place (e.g. distance markers, photo finish, weighing arrangements, medical facilities, rescue services, etc.).
 - vi) Draw – The Technical Delegate(s) shall attend the Team Managers' Meeting and observe the draw. In a regatta where the Executive Committee has decided that seeding is to be applied, they shall ensure that the Seeding Panel's advice as regards seeding is put into effect, and that the rowers are made aware that seeding is being practised.

- vii) Jury Meeting – The Technical Delegate(s) shall attend at least the first meeting of the Jury. They should notify the Jury of any problems which they foresee, either from a safety or competitive point of view. However, the Technical Delegate(s) should leave the Jury to carry out its role as set out in Rules 81 to 84 of the Rules of Racing.
- viii) Advice – During the regatta, the organising committee and/or the Jury shall consult the Technical Delegate(s) on any matter where there is any uncertainty concerning the application of the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations. The Technical Delegate(s) shall advise the organising committee and the President of the Jury of any failure to comply with the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.
- ix) Safety Responsibility – The Technical Delegate(s) shall satisfy themselves that the organising committee which has legal responsibility for matters of safety has made proper provisions for safety. Nothing in the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Technical Delegate(s).
- x) Technical Delegate's Report – Within seven days of the end of the regatta, the Technical Delegate(s) shall send a report to the Executive Committee of World Rowing, which shall then forward it to the organising committee of the Regatta. The report shall be in a format prescribed by the Council.
- b) President of the Jury
 - i) The President of the Jury shall allot duties to each member of the Jury and shall supervise their activities. They shall take the chair at meetings of the Jury and ensure proper co-ordination with the organising committee. The President of the Jury shall chair the Board of the Jury under 2) g) of this Appendix.
 - ii) In the case of unsafe conditions, the President of the Jury is empowered to take any necessary decisions and communicate any required changes to the Starter and the Umpires on the course. If time allows, the President of the Jury shall consult the organising committee before taking such decisions. The President of the Jury shall ensure proper co-ordination between the Jury and the organising committee, in particular with the Safety Officer and with the Medical Officer.
 - iii) The President of the Jury shall appoint and chair the Board of the Jury.
 - iv) International regattas – The President of the Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee.
 - v) World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup regattas and World Rowing Masters Regattas – The President of the Jury shall be appointed by the World Rowing Executive Committee.
- c) World Rowing Doctor
 - i) For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, the Executive Committee, on the recommendation of the Sports Medicine Commission, shall appoint a medical doctor to be the 'World Rowing Doctor' for that event.
 - ii) The World Rowing Doctor must be both qualified and currently practising as a medical doctor with appropriate experience in Sports Medicine and medical aspects of events.
 - iii) The World Rowing Doctor will have the authority to undertake the duties and fulfil the responsibilities at that event as provided for by these Rules and Bye-Laws.
 - iv) The World Rowing Doctor shall have consultative oversight over all medical, hygiene and related rescue arrangements at the regatta in order to assist the organising committee in those aspects. That notwithstanding, the legal

responsibility for the safe delivery of the medical, hygiene and rescue aspects of the regatta remains at all times with the organising committee.

- v) Responsibilities of the Organising Committee to the World Rowing Doctor:
 - (1) The organising committee shall provide all necessary support to the World Rowing Doctor to ensure that the World Rowing Doctor is fully informed at all times about all the medical, hygiene and related rescue plans for the regatta and any related issues that arise. The Regatta Medical Officer of the organising committee shall be primarily responsible for the provision of this support.
 - (2) The organising committee shall, in particular, provide to the World Rowing Doctor all or any reports and plans it has, develops or amends as to the medical, hygiene and related rescue plans for the regatta.
 - (3) The organising committee shall keep the World Rowing Doctor fully and promptly informed of any issue arising in respect of the medical, hygiene and related rescue aspects of the regatta and, particularly, any critical or emergency issues as they arise.
 - (4) The organising committee shall respond promptly and fully to the World Rowing Doctor as to any inquiry made by the World Rowing Doctor.
 - (5) The organising committee shall give careful consideration to any advice that it receives from the World Rowing Doctor as to the medical, hygiene and related rescue aspects of the regatta and any critical or emergency issues that arise. Any such advice notwithstanding, responsibility for those matters necessarily remains solely with the organising committee.
- d) World Rowing Event Safeguarding Officer
For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup regattas and World Rowing Masters Regattas, the Executive Committee shall appoint a World Rowing Event Safeguarding Officer with appropriate skills and experience. The World Rowing Event Safeguarding Officer will be the Designated Person at a World Rowing event responsible for managing concerns and reports about harassment and abuse, in accordance with the World Rowing Policy & Procedures on Safeguarding Participants in Rowing from Harassment and Abuse.
- e) Fairness Committee
For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, the Executive Committee shall appoint a Fairness Committee consisting of three persons with appropriate experience and ability to take the appropriate measures in accordance with the Bye-Law to Rule 63 if the weather has created, is about to create, or is likely to create unfair or unrowable conditions.
- f) The Jury
 - i) Composition of the Jury - The Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties:
 - (1) President of the Jury;
 - (2) Starter;
 - (3) Judge at the Start;
 - (4) Umpires;
 - (5) Judges at the Finish, one of whom shall be the Senior Judge;
 - (6) Members of the Control Commission, one of whom shall be senior member.

- ii) The President of the Jury, the Starter, the Judge at the Start, the Umpires, the Senior Judge at the Finish and the senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire's licence.
- iii) The proper running of a regatta requires close collaboration between the organising committee and the Jury. The members of the Jury shall, within the scope of their duties, maintain a constant check on the various items of technical equipment on the course.
- iv) Appointment of the Jury
 - (1) International Regattas – The Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee or the member federation (see point 1) d) of this Appendix).
 - (2) World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup regattas and World Rowing Masters Regattas – The Jury shall be appointed by the Executive Committee and supervised by the World Rowing Umpiring Commission.
- v) Clothing – When officiating, the Jury shall, in principle, wear the prescribed clothing (dark blue blazer, light blue shirt, World Rowing tie or equivalent, and grey trousers or skirt and, if worn, a dark blue hat). In wet weather, the Jury may wear blue waterproofs. In very hot weather, the Jury may officiate in shirtsleeves, with or without a tie or equivalent. Decisions on dress shall be taken by the President of the Jury, taking weather conditions into account.
In principle, the Jury's clothing should be free of member federation or national identification markings.
 - (1) At Multi-sports events, the Jury may wear the event-related officials uniform.
 - (2) The World Rowing Council may make regulations for the clothing of the Jury at certain events, including coastal, beach sprint, and indoor.
- g) The Board of the Jury
 - i) The names of the Board of the Jury members shall be published in advance of racing each day. At International Regattas, the President of the Jury shall also nominate three substitutes.
 - ii) In the case of a protest, any member of the Board directly involved in the dispute (e.g. the Umpire or the Starter) shall not be a member of the Board which decides that protest. In such a case, the President of the Jury shall call upon one or more of the substitutes.
- h) International Umpires
 - i) A person who passes the International examination held by World Rowing for this purpose and who meets the requirements of the World Rowing Statutes and Rules of Racing may be an International Umpire.
 - ii) A World Rowing International Umpire shall have normal sight and hearing
 - iii) International Umpire's badge – Only International Umpires who are members of the Jury at an International regatta or World Rowing Championship or World Rowing Cup regatta, shall wear the World Rowing International Umpire's badge while on duty.
 - iv) International Umpire Licence
 - (1) Validity - The International Umpires' licence is valid for a period of four years.
 - (2) Renewal - In order to renew their licence an International Umpire must participate in an International Umpires seminar conducted for this purpose by World Rowing, following which their licence shall be renewed for four years from the date of the seminar.
 - (3) Requirement for National Licence - An umpire must continue to hold a valid national umpire license in order to act as an International Umpire. An

International Umpire's license shall expire automatically upon the expiry of the umpire's national license.

- (4) Retirement – An International Umpire may no longer serve in that status after 31 December following their 70th birthday.
- (5) Expired Licence – The holder of an expired International Umpire's license who wishes to act again as an International Umpire shall be required to re-take and pass the examination and meet the other candidate requirements of this Bye-law.
- (6) Emeritus Status – When retiring at the age limit or when retiring after 20 years as an International Umpire, the International Umpire may be awarded the title of International Umpire Emeritus and presented with the emeritus badge as a mark of good service.

- v) International Umpire Examination
 - (1) Candidate requirements
 - (a) Candidates shall have held a national license for at least three years immediately prior to the examination.
 - (b) Candidates must be not more than 61 years of age on 31 December of the year of the examination to be eligible as a candidate.
 - (c) Candidates must be nominated in writing to the World Rowing office at least 2 months before the date of the examination. In order to be accepted, such nominations shall include all information stipulated from time to time by World Rowing.
 - (2) Examinations
 - (a) Examinations will be scheduled by the World Rowing Umpiring Commission or may be organised on request of a member federation.
 - (b) Examiners – The examinations will be conducted by at least 2 members of the World Rowing Umpiring Commission. This number may be increased depending on the number of candidates.
 - (c) Candidates who are successful in the examination and who meet all other requirements shall become an International Umpire. They will receive the World Rowing International Umpire's licence and badge.
 - (d) Number of examinations – Candidates for the International Umpire's licence failing their first examination attempt shall not be accepted for further examination in the same calendar year. Candidates failing for a second time shall then not be accepted for further examination in the next two calendar years. Candidates failing the examination at the third attempt shall not be accepted for further examination.
- vi) World Rowing expenses - Where a member federation requests that World Rowing organise an International Umpires seminar or examination, the federation concerned shall pay the travel and accommodation expenses of the World Rowing experts who attend.

APPENDIX R6 - BYE-LAWS TO RULE 39 – Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, Advertising and Identifications

1) Application

a) These Bye-Laws apply to:

- i) All international regattas governed by World Rowing Rules of Racing. In addition, certain sections below describe advertising rules for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup and such other international regattas as World Rowing may designate for this purpose (World Rowing Events).
- ii) Boats and equipment at the regatta venue from the time of the official opening of the venue until the end of the official closing ceremony of the regatta or, if no such ceremony, the end of the last medal ceremony.
- iii) Rowers and rowers' clothing and accessories with rowers when they are on the water during the hours of racing of the regatta (being all times that the traffic rules for racing are in effect), and on or near the victory pontoon or stage while victory ceremonies are in progress.
- iv) All regatta officials and umpires.
- v) All sponsorship and advertising displays within the regatta venue.

These Bye-Laws do not apply to (i) the Olympic or Youth Olympic Games where the Olympic Charter applies, or (ii) the Paralympic Games where the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) rules apply, or (iii) other multisport games where the rules of the games authority apply.

b) Sponsorship and Advertising

- i) "Sponsorship" shall mean the act of sponsoring or of being sponsored which leads to the display of the sponsor name or identification or any form of Identification.
- ii) "Advertising" shall mean all forms of advertising, display or identification including but not limited to any form of commercial identification.
- iii) Advertising is prohibited except where specifically allowed by World Rowing Statutes, Rules of Racing or related Bye-Laws.
- iv) Advertising must comply with the laws of the country or region in which the regatta is being staged, and if it is televised, the laws that apply to the national television authority.
- v) Sponsorship by, or advertising of, tobacco and e-cigarette products and strong liquor (more than 15% alcohol) and any substance that is on The World Anti-Doping Code list of Prohibited Substances and Methods, is prohibited.
- vi) During all events (regattas and championships) that are staged only for Under 19 rowers, the advertising of alcohol is prohibited.
- vii) If an event (including regattas and championships) includes racing events for Under 19 rowers, the advertising of alcohol is prohibited during those racing events in which Under 19 rowers participate.
- viii) Advertising which is inappropriate or which is harmful to the image of rowing or in contradiction with World Rowing Statutes or Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws, in particular with Article 4 of the Statutes, is prohibited.
- ix) With the exception of state lotteries that are owned or operated on behalf of a state authority, the sponsorship by, or advertising of, any form of betting, gambling, gaming or lottery competition, whether or not involving any sport event(s), which involves the wagering of something of value (including real or virtual currency) on an outcome is prohibited. This prohibition applies irrespective of whether such betting, gambling, gaming or lottery competition advertising would otherwise be permitted by the laws of the country or region in which it will

appear. The advertising or sponsorship of any organisation conducting such activity is also prohibited.

- x) Where an advertiser deals in a product that is prohibited by these Bye-Laws but also deals in a non-prohibited product, that non-prohibited product may be advertised providing that it does not incidentally promote the prohibited product.
- xi) Advertising may not include anything which displays or leads to content which would not be permitted under these Rules (e.g. via website address, QR code or other identification whatsoever, etc.).

c) General Principles

- i) A boat or its crew that is not compliant with Rule 39 or its Bye-Laws may not be allowed to start a race and may be excluded or otherwise penalised by the Starter or Umpire.
- ii) If a crew has raced and it is then found that either the boat or any crew member was not compliant with Rule 39 or these Bye-Laws, the crew may be relegated to last place in the race concerned. If the crew has been notified of its non-compliance and races again in a later round of the same event with clothing and/or equipment that is again or newly non-compliant, the crew may be excluded from the event concerned.
- iii) If any member of a crew participating in a victory ceremony does not comply with Rule 51 or its Bye-Laws the crew may be relegated to last place in that particular race, excluded from the event concerned or otherwise penalised. Medals already awarded to a crew which has been relegated or excluded may be withdrawn and awarded to the next placed crew in that event.

d) Exclusive Rights of World Rowing

The following rights are the exclusive property of World Rowing for all World Rowing Events and, in particular, at all World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and shall be commercialised in cooperation with each organising committee in accordance with the applicable Event & Rights Agreement:

- i) Broadcasting Rights, which shall be understood to include but not limited to: broadcast, radio, online and interactive media, whether now known or hereinafter invented/developed, for reception on all platforms, exploited or distributed on a free or paid basis in any language, in public or private places, via the designated media, whether "Live" (which means the transmission of the content in real time or with only minimum technical delays as to be imperceptible to the viewer); "Delayed" (which means any transmission which is not Live); and "Radio Transmission" (which means the transmission of audio-only signals by means of the designated media);
- ii) Commercial Rights, which shall be understood to mean any and all commercial and intellectual property rights of any kind whatsoever, whether now known or hereafter developed, existing at any time anywhere in the world, in any and all media, arising from and/or in connection with any World Rowing Event and any part or aspect of them including, but not limited to: all sponsorship and supplier rights, advertising rights on signage and on all promotional materials and publications, licensing/merchandising rights, concession rights, ticketing rights, hospitality rights, catering rights, publishing rights, data rights and Broadcasting Rights (as defined in 1) d) i) above).

e) "Identification" and how it is measured

- i) "Identification" means the display of a name, designation, trademark, logo or any other distinctive sign or mark of any kind. The following types of Identifications are permitted to be displayed on uniforms and equipment where specified under these Bye-laws:
 - (1) Identification of a manufacturer;
 - (2) Identification of the product technology;

- (3) Identification of the member federation or club of the crew concerned;
- (4) Name of the boat (not the manufacturer of the boat);
- (5) Identification of the sponsor(s) of the member federation or club;
- (6) Identification of the sponsor(s) of an individual rower where specifically provided under these Bye-Laws;
- (7) World Rowing Identification.

Each of (1) to (7) is an “Identification” for the purpose of this Bye-Law.

- ii) Within one sponsors Identification, several different sponsors may be displayed, subject to the overall Identification not exceeding the permitted size and subject to Identifications being identical within a crew where this is stipulated in these Bye-Laws.
- iii) The area of the Identification is calculated by drawing vertical and horizontal lines at right angles to each other extended from the most extreme points of the name or symbol, or of the background colour if this covers a larger area. Where the identification consists of separated elements, then where these elements are together identified with a sponsor, the measurement shall include the extreme points of all such elements together. The area is therefore measured as a square or rectangle, for example:



f) World Rowing Reserved Space

A World Rowing Reserved Space is a space reserved for use by World Rowing under these Bye-Laws to display a “World Rowing Identification” either on clothing or on equipment. A “World Rowing Identification” may be such identification as World Rowing shall specify, including but not limited to the regatta sponsor’s name and/or logo. Except as provided in 3) c) ~~i~~ⁱⁱ below, when this space is not being used by World Rowing it may be used by the regatta organiser but only with the specific prior agreement of World Rowing. The space shall not be otherwise used.

g) A Manufacturer as Sponsor

- i) If a manufacturer is also a sponsor, it may use the space reserved for a sponsor in addition to its use of the manufacturer’s space, but it may not create a single larger area by combining the two specified areas.
- ii) If the area reserved for the manufacturer is not used by the manufacturer, it cannot be used for another purpose.

h) Identifications on the boat and within the Crew

A crew may display different sponsor identifications on their boat, their oars and their clothing. However:

- i) Identifications on all oars/sculls must be identical within a boat/crew with only the exception of the manufacturer Identification where individual rowers may choose to row with oars/sculls from different manufacturers;
- i) Identifications on all other equipment items and fittings in the boat must be identical within a boat/crew; and
- iii) Identifications on all clothing items must be identical within a crew except as specifically provided within these Bye-Laws with regard to headwear, socks, shoes and eyewear.

i) National Identity

- i) Crews competing in the name of their member federation are permitted to display their national identity on their rowers clothing and equipment except in those areas

specifically reserved for other use or where Identifications are prohibited under these Bye-Laws.

- i) Where national identity is on the uniform it must be a part of the official design registered with World Rowing under Rule 40.
- ii) National identity may include the official national colours, the official country name and/or 3-letter identification code, the official national flag (as approved for World Rowing ceremonies) and any internationally recognised national symbols of the country.
- iii) Where the member federation is a region or territory, the national identity shall mean such colours, name and flag and symbols as are approved by World Rowing for use at international regattas held under its authority.

For the avoidance of doubt, this provision for national identity shall not apply to crews competing under the name of a club.

2) Exceptions for Religious or other Special Reasons

- a) Subject to all other provisions for design, colour and Identifications in these Bye-laws, the length of sleeves and legwear and/or the shape and design of headwear may be different within a crew if one or more members of that crew choose or are required to wear long sleeves or long leggings or to wear recognised religious headwear for religious or other specific reasons which have been approved by World Rowing.
- b) Where a crew will race wearing clothing which is not uniform in length of sleeves or of leggings or is not uniform headwear under Bye-law 2) a), the colour of sleeves and legwear within the crew shall be uniform. The colour of headwear shall be uniform within the crew as far as the different designs permit.
- c) Except as allowed in these Bye-laws, no Identification or items of whatever nature shall be worn by or displayed on a rower or on their racing uniform or on any equipment without the specific approval of the Executive Committee.

3) Identifications on Racing Clothing

- a) Racing Uniform
 - i) The "racing uniform" of a crew is defined as the shirt and shorts or the one-piece equivalent. Other items of clothing, such as hat, undershirt or under-leggings, socks, etc., are not part of the uniform for the purpose of these Bye-Laws but such items must be identical within a crew except as specifically provided within these Bye-Laws with regard to undershirt, under-leggings, headwear, socks, shoes and eyewear.
 - ii) The Identifications on the racing uniform of a crew must be identical for each member of the crew. However, 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 identifications of his own club.
 - ii) Separate Identifications shall not appear together on the racing uniform when worn such that the presentation of either Identification is enhanced.
- b) Racing Shirt or Equivalent
 - i) For all World Rowing Events, the racing shirt shall be the "singlet" or "sleeveless-shirt" style.
 - ii) The following Identifications are permitted on the racing shirt or equivalent:
 - (1) The Identification of the member federation or club in whose name the crew is entered may appear once on the front of the shirt and be no more than 100 sq cm in area. The identification of a member federation at a World Rowing Event may include the name of the specific event - for example, "(Member Federation Team) World Rowing Championships (place & year)" - subject to approval having been obtained from World Rowing for use of the event name at least three months before the start of the event and to this

Identification being part of the registered uniform design for that member federation.

- (2) The Identification of the manufacturer of the shirt may appear once on the front of the shirt and may be no more than 30 sq cm in area.
- (3) One product technology Identification of no more than 10 sq cm may appear on the shirt.
- (4) The identification of one or more sponsors of a member federation or club may appear as follows:
 - (a) One Identification once on the front of the shirt and be no more than 100 sq cm; and
 - (b) One Identification on each side of the shirt in vertical format to be no more than 80 sq cm each. Such Identifications should not encroach on the front or back of the shirt when worn but should appear only on the side. The Identifications may be different on each side but must be uniform within a crew.
- (5) World Rowing Special Clothing
 - (a) At World Rowing Events, rowers may be required to wear special clothing with the World Rowing Identifications. In particular, World Rowing may require all rowers to wear a T-Shirt, to be provided by World Rowing, to be worn under the rowers' racing shirt and upon which World Rowing Identifications of not more than 100 sq cm in area may appear once on each sleeve. Such World Rowing Identifications shall remain clearly visible at all times the T-shirts are required to be worn and shall not be covered or diminished in any way.
 - (b) If World Rowing does not require rowers to wear a World Rowing T-shirt under the racing shirt, rowers at World Rowing Events may wear a T-shirt under the racing shirt provided that:
 - (i) If worn, all members of the crew must wear a T-shirt of the same colour and design; and
 - (ii) any Identification on the T-shirt is limited to:
 - 1) a manufacturer's Identification of not more than 10 sq cm in any position except on the sleeve;
 - 2) a non-commercial identification once on each sleeve of a World Rowing T-shirt provided by World Rowing for the purpose of this Bye-Law at a previous regatta;
 - 3) a national identity.

For the avoidance of doubt, the "same design" requires all such shirts to have sleeves of equal length except as provided in 2) a) and b) above.

- (6) Leader Bib (World Rowing Cup) – At Victory Ceremonies of the World Rowing Cup, World Rowing may provide at its cost and require rowers to wear, "leader bibs" with identifications as may be determined or approved by World Rowing. World Rowing offers the member federation of the crew the opportunity to display its sponsor(s) on the leader bib on an Identification measuring no more than 100 sq cm in area.

c) Racing Shorts or Equivalent

The following Identifications are permitted on the racing shorts or equivalent:

- i) The identification of the manufacturer may appear once and be no more than 30 sq cm
- ii) One product technology Identification may appear once and be no more than 10 sq cm.

- iii) In addition to the manufacturer and product technology Identifications, the racing shorts may have one sponsor Identification of not more than 50 sq cm on each leg. These Identifications must be identical within the crew.
- d) Headwear
 - i) Individual members of a crew are permitted to choose whether to wear headwear.
 - i) If two or more members of a crew wear headwear, such headwear shall be identical in colour and design except as otherwise provided in 2) a) and b) above and 2) d) iii) and 2) d) iv) below.
 - ii) The Identification of the manufacturer of the headwear may appear once and be no more than 10 sq cm in area. The manufacturer may be different between individual crew members as long as the colour and design of the headwear are identical.
 - iii) The headwear of individual crew members may have two sponsor Identifications each of not more than 50 sq cm in area. These identifications are reserved for the sponsor or sponsors of that crew member and may accordingly, subject to 2) d) ii) above, vary between crew members.
- e) Socks and leg coverings
 - i) This provision applies to socks and any other item of leg covering that is worn visibly below shorts (for example, leggings or pressure stockings).
 - ii) Subject to the provisions of 2) a) and b) above, all socks and leg coverings shall be of the same design, colour and length within the crew, except only for the sponsor and manufacturer Identifications in 2) e) iii) and 2) e) iv) below.
 - ii) The identification of the manufacturer of the socks and/or leg coverings must be the same on each leg and may appear once on each leg and in each case shall be no more than 10 sq cm. The manufacturer may be different between individual crew members as long as the colour, design and length of the socks or leg coverings are identical.
 - iii) The socks or leg coverings (but not both) of individual crew members may also display one sponsor Identification of not more than 50 sq cm on each leg and distinctly separate from the manufacturer's identification. The sponsor(s) may be different within a crew and, at World Rowing Events with the agreement between the individual rower(s) and the member federation, may be offered to the sponsor(s) of the individual rowers in the crew and may, accordingly, subject to 2) e) ii) above, vary between crew members and be different on each leg.
- f) Identification on Shoes
 - Shoes shall be regarded as individual equipment and each rower may wear shoes of a different colour and manufacturer in the boat. Shoes worn at World Rowing Events, including the quick-release strap connecting them, may carry the Identification of the manufacturer as generally used on products sold through the retail trade during the period of six months or more prior to the relevant event.
- g) Identification on Eyewear
 - i) Eyewear is regarded as personal to the rower and may be different within a crew.
 - ii) The following Identifications are permitted on eyewear:
 - (1) The Identification of the manufacturer may appear once on one of the eyewear arms and may be no more than 6 sq cm.
 - (2) Alternatively, the Identification may appear twice; once on each of the two arms. In this case the Identification on each arm is to be identical and each may not exceed 3 sq cm in area.
 - iii) Only Identification of the manufacturer is allowed. No identification is permitted on the lenses.

4) Identification on Racing Boats

- a) At an international regatta, the only identifications permitted on the racing boats are:
 - i) The manufacturers of the boat and its fittings;
 - ii) The name of the boat;
 - iii) The sponsor(s) of the member federation or club;
 - iv) The sponsor of the organising committee (at international regattas) or World Rowing identifications (at World Rowing Events);
 - v) National identity.
- b) Identification of the Boat Manufacturer
 - i) The symbol of the manufacturer of the boat may appear once on each side of the boat in the first 50 cm from the bow of the boat and be no more than 80 sq cm in area. The symbol shall not include any descriptive or other text.
 - ii) The identification of the manufacturer may appear once on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s), except those areas otherwise reserved for World Rowing and the sponsor(s). Each identification may be no more than 100 sq cm in area.
 - iii) With the exception of the plaque required under Bye-Law to Rule 28, no other identification of the manufacturer is allowed inside racing boats.
- c) World Rowing Reserved Space
 - i) International Regattas
 - (1) 1x, 2x or 2-
The first 60 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee.
 - (2) 4x, 4-, 4+ or 8+
The first 80 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee.
 - ii) World Rowing Events
 - (1) 1x, 2x or 2-
 - (a) The first 80 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the World Rowing identification and the member federation 3-letter identification code.
 - (b) The aft deck of the boat is reserved for World Rowing identification.
 - (2) 4x, 4-, 4+ or 8+
 - (a) The first 100 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the World Rowing identification and the member federation 3-letter identification code.
 - (b) The aft deck of the boat is reserved for World Rowing identification.
- d) Sponsor identifications and Boat Name on the side of the boat
 - i) Except for the provisions of 1) i), 3) b) and 3) c), the only other identifications permitted on the side of the boat are the name of the boat and/or the identification of the sponsor(s) of the member federation or club.
 - ii) The name of the boat shall be considered as a sponsor identification for the purpose of this Bye-Law.
 - iii) Each sponsor identification on the side of the boat shall be positioned apart from the World Rowing identification. However, on each side of the boat the sponsor identifications may be combined into one or more larger identifications, subject to the total area of the resulting identifications not exceeding the total area of all permitted sponsor identifications on that side of the boat.
 - iv) On a 1x, one sponsor identification is permitted on each side and each shall be no more than 800 sq cm.

- v) On a 2x, 2- or 2+, two sponsor Identifications are permitted on each side and each shall be no more than 600 sq cm.
- vi) On a 4x, 4- or 4+, four sponsor Identifications are permitted on each side and each shall be no more than 600 sq cm.
- vii) On a 8+, eight sponsor Identifications are permitted on each side and each shall be no more than 600 sq cm.
- viii) The sponsor Identifications may be different, including on each side of the boat. For example, an 8+ may display on each side of the boat one sponsor Identification eight times or eight different sponsor Identifications or a combination of these.
- d) Sponsor Identifications on the fore deck of the Boat
The entire fore deck of the boat may be used for sponsor Identifications. Such Identifications shall not encroach on the sides of the boat.
- f) Identification on Riggers or Fins
On each rigger and on each side of the fin, the Identification of the manufacturer may appear once and each may be no more than 16 sq cm in area.
- g) Identification on Swivels (Oarlocks)
The identification of the manufacturer may appear either on one side or on both sides of the swivel. If the Identification is on one side only, it may not exceed 8 sq cm in area, or if on both sides each Identification shall be identical and may not exceed 4 sq cm in area.
- h) Identification on Seats
On each seat, the identification of the manufacturer may appear only once and may be no more than 6 sq cm in area.
- i) Identification on Bow Number Plates
 - i) International Regattas – The Identification of an organising committee sponsor may appear once on the bottom of the bow number plate and the lettering may be no more than 5 cm in height.
 - ii) World Rowing Events – The Identification of a World Rowing sponsor may appear once on the bottom of the bow number plate and the lettering may be no more than 5 cm in height. World Rowing may require at World Rowing events that boats carry a bow number plate displaying their national flag or their member federation 3-letter identification code instead of a lane number.

5) Identification on Racing Sculls and Oars

- a) Application – This Bye-Law applies to sculling oars and sweep rowing oars.
- b) Blade Colours – Only the member federation colours registered with World Rowing or the Club colours registered with the member federation may appear on the blades.
- c) The Outboard Section – No Identifications, including national identity, are allowed on the outboard section of the loom or shaft (that is, outboard from the collar).
- d) Identification on the Inboard Section – On the inboard section of the loom or shaft (when measured from the attachment of the handle with the shaft to the collar) the following Identifications are permitted:
 - i) Identification on Sculling Oars – On a sculling oar, one sponsor Identification of no more than 72 sq. cm. is allowed. In addition, the Identification of the manufacturer may appear once and may be no more than 60 sq cm in area; and

- ii) Identification on Sweep Rowing Oars – On a sweep rowing oar, one sponsor Identification of no more than 100 sq cm is allowed. In addition, the Identification of the manufacturer may appear once and may be no more than 60 sq. cm in area
- e) No additional Identifications – Except for the provisions of 1) i) above, the only other markings allowed on sculling or sweep rowing oars are discreet marks to identify the owner, the particular boat and/or the position in which it is used.

6) Identification on Regatta Officials' Clothing

- a) International Regattas - Regatta Officials may wear clothing with organising committee sponsor identifications.
- b) World Rowing Events – World Rowing may require regatta officials to wear clothing with World Rowing Identifications.

7) Identification on Umpire Boats

- a) International Regattas – An organising committee may require the display of organising committee Identifications or organising committee sponsor identifications (three maximum), each up to 800 sq cm, on each umpire boat.
- b) World Rowing Events – World Rowing may require the display of World Rowing Identifications (three maximum), each up to 800 sq cm, on each umpire boat.

APPENDIX R7

BYE-LAWS TO RULE 58 – WORLD ROWING PROGRESSION SYSTEM

The World Rowing Progression System includes Preliminary Races, Heats, Time Trials, Quarterfinals, Semifinals and Finals.

Terminology and abbreviations used shall be as follows:

P Preliminary Race

H Heat

T Time Trial

Q Quarterfinal

S Semifinal for Finals A&B

FA Final A: Final for places 1-6

FB Final B: Final for places 7-12, etc. for other Finals.

HT Qualified by Time in Heats

QT Qualified by Time in Quarterfinals

ST Qualified by Time in Semifinals

TT Qualified by Time Trials

Case 1: 2 to 6 participating crews

Format – One Preliminary Race and one Final.

Preliminary race – All crews racing in the Preliminary Race go forward to the Final.

Table for Case 1: 2 to 6 participating crews

Preliminary race		Final	
P		F	
P	1		1.P
	2		2.P
	3	F	3.P
	4		4.P
	5		5.P
	6		6.P

Case 2: 7 to 12 participating crews

Format – Two heats, one Final A and one Final B.

Heats – The first two crews in each heat go forward to Final A, as well as the two fastest of the remaining crews (1st & 2nd HT). All other crews (3rd to 8th HT) go forward to Final B.

Note the special case: there is no Final B with 7 participating crews (3.HT = ELM).

Table for Case 2: 7 to 12 participating crews

Heats		Finals	
	H		F
H1	1		1.H1
	2		1.H2
	3	FA	2.H1
	4		2.H2
	5		1.HT
	6		2.HT
H2	1		3.HT
	2		4.HT
	3	FB	5.HT
	4		6.HT
	5		7.HT
	6		8.HT

Case 3: 13 to 18 participating crews

Format – Three Heats, two Semifinals, one Final A, one Final B and one Final C.

Heats – The first two crews in each Heat go forward to the Semifinals as well as the six fastest of the remaining crews (1st to 6th HT); the remaining crews (7th to 12th HT) go forward to Final C.

Semifinals – The first three crews in each Semifinal go forward to Final A; the remaining crews go forward to Final B.

Composition Semifinals:

S1: Fastest of the first place finishers (1.1.H), Fastest of the second place finishers (1.2.H), Second fastest of the second placed finishers (2.2.H), Second fastest qualified only by time (2.HT), Third fastest qualified only by time (3.HT), Sixth fastest qualified only by time (6.HT)

S2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.H), Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.H), Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.H), Fastest qualified only by time(1.HT), Fourth fastest qualified only by time (4.HT), Fifth fastest qualified only by time (5.HT)

Note the special case: there is no Final C with 13 participating crews (7.HT = ELM).

Table for Case 3: 13 to 18 participating crews

Heats		Semifinals		Finals	
H		S		F	
H1	1		1.1.H		1.S1
	2		1.2.H		1.S2
	3	S1	2.2.H	FA	2.S1
	4		2.HT		2.S2
	5		3.HT		3.S1
	6		6.HT		3.S2
H2	1		2.1.H		4.S1
	2		3.1.H		4.S2
	3	S2	3.2.H	FB	5.S1
	4		1.HT		5.S2

	5 6	4.HT 5.HT	6.S1 6.S2	
H3	1 2 3 4 5 6		FC 7.HT 8.HT 9.HT 10.HT 11.HT 12.HT	

Case 4: 19 to 24 participating crews

Format – Four Heats, two Semifinals, one Final A, one Final B, one Final C and one Final D.

Heats – The first two crews in each heat go forward to Semifinals, as well as the four fastest of the remaining crews (1st to 4th HT); the next six fastest crews (5th to 10th HT) go to Final C; the remaining crews (11th to 16th HT) go to Final D.

Semifinals – The first three crews in each Semifinal go forward to Final A, the remaining crews go forward to Final B.

Composition Semifinals:

S1: Fastest of the first place finishers (1.1.H), Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.H), First fastest of the second placed finishers (1.2.H), Fourth fastest of the second placed finishers (4.2.H), Fastest qualified only by time (1.HT), Fourth fastest qualified only by time (4.HT).

S2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.H), Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.H), Second fastest of the second placed finishers (2.2.H), Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.H), Second fastest qualified only by time (2.HT), Third fastest qualified only by time (3.HT).

Note the special case for 19 entries: there is no Final D with 19 participating crews (11.HT = ELM).

Table for Case 4: 19 to 24 participating crews

Heats		Semifinals		Finals	
H		S		F	
H1	1		1.1.H		1.S1
	2		4.1.H		1.S2
	3	S1	1.2.H	FA	2.S1
	4		4.2.H		2.S2
	5		1.HT		3.S1
	6		4.HT		3.S2

H2	1	S2	2.1.H	FB	4.S1
	2		3.1.H		4.S2
	3		2.2.H		5.S1
	4		3.2.H		5.S2
	5		2.HT		6.S1
	6		3.HT		6.S2
H3	1		5.HT	FC	
	2		6.HT		
	3		7.HT		
	4		8.HT		
	5		9.HT		
	6		10.HT		
H4	1		11.HT	FD	
	2		12.HT		
	3		13.HT		
	4		14.HT		
	5		15.HT		
	6		16.HT		

Case 5: 25 to 30 participating crews

Format – Five Heats, four Quarterfinals, two Semifinals, one Final A, one Final B, one Final C, one Final D and one Final E.

Heats – The first two crews in each Heat go forward to Quarterfinals, as well as the fourteen fastest of the remaining crews (1st to 14th HT); the next six fastest crews (15th to 20th HT) go to Final E.

Quarterfinals – The first three crews in each Quarterfinal go forward to Semifinals. The six fastest crews not qualified for the Semifinals (1st to 6th QT) go forward to Final C; the next six fastest crews not qualified for the Semifinals (7th to 12th QT) go forward to Final D.

Composition Quarterfinals:

Q1: Fastest of the first place finishers (1.1.H), Third fastest of the second place finishers (3.2.H), Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.H), Sixth fastest qualified only by time (6.HT), Seventh fastest qualified only by time (7.HT), Fourteenth fastest qualified only by time (14.HT).

Q2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.H), Second fastest of the second place finishers (2.2.H), Fifth fastest of the second place finishers (5.2.H), Fifth fastest qualified only by time (5.HT), Eighth fastest qualified only by time (8.HT), Thirteenth fastest qualified only by time (13.HT).

Q3: Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.H), First fastest of the second place finishers (1.2.H), First fastest qualified only by time (1.HT), Fourth fastest qualified only by time (4.HT), Ninth fastest qualified only by time (9.HT), Twelfth fastest qualified only by time (12.HT).

Q4: Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.H), Fifth fastest of the first place finishers (5.1.H), Second fastest qualified only by time (2.HT), Third fastest qualified only by time (3.HT), Tenth fastest qualified only by time (10.HT), Eleventh fastest qualified only by time (11.HT).

Semifinals – The first three crews in each Semifinal go forward to Final A, the remaining crews go forward to Final B.

Composition Semifinals:

S1: Fastest of the first place finishers (1.1.Q), Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.Q), First fastest of the second place finishers (1.2.Q), Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.Q), First fastest of the third place finishers (1.3.Q), Fourth fastest of the third place finishers (4.3.Q).

S2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.Q), Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.Q), Second fastest of the second placed finishers (2.2.Q), Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.Q), Second fastest of the third place finishers (2.3.Q), Third fastest of the third place finishers (3.3.Q).

Note the special case for 25 entries: there is no Final E with 25 participating crews (15.HT = ELM).

Table for Case 5: 25 to 30 participating crews

Heats		Quarterfinals		Semifinals		Finals	
H		Q		S		F	
H1	1		1.1.H		1.1.Q		1.S1
	2		3.2.H		4.1.Q		1.S2
	3	Q1	4.2.H	S1	1.2.Q	FA	2.S1
	4		6.HT		4.2.Q		2.S2
	5		7.HT		1.3.Q		3.S1
	6		14.HT		4.3.Q		3.S2
H2	1		2.1.H		2.1.Q		4.S1
	2		2.2.H		3.1.Q		4.S2
	3	Q2	5.2.H	S2	2.2.Q	FB	5.S1
	4		5.HT		3.2.Q		5.S2
	5		8.HT		2.3.Q		6.S1
	6		13.HT		3.3.Q		6.S2
H3	1		3.1.H			FC	1.QT
	2		1.2.H				2.QT
	3	Q3	1.HT				3.QT
	4		4.HT				4.QT
	5		9.HT				5.QT
	6		12.HT				6.QT
	1		4.1.H				7.QT

Case 6: 31 to 36 participating crews

Format – Six Heats, four Quarterfinals, two Semifinals, one Final A, one Final B, one Final C, one Final D, one Final E and one Final F.

Heats – The first two crews in each Heat go forward to Quarterfinals, as well as the twelve fastest of the remaining crews (1st to 12th HT); the next six fastest crews (13th to 18th HT) go to Final E; the remaining crews (19th to 24th HT) go to Final F.

Quarterfinals – The first three crews in each Quarterfinal go forward to Semifinals. The six fastest crews not qualified for the Semifinals (1st to 6th QT) go forward to Final C; the next six fastest crews not qualified for the Semifinals (7th to 12th QT) go forward to Final D.

Composition Quarterfinals:

Q1: Fastest of the first place finishers (1.1.H), Second fastest of the second place finishers (2.2.H), Third fastest of the second place finishers (3.2.H), Fourth fastest qualified only by time (4.HT), Fifth fastest qualified only by time (5.HT), twelfth fastest qualified only by time (12.HT).

Q2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.H), First fastest of the second place finishers (1.2.H), Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.H), Third fastest qualified only by time (3.HT), Sixth fastest qualified only by time (6.HT); Eleventh fastest qualified only by time (11.HT).

Q3: Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.H), Sixth fastest of the first place finishers (6.1.H), Fifth fastest of the second place finishers (5.2.H), Second fastest qualified only by time (2.HT), Seventh fastest qualified only by time (7.HT), Tenth fastest qualified only by time (10.HT).

Q4: Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.H), Fifth fastest of the first place finishers (5.1.H), Sixth fastest of second place finishers (6.2.H), First fastest qualified only by time (1.HT), Eighth fastest qualified only by time (8.HT), Ninth fastest qualified only by time (9.HT).

Semifinals – The first three crews in each Semifinal go forward to Final A, the remaining crews go forward to Final B.

Composition Semifinals:

S1: Fastest of the first place finishers (1.1.Q), Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.Q), First fastest of the second place finishers (1.2.Q), Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.Q), First fastest of the third place finishers (1.3.Q), Fourth fastest of the third place finishers (4.3.Q).

S2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.Q), Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.Q), Second fastest of the second placed finishers (2.2.Q), Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.Q), Second fastest of the third place finishers (2.3.Q), Third fastest of the third place finishers (3.3.Q).

Note the special case for 31 entries: there is no Final F with 31 participating crews (19th.HT = ELM).

Table for Case 6: 31 to 36 participating crews

Heats		Quarterfinals		Semifinals		Finals	
H		Q		S		F	
H1	1		1.1.H		1.1.Q	1.S1	
	2		2.2.H		4.1.Q	1.S2	
	3	Q1	3.2.H	S1	1.2.Q	FA	2.S1
	4		4.HT		4.2.Q		2.S2
	5		5.HT		1.3.Q		3.S1
	6		12.HT		4.3.Q		3.S2
H2	1		2.1.H		2.1.Q	4.S1	
	2		1.2.H		3.1.Q	4.S2	
	3	Q2	4.2.H	S2	2.2.Q	FB	5.S1
	4		3.HT		3.2.Q		5.S2
	5		6.HT		2.3.Q		6.S1
	6		11.HT		3.3.Q		6.S2
H3	1		3.1.H				1.QT
	2		6.1.H				2.QT
	3	Q3	5.2.H			FC	3.QT
	4		2.HT				4.QT
	5		7.HT				5.QT
	6		10.HT				6.QT

Case 7: 37 to 42 participating crews

Format – Seven Heats, four Quarterfinals, two Semifinals, one Final A, one Final B, one Final C, one Final D, one Final E, one Final F and one Final G.

Heats – The first two crews in each Heat go forward to Quarterfinals, as well as the ten fastest of the remaining crews (1st to 10th HT); the next six fastest crews (11th to 16th HT) go to Final E; the next six fastest crews (17th to 22nd HT) go to final F; the remaining crews (23rd to 28th HT) go to final G.

Quarterfinals – The first three crews in each Quarterfinal go forward to Semifinals. The six fastest crews not qualified for the Semifinals (1st to 6th QT) go forward to Final C; the remaining crews (7th to 12th QT) go forward to Final D.

Composition Quarterfinals:

Q1: Fastest of the first place finishers (1.1.H), First fastest of the second place finishers (1.2.H), Second fastest of the second place finishers (2.2.H), Second fastest qualified only by time (2.HT), Third fastest qualified only by time (3.HT), Tenth fastest qualified only by time (10.HT).

Q2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.H), Seventh fastest of the first place finishers (7.1.H), Third fastest of the second place finishers (3.2.H), First fastest qualified only by time (1.HT), Fourth fastest qualified only by time (4.HT); Ninth fastest qualified only by time (9.HT).

Q3: Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.H), Sixth fastest of the first place finishers (6.1.H), Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.H), Seventh fastest of the second place finishers (7.2.H), Fifth fastest qualified only by time (5.HT), Eighth fastest qualified only by time (8.HT).

Q4: Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.H), Fifth fastest of the first place finishers (5.1.H), Fifth fastest of the second place finishers (5.2.H), Sixth fastest of the second place finishers (6.2.H), Sixth fastest qualified only by time (6.HT), Seventh fastest qualified only by time (7.HT).

Semifinals – The first three crews in each Semifinal go forward to Final A, the remaining crews go forward to Final B.

Composition Semifinals:

S1: Fastest of the first place finishers (1.1.Q), Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.Q), First fastest of the second place finishers (1.2.Q), Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.Q), First fastest of the third place finishers (1.3.Q), Fourth fastest of the third place finishers (4.3.Q).

S2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.Q), Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.Q), Second fastest of the second placed finishers (2.2.Q), Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.Q), Second fastest of the third place finishers (2.3.Q), Third fastest of the third place finishers (3.3.Q).

Note the special case for 37 entries: there is no Final G with 37 participating crews (23.HT = ELM).

Table for Case 7: 37 to 42 participating crews

Heats		Quarterfinals		Semifinals		Finals	
H		Q		S		F	
H1	1		1.1.H		1.1.Q		1.S1
	2		1.2.H		4.1.Q		1.S2
	3	Q1	2.2.H	S1	1.2.Q	FA	2.S1
	4		2.HT		4.2.Q		2.S2
	5		3.HT		1.3.Q		3.S1
	6		10.HT		4.3.Q		3.S2
H2	1		2.1.H		2.1.Q		4.S1
	2		7.1.H		3.1.Q		4.S2
	3	Q2	3.2.H	S2	2.2.Q	FB	5.S1
	4		1.HT		3.2.Q		5.S2
	5		4.HT		2.3.Q		6.S1
	6		9.HT		3.3.Q		6.S2
H3	1		3.1.H				1.QT
	2		6.1.H				2.QT
	3	Q3	4.2.H			FC	3.QT
	4		7.2.H				4.QT
	5		5.HT				5.QT
	6		8.HT				6.QT

Case 8: 43 to 48 participating crews

Format – Eight Heats, four Quarterfinals , two Semifinals, one Final A, one Final B, one Final C, one Final D, one Final E, one Final F, one Final G and one Final H.

Heats – The first two crews in each Heat go forward to Quarterfinals, as well as the eight fastest of the remaining crews (1st to 8th HT); the next six fastest crews (9th to 14th HT) go to Final E; the next six fastest crews (15th to 20th HT) go to final F; the next six fastest crews (21st to 26th HT) go to final G; the remaining crews (27th to 32th HT) go to final H.

Quarterfinals – The first three crews in each Quarterfinal go forward to Semifinals. The six fastest crews not qualified for the Semifinals (1st to 6th QT) go forward to Final C; the remaining crews (7th to 12th QT) go forward to Final D.

Composition Quarterfinals:

Q1: Fastest of the first place finishers (1.1.H), Eighth fastest of the first place finishers (8.1.H), First fastest of the second place finishers (1.2.H), Eighth fastest of the second place finishers (8.2.H), First fastest qualified only by time (1.HT), Eighth fastest qualified only by time (8.HT).

Q2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.H), Seventh fastest of the first place finishers (7.1.H), Second fastest of the second place finishers (2.2.H), Seventh fastest of the second place finishers (7.2.H), Second fastest qualified only by time (2.HT), Seventh fastest qualified only by time (7.HT).

Q3: Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.H), Sixth fastest of the first place finishers (6.1.H), Third fastest of the second place finishers (3.2.H), Sixth fastest of the second place finishers (6.2.H), Third fastest qualified only by time (3.HT), Sixth fastest qualified only by time (6.HT).

Q4: Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.H), Fifth fastest of the first place finishers (5.1.H), Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.H), Fifth fastest of the second place finishers (5.2.H), Fourth fastest qualified only by time (4.HT), Fifth fastest qualified only by time (5.HT).

Semifinals – The first three crews in each Semifinal go forward to Final A, the remaining crews go forward to Final B.

Composition Semifinals:

S1: Fastest of the first place finishers (1.1.Q), Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.Q), First fastest of the second place finishers (1.2.Q), Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.Q), First fastest of the third place finishers (1.3.Q), Fourth fastest of the third place finishers (4.3.Q).

S2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.Q), Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.Q), Second fastest of the second placed finishers (2.2.Q), Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.Q), Second fastest of the third place finishers (2.3.Q), Third fastest of the third place finishers (3.3.Q).

Note the special case for 43 entries: there is no Final H with 43 participating crews (33.HT = ELM).

Table for Case 8: 43 to 48 participating crews

Heats		Quarterfinals		Semifinals		Finals	
H		Q		S		F	
H1	1		1.1.H		1.1.Q		1.S1
	2		8.1.H		4.1.Q		1.S2
	3	Q1	1.2.H	S1	1.2.Q	FA	2.S1
	4		8.2.H		4.2.Q		2.S2
	5		1.HT		1.3.Q		3.S1
	6		8.HT		4.3.Q		3.S2
H2	1		2.1.H		2.1.Q		1.S1
	2		7.1.H		3.1.Q		1.S2
	3	Q2	2.2.H	S2	2.2.Q	FB	2.S1
	4		7.2.H		3.2.Q		2.S2
	5		2.HT		2.3.Q		3.S1
	6		7.HT		3.3.Q		3.S2
H3	1		3.1.H			FC	1.QT
	2		6.1.H				2.QT
	3	Q3	3.2.H				3.QT
	4		6.2.H				4.QT
	5		3.HT				5.QT
	6		6.HT				6.QT
	1		4.1.H				7.QT

H4	2	Q4	5.1.H	FD	8.QT	
	3		4.2.H		9.QT	
	4		5.2.H		10.QT	
	5		4.HT		11.QT	
	6		5.HT		12.QT	
	1				15.HT	
H5	2			FE	16.HT	
	3				17.HT	
	4				18.HT	
	5				19.HT	
	6				20.HT	
	1				21.HT	
H6	2			FF	22.HT	
	3				23.HT	
	4				24.HT	
	5				25.HT	
	6				26.HT	
	1				27.HT	
H7	2			FG	28.HT	
	3				29.HT	
	4				30.HT	
	5				31.HT	
	6				32.HT	
	1				33.HT	
H8	2			FH	34.HT	
	3				21.HT	
	4				22.HT	
	5				23.HT	
	6				24.HT	

Case 9: 49 to 54 participating crews

Format – Nine Heats, four Quarterfinals, two Semifinals, one Final A, one Final B, one Final C, one Final D, one Final E, one Final F, one Final G, one Final H and one Final I.

Heats – The first two crews in each Heat go forward to Quarterfinal, as well as the six fastest of the remaining crews (1st to 6th HT); the next six fastest crews (7th to 12th HT) go to Final E; the next six fastest crews (13th to 18th HT) go to final F; the next six fastest crews (19th to 24th HT) go to final G; the next six fastest crews (25th to 30th HT) go to final H; the remaining crews (31st to 36th HT) go to Final I.

Quarterfinals – The first three crews in each Quarterfinal go forward to Semifinals. The six fastest crews not qualified for the Semifinals (1st to 6th QT) go forward to Final C; the remaining crews (7th to 12th QT) go forward to Final D.

Composition Quarterfinals:

Q1: Fastest of the first place finishers (1.1.H), Eighth fastest of the first place finishers (8.1.H), Ninth fastest of the first place finishers (9.1.H), Seventh fastest of the second place finishers (7.2.H), Eighth fastest of the second place finishers (8.2.H), Sixth fastest qualified only by time (6.HT).

Q2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.H), Seventh fastest of the first place finishers (7.1.H), Fastest of the second place finishers (1.2.H), Sixth fastest of the second place finishers (6.2.H), Ninth fastest of the second place finishers (9.2.H), Fifth fastest qualified only by time (5.HT).

Q3: Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.H), Sixth fastest of the first place finishers (6.1.H), Second fastest of the second place finishers (2.2.H), Fifth fastest of the second place finishers (5.2.H), Fastest qualified only by time (1.HT), Fourth fastest qualified only by time (4.HT).

Q4: Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.H), Fifth fastest of the first place finishers (5.1.H), Third fastest of the second place finishers (3.2.H), Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.H), Second fastest qualified only by time (2.HT), Third fastest qualified only by time (3.HT).

Semifinals – The first three crews in each Semifinal go forward to Final A, the remaining crews go forward to Final B.

Composition Semifinals:

S1: Fastest of the first place finishers (1.1.Q), Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.Q), First fastest of the second place finishers (1.2.Q), Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.Q), First fastest of the third place finishers (1.3.Q), Fourth fastest of the third place finishers (4.3.Q).

S2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.Q), Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.Q), Second fastest of the second placed finishers (2.2.Q), Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.Q), Second fastest of the third place finishers (2.3.Q), Third fastest of the third place finishers (3.3.Q).

Note the special case for 49 entries: there is no Final I with 49 participating crews (31.HT = ELM).

Table for Case 9: 49 to 54 participating crews

Heats		Quarterfinals		Semifinals		Finals	
H		Q		S		F	
H1	1		1.1H		1.1.Q		1.S1
	2		8.1.H		4.1.Q		1.S2
	3	Q1	9.1.H	S1	1.2.Q	FA	2.S1
	4		7.2.H		4.2.Q		2.S2
	5		8.2.H		1.3.Q		3.S1
	6		6.HT		4.3.Q		3.S2
H2	1		2.1.H		2.1.Q		4.S1
	2		7.1.H		3.1.Q		4.S2
	3	Q2	1.2.H	S2	2.2.Q	FB	5.S1
	4		6.2.H		3.2.Q		5.S2
	5		9.2.H		2.3.Q		6.S1
	6		5.HT		3.3.Q		6.S2
H3	1		3.1.H				1.QT
	2		6.1.H				2.QT
	3	Q3	2.2.H			FC	3.QT
	4		5.2.H				4.QT
	5		1.HT				5.QT
	6		4.HT				6.QT
	1		4.1.H				7.QT

H4	2	Q4	5.1.H	FD	8.QT	
	3		3.2.H		9.QT	
	4		4.2.H		10.QT	
	5		2.HT		11.QT	
	6		3.HT		12.QT	
	1				7.HT	
H5	2			FE	8.HT	
	3				9.HT	
	4				10.HT	
	5				11.HT	
	6				12.HT	
	1				13.HT	
H6	2			FF	14.HT	
	3				15.HT	
	4				16.HT	
	5				17.HT	
	6				18.HT	
	1				19.HT	
H7	2			FG	20.HT	
	3				21.HT	
	4				22.HT	
	5				23.HT	
	6				24.HT	
	1				25.HT	
H8	2			FH	26.HT	
	3				27.HT	
	4				28.HT	
	5				29.HT	
	6				30.HT	
	1				31.HT	
H9	2			FI	32.HT	
	3				33.HT	
	4				34.HT	
	5				35.HT	
	6				36.HT	

Case 10: 55 to 60 participating crews

Format – Ten Heats, four Quarterfinals, two Semifinals, one Final A, one Final B, one Final C, one Final D, one Final E, one Final F, one Final G, one Final H, one Final I and one Final J.

Heats – The first two crews in each Heat go forward to Quarterfinals, as well as the four fastest of the remaining crews (1st to 4th HT); the next six fastest crews (5th to 10th HT) go to Final E; the next six fastest crews (11th to 16th HT) go to final F; the next six fastest crews (17th to 22nd HT) go to final G; the next six fastest crews (23rd to 28th HT) go to final H; the next six fastest crews (29th to 34th HT) go to Final I; the remaining crews (35th to 40th HT) go to Final J.

Quarterfinals – The first three crews in each Quarterfinal go forward to Semifinals. The six fastest crews not qualified for the Semifinals (1st to 6th QT) go forward to Final C; the remaining crews (7th to 12th QT) go forward to Final D.

Composition Quarterfinals:

Q1: Fastest of the first place finishers (1.1.H), Eighth fastest of the of the first place finishers (8.1.H), Nineth fastest of the of the first place finishers (9.1.H), Sixth fastest of the second place finishers (6.2.H), Sixth fastest of the second place finishers (7.2.H), Fourth fastest qualified only by time (4.HT)

Q2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.H), Seventh fastest of the of the first place finishers (7.1.H), Tenth fastest of the of the first place finishers (10.1.H), Fifth fastest of the second placed finishers (5.2.H), Eighth fastest of the second placed finishers (8.2.H), Third fastest qualified only by time (3.HT).

Q3: Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.H), Sixth fastest of the first place finishers (6.1.H), Fastest of the second placed finishers (1.2.H), Fourth fastest of the second placed finishers (4.2.H), Ninth fastest of the second placed finishers (9.2.H), Second fastest qualified only by time (2.HT).

Q4: Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.H), Fifth fastest of the first place finishers (5.1.H), Second fastest of the second placed finishers (2.2.H), Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.H), Tenth fastest of the second placed finishers (10.2.H), Fastest qualified only by time (1.HT).

Semifinals – The first three crews in each Semifinal go forward to Final A, the remaining crews go forward to Final B.

Composition Semifinals:

S1: Fastest of the first place finishers (1.1.Q), Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.Q), First fastest of the second place finishers (1.2.Q), Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.Q), First fastest of the third place finishers (1.3.Q), Fourth fastest of the third place finishers (4.3.Q).

S2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.Q), Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.Q), Second fastest of the second placed finishers (2.2.Q), Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.Q), Second fastest of the third place finishers (2.3.Q), Third fastest of the third place finishers (3.3.Q).

Note the special case for 55 entries: there is no Final J with 55 participating crews (35.HT = ELM).

Table for Case 10: 55 to 60 participating crews

Heats		Quarterfinals		Semifinals		Finals	
H		Q		S		F	
H1	1		1.1.H		1.1.Q		1.S1
	2		8.1.H		4.1.Q		1.S2
	3	Q1	9.1.H	S1	1.2.Q	FA	2.S1
	4		6.2.H		4.2.Q		2.S2
	5		7.2.H		1.3.Q		3.S1
	6		4.HT		4.3.Q		3.S2
H2	1		2.1.H		2.1.Q		4.S1
	2		7.1.H		3.1.Q		4.S2
	3	Q2	10.1.H	S2	2.2.Q	FB	5.S1
	4		5.2.H		3.2.Q		5.S2
	5		8.2.H		2.3.Q		6.S1
	6		3.HT		3.3.Q		6.S2
H3	1		3.1.H				1.QT
	2		6.1.H				2.QT
	3	Q3	1.2.H	FC			3.QT
	4		4.2.H				4.QT

	5 6	9.2.H 2.HT		5.QT 6.QT	
	1 2 3 4 5 6	4.1.H 5.1.H 2.2.H 3.2.H 10.2.H 1.HT		7.QT 8.QT 9.QT 10.QT 11.QT 12.QT	
	1 2 3 4 5 6			5.HT 6.HT 7.HT 8.HT 9.HT 10.HT	
	1 2 3 4 5 6			11.HT 12.HT 13.HT 14.HT 15.HT 16.HT	
	1 2 3 4 5 6			17.HT 18.HT 19.HT 20.HT 21.HT 22.HT	
	1 2 3 4 5 6			23.HT 24.HT 25.HT 26.HT 27.HT 28.HT	
	1 2 3			29.HT 30.HT 31.HT	

	4		32.HT	
	5		33.HT	
	6		34.HT	
	1		35.HT	
	2		36.HT	
H10	3		FJ	37.HT
	4			38.HT
	5			39.HT
	6			40.HT

Case 11: 61 to 66 participating crews

Format – Eleven Heats, four Quarterfinals, two Semifinals, one Final A, one Final B, one Final C, one Final D, one Final E, one Final F, one Final G, one Final H, one Final I, one Final J and one Final K.

Heats – The first two crews in each Heat go forward to Quarterfinals, as well as the two fastest of the remaining crews (1st & 2nd HT); the next six fastest crews (3rd to 8th HT) go to Final E; the next six fastest crews (9th to 14th HT) go to final F; the next six fastest crews (15th to 20th HT) go to final G; the next six fastest crews (21st to 26th HT) go to final H; the next six fastest crews (27th to 32nd HT) go to Final I; the next six fastest crews (33rd to 38th HT) go to Final J; the remaining crews (39th to 44th HT) go to Final K.

Quarterfinals – The first three crews in each Quarterfinal go forward to Semifinals. The six fastest crews not qualified for the Semifinals (1st to 6th QT) go forward to Final C; the remaining crews (7th to 12th QT) go forward to Final D.

Composition Quarterfinals:

Q1: Fastest of the first place finishers (1.1.H), Eighth fastest of the of the first place finishers (8.1.H), Nineth fastest of the of the first place finishers (9.1.H), Fifth fastest of the second place finishers (5.2.H), Sixth fastest of the second place finishers (6.2.H), Second fastest qualified only by time (2.HT).

Q2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.H), Seventh fastest of the of the first place finishers (7.1.H), Tenth fastest of the of the first place finishers (10.1.H), Fourth fastest of the second placed finishers (4.2.H), Seventh fastest of the second placed finishers (7.2.H), Fastest qualified only by time (1.HT).

Q3: Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.H), Sixth fastest of the first place finishers (6.1.H), Eleventh fastest of the first place finishers (11.1.H), Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.H), Eighth fastest of the second placed finishers (8.2.H), Eleventh fastest of the second placed finishers (11.2.H),

Q4: Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.H), Fifth fastest of the first place finishers (5.1.H), Fastest of the second placed finishers (1.2.H), Second fastest of the second placed finishers (2.2.H), Ninth fastest of the second placed finishers (9.2.H), Tenth fastest of the second placed finishers (10.2.H).

Semifinals – The first three crews in each Semifinal go forward to Final A, the remaining crews go forward to Final B.

Composition Semifinals:

S1: Fastest of the first place finishers (1.1.Q), Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.Q), First fastest of the second place finishers (1.2.Q), Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.Q), First fastest of the third place finishers (1.3.Q), Fourth fastest of the third place finishers (4.3.Q).

S2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.Q), Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.Q), Second fastest of the second placed finishers (2.2.Q), Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.Q), Second fastest of the third place finishers (2.3.Q), Third fastest of the third place finishers (3.3.Q).

Note the special case for 61 entries: there is no Final K with 61 participating crews (39.HT = ELM).

Table for Case 11: 61 to 66 participating crews

Heats		Quarterfinals		Semifinals		Finals	
H		Q		S		F	
H1	1		1.1.H		1.1.Q	1.S1	1.S1
	2		8.1.H		4.1.Q	1.S2	1.S2
	3	Q1	9.1.H	S1	1.2.Q	2.S1	2.S1
	4		5.2.H		4.2.Q	2.S2	2.S2
	5		6.2.H		1.3.Q	3.S1	3.S1
	6		2.HT		4.3.Q	3.S2	3.S2
H2	1		2.1.H		2.1.Q	4.S1	4.S1
	2		7.1.H		3.1.Q	4.S2	4.S2
	3	Q2	10.1.H	S2	2.2.Q	5.S1	5.S1
	4		4.2.H		3.2.Q	5.S2	5.S2
	5		7.2.H		2.3.Q	6.S1	6.S1
	6		1.HT		3.3.Q	6.S2	6.S2
H3	1		3.1.H			1.QT	
	2		6.1.H			2.QT	
	3	Q3	11.1.H		FC	3.QT	
	4		3.2.H			4.QT	
	5		8.2.H			5.QT	
	6		11.2.H			6.QT	

	6		32.HT
	1		33.HT
	2		34.HT
H10	3	FJ	35.HT
	4		36.HT
	5		37.HT
	6		38.HT
	1		39.HT
	2	FK	40.HT
H11	3		41.HT
	4		42.HT
	5		43.HT
	6		44.HT

Case 12: 67 or more participating crews

Format – Time trial, four Quarterfinals, two Semifinals, one Final A, one Final B, one Final C, one Final D, one Final E, one Final F, one Final G, one Final H, one Final I, one Final J, one Final K, one Final L, etc.

Time trial – The first 24 crews of the Time trial go forward to Quarterfinals. the next six fastest crews (25th to 30th TT) go to Final E; the next six fastest crews (31st to 36th TT) go to final F; the next six fastest crews (37th to 42nd TT) go to final G; the next six fastest crews (43rd to 48th TT) go to final H; the next six fastest crews (49th to 54th TT) go to Final I; the next six fastest crews (55th to 60th TT) go to Final J; the next six fastest crews (61st to 66th TT) go to Final K; the next six fastest crews (67th to 72nd TT) go to Final L, etc.

Quarterfinals – The first three crews in each Quarterfinal go forward to Semifinals. The six fastest crews not qualified for the Semifinals (1st to 6th QT) go forward to Final C; the remaining crews (7th to 12th QT) go forward to Final D.

Composition Quarterfinals:

Q1: The third (3.TT), sixth (6.TT), eleventh (11.TT), fourteenth (14.TT), nineteenth (19.TT) and twenty second (22.HT) fastest crews of the Time trial.

Q2: The first (1.TT), eighth (8.TT), ninth (9.TT), sixteenth (16.TT), seventeenth (17.TT) and twenty fourth (24.HT) fastest crews of the Time trial.

Q3: The fourth (4.TT), fifth (5.TT), twelfth (12.TT), thirteenth (13.TT), twentieth (20.TT) and twenty first (21.HT) fastest crews of the Time trial.

Q4: The second (2.TT), seventh (7.TT), tenth (10.TT), fifteenth (15.TT), eighteenth (18.TT) and twenty third (23.HT) fastest crews of the Time trial.

Semifinals – The first three crews in each Semifinal go forward to Final A, the remaining crews go forward to Final B.

Composition Semifinals:

S1: Fastest of the first place finishers (1.1.Q), Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.Q), First fastest of the second place finishers (1.2.Q), Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.Q), First fastest of the third place finishers (1.3.Q), Fourth fastest of the third place finishers (4.3.Q).

S2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.Q), Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.Q), Second fastest of the second placed finishers (2.2.Q), Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.Q), Second fastest of the third place finishers (2.3.Q), Third fastest of the third place finishers (3.3.Q).

Table for Case 12: 67 or more participating crews

Time Trial	Quarterfinals	Semifinals	Finals
TT	Q	S	F
1		3.TT	1.1.Q
2		6.TT	1.2.Q
3	Q1	11.TT	1.S1
4		14.TT	1.S2
5		19.TT	2.S1
6		22.TT	2.S2
7		1.TT	3.S1
8		8.TT	3.S2
9	Q2	9.TT	4.S1
10		16.TT	4.S2
11		17.TT	5.S1
12		24.TT	5.S2
13		4.TT	6.S1
14		5.TT	6.S2
15	Q3	12.TT	7.QT
16		13.TT	7.QT
17		20.TT	8.QT
18		21.TT	9.QT
19		2.TT	
20		7.TT	
21		10.TT	

22	Q4	15.TT 18.TT 23.TT		FD	10.QT 11.QT 12.QT		
23				FE	25.TT 26.TT 27.TT 28.TT 29.TT 30.TT		
24							
25					31.TT 32.TT 33.TT 34.TT 35.TT 36.TT		
26							
27							
28			FF	37.TT 38.TT 39.TT 40.TT 41.TT 42.TT			
29							
30							
31						43.TT 44.TT 45.TT 46.TT 47.TT 48.TT	
32							
33							
34							
35							
36							
37				FG	49.TT 50.TT 51.TT 52.TT 53.TT 54.TT		
38							
39							
40							
41							
42							
43				FH	55.77 56.TT 57.TT		
44							
45							
46							
47							
48							
49				FI	55.77 56.TT 57.TT		
50							
51							
52							
53							
54							
55					55.77 56.TT 57.TT		
56							
57							

58			FJ	58.TT	
59				59.TT	
60				60.TT	
61				61.TT	
62				62.TT	
63			FK	63.TT	
64				64.TT	
65				65.TT	
66				66.TT	
67				67.TT	
68				68.TT	
69			FL	69.TT	
70				70.TT	
71				71.TT	
72				72.TT	
73				73.TT	
Etc. ...			FM	Etc.	

APPENDIX R8 - Time Trials – Bye-laws to Rule 63

TIME TRIALS

1) Definition of Time Trials

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) Circumstances in which time trials shall be used as part of, or in place of, the World Rowing Progression System

a) As part of the World Rowing Progression System (Appendix R7)

Case 16: 67 and more entries – The first round shall be in the form of one time trial for all crews;

b) As a contingency in place of the World Rowing Progression System

i) Contingency arrangements for weather conditions when no reasonable alternative is available under the Rules (for example, Heats, where reallocation of lanes is not allowed and/or where there is not enough time to delay racing);

ii) To recover lost time in a regatta (caused by adverse weather or other conditions) by omitting one or more rounds and replacing with time trials.

SECTION A. FORMAT OF TIME TRIALS

3) Format of Time Trials

Time trials should normally be run in individual heat format to minimise the time between the first and last crews starting and finishing, with a maximum of 6 crews in each race, so as to provide the most equal conditions for all crews.

EXCEPTIONS –

c) where the Progression System (>66 crews) requires one time trial for all crews in that event; and

b) where time has been lost due to unrowable or unfair conditions or other reasons and there is not enough time to run all usual rounds before the finals, so one or more rounds must be cancelled. In such case all remaining crews in a group (e.g. heats, or quarter-finals ABCD) shall compete in one processional race.

4) Starting Order and Frequency of Crews Starting

a) As one time trial for all remaining crews

If the time trial is for the first round of racing (heats), the highest seeded crew starts first, followed by the second highest seeded crew, etc., and after all the seeded crews then the remaining crews shall start in order of a random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, made explicitly for this purpose. If the race is for a subsequent round (quarterfinal, semifinal, final) the crews shall start in order according to their placings in the previous round. Where two or more crews have the same placing in the previous round then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their starting order. Successive crews in a race shall be started at between 30 and 45 second intervals or as close thereto as possible.

b) As individual heats

If the time trial replaces heats then in each separate heat the highest seeded crew shall start first and the second highest seeded crew shall start second. The remaining crews shall start in the order of their lanes, as given from the official draw. If the time trial is for quarterfinals, semifinals or finals then in each separate race the crews shall start in order according to their placings in the previous round. Where two crews have the same placing, (e.g. both were heat winners), then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their starting order. Successive crews in a race shall be started at between 30 and 45 second intervals or as close thereto as possible. Each separate race shall be started at not more than five-minute intervals.

5) Method of Starting

a) International regattas: Only where suitable timing facilities exist, time trials may be conducted using a “flying start” in which crews start rowing before the 100 metre point and their time is taken from the time they pass through the 100 metre point to the time they reach the finish line.

b) At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, time trials shall be conducted from a fixed start using the normal start and timing system. Where there is an automatic start system installed (using boats to hold the bows of boats) this shall not be used for time trials.

6) Race Distance

Using a fixed start, the race distance for time trials shall be 2,000m on a World Rowing standard course. In exceptional cases and where a flying start is used, the racing distance should not be less than 1,900 metres.

7) Number of Lanes

- a) Time trials shall in principle be conducted from fixed starts using two adjacent lanes subject always to the Fairness Committee deciding that conditions are equal in two lanes. (The use of two lanes gives crews more time to come onto the start (1 minute per lane)).
- b) It shall be the responsibility of the Fairness Committee to decide if 2 lanes are equal and that the 2-lane format can be used. The Fairness Committee shall also decide if two adjacent lanes should be used or if there should be one vacant lane between the two racing lanes. This decision might vary from course to course, but all factors should be considered, including security of crews and any impact of wash from one crew to the next.
 - i) In particular, for time trials where all remaining crews in a group compete together in one time trial (as part of the Progression System >48 entries or contingency scenario), the use of two lanes will reduce the time required and therefore minimise any impact of changing conditions between the first and last crews in the race.
- c) If the Fairness Committee decides that two lanes are not equal then the time trial shall be run using one lane only.

In the case of regattas where no Fairness Committee is appointed, including international regattas, decisions attributed to the Fairness Committee shall be the responsibility of the President of the Jury.

8) Equal preparation

- a) Where 2 lanes are used for a time trial, equal conditions shall be provided for all crews, including warm-up. The location and design of warm-up zones should ensure that crews in each of the two racing lanes will have equal time for warm-up. (For this purpose it might be necessary to create two warm-up zones, one on each side of the course for each of the two racing lanes used.) Care shall also be taken to ensure any external disturbance is equal for both lanes (e.g. proximity of warm-up/cool-down boats and/or TV boats).
- b) Equal time to move on to the Start – The first crew or crews to race in a time trial should not be allowed more time than subsequent crews in that time trial. They should only be allowed to move to the start finger and prepare for the start as if a crew had just started before them.

9) Timing of Crews in Time Trials

Times of crews in time trials shall be recorded to the highest available accuracy of the photo-finish system as necessary to determine the rankings between crews.

SECTION B. CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH TIME TRIALS SHALL BE USED

10) Except where used as part of the World Rowing Progression System, time trials shall not be used where other alternatives are available in accordance with Rule 64 (Unrowable Weather Conditions). The following definitions shall be used when determining whether time trials should be held.

a) Unrowable conditions

Parts or all of the course and/or warm-up area are not rowable and it is not possible to conduct fair racing (“rowable” means that crews are able to warm up and race without risk of their boats swamping or overturning due to rough water conditions). In such adverse conditions, if the warm-up area is rowable and either one or two lanes are rowable and equal, time trials may be held in place of side-by-side racing. The President of the Jury shall determine when conditions are, or are about to be, unrowable.

c) Unequal conditions

Conditions are not equal for all crews over the full length of the course. In such unequal conditions, if one or two lanes are equal over the full time required to complete the time trial, time trials may be held in place of side-by-side races. (It will also be a factor if conditions at the different points of the course are changing quickly/suddenly or are predicted to change quickly/suddenly during the time required to complete the time trial.) At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualifications regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, the Fairness Committee shall determine when conditions are unequal. At international regattas the President of the Jury shall so determine.

SECTION C. CONDUCTING TIME TRIALS

11) The Council shall approve guidelines for the conduct of time trials.

Appendix R9 - Duties of the Jury

1) Bye-Laws to Rule 82 – Duties of the Control Commission

The Control Commission shall include Jury members and national technical officials. The number of such Jury members and officials appointed shall take into account the regatta programme and the number of rowers. The Control Commission shall carry out its duties in the boathouse area and at the boating pontoons. In particular, the Control Commission is responsible for the following:

- a) The correct weighing of coxswains following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.
- b) Checking the deadweight to be carried by coxswains (before and after the race).
- c) The correct weighing of rowers in lightweight events following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.
- d) Receiving notification of crew changes before the race.
- e) Checking the identity of rowers to ensure that the composition of the crew is the same as the official entry and any subsequent changes which have been approved in accordance with the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws. Unless otherwise provided, the organising committee shall prepare the required sets of updated crew photographs for this purpose.
- f) Where other arrangements are not in place for this purpose, checking the nationality of rowers, the ages of Under 19, Under 23 and Masters rowers and, where applicable, the average ages of Masters crews.
- g) Where doping tests are carried out, to support the anti-doping officials to identify the rowers selected for testing by the anti-doping authority.
- h) Boats and equipment – Checking the following:
 - i) Compliance with all safety requirements in accordance with Rule 29 and its Bye-Laws;
 - ii) Correct bow numbers or other identification as may be required on each boat and where applicable that each boat is carrying an official GPS unit and any other equipment required by World Rowing;
 - iii) Possible use of unauthorised equipment;
 - iv) Where applicable, minimum weights of boats;
 - v) Conformity of all equipment with the rules regarding identifications; Correct colours and design of oar-blades, where required;
- i) Uniform clothing of rowers and its conformity with the rules regarding identifications.
- i) Receiving and giving decisions on objections lodged by crews against sanctions which were awarded during cool-down, training or other times and which objections, in order to be valid, must be lodged with an umpire before the crew embarks for the race to which the sanction and objection apply (Rule 76).

2) Bye-Laws to Rule 83 – Duties of the Starter and the Judge at the Start

a) Starter

- i) General Duties – Before taking up their duties, the Starter must be satisfied that all equipment and installations required by the Rules covering the start and the course are present and in working order. The Starter shall check that the radio and/or telephone communication with the Judge at the Start, the President of the Jury, the Judges at the Finish and the Control Commission is in working order. The Starter shall also make certain that any crews on the water are obeying the prescribed traffic rules.

- ii) Communication – In principle, the Starter and the Umpire shall use visual signals to convey information. Where oral communication is necessary, they shall address the rowers in English. If, for any reason, the use of another language enables a member of the Jury to be better understood by a crew, a rower or an accompanying official, they may repeat the information in that language.
- iii) Unfair or unsafe conditions – The Starter shall consider whether the weather is likely to create unfair or unsafe conditions and shall consult with the President of the Jury and the Fairness Committee where applicable. The President of the Jury shall inform the Starter of any required changes, in principle, at least two minutes before a start. The Starter shall take whatever steps may be necessary in accordance with these Rules to ensure a safe race.
- iv) Information to Crews – The Starter shall inform the crews of the time remaining before the start and tell them (as soon as they enter the start zone for the first time) in which lane they will race. In addition, the Starter shall inform the crews when there is five minutes, four minutes and three minutes remaining before the start time and shall check that the rowers' equipment and clothing are in order.
- iv) Starting Procedures – The Starting Procedures to be employed by the Starter (including Quick Starts and False Starts) are described in the Bye-Laws to Rule 68 in the Rules of Racing. If a crew is excluded at the start or does not arrive at the start for its race the Starter shall leave the lane of that crew vacant.
- vi) Exclusion – The Starter shall award a Red Card and exclude a crew if the crew has received two Yellow Cards that apply to that race.
- vii) Late Arrival – The Starter may award a Yellow Card to crews arriving late (less than 2 minutes before the start time) at their starting positions or not ready to race at the designated start time. The Starter may exclude a crew arriving after the start time.
- viii) In the case of a Yellow Card previously awarded to a crew, the sanction shall be announced by the Starter after the announcement of "Two Minutes" for the race concerned. The Starter shall instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker adjacent to the starting position of that crew.
- ix) Delay – Should it be necessary to delay a race or should some other unexpected event occur, the Starter shall consult, if possible, with the Umpire and then with the President of the Jury; then inform the crews of the new starting time both orally and in writing (legible to all rowers) on a board affixed to the start tower. The Starter shall inform the Control Commission and the Judge at the Finish of the new starting time and the President of the Jury of anything unusual. In all cases, crews must inquire from a member of the Jury regarding any changes before getting out of the boat.

b) Judge at the Start

- i) Communications – Before taking up their duties, the Judge at the Start shall ensure that the radio and telephone link with the Starter and between the Aligner and the officials on the starting platforms is in working order. The Judge at the Start sits at the front of the Aligner's hut, in line with the start line.
- ii) Aligning – The organising committee shall appoint the Aligner and the officials on the starting platforms. The Aligner instructs these officials to adjust the position of the boats until they are correctly aligned. The Aligner sits behind the Judge at the Start, in line with the start line, seated on a higher (30cm) chair or platform, looking over the head of the Judge at the Start. The Judge at the Start checks that the Aligner has positioned all the boats with their bows exactly on the start line. When satisfied that this is the case the Judge at the Start indicates this to the Starter by raising the white flag. (Where a white and red light are available for

this purpose, the Judge at the Start shall use these lights in place of the white and red flags.) Should correct alignment be lost during the subsequent starting procedure the Judge at the Start shall lower the flag or switch off the white light until the boats are realigned.

- iii) False Start – The Judge at the Start, the Starter and the Umpire shall follow the procedure outlined in Rule 68 and its Bye-Laws.
- iv) Contact with the Umpire – Before the start, the Judge at the Start shall make contact with the Umpire to assure himself that the latter is ready.

2) Bye-Laws to Rule 84 – Duties of the Umpire

- a) Precedence – Except for the duties specifically attributed to them, both the Starter and the Judge at the Start are subordinate to the Umpire.
- b) Duties on the Way to the Start – On the way to the start, the Umpire shall inspect the course installations to ensure that they are in proper order and shall check that there are no obstacles on the course or wash from other motor boats affecting the course. The Umpire shall also make certain that any crews on the water are following the prescribed traffic rules. Should there be any defect in the installations or any other problem, the Umpire shall inform (e.g. by radio from the start if necessary) the President of the Jury and shall also inform any crews concerned.
- c) Duties during the Starting Procedure – During the starting procedure, the Umpire's launch should, in principle, either be immediately beside the Judge at the Start or behind the crews, in the centre of the course. Should the start for any reason be faulty, other than a false start, for which the Judge at the Start alone is responsible, the Umpire may order the Starter to stop the race or may stop it directly by ringing a bell and waving the red flag.
- d) As soon as the race has started, the Umpire's launch shall follow immediately the rowers in the centre of the course.
- e) Position of the Umpire's Launch – During the race, the Umpire's launch must be so placed as best to enable the Umpire to take action as effectively as possible. The position of the Umpire's launch should depend on the progress of the race and the progression of the crews to the subsequent rounds; it may also depend on weather conditions. The Umpire must ensure that crews are able to hear any instructions given to them. Should it be necessary to overtake one or more crews, the Umpire must see to it that they are not hampered more than is necessary by the wash of the launch. He should position the launch, whenever possible, so as not to impede the crews' view of each other.
- f) Type of Race – The Umpire's decision may be influenced by the type of race (heat, quarterfinal, semifinal or final). The Umpire must therefore take this factor as well as the position in the subsequent races into account in considering any action to take under these rules.
- g) Safety – The Umpire shall take every care to ensure the safety of the rowers and to prevent damage to boats and equipment. When necessary, the Umpire may call a crew's attention by raising the white flag, stating the name of the crew, and stop it by giving the command "Stop". Should one or more rowers fall into the water or should any boat capsize or sink, the Umpire must ensure that the rescue service is in action and, if not, shall remain with the capsized crew until it is apparent that all the members are safe and the rescue service is present.
- h) Adverse Weather – In the case of squalls or sudden deterioration of the weather, it is the responsibility of the Umpire to decide if the race is to continue or if it is to be stopped. The safety of the rowers is more important than any of the provisions of the Rules of Racing.

- i) Coaching – As coaching with electric, electronic or other technical devices is not allowed during racing, the Umpire must make a regular check on the area adjacent to the course.
- j) Overall Ability – The Umpire must stay informed on rowing questions in general. It is also desirable that the Umpire should get to know the racing characteristics of individual crews and coaches.
- k) Zonal Umpiring
 - h) For zonal umpiring the President of the Jury shall designate the points along the course at which the umpires shall be positioned and shall give such instructions as are necessary, including for contingency or other situations. Zonal umpires, when stationed in boats, may move to the centre of the course after the race has passed to confirm that all crews are within their lanes and shall then return to their designated position. If the umpire considers that any crew is about to interfere with another crew the umpire may follow the race for such distance as he considers necessary to take the appropriate actions under these rules.
 - ii) Where zonal umpiring is in force, the provisions of this Bye-Law shall refer to each of the umpires responsible for respective zones of the race, both within their respective zone and outside where appropriate. The extent to which zonal umpires carry out their duties shall be subject to their location and consequent ability to oversee the race. In zonal umpiring the Umpires shall be in radio communication with each other and with the President of the Jury.

4) Bye-Laws to Rule 85 – Duties of the Judges at the Finish

- a) The Judges at the Finish shall:
 - i) Determine the order in which the bows of the boats reach the finish line;
 - ii) Satisfy themselves that the Umpire has indicated, by showing the white flag to the Judge at Finish, that the race was in order and to indicate to the Umpire acknowledgement of this signal by raising a white flag or displaying a white light. The designated Judge will clearly announce 'white flag';
 - ii) List the crews in their correct order of finish;
 - iii) Check that the official results on the result sheet are correct and announce 'race (number) official' which authorises publication of the official result.
- b) The senior Judge at the Finish shall sign the official record of the results.
- c) Position – As a general rule, there shall be at least two Judges, one of them the Senior Judge, at the finish. They shall be positioned so to enable them to carry out their responsibility to determine the finish order.

APPENDIX R10 BYE-LAWS TO RULE 86 – ANTI-DOPING

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
ARTICLE 1 DEFINITION OF DOPING	6
ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS	6
ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING	10
ARTICLE 4 <i>THE PROHIBITED LIST</i>	13
ARTICLE 5 <i>TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS</i>	19
ARTICLE 6 <i>ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES</i>	25
ARTICLE 7 <i>RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RESPONSIBILITY, INITIAL REVIEW, NOTICE AND PROVISIONAL SUSPENSIONS</i>	27
ARTICLE 8 <i>RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING AND NOTICE OF HEARING DECISION</i>	31
ARTICLE 9 <i>AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS</i>	33
ARTICLE 10 <i>SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS</i>	34
ARTICLE 11 <i>CONSEQUENCES TO CREWS</i>	48
ARTICLE 12 <i>SANCTIONS BY WORLD ROWING AGAINST OTHER SPORTING BODIES</i>	49
ARTICLE 13 <i>RESULTS MANAGEMENT: APPEALS</i>	50
ARTICLE 14 <i>CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING</i>	55
ARTICLE 15 <i>IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS</i>	59
ARTICLE 16 <i>STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS</i>	61
ARTICLE 17 <i>EDUCATION</i>	61
ARTICLE 18 <i>ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEMBER FEDERATIONS</i>	62
ARTICLE 19 <i>ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF WORLD ROWING</i>	63
ARTICLE 20 <i>ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ROWERS</i>	64
ARTICLE 21 <i>ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETE SUPPORT PERSONNEL</i>	64
ARTICLE 22 <i>ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF OTHER PERSONS SUBJECT TO THESE ANTI-DOPING BYE-LAWS.</i>	65
ARTICLE 23 <i>INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE</i>	65
ARTICLE 24 <i>FINAL PROVISIONS</i>	66
APPENDIX 1 <i>DEFINITIONS</i>	69

INTRODUCTION

Preface

These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws are adopted and implemented in accordance with World Rowing's responsibilities under the World Anti-Doping Code ("the Code"), and in furtherance of World Rowing's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in sport.

These Anti-Doping Bye-laws are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. Aimed at enforcing anti-doping rules in a global and harmonised manner, they are distinct in nature from criminal and civil laws. They are not intended to be subject to or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal or civil proceedings, although they are intended to be applied in a manner which respects the principles of proportionality and human rights. When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, which implement the Code, and the fact that these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world as to what is necessary to protect and ensure fair sport.

As provided in the Code, World Rowing shall be responsible for conducting all aspects of Doping Control. Any aspect of Doping Control or anti-doping Education may be delegated by World Rowing to a Delegated Third Party, such as the International Testing Agency (ITA), however, World Rowing shall require the Delegated Third Party to perform such aspects in compliance with the Code, International Standards, and these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws. World Rowing may delegate its adjudication responsibilities and parts of Results Management to the CAS Anti-Doping Division.

When World Rowing has delegated its responsibilities to implement part or all of Doping Control to the ITA or to another Delegated Third Party, any reference to World Rowing in these Bye-Laws should be intended as a reference to the ITA or to the other Delegated Third Party, where applicable and within the context of the aforementioned delegation. World Rowing shall always remain fully responsible for ensuring that any delegated aspects are performed in compliance with the Code.

Italicized terms in these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws are defined in Appendix 1.

Unless otherwise specified, references to Articles are references to Articles of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

Fundamental Rationale for the Code and World Rowing's Anti-Doping Rules

Anti-doping programs are founded on the intrinsic value of sport. This intrinsic value is often referred to as "the spirit of sport": the ethical pursuit of human excellence through the dedicated perfection of each Rower's natural talents.

Anti-doping programs seek to protect the health of Rowers and to provide the opportunity for Rowers to pursue human excellence without the Use of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

Anti-doping programs seek to maintain the integrity of sport in terms of respect for rules, other competitors, fair competition, a level playing field, and the value of clean sport to the world.

The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind. It is the essence of Olympism and is reflected in the values we find in and through sport, including:

- Health
- Ethics, fair play and honesty
- Rowers' rights as set forth in the Code
- Excellence in performance
- Character and Education
- Fun and joy
- Teamwork
- Dedication and commitment
- Respect for rules and laws
- Respect for self and other Participants
- Courage
- Community and solidarity

The spirit of sport is expressed in how we play true.

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to:

- (a) World Rowing, including its board members, directors, officers and specified employees, and Delegated Third Parties and their employees, who are involved in any aspect of Doping Control;
- (b) each of World Rowing's Member Federations, including their board members, directors, officers and specified employees, and Delegated Third Parties and their employees, who are involved in any aspect of Doping Control;
- (c) the following Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons:
 - (i) all Rowers and Athlete Support Personnel who are members of World Rowing, or of any Member Federation, or of any member or affiliate organisation of any Member Federation (including any clubs, teams, associations, or leagues);
 - (ii) all Rowers and Athlete Support Personnel who participate in such capacity in Events, Competitions and other activities organised, convened, authorised or recognised by World Rowing, or any Member Federation, or by any member or affiliate organisation of any Member Federation (including any clubs, teams, associations, or leagues), wherever held;
 - (iii) any other Rower or Athlete Support Personnel or other Person who, by virtue of an accreditation, a license or other contractual arrangement, or otherwise, is subject to the authority of World Rowing, or of any Member Federation, or of any

member or affiliate organisation of any Member Federation (including any clubs, teams, associations, or leagues), for purposes of anti-doping; and

(iv) Rowers who are not regular members of World Rowing or of one of its Member Federations but who want to be eligible to compete in a particular International Event.

Each of the abovementioned Persons is deemed, as a condition of his or her participation or involvement in the sport, to have agreed to and be bound by these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, and to have submitted to the authority of World Rowing to enforce these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, including any Consequences for the breach thereof, and to the jurisdiction of the hearing panels specified in Article 8 and Article 13 to hear and determine cases and appeals brought under these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.¹

It is the responsibility of each Member Federation that decides to engage in Doping Control activities itself (independently from the Doping Control activities of its National Anti-Doping Organisation) to ensure that all Doping Control activities conducted at the national level on the Member Federation's Rowers complies with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall apply without limitation to all Doping Control activities over which World Rowing or its Member Federations have authority.

Within the overall pool of Rowers set out above who are bound by and required to comply with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, the following Rowers shall be considered to be International-Level Rowers for the purposes of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, and, therefore, the specific provisions in these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws applicable to International-Level Rowers (e.g., Testing, TUEs, whereabouts, and Results Management) shall apply to such Rowers:

- (a) Rowers who are part of the World Rowing's Registered Testing Pool or World Rowing's Testing Pool (if one is established);
- (b) Rowers who participate in the following World Rowing Events:
 - World Rowing Cup Regattas;
 - World Rowing Championships for Seniors, U23 and Juniors (Under 19);
 - Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic Qualification Regattas;
 - Paralympic Games Rowing Regattas

¹ *[Comment: Where the Code requires a Person other than a Rower or Athlete Support Person to be bound by the Code, such Person would of course not be subject to Sample collection or Testing, and would not be charged with an anti-doping rule violation under the Code for Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. Rather, such Person would only be subject to discipline for a violation of Code Articles 2.5 (Tampering), 2.7 (Trafficking), 2.8 (Administration), 2.9 (Complicity), 2.10 (Prohibited Association) and 2.11 (Retaliation). Furthermore, such Person would be subject to the additional roles and responsibilities according to Code Article 21.3. Also, the obligation to require an employee to be bound by the Code is subject to applicable law.]*

World Rowing shall ensure that, as per Article 19 of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, any arrangements with their board members, directors, officers, and specified employees, as well as with the Delegated Third Parties and their employees – either employment, contractual or otherwise – have explicit provisions incorporated according to which such Persons are bound by, agree to comply with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, and agree on the World Rowing's authority to solve the anti-doping cases.]

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.11 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The purpose of Article 2 is to specify the circumstances and conduct which constitute anti-doping rule violations. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific rules have been violated.

Rowers or other Persons shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the Prohibited List.

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1 Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Rower's Sample

- 2.1.1** It is the Rowers' personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters their bodies. Rowers are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their Samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, Negligence or knowing Use on the Rower's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1.²
- 2.1.2** Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by any of the following: presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in the Rower's A Sample where the Rower waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analysed; or, where the Rower's B Sample is analysed and the analysis of the Rower's B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Rower's A Sample; or where the Rower's A or B Sample is split into two (2) parts and the analysis of the confirmation part of the split Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the first part of the split Sample or the Rower waives analysis of the confirmation part of the split Sample.³
- 2.1.3** Excepting those substances for which a Decision Limit is specifically identified in the Prohibited List or a Technical Document, the presence of any reported quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or

² *[Comment to Article 2.1.1: An anti-doping rule violation is committed under this Article without regard to a Rower's Fault. This rule has been referred to in various CAS decisions as "Strict Liability". A Rower's Fault is taken into consideration in determining the Consequences of this anti-doping rule violation under Article 10. This principle has consistently been upheld by CAS.]*

³ *[Comment to Article 2.1.2: The Anti-Doping Organisation with Results Management responsibility may, at its discretion, choose to have the B Sample analysed even if the Rower does not request the analysis of the B Sample.]*

Markers in a Rower's Sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the Prohibited List, International Standards or Technical Documents may establish special criteria for reporting or the evaluation of certain Prohibited Substances.

2.2 Use or Attempted Use by a Rower of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method⁴

2.2.1 It is the Rowers' personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters their bodies and that no Prohibited Method is Used. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, Negligence or knowing Use on the Rower's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

2.2.2 The success or failure of the Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. It is sufficient that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was Used or Attempted to be Used for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.⁵

2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to Sample Collection by a Rower

Evading Sample collection; or refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection without compelling justification after notification by a duly authorised Person.⁶

2.4 Whereabouts Failures by a Rower

⁴ [Comment to Article 2.2: It has always been the case that Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method may be established by any reliable means. As noted in the Comment to Article 3.2, unlike the proof required to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1, Use or Attempted Use may also be established by other reliable means such as admissions by the Rower, witness statements, documentary evidence, conclusions drawn from longitudinal profiling, including data collected as part of the Rower Biological Passport, or other analytical information which does not otherwise satisfy all the requirements to establish "Presence" of a Prohibited Substance under Article 2.1.]

For example, Use may be established based upon reliable analytical data from the analysis of an A Sample (without confirmation from an analysis of a B Sample) or from the analysis of a B Sample alone where the Anti-Doping Organisation provides a satisfactory explanation for the lack of confirmation in the other Sample.]

⁵ [Comment to Article 2.2.2: Demonstrating the "Attempted Use" of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method requires proof of intent on the Rower's part. The fact that intent may be required to prove this particular anti-doping rule violation does not undermine the Strict Liability principle established for violations of Article 2.1 and violations of Article 2.2 in respect of Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.]

A Rower's Use of a Prohibited Substance constitutes an anti-doping rule violation unless such substance is not prohibited Out-of-Competition and the Rower's Use takes place Out-of-Competition. (However, the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Sample collected In-Competition is a violation of Article 2.1 regardless of when that substance might have been administered.)]

⁶ [Comment to Article 2.3: **Error! Main Document Only.** For example, it would be an anti-doping rule violation of "evading Sample collection" if it were established that a Rower was deliberately avoiding a Doping Control official to evade notification or Testing. A violation of "failing to submit to Sample collection" may be based on either intentional or negligent conduct of the Rower, while "evading" or "refusing" Sample collection contemplates intentional conduct by the Rower.]

Any combination of three (3) missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the International Standard for Results Management, within a twelve (12) month period by a Rower in a Registered Testing Pool.

2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any Part of Doping Control by a Rower or Other Person

2.6 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method by a Rower or Rower Support Person

2.6.1 Possession by a Rower In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by a Rower Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition unless the Rower establishes that the Possession is consistent with a Therapeutic Use Exemption ("TUE") granted in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 Possession by an Athlete Support Person In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by an Athlete Support Person Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition in connection with a Rower, Competition or training, unless the Athlete Support Person establishes that the Possession is consistent with a TUE granted to a Rower in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.⁷

2.7 Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by a Rower or Other Person

2.8 Administration or Attempted Administration by a Rower or Other Person to any Rower In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration or Attempted Administration to any Rower Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method that is Prohibited Out-of-Competition

2.9 Complicity or Attempted Complicity by a Rower or Other Person

Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity or Attempted complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, Attempted anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 by another Person.⁸

2.10 Prohibited Association by a Rower or Other Person

⁷ *[Comment to Articles 2.6.1 and 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would not include, for example, buying or Possessing a Prohibited Substance for purposes of giving it to a friend or relative, except under justifiable medical circumstances where that Person had a physician's prescription, e.g., buying Insulin for a diabetic child.]*

[Comment to Article 2.6.1 and 2.6.2: Acceptable justification may include, for example, (a) a Rower or a team doctor carrying Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods for dealing with acute and emergency situations (e.g., an epinephrine auto-injector), or (b) a Rower Possessing a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons shortly prior to applying for and receiving a determination on a TUE.]

⁸ *[Comment to Article 2.9: Complicity or Attempted Complicity may include either physical or psychological assistance.]*

2.10.1 Association by a Rower or other Person subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation in a professional or sport-related capacity with any Athlete Support Person who:

2.10.1.1 If subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation, is serving a period of Ineligibility; or

2.10.1.2 If not subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation and where Ineligibility has not been addressed in a Results Management process pursuant to the Code, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if Code-compliant rules had been applicable to such Person. The disqualifying status of such Person shall be in force for the longer of six (6) years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or

2.10.1.3 Is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Article 2.10.1.1 or 2.10.1.2.

2.10.2 To establish a violation of Article 2.10, an Anti-Doping Organisation must establish that the Rower or other Person knew of the Athlete Support Person's disqualifying status.

The burden shall be on the Rower or other Person to establish that any association with an Athlete Support Person described in Article 2.10.1.1 or 2.10.1.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity and/or that such association could not have been reasonably avoided.

Anti-Doping Organisations that are aware of Athlete Support Personnel who meet the criteria described in Article 2.10.1.1, 2.10.1.2, or 2.10.1.3 shall submit that information to WADA.⁹

2.11 Acts by a Rower or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities

Where such conduct does not otherwise constitute a violation of Article 2.5:

⁹ *[Comment to Article 2.10: Rowers and other Persons must not work with coaches, trainers, physicians or other Athlete Support Personnel who are Ineligible on account of an anti-doping rule violation or who have been criminally convicted or professionally disciplined in relation to doping. This also prohibits association with any other Rower who is acting as a coach or Athlete Support Person while serving a period of Ineligibility. Some examples of the types of association which are prohibited include: obtaining training, strategy, technique, nutrition or medical advice; obtaining therapy, treatment or prescriptions; providing any bodily products for analysis; or allowing the Rower Support Person to serve as an agent or representative. Prohibited association need not involve any form of compensation.]*

While Article 2.10 does not require the Anti-Doping Organisation to notify the Rower or other Person about the Athlete Support Person's disqualifying status, such notice, if provided, would be important evidence to establish that the Rower or other Person knew about the disqualifying status of the Athlete Support Person.]

2.11.1 Any act which threatens or seeks to intimidate another Person with the intent of discouraging the Person from the good-faith reporting of information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with the Code to WADA, an Anti-Doping Organisation, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or Person conducting an investigation for WADA or an Anti-Doping Organisation.

2.11.2 Retaliation against a Person who, in good faith, has provided evidence or information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with the Code to WADA, an Anti-Doping Organisation, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or Person conducting an investigation for WADA or an Anti-Doping Organisation.

For purposes of Article 2.11, retaliation, threatening and intimidation include an act taken against such Person either because the act lacks a good faith basis or is a disproportionate response.¹⁰

ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

World Rowing shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether World Rowing has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws place the burden of proof upon the Rower or other Person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, except as provided in Articles 3.2.2 and 3.2.3, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.¹¹

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

¹⁰ *[Comment to Article 2.11.2: This Article is intended to protect Persons who make good faith reports, and does not protect Persons who knowingly make false reports.]*

[Comment to Article 2.11.2: Retaliation would include, for example, actions that threaten the physical or mental well-being or economic interests of the reporting Persons, their families or associates. Retaliation would not include an Anti-Doping Organisation asserting in good faith an anti-doping rule violation against the reporting Person. For purposes of Article 2.11, a report is not made in good faith where the Person making the report knows the report to be false.]

¹¹ *[Comment to Article 3.1: This standard of proof required to be met by World Rowing is comparable to the standard which is applied in most countries to cases involving professional misconduct.]*

Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions.¹² The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:

3.2.1 Analytical methods or Decision Limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community or which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any Rower or other Person seeking to challenge whether the conditions for such presumption have been met or to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify WADA of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. The initial hearing body, appellate body or CAS, on its own initiative, may also inform WADA of any such challenge. Within ten (10) days of WADA's receipt of such notice and the case file related to such challenge, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear as *amicus curiae* or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding. In cases before CAS, at WADA's request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge.¹³

3.2.2 WADA-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by WADA, are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The Rower or other Person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

If the Rower or other Person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then World Rowing shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.¹⁴

¹² [Comment to Article 3.2: For example, World Rowing may establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2 based on the Rower's admissions, the credible testimony of third Persons, reliable documentary evidence, reliable analytical data from either an A or B Sample as provided in the Comments to Article 2.2, or conclusions drawn from the profile of a series of the Rower's blood or urine Samples, such as data from the Rower Biological Passport.]

¹³ [Comment to Article 3.2.1: For certain Prohibited Substances, WADA may instruct WADA-accredited laboratories not to report Samples as an Adverse Analytical Finding if the estimated concentration of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers is below a Minimum Reporting Level. WADA's decision in determining that Minimum Reporting Level or in determining which Prohibited Substances should be subject to Minimum Reporting Levels shall not be subject to challenge. Further, the laboratory's estimated concentration of such Prohibited Substance in a Sample may only be an estimate. In no event shall the possibility that the exact concentration of the Prohibited Substance in the Sample may be below the Minimum Reporting Level constitute a defense to an anti-doping rule violation based on the presence of that Prohibited Substance in the Sample.]

¹⁴ [Comment to Article 3.2.2: **Error! Main Document Only.** The burden is on the Rower or other Person to establish, by a balance of probability, a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. Thus, once the Rower or other Person establishes the departure by a balance of probability, the Rower or other Person's burden on causation is the somewhat lower standard of proof – "could reasonably have caused." If the Rower or other Person satisfies these standards, the burden shifts to World Rowing to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that the departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.]

3.2.3 Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the Code or these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall not invalidate analytical results or other evidence of an anti-doping rule violation, and shall not constitute a defense to an anti-doping rule violation;¹⁵ provided, however, if the Rower or other Person establishes that a departure from one of the specific International Standard provisions listed below could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding or whereabouts failure, then World Rowing shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the whereabouts failure:

- (i) a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations related to Sample collection or Sample handling which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding, in which case World Rowing shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding;
- (ii) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management or International Standard for Testing and Investigations related to an Adverse Passport Finding which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation, in which case World Rowing shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the anti-doping rule violation;
- (iii) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management related to the requirement to provide notice to the Rower of the B Sample opening which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding, in which case World Rowing shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding;¹⁶
- (iv) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management related to Rower notification which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on a whereabouts failure, in which case World Rowing shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the whereabouts failure.

¹⁵ [Comment to Article 3.2.3: Departures from an International Standard or other rule unrelated to Sample collection or handling, Adverse Passport Finding, or Rower notification relating to whereabouts failure or B Sample opening – e.g., the International Standard for Education, International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information or International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions – may result in compliance proceedings by WADA but are not a defense in an anti-doping rule violation proceeding and are not relevant on the issue of whether the Rower committed an anti-doping rule violation. Similarly, World Rowing's violation of the document referenced in Article 20.7.7 of the Code shall not constitute a defense to an anti-doping rule violation.]

¹⁶ [Comment to Article 3.2.3 (iii): World Rowing would meet its burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding by showing that, for example, the B Sample opening and analysis were observed by an independent witness and no irregularities were observed.]

3.2.4 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the Rower or other Person to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the Rower or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

3.2.5 The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the Rower or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the Rower's or other Person's refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the hearing panel) and to answer questions from the hearing panel or World Rowing.

ARTICLE 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List

These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws incorporate the Prohibited List, which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code.

Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws three (3) months after publication by WADA, without requiring any further action by World Rowing or its Member Federations. All Rowers and other Persons shall be bound by the Prohibited List, and any revisions thereto, from the date they go into effect, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all Rowers and other Persons to familiarise themselves with the most up-to-date version of the Prohibited List and all revisions thereto.

World Rowing shall provide its Member Federations with the most recent version of the Prohibited List. Each Member Federation shall in turn ensure that its members, and the constituents of its members, are also provided with the most recent version of the Prohibited List.¹⁷

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

The Prohibited List shall identify those Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods which are prohibited as doping at all times (both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition) because of their potential to enhance performance in future Competitions or their masking potential, and those substances and methods which are prohibited In-Competition only. The Prohibited List may be expanded by WADA

¹⁷ [Comment to Article 4.1: The current Prohibited List is available on WADA's website at <https://www.wada-ama.org>. The Prohibited List will be revised and published on an expedited basis whenever the need arises. However, for the sake of predictability, a new Prohibited List will be published every year whether or not changes have been made.]

for a particular sport. Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods may be included in the Prohibited List by general category (e.g., anabolic agents) or by specific reference to a particular substance or method.¹⁸

4.2.2 Specified Substances or Specified Methods

For purposes of the application of Article 10, all Prohibited Substances shall be Specified Substances except as identified on the Prohibited List. No Prohibited Method shall be a Specified Method unless it is specifically identified as a Specified Method on the Prohibited List.¹⁹

4.2.3 Substances of Abuse

For purposes of applying Article 10, Substances of Abuse shall include those Prohibited Substances which are specifically identified as Substances of Abuse on the Prohibited List because they are frequently abused in society outside of the context of sport.

4.3 WADA's Determination of the Prohibited List

WADA's determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List, the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List, the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or In-Competition only, the classification of a substance or method as a Specified Substance, Specified Method or Substance of Abuse is final and shall not be subject to any challenge by a Rower or other Person including, but not limited to, any challenge based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.

4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions (“TUEs”)

4.4.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers, and/or the Use or Attempted Use, Possession or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a TUE granted in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

4.4.2 TUE Applications

¹⁸ [Comment to Article 4.2.1: Out-of-Competition Use of a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition is not an anti-doping rule violation unless an Adverse Analytical Finding for the substance or its Metabolites or Markers is reported for a Sample collected In-Competition.]

¹⁹ [Comment to Article 4.2.2: The Specified Substances and Specified Methods identified in Article 4.2.2 should not in any way be considered less important or less dangerous than other doping substances or methods. Rather, they are simply substances and methods which are more likely to have been consumed or used by a Rower for a purpose other than the enhancement of sport performance.]

4.4.2.1 Rowers who are not International-Level Rowers shall apply to their National Anti-Doping Organisation for a TUE. If the National Anti-Doping Organisation denies the application, the Rower may appeal exclusively to the appellate body described in Article 13.2.2.

4.4.2.2 Rowers who are International-Level Rowers shall apply to World Rowing. Any International-Level Rower who needs to Use a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons must apply to World Rowing and obtain a TUE prior to Using or Possessing the substance or method in question.

4.4.3 TUE Recognition²⁰

4.4.3.1 Where the Rower already has a TUE granted by their National Anti-Doping Organisation pursuant to Article 4.4 of the Code for the substance or method in question, that TUE is not automatically valid for purposes of international-level Competition. However, the Rower may apply to World Rowing to recognise that TUE. If following a review of the Rower's original TUE application form and supporting materials, as required by the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, World Rowing considers that the Rower's TUE meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, then World Rowing must recognise it for the purposes of international-level Competition as well. If World Rowing considers that the TUE does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognise it, World Rowing must notify the Rower and the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation promptly, with reasons. The Rower or the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation shall have twenty-one (21) days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.7.

If the matter is referred to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the National Anti-Doping Organisation remains valid for national-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for international-level Competition) pending WADA's decision. If the matter is not referred to WADA for review, within the twenty-one (21) days deadline, the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation must determine whether the original TUE granted by that National Anti-Doping Organisation should nevertheless remain valid for national-level Competition and

²⁰ *[Comment to Article 4.4.3: If World Rowing refuses to recognise a TUE granted by a National Anti-Doping Organisation only because medical records or other information are missing that are needed to demonstrate satisfaction with the criteria in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, the matter should not be referred to WADA. Instead, the file should be completed and re-submitted to World Rowing.]*

[Comment to Article 4.4.3: World Rowing may agree with a National Anti-Doping Organisation that the National Anti-Doping Organisation will consider TUE applications on behalf of World Rowing.]

Out-of-Competition Testing (provided that the Rower ceases to be an international-level Rower and does not participate in international-level Competition. Pending the National Anti-Doping Organisation's decision, the TUE remains valid for national-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for international-level Competition).

4.4.3.2 If World Rowing chooses to test a Rower who is not an International-Level Rower, World Rowing must recognise a TUE granted to that Rower by their National Anti-Doping Organisation unless the Rower is required to apply for recognition of the TUE pursuant to Articles 5.8 and 7.0 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

4.4.4 TUE Application Process ²¹

4.4.4.1 If the Rower does not already have a TUE granted by their National Anti-Doping Organisation for the substance or method in question, the Rower must apply directly to World Rowing in ADAMS.

4.4.4.2 An application to World Rowing for grant or recognition of a TUE must be made as soon as possible, save where Articles 4.1 or 4.3 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions apply. The application shall be made at least thirty (30) days before the Rower's next Competition, in accordance with Article 6 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions as posted on World Rowing's website.

4.4.4.3 World Rowing shall establish a Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee ("TUEC") to consider applications for the grant or recognition of TUEs in accordance with Article 4.4.4.3(a)-(d) below:

- (a) The TUEC shall consist of a minimum of three (3) members with experience in the care and treatment of Rowers and sound knowledge of clinical, sports and exercise medicine.
- (b) Before serving as a member of the TUEC, each member must sign a conflict of interest and confidentiality declaration. The appointed members shall not be employees of World Rowing.

²¹ *[Comment to Article 4.4.4: The submission of falsified documents to a TUEC or World Rowing, offering or accepting a bribe to a Person to perform or fail to perform an act, procuring false testimony from any witness, or committing any other fraudulent act or any other similar intentional interference or Attempted interference with any aspect of the TUE process shall result in a charge of Tampering or Attempted Tampering under Article 2.5.*

A Rower should not assume that their application for the grant or recognition of a TUE (or for renewal of a TUE) will be granted. Any Use or Possession or Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method before an application has been granted is entirely at the Rower's own risk.]

(c) When an application to World Rowing for the grant or recognition of a TUE is made, three (3) members (which may include the Chair) shall be appointed to consider the application. In addition, the Chair of the TUEC may appoint experts with specific expertise as external members of the TUEC to provide expert opinion and transparency in the decision process.

(d) Before considering a TUE application, each member shall disclose any circumstances likely to affect their impartiality with respect to the Rower making the application. If a member is unwilling or unable to assess the Rower's TUE application, for any reason, a replacement shall be appointed from the pool of members appointed under point (a) above. The Chair cannot serve as a member of the TUEC if there are any circumstances which are likely to affect the impartiality of the TUE decision.

4.4.4.4 The TUEC shall promptly evaluate and decide upon the application in accordance with the relevant provisions of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and usually (i.e., unless exceptional circumstances apply) within no more than twenty-one (21) days of receipt of a complete application. Where the application is made in a reasonable time prior to an Event, the TUEC must use its best endeavours to issue its decision before the start of the Event.

4.4.4.5 The TUEC decision shall be the final decision of World Rowing and may be appealed in accordance with Article 4.4.7. World Rowing TUEC decision shall be notified in writing to the Rower, and to WADA and other Anti-Doping Organisations in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. It shall also promptly be reported into ADAMS.

4.4.4.6 If World Rowing (or the National Anti-Doping Organisation, where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of World Rowing) denies the Rower's application, it must notify the Rower promptly, with reasons. If World Rowing grants the Rower's application, it must notify not only the Rower but also their National Anti-Doping Organisation. If the National Anti-Doping Organisation considers that the TUE granted by World Rowing does not meet the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, it has twenty-one (21) days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review in accordance with Article 4.4.7.

If the National Anti-Doping Organisation refers the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by World Rowing remains valid for international-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for national-level Competition) pending WADA's decision. If the National Anti-Doping Organisation does

not refer the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by World Rowing becomes valid for national-level Competition as well when the twenty-one (21) day review deadline expires.

4.4.5 Retroactive TUE Applications

If World Rowing chooses to collect a Sample from a Rower who is not an International-Level Rower or a National-Level Rower, and that Rower is Using a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons, World Rowing must permit that Rower to apply for a retroactive TUE.

4.4.6 Expiration, Withdrawal or Reversal of a TUE

4.4.6.1 A TUE granted pursuant to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws: (a) shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality; (b) will be withdrawn if the Rower does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the TUEC upon grant of the TUE; (c) may be withdrawn by the TUEC if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a TUE are not in fact met; or (d) may be reversed on review by WADA or on appeal.

4.4.6.2 In such event, the Rower shall not be subject to any Consequences based on their Use or Possession or Administration of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question in accordance with the TUE prior to the effective date of expiry, withdrawal, or reversal of the TUE. The review pursuant to Article 5.1.1.1 of the International Standard for Results Management of an Adverse Analytical Finding, reported shortly after the TUE expiry, withdrawal or reversal, shall include consideration of whether such finding is consistent with Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method prior to that date, in which event no anti-doping rule violation shall be asserted.

4.4.7 Reviews and Appeals of TUE Decisions

4.4.7.1 WADA must review World Rowing's decision not to recognise a TUE granted by the National Anti-Doping Organisation that is referred to WADA by the Rower or the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation. In addition, WADA must review World Rowing's decision to grant a TUE that is referred to WADA by the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation. WADA may review any other TUE decisions at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the TUE decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA

will not interfere with it. If the TUE decision does not meet those criteria, WADA will reverse it.²²

4.4.7.2 Any TUE decision by World Rowing (or by a National Anti-Doping Organisation where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of World Rowing) that is not reviewed by WADA, or that is reviewed by WADA but is not reversed upon review, may be appealed by the Rower and/or the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation, exclusively to CAS.²³

4.4.7.3 A decision by WADA to reverse a TUE decision may be appealed by the Rower, the National Anti-Doping Organisation and/or World Rowing, exclusively to CAS.

4.4.7.4 A failure to render a decision within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant/recognition of a TUE or for review of a TUE decision shall be considered a denial of the application thus triggering the applicable rights of review/appeal.

ARTICLE 5 TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations²⁴

5.1.1 Testing and investigations may be undertaken for any anti-doping purpose. They shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the eventual specific protocols of World Rowing supplementing that International Standard.

5.1.2 Testing shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to whether the Rower has violated Article 2.1 (Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Rower's Sample) or Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use by a Rower of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method).

5.2 Authority to Test

5.2.1 Subject to the limitations for Event Testing set out in Article 5.3, World Rowing shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing

²² [Comment to Article 4.4.7.1: WADA shall be entitled to charge a fee to cover the costs of: (a) any review it is required to conduct in accordance with Article 4.4.7; and (b) any review it chooses to conduct, where the decision being reviewed is reversed.]

²³ [Comment to Article 4.4.7.2: In such cases, the decision being appealed is the World Rowing's TUE decision, not WADA's decision not to review the TUE decision or (having reviewed it) not to reverse the TUE decision. However, the time to appeal the TUE decision does not begin to run until the date that WADA communicates its decision. In any event, whether the decision has been reviewed by WADA or not, WADA shall be given notice of the appeal so that it may participate if it sees fit.]

²⁴ [Comment to Article 5.1: Where Testing is conducted for anti-doping purposes, the analytical results and data may be used for other legitimate purposes under the Anti-Doping Organisation's rules. See, e.g., Comment to Article 23.2.2 of the Code.]

authority over all Rowers specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (Section “Scope of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws”).

- 5.2.2** World Rowing may require any Rower over whom it has Testing authority (including any Rower serving a period of Ineligibility) to provide a Sample at any time and at any place.²⁵
- 5.2.3** WADA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority as set out in Article 20.7.10 of the Code.
- 5.2.4** If World Rowing delegates or contracts any part of Testing to a National Anti-Doping Organisation directly or through a Member Federation, that National Anti-Doping Organisation may collect additional Samples or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the National Anti-Doping Organisation’s expense. If additional Samples are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, World Rowing shall be notified.

5.3 Event Testing

- 5.3.1** Except as otherwise provided below, only a single organisation shall have authority to conduct Testing at Event Venues during an Event Period. At International Events, World Rowing (or other international organisation which is the ruling body for an Event) shall have authority to conduct Testing. At National Events, the National Anti-Doping Organisation of that country shall have authority to conduct Testing. At the request of World Rowing (or other international organisation which is the ruling body for an Event), any Testing during the Event Period outside of the Event Venues shall be coordinated with World Rowing (or the relevant ruling body of the Event).
- 5.3.2** If an Anti-Doping Organisation, which would otherwise have Testing authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing Testing at an Event, desires to conduct Testing of Rowers at the Event Venues during the Event Period, the Anti-Doping Organisation shall first confer with World Rowing (or other international organisation which is the ruling body of the Event) to obtain permission to conduct and coordinate such Testing. If the Anti-Doping Organisation is not satisfied with the response from World Rowing (or other international organisation which is the ruling body of the Event), the Anti-Doping Organisation may, in accordance with the procedures described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, ask WADA for permission to conduct Testing and to determine how to coordinate such Testing. WADA shall not grant

²⁵ *[Comment to Article 5.2.2: World Rowing may obtain additional authority to conduct Testing by means of bilateral or multilateral agreements with other Signatories. Unless the Rower has identified a sixty (60) minute Testing window between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., or has otherwise consented to Testing during that period, World Rowing will not test a Rower during that period unless it has a serious and specific suspicion that the Rower may be engaged in doping. A challenge to whether World Rowing had sufficient suspicion for Testing during this time period shall not be a defense to an anti-doping rule violation based on such test or attempted test.]*

approval for such Testing before consulting with and informing World Rowing (or other international organisation which is the ruling body for the Event). WADA's decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorisation to conduct Testing, such tests shall be considered Out-of-Competition tests. Results Management for any such test shall be the responsibility of the Anti-Doping Organisation initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of the Event.²⁶

5.3.3 Every organiser of World Rowing's International Events must plan for Testing to take place and must ensure that, during the Event, the necessary facilities and Testing personnel are available, and the Testing procedures are correctly applied in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigation and pursuant to instructions issued by World Rowing.

5.3.4 At select World Rowing International Events, where World Rowing is the ruling body, World Rowing shall be responsible for coordinating Testing, in accordance with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

5.3.5 The overall costs of Testing and Sample analysis shall be borne by the organising committee and/or the host contracted by World Rowing where the Event or Competition is taking place. World Rowing may at its own discretion decide to take responsibility for those costs. In any event, World Rowing shall have the right to select or approve the Sample collection agency or laboratory for the Event or Competition

5.4 Testing Requirements

5.4.1 World Rowing shall conduct test distribution planning and Testing as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. World Rowing shall develop and implement a plan that prioritises appropriately between disciplines, categories of Rowers, types of Testing, types of Samples collected, and types of Sample analysis.

5.4.2 Where reasonably feasible, Testing shall be coordinated through ADAMS in order to maximise the effectiveness of the combined Testing effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive Testing.

5.4.3 At International Competitions or Events, World Rowing shall have the authority to determine the number and type of tests to be conducted.

5.5 Rower Whereabouts Information

²⁶ *[Comment to Article 5.3.2: Before giving approval to a National Anti-Doping Organisation to initiate and conduct Testing at an International Event, WADA shall consult with the international organisation which is the ruling body for the Event. Before giving approval to an International Federation to initiate and conduct Testing at a National Event, WADA shall consult with the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the country where the Event takes place. The Anti-Doping Organisation "initiating and directing Testing" may, if it chooses, enter into agreements with a Delegated Third Party to which it delegates responsibility for Sample collection or other aspects of the Doping Control process.]*

5.5.1 World Rowing has established a Registered Testing Pool of those Rowers who are required to provide whereabouts information in the manner specified in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and who shall be subject to Consequences for Article 2.4 violations as provided in Article 10.3.2. World Rowing shall coordinate with National Anti-Doping Organisations to identify such Rowers and to collect their whereabouts information.

5.5.2 World Rowing shall make available through ADAMS a list which identifies those Rowers included in its Registered Testing Pool by name. World Rowing shall regularly review and update as necessary its criteria for including Rowers in its Registered Testing Pool, and shall periodically (but not less than quarterly) review the list of Rowers in its Registered Testing Pool to ensure that each listed Rower continues to meet the relevant criteria. Rowers shall be notified before they are included in the Registered Testing Pool and when they are removed from that pool. The notification shall contain the information set out in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

5.5.3 Where a Rower is included in an international Registered Testing Pool by World Rowing and in a national Registered Testing Pool by their National Anti-Doping Organisation, the National Anti-Doping Organisation and World Rowing shall agree between themselves which of them shall accept that Rower's whereabouts filings; in no case shall a Rower be required to make whereabouts filings to more than one of them.

5.5.4 In accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, each Rower in the Registered Testing Pool shall do the following: (a) advise World Rowing of his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis; (b) update that information as necessary so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and (c) make himself or herself available for Testing at such whereabouts. The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each Rower. However, it shall be the responsibility of each Member Federation to use its best efforts to assist World Rowing in obtaining whereabouts information as requested by World Rowing.

5.5.5 For purposes of Article 2.4, a Rower's failure to comply with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall be deemed a filing failure or a missed test, as defined in Annex B of the International Standard for Results Management, where the conditions set forth in Annex B are met.

5.5.6 A Rower in World Rowing's Registered Testing Pool shall continue to be subject to the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements set in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations unless and until (a) the Rower gives written notice to World Rowing that he or she has retired or (b) World Rowing has informed him or her that he or

she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in World Rowing's Registered Testing Pool.

5.5.7 Whereabouts information provided by a Rower while in the Registered Testing Pool will be accessible through ADAMS to WADA and to other Anti-Doping Organisations having authority to test that Rower as provided in Article 5.2. Whereabouts information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; it shall be used exclusively for purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting Doping Control, providing information relevant to the Athlete Biological Passport program or other analytical results, to support an investigation into a potential anti-doping rule violation, or to support proceedings alleging an anti-doping rule violation; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.

5.5.8 World Rowing may, in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, collect whereabouts information from Rowers who are not included within a Registered Testing Pool. If it chooses to do so, a Rower's failure to provide requested whereabouts information on or before the date required by World Rowing or the Rower's failure to provide accurate whereabouts information may result in the consequences defined in Article 5.5.12 below.

5.5.9 In accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, World Rowing may establish a Testing Pool and/or other pool, which includes Rowers who are subject to less stringent whereabouts requirements than Rowers included in World Rowing's Registered Testing Pool. The collection of whereabouts and the inclusion of Rowers in the Testing Pool or other pool may be coordinated with the Member Federations and/or the National Anti-Doping Organisations and World Rowing may allocate the responsibility to collect whereabouts information from Rowers in the Testing Pool or other pool to the Rower's Member Federation.

5.5.10 World Rowing shall notify Rowers before they are included in the Testing Pool and when they are removed. Such notification shall include the whereabouts requirements and the consequences that apply in case of non-compliance, as indicated in Articles 5.5.11 and 5.5.12.

5.5.11 Rowers included in the Testing Pool shall provide World Rowing at least with the following whereabouts information so that they may be located and subjected to Testing:

- (a) An overnight address;
- (b) Competition / Event schedule; and
- (c) Regular training activities.

Such whereabouts information should be filed in ADAMS to enable better Testing coordination with other Anti-Doping Organisations.

5.5.12 A Rower's failure to provide whereabouts information on or before the date required by World Rowing or the Rower's failure to provide accurate whereabouts information might result in World Rowing elevating the Rower to World Rowing's Registered Testing Pool and additional appropriate and proportionate non-Code Article 2.4 consequences, established by World Rowing if any.

5.5.13 Each Member Federation must provide to World Rowing by email, training camp whereabouts forms as set out hereunder. The completed summary training camp form, main training location form and where possible, the individual training camp forms for its national teams, as well as any other information requested by World Rowing, should be submitted to the World Rowing Headquarters quarterly by 31 December, 31 March, 30 June and 30 September for each subsequent quarter. These forms shall set out the dates and venues of the camps, main training locations and must also list the Rowers training at these locations. The individual training camp forms must be completed and received by no later than two weeks before the start of any above reported training camp. It is the responsibility of the Member Federation to update this information so that the information received by World Rowing is timely, accurate and complete at all times. This information will be used to conduct Out-of-Competition Testing. Failure to submit complete timely quarterly whereabouts information or any changes thereto may result in sanctions being imposed on the Member Federation including without limitation in accordance with Article 12 of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

5.6 Retired Rowers Returning to Competition

5.6.1 If an International-Level Rower or National-Level Rower in World Rowing's Registered Testing Pool retires and then wishes to return to active participation in sport, the Rower shall not compete in International Events or National Events until the Rower has made himself or herself available for Testing, by giving six (6) months prior written notice to World Rowing and their National Anti-Doping Organisation.

WADA, in consultation with World Rowing and the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation, may grant an exemption to the six (6) month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be unfair to the Rower. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.²⁷

Any competitive results obtained in violation of this Article 5.6.1 shall be Disqualified unless the Rower can establish that he or she could not have reasonably known that this was an International Event or a National Event.

²⁷ *[Comment to Article 5.6.1: WADA has developed a protocol and exemption application form that Rowers must use to make such requests, and a decision template that the International Federations must use. Both documents are available on WADA's website at <https://www.wada-ama.org>.]*

5.6.2 If a Rower retires from sport while subject to a period of Ineligibility, the Rower must notify the Anti-Doping Organisation that imposed the period of Ineligibility in writing of such retirement. If the Rower then wishes to return to active competition in sport, the Rower shall not compete in International Events or National Events until the Rower has made himself or herself available for Testing by giving six (6) months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Rower retired, if that period was longer than six (6) months) to World Rowing and to their National Anti-Doping Organisation.

5.7 Independent Observer Program

World Rowing and the organising committees for World Rowing's Events, as well as the Member Federations and the organising committees for National Events, shall authorise and facilitate the Independent Observer Program at such Events.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Samples shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Accredited, Approved Laboratories and Other Laboratories

6.1.1 For purposes of directly establishing an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 2.1, Samples shall be analysed only in WADA-accredited laboratories or laboratories otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited or WADA-approved laboratory used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by World Rowing.²⁸

6.1.2 As provided in Article 3.2, facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means. This would include, for example, reliable laboratory or other forensic testing conducted outside of WADA-accredited or approved laboratories.

6.2 Purpose of Analysis of Samples and Data

Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information shall be analysed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the monitoring program described in Article 4.5 of the Code, or to assist World Rowing in profiling relevant parameters in a Rower's urine, blood or other matrix, including for DNA or genomic profiling, or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose.²⁹

²⁸ *[Comment to Article 6.1: Violations of Article 2.1 may be established only by Sample analysis performed by a WADA-accredited laboratory or another laboratory approved by WADA. Violations of other Articles may be established using analytical results from other laboratories so long as the results are reliable.]*

²⁹ *[Comment to Article 6.2: For example, relevant Doping Control-related information could be used to direct Target Testing or to support an anti-doping rule violation proceeding under Article 2.2, or both.]*

6.3 Research on Samples and Data

Samples, related analytical data and Doping Control information may be used for anti-doping research purposes, although no Sample may be used for research without the Rower's written consent. Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information used for research purposes shall first be processed in such a manner as to prevent Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information being traced back to a particular Rower. Any research involving Samples and related analytical data or Doping Control information shall adhere to the principles set out in Article 19 of the Code.³⁰

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

In accordance with Article 6.4 of the Code, World Rowing shall ask laboratories to analyse Samples in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories and Article 4.7 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyse Samples for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not included on the standard Sample analysis menu, or as requested by World Rowing. Results from any such analysis shall be reported to World Rowing and have the same validity and Consequences as any other analytical result.³¹

6.5 Further Analysis of a Sample Prior to or During Results Management

There shall be no limitation on the authority of a laboratory to conduct repeat or additional analysis on a Sample prior to the time World Rowing notifies a Rower that the Sample is the basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation charge. If after such notification World Rowing wishes to conduct additional analysis on that Sample, it may do so with the consent of the Rower or approval from a hearing body.

6.6 Further Analysis of a Sample After it has been Reported as Negative or has Otherwise not Resulted in an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Charge

After a laboratory has reported a Sample as negative, or the Sample has not otherwise resulted in an anti-doping rule violation charge, it may be stored and subjected to further analyses for the purpose of Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of either the Anti-Doping Organisation that initiated and directed Sample collection or WADA. Any other Anti-Doping Organisation with authority to test the Rower that wishes to conduct further analysis on a stored Sample may do so with the permission of the Anti-Doping

³⁰ *[Comment to Article 6.3: As is the case in most medical or scientific contexts, use of Samples and related information for quality assurance, quality improvement, method improvement and development or to establish reference populations is not considered research. Samples and related information used for such permitted non-research purposes must also first be processed in such a manner as to prevent them from being traced back to the particular Rower, having due regard to the principles set out in Article 19 of the Code, as well as the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories and International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.]*

³¹ *[Comment to Article 6.4: The objective of this Article is to extend the principle of "Intelligent Testing" to the Sample analysis menu so as to most effectively and efficiently detect doping. It is recognised that the resources available to fight doping are limited and that increasing the Sample analysis menu may, in some sports and countries, reduce the number of Samples which can be analysed.]*

Organisation that initiated and directed Sample collection or WADA, and shall be responsible for any follow-up Results Management. Any Sample storage or further analysis initiated by WADA or another Anti-Doping Organisation shall be at WADA's or that organisation's expense. Further analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

6.7 Split of A or B Sample

Where WADA, an Anti-Doping Organisation with Results Management authority, and/or a WADA-accredited laboratory (with approval from WADA or the Anti-Doping Organisation with Results Management authority) wishes to split an A or B Sample for the purpose of using the first part of the split Sample for an A Sample analysis and the second part of the split Sample for confirmation, then the procedures set forth in the International Standard for Laboratories shall be followed.

6.8 WADA's Right to Take Possession of Samples and Data

WADA may, in its sole discretion at any time, with or without prior notice, take physical possession of any Sample and related analytical data or information in the possession of a laboratory or Anti-Doping Organisation. Upon request by WADA, the laboratory or Anti-Doping Organisation in possession of the Sample or data shall immediately grant access to and enable WADA to take physical possession of the Sample or data. If WADA has not provided prior notice to the laboratory or Anti-Doping Organisation before taking possession of a Sample or data, it shall provide such notice to the laboratory and each Anti-Doping Organisation whose Samples or data have been taken by WADA within a reasonable time after taking possession. After analysis and any investigation of a seized Sample or data, WADA may direct another Anti-Doping Organisation with authority to test the Rower to assume Results Management responsibility for the Sample or data if a potential anti-doping rule violation is discovered.³²

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RESPONSIBILITY, INITIAL REVIEW, NOTICE AND PROVISIONAL SUSPENSIONS

Results Management under these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws establishes a process designed to resolve anti-doping rule violation matters in a fair, expeditious and efficient manner.

7.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management

7.1.1 Except as otherwise provided in Articles 6.6, 6.8 and Code Article 7.1, Results Management shall be the responsibility of, and shall be governed

³² *[Comment to Article 6.8: Resistance or refusal to WADA taking physical possession of Samples or data could constitute Tampering, Complicity or an act of non-compliance as provided in the International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories, and could also constitute a violation of the International Standard for Laboratories. Where necessary, the laboratory and/or the Anti-Doping Organisation shall assist WADA in ensuring that the seized Sample or data are not delayed in exiting the applicable country.]*

WADA would not, of course, unilaterally take possession of Samples or analytical data without good cause related to a potential anti-doping rule violation, non-compliance by a Signatory or doping activities by another Person. However, the decision as to whether good cause exists is for WADA to make in its discretion and shall not be subject to challenge. In particular, whether there is good cause or not shall not be a defense against an anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences.]

by, the procedural rules of the Anti-Doping Organisation that initiated and directed Sample collection (or, if no Sample collection is involved, the Anti-Doping Organisation which first provides notice to a Rower or other Person of a potential anti-doping rule violation and then diligently pursues that anti-doping rule violation).

- 7.1.2** In circumstances where the rules of a National Anti-Doping Organisation do not give the National Anti-Doping Organisation authority over a Rower or other Person who is not a national, resident, license holder, or member of a sport organisation of that country, or the National Anti-Doping Organisation declines to exercise such authority, Results Management shall be conducted by the applicable International Federation or by a third party with authority over the Rower or other Person as directed by the rules of the applicable International Federation.
- 7.1.3** In the event the Major Event Organisation assumes only limited Results Management responsibility relating to a Sample initiated and taken during an Event conducted by a Major Event Organisation, or an anti-doping rule violation occurring during such Event, the case shall be referred by the Major Event Organisation to the applicable International Federation for completion of Results Management.
- 7.1.4** Results Management in relation to a potential whereabouts failure (a filing failure or a missed test) shall be administered by World Rowing or the National Anti-Doping Organisation with whom the Rower in question files whereabouts information, as provided in the International Standard for Results Management. If World Rowing determines a filing failure or a missed test, it shall submit that information to WADA through ADAMS, where it will be made available to other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations.
- 7.1.5** Other circumstances in which World Rowing shall take responsibility for conducting Results Management in respect of anti-doping rule violations involving Rowers and other Persons under its authority shall be determined by reference to and in accordance with Article 7 of the Code.
- 7.1.6** WADA may direct World Rowing to conduct Results Management in particular circumstances. If World Rowing refuses to conduct Results Management within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, such refusal shall be considered an act of non-compliance, and WADA may direct another Anti-Doping Organisation with authority over the Rower or other Person, that is willing to do so, to take Results Management responsibility in place of World Rowing or, if there is no such Anti-Doping Organisation, any other Anti-Doping Organisation that is willing to do so. In such case, World Rowing shall reimburse the costs and attorney's fees of conducting Results Management to the other Anti-Doping Organisation designated by WADA, and a failure to reimburse costs and attorney's fees shall be considered an act of non-compliance.

7.2 Review and Notification Regarding Potential Anti-Doping Rule Violations

World Rowing shall carry out the review and notification with respect to any potential anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management.

7.3 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Before giving a Rower or other Person notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation as provided above, World Rowing shall refer to ADAMS and contact WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organisations to determine whether any prior anti-doping rule violation exists.

7.4 Provisional Suspensions ³³

7.4.1 Mandatory Provisional Suspension after an Adverse Analytical Finding or Adverse Passport Finding

If World Rowing receives an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Adverse Passport Finding (upon completion of the Adverse Passport Finding review process) for a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method that is not a Specified Substance or a Specified Method, World Rowing shall impose a Provisional Suspension on the Rower promptly upon or after the review and notification required by Article 7.2.

A mandatory Provisional Suspension may be eliminated if: (i) the Rower demonstrates to the CAS Anti-Doping Division that the violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product, or (ii) the violation involves a Substance of Abuse and the Rower establishes entitlement to a reduced period of Ineligibility under Article 10.2.4.1.

The CAS Anti-Doping Division's decision not to eliminate a mandatory Provisional Suspension on account of the Rower's assertion regarding a Contaminated Product shall not be appealable.

7.4.2 Optional Provisional Suspension Based on an Adverse Analytical Finding for Specified Substances, Specified Methods, Contaminated Products, or Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

World Rowing may impose a Provisional Suspension for anti-doping rule violations not covered by Article 7.4.1 prior to the analysis of the Rower's B Sample or final hearing as described in Article 8.

An optional Provisional Suspension may be lifted at the discretion of World Rowing at any time prior to the CAS Anti-Doping Division's decision under Article 8, unless provided otherwise in the International Standard for Results Management.

³³ *[Comment to Article 7.4: Before a Provisional Suspension can be unilaterally imposed by World Rowing, the internal review specified in these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws and the International Standard for Results Management must first be completed.]*

7.4.3 Opportunity for Hearing or Appeal

Notwithstanding Articles 7.4.1 and 7.4.2, a Provisional Suspension may not be imposed unless the Rower or other Person is given: (a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing, either before or on a timely basis after the imposition of the Provisional Suspension; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after the imposition of the Provisional Suspension.

The imposition of a Provisional Suspension, or the decision not to impose a Provisional Suspension, may be appealed in an expedited process in accordance with Article 13.2.

7.4.4 Voluntary Acceptance of Provisional Suspension

Rowers on their own initiative may voluntarily accept a Provisional Suspension if done so prior to the later of: (i) the expiration of ten (10) days from the report of the B Sample (or waiver of the B Sample) or ten (10) days from the notice of any other anti-doping rule violation, or (ii) the date on which the Rower first competes after such report or notice.

Other Persons on their own initiative may voluntarily accept a Provisional Suspension if done so within ten (10) days from the notice of the anti-doping rule violation.

Upon such voluntary acceptance, the Provisional Suspension shall have the full effect and be treated in the same manner as if the Provisional Suspension had been imposed under Article 7.4.1 or 7.4.2; provided, however, at any time after voluntarily accepting a Provisional Suspension, the Rower or other Person may withdraw such acceptance, in which event the Rower or other Person shall not receive any credit for time previously served during the Provisional Suspension.

7.4.5 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding and a subsequent B Sample analysis (if requested by the Rower or World Rowing) does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Rower shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of Article 2.1. In circumstances where the Rower (or the Rower's team) has been removed from an Event based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, then, if it is still possible for the Rower or team or crew to be reinserted, without otherwise affecting the Event, the Rower or team or crew may continue to take part in the Event.

7.5 Results Management Decisions

Results Management decisions or adjudications by World Rowing must not purport to be limited to a particular geographic area or the World Rowing's sport and shall address and determine without limitation the following issues: (i) whether an anti-doping rule violation

was committed or a Provisional Suspension should be imposed, the factual basis for such determination, and the specific Articles that have been violated, and (ii) all Consequences flowing from the anti-doping rule violation(s), including applicable Disqualifications under Articles 9 and 10.10, any forfeiture of medals or prizes, any period of Ineligibility (and the date it begins to run) and any Financial Consequences.³⁴

7.6 Notification of Results Management Decisions

World Rowing shall notify Rowers, other Persons, Signatories and WADA of Results Management decisions as provided in Article 14 and in the International Standard for Results Management.

7.7 Retirement from Sport³⁵

If a Rower or other Person retires while the World Rowing's Results Management process is underway, World Rowing retains authority to complete its Results Management process. If a Rower or other Person retires before any Results Management process has begun, and World Rowing would have had Results Management authority over the Rower or other Person at the time the Rower or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, World Rowing has authority to conduct Results Management.

ARTICLE 8 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING AND NOTICE OF HEARING DECISION

For any Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, World Rowing shall provide a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a fair, impartial and Operationally Independent hearing panel in compliance with the Code and the International Standard for Results Management.

8.1 Fair Hearings

8.1.1 Fair, Impartial and Operationally Independent Hearing Panel

World Rowing has delegated its Article 8 responsibilities (first instance hearings, waiver of hearings and decisions) to the CAS Anti-Doping Division (CAS ADD). The procedural rules of CAS ADD pertaining to the hearing of first instance shall apply. CAS ADD will always ensure that the Rower or other Person is provided

³⁴ [Comment to Article 7.5: Results Management decisions include Provisional Suspensions.

Each decision by World Rowing should address whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed and all Consequences flowing from the violation, including any Disqualifications other than Disqualification under Article 10.1 (which is left to the ruling body for an Event). Pursuant to Article 15, such decision and its imposition of Consequences shall have automatic effect in every sport in every country. For example, for a determination that a Rower committed an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Sample taken In-Competition, the Rower's results obtained in the Competition would be Disqualified under Article 9 and all other competitive results obtained by the Rower from the date the Sample was collected through the duration of the period of Ineligibility are also Disqualified under Article 10.10; if the Adverse Analytical Finding resulted from Testing at an Event, it would be the Major Event Organisation's responsibility to decide whether the Rower's other individual results in the Event prior to Sample collection are also Disqualified under Article 10.1.]

³⁵ [Comment to Article 7.7: Conduct by a Rower or other Person before the Rower or other Person was subject to the authority of any Anti-Doping Organisation would not constitute an anti-doping rule violation but could be a legitimate basis for denying the Rower or other Person membership in a sports organisation.]

with a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a fair, impartial and Operationally Independent hearing panel in compliance with the Code and the International Standard for Results Management.

8.1.2 Hearing Process

- 8.1.2.1** When World Rowing sends a notice to a Rower or other Person notifying them of a potential anti-doping rule violation, and the Rower or other Person does not waive a hearing in accordance with Article 8.3.1 or Article 8.3.2, then the case shall be referred to CAS ADD for hearing and adjudication, which shall be conducted in accordance with its procedural rules and the principles described in Articles 8 and 9 of the International Standard for Results Management.
- 8.1.2.2** Hearings held in connection with Events in respect to Rowers and other Persons who are subject to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws may be conducted by an expedited process where permitted by CAS ADD.³⁶
- 8.1.2.3** WADA, the Member Federation and the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Athlete or other Person may attend the hearing as observers. In any event, World Rowing shall keep them fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

8.2 Notice of Decisions

- 8.2.1** At the end of the hearing, or promptly thereafter, the CAS ADD shall issue a written decision that conforms with Article 9 of the International Standard for Results Management and which includes the full reasons for the decision, the period of Ineligibility imposed, the Disqualification of results under Article 10.10 and, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest potential Consequences were not imposed.
- 8.2.2** World Rowing shall notify that decision to the Rower or other Person and to other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3, and shall promptly report it into ADAMS. The decision may be appealed as provided in Article 13.

8.3 Waiver of Hearing

³⁶ *[Comment to Article 8.1.2.2: For example, a hearing could be expedited on the eve of a major Event where the resolution of the anti-doping rule violation is necessary to determine the Athlete's eligibility to participate in the Event, or during an Event where the resolution of the case will affect the validity of the Rower's results or continued participation in the Event.]³⁷ [Comment to Article 8.4: : In some cases, the combined cost of holding a hearing in the first instance at the international or national level, then rehearing the case *de novo* before CAS can be very substantial. Where all of the parties identified in this Article are satisfied that their interests will be adequately protected in a single hearing, there is no need for the Rower or Anti-Doping Organisations to incur the extra expense of two (2) hearings. An Anti-Doping Organisation that wants may participate in the CAS hearing as a party or as an observer may condition its approval of a single hearing on being granted that right. Nothing set out in Article 8.4 precludes the Rower or other Person and World Rowing (where it has Results Management responsibility) to waive their right to appeal by agreement. Such waiver, however, only binds the parties to such agreement and not any other entity with a right of appeal under the Code.]*

- 8.3.1** A Rower or other Person against whom an anti-doping violation is asserted may waive a hearing expressly and agree with the Consequences proposed by World Rowing.
- 8.3.2** However, if the Rower or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within twenty (20) days or the deadline otherwise specified in the notice sent by World Rowing asserting the violation, then they shall be deemed to have waived a hearing, to have admitted the violation, and to have accepted the proposed Consequences.
- 8.3.3** In cases where Article 8.3.1 or 8.3.2 applies, a hearing before the CAS ADD shall not be required. Instead World Rowing shall promptly issue a written decision that conforms with Article 9 of the International Standard for Results Management and which includes the full reasons for the decision, the period of Ineligibility imposed, the Disqualification of results under Article 10.10 and, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest potential Consequences were not imposed.
- 8.3.4** World Rowing shall notify that decision to the Rower or other Person and to other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3, and shall promptly report it into ADAMS. World Rowing shall Publicly Disclose that decision in accordance with Article 14.3.2.

8.4 Single Hearing Before CAS

Anti-doping rule violations asserted against International-Level Rowers, National-Level Rowers or other Persons may, with the consent of the Rower or other Person, World Rowing (where it has Results Management responsibility in accordance with Article 7) and WADA, be heard in a single hearing directly at CAS.³⁷

ARTICLE 9 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

An anti-doping rule violation in Individual Sports in connection with an In-Competition test automatically leads to Disqualification of the result obtained in that Competition with all resulting Consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.³⁸

³⁷ *[Comment to Article 8.4: : In some cases, the combined cost of holding a hearing in the first instance at the international or national level, then rehearing the case de novo before CAS can be very substantial. Where all of the parties identified in this Article are satisfied that their interests will be adequately protected in a single hearing, there is no need for the Rower or Anti-Doping Organisations to incur the extra expense of two (2) hearings. An Anti-Doping Organisation that wants may participate in the CAS hearing as a party or as an observer may condition its approval of a single hearing on being granted that right. Nothing set out in Article 8.4 precludes the Rower or other Person and World Rowing (where it has Results Management responsibility) to waive their right to appeal by agreement. Such waiver, however, only binds the parties to such agreement and not any other entity with a right of appeal under the Code.]*

³⁸ *[Comment to Article 9: For Team Sports, any awards received by individual players will be Disqualified. However, Disqualification of the team will be as provided in Article 11. In sports which are not Team Sports but where awards are given to teams, Disqualification or other disciplinary action against the team when one or more team members have committed an anti-doping rule violation shall be as provided in the applicable rules of the International Federation.]*

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1 Disqualification of Results in the Event during which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs

10.1.1 An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the Event, lead to Disqualification of all of the Rower's individual results obtained in that Event with all Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.2.

Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify other results in an Event might include, for example, the seriousness of the Rower's anti-doping rule violation and whether the Rower tested negative in the other Competitions.³⁹

10.1.2 If the Rower establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Rower's individual results in the other Competitions shall not be Disqualified, unless the Rower's results in Competitions other than the Competition in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Rower's anti-doping rule violation.

10.2 Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method

The period of Ineligibility for a violation of Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6 shall be as follows, subject to potential elimination, reduction or suspension pursuant to Article 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7:

10.2.1 The period of Ineligibility, subject to Article 10.2.4, shall be four (4) years where:

10.2.1.1 The anti-doping rule violation does not involve a Specified Substance or a Specified Method, unless the Rower or other Person can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional.⁴⁰

10.2.1.2 The anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance or a Specified Method and World Rowing can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.

³⁹ [Comment to Article 10.1.1: Whereas Article 9 Disqualifies the result in a single Competition in which the Rower tested positive (e.g., the 100 meter backstroke), this Article may lead to Disqualification of all results in all races during the Event (e.g., the swimming World Championships).]

⁴⁰ [Comment to Article 10.2.1.1: While it is theoretically possible for a Rower or other Person to establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional without showing how the Prohibited Substance entered one's system, it is highly unlikely that in a doping case under Article 2.1 a Rower will be successful in proving that the Rower acted unintentionally without establishing the source of the Prohibited Substance.]

10.2.2 If Article 10.2.1 does not apply, subject to Article 10.2.4.1, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years.

10.2.3 As used in Article 10.2, the term “intentional” is meant to identify those Rowers or other Persons who engage in conduct which they knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall be rebuttably presumed to be not “intentional” if the substance is a Specified Substance and the Rower can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall not be considered “intentional” if the substance is not a Specified Substance and the Rower can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition in a context unrelated to sport performance.⁴¹

10.2.4 Notwithstanding any other provision in Article 10.2, where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Substance of Abuse:

10.2.4.1 If the Rower can establish that any ingestion or Use occurred Out-of-Competition and was unrelated to sport performance, then the period of Ineligibility shall be three (3) months Ineligibility.

In addition, the period of Ineligibility calculated under this Article 10.2.4.1 may be reduced to one (1) month if the Rower or other Person satisfactorily completes a Substance of Abuse treatment program approved by World Rowing. The period of Ineligibility established in this Article 10.2.4.1 is not subject to any reduction based on any provision in Article 10.6.⁴²

10.2.4.2 If the ingestion, Use or Possession occurred In-Competition, and the Rower can establish that the context of the ingestion, Use or Possession was unrelated to sport performance, then the ingestion, Use or Possession shall not be considered intentional for purposes of Article 10.2.1 and shall not provide a basis for a finding of Aggravating Circumstances under Article 10.4.

⁴¹ [Comment to Article 10.2.3: Article 10.2.3 provides a special definition of “intentional” which is to be applied solely for purposes of Article 10.2.]

⁴² [Comment to Article 10.2.4.1: The determinations as to whether the treatment program is approved and whether the Rower or other Person has satisfactorily completed the program shall be made in the sole discretion of World Rowing. This Article is intended to give World Rowing the leeway to apply their own judgment to identify and approve legitimate and reputable, as opposed to “sham”, treatment programs. It is anticipated, however, that the characteristics of legitimate treatment programs may vary widely and change over time such that it would not be practical for WADA to develop mandatory criteria for acceptable treatment programs.]

10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of Ineligibility for anti-doping rule violations other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows, unless Article 10.6 or 10.7 are applicable:

- 10.3.1** For violations of Article 2.3 or 2.5, the period of Ineligibility shall be four (4) years except: (i) in the case of failing to submit to Sample collection, if the Rower can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years; (ii) in all other cases, if the Rower or other Person can establish exceptional circumstances that justify a reduction of the period of Ineligibility, the period of Ineligibility shall be in a range from two (2) years to four (4) years depending on the Rower or other Person's degree of Fault; or (iii) in a case involving a Protected Person or Recreational Rower, the period of Ineligibility shall be in a range between a maximum of two (2) years and, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, depending on the Protected Person or Recreational Rower's degree of Fault.
- 10.3.2** For violations of Article 2.4, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year, depending on the Rower's degree of Fault. The flexibility between two (2) years and one (1) year of Ineligibility in this Article is not available to Rowers where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the Rower was trying to avoid being available for Testing.
- 10.3.3** For violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8, the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation. An Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 violation involving a Protected Person shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than for Specified Substances, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.⁴³
- 10.3.4** For violations of Article 2.9, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

⁴³ *[Comment to Article 10.3.3: Those who are involved in doping Rowers or covering up doping should be subject to sanctions which are more severe than the Rowers who test positive. Since the authority of sport organisations is generally limited to Ineligibility for accreditation, membership and other sport benefits, reporting Athlete Support Personnel to competent authorities is an important step in the deterrence of doping.]*

10.3.5 For violations of Article 2.10, the period of Ineligibility shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year, depending on the Rower or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case.⁴⁴

10.3.6 For violations of Article 2.11, the period of Ineligibility shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation by the Rower or other Person.⁴⁵

10.4 Aggravating Circumstances which may Increase the Period of Ineligibility

If World Rowing establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Article 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking), 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration), 2.9 (Complicity or Attempted Complicity) or 2.11 (Acts by a Rower or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting) that Aggravating Circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction, then the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable shall be increased by an additional period of Ineligibility of up to two (2) years depending on the seriousness of the violation and the nature of the Aggravating Circumstances, unless the Rower or other Person can establish that he or she did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation.⁴⁶

10.5 Elimination of the Period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence

If a Rower or other Person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, then the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated.⁴⁷

10.6 Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence

⁴⁴ [Comment to Article 10.3.5: Where the “other Person” referenced in Article 2.10 is an entity and not an individual, that entity may be disciplined as provided in Article 12.]

⁴⁵ [Comment to Article 10.3.6: Conduct that is found to violate both Article 2.5 (Tampering) and Article 2.11 (Acts by a Rower or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities) shall be sanctioned based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.]

⁴⁶ [Comment to Article 10.4: Violations under Articles 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking), 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration), 2.9 (Complicity or Attempted Complicity) and 2.11 (Acts by a Rower or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities) are not included in the application of Article 10.4 because the sanctions for these violations already build in sufficient discretion up to a lifetime ban to allow consideration of any Aggravating Circumstance.]

⁴⁷ [Comment to Article 10.5: This Article and Article 10.6.2 apply only to the imposition of sanctions; they are not applicable to the determination of whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. They will only apply in exceptional circumstances, for example, where a Rower could prove that, despite all due care, he or she was sabotaged by a competitor. Conversely, No Fault or Negligence would not apply in the following circumstances: (a) a positive test resulting from a mislabelled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement (Rowers are responsible for what they ingest (Article 2.1) and have been warned against the possibility of supplement contamination); (b) the Administration of a Prohibited Substance by the Rower's personal physician or trainer without disclosure to the Rower (Rowers are responsible for their choice of medical personnel and for advising medical personnel that they cannot be given any Prohibited Substance); and (c) sabotage of the Rower's food or drink by a spouse, coach or other Person within the Rower's circle of associates (Rowers are responsible for what they ingest and for the conduct of those Persons to whom they entrust access to their food and drink). However, depending on the unique facts of a particular case, any of the referenced illustrations could result in a reduced sanction under Article 10.6 based on No Significant Fault or Negligence.]

10.6.1 Reduction of Sanctions in Particular Circumstances for Violations of Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6.

All reductions under Article 10.6.1 are mutually exclusive and not cumulative.

10.6.1.1 Specified Substances or Specified Methods

Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance (other than a Substance of Abuse) or Specified Method, and the Rower or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two (2) years of Ineligibility, depending on the Rower's or other Person's degree of Fault.

10.6.1.2 Contaminated Products

In cases where the Rower or other Person can establish both No Significant Fault or Negligence and that the detected Prohibited Substance (other than a Substance of Abuse) came from a Contaminated Product, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two (2) years Ineligibility, depending on the Rower or other Person's degree of Fault.⁴⁸

10.6.1.3 Protected Persons or Recreational Rowers

Where the anti-doping rule violation not involving a Substance of Abuse is committed by a Protected Person or Recreational Rower, and the Protected Person or Recreational Rower can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two (2) years Ineligibility, depending on the Protected Person or Recreational Rower's degree of Fault.

⁴⁸ *[Comment to Article 10.6.1.2: In order to receive the benefit of this Article, the Rower or other Person must establish not only that the detected Prohibited Substance came from a Contaminated Product, but must also separately establish No Significant Fault or Negligence. It should be further noted that Rowers are on notice that they take nutritional supplements at their own risk. The sanction reduction based on No Significant Fault or Negligence has rarely been applied in Contaminated Product cases unless the Rower has exercised a high level of caution before taking the Contaminated Product. In assessing whether the Rower can establish the source of the Prohibited Substance, it would, for example, be significant for purposes of establishing whether the Rower actually Used the Contaminated Product, whether the Rower had declared the product which was subsequently determined to be contaminated on the Doping Control form.]*

This Article should not be extended beyond products that have gone through some process of manufacturing. Where an Adverse Analytical Finding results from environment contamination of a "non-product" such as tap water or lake water in circumstances where no reasonable person would expect any risk of an anti-doping rule violation, typically there would be No Fault or Negligence under Article 10.5.]

10.6.2 Application of No Significant Fault or Negligence beyond the Application of Article 10.6.1

If a Rower or other Person establishes in an individual case where Article 10.6.1 is not applicable that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.7, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced based on the Rower or other Person's degree of Fault, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight (8) years.⁴⁹

10.7 Elimination, Reduction, or Suspension of Period of Ineligibility or Other Consequences for Reasons Other than Fault

10.7.1 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Code Violations⁵⁰

10.7.1.1 World Rowing may, prior to an appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the Consequences (other than Disqualification and mandatory Public Disclosure) imposed in an individual case where the Rower or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organisation, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in: (i) the Anti-Doping Organisation discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another Person; or (ii) which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules committed by another Person and the information provided by the Person providing Substantial Assistance is made available to World Rowing or other Anti-Doping Organisation with Results Management responsibility; or (iii) which results in WADA initiating a proceeding against a Signatory, WADA-accredited laboratory, or Rower passport management unit (as defined in the International Standard for Laboratories) for non-compliance with the Code, International Standard or Technical Document; or (iv) with the approval by WADA, which results in a criminal or disciplinary body bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional or sport rules arising out of a sport integrity violation other than doping. After an appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, World Rowing may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable Consequences with the approval of WADA.

⁴⁹ [Comment to Article 10.6.2: Article 10.6.2 may be applied to any anti-doping rule violation except those Articles where intent is an element of the anti-doping rule violation (e.g., Article 2.5, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9 or 2.11) or an element of a particular sanction (e.g., Article 10.2.1) or a range of Ineligibility is already provided in an Article based on the Rower or other Person's degree of Fault.]

⁵⁰ [Comment to Article 10.7.1: The cooperation of Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons who acknowledge their mistakes and are willing to bring other anti-doping rule violations to light is important to clean sport.]

The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the Rower or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Rower or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport, non-compliance with the Code and/or sport integrity violations. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than eight (8) years. For purposes of this paragraph, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall not include any period of Ineligibility that could be added under Article 10.9.3.2 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

If so requested by a Rower or other Person who seeks to provide Substantial Assistance, World Rowing shall allow the Rower or other Person to provide the information to it subject to a Without Prejudice Agreement.

If the Rower or other Person fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible Substantial Assistance upon which a suspension of Consequences was based, World Rowing shall reinstate the original Consequences. If World Rowing decides to reinstate suspended Consequences or decides not to reinstate suspended Consequences, that decision may be appealed by any Person entitled to appeal under Article 13.

10.7.1.2 To further encourage Rowers and other Persons to provide Substantial Assistance to Anti-Doping Organisations, at the request of World Rowing or at the request of the Rower or other Person who has, or has been asserted to have, committed an anti-doping rule violation, or other violation of the Code, WADA may agree at any stage of the Results Management process, including after an appellate decision under Article 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of Ineligibility and other Consequences. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the period of Ineligibility and other Consequences for Substantial Assistance greater than those otherwise provided in this Article, or even no period of Ineligibility, no mandatory Public Disclosure and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. WADA's approval shall be subject to reinstatement of Consequences, as otherwise provided in this Article. Notwithstanding Article 13, WADA's decisions in the context of this Article 10.7.1.2 may not be appealed.

10.7.1.3 If World Rowing suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of Substantial Assistance, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14. In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorise World Rowing to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the Substantial Assistance agreement or the nature of Substantial Assistance being provided.

10.7.2 Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence

Where a Rower or other Person voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a Sample collection which could establish an anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than Article 2.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 7) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable.⁵¹

10.7.3 Application of Multiple Grounds for Reduction of a Sanction

Where a Rower or other Person establishes entitlement to reduction in sanction under more than one provision of Article 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7, before applying any reduction or suspension under Article 10.7, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.5, and 10.6. If the Rower or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.7, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

10.8 Results Management Agreements

10.8.1 One (1) Year Reduction for Certain Anti-Doping Rule Violations Based on Early Admission and Acceptance of Sanction

Where a Rower or other Person, after being notified by World Rowing of a potential anti-doping rule violation that carries an asserted period of Ineligibility of four (4) or more years (including any period of Ineligibility asserted under Article 10.4), admits the violation and accepts the asserted period of Ineligibility no later than twenty (20) days after receiving notice of an anti-doping rule violation charge, the Rower or other Person may receive a one (1) year reduction in the period of Ineligibility

⁵¹ *[Comment to Article 10.7.2: This Article is intended to apply when a Rower or other Person comes forward and admits to an anti-doping rule violation in circumstances where no Anti-Doping Organisation is aware that an anti-doping rule violation might have been committed. It is not intended to apply to circumstances where the admission occurs after the Rower or other Person believes he or she is about to be caught. The amount by which Ineligibility is reduced should be based on the likelihood that the Rower or other Person would have been caught had he or she not come forward voluntarily.]*

asserted by World Rowing. Where the Rower or other Person receives the one (1) year reduction in the asserted period of Ineligibility under this Article 10.8.1, no further reduction in the asserted period of Ineligibility shall be allowed under any other Article.⁵²

10.8.2 Case Resolution Agreement

Where the Rower or other Person admits an anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by World Rowing and agrees to Consequences acceptable to World Rowing and WADA, at their sole discretion, then: (a) the Rower or other Person may receive a reduction in the period of Ineligibility based on an assessment by World Rowing and WADA of the application of Articles 10.1 through 10.7 to the asserted anti-doping rule violation, the seriousness of the violation, the Rower or other Person's degree of Fault and how promptly the Rower or other Person admitted the violation; and (b) the period of Ineligibility may start as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the Rower or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the agreed-upon period of Ineligibility going forward from the earlier of the date the Rower or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction or a Provisional Suspension which was subsequently respected by the Rower or other Person. The decision by WADA and World Rowing to enter or not enter into a case resolution agreement, and the amount of the reduction to, and the starting date of, the period of Ineligibility are not matters for determination or review by a hearing body and are not subject to appeal under Article 13.

If so requested by a Rower or other Person who seeks to enter into a case resolution agreement under this Article, World Rowing shall allow the Rower or other Person to discuss an admission of the anti-doping rule violation with it subject to a Without Prejudice Agreement.⁵³

10.9 Multiple Violations

10.9.1 Second or Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

10.9.1.1 For a Rower or other Person's second anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility shall be the greater of:

- (a) A six (6) month period of Ineligibility; or
- (b) A period of Ineligibility in the range between:
 - (i) the sum of the period of Ineligibility imposed for the first

⁵² *[Comment to Article 10.8.1: For example, if World Rowing alleges that a Rower has violated Article 2.1 for Use of an anabolic steroid and asserts the applicable period of Ineligibility is four (4) years, then the Rower may unilaterally reduce the period of Ineligibility to three (3) years by admitting the violation and accepting the three (3) year period of Ineligibility within the time specified in this Article, with no further reduction allowed. This resolves the case without any need for a hearing.]*

⁵³ *[Comment to Article 10.8: Any mitigating or aggravating factors set forth in this Article 10 shall be considered in arriving at the Consequences set forth in the case resolution agreement, and shall not be applicable beyond the terms of that agreement.]*

anti-doping rule violation plus the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, and

- (ii) twice the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation.

The period of Ineligibility within this range shall be determined based on the entirety of the circumstances and the Rower or other Person's degree of Fault with respect to the second violation.

10.9.1.2 A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5 or 10.6, or involves a violation of Article 2.4. In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight (8) years to lifetime Ineligibility.

10.9.1.3 The period of Ineligibility established in Articles 10.9.1.1 and 10.9.1.2 may then be further reduced by the application of Article 10.7.

10.9.2 An anti-doping rule violation for which a Rower or other Person has established No Fault or Negligence shall not be considered a violation for purposes of this Article 10.9. In addition, an anti-doping rule violation sanctioned under Article 10.2.4.1 shall not be considered a violation for purposes of Article 10.9.

10.9.3 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

10.9.3.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.9, except as provided in Articles 10.9.3.2 and 10.9.3.3, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if World Rowing can establish that the Rower or other Person committed the additional anti-doping rule violation after the Rower or other Person received notice pursuant to Article 7, or after World Rowing made reasonable efforts to give notice of the first anti-doping rule violation. If World Rowing cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction, including the application of Aggravating Circumstances. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be Disqualified as provided in Article 10.10.⁵⁴

⁵⁴ *[Comment to Article 10.9.3.1: The same rule applies where, after the imposition of a sanction, World Rowing discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation that occurred prior to notification for a first anti-doping rule violation – e.g., World Rowing*

10.9.3.2 If World Rowing establishes that a Rower or other Person committed an additional anti-doping rule violation prior to notification, and that the additional violation occurred twelve (12) months or more before or after the first-noticed violation, then the period of Ineligibility for the additional violation shall be calculated as if the additional violation were a stand-alone first violation and this period of Ineligibility is served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of Ineligibility imposed for the earlier-noticed violation. Where this Article 10.9.3.2 applies, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of Article 10.9.1.

10.9.3.3 If World Rowing establishes that a Rower or other Person committed a violation of Article 2.5 in connection with the Doping Control process for an underlying asserted anti-doping rule violation, the violation of Article 2.5 shall be treated as a stand-alone first violation and the period of Ineligibility for such violation shall be served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of Ineligibility, if any, imposed for the underlying anti-doping rule violation. Where this Article 10.9.3.3 is applied, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of Article 10.9.1.

10.9.3.4 If World Rowing establishes that a Person has committed a second or third anti-doping rule violation during a period of Ineligibility, the periods of Ineligibility for the multiple violations shall run consecutively, rather than concurrently.

10.9.4 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during Ten (10) Year Period

For purposes of Article 10.9, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same ten (10) year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

10.10 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation

In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample under Article 9, all other competitive results of the Rower obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires

shall impose a sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two (2) violations had been adjudicated at the same time, including the application of Aggravating Circumstances.]

otherwise, be Disqualified with all of the resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.⁵⁵

10.11 Forfeited Prize Money

If World Rowing recovers prize money forfeited as a result of an anti-doping rule violation, it shall take reasonable measures to allocate and distribute this prize money to the Rowers who would have been entitled to it had the forfeiting Rower not competed.⁵⁶

10.12 Financial Consequences

10.12.1 Where a Rower or other Person commits an anti-doping rule violation, World Rowing may, in its discretion and subject to the principle of proportionality, elect to (a) recover from the Rower or other Person costs associated with the anti-doping rule violation, regardless of the period of Ineligibility imposed and/or (b) fine the Rower or other Person in an amount up to 1'000 Swiss Francs, only in cases where the maximum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable has already been imposed.

10.12.2 The imposition of a financial sanction or World Rowing's recovery of costs shall not be considered a basis for reducing the Ineligibility or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under these Anti-Doping Rules.

10.13 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

Where a Rower is already serving a period of Ineligibility for an anti-doping rule violation, any new period of Ineligibility shall commence on the first day after the current period of Ineligibility has been served. Otherwise, except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived or there is no hearing, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed.

10.13.1 Delays Not Attributable to the Rower or other Person

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control, and the Rower or other Person can establish that such delays are not attributable to the Rower or other Person, World Rowing or the World Rowing Doping Hearing Panel, if applicable, may start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. All competitive results

⁵⁵ *[Comment to Article 10.10: Nothing in these Anti-Doping Rules precludes clean Rowers or other Persons who have been damaged by the actions of a Person who has committed an anti-doping rule violation from pursuing any right which they would otherwise have to seek damages from such Person.]*

⁵⁶ *[Comment to Article 10.11: This Article is not intended to impose an affirmative duty on World Rowing to take any action to collect forfeited prize money. If World Rowing elects not to take any action to collect forfeited prize money, it may assign its right to recover such money to the Rower(s) who should have otherwise received the money. "Reasonable measures to allocate and distribute this prize money" could include using collected forfeited prize money as agreed upon by World Rowing and its Rowers.]*

achieved during the period of Ineligibility, including retroactive Ineligibility, shall be Disqualified.⁵⁷

10.13.2 Credit for Provisional Suspension or Period of Ineligibility Served

- 10.13.2.1** If a Provisional Suspension is respected by the Rower or other Person, then the Rower or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. If the Rower or other Person does not respect a Provisional Suspension, then the Rower or other Person shall receive no credit for any period of Provisional Suspension served. If a period of Ineligibility is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed, then the Rower or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Ineligibility served against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed on appeal.
- 10.13.2.2** If a Rower or other Person voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing from World Rowing and thereafter respects the Provisional Suspension, the Rower or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the Rower or other Person's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.⁵⁸
- 10.13.2.3** No credit against a period of Ineligibility shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the Provisional Suspension or voluntary Provisional Suspension regardless of whether the Rower elected not to compete or was suspended by a team.

10.14 Status During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension

10.14.1 Prohibition Against Participation During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension

⁵⁷ [Comment to Article 10.13.1: In cases of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1, the time required for an Anti-Doping Organisation to discover and develop facts sufficient to establish an anti-doping rule violation may be lengthy, particularly where the Rower or other Person has taken affirmative action to avoid detection. In these circumstances, the flexibility provided in this Article to start the sanction at an earlier date should not be used.]

⁵⁸ [Comment to Article 10.13.2.2: A Rower's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension is not an admission by the Rower and shall not be used in any way to draw an adverse inference against the Rower.]

No Rower or other Person who has been declared Ineligible or is subject to a Provisional Suspension may, during a period of Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension, participate in any capacity in a Competition or activity (other than authorised anti-doping Education or rehabilitation programs) authorised or organised by any Signatory, Signatory's member organisation, or a club or other member organisation of a Signatory's member organisation, or in Competitions authorised or organised by any professional league or any international- or national-level Event organisation or any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency.

A Rower or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four (4) years may, after completing four (4) years of the period of Ineligibility, participate as a Rower in local sport events not sanctioned or otherwise under the authority of a Code Signatory or member of a Code Signatory, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Rower or other Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or International Event, and does not involve the Rower or other Person working in any capacity with Protected Persons.

A Rower or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing and any requirement by World Rowing to provide whereabouts information.⁵⁹

10.14.2 Return to Training

As an exception to Article 10.14.1, a Rower may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organisation of World Rowing's or other Signatory's member organisation during the shorter of: (1) the last two months of the Rower's period of Ineligibility, or (2) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed.⁶⁰

10.14.3 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension

Where a Rower or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 10.14.1, the

⁵⁹ [Comment to Article 10.14.1: For example, subject to Article 10.14.2 below, Ineligible Rowers cannot participate in a training camp, exhibition or practice organised by their Member Federation or a club which is a member of that Member Federation or which is funded by a governmental agency. Further, an Ineligible Rower may not compete in a non-Signatory professional league (e.g., the National Hockey League, the National Basketball Association, etc.), Events organised by a non-Signatory International Event organisation or a non-Signatory national-level Event organisation without triggering the Consequences set forth in Article 10.14.3. The term "activity" also includes, for example, administrative activities, such as serving as an official, director, officer, employee, or volunteer of the organisation described in this Article. Ineligibility imposed in one sport shall also be recognised by other sports (see Article 15.1, Automatic Binding Effect of Decisions). A Rower or other Person serving a period of Ineligibility is prohibited from coaching or serving as a Rower Support Person in any other capacity at any time during the period of Ineligibility, and doing so could also result in a violation of Article 2.10 by another Rower. Any performance standard accomplished during a period of Ineligibility shall not be recognised by World Rowing or its Member Federations for any purpose.]

⁶⁰ [Comment to Article 10.14.2: As in many Team Sports and some individual sports (e.g., ski jumping and gymnastics), Rowers cannot effectively train on their own so as to be ready to compete at the end of the Rower's period of Ineligibility. During the training period described in this Article, an Ineligible Rower may not compete or engage in any activity described in Article 10.14.1 other than training.]

results of such participation shall be Disqualified and a new period of Ineligibility equal in length to the original period of Ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original period of Ineligibility. The new period of Ineligibility, including a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, may be adjusted based on the Rower or other Person's degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether a Rower or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by the Anti-Doping Organisation whose Results Management led to the imposition of the initial period of Ineligibility. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.

A Rower or other Person who violates the prohibition against participation during a Provisional Suspension described in Article 10.14.1 shall receive no credit for any period of Provisional Suspension served and the results of such participation shall be Disqualified.

Where a Rower Support Person or other Person assists a Person in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension, World Rowing shall impose sanctions for a violation of Article 2.9 for such assistance.

10.14.4 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in Article 10.5 or 10.6, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by World Rowing and its Member Federations.

10.15 Automatic Publication of Sanction

A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in Article 14.3.

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO CREWS

11.1 Consequences for Crews

Where one (1) member of a crew has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an Event, the ruling body for the Event shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of all members of the crew during the Event Period.

11.2 Consequences for Crews

11.2.1 An anti-doping rule violation committed by a member of a crew in connection with an In-Competition test automatically leads to Disqualification of the result obtained by the crew in that Competition, with all resulting Consequences for the crew and its members, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

11.2.2 An anti-doping rule violation committed by a member of a crew occurring during or in connection with an Event may lead to Disqualification of all of the results obtained by the crew in that Event with all Consequences for the team and its members, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 11.2.3.

11.2.3 Where an Athlete who is a member of a crew committed an anti-doping rule violation during or in connection with one (1) Competition in an Event, if the other member(s) of the team establish(es) that he or she/they bear(s) No Fault or Negligence for that violation, the results of the crew in any other Competition(s) in that Event shall not be Disqualified unless the results of the team in the Competition(s) other than the Competition in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Rower's anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS BY WORLD ROWING AGAINST OTHER SPORTING BODIES

When World Rowing becomes aware that a Member Federation or any other sporting body over which it has authority has failed to comply with, implement, uphold, and enforce these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws within that organisation's or body's area of competence, World Rowing has the authority and may take the following additional disciplinary actions:

12.1 Exclude all, or some group of, members of that organisation or body from specified future Events or all Events conducted within a specified period of time.

12.2 Take additional disciplinary actions with respect to that organisation's or body's recognition, the eligibility of their members to participate in World Rowing's activities, and/or fine that organisation or body based on the following:

12.2.1 Four (4) or more violations of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed by Rowers or other Persons affiliated with that organisation or body during a twelve (12) month period. In such event: (a) all or some group of members of that organisation or body may be banned from participation in any World Rowing activities for a period of up to two (2) years and/or (b) that organisation or body may be fined in an amount up to 100'000 Euros

12.2.2 Four (4) or more violations of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.2.1 by Rowers or other Persons affiliated with that organisation or body during a twelve (12) month period. In such event, that organisation or body may be suspended for a period of up to four (4) years.

12.2.3 More than one Rower or other Person affiliated with that organisation or body commits an anti-doping rule violation during an International Event. In such event, that organisation or body may be fined in an amount up to 100'000 Euros

- 12.2.4** That organisation or body has failed to make diligent efforts to keep World Rowing informed about a Rower's whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from World Rowing. In such event, that organisation or body may be fined in an amount up to 25'000 Euros per Rower, in addition to reimbursement of all of the World Rowing costs incurred in Testing that organisation's or body's Rowers.
- 12.3** Withhold some or all funding or other financial and non-financial support to that organisation or body.
- 12.4** Oblige that organisation or body to reimburse World Rowing for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws committed by a Rower or other Person affiliated with that organisation or body.

ARTICLE 13 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: APPEALS ⁶¹

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under the Code or these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws may be appealed as set forth below in Articles 13.2 through 13.7 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, the Code or the International Standards. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

13.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited

The scope of review on appeal includes all issues relevant to the matter and is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial decision maker. Any party to the appeal may submit evidence, legal arguments and claims that were not raised in the first instance hearing so long as they arise from the same cause of action or same general facts or circumstances raised or addressed in the first instance hearing.⁶²

13.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings BeingAppealed

⁶¹ *[Comment to Article 13: The object of the Code is to have anti-doping matters resolved through fair and transparent internal processes with a final appeal. Anti-doping decisions by Anti-Doping Organisations are made transparent in Article 14. Specified Persons and organisations, including WADA, are then given the opportunity to appeal those decisions. Note that the definition of interested Persons and organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13 does not include Rowers, or their National Federations, who might benefit from having another competitor Disqualified.]*

⁶² *[Comment to Article 13.1.1: The revised language is not intended to make a substantive change to the 2015 Code, but rather for clarification. For example, where a Rower was charged in the first instance hearing only with Tampering but the same conduct could also constitute Complicity, an appealing party could pursue both Tampering and Complicity charges against the Rower in the appeal.]*

In making its decision, CAS shall not give deference to the discretion exercised by the body whose decision is being appealed.⁶³

13.1.3 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within World Rowing's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in World Rowing's process.⁶⁴

13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, Implementation of Decisions and Authority

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences or not imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six (6) months notice requirement for a retired Rower to return to competition under Article 5.6.1; a decision by WADA assigning Results Management under Article 7.1 of the Code; a decision by World Rowing not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management; a decision to impose, or lift, a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing; World Rowing's failure to comply with Article 7.4; a decision that World Rowing lacks authority to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences; a decision to suspend, or not suspend, Consequences or to reinstate, or not reinstate, Consequences under Article 10.7.1; failure to comply with Articles 7.1.4 and 7.1.5 of the Code; failure to comply with Article 10.8.1; a decision under Article 10.14.3; a decision by World Rowing not to implement another Anti-Doping Organisation's decision under Article 15; and a decision under Article 27.3 of the Code may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2.

13.2.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Rowers or International Events

In cases arising from participation in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level Rowers, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS.⁶⁵

13.2.2 Appeals Involving Other Rowers or Other Persons

⁶³ [Comment to Article 13.1.2: CAS proceedings are *de novo*. Prior proceedings do not limit the evidence or carry weight in the hearing before CAS.]

⁶⁴ [Comment to Article 13.1.3: Where a decision has been rendered before the final stage of World Rowing's process (for example, a first hearing) and no party elects to appeal that decision to the next level of World Rowing's process (e.g., the Managing Board), then WADA may bypass the remaining steps in World Rowing's internal process and appeal directly to CAS.]

⁶⁵ [Comment to Article 13.2.1: CAS decisions are final and binding except for any review required by law applicable to the annulment or enforcement of arbitral awards.]

In cases where Article 13.2.1 is not applicable, the decision may be appealed to an appellate body, in accordance with rules adopted by the National Anti-Doping Organisation having authority over the Rower or other Person.

The rules for such appeal shall respect the following principles: a timely hearing; a fair, impartial, Operationally Independent and Institutionally Independent hearing panel; the right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision.

If no such body as described above is in place and available at the time of the appeal, the decision may be appealed to CAS in accordance with the applicable procedural rules.

13.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal

13.2.3.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Rowers or International Events

In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS: (a) the Rower or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) World Rowing; (d) the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Person's country of residence or countries where the Person is a national or license holder; (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (f) WADA.

13.2.3.2 Appeals Involving Other Rowers or Other Persons

In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the appellate body shall be as provided in the National Anti-Doping Organisation's rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties: (a) the Rower or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) World Rowing; (d) the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Person's country of residence or countries where the Person is a national or license holder; (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (f) WADA.

For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and World Rowing shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the appellate body.

Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the Anti-Doping Organisation whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.

13.2.3.3 Duty to Notify

All parties to any CAS appeal must ensure that WADA and all other parties with a right to appeal have been given timely notice of the appeal.

13.2.3.4 Appeal from Imposition of Provisional Suspension

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only Person who may appeal from the imposition of a Provisional Suspension is the Rower or other Person upon whom the Provisional Suspension is imposed.

13.2.3.5 Appeal from Decisions under Article 12

Decisions by World Rowing pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Member Federation or other body.

13.2.4 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed

Cross appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to CAS under the Code are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under this Article 13 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party's answer.⁶⁶

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by World Rowing

Where, in a particular case, World Rowing fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if World Rowing had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA's costs and attorney fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by World Rowing.⁶⁷

13.4 Appeals Relating to TUEs

TUE decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 4.4.

⁶⁶ *[Comment to Article 13.2.4: This provision is necessary because since 2011, CAS rules no longer permit a Rower the right to cross appeal when an Anti-Doping Organisation appeals a decision after the Rower's time for appeal has expired. This provision permits a full hearing for all parties.]*

⁶⁷ *[Comment to Article 13.3: Given the different circumstances of each anti-doping rule violation investigation and Results Management process, it is not feasible to establish a fixed time period for World Rowing to render a decision before WADA may intervene by appealing directly to CAS. Before taking such action, however, WADA will consult with World Rowing and give World Rowing an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision.]*

13.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions

World Rowing shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the Rower or other Person and to the other Anti-Doping Organisations that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided under Article 14.2.

13.6 Time for Filing Appeals⁶⁸

13.6.1 Appeals to CAS

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings that led to the decision being appealed:

- (a) Within fifteen (15) days from the notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision from the Anti-Doping Organisation that had Results Management authority;
- (b) If such a request is made within the fifteen (15) day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.

The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal filed by WADA shall be the later of:

- (a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party having a right to appeal could have appealed, or
- (b) Twenty-one (21) days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

13.6.2 Appeals Under Article 13.2.2

The time to file an appeal to an independent and impartial body in accordance with rules established by the National Anti-Doping Organisation shall be indicated by the same rules of the National Anti-Doping Organisation.

The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal filed by WADA shall be the later of:

- (a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party having a right to appeal could have appealed, or

⁶⁸ *[Comment to Article 13.6: Whether governed by CAS rules or these Anti-Doping Rules, a party's deadline to appeal does not begin running until receipt of the decision. For that reason, there can be no expiration of a party's right to appeal if the party has not received the decision.]*

(b) Twenty-one (21) days after WADA's receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

ARTICLE 14 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

14.1 Information Concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and Other Asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violations

14.1.1 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to Rowers and other Persons

Notice to Rowers or other Persons of anti-doping rule violations asserted against them shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14.

If at any point during Results Management up until the anti-doping rule violation charge, World Rowing decides not to move forward with a matter, it must notify the Rower or other Person, (provided that the Rower or other Person had been already informed of the ongoing Results Management).

Any notice under these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall be delivered or emailed by World Rowing to Rowers or other Persons. In addition to the notification by World Rowing, it shall also be the responsibility of the Rower or other Person's Member Federation to notify the Rower or other Person. If the notification takes place via the Rower or other Person's Member Federation, the Member Federation shall confirm to World Rowing that they have delivered the notification to the Rower or other Person.

14.1.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to National Anti-Doping Organisations and WADA

Notice of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation to the Rower's or other Person's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14, simultaneously with the notice to the Rower or other Person.

If at any point during Results Management up until the anti-doping rule violation charge, World Rowing decides not to move forward with a matter, it must give notice (with reasons) to the Anti-Doping Organisations with a right of appeal under Article 13.2.3.

Notice shall be delivered or emailed.

14.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

Notification of an anti-doping rule violation shall include: the Rower's or other Person's name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, the Rower's competitive level, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory, and other information as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Results Management.

Notification of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1 shall also include the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.

14.1.4 Status Reports

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in a notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 14.1.1, the Rower's or other Person's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7, 8 or 13 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

14.1.5 Confidentiality

The recipient organisations shall not disclose this information beyond those Persons with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable National Olympic Committee, Member Federation, and the Rower's crew) until World Rowing has made Public Disclosure as permitted by Article 14.3.

14.1.6 Protection of Confidential Information by an Employee or Agent of World Rowing

World Rowing shall ensure that information concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and other asserted anti-doping rule violations remains confidential until such information is Publicly Disclosed in accordance with Article 14.3. World Rowing shall ensure that its employees (whether permanent or otherwise), contractors, agents, consultants, and Delegated Third Parties are subject to fully enforceable contractual duty of confidentiality and to fully enforceable procedures for the investigation and disciplining of improper and/or unauthorised disclosure of such confidential information.

14.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violation or Violations of Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension Decisions and Request for Files

14.2.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions or decisions related to violations of Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension rendered pursuant to Article 7.6, 8.2, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.14.3 or 13.5 shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the maximum potential sanction was not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, World Rowing shall provide an English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.

14.2.2 An Anti-Doping Organisation having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 14.2.1 may, within fifteen (15) days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

14.3 Public Disclosure

14.3.1 After notice has been provided to the Rower or other Person in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management, and to the applicable Anti-Doping Organisations in accordance with Article 14.1.2, the identity of any Rower or other Person who is notified of a potential anti-doping rule violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and the nature of the violation involved, and whether the Rower or other Person is subject to a Provisional Suspension may be Publicly Disclosed by World Rowing.

14.3.2 No later than twenty (20) days after it has been determined in an appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or 13.2.2, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 8 has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not otherwise been timely challenged, or the matter has been resolved under Article 10.8, or a new period of Ineligibility, or reprimand, has been imposed under Article 10.14.3, World Rowing must Publicly Disclose the disposition of the anti-doping matter, including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the Rower or other Person committing the violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method involved (if any) and the Consequences imposed. World Rowing must also Publicly Disclose within twenty (20) days the results of appellate decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above.⁶⁹

14.3.3 After an anti-doping rule violation has been determined to have been committed in an appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or 13.2.2 or such appeal has been waived, or in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 or where such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not otherwise been timely challenged, or the matter has been resolved under Article 10.8, World Rowing may make public such determination or decision and may comment publicly on the matter.

14.3.4 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Rower or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the fact that the decision has been appealed may be Publicly Disclosed. However, the decision itself and the underlying facts may not be Publicly Disclosed except with the consent of the Rower or other Person who is the subject of the decision. World Rowing shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Rower or other Person may approve.

14.3.5 Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the World Rowing's website and leaving the information up for the longer of one (1) month or the duration of any period of Ineligibility, after which it will be removed from World Rowing's website.

⁶⁹ *[Comment to Article 14.3.2: Where Public Disclosure as required by Article 14.3.2 would result in a breach of other applicable laws, World Rowing's failure to make the Public Disclosure will not result in a determination of non-compliance with Code as set forth in Article 4.1 of the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.]*

14.3.6 Except as provided in Articles 14.3.1 and 14.3.3, no Anti-Doping Organisation, Member Federation, or WADA-accredited laboratory, or any official of any such body, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to, or based on information provided by, the Rower, other Person or their entourage or other representatives.

14.3.7 The mandatory Public Disclosure required in Article 14.3.2 shall not be required where the Rower or other Person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a Minor, Protected Person or Recreational Rower. Any optional Public Disclosure in a case involving a Minor, Protected Person or Recreational Rower shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

14.4 Statistical Reporting

World Rowing shall, at least annually, publish publicly a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities, with a copy provided to WADA. World Rowing may also publish reports showing the name of each Rower tested and the date of each Testing.

14.5 Doping Control Information Database and Monitoring of Compliance

To enable WADA to perform its compliance monitoring role and to ensure the effective use of resources and sharing of applicable Doping Control information among Anti-Doping Organisations, World Rowing shall report to WADA through ADAMS Doping Control-related information, including, in particular:

- (a) Athlete Biological Passport data for International-Level Rowers and National-Level Rowers,
- (b) Whereabouts information for Rowers including those in Registered Testing Pools,
- (c) TUE decisions, and
- (d) Results Management decisions,

as required under the applicable International Standard(s).

14.5.1 To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning, avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing by various Anti-Doping Organisations, and to ensure that Athlete Biological Passport profiles are updated, World Rowing shall report all In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests to WADA by entering the Doping Control forms into ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines contained in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

14.5.2 To facilitate WADA's oversight and appeal rights for TUEs, World Rowing shall report all TUE applications, decisions and supporting

documentation using ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines contained in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

14.5.3 To facilitate WADA's oversight and appeal rights for Results Management, World Rowing shall report the following information into ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines outlined in the International Standard for Results Management: (a) notifications of anti-doping rule violations and related decisions for Adverse Analytical Findings; (b) notifications and related decisions for other anti-doping rule violations that are not Adverse Analytical Findings; (c) whereabouts failures; and (d) any decision imposing, lifting or reinstating a Provisional Suspension.

14.5.4 The information described in this Article will be made accessible, where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules, to the Rower, the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation, and any other Anti-Doping Organisations with Testing authority over the Rower.

14.6 Data Privacy

14.6.1 World Rowing may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to Rowers and other Persons where necessary and appropriate to conduct its Anti-Doping Activities under the Code, the International Standards (including specifically the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information), these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, and in compliance with applicable law.

14.6.2 Without limiting the foregoing, World Rowing shall:

- (a) Only process personal information in accordance with a valid legal ground;
- (b) Notify any Participant or Person subject to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, in a manner and form that complies with applicable laws and the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information, that their personal information may be processed by World Rowing and other Persons for the purpose of the implementation of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws;
- (c) Ensure that any third-party agents (including any Delegated Third Party) with whom World Rowing shares the personal information of any Participant or Person is subject to appropriate technical and contractual controls to protect the confidentiality and privacy of such information.

ARTICLE 15 IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS

15.1 Automatic Binding Effect of Decisions by Signatory Anti-Doping Organisations

15.1.1 A decision of an anti-doping rule violation made by a Signatory Anti-Doping Organisation, an appellate body (Article 13.2.2 of the Code) or CAS shall, after the parties to the proceeding are notified, automatically be binding beyond the parties to the proceeding upon World Rowing and its Member Federations, as well as every Signatory in every sport with the effects described below:

15.1.1.1 A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a Provisional Suspension (after a Provisional Hearing has occurred or the Rower or other Person has either accepted the Provisional Suspension or has waived the right to a Provisional Hearing, expedited hearing or expedited appeal offered in accordance with Article 7.4.3) automatically prohibits the Rower or other Person from participation (as described in Article 10.14.1) in all sports within the authority of any Signatory during the Provisional Suspension.

15.1.1.2 A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a period of Ineligibility (after a hearing has occurred or been waived) automatically prohibits the Rower or other Person from participation (as described in Article 10.14.1) in all sports within the authority of any Signatory for the period of Ineligibility.

15.1.1.3 A decision by any of the above-described bodies accepting an anti-doping rule violation automatically binds all Signatories.

15.1.1.4 A decision by any of the above-described bodies to Disqualify results under Article 10.10 for a specified period automatically Disqualifies all results obtained within the authority of any Signatory during the specified period.

15.1.2 World Rowing and its Member Federations shall recognise and implement a decision and its effects as required by Article 15.1.1, without any further action required, on the earlier of the date World Rowing receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into ADAMS.

15.1.3 A decision by an Anti-Doping Organisation, a national appellate body or CAS to suspend, or lift, Consequences shall be binding upon World Rowing and its Member Federations without any further action required, on the earlier of the date World Rowing receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into ADAMS.

15.1.4 Notwithstanding any provision in Article 15.1.1, however, a decision of an anti-doping rule violation by a Major Event Organisation made in an expedited process during an Event shall not be binding on World Rowing or its Member Federations unless the rules of the Major Event

Organisation provide the Rower or other Person with an opportunity to an appeal under non-expedited procedures.⁷⁰

15.2 Implementation of Other Decisions by Anti-Doping Organisations

World Rowing and its Member Federations may decide to implement other anti-doping decisions rendered by Anti-Doping Organisations not described in Article 15.1.1 above, such as a Provisional Suspension prior to a Provisional Hearing or acceptance by the Rower or other Person.⁷¹

15.3 Implementation of Decisions by Body that is not a Signatory

An anti-doping decision by a body that is not a Signatory to the Code shall be implemented by World Rowing and its Member Federations, if World Rowing finds that the decision purports to be within the authority of that body and the anti-doping rules of that body are otherwise consistent with the Code.⁷²

ARTICLE 16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced against a Rower or other Person unless he or she has been notified of the anti-doping rule violation as provided in Article 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten (10) years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

ARTICLE 17 EDUCATION

World Rowing shall plan, implement, evaluate and promote Education in line with the requirements of Article 18.2 of the Code and the International Standard for Education.

⁷⁰ *[Comment to Article 15.1.4: By way of example, where the rules of the Major Event Organisation give the Rower or other Person the option of choosing an expedited CAS appeal or a CAS appeal under normal CAS procedure, the final decision or adjudication by the Major Event Organisation is binding on other Signatories regardless of whether the Rower or other Person chooses the expedited appeal option.]*

⁷¹ *[Comment to Articles 15.1 and 15.2: Anti-Doping Organisation decisions under Article 15.1 are implemented automatically by other Signatories without the requirement of any decision or further action on the Signatories' part. For example, when a National Anti-Doping Organisation decides to Provisionally Suspend a Rower, that decision is given automatic effect at the International Federation level. To be clear, the "decision" is the one made by the National Anti-Doping Organisation, there is not a separate decision to be made by the International Federation. Thus, any claim by the Rower that the Provisional Suspension was improperly imposed can only be asserted against the National Anti-Doping Organisation. Implementation of Anti-Doping Organisations' decisions under Article 15.2 is subject to each Signatory's discretion. A Signatory's implementation of a decision under Article 15.1 or Article 15.2 is not appealable separately from any appeal of the underlying decision. The extent of recognition of TUE decisions of other Anti-Doping Organisations shall be determined by Article 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.]*

⁷² *[Comment to Article 15.3: Where the decision of a body that has not accepted the Code is in some respects Code compliant and in other respects not Code compliant, World Rowing, other Signatories and Member Federations should attempt to apply the decision in harmony with the principles of the Code. For example, if in a process consistent with the Code a non-Signatory has found a Rower to have committed an anti-doping rule violation on account of the presence of a Prohibited Substance in the Rower's body but the period of Ineligibility applied is shorter than the period provided for in the Code, then World Rowing and all other Signatories should recognise the finding of an anti-doping rule violation and the Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation should conduct a hearing consistent with Article 8 to determine whether the longer period of Ineligibility provided in the Code should be imposed. World Rowing or other Signatory's implementation of a decision, or their decision not to implement a decision under Article 15.3, is appealable under Article 13.]*

World Rowing may decide to request that Rowers complete Educational activities before and/or during their participation in select Events (e.g: Youth World Championships) as a condition of such participation. The list of Events for which Rowers will be required to complete Educational activities as a condition of participation will be published on World Rowing's website.

ARTICLE 18 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEMBER FEDERATIONS

- 18.1** All Member Federations and their members shall comply with the Code, International Standards, and these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws. All Member Federations and other members shall include in their policies, rules and programs the provisions necessary to ensure that World Rowing may enforce these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (including carrying out Testing) directly in respect of Rowers (including National-Level Rowers) and other Persons under their anti-doping authority as specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (Section "Scope of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws").
- 18.2** Each Member Federation shall incorporate these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws either directly or by reference into its governing documents, constitution and/or rules as part of the rules of sport that bind their members so that the Member Federation may enforce them itself directly in respect of Rowers (including National-Level Rowers) and other Persons under its anti-doping authority.
- 18.3** By adopting these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, and incorporating them into their governing documents and rules of sport, Member Federations shall cooperate with and support World Rowing in that function. They shall also recognise, abide by and implement the decisions made pursuant to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, including the decisions imposing sanctions on Persons under their authority.
- 18.4** All Member Federations shall take appropriate action to enforce compliance with the Code, International Standards, and these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws by inter alia:
 - (i) conducting Testing only under the documented authority of World Rowing and using their National Anti-Doping Organisation or other Sample collection authority to collect Samples in compliance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations;
 - (ii) recognising the authority of the National Anti-Doping Organisation in their country in accordance with Article 5.2.1 of the Code and assisting as appropriate with the National Anti-Doping Organisation's implementation of the national Testing program for their sport;
 - (iii) analysing all Samples collected using a WADA-accredited or WADA-approved laboratory in accordance with Article 6.1; and
 - (iv) ensuring that any national level anti-doping rule violation cases discovered by Member Federations are adjudicated by an Operationally Independent hearing panel in accordance with Article 8.1 and the International Standard for Results Management.

- 18.5** All Member Federations shall establish rules requiring all Rowers preparing for or participating in a Competition or activity authorised or organised by a Member Federation or one of its member organisations, and all Athlete Support Personnel associated with such Rowers, to agree to be bound by these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws and to submit to the Results Management authority of the Anti-Doping Organisation in conformity with the Code as a condition of such participation.
- 18.6** All Member Federations shall report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation to World Rowing and to their National Anti-Doping Organisations and shall cooperate with investigations conducted by any Anti-Doping Organisation with authority to conduct the investigation.
- 18.7** All Member Federations shall have disciplinary rules in place to prevent Athlete Support Personnel who are Using Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods without valid justification from providing support to Rowers under the authority of World Rowing or the Member Federation.
- 18.8** All Member Federations shall conduct anti-doping Education in coordination with their National Anti-Doping Organisations.
- 18.9** All Member Federations shall ensure that their Rowers comply with their obligations to provide whereabouts information under Article 5.5. Failure by a Member Federation to cooperate timely and fully with World Rowing in the collection of whereabouts information may result in disciplinary sanctions against the Member Federation under the World Rowing's disciplinary rules, in addition to the consequences set forth in Article 12.

ARTICLE 19 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF WORLD ROWING

- 19.1** In addition to the roles and responsibilities described in Article 20.3 of the Code for International Federations, World Rowing shall report to WADA on World Rowing's compliance with the Code and the International Standards in accordance with Article 24.1.2 of the Code.
- 19.2** Subject to applicable law, and in accordance with Article 20.3.4 of the Code, all World Rowing board members, directors, officers, employees and those of appointed Delegated Third Parties who are involved in any aspect of Doping Control, must sign a form provided by World Rowing, agreeing to be bound by these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws as Persons in conformity with the Code for direct and intentional misconduct.
- 19.3** Subject to applicable law, and in accordance with Article 20.3.5 of the Code, any World Rowing employee who is involved in Doping Control (other than authorised anti-doping Education or rehabilitation programs) must sign a statement provided by World Rowing confirming that they are not Provisionally Suspended or serving a period of Ineligibility and have not been directly or intentionally engaged in conduct within the previous six (6) years which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if Code-compliant rules had been applicable to them.

ARTICLE 20 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ROWERS

- 20.1** To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.
- 20.2** To be available for Sample collection at all times.⁷³
- 20.3** To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and Use.
- 20.4** To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to Use Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.
- 20.5** To disclose to World Rowing and their National Anti-Doping Organisation any decision by a non-Signatory finding that the Rower committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.
- 20.6** To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations.
Failure by any Rower to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under World Rowing's Judicial Provisions, Articles 62 to 66 of the World Rowing Statutes.
- 20.7** To disclose the identity of their Athlete Support Personnel upon request by World Rowing or a Member Federation, or any other Anti-Doping Organisation with authority over the Rower.
- 20.8** Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control by a Rower, which does not otherwise constitute Tampering, may result in a charge of misconduct under World Rowing's Judicial Provisions, Articles 62 to 66 of the World Rowing Statutes.

ARTICLE 21 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETE SUPPORT PERSONNEL

- 21.1** To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.
- 21.2** To cooperate with the Rower Testing program.
- 21.3** To use their influence on Rower values and behaviour to foster anti-doping attitudes.
- 21.4** To disclose to World Rowing and their National Anti-Doping Organisation any decision by a non-Signatory finding that they committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.

⁷³ *[Comment to Article 20.2: With due regard to a Rower's human rights and privacy, legitimate anti-doping considerations sometimes require Sample collection late at night or early in the morning. For example, it is known that some athletes use low doses of EPO during these hours so that it will be undetectable in the morning.]*

21.5 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations.

Failure by any Athlete Support Personnel to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under World Rowing's Judicial Provisions, Articles 62 to 66 of the World Rowing Statutes.

21.6 Athlete Support Personnel shall not Use or Possess any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification.

Any such Use or Possession may result in a charge of misconduct under World Rowing's Judicial Provisions, Articles 62 to 66 of the World Rowing Statutes.

21.7 Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control by Athlete Support Personnel, which does not otherwise constitute Tampering, may result in a charge of misconduct under World Rowing's Judicial Provisions, Articles 62 to 66 of the World Rowing Statutes.

ARTICLE 22 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF OTHER PERSONS SUBJECT TO THESE ANTI-DOPING BYE-LAWS.

22.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

22.2 To disclose to World Rowing and their National Anti-Doping Organisation any decision by a non-Signatory finding that they committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.

22.3 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations.

Failure by any other Person subject to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under World Rowing's Judicial Provisions, Articles 62 to 66 of the World Rowing Statutes.

22.4 Not to Use or Possess any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method without valid justification.

22.5 Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control by a Person, which does not otherwise constitute Tampering, may result in a charge of misconduct under World Rowing's Judicial Provisions, Articles 62 to 66 of the World Rowing Statutes.

ARTICLE 23 INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE

23.1 The official text of the Code shall be maintained by WADA and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.

- 23.2** The comments annotating various provisions of the Code shall be used to interpret the Code.
- 23.3** The Code shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of the Signatories or governments.
- 23.4** The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of the Code are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of the Code or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
- 23.5** Where the term "days" is used in the Code or an International Standard, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.
- 23.6** The Code shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the date the Code is accepted by a Signatory and implemented in its rules. However, pre-Code anti-doping rule violations would continue to count as "First violations" or "Second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for subsequent post-Code violations.
- 23.7** The Purpose, Scope and Organisation of the World Anti-Doping Program and the Code and Appendix 1, Definitions shall be considered integral parts of the Code.

ARTICLE 24 FINAL PROVISIONS

- 24.1** Where the term "days" is used in these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.
- 24.2** These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.
- 24.3** These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and the International Standards and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code and the International Standards. The Code and the International Standards shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws and shall prevail in case of conflict.
- 24.4** The Introduction and Appendix 1 shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.
- 24.5** The comments annotating various provisions of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.
- 24.6** These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall enter into force on 1 January 2021 (the "Effective Date"). They repeal previous versions of World Rowing's Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

24.7 These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the Effective Date. However:

- 24.7.1** Anti-doping rule violations taking place prior to the Effective Date count as "first violations" or "second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for violations taking place after the Effective Date.
- 24.7.2** Any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping bye-laws in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred, and not by the substantive anti-doping rules set out in these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of "lex mitior" appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case. For these purposes, the retrospective periods in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under Article 10.9.4 and the statute of limitations set forth in Article 16 are procedural rules, not substantive rules, and should be applied retroactively along with all of the other procedural rules in these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (provided, however, that Article 16 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitation period has not already expired by the Effective Date).
- 24.7.3** Any Article 2.4 whereabouts failure (whether a filing failure or a missed test, as those terms are defined in the International Standard for Results Management) prior to the Effective Date shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management, but it shall be deemed to have expired twelve (12) months after it occurred.
- 24.7.4** With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the Rower or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility as of the Effective Date, the Rower or other Person may apply to World Rowing or other Anti-Doping Organisation which had Results Management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of Ineligibility in light of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws. Such application must be made before the period of Ineligibility has expired. The decision rendered may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2. These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall have no application to any case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of Ineligibility has expired.
- 24.7.5** For purposes of assessing the period of Ineligibility for a second violation under Article 10.9.1, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on rules in force prior to the Effective Date, the period

of Ineligibility which would have been assessed for that first violation had these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws been applicable, shall be applied.⁷⁴

24.7.6 Changes to the Prohibited List and Technical Documents relating to substances or methods on the Prohibited List shall not, unless they specifically provide otherwise, be applied retroactively. As an exception, however, when a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method has been removed from the Prohibited List, a Rower or other Person currently serving a period of Ineligibility on account of the formerly Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method may apply to World Rowing or other Anti-Doping Organisation which had Results Management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of Ineligibility in light of the removal of the substance or method from the Prohibited List.

⁷⁴ *[Comment to Article 24.7.5: Other than the situation described in Article 24.7.5, where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date and the period of Ineligibility imposed has been completely served, these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws may not be used to re-characterise the prior violation.]*

APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS⁷⁵

ADAMS: The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System is a Web-based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing, and reporting designed to assist stakeholders and WADA in their anti-doping operations in conjunction with data protection legislation.

Administration: Providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the Use or Attempted Use by another Person of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. However, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method Used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate that such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

Adverse Analytical Finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory that, consistent with the International Standard for Laboratories, establishes in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.

Adverse Passport Finding: A report identified as an Adverse Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.

Aggravating Circumstances: Circumstances involving, or actions by, a Rower or other Person which may justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction. Such circumstances and actions shall include, but are not limited to: the Rower or other Person Used or Possessed multiple Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, Used or Possessed a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method on multiple occasions or committed multiple other anti-doping rule violations; a normal individual would be likely to enjoy the performance-enhancing effects of the anti-doping rule violation(s) beyond the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility; the Rower or Person engaged in deceptive or obstructive conduct to avoid the detection or adjudication of an anti-doping rule violation; or the Rower or other Person engaged in Tampering during Results Management. For the avoidance of doubt, the examples of circumstances and conduct described herein are not exclusive and other similar circumstances or conduct may also justify the imposition of a longer period of Ineligibility.

Anti-Doping Activities: Anti-doping Education and information, test distribution planning, maintenance of a Registered Testing Pool, managing Rower Biological Passports, conducting Testing, organising analysis of Samples, gathering of intelligence and conduct of investigations, processing of TUE applications, Results Management, monitoring and enforcing compliance with any Consequences imposed, and all other activities related to anti-doping to be carried out by or on behalf of an Anti-Doping Organisation, as set out in the Code and/or the International Standards.

Anti-Doping Organisation: WADA or a Signatory that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the Doping Control process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and other Major Event Organisations that conduct Testing at their Events, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organisations.

⁷⁵ *[Comment to Definitions: Defined terms shall include their plural and possessive forms, as well as those terms used as other parts of speech.]*

Athlete Biological Passport: The program and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories.

Athlete Support Personnel: Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or any other Person working with, treating or assisting a Rower participating in or preparing for sports Competition.

Attempt: Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an Attempt to commit a violation if the Person renounces the Attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the Attempt.

Atypical Finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory which requires further investigation as provided by the International Standard for Laboratories or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an Adverse Analytical Finding.

Atypical Passport Finding: A report described as an Atypical Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.

CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Code: The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition: A single race, match, game or singular sport contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-meter race in athletics. The distinction between a Competition and an Event will be as provided in the rules of World Rowing. A Competition is a single race and an Event is a regatta.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations ("Consequences"): A Rower's or other Person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification means the Rower's results in a particular Competition or Event are invalidated, with all resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) Ineligibility means the Rower or other Person is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.14; (c) Provisional Suspension means the Rower or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8; (d) Financial Consequences means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) Public Disclosure means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14. Crews may also be subject to Consequences as provided in Article 11.

Contaminated Product: A product that contains a Prohibited Substance that is not disclosed on the product label or in information available in a reasonable Internet search.

Decision Limit: The value of the result for a threshold substance in a Sample, above which an Adverse Analytical Finding shall be reported, as defined in the International Standard for Laboratories.

Delegated Third Party: Any Person to which World Rowing delegates any aspect of Doping Control or anti-doping Education programs including, but not limited to, third parties or other Anti-Doping Organisations that conduct Sample collection or other Doping Control services or anti-doping Educational programs for World Rowing, or individuals serving as independent contractors who perform Doping Control services for World Rowing (e.g., non-employee Doping Control officers or chaperones). This definition does not include CAS.

Disqualification: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

Doping Control: All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal and the enforcement of Consequences, including all steps and processes in between, including but not limited to Testing, investigations, whereabouts, TUEs, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, Results Management, and investigations or proceedings relating to violations of Article 10.14 (Status During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension).

Education: The process of learning to instill values and develop behaviors that foster and protect the spirit of sport, and to prevent intentional and unintentional doping.

Event: A series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, World Rowing Championships, or Pan American Games).

Event Period: The time between the beginning and end of an Event, as established by the ruling body of the Event. For World Rowing, the Event Period is considered the period which starts at 11:59 p.m. of the day before the Event and finishes at 11:59 p.m. of the day on which the Event ends.

Event Venues: Those venues so designated by the ruling body for the Event. For World Rowing, the Event Venues are the official warming, training, accommodation and Competition venues of the Event.

Fault: Fault is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing a Rower's or other Person's degree of Fault include, for example, the Rower's or other Person's experience, whether the Rower or other Person is a Protected Person, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the Rower and the level of care and investigation exercised by the Rower in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the Rower's or other Person's degree of Fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Rower's or other Person's departure from the expected standard of behaviour. Thus, for example, the fact that a Rower would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility, or the fact that the Rower only has a short time left in a career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6.1 or 10.6.2.⁷⁶

Financial Consequences: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

⁷⁶ *[Comment to Fault: The criterion for assessing a Rower's degree of Fault is the same under all Articles where Fault is to be considered. However, under Article 10.6.2, no reduction of sanction is appropriate unless, when the degree of Fault is assessed, the conclusion is that No Significant Fault or Negligence on the part of the Rower or other Person was involved.]*

In-Competition: The period commencing at 11:59 p.m. on the day before a Competition in which the Rower is scheduled to participate through the end of such Competition and the Sample collection process related to such Competition.⁷⁷

Independent Observer Program: A team of observers and/or auditors, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and provide guidance on the Doping Control process prior to or during certain Events and report on their observations as part of WADA's compliance monitoring program.

Individual Sport: Any sport that is not a Team Sport.

Ineligibility: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

Institutional Independence: Hearing panels on appeal shall be fully independent institutionally from the Anti-Doping Organisation responsible for Results Management. They must therefore not in any way be administered by, connected or subject to the Anti-Doping Organisation responsible for Results Management.

International Event: An Event or Competition where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an International Federation, a Major Event Organisation, or another international sport organisation is the ruling body for the Event or appoints the technical officials for the Event.

International-Level Rower: Rowers who compete in sport at the international level, as defined by each International Federation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. For the sport of rowing, International-Level Rowers are defined as set out in the Scope section of the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.⁷⁸

International Standard: A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly. International Standards shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the International Standard.

Major Event Organisations: The continental associations of National Olympic Committees and other international multi-sport organisations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other International Event.

Marker: A compound, group of compounds or biological variable(s) that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

⁷⁷ [Comment to In-Competition: Having a universally accepted definition for In-Competition provides greater harmonisation across all sports, eliminates or reduces confusion among Rowers about the relevant timeframe for In-Competition Testing, avoids inadvertent Adverse Analytical Findings in between Competitions during an Event and assists in preventing any potential performance enhancement benefits from substances prohibited Out-of-Competition being carried over to the Competition period.]

⁷⁸ [Comment to International-Level Rower: Consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, World Rowing is free to determine the criteria it will use to classify Rowers as International-Level Rowers, e.g., by ranking, by participation in particular International Events, by type of license, etc. However, it must publish those criteria in clear and concise form, so that Rowers are able to ascertain quickly and easily when they will become classified as International-Level Rowers. For example, if the criteria include participation in certain International Events, then the International Federation must publish a list of those International Events.]

Minimum Reporting Level: The estimated concentration of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolite(s) or Marker(s) in a Sample below which WADA-accredited laboratories should not report that Sample as an Adverse Analytical Finding.

Minor: A natural Person who has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years.

National Anti-Doping Organisation: The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, manage test results, and conduct Results Management at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's National Olympic Committee or its designee.

National Event: A sport Event or Competition involving International- or National-Level Rowers that is not an International Event.

Member Federation: A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognised by World Rowing as the entity governing rowing in that nation or region.

National-Level Rower: Rowers who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

National Olympic Committee: The organisation recognised by the International Olympic Committee. The term National Olympic Committee shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical National Olympic Committee responsibilities in the anti-doping area.

No Fault or Negligence: The Rower or other Person's establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had Used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a Protected Person or Recreational Rower, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Rower must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered the Rower's system.

No Significant Fault or Negligence: The Rower or other Person's establishing that any Fault or Negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or Negligence, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation. Except in the case of a Protected Person or Recreational Rower, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Rower must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered the Rower's system.

Operational Independence: This means that (1) board members, staff members, commission members, consultants and officials of the Anti-Doping Organisation with responsibility for Results Management or its affiliates (e.g., member federation or confederation), as well as any Person involved in the investigation and pre-adjudication of the matter cannot be appointed as members and/or clerks (to the extent that such clerk is involved in the deliberation process and/or drafting of any decision) of hearing panels of that Anti-Doping Organisation with responsibility for Results Management and (2) hearing panels shall be in a position to conduct the hearing and decision-making process without interference from the Anti-Doping Organisation or any third party. The objective is to ensure that members of the hearing panel or individuals otherwise involved in the decision of the hearing panel, are not involved in the investigation of, or decisions to proceed with, the case.

Out-of-Competition: Any period which is not In-Competition.

Participant: Any Rower or Rower Support Person.

Person: A natural Person or an organisation or other entity.

Possession: The actual, physical Possession, or the constructive Possession (which shall be found only if the Person has exclusive control or intends to exercise control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists); provided, however, that if the Person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists, constructive Possession shall only be found if the Person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on Possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the Person never intended to have Possession and has renounced Possession by explicitly declaring it to an Anti-Doping Organisation. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method constitutes Possession by the Person who makes the purchase.⁷⁹

Prohibited List: The List identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

Prohibited Method: Any method so described on the Prohibited List.

Prohibited Substance: Any substance, or class of substances, so described on the Prohibited List.

Protected Person: A Rower or other natural Person who at the time of the anti-doping rule violation: (i) has not reached the age of sixteen (16) years; (ii) has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years and is not included in any Registered Testing Pool and has never competed in any International Event in an open category; or (iii) for reasons other than age has been determined to lack legal capacity under applicable national legislation.⁸⁰

Provisional Hearing: For purposes of Article 7.4.3, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 that provides the Rower with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.⁸¹

⁷⁹ [Comment to Possession: Under this definition, anabolic steroids found in a Rower's car would constitute a violation unless the Rower establishes that someone else used the car; in that event, **World Rowing** must establish that, even though the Rower did not have exclusive control over the car, the Rower knew about the anabolic steroids and intended to have control over them. Similarly, in the example of anabolic steroids found in a home medicine cabinet under the joint control of a Rower and spouse, **World Rowing** must establish that the Rower knew the anabolic steroids were in the cabinet and that the Rower intended to exercise control over them. The act of purchasing a Prohibited Substance alone constitutes Possession, even where, for example, the product does not arrive, is received by someone else, or is sent to a third party address.]

⁸⁰ [Comment to Protected Person: The Code treats Protected Persons differently than other Rowers or Persons in certain circumstances based on the understanding that, below a certain age or intellectual capacity, a Rower or other Person may not possess the mental capacity to understand and appreciate the prohibitions against conduct contained in the Code. This would include, for example, a Paralympic Rower with a documented lack of legal capacity due to an intellectual impairment. The term "open category" is meant to exclude competition that is limited to junior or age group categories.]

⁸¹ [Comment to Provisional Hearing: A Provisional Hearing is only a preliminary proceeding which may not involve a full review of the facts of the case. Following a Provisional Hearing, the Rower remains entitled to a subsequent full hearing on the merits of the case. By contrast, an "expedited hearing", as that term is used in Article 7.4.3, is a full hearing on the merits conducted on an expedited time schedule.]

Provisional Suspension: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

Publicly Disclose: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

Recreational Rower: A natural Person who is so defined by the relevant National Anti-Doping Organisation; provided, however, the term shall not include any Person who, within the five (5) years prior to committing any anti-doping rule violation, has been an International-Level Rower (as defined by each International Federation consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) or National-Level Rower (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations), has represented any country in an International Event in an open category or has been included within any Registered Testing Pool or other whereabouts information pool maintained by any International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisation.⁸²

Regional Anti-Doping Organisation: A regional entity designated by member countries to coordinate and manage delegated areas of their national anti-doping programs, which may include the adoption and implementation of anti-doping rules, the planning and collection of Samples, the management of results, the review of TUEs, the conduct of hearings, and the conduct of Educational programs at a regional level.

Registered Testing Pool: The pool of highest-priority Rowers established separately at the international level by International Federations and at the national level by National Anti-Doping Organisations, who are subject to focused In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation's or National Anti-Doping Organisation's test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.5 and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Results Management: The process encompassing the timeframe between notification as per Article 5 of the International Standard for Results Management, or in certain cases (e.g., Atypical Finding, Rower Biological Passport, whereabouts failure), such pre-notification steps expressly provided for in Article 5 of the International Standard for Results Management, through the charge until the final resolution of the matter, including the end of the hearing process at first instance or on appeal (if an appeal was lodged).

Rower: Any Person who competes in the sport of rowing at the international level (as defined by World Rowing) or the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation). An Anti-Doping Organisation has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to a Rower who is neither an International-Level Rower nor a National-Level Rower, and thus to bring them within the definition of "Rower". In relation to Rowers who are neither International-Level nor National-Level Rowers, an Anti-Doping Organisation may elect to: conduct limited Testing or no Testing at all; analyse Samples for less than the full menu of Prohibited Substances; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance TUEs. However, if an Article 2.1, 2.3 or 2.5 anti-doping rule violation is committed by any Rower over whom an Anti-Doping Organisation has elected to exercise its authority to test and who competes below the international or national level, then the Consequences set forth in the Code must be applied. For purposes of Article 2.8 and Article 2.9 and for purposes of anti-doping information and Education, any Person who participates in the

⁸² *[Comment to Recreational Rower: The term "open category" is meant to exclude competition that is limited to junior or age group categories.]*

sport of rowing under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports organisation accepting the Code is a Rower.⁸³

Sample or Specimen: Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.⁸⁴

Signatories: Those entities accepting the Code and agreeing to implement the Code, as provided in Article 23 of the Code.

Specified Method: See Article 4.2.2.

Specified Substance: See Article 4.2.2.

Strict Liability: The rule which provides that under Article 2.1 and Article 2.2, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, Negligence, or knowing Use on the Rower's part be demonstrated by the Anti-Doping Organisation in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation.

Substance of Abuse: See Article 4.2.3.

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Article 10.7.1, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement or recorded interview all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations or other proceeding described in Article 10.7.1.1, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case or matter related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an Anti-Doping Organisation or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case or proceeding which is initiated or, if no case or proceeding is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case or proceeding could have been brought.

Tampering: Intentional conduct which subverts the Doping Control process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of Prohibited Methods. Tampering shall include, without limitation, offering or accepting a bribe to perform or fail to perform an act, preventing the collection of a Sample, affecting or making impossible the analysis of a Sample, falsifying documents submitted to an Anti-Doping Organisation or TUE committee or hearing panel, procuring false testimony from witnesses, committing any other fraudulent act upon the Anti-Doping Organisation or hearing body to affect Results Management or the imposition of Consequences, and any other similar intentional interference or Attempted interference with any aspect of Doping Control.⁸⁵

⁸³ [Comment to Rower: Individuals who participate in the sport of rowing may fall in one of five categories: 1) International-Level Rower, 2) National-Level Rower, 3) individuals who are not International- or National-Level Rowers but over whom the International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisation has chosen to exercise authority, 4) Recreational Rower, and 5) individuals over whom World Rowing or National Anti-Doping Organisation has, or has chosen to, exercise authority. All International- and National-Level Rowers are subject to the anti-doping rules of the Code, with the precise definitions of international and national level rowing to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of World Rowing and National Anti-Doping Organisations.]

⁸⁴ [Comment to Sample or Specimen: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood Samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]

⁸⁵ [Comment to Tampering: For example, this Article would prohibit altering identification numbers on a Doping Control form during Testing, breaking the B bottle at the time of B Sample analysis, altering a Sample by the addition of a foreign substance, or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness or a witness who has provided testimony or information in the Doping Control process. Tampering includes misconduct which occurs during the Results Management. See Article 10.9.3.3. However, actions taken as part of a Person's legitimate defense to an anti-doping rule violation charge shall not be considered Tampering. Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control which does not otherwise constitute Tampering shall be addressed in the disciplinary rules of sport organisations.]

Target Testing: Selection of specific Rowers for Testing based on criteria set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Team Sport: A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a Competition.

Technical Document: A document adopted and published by WADA from time to time containing mandatory technical requirements on specific anti-doping topics as set forth in an International Standard.

Testing: The parts of the Doping Control process involving test distribution planning, Sample collection, Sample handling, and Sample transport to the laboratory.

Testing Pool: The tier below the Registered Testing Pool which includes Rowers from whom some whereabouts information is required in order to locate and Test the Rower Out-of-Competition.

Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE): A Therapeutic Use Exemption allows a Rower with a medical condition to Use a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, but only if the conditions set out in Article 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions are met.

Trafficking: Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing (or Possessing for any such purpose) a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by a Rower, Athlete Support Person or any other Person subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance Used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification, and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

UNESCO Convention: The International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the 33rd session of the UNESCO General Conference on 19 October 2005 including any and all amendments adopted by the States Parties to the Convention and the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport.

Use: The utilisation, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.

Without Prejudice Agreement: For purposes of Articles 10.7.1.1 and 10.8.2, a written agreement between an Anti-Doping Organisation and a Rower or other Person that allows the Rower or other Person to provide information to the Anti-Doping Organisation in a defined time-limited setting with the understanding that, if an agreement for Substantial Assistance or a case resolution agreement is not finalised, the information provided by the Rower or other Person in this particular setting may not be used by the Anti-Doping Organisation against the Rower or other Person in any Results Management proceeding under the Code, and that the information provided by the Anti-Doping Organisation in this particular setting may not be used by the Rower or other Person against the Anti-Doping Organisation in any Results Management proceeding under the Code. Such an agreement shall not preclude the Anti-Doping Organisation, Rower or other Person from using any information or evidence gathered from any source other than during the specific time-limited setting described in the agreement.

APPENDIX R11 - OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES AND QUALIFICATION REGATTAS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE WORLD ROWING RULES OF RACING

1) Application

These Regulations apply to

- a) Olympic Games regattas and other Multi-sport regattas held under the auspices of the International Olympic Committee; and
- b) Paralympic Games regattas,

together with and not in exclusion of the World Rowing Rules of Racing. They also apply equally and by analogy to Olympic and Paralympic Qualification regattas organised by World Rowing.

2) Governance

- a) The Olympic Games are governed by the Olympic Charter;
- b) The Paralympic Games are governed by the IPC Handbook;

The Olympic and Paralympic Games and their respective Qualification regattas shall be rowed according to the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws in addition to these Regulations.

3) Eligibility

Olympic Games - Refer to Rule 41 of the Olympic Charter.

Paralympic Games – Refer to the Nationality Regulations of the IPC Handbook and the Para Rowing Classification Regulations at Appendix R15 of the Rules of Racing.

4) Advertising, demonstrations, propaganda

Advertising, demonstrations, and propaganda shall be governed by Rule 50 of the Olympic Charter for the Olympic Games and by Chapter 2 of the Paralympic Games Regulations under the IPC Handbook.

5) Racing Colours

- a) Olympic Games - Crews are entered by their National Olympic Committees and their racing uniform and identifications are regulated by the IOC.
- b) Paralympic Games – Crews are entered by their National Paralympic Committee and their racing uniform and identifications are regulated by the IPC.

6) Qualification System

- a) Olympic Games - Following the confirmation of the events programme for the Olympic Games regatta, the World Rowing Council, in consultation with member federations, shall propose the Qualification System for approval in accordance with the Olympic Charter.
- b) Paralympic Games – Following the confirmation of the events programme for the Paralympic Games regatta, the World Rowing Council, in consultation with member federations, shall propose the Qualification System for approval in accordance with the requirements of the IPC.

7) Entries and Restrictions on Entries

- a) Olympic Games - Refer to Rule 44 of the Olympic Charter.
- b) Paralympic Games – Refer to Chapter 2 of the Paralympic Games Regulations under the IPC Handbook.

8) Crew Changes

Crew changes are subject to Rules 48 and 49 of the World Rowing Rules of Racing and additional requirements of the IOC and the IPC respectively.

9) Titles, Prizes and Diplomas

Medals at the Olympic Games shall be awarded and ceremonies conducted in accordance with Rule 56 of the Olympic Charter.

Medals and ceremonies at the Paralympic Games shall be awarded and conducted in accordance with the requirements of the IPC.

10) Exceptional Cases

- a) Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases at the Olympic Games (e.g., postponement of a racing session or suspension of the regatta), the World Rowing Executive Committee or its designee, in consultation with the Technical Delegates, President of the Jury and the Competition Manager and the IOC, shall make such decisions.
- b) At the Paralympic Games, such decisions shall be taken in the same manner in consultation with the IPC.
- c) At an Olympic and Paralympic qualification regatta such decisions shall be made by the designee of the Executive Committee together with the Technical Delegate, the President of the Jury and the representative of the organising committee.

11) Interpretation of Regulations

Within the authority of World Rowing, the Executive Committee shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, as well as on disputes which may arise during the Olympic and Paralympic Games regattas. The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final. Any decision made by the Executive Committee under this article shall immediately be communicated to the member federations of World Rowing in writing.

APPENDIX R12 - WORLD ROWING CHAMPIONSHIPS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/ OR DEPARTURES FROM THE WORLD ROWING RULES OF RACING

1) Application

These regulations apply to:

- a) World Rowing Championships,
- b) World Rowing Under 23 Championships, and
- c) World Rowing Under 19 Championships

together with and not in exclusion of the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws, with the exception of World Rowing Coastal Endurance Championships, World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships and World Rowing Indoor Championships, each of which shall be subject to the respective Rules for those formats.

2) Restrictions on Entries

Each member federation may enter only one crew in each event.

3) Minimum Entries and Requirements for receiving medals

- a) If only one crew is entered in an event at the entry deadline, then the event will be cancelled.
- b) If two or three crews are entered at the entry deadline the event shall proceed, and medals will be awarded on the basis of one less than the number of crews competing in the first round of the event, even if a crew withdraws after the first round and before the final. Subject to these conditions:
 - i) the gold medal shall always be awarded, even if only one crew remains in the final;
 - ii) if two crews compete in the first round, then only the gold medal will be awarded;
 - iii) If three crews compete in the first round, then only gold and silver medals will be awarded.

4) Titles, Prizes and Cups

- a) The title of World Champion shall be conferred on winning rowers. They shall each be awarded a gold medal and a diploma. A commemorative medal shall be awarded to the member federation of the winner. Those finishing second in each event shall be awarded silver medals, and a commemorative medal will be awarded to the member federation. Those finishing third in each event shall be awarded bronze medals, and a commemorative medal will be awarded to the member federation.
- b) At the victory ceremony, the national anthem of the country which the winning rowers represent shall be played. The national flags of the three countries which the winning rowers, the rowers finishing second and the rowers finishing third represent shall be raised. The anthem and flags shall be those approved by World Rowing for official use at World Rowing Championships.
- c) The medals and diplomas shall be supplied by World Rowing but at the cost of the organising committee.

APPENDIX R13 - WORLD ROWING CUP REGATTAS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/ OR DEPARTURES FROM THE WORLD ROWING RULES OF RACING

1) Application

These regulations apply to the World Rowing Cup regattas together with and not in exclusion of the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.

2) Eligibility (Rule 12)

To represent a Member Federation in a World Rowing Cup regatta, a rower must be a citizen of that country or a bona fide member of the rowing club for which they compete in that country. In World Rowing Cup events at World Rowing Cup regattas, rowers shall compete under the name of their Member Federation that shall alone be entitled to enter them.

3) Boat Classes

World Rowing Cup regattas are held in the boat classes of the Olympic programme in effect at the time of the regattas. Each World Rowing Cup regatta may also offer some races in the non-Olympic boat categories but such additional events shall not be considered as official “World Rowing Cup” events.

4) Racing Colours (Rule 40)

. In every World Rowing Cup race, crews shall wear a racing uniform of their member federation bearing the national colours. For purposes of clarification, this uniform need not be the same as the registered uniform of the federation. The blades of all oars and sculls shall be identical and painted on both sides in the colours of the member federation, with or without all the elements of that federation’s official blade design.

5) Restrictions on Entries (Rule 44)

Each member federation may enter a maximum of four crews in each event of the 1st World Rowing Cup regatta and a maximum of two crews in each event of the 2nd and 3rd World Rowing Cup regattas. This restriction applies to the International and World Rowing Cup events on the World Rowing Cup programmes.

6) Minimum Entries and Requirements for receiving medals

- a) If only one crew is entered in an event at the entry deadline, then the event will be cancelled.
- b) If two or three crews are entered at the entry deadline the event shall proceed, and medals will be awarded on the basis of one less than the number of crews competing in the first round of the event, even if a crew withdraws after the first round and before the final. Subject to these conditions:
 - i) the gold medal shall always be awarded, even if only one crew remains in the final;
 - ii) if two crews compete in the first round, then only the gold medal will be awarded;
 - iii) If three crews compete in the first round, then only gold and silver medals will be awarded.

7) Entries (Rule 44)

Dedicated entry forms shall be made available to the member federations two months before the closing date for entries. Entries must be received at World Rowing headquarters before the specified deadline. Entry forms must include the names and the birth dates of the rowers, including all potential spare rowers. World Rowing shall make a list of the entries from member federations entered in each event available to all federations concerned.

8) Withdrawals after the Draw (Rule 62)

At a World Rowing Cup regatta, where lower ranked crews from the heats progress directly from the heats to the finals, then if such crews withdraw before the start of their final, they shall not be ranked higher than any crew which was ranked above them in the heats.

9) Determining the Lanes (Rule 61)

The Executive Committee may decide to test or to implement at any World Rowing Cup regatta an alternative method of lane allocation. Any such decision shall be communicated to all member federations before the close of entries.

10) Dead-Heats (Rule 75)

For regattas of the World Rowing Cup, the Executive Committee may determine that there is a logical way to avoid a re-row that preserves equality of chance, fairness and, in principle, does not require the use of more than six lanes.

11) Point Score

At each regatta, in each event of the World Rowing Cup, the highest placing boat from a member federation in each boat class will be awarded the following points:

1st: 8 points

2nd: 6 points

3rd: 5 points

4th: 4 points

5th: 3 points

6th: 2 points

7th: 1 point

Points will not be awarded to the second or other crews of a member federation placing a crew in one of the first 7 places. These points will not be distributed to other member federations.

12) Titles, Prizes and Cups

- a) World Rowing Cup (boat class) Winner: The member federation with the most points in a particular World Rowing Cup boat class after the conclusion of the final World Rowing Cup each year shall be awarded the trophy for the World Rowing Cup Winner for that boat class for that year.
- b) World Rowing Cup Winner: The member federation with the most points over all boat classes after the conclusion of final World Rowing Cup each year shall be awarded the trophy for World Rowing Cup Winner for that year.

(c) Equal Points

- i) In the event of more than one member federation having equal points for either the title of World Rowing Cup (boat class) Winner or the title of World Rowing Cup Winner, the member federation gaining the higher number of relevant points at the final World Rowing Cup regatta shall be the Winner;
- ii) In the event that a tie is not resolved in the above manner, the member federation gaining the higher number of points at the previous World Rowing Cup shall be the Winner. If that still does not resolve the tie then the member federation gaining the higher number of points at the World Rowing Cup 1 shall be the Winner.

13) Exceptional Cases (Rule 87)

Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., suspension of the regatta), the World Rowing Executive Committee or its designee, in consultation with the Technical Delegates, President of the Jury and the Chairman of the Organising Committee shall make such decisions.

14) Interpretation of Regulations (Article 9)

The Executive Committee or its delegates shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and the present Event Regulations, as well as on disputes which may arise during a World Rowing Cup regatta. The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final.

15) World Rowing Cup Progression System (Rule 58)

At World Rowing Cup regattas, the Progression System to determine the finalists shall be the World Rowing Progression System (Appendix 7).

APPENDIX R14 - PARA ROWING COMPETITION REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE WORLD ROWING RULES OF RACING

Rules applying to World Rowing Championships and international regattas shall apply to Para Rowing events at those regattas except as provided in these Regulations.

1) Application (Rule 2)

The World Rowing Rules, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall also apply to Paralympic Regattas within the limits of the authority of World Rowing and to Paralympic Qualification Regattas.

2) Right to Participate (Rule 11)

Paralympic Regattas are open only to those rowers whose federations have qualified in the appropriate boat classes in accordance with the Paralympic Qualification System.

3) Eligibility (Rule 12)

No rower may compete in a Para Rowing event under these Rules unless they have been classified as set out in the World Rowing Para Rowing Classification Regulations (Appendix R15) for and issued a Sport Class for Para Rowing.

4) Coxswains (Rule 22)

For Para Rowing events, there is no restriction on coxswains in respect of age. Para Rowing coxswains may or may not have an impairment. The minimum weights of coxswains shall apply to Para Rowing events.

5) World Rowing Championships Boat Classes (Rule 26)

- a) In Mixed Para Rowing events, half of the rowers in a crew, excluding the coxswain, shall be male and half shall be female.
- b) A PR3 Mix4+ crew may include a maximum of two rowers whose impairment is visual, only one of whom may have a sport class of PR3 B3.
- c) A PR3 Mix2x crew may include a maximum of one rower whose impairment is visual and that rower may be either PR3 B1 or PR3 B2.
- d) A PR3 pair crew may include one rower whose impairment is visual.
- e) PR3 Mix2x rowers with a physical impairment must have a minimum of a loss of 20 points in one limb when assessed using the Functional Classification Test as set out in the Classification Application form for Physical Impairment.

6) Paralympic Games Boat Classes (Rule 27)

- a) 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. The Council shall select the recommended Paralympic programme that the World Rowing Executive Committee shall submit to the IPC.
- b) The 2024 Paris Paralympic Games rowing regatta programme is as follows:
 - i) PR3 Mixed coxed four (PR3 Mix4+)
 - ii) PR3 Mixed double sculls (PR3 Mix2x)
 - iii) PR2 Mixed double sculls (PR2 Mix2x)
 - iv) PR1 Men's single sculls (PR1 M1x)
 - v) PR1 Women's single sculls (PR1 W1x)
- c) The events to be included on the rowing programme for the 2028 Los Angeles Paralympic Games shall be included following the decision of the IPC.

7) Boats and Equipment (including Strapping) (Rule 29)

The boats and equipment (including strapping) for Para Rowing events described in this section are adapted (regulated or standardised) to enable participation in competition by athletes with impairments. Classification is the process by which athletes are evaluated and grouped together for competition based on their rowing- related functionality (Function). No additional adaptations of equipment are permitted which might improve the Function of an athlete such that it is inconsistent with what was represented in classification or with their Sport Class.

- a) General Aspects
 - i) The use of World Rowing Standard Para Rowing Boats ("Standard Para Rowing Boats") is mandatory for all Para Rowing PR1 1x, PR2 1x and PR2 2x events.
 - ii) The Council shall determine the design of Standard Para Rowing Boats (the World Rowing Standard Design) and any changes thereto. The design shall be a part of these Regulations. The World Rowing Standard Design is available from World Rowing upon request and all boats used in PR1 1x, PR2 1x and PR2 2x events at international regattas under these Rules and Regulations must comply specifically with this World Rowing Standard Design. Subject to the restrictions in this section, the seat and riggers are not otherwise included in the World Rowing Standard Design but must be consistent with what was presented in classification or with their Sport Class. Pontoons are not considered as part of the riggers.
 - iii) These Regulations governing the Standard Para Rowing Boats and equipment shall apply to all boats and equipment used by Para rowers at the regatta venue from the time of the official opening of the venue until the end of the official closing ceremony of the regatta or, if no such ceremony, the end of the last medal ceremony. Para rowers using equipment or adaptations which do not comply with these Regulations shall be subject to sanction.
 - iv) Those parts of the Standard Para Rowing Boats which are not specified in these Regulations may be modified subject to these Regulations and subject to Rule 29.
 - v) Changes in the World Rowing Standard Design Para Rowing Boats shall be made only in the year following the Summer Paralympic Games.
 - vi) The minimum weight of Standard Para Rowing Boats shall be as specified in Appendix R3 Weighing of Boats and these Regulations (Regulation 9).
- b) Para Rowing PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x Boats
 - i) Boats used in PR3 Mix4+ events shall be subject to the same requirements as those for the coxed four (4+) under the World Rowing Rules of Racing. No additional requirements shall apply.
 - ii) Boats used in PR3 2- events shall be subject to the same requirements as those for the pair (2-) under the World Rowing Rules of Racing. No additional requirements shall apply.
 - iii) Boats used in the PR3 Mix2x events shall be subject to the same requirements as those for the double sculls (2x) under the World Rowing Rules of Racing. No additional requirements shall apply.
- c) Standard Para Rowing PR2 Mix2x Boats
 - The seat of the World Rowing Standard Para Rowing PR2 Mix2x Boat must be fixed. The base and seat back, when used, must be static so as not to improve the Function of the athlete. Cushioning used on or in the seat is permitted so long as it does not improve the Function of the athlete and is consistent with any equipment presented in classification or with their Sport Class.
- d) Standard Para Rowing PR2 1x Boat
 - i) The seat of the Standard Para Rowing PR2 1x Boat must be fixed seat The base and seat back, when used, must be static so as not to improve the Function of the

athlete. Cushioning used on or in the seat is permitted so long as it does not improve the Function of the athlete and is consistent with any equipment presented in classification or with their Sport Class.

- ii) The rigger design of the Standard Para Rowing PR2 1x Boat must allow the stabilising pontoons, when used, to be fixed.
 - e) Standard Para Rowing PR1 1x Boat
- i) The seat of the Standard Para Rowing PR1 1x Boat must be fixed. The base and seat back must be static so as not to improve the Function of the athlete. Cushioning used on or in the seat is permitted so long as it does not improve the Function of the athlete.
- ii) The Standard Para Rowing PR1 1x Boat must have stabilising pontoons installed and attached to the riggers at a minimum distance of 60 cm from centre line of pontoon to centre line of boat. The pontoons shall comply with the World Rowing Standard Design specifications.
- iii) The rigger design of the Standard Para Rowing PR1 1x Boat must allow the stabilising pontoons to be securely fixed.

f) Strapping

All strapping shall comply with the requirements of 8)g) below.

- i) PR1 Strapping Requirements – PR1 1x rowers shall use a mandatory trunk strap which is for safety purpose only. This strap must be secured to the seat back and go around the trunk of the rower. In addition to the mandatory trunk strap, rowers may use additional strapping. The straps must be attached to the seat on both sides.
- ii) PR2 Strapping Requirements – Leg strapping is optional for PR2 rowers.

g) General Strapping, Shoes and Stretchers Requirements

- i) Where used, all straps, whether optional or mandatory under these Regulations, must be a minimum width of 5 cm, be of non-elastic material, be without mechanical buckles and must be able to be released immediately by the rower with a single quick hand action of pulling on the free end of the strap.
- ii) The colour of all straps must be a contrasting colour from the rowers' racing uniform so that they can be clearly seen.
- iii) All straps for each rower must be released in the same manner and direction.
- iv) Any hand strapping must be able to be released immediately independently by the rower with a single hand movement.
- v) Additional strapping may be used by any rower provided the requirements of these Regulations are met.
- vi) Foot stretchers, shoes and other devices to hold the feet shall comply with Appendix R2 (Bye-Laws to Rule 28).
- vii) It is solely the responsibility of the rower to ensure that all strappings, shoes, stretchers and other equipment are compliant with these Regulations.

h) Sanction for Rowing Without Required Equipment or Strapping – The sanction for having raced without the required equipment or strapping or with non-compliant equipment or strapping shall be relegation to last place in the particular race. The official result of that crew shall show REL. If two or more crews have raced in the same race without the required equipment or strapping or with nonconforming equipment or strapping, they shall all be relegated and they shall receive equal ranking. If the crew races again without the required equipment or strapping in a later round of the same event, then the sanction shall be the exclusion of the crew.

8) Weight of Boats (Rule 31)

- a) The minimum weights for Para Rowing boats shall include pontoons where used.

- b) The weight of the PR1 1x, PR2 1x and PR2 2x boats shall include the strapping which is firmly fastened to the boat, to the seat and/or to its fittings. It shall also include seat pads which are firmly attached to the seat.
- c) Other items, whether directly related to Para Rowing or not, and which are not firmly fastened to the boat or seat shall not be included in the weight of the boat. Equipment that replaces a part of the body (prosthesis) even if firmly fastened to the boat or seat shall not be included as part of the weight of the boat.
- d) The minimum weights of Para Rowing boats are:

Boat Type	Minimum Weight (kg)
PR1 Single sculls (PR1 1x)	24
PR2 Single sculls (PR2 1x)	22
PR2 Double sculls (PR2 2x)	37
PR3 Double sculls (PR3 2x)	27
PR3 Pair (PR3 2-)	27
PR3 Coxed four (PR3 4+)	51

9) Rowers' Clothing and Blade Colours (Rule 40)

Where PR1 1x rowers are using chest strapping, and this strapping obscures the identifications permitted to be worn on the racing shirt or equivalent, those identifications which are so obscured may be repeated on the strapping material but shall not be visible on both the racing shirt and the strapping at the same time.

10) Entries (Rule 44)

- a) A rower who has not been issued a Sport Class by World Rowing or whose Sport Class has been withdrawn may not compete in international Para Rowing events.
- b) Entries in an international Para Rowing event for a rower who does not have a Sport Class shall not be accepted unless there is an International Classification Panel being held prior to that event, in which case the member federation must have submitted all required medical documentation to the World Rowing Classification Portal by the deadline stipulated by World Rowing

11) Crew Changes before the Draw (Rule 49)

- a) A rower whose Sport Class has been withdrawn or changed after the close of entries and before the first draw, may be replaced by another eligible rower from the same club, or in the case of a national team, the same member federation.
- b) An rower who has entered an event but is deemed to be in a different Sport Class after classification may be replaced by another eligible rower from the same club, or in the case of a national team, the same member federation.

12) Crew Changes after the Draw (Rule 50)

The crew of a rower whose Sport Class is withdrawn or changed to make them ineligible for that event after the draw shall not compete again in that event.

13) Safety - General Principles (Rule 52)

PR1 and PR2 rowers require special safety procedures during training and racing which shall be agreed between the organising committee, the Technical Delegate and the President of Jury. In particular, the organising committee or the President of the Jury may require additional rescue boats to be present on the course during all training and racing times involving Para Rowing crews, but particularly for PR1 1x events. Particular care must be taken in weather conditions which may generate extreme uncontrolled body

temperatures in para rowers. Safety requirements for strapping, shoes and stretchers are set out at Regulation 8.

14) Traffic Rules on the Course (Rule 54)

In principle the traffic rules shall provide separation between fixed seat Para Rowing crews and other crews during training and racing for the safety of all crews.

15) Fairness – General Principles (Rule 57)

At all times when on the water during training, warm up, cool down, and competition from the opening day of the course until completion of the final race of their competition, all para rowers must row with the prescribed equipment which must be used according to the boat class as described at Section 7 and classification requirements as described in the World Rowing Para Rowing Classification Regulations. The rower's Function and equipment may be observed and assessed during rowing (training and racing) by World Rowing Officials. Failure to comply with these requirements may lead to a sanction being imposed on the crew in accordance with these Rules, including (but not limited to), where such failure to comply is judged to have taken place during a race, relegation to last place in the particular race or exclusion of the crew.

16) Starting Procedure (Rule 68)

PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x events may include rowers with visual impairment. Therefore, at the start of each race in a PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x event the Starter shall give an additional verbal indication to crews as follows:

- a) After completing the roll call and stating the word "Attention!", the Starter shall say the words "Red Flag!" at the same time as they raise the red flag (or in the case where traffic lights are used, "Red Light!" at the same instant that they press the button to activate the red light).
- b) The Starter shall then proceed with the start in the normal way.

17) Yellow Card for PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x

When the Starter awards a Yellow Card to a crew in the PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- or PR3 Mix2x event, a member of that crew shall raise their arm to acknowledge that the sanction has been awarded to the crew.

18) Interference (Rule 72)

Rowers wishing to lodge an objection with the Umpire regarding interference during the race may do so verbally if their hands are strapped, by calling clearly to the Umpire "Objection!" so that the Umpire hears. It is the responsibility of the rower to ensure that the Umpire hears the call and is aware of the objection.

19) Protests (Rule 77)

All rowers are subject to protests in accordance with Regulation 5 of the World Rowing Para Rowing Classification Regulations (Appendix R15). The Chief Classifier may make a Protest if it is in the interests of fairness.

20) Conclusion of the Race (Rule 74)

At the finish of the race in the PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x events, when raising the white flag, the Umpire shall clearly state the words "WHITE FLAG!" for all crews to hear. Should they raise the red flag, they shall similarly clearly state the words "RED FLAG!"

21) Objections (Rule 76)

Rowers wishing to lodge an objection with the Umpire may do so verbally if their hands are strapped, by calling clearly to the Umpire "Objection!" so that the Umpire hears. It is the responsibility of the rower to ensure that the Umpire hears the call and is aware of the Objection.

22) Duties of the Control Commission (Rule 82)

- a) For para rowers and boats, the Control Commission should also check the following:
 - i) Accessibility of the pontoon area for rowers, such as those using wheelchairs or assisted by guide dogs, or caregivers;
 - ii) Compliance of boats with World Rowing Standard Para Rowing Design specifications;
 - iii) Safety measures in PR2 Mix2x, PR2 1x and PR1 1x boats including foot stretcher and strapping;
 - iii) Correct fixing of pontoons on PR2Mix2x and PR2 1x boats (where fitted) and PR1 1x boats; and
- b) Control Commission members may be assisted in all of the above by members of the Para Rowing Commission and/or World Rowing International Classifiers.

23) Duties of the Umpire – Position of the Umpire's launch (Rule 84)

The President of the Jury may require that more than one umpire follow the race for Para Rowing events.

23) Responsibility for Decisions on Movement Compliance

At Paralympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Championships and World Rowing Cup regattas, World Rowing International Classifiers may observe the movement of rowers while training and racing and shall have the primary responsibility of determining if the strapping or the movement of any rower is not in accordance with their Sport Class and/or their medical/classification records. Where the Chief Classifier determines at a regatta that a rower's movement is outside of that rower's Sport Class and/or not in accordance with their medical/classification records, a protest may be made by World Rowing in accordance with Regulation 5 of the Para Rowing Classification Regulations (Appendix R15). A rower found to have movement outside of that rower's Sport Class during a regatta will be excluded from events of that Sport Class for that regatta and shall not be included in the ranking of those events at that regatta.

APPENDIX R15 - WORLD ROWING PARA ROWING CLASSIFICATION REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/ OR DEPARTURES FROM THE WORLD ROWING RULES OF RACING

The World Rowing Para Rowing Classification Regulations are an integral part of the World Rowing Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations available at www.worldrowing.com.

A glossary of terms is found at the end of this Appendix.

International Paralympic Committee (IPC) Classification Code

World Rowing has implemented these Classification Regulations having regard to the IPC Classification Code (“the IPC Code”). In the event that these Classification Regulations fail to provide for a matter in respect of which there is provision in the IPC Code, the provisions appearing in the IPC Code shall apply and be regarded as being part of these Regulations.

1) Introduction to Classification

a) Classification: An Overview

- i) In accordance with the IPC Code, the term “classification”, as used in these Regulations, refers to the process by which athletes are evaluated by reference to the impact of impairment on their ability to compete in the sport of rowing. The purpose of Classification is to provide a structure for competition. Classification is undertaken to ensure that an athlete’s impairment is relevant to sport performance and to ensure that the athlete competes equitably with other athletes. Classification determines the eligibility to compete and groups athletes for competition.
- ii) The allocation to an athlete of a Sport Class is determined by a medical and technical assessment of the athlete, and, an Observation Assessment of the athlete in competition. These processes are explained in these Classification Regulations.
- iii) A Sport Class will only be allocated to an Athlete who has an impairment that is the direct result of an Underlying Health Condition which has resulted in a permanent and verifiable activity limitation.

- b) Eligible Impairments – The following is a list of Eligible Impairments, being those impairments accepted by World Rowing for classification of para rowers:
 - i) Visual impairment – Athletes with impaired vision have reduced or no vision as a result of damage to the eye structure, optical nerves or optical pathways, or visual cortex of the brain. Examples include: retinitis pigmentosa and diabetic retinopathy.
 - ii) Impaired muscle power – Athletes with impaired muscle power have a health condition that either reduces or eliminates their ability to voluntarily contract their muscles in order to move or to generate force. Examples include: spinal cord injury (complete or incomplete, tetra- or paraplegia), muscular dystrophy, post-polio syndrome and spina bifida.
 - iii) Impaired passive range of movement – Athletes have a restriction or a lack of passive movement in one or more joints. Examples include: arthrogryposis and contracture resulting from chronic joint immobilisation or trauma affecting a joint.
 - iv) Limb deficiency and/or limb length difference – Athletes have total or partial absence of bones or joints as a consequence of trauma (for example traumatic amputation), illness (for example amputation due to bone cancer) or congenital limb deficiency (for example dysmelia).

- v) Hypertonia/spasticity – Athletes have an increase in muscle tension and a reduced ability of a muscle to stretch caused by damage to the central nervous system. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.
- vii) Motor Ataxia – Athletes have uncoordinated movements caused by damage to the central nervous system. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke and multiple sclerosis.
- viii) Athetosis – Athletes with athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements. Examples include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.
- c) Non-eligible Impairments – Any impairment not listed in Regulation 1) b) is referred to as a Non-eligible Impairment. Examples include:
 - i) Pain;
 - ii) Hearing impairment;
 - iii) Low muscle tone;
 - iv) Hypermobility of joints;
 - v) Joint instability, such as unstable shoulder joint, recurrent dislocation of a joint;
 - vi) Impaired muscle endurance;
 - vii) Impaired motor reflex functions;
 - viii) Impaired cardiovascular functions;
 - ix) Impaired respiratory functions;
 - x) Impairment metabolic functions;
 - xi) Tics and mannerisms, stereotypes and motor perseveration.
- d) The IPC has specified certain health conditions that do not lead to an Eligible Impairment. Examples are:
 - i) Health conditions that primarily cause pain, such as myofascial pain-dysfunction syndrome, fibromyalgia or complex regional pain syndrome.
 - ii) Health conditions that primarily cause fatigue, such as chronic fatigue syndrome.
 - iii) Health Conditions that primarily cause joint hypermobility or hypotonia, such as Ehlers-Danlos syndrome.
 - iv) Health Conditions which are primarily psychological or psychosomatic in nature, such as conversion disorders or posttraumatic stress disorder.
- e) Submission and Review of Medical Documentation
 - i) An athlete's member federation shall upload all required relevant medical documentation via the World Rowing World Rowing Online Classification Portal no later than 60 days prior to the date of classification. The purpose of this documentation is to allow World Rowing to verify that an athlete's impairments are the direct result of a health condition which has resulted in a permanent and verifiable activity limitation. Medical documentation here includes, but is not limited to, medical history or results from any relevant investigations (MRI, CT scan, EMG, EEG, nerve conduction, visual tests), athlete's date of birth, and date of injury. Where documentation is not submitted by the required deadline, an athlete may be refused classification evaluation.
 - ii) This documentation must be provided on the World Rowing Medical Diagnostics Form for athletes with physical impairments, and on the VI Medical Form for athletes with visual impairments.
 - iii) The documentation must be completed in full in English, and be dated and signed by an appropriate medical doctor. It must also include any required test results as listed on the forms. Where the medical documentation is not written in English, an official translation shall be provided. Any translation must be accompanied by an official certification that it is a true and correct translation.

- iv) The Classification Advisory Panel shall appoint a UHC Assessor who shall meet the requirements of the IPC Code. The UHC Assessor may be one or more people.
 - (1) The Head of Classification will set timelines for the production of the Diagnostic Information.
 - (2) The UHC Assessor and Chief Classifier shall be required to uphold the same privacy requirements as all classifiers.
 - (3) Each member will review the diagnostic information and decide whether it establishes the existence of an eligible impairment.
 - (4) The UHC Assessor shall make its decisions by a majority. The CAP may veto any decision if they do not agree that the Diagnostic Information supports the conclusion that the athlete has an eligible impairment.
- v) Upon receipt, of the required documentation the UHC Assessor will review the documentation provided by the Member Federation, to make a preliminary assessment of whether the athlete has an Underlying Health Condition, that leads to a permanent and verifiable activity limitation.
- vi) The Chief Classifier will review all documentation in addition to the UHC Assessor.
- vii) It is important to note that the Classification Panel will also review all medical documentation during classification evaluation with the athlete present. The Panel may decide at the time of classification that the athlete does not have an Eligible Impairment, and the athlete will not be allowed to undergo classification assessment.
- viii) If the UHC Assessor and Chief Classifier agree that the medical documentation submitted is sufficient to confirm the Athlete has (or has had) an Underlying Health Condition, the athlete will be allocated the designation: 'New (N)' and an evaluation session will be scheduled.
- ix) If the UHC Assessor or Chief Classifier is not satisfied that the Athlete has (or has had) an underlying health condition, the international Federation will arrange for the Classification Advisory Panel to repeat the UHC Assessment.
- x) If the CAP accepts the documentation as sufficient to confirm an eligible impairment, the athlete will be allocated the designation: 'New (N)' and an Evaluation Session will be scheduled.
- xi) If the CAP does not accept the documentation, the athlete will be allocated the designation: 'Not Eligible – UHC (NE-UHC)'. The athlete shall be added to the World Rowing Classification List showing this designation and the written evaluation of the CAP will be shared with the member federation.
- xii) The member federation will be given an opportunity to comment on the decision and may provide further diagnostic information to the UHC Assessor for review.
- xiii) If World Rowing determines that an athlete does not have an Underlying Health Condition, a Sport Class of Not Eligible – Underlying Health Condition (NE-UHC) must be allocated to that athlete, and the Sport Class status shall be Confirmed.
 - (1) An athlete who is allocated a Sport Class of NE-UHC because the athlete does not have an Underlying Health Condition will not be evaluated by a World Rowing Classification Panel.
 - (2) If another International Sports Federation has allocated an athlete with a Sport Class of NE because the athlete does not have an Underlying Health Condition or Eligible Impairment, World Rowing may do likewise without the need for the process detailed in 1) e) of these Regulations.

2) Classifiers

- a) Classification Personnel
 - i) The IPC Code and World Rowing Para Rowing Regulations recognise Classifiers as World Rowing Rowing officials.
 - ii) International Classifiers must comply with the IPC and World Rowing Classifier Code of Conduct at all times.
 - iii) The following personnel have a key role in the administration, organisation and execution of classification, and are appointed by the World Rowing Executive Committee in consultation with the World Rowing Para Rowing Commission:
 - (1) Classification Advisory Panel (CAP)
 - (a) The CAP comprises up to four experienced international classifiers who shall be responsible for providing medical and technical expertise for the purpose of directing, informing and guiding World Rowing classification matters. Each must be a Level 2 International Classifier, having a comprehensive understanding of the IPC Classification Code and the World Rowing Classification Regulations currently in force.
 - (b) These individuals will be appointed by the World Rowing-Executive Committee for a four-year term starting on 1 January of the year following the Paralympic Games and may be reappointed.
 - (c) The list of members of this panel will be published on the World Rowing website.
 - (2) Classification Coordinator
 - The Classification Coordinator is responsible for the administration, coordination and implementation of Classification matters for World Rowing. The Classification Coordinator is not necessarily certified as a Classifier. The Classification Coordinator's role is primarily an administrative one, in which they will work closely with the Classification Advisory Panel. This individual will be appointed by the Executive Director as a member of staff to serve in this position for an indefinite term. The duties of the Classification Coordinator may include, but are not limited to:
 - (a) Facilitating regular reviews of the World Rowing Classification Regulations for relevance to current rowing practice and compliance with the IPC Classification Code and the International Standards, in consultation with the CAP.
 - (b) Facilitating the exchange of Classification information and knowledge between the CAP, International Classifiers, World Rowing, IBSA and the IPC.
 - (c) Responsibility for the recruitment of Classifiers and the Chief Classifier for all World Rowing para rowing competitions, as well as any related communications and logistical arrangements (in cooperation with the World Rowing staff).
 - (d) Facilitating the preparation, maintenance, and updating of educational materials to be used by World Rowing during Advanced Classification Workshops.
 - (e) Facilitating the ongoing evaluation and monitoring of the competency levels and proficiency of World Rowing's international classifiers.
 - (f) Disseminating information to World Rowing's international classifiers regarding any changes in the Classification Regulations and consulting on issues which affect changes to the World Rowing Classification Regulations.

- (g) Disseminating of all relevant information regarding classification to the member federations, including changes or potential changes to the Classification Regulations.
- (h) Acting as the initial point of contact for all classification-related queries from within World Rowing, from member federations and other para sport organisations.
- i) Maintaining the Classification Master List of internationally classified para rowers.
- (3) International Classifier

An International Classifier is a person appointed and certified by World Rowing as being competent to evaluate Athletes (as part of a Classification Panel), in accordance with the World Rowing Classification Regulations.
- (4) Chief Classifier

A Chief Classifier is a Classifier appointed by the CAP for a specific World Rowing Recognised Competition, responsible for the direction, administration, co-ordination and implementation of classification matters at that Competition. The duties of the Chief Classifier may include, but are not limited to:

 - (a) Reviewing pre-classification documentation for eligibility;
 - (b) Consulting with the CAP when needed;
 - (c) Supervising Classifiers to ensure that Classification Regulations are applied appropriately during a specific Competition;
 - (d) Managing protests relating to classification as per World Rowing Rules; and
 - (e) Liaising with members of the Jury regarding rules and regulations.
- iv) International Classifiers must be qualified in one or more of the following disciplines:
 - (1) Medical Classifier – A qualified medical doctor, doctor of osteopathic medicine, occupational therapist or physiotherapist all of whom have the competencies and qualifications relevant to conduct the medical section of the classification.
 - (2) Technical Classifier – A person with extensive practical knowledge of rowing, such as a rowing coach, sport scientist, former rower, or similarly qualified person, all of whom have the competencies and qualifications relevant to conduct the technical section of the classification.
- b) Classifiers – Levels and Duties

World Rowing categorises its Classifiers as follows:

 - i) Trainee –
 - (1) An individual who has attended a World Rowing Advanced Classification Workshop and is in the process of formal training by World Rowing, but has not yet met the requirements of a World Rowing Level 1 International Classifier.
 - (2) A Trainee Classifier may classify under the supervision of an International Classification Panel. All classifications performed must be signed off by the overseeing International Classification Panel.
 - ii) Level 1 International Classifier –
 - (1) An individual who has successfully completed a World Rowing Advanced International Classification Workshop, has demonstrated the ability to classify rowers, has shown competence in performing all the classification tasks, has demonstrated a clear understanding of the sport and the rules, has passed a written and oral exam, and has met the requirements of the

World Rowing Para Rowing Commission to be certified as a World Rowing International Classifier.

- (2) A World Rowing Level 1 International Classifier may be appointed to serve on a World Rowing Classification Panel at a World Rowing Recognised Competition and is qualified to determine the Sport Class and Sport Class Status of a rower wishing to compete at World Rowing Recognised Competition or IPC event.
- (3) A World Rowing Level 1 Classifier may serve on a Classification Protest Panel.

- i) Level 2 International Classifier –
 - (1) An individual certified by the CAP who has completed the requirements necessary to serve on a World Rowing International Classification Panel and who has a high level of experience and has demonstrated competency in administrative, teaching and mentoring skills and has a sound and current knowledge of the Rules, Regulations and practices relating to Para Rowing, classification and the IPC Classification Code.
 - (2) A Level 2 International Classifier may be appointed to act as Chief Classifier at an international regatta and may conduct Advanced Classification Workshops to identify, train, and evaluate candidates to serve as International Classifiers in cooperation with the World Rowing Para Rowing Commission.
 - (3) A World Rowing Level 2 Classifier may serve on a Classification Protest Panel.

- c) Classifiers – Training and Competencies
 - i) World Rowing categorises its classifiers in training (all of whom must comply with the IPC and World Rowing Classifier Code of Conduct at all times) as follows:
 - (1) Mentee Classifiers -
Mentee Classifiers have attended an international classification workshop and require further mentorship and observation. These classifiers may not classify internationally.
 - (2) Trainee Classifiers - Trainee Classifiers have attended a World Rowing Advanced Classification Workshop and have demonstrated competence but require more hands-on experience. These classifiers may already be classifiers at the national level for a member federation, but may not classify internationally unless as described in Regulation 2(b)(i).
 - ii) Member federations are responsible for the education and training of their own National Level classifiers. World Rowing may provide educational resources upon request.
 - iii) World Rowing shall organise Advanced Classifier Workshops based on World Rowing's assessment of need.
 - iv) National Classifiers who wish to attend an Advanced Classification Workshop must provide evidence of at least one classification done in each Sport Class within the 24 months prior to the date of the Workshop.
 - v) Reclassification International Classifier status recertification will occur every two years. An International Classifier shall be recertified by the CAP upon –
 - (1) providing proof of a classification in each Sport Class which they have completed within the immediate past two years; and
 - (2) the CAP being satisfied that at that time they have the required competencies for certification.

International Classifiers who do not meet these criteria shall be required to re-certify by attendance at, and satisfactory completion of, an Advanced Classification Workshop

- vi) Upon changes to the World Rowing Rules and/or Para Classification Regulations, Level 1 and 2 International Classifiers are required to acquaint themselves with the changes before conducting any classifications.
- vii) The CAP may cancel or downgrade the certification of a Level 1 or Level 2 International Classifier if it is not satisfied that the classifier possesses the required competencies, or has violated the Classifiers' Code of Conduct. In some instances, the CAP may create a personalised improvement plan to address a specific concern with an International Classifier. Only after the plan has been completed by the Classifier to the satisfaction of the CAP may that Classifier regain their status as a Level 1 or Level 2 International Classifier.

3) Classification Panels and Classification Evaluation

- a) Classification Panels
 - i) A Classification Panel is comprised of two Classifiers empowered by these Regulations to evaluate athletes and allocate Sport Classes.
 - ii) The CAP shall appoint Classification Panels for a particular Competition (including World Rowing Recognised Competitions).
 - iii) A Classification Panel for athletes with physical impairments must include a suitably accredited and qualified Medical Classifier and Technical Classifier. For athletes with a visual impairment, a Classification Panel must include 2 suitably accredited VI Classifiers who have been trained and certified through the International Blind Sports Federation (IBSA).
 - iv) Members of a Classification Panel shall not have any other official responsibilities within a Competition while serving as a member of the Classification Panel other than in connection with Classification and the Para Rowing Commission or Sports Medicine Commission.
 - v) Members of Classification Panels shall have no significant relationship with any athlete (or any athlete Support Personnel) that they are assessing that might create any real or apparent Conflict of Interest and should in principle be of a different nationality to the athlete being assessed. In principle the Members of a Classification Panel should represent different nationalities.
 - vi) If both members of the Classification Panel are of the same nationality as the athlete being assessed, a Review NAO status must be awarded.
 - vi) Members of a Classification Panel must disclose annually dual nationalities and any relationship with a team, athlete or athlete Support Personnel that would otherwise constitute a real or perceived Conflict of Interest.
- b) National Classification – All athletes who wish to participate in World Rowing Recognised Competitions should, where possible, be first classified at a national level.
- c) International Classification
 - i) “International Classification” refers to the process of athlete Evaluation by an International Classification Panel (as explained in these Classification Regulations) that is undertaken at, or before, a World Rowing Recognised Competition.

- ii) An athlete must be allocated a Sport Class by an International Classification Panel prior to being eligible to compete in a World Rowing Recognised Competition, except in an exceptional circumstances (refer 3)c)v) below).
- iii) International Classification must be conducted by an “International Classification Panel”. An International Classification Panel shall normally be comprised of one Level 1 or above Medical Classifier and one Level 1 or above Technical Classifier, both of whom have been duly certified by World Rowing.
- iv) For athletes with a visual impairment, an International Classification Panel must include two suitably accredited VI Classifiers who have been trained and certified through IBSA.
- v) If the circumstances of a Competition so require, the CAP may designate that a Classification Panel may consist of one qualified International Classifier in special cases, in particular where the number of available Classifiers is reduced prior to or at a Competition through unforeseen circumstances. In such instances, Review status shall be issued. The review date will be prior to the next competition in which the athlete is to compete. The athlete is required to be classified at or prior to their next competition.
- vi) An International Classification Panel may seek additional medical, sport, or scientific expertise if it considers that this would assist it in completing the process of athlete Evaluation.

d) Preparing Classification Panels for Competition

- i) The CAP should, where possible, appoint a Chief Classifier at least three months prior to a Competition. Classification Panels shall, where possible, be appointed at least two months before a Competition.
- ii) A member of the CAP may act as the Chief Classifier at a Competition.
- iii) The Classification Coordinator or Chief Classifier for a Competition shall provide the organising committee with an Evaluation Session schedule prior to the Competition, and to member federations and/or teams on or before their arrival at the event.
- iv) In respect of Competitions where athletes with physical and/or visual impairments are to compete, the CAP must ensure that Classification Panels are certified to conduct Athlete Evaluation in respect of athletes with physical and/or visual impairments.

4) Athlete Evaluation Process

- a) Athletes with a visual impairment will be assessed by an International Classification Panel comprising IBSA approved VI classifiers.
- b) Athletes with a physical impairment will be assessed by a World Rowing Classification Panel (Refer 3)a) above). The Classification Panel will conduct a medical and technical assessment of the athlete to establish that the athlete has a permanent Impairment that qualifies the athlete for participation in para rowing and if so to determine the Athlete’s provisional Sport Class pending the In Competition on-water Observation Assessment.
- c) These Regulations specify certain means of conducting Medical and Technical Assessment. These means are described in the World Rowing Classifiers Manual and may be amended and/or updated from time to time by the World Rowing Para Rowing Commission.
- d) Following the allocation of a Provisional Sport Class, the Classification Panel shall conduct an In Competition on-water Observation Assessment before allocating a final Sport Class and Sport Class Status.

5) Classification: Evaluation Session

- a) Evaluation Session : General

- i) "Evaluation Session" is the session an Athlete is required to attend for a Classification Panel to assess that Athlete's Minimum Impairment and Sport Class.
- ii) In order to be eligible to attend an Evaluation Session, the athlete must be entered in the competition at which the Evaluation Session takes place. This is because the athlete must be observed In-Competition to be awarded a Sport Class and Sport Class Status.
- iii) Each Athlete shall choose one person to accompany them when presenting for an Evaluation Session. If the Athlete is a minor, that Athlete must be accompanied by a member of the relevant member federation. The accompanying person may not influence the Evaluation Session in any way.
- iv) The Evaluation Session and its associated processes shall be conducted in English. The respective member federation is responsible for arranging for an interpreter to be present (in addition to the representative listed in 5.a.iii of this is required by the Athlete for the purpose of complying with the Evaluation Session process.
- v) The Athlete and the relevant member federation are jointly responsible for ensuring that the Athlete attends the Evaluation Session. If an athlete fails to attend an Evaluation Session, the Classification Panel will report the failure to the Chief Classifier. The Chief Classifier may, if satisfied that a reasonable explanation exists for the failure to attend the Evaluation Session, specify a revised date and time for a further Evaluation Session. If the Athlete is unable to provide a reasonable explanation for non-attendance, or if the athlete fails to attend Evaluation Session on a second occasion, no Sport Class will be allocated.
- vi) The Athlete must agree to and accept the terms of the World Rowing Para Rowing Consent Form prior to participating in an Evaluation Session by signing the Consent Form.
- vii) Athletes must attend the Evaluation Session in suitable attire (such that the Athlete's ability to row is not limited by their attire) and with all sports equipment which the athlete specifically uses, including (but not limited to) cushions, straps, prosthetics. The Athlete must provide a recognised form of photo identification, such as a passport, or official identity card.
- viii) The Athlete must disclose to the Classification Panel prior to the Evaluation Session any medication and/or any medical device/ Implant routinely used by the athlete. The Classification Panel may in its sole discretion decline to proceed with the Evaluation Session if it considers that the use of such medication will affect its ability to conduct Physical and Technical Assessment. The Classification Panel may agree to the Evaluation Session taking place at a later time and date in such circumstances.
- ix) A Classification Panel may only have regard to evidence supplied to it by the Athlete, their member federation and World Rowing when allocating a Sport Class.
- x) A Classification Panel undertaking the Evaluation Session may at any stage seek medical, technical or scientific opinion, with the agreement of the Chief Classifier. This expertise may only be sought if the Classification Panel feels that such expertise is necessary in order that it can allocate a Sport Class.
- xi) Video footage and/or photography may be utilised by the Classification Panel for all classification as well as for rower evaluation at World Rowing Recognised Competitions under 5.d (i) and (ii) below

xii) Athlete Evaluation must take place in a manner that respects the provisions of the International Standard for Classification Data Protection and consistent with the provisions of the International Standard for Classification Personnel and Training. For this purpose, the IPC's International Standard for Classification Data Protection shall be regarded as part of these regulations and shall be followed by all concerned parties.

xiii) The Athlete Evaluation process shall encompass the following stages:

- (1) Eligible Impairment Assessment;
- (2) Minimum Impairment Criteria Assessment; Sport Class Assessment.

b) Eligible Impairment Assessment –

- i) Assessment is normally completed prior to the Evaluation Session by the Chief Classifier and Classification Panel, using the medical documentation which has been provided earlier.
- ii) The Eligible Impairment Assessment consists of a documentation check by the Classification Panel. The Classification Panel will review the documentation related to the initial UHC Assessment and the outcome provided by the UHC Assessor. The Classification Panel will conduct a short interview with the athlete.
- iii) If during the Eligible Impairment Assessment, the Classification Panel finds inconsistencies with the Underlying Health Condition reported in the UHC Assessment, the Classification Panel will designate the Athlete as 'Classification Not Completed (CNC)' and provide the Chief Classifier and the Classification Coordinator with a written explanation of the inconsistencies, identifying any additional information that is required. The Classification Coordinator will share this report with the athlete's Member Federation

c) Minimum Impairment Criteria Assessment

- i) Only an athlete who has an Eligible Impairment shall be assessed for meeting the minimum impairment criteria for Para Rowing.
- ii) For athletes with a physical impairment, the minimum impairment criteria is a full loss of three fingers on one hand, or at least a trans-metatarsal amputation of the foot, or the loss of ten points on one limb or fifteen points across two limbs when assessed using the Functional Classification Assessment Chart as included in the Classification Application Form for Physical Disabilities. (Refer World Rowing website, Eligible Impairment Types and Medical Diagnostic Requirements).
- iii) For Athletes with a visual impairment, the minimum impairment as assessed by approved VI Classifiers is a classification of B3.

d) In-Competition on-water Observation Assessment

- i) Observation Assessment before allocating a Sport Class and Sport Class Status. Observation of the In Competition on-water assessment follows the principles of the technical assessment, it complements the land-based technical assessment by providing the Classification Panel or its delegates an opportunity to observe the athlete in a competitive on-water sport situation where they are able to demonstrate their functional ability in the boat.
- ii) The In-Competition Observation Assessment must be conducted in person at the Competition where the athlete competes in their provisional Sport Class for the first time (First Appearance).
- iii) The athlete may compete at First Appearance with their provisional Sport Class. First Appearance applies to participation in all events within the same provisional Sport Class (i.e. the athlete may compete in more than

one Boat Class with the same provisional Sport Class).

- iv) Following an In-Competition Observation Assessment, the Classification Panel may either allocate the athlete a-Sport Class and Sport Class Status, or require the athlete to redo any prior stages of the Evaluation Session and/or undergo a further Observation Assessment.
- v) If as a result of the in-Competition Observation Assessment the Classification Panel finds that the Athlete is not eligible to compete in that Sport Class, they shall advise the President of the Jury who will exclude the Athlete from that event and the results will be revised based on the exclusion.

e) Suspension of the Evaluation Session – A Classification Panel, in consultation with the Chief Classifier, may suspend Athlete Evaluation if it cannot allocate a Sport Class to the Athlete, including, but not limited to, in one or more of the following circumstances:

- i) A failure on the part of the Athlete to comply with any part of the relevant Classification Regulations;
- ii) A failure on the part of the Athlete to provide any medical information that is reasonably required by the Classification Panel;
- iii) The Classification Panel believes that the use (or non-use) of any medication and/or medical procedures/device/implant disclosed by the Athlete will affect the ability to conduct Evaluation Session in a fair manner;
- iv) The Athlete has a Health Condition that may limit or prohibit complying with requests by the Classification Panel during the Evaluation Session, which the Classification Panel considers will affect its ability to conduct the Evaluation Session in a fair manner. This may include the Athlete's inability to demonstrate abilities because of pain;
- v) An Athlete is unable to communicate effectively with the Classification Panel;
- vi) In the reasonable opinion of the Classification Panel the Athlete is physically or mentally unable to comply with the instructions of the Classification Panel;
- vii) The Athlete refuses to comply with any reasonable instructions given by any Classification Personnel to such an extent that Evaluation Session cannot be conducted in a fair manner; and/or
- viii) The Athlete's representation of their or her abilities is inconsistent with any information available to the Classification Panel to such an extent that the Evaluation Session cannot be conducted in a fair manner.

f) Sport Class

- i) Para Rowing Sport Classes are:
 - (1) PR3-PI and not eligible for the PR3Mix2x;
 - (2) PR3-PI (and eligible for the PR3Mix2x);
 - (3) PR3-B1;
 - (4) PR3-B2;
 - (5) PR3-B3;
 - (6) PR2;
 - (7) PR1;
 - (8) Not Eligible (NE-UHC);
 - (9) Not Eligible (NE-EI);
 - (10) Not Eligible (NE-MIC).

The Eligibility Requirements for each Sport Class are set out at Regulation 8.

- ii) The means by which a Sport Class is allocated is described in the World Rowing Para Rowing Classifiers Manual, which may be amended and/or

updated from time to time by the World Rowing Para Rowing Commission with approval from World Rowing Council. A provisional Sport Class subject to confirmation at an Observation Assessment will be allocated to an athlete following completion of the Evaluation Session. A Sport Class and Sport Class Status (Review or Confirmed) will be allocated to an athlete following completion of an In-Competition Observation Assessment.

Athletes with a visual impairment do not need to be observed in competition.

iii) Sport Class: Not Eligible (NE)

- (1) An athlete who does not have a health condition that leads to an Eligible Impairment or has an impairment that does not meet the minimum impairment criteria must be allocated a Sport Class of Not Eligible.
- (2) The Sport Class Not Eligible does not infer that the Athlete does not have an impairment.
- (3) If a World Rowing International Classification Panel allocates an athlete a Sport Class of Not Eligible, the athlete shall undergo Athlete Evaluation by a second International Classification Panel either immediately or as soon as practical thereafter. If the second Classification Panel confirms that the athlete's Sport Class is NE, the athlete will not be eligible to compete and will have no further right to Protest.
- (4) Pending any such second assessment the athlete will be allocated a Sport Class Not Eligible and Sport Class Status Review (R) and will not be permitted to compete. Upon being confirmed as NE by a second Classification Panel, the athlete will be allocated a Sport Class Status of Not Eligible Confirmed (C).

g) Sport Class Status

- i) A Sport Class Status will be allocated to an athlete following allocation of a Sport Class.
- ii) Sport Class Status New (N)
 - (1) New status is allocated to athletes who are confirmed by the UHC Assessor to have an Underlying Health Condition.
 - (2) New status must be allocated when an athlete has not been evaluated by a World Rowing International Classification Panel, but who has been classified by two Trainee Classifiers (one Medical and one Technical), or one Trainee and one International Classifier, within their own member federation or region.
 - (3) N Status Athletes must complete an Athlete Evaluation by a World Rowing International Classification Panel prior to competing at an International or World Rowing Recognised Event.
- iii) Sport Class Status Review at the Next Available Opportunity (R-NAO) and Review with a Fixed Review Date (R-FRD)
 - (1) A Classification Panel which consists of one Classifier may only designate a Sport Class with Sport Class Status Review
 - (2) A Classification Panel with at least one of the classifiers from the Athlete's own country may only designate a Sport Class with Sport Class Status Review.
 - (3) If under Regulation 5)f)iii)(3) the second Classification Panel who has been appointed to review an athlete with the designation Not Eligible finds the Athlete is eligible, then the athlete will be allocated a Sport Class Status Review (R-NAO) at the next classification opportunity.
 - (4) An athlete will be issued a Sport Class Status Review (R-FRD) – Fixed Review Date if the Classification Panel believes that further Athlete Evaluation will be required before an athlete can be allocated Sport Class

Status Confirmed. This may be for a number of reasons, including but not limited to situations where the athlete:

- (a) has only recently entered competition in Para Rowing;
- (b) has a fluctuating and/or progressive Impairment/ Impairments that is/are permanent but not stable;
- (c) is a minor.

(5) If a World Rowing International Classification Panel assigns an athlete with a Sport Class Status Review with a Fixed Review Date, it shall set a date that shall be referred to as the “Review Date”. This date shall depend on the characteristics of the individual case but must be clearly indicated in the Classification Panel decision. The reason for review shall also be documented.

(6) Prior to the Review Date, the Athlete:

- (a) Shall not be required to attend Athlete Evaluation;
- (b) Shall retain the Sport Class assigned to that Athlete, with Sport Class Status Review, and be permitted to compete accordingly.

(7) A Review Date may only be set by a World Rowing International Classification Panel. An athlete with Sport Class Status Review is required to complete Athlete Evaluation at the first opportunity after the Review Date. The Athlete shall not be eligible to compete again in that Sport Class after the Review Date unless they have completed the required Athlete Evaluation.

iv) Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) – Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) is assigned to an athlete who has been evaluated by a World Rowing International Classification Panel and the International Classification Panel has determined that the athlete’s Sport Class will not change. An athlete with a C Sport Class Status must undergo Athlete Evaluation if a Protest is made by World Rowing or in the event of a change in the relevant Rules or Regulations.

h) Medical Review

- i) A change in the nature or degree of an athlete’s Impairment may mean that a review is needed to ensure that any Sport Class allocated to that athlete is correct. This review is referred to as ‘Medical Review’. A Medical Review is commenced by way of a ‘Medical Review Request’.
- ii) An athlete’s member federation shall request a Medical Review of an athlete if it believes that, as a result of a medical intervention (for example, surgery or other treatment), or progression of their disability, that their Impairment and Activity Limitations are no longer consistent with the athlete’s Sport Class or Sport Class Status (better or worse).
- iii) The Medical Review Request must be made to the CAP via classification@worldrowing.com. It must include an explanation of how and to what extent the athlete’s relevant impairment has changed and why the member federation believes that the athlete’s Sport Class may no longer be accurate. All relevant supporting documentation must be uploaded by the member federation to the World Rowing Online Classification Portal.
- iv) The CAP must decide whether or not the Medical Review Request will be upheld as soon as is practicable following receipt of the Medical Review Request. The CAP may seek assistance from qualified medical classifiers or an EAC if needed.
- v) If the Medical Review Request is upheld, the Athlete’s Sport Class Status will be amended to Review (R) pending the outcome of evaluation by a Classification Panel.

- i) Notification of Sport Class and Sport Class Status
 - i) Following completion of the Evaluation Session, the Athlete will be allocated a provisional Sport Class and advised orally of the
 - ii) The Sport Class and Sport Class Status (Confirmed or Review) is allocated to the Athlete following completion of the In Competition Observation Assessment at a Competition will be notified to the member federation representative for the Athlete and a copy of the classification documentation will be provided before the end of competition.
 - iii) The results of Athlete Evaluations undertaken at a Competition will be published on the event notice board prior to competition commencing.
 - iv) Any protest of the results of an Athlete Evaluation must be made within 1 hour after race results official or the results of Athlete Evaluations undertaken at a Competition are published on the event notice board
 - v) The Classification Master List will also be published on www.worldrowing.com as soon as possible following the Competition.
- j) Intentional Misrepresentation
 - i) Athletes must not intentionally misrepresent their skills and/ or abilities and/or the degree or nature of Eligible Impairment to a Classification Panel. If athletes attempt to deceive the Classification Panel during the course of Evaluation Session or In-Competition Observation, they are guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation.
 - ii) Athletes who intentionally misrepresents their skills and/or abilities and/or the degree or nature of their Eligible Impairment by any other act or omission are guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation.
 - iii) Intentional Misrepresentation includes misrepresentation away from Evaluation Session and In-Competition Observation, including misrepresentation after allocation of a Sport Class such as a failure to make a medical notification as to a change in impairment that an athlete or athlete Support Personnel knows does or may affect a Sport Class. It also includes actions prior to evaluation, such as deliberately tiring the body as in a coordination impairment, or failure to take prescribed medication.
 - iv) Any athlete or athlete Support Personnel, who knowingly assists, covers up or disrupts the evaluation process with the intention of deceiving or misleading the Classification Panel, or is in any other way involved in any other type of complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation is guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation.
 - v) If World Rowing commences disciplinary proceedings against an athlete or athlete Support Personnel in respect of Intentional Misrepresentation (and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation), the Executive Committee may, at or after the time of notification of such proceedings, impose a provisional suspension on the person or persons concerned.
 - vi) An athlete or athlete Support Personnel who is subject to a provisional suspension may not, during the period of provisional suspension, participate in any capacity in any competition, event or other activity organised, convened, authorised or recognised by World Rowing and its member federations.
 - vii) An athlete or athlete Support Personnel who receives notice of a provisional suspension may apply to the Executive Committee for any provisional suspension to be lifted on the basis that facts exist that make it clearly unfair, in all of the circumstances, for a provisional suspension to be imposed.

- viii) If the Executive Committee imposes a provisional suspension it should ensure there can be an expedited hearing no later than 14 days after the date of application by the athlete or athlete Support Personnel for such a hearing.
- ix) The consequences that will be applied to an athlete or athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation shall be one or more of the following:
 - (1) Disqualification from all events at the Competition at which the Intentional Misrepresentation occurred; or
 - (2) Not eligible for Evaluation Session or participation in any Competition, event or other activity organised, convened, authorised or recognised by World Rowing and its member federations for a specified period of 48 months.
- x) The consequences that will be applied to an athlete or athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation on more than one occasion is up to a lifetime period of being not eligible for Evaluation Session or participation in any Competition, event or other activity organised, convened, authorised or recognised by World Rowing and its member federations.
- xi) If an athlete or athlete Support Personnel is subject to disciplinary proceedings by another International Sports Body in respect of Intentional Misrepresentation which results in the imposition of a penalty, then that penalty shall also be recognised by World Rowing and shall be applied as if the Intentional Misrepresentation had occurred under these Regulations.
- xii) Any consequences to be applied to crews or member federations, which include an athlete or athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation, will be at the discretion of the Executive Committee.
- k) Publication of Penalties – World Rowing will disclose on its website details of penalties imposed upon athletes and athlete Support Personnel found in breach of these Regulations and Bye-Laws.

5) Protests

- a) The term “Protest” in these Regulations refers to a process by which the outcome of Athlete Evaluation may be challenged.
 - i) A Protest may be made in respect of the allocation of a Sport Class to an Athlete. No Protest may be made in respect of the designation of an Athlete’s Sport Class Status.
 - ii) An accepted Protest will result in Athlete Evaluation being conducted by a Classification Panel, which will be referred to as a “Protest Panel”.
 - iii) A Protest for a VI classification should be communicated to the Chief Classifier and through consultation with the IBSA classification panel may be accepted or declined. If another IBSA classification panel is available at the same event the panel can be appointed as the Protest Panel. If another panel is not available then the protest will be referred to the next available opportunity for VI classification.
 - iv) Protests shall be resolved in a manner that minimizes the impact on competition participation, competition schedules and results.
- b) Parties Permitted to Make a Protest

Protests may only be made by the following parties:

 - i) A member federation;
 - ii) World Rowing.
- c) Member Federation Protests

- i) A member federation may make a Protest on behalf of an athlete.
- ii) A member federation Protest must be made at a Competition, or at a non-competition venue as provided for in these Regulations.
- iii) The member federation making the Protest is responsible for ensuring that all Protest procedure requirements are complied with.
- iv) A member federation may not make a Protest in respect of the Sport Class of any athlete who is under the jurisdiction of another member federation. If a member federation believes there are grounds for a Protest in respect of the Sport Class allocated to such an athlete it may request World Rowing to make a Protest while providing evidence for the reason for this request. Such requests must be submitted in writing by the member federation to classification@worldrowing.com and must include the evidence for the reason for this request.

d) Member Federation Protest Procedure

- i) Protests must be submitted in English on a World Rowing Classification Protest Form (available on the World Rowing website). The information and documentation to be submitted with the Protest Form must include the following:
 - (1) The name and member federation of the athlete whose Sport Class is being protested;
 - (2) Details of the Protested Decision and/or a copy of the Protested Decision;
 - (3) A reasoned explanation for the Protest, including why the member federation believes the Protested Decision is flawed;
 - (4) All documents and other evidence to be offered in support of the Protest;
 - (5) the signature of the member federation representative; and
 - (6) A fee of one hundred (100) Euros or equivalent.
- ii) The Protest Form, supporting explanation and documentation, and fee, must be submitted to the Chief Classifier for the relevant Competition within two (2) hours of the Classification Panel's decision regarding the Sport Class being published. Upon receipt of the Protest Form and the information and/or documentation specified above, the Chief Classifier shall conduct a review of the Protest to determine if there is a valid reason for a Protest and if all the necessary information is included.
- iii) If it appears to the Chief Classifier that the Protest is not supported by evidence and/or otherwise does not comply with the relevant Protest procedures, the Chief Classifier shall decline the Protest and notify all relevant parties. In such cases, the Chief Classifier shall provide a verbal explanation as soon as possible and a written explanation to the member federation as soon as is practicable. World Rowing will retain the Protest fee.
- iv) If the Chief Classifier declines a Protest, the member federation may resubmit the Protest if it is able to remedy the deficiencies identified by the Chief Classifier. The time frame for re-submitting a Protest shall be 2 hours from the time the member federation is notified of the decision. If the member federation is unable to provide the additional documentation within the time frame, they must request an extension of time, submitting in writing the reason for the delay, and the expected time frame required to remedy the deficiencies. The Chief Classifier will verbally and in writing approve the request if a reasonable explanation is provided.
- v) If it appears to the Chief Classifier that the Protest is supported by evidence and complies with the relevant Protest procedures the Protest must be accepted.
- vi) If the Protest is accepted:

- (1) The athlete's Protested Sport Class shall remain unchanged pending the outcome of the Protest and the athlete's Protested Sport Class Status shall be retained or amended as or to Sport Class Status Review (R) as appropriate;
- (2) The Chief Classifier shall appoint a Protest Panel to resolve the Protest as soon as is reasonably possible, which must be, if practicable, at the Competition at which the Protest was made. If the Protest occurs outside of an event, the Classification Coordinator shall make every attempt to resolve the Protest as soon as is reasonably possible, which may be at the next Competition. Any results of the athlete achieved from and after the date of the protest will remain provisional pending the outcome of the Protest.
- (3) The members of the Protest Panel should have had no direct involvement in the evaluation that led to the most recent allocation of the Athlete's Sport Class, unless that evaluation took place more than twelve (12) months prior to the Protest being submitted.

vii) The Chief Classifier will notify all relevant parties of the time and date for the Athlete Evaluation that will be conducted by the Protest Panel.

e) World Rowing Protests

- i) World Rowing may make a Protest in respect of the Sport Class of any athlete under its jurisdiction at any time.
- ii) World Rowing may make a Protest regarding the Sport Class of an athlete if it has good reason to believe that the athlete's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to rowing are not consistent with the Sport Class that has been allocated to the athlete.

f) World Rowing Protest Procedure

- i) The CAP will advise the relevant member federation at the earliest possible opportunity that a Protest is being made.
- ii) The CAP will provide the member federation with a reasoned explanation as to why the Protest has been made and the basis on which the CAP believes that the Protest is justified.
- iii) If World Rowing makes a Protest:
 - (1) The athlete's Protested Sport Class shall remain unchanged pending the outcome of the Protest but the athlete's Protested Sport Class Status shall be retained or amended as or to Sport Class Status Review (R) as appropriate; in both instances, the results of the athlete from and after the date of the Protest will remain provisional pending the outcome of the Protest
 - (2) A Protest Panel must be appointed to resolve the Protest as soon as is reasonably possible.
- iv) A Chief Classifier may make a Protest for and on behalf of World Rowing if it is in the interests of fairness to athletes to do so.

g) Resolving a Protest: the Protest Panel

- i) A Protest Panel must be appointed by the Chief Classifier in a manner consistent with the provisions in these Regulations relating to the appointment of a Classification Panel (see Regulation 3)).
- ii) A Protest Panel must not include any person who:
 - (1) was a member of the Classification Panel that made the Protested Decision; or
 - (2) has been a member of a Classification Panel that has conducted any Athlete Evaluation in respect of the athlete with the Protested Decision within a

period of twelve (12) months prior to the date of the Protested Decision, save that the member federation may agree to a Protest Panel comprising such a person.

- iii) The Chief Classifier will supply all documentation submitted with the Protest Form to the Protest Panel. The Chief Classifier will notify all relevant parties of the time and date for the relevant components of Athlete Evaluation that will be conducted by the Protest Panel.
- iv) The Protest Panel will conduct the relevant components of Athlete Evaluation. The Protest Panel may make enquiries of the Classification Panel that made the Protested Decision and of the Chief Classifier if such enquiries will enable the Protest Panel to complete Athlete Evaluation in a fair and transparent manner.
- v) The Protest Panel may seek additional medical, sport, or scientific expertise in reviewing an Athlete's Sport Class, when deemed necessary, to assist with the decision.
- vi) The Protest Panel will (if able to do so) allocate a Sport Class and designate a Sport Class Status. All relevant parties shall be notified of the Protest Panel's decision as quickly as possible following Athlete Evaluation. World Rowing will retain the Protest fee unless the Protest is upheld.
- vii) The decision of the Protest Panel is final and is not subject to any further member federation Protest.

h) Provisions Where No Protest Panel is Available

- i) If a Protest is made at a Competition but there is no opportunity for the Protest to be resolved at that Competition, then:
 - (1) The athlete with a Protested Decision will be permitted to compete within the Sport Class that is the subject of the Protest, pending the resolution of the Protest; however the results of the athlete from and after the protest will remain provisional pending the outcome of the Protest
 - (2) All reasonable steps will be taken to ensure that the Protest is resolved at the earliest opportunity.

- i) Outcomes of Protest
 - i) If a Protest results in the Sport Class of an athlete being changed to a Sport Class with less impairment (a more functional Sport Class), then any results of that athlete and the crew of that athlete, and any prizes won, since-and including the competition that is the subject of the Protest shall be cancelled and forfeited respectively.
 - ii) If medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.

6) Appeals

a) General Provisions and Definitions

- i) If a member federation believes that World Rowing, in the course of applying its Classification Regulations has made an unfair decision, it may apply by way of an Appeal to have that decision set aside.
- ii) A decision will be considered unfair if it has been made in contravention of the procedures set out in these Classification Regulations and there is some manifest unfairness associated with the decision such that it must be set aside.
- iii) An Appeal must be made and resolved in accordance with these Regulations.
- iv) The Executive Committee shall designate an Appeal Body for the hearing and resolution of Appeals. The Appeal Body shall have the power to either rule that the relevant decision must be upheld, or to set the decision aside. The Appeal Body shall have no power to amend any decision and in particular has no power to amend a Sport Class or Sport Class Status.

- v) The Appeal Body must comprise at least three people with the appropriate skills and experience to objectively hear the appeal and who were not involved in any way with any of the procedures that are the subject of the Appeal.
- vi) The Appeal Body may decline to rule on an Appeal if it appears that other available remedies, including but not limited to Protest procedures, have not been exhausted.
- b) Appeal Process
 - i) A member federation may make an Appeal by submitting a Notice of Appeal to classification@worldrowing.com.
 - ii) A Notice of Appeal must:
 - (1) be made within fifteen (15) days of the decision being appealed;
 - (2) identify the decision being appealed, by attaching copy of the decision (if written) or briefly summarising it;
 - (3) specify the grounds for the Appeal;
 - (4) identify all documents, evidence and witnesses to be put forward in support of the Appeal;
 - (5) be submitted with any fee specified by the Executive Committee.
 - iii) Upon receipt of a Notice of Appeal, if the party bringing the Appeal has complied with all relevant Appeal procedures and exhausted all other available remedies, World Rowing shall refer the Appeal to the Appeal Body for resolution.
 - iv) Appeal proceedings are confidential. The parties and the Appeal Body shall not disclose facts or other information relating to the dispute or the proceedings to any person save to the extent necessary to prosecute or defend the Appeal.
- c) Appeal Decision
 - i) As soon as is practicable following the conclusion of the hearing, the Appeal Body must issue a written decision regarding the Appeal. The Appeal Body shall either affirm the decision appealed from or set aside the decision. The Appeal Body shall have no further power in respect of its decision.
 - ii) If the Appeal Body sets aside a decision it may, if appropriate, make recommendations as to the steps to be taken by World Rowing in light of that decision.
 - iii) The Appeal Body decision shall be provided to all parties. In the case of Appeals made during a Competition, the outcome of the Appeal shall be communicated to the Competition organising committee.
 - iv) The decision of the Appeal Body is final and is not subject to any further appeal.
- d) Outcomes of Appeal – If an Appeal results in the Sport Class of an athlete being changed to a Sport Class with less impairment (a more functional Sport Class), then any results of that athlete and the crew of that athlete, and any prizes won, including the competition that is the subject of the Appeal, shall be cancelled and forfeited respectively. If medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision. The Executive Committee may decide to backdate such effective date in cases of Intentional Misrepresentation.

7) Ad Hoc Provisions Relating to Protests and Appeals

The IPC may issue special ad hoc provisions to supplement these Regulations to operate during the Paralympic Games or other competitions. World Rowing may also issue special ad hoc provisions to these Regulations to operate during specified Competitions under their own jurisdiction.

8) Sport Classes and Eligibility Requirements for each Sport Class

- a) PR3 (Includes PR3 PI (eligible for the PR3Mix2x, Not eligible for the PR3Mix2x), PR3 B1, PR3 B2, PR3 B3)
 - i) Rowers with an eligible impairment who have functional use of their legs, trunk and arms for rowing, and who can utilise the sliding seat to propel the boat will be assigned to the PR3 class after being evaluated by a World Rowing Classification Panel.
 - ii) PR3 class rowers must have an eligible impairment and meet at least one of the following definitions of the minimum impairment criteria:
 - (1) PR3-PI Physical Impairment – The minimum impairment criteria is:
 - (a) a full loss of three fingers on one hand; or
 - (b) at least a trans metatarsal amputation of the foot; or
 - (c) the loss of ten points on one limb; or
 - (d) fifteen points across two limbs when assessed using the functional Classification Test as set out in the Classification Application Form for Physical Disabilities. **For the PR3 Mix2x boat class, rowers must have a minimum impairment of a loss of at least 20 points in one limb when assessed using the Functional Classification Test as set out in the Classification Application Form for Physical Disabilities.
 - (e) Athletes classified with either a PR2 or PR1 sport class will be considered eligible to compete in the PR3 Mix2x boat class.
 - (2) PR3 B1, PR3 B2, PR3 B3 Visual impairment – Prior to any World Rowing event at which they wish to compete, a rower with visual impairment must have been classified by a VI Classification Panel and be issued a Sport Class in one of the following B3 (PR3 B3), B2 (PR3 B2) or B1 (PR3 B1) classes. Refer to <http://www.ibsa.es>.
- b) PR2
PR2 rowers demonstrate rowing-specific impairment primarily affecting the leg drive. PR2 rowers demonstrate significant limitations in the ability to use the sliding seat to propel the boat and therefore, use fixed-seat to compete in para-rowing.
- c) PR1
PR1 rowers will demonstrate rowing-specific impairment affecting both the trunk swing and leg drive. PR1 rowers demonstrate significant limitations in the ability to use the sliding seat to propel the boat and therefore, use fixed-seat to compete in para-rowing. Additionally, PR1 rowers demonstrate significant impairment in the ability to generate force through trunk swing rotating about the hips.
- d) NE (Not Eligible)
This sport class is issued to rowers who have undergone the World Rowing Classification Process and have not met the minimum Eligible Impairment to be eligible to compete as a para rower.

9) Rowing Outside of Assigned Sport Class
Rowers may compete in a more functional sport class than their assigned sport class, but not a less functional sport class. For example, a rower classified as PR2 may compete in PR3 events, but may not compete in PR1 events.

APPENDIX

Glossary

Adaptive Equipment: Implements and apparatus adapted to the special needs of Athletes, and used by Athletes during Competition to facilitate participation and/or to achieve results.

Appeal: The means by which to resolve a complaint that a decision has been made in contravention of the procedures in these Regulations resulting in some manifest unfairness during the Classification process.

Athlete: For purposes of Classification, any person who participates in rowing at the international level or national level (as defined in the World Rowing Rules of Racing) and any additional person who participates in rowing at a lower level if designated by the person's National Federation.

Athlete Evaluation: The process by which an Athlete is assessed in accordance with these Classification Regulations in order that an Athlete may be allocated a Sport Class and Sport Class Status.

Athlete Support Personnel: Any coach, trainer, manager, interpreter, agent, team staff, official, medical or para-medical personnel working with or treating Athletes participating in or preparing for training and/or Competition.

BAC: The IPC Board of Appeal of Classification.

Chief Classifier: A Classifier appointed by the CAP to direct, administer, co-ordinate and implement Classification matters for a specific Competition according to these Classification Regulations.

Classification: Grouping Athletes into Sport Classes according to how much their Impairment affects fundamental activities in each specific sport or discipline. This is also referred to as Athlete Evaluation.

Classification Advisory Panel (CAP): A group of experienced international classifiers appointed by the World Rowing Executive Committee who shall be responsible for providing medical and technical expertise for the purpose of directing, informing and guiding World Rowing classification matters.

Classification Coordinator: A person appointed by World Rowing to be responsible for the administration, coordination and implementation of Classification matters for World Rowing.

Classification Data: Personal Information and/or sensitive Personal Information provided by an Athlete and/or a member federation and/or any other person to a Classification Organisation in connection with Classification.

Classification Intelligence: Information obtained and used by an International Sport Federation in relation to Classification.

Classification Master List: A list made available by the CAP that identifies Athletes who have been allocated a Sport Class and designated a Sport Class Status.

Classification Not Completed: the designation applied to an Athlete who has commenced but not completed Athlete Evaluation.

Classification Organisation: Any organisation that conducts the process of Athlete Evaluation and allocates Sport Classes and/or holds Classification Data.

Classification Panel: A group of Classifiers, appointed to determine Sport Class and Sport Class Status in accordance with these Classification Regulations.

Classification Personnel: Persons, including Classifiers, acting with the authority of a Classification Organisation in relation to Athlete Evaluation, for example administrative officers.

Classification Rule: Also referred to as Classification Rules and Regulations. The policies, procedures, protocols and descriptions adopted by World Rowing in connection with Athlete Evaluation.

Classification System: The framework used by World Rowing to develop and designate Sport Classes for Para Rowing.

Classifier: A person certified as an official by the CAP to evaluate Athletes as a member of a Classification Panel.

Classifier Certification: The processes by which the CAP must assess that a Classifier has met the specific Classifier Competencies required to obtain and maintain certification or licensure.

Classifier Competencies: The qualifications and abilities that the CAP deems necessary for a Classifier to be competent to conduct Athlete Evaluation for the sport of rowing.

Classifier Code of Conduct: The behavioural and ethical standards for Classifiers specified by the IPC and by World Rowing.

Code: The Athlete Classification Code 2015 together with the International Standards for: Athlete Evaluation; Eligible Impairments; Protests and Appeals; Classifier Personnel and Training; and Classification Data Protection.

Competition: A series of individual events conducted together under one organising body. Where such competition relates to rowing, it shall have the same meaning as 'rowing regatta' as defined in Rule 1 of the World Rowing Rules of Racing. (see also World Rowing Recognised Competition)

Competition Venue: Venues dedicated to the Competition by the organising committee.

Compliance: The implementation of rules, regulations, policies and processes that adhere to the text, spirit and intent of the Code as defined by the IPC. Where terms such as (but not limited to) 'comply', 'conform' and 'in accordance' are used in the Code they shall have the same meaning as 'Compliance.'

Diagnostic Information: Medical records and/or any other documentation that enables the assessment of the existence or otherwise of an Eligible Impairment or Underlying Health Condition.

Education: The delivery of higher knowledge and practical skills specified by the CAP to preserve and/or advance knowledge and skills as a Rowing Classifier.

Eligible Impairment: An Impairment designated as being a prerequisite for competing in Para Rowing, as detailed in these Classification Rules and Regulations.

Eligibility Assessment Committee (EAC): An ad hoc body formed to assess the existence or otherwise of an Eligible Impairment.

Entry Criteria: Standards set by the CAP relating to the expertise or experience levels of persons who wish to be Classifiers. This may be, for example, former Athletes or coaches, sports scientists, physical educators and medical professionals, all of whom have the qualifications and abilities relevant to conduct all, or specific parts of, Athlete Evaluation.

Entry-level Education: the basic knowledge and practical skills specified by the CAP to begin as a Classifier in the sport of rowing.

Evaluation Session: the session an Athlete is required to attend for a Classification Panel to assess that Athlete's Minimum Impairment and Sport Class depending on the extent to which that Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport of rowing.

Event: A single race, match, game or singular sport contest.

First Appearance: The first time an Athlete competes in an Event during a Competition in a particular Sport Class.

Fixed Review Date: A date set by a Classification Panel prior to which an Athlete designated with a Sport Class Status Review with a Fixed Review Date will not be required to attend an Evaluation Session save pursuant to a Medical Review Request and/or Protest.

Health Condition: A pathology, acute or chronic disease, disorder, injury or trauma.

Impairment: A Physical, Vision or Intellectual Impairment.

Intellectual Impairment: A limitation in intellectual functioning and adaptive behaviour as expressed in conceptual, social and practical adaptive skills that originates before the age of eighteen (18).

Intentional Misrepresentation: A deliberate attempt (either by fact or omission) to mislead an International Sport Federation or National Body as to the existence or extent of skills and/or abilities relevant to a Para sport and/or the degree or nature of Eligible Impairment during Athlete Evaluation and/or at any other point after the allocation of a Sport Class.

International Competitions: A Competition where the IPC, an International Sport Federation or a Major Competition Organisation is the governing body for the Competition and/or appoints the technical officials for the Competition. Where such competition relates to rowing, International Competition shall have the same meaning as International Regatta as defined in Rule 6 of the World Rowing Rules of Racing.

International Sport Federation: A sport federation recognised by the IPC as the sole worldwide representative of a sport for Athletes with an Impairment that has been granted the status as a Para sport by the IPC. The IPC and the International Organisations of Sports for the Disabled act as an International Sport Federation for certain sports.

International Standards: A document complementing the Code and providing additional technical and operational requirements for Classification.

IPC: International Paralympic Committee.

Maintaining Certification: The advanced training, education and practice necessary for continued competency as a Classifier.

Major Competition Organiser: An organisation that functions as the ruling body for an International Competition.

Medical Diagnostics Form: a form that a National Body or National Paralympic Committee must submit in order for an Athlete to undergo Athlete Evaluation, identifying the Athlete's Health Condition if so required.

Medical Review: The process to identify if a change in the nature or degree of an Athlete's Impairment means that some or all of the components of Athlete Evaluation are required to be undertaken in order to ensure that any Sport Class allocated to that Athlete is correct.

Medical Review Request: A request made by a National Body or National Paralympic Committee for Medical Review, made on behalf of an Athlete.

Models of Best Practice: An ad hoc guidance document prepared by the IPC to assist in the implementation of the Code and International Standards.

National Body: Refers to the national member of an International Sport Federation (member federation).

National Laws: The national data protection and privacy laws, regulations and policies applicable to a Classification Organisation.

National Paralympic Committees: The national member of the IPC who is the sole representative of Athletes with an Impairment in that country or territory. These are the national members of the IPC.

National Protest: A Protest made by a National Body or a National Paralympic Committee in respect of an Athlete under its jurisdiction.

Non-Competition Venue: Any place or location (outside of a Competition) designated by Para Rowing as being a place or location where Athlete Evaluation is made available to Athletes in order that they may be allocated a Sport Class and designated with a Sport Class Status.

Observation Assessment: Also referred to as "In Competition Observation Assessment". The observation of an Athlete by a Classification Panel at First Appearance in a Competition as part of the Sport Class Assessment so that the Classification Panel can complete its determination regarding the extent to which an Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport.

Paralympic Games: Umbrella term for both Paralympic Games and Paralympic Winter Games.

Permanent: The term Permanent as used in the Code and Standards describes an Impairment that is unlikely to be resolved meaning the principal effects are lifelong.

Personal Information: Any information that refers to, or relates directly to, an Athlete.

Physical Impairment: an Impairment that affects an Athlete's biomechanical execution of sporting activities, comprising Ataxia, Athetosis, Hypertonia, Impaired Muscle Power, Impaired Passive Range of Movement, Limb Deficiency, Leg Length Difference and Short Stature.

Process/Processing: The collection, recording, storage, use or disclosure of Personal Information and/or sensitive Personal Information.

Protested Athlete: An Athlete whose Sport Class is being challenged in accordance with these Regulations.

Protested Decision: The Sport Class decision being challenged.

Protest Documents: The information provided in and together with the Protest Form and the Protest Fee.

Protest Fee: The fee prescribed by World Rowing, payable by the National Body or National Paralympic Committee when submitting a Protest.

Protest Form: The form on which a National Protest must be submitted.

Protest: The procedure by which a reasoned objection to an Athlete's Sport Class is submitted and subsequently resolved.

Protest Panel: A Classification Panel appointed by the Chief Classifier to conduct an Evaluation Session as a result of a Protest.

Re-certification: The process by which the CAP must assess that a Classifier has maintained specific Classifier Competencies and re-certifies the Classifier for a further specified period.

Recognised Competition: a Competition that is sanctioned or approved by World Rowing at which Para Rowing events take place and/or at which classification is available.

Research Purposes: Research into matters pertaining to the development of sports within the Paralympic Movement, including the impact of Impairment on the fundamental activities in each specific sport and the impact of assistive technology on such activities.

Signatories: Any organisation that accepts the Code and commits to implement it and the International Standards by way of its Classification Rules.

Sport Class: A category for Competition defined by World Rowing by reference to the extent to which an Athlete can perform the specific tasks and activities required by a sport.

Sport Class Status: A designation applied to a Sport Class to indicate the extent to which an Athlete may be required to undertake Athlete Evaluation and/or be subject to a Protest.

Team Sport: a sport in which substitution of players is permitted during a Competition.

Tracking Code Observation Assessment (OA): a designation given to an Athlete that replaces the Athlete's Sport Class Status until Observation in Competition has been completed.

Underlying Health Condition: a Health Condition which has resulted in a permanent and verifiable activity limitation that may lead to an Eligible Impairment.

Underlying Health Condition (UHC) Assessor: a person or persons appointed by the Classification Advisory Panel responsible for conducting UHC Assessments.

Underlying Health Condition (UHC) Assessment: The first stage of Athlete Evaluation which assesses whether an Athlete has (or has had) at least one medically and/or clinically diagnosed Underlying Health Condition.

Vision Impairment: an Impairment of the eye structure, optical nerves or optical pathways, or visual cortex of the central brain that adversely affects an Athlete's vision.

World Rowing Classifiers Manual: The purpose of this manual is to guide Para-rowing International Classifiers in the proper completion of the classification process for all rowers with a physical disability.

**APPENDIX R16 - WORLD ROWING MASTERS REGATTA REGULATIONS –
EVENT REGULATIONS AND/ OR DEPARTURES FROM THE WORLD ROWING RULES
OF RACING**

1) Application

These regulations apply to the World Rowing Masters regatta together with and not in exclusion of the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.

2) Competition in World Rowing Masters Regatta (Rule 6)

a) At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, all crews shall enter and compete in the name of a club, or as a composite crew comprising members of two or more clubs. Only clubs recognised by their member federation may enter and compete.

b. Gender Eligibility

- i. Rule 13 and its Bye-Laws as to gender eligibility apply equally to the World Rowing Masters Regatta.
- ii. Only rowers who are eligible by gender to compete in the event or events entered may compete in a World Rowing Masters Regatta.
- iii. No objection may be made to the entry of a crew on the grounds of gender except by a member federation in accordance with the Bye-Law to Rule 13.
- iv. An entry that is found by the Executive Committee to be false or made recklessly as to the gender eligibility of any member of a crew may result in the Executive Committee imposing sanctions (on the member federation, the club or individual concerned) in accordance with Article 56 of World Rowing's Statutes.

3) Coxswains (Rule 22)

The rules for coxswains shall apply to World Rowing Masters Regattas crews except as provided in this Regulation.

A coxswain is not included in the calculation of the age of the crew.

At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, coxswains are not required to be weighed before their race but are subject to random checks, or selection, by the President of the Jury or a delegate, for weighing immediately after disembarking after their race. If a coxswain, together with any deadweight, have carried in the boat during the race, is found to weigh less than the minimum weight required by these Rules when checked immediately after the race, the crew shall be excluded from that event.

4) Masters Age Sub-Categories (Rule 20)

Rowers may compete in Masters rowing events from the beginning of the year during which they attain the age of 27. The age of the rowers in a Masters rowing event shall be that which they attain during the year of the event. Masters rowing events and events at the World Rowing Masters Regatta shall be held in the following crew age sub-categories:

- A. Minimum age: 27 years
- B. Average age: 36 years or more
- C. Average age: 43 years or more
- D. Average age: 50 years or more

- E. Average age: 55 years or more
- F. Average age: 60 years or more
- G. Average age: 65 years or more
- H. Average age: 70 years or more
- I. Average age: 75 years or more
- J. Average age: 80 years or more
- K. Average age: 83 years or more
- L. Average age: 86 years or more
- M. Average age: 89 years or more

Age sub-categories do not apply to coxswains of Masters crews.

Every Masters rower must be in a position to prove their age by presentation of an official document (passport or identity card).

World Rowing may implement additional age sub-categories for the World Rowing Masters Regatta. Any such age sub-categories will be published in advance of the Regatta in the Competition Notice.

5) Mixed Masters Events (Rule 14)

Mixed crew events may be held at World Rowing Masters Regattas in which half of the crew, excluding the coxswain, shall be eligible to compete as women and half shall be eligible to compete as men with such eligibility to be in accordance with the Bye-Law to Rule 14.

6) Boat Classes

The World Rowing Masters Regatta offers racing in the following boat classes:

Men	1x	2x	2-	4x	4-	4+	8+
Women	1x	2x	2-	4x	4-	4+	8+
Mixed	2x			4x			8+

7) Number of Lanes

For a World Rowing Masters Regatta, races may be held on up to eight lanes.

8) Rowers Clothing and Blade Colours (Rule 40)

At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, members of the same crew shall compete wearing uniform clothing (racing shirt and shorts or equivalent and any additional garments). The regulation regarding uniform clothing will not be enforced in mixed crews.

Crews may race with blades which are not of uniform colour within the crew.

9) Crew Changes after the Entry Deadline and up to one hour before the First Heat (Rule 49)

In the case of Masters crews, a substitute shall not be permitted if the age of the replacement rower would result in the lowering of the average age of the crew by more than one year or would change the age category of the crew concerned.

10) Progression System (Rule 58)

At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, there will be a final for events where the number of entries is the same or fewer than the number of available racing lanes. Where the number of entries in an event exceeds the number of available racing lanes, the entry will be divided into two or more races accordingly with each race being a final. The Draw for these finals shall be made in accordance with Regulation 11.

World Rowing may implement additional or alternate progression systems for the World Rowing Masters Regatta. Any such progression systems will be published in advance of the Regatta in the Competition Notice.

11) The Draw (Rule 60)

Where an event is divided into two or more finals, the allocation of crews to each such final shall be the responsibility of the Masters Rowing Commission or its delegated representatives.

12) Damage while in the Start Zone

At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, if a crew, while still in the start zone, sustains damage to its boat or equipment, then a member of the crew shall raise an arm to indicate that there is a problem. The Starter or Umpire shall stop the race. The Umpire shall decide, after having examined the damage, whether the claim was justified, after consulting (if necessary) with the President of the Jury. The Masters Rowing Commission may establish, if announced in advance of the regatta, a uniform time limit within which a crew that sustains damage must complete repairs and be ready to start, or else withdraw from the race. For the purpose of this Regulation, a crew is still in the start zone if the bow of its boat has not yet crossed the 100 metres line.

13) Conduct of Races

At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, zonal umpiring shall be used, in order to allow races to be run at short intervals. Normally, no motor boats shall follow the races, and the number of such boats on the water shall be the minimum required for the safety and efficient operation of the regatta and maintenance of the course. At the discretion of the Masters Rowing Commission, an Umpire's launch may be used to follow races.

15) Titles, Prizes and Cups

Medals will be awarded to the winners of each final. The design of the medals shall be subject to the approval of the Masters Rowing Commission.

16) Exceptional Cases (Rule 87)

Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., postponement of a racing session), the Chair of the Masters Rowing Commission, in consultation with the President of the Jury and the Chair of the organising committee shall make such decisions.

17) Interpretation of Regulations (Article 9)

Under the delegated authority of the Executive Committee, the Masters Rowing Commission shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing, Bye-Laws

and Regulations, as well as on disputes which may arise during a World Rowing Masters Regatta. The decision of the Masters Rowing Commission shall be final.

18) Health and Fitness (Bye-law to Rule 15)

- a) Each rower in a Masters rowing event shall be responsible for their own health and fitness and swimming ability (Rule 15), including being able to swim 50m and keep their head above water unassisted for three minutes.
- b) It is strongly recommended that rowers competing in the World Rowing Masters Regatta undergo the Pre-competition Health Screening detailed in Bye-Law to Rule 15) 2) a).

19) Anti-doping (Rule 86)

Any rower at the World Rowing Masters Regatta selected to undergo an In-Competition anti-doping test and who is using a prohibited substance or a prohibited method for therapeutic reasons must note the prohibited substance or method on the doping control form during the testing process. An application for a retroactive Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) must then be made by the Rower to World Rowing within 14 days of the test. The TUE application must be entered by the rower into the WADA Anti-Doping Administration & Management System (ADAMS).

APPENDIX R17 - WORLD ROWING TOURS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE WORLD ROWING RULES OF RACING

- 1) Definition** – A World Rowing Tour is a multi-day non-competitive rowing activity approved by the World Rowing Council under the provisions of these Regulations.

- 2) Eligibility**

Rowers from all member federations shall be entitled to apply to participate in World Rowing Tours.

- 3) Candidates for Participation in Tours**

Applications of candidates for participation shall be filed with their member federation and subsequently submitted by the member federation to the World Rowing Coastal Rowing Commission for final selection of participants.

- 4) Safety and Health of Rowers (Rule 15)**

Every participant in a World Rowing Tour shall:

- a) be personally responsible to ensure that they have a state of health and fitness necessary for rowing the distances proposed by the Organising Committee.
- b) be capable of swimming a distance of at least 300 m in the type of clothing likely to be worn at the tour concerned.
- c) possess sufficient experience, ability and technique, both rowing and sculling, to safely participate in the Tour and to handle risk situations on their own and, in general, not depend on the help of others.
- d) comply with any age limits established by the organising committee
- e) carry in the boat a personal flotation device as required or approved by the organising committee.

- 5) Insurance (Rule 11)**

- a) Each participant of a World Rowing Tour shall ensure that they have adequate and appropriate insurance cover in place for at least the duration of the event and the period of travel to and from.
- b) For the purpose of this Regulation, “adequate and appropriate insurance cover” shall include cover for:
 - i) General (third party) liability – sufficient for the countries visited;
 - ii) Travel and medical expenses - sufficient for the country being visited and to include repatriation to the home country; and
 - iii) Property – for boats, other rowing related equipment and personal effects of significant value not covered by the travel insurance.
- c) All individuals participating at a World Rowing Tour 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 Regulation.

APPENDIX R18 - EVENT BIDDING AND PREPARATION REGULATIONS

Applicable to:

- World Rowing Championships;
- World Rowing Under 19 Championships;
- World Rowing Under 23 Championships;
- World Rowing Cup Regattas;
- World Rowing Masters Regattas;
- World Rowing Coastal Championships;
- World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships;
- World Rowing Indoor Championships.

1) Start of the Bid Process

The relevant events shall, in principle, be attributed to a member federation for organisation a specified number of years in advance. A Bid Questionnaire will be available at least one year before the attribution date of the event.

Four years

- World Rowing Championships

Three years

- World Rowing Junior Championships
- World Rowing Under 23 Championships
- World Rowing Masters Regattas

Two years

- World Rowing Cup Regattas
- World Rowing Coastal Championships
- World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships

2) Bid Questionnaire and Budget

Each member federation interested in organising one of the events listed above must submit an event budget and detailed answers to the Bid Questionnaire within the period prescribed by the Executive Committee.

The answers to the questionnaire will form part of the Event Agreement signed with World Rowing if the bid is successful.

3) Guarantees and Undertaking.

Each bidding federation must present written guarantees on several topics to the Council in writing. The Candidate federation and any governmental authority(ies) presenting the bid must submit a written undertaking in which they agree to sign the Event Agreement if they are successful.

4) Bidding and Hosting Fees

The Executive Committee may determine fees for entering the bid process, for submitting a bid and for the attribution of the right to host the event. These fees will be determined and announced at least three months before the request for expressions of interest are due to be received.

5) Bid Inspection Visit

The Executive Committee may send a group of experts (up to five persons for World Championships and three persons for all others) to the candidate venues, at the cost of the respective Candidate federations, to evaluate all aspects of the bid, and, in reference to the answers given in the questionnaires, the conditions under which the Championships would be held at each venue.

6) Attribution

World Rowing shall encourage a worldwide attribution of World Championships to suitable candidates.

- a) World Rowing Championships
 - i) 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 R18).
 - ii) 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) Other World Championships
 - i) 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.
 - ii) 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.

7) Event Agreement and Commercial Rights Agreement

The member federation to which the relevant regatta is attributed shall immediately enter into an Event Agreement and Commercial Rights Agreement, where applicable, with World Rowing to comply with its undertakings.

8) Event Dates

The Council shall decide the dates of the relevant events at least two years in advance.

9) Rights – Television and Commercial

The following rights are the exclusive property of World Rowing at all the above listed events and shall be exploited in cooperation with each organising committee in accordance with the Event Agreement:

- a. Television rights, including all means now known or hereafter devised, whether live or recorded, pay or free television including terrestrial, satellite or cable transmission;
- b. Commercial rights, including all commercial and sponsorship rights arising in relation to or in any way connected including signage rights, general sponsorship rights, official

supplier rights, event programme rights, advertising rights on all promotional materials and publications and hospitality rights; and

c. Merchandising rights, the right to use and licence the name and official emblem of FISA, World Rowing, the official event logo, and other names, emblems and logos as registered by World Rowing. The bid documents shall specify in detail how the proceeds of the sale of these rights shall be handled. World Rowing also reserves the exclusive right to sell licensed merchandise and other products related to World Rowing and the event logo at all the events listed above, and the organising committee shall provide space for this activity at the venue of the Championships without charges to World Rowing.

10) Preparation Expenses

The organisers of the events will be responsible for the entire expenses of inspection visits after the event is attributed by individuals designated by World Rowing to inspect the venue and review preparations with the organising committee prior to the events, as follows:

- World Rowing Championships - up to 20 individual visits
- World Rowing Under 19 Championships - 6 individual visits
- World Rowing Under 23 Championships - 6 individual visits
- World Rowing Masters Regattas - 9 individual visits
- World Rowing Cup Regattas - 6 individual visits
- World Rowing Coastal Championships - 6 individual visits
- World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships - 6 individual visits

11) Organisational Expenses

The bid documents shall specify in detail certain organisational expenses for which the organising committee shall be responsible.