

World Rowing Rules of Racing –

2025 Version	Proposed Changes for 2026	Comments
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 gender, 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.	2) For those events listed in a) 1) 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.	Correct reference
3) In addition, these Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws shall be supplemented by Event Regulations.		
4) 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.		
5) 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		
• 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		
a) 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.		
b) 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		

<p>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.</p>		
<p>2) International Regattas – Control by World Rowing</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>b) International Regattas shall take place under the authority of World Rowing, which may give directions to the organising committee.</p>		
<p>3) Competition in International Regattas</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		

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.		
<i>Bye-Law to Rule 6 – World Rowing Cup – Definition</i>		
<i>The World Rowing Cup is an annual series of designated International Regattas. The Council has the sole right to designate regattas as World Rowing Cup regattas, to use the World Rowing Cup name and logo, and to prescribe regulations governing the World Rowing Cup.</i>		
Rule 7 – International Matches		
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, not later than 31 October in each year, send to the World Rowing headquarters a list of all competitions proposed to be held in their countries during the following year that conform with the definitions of an International Regatta in Rule 6 or of an International Match in Rule 7. They shall submit to World Rowing for approval:		
1) The dates on which these Regattas and Matches are to be held;		
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		
<i>Refer to Appendix R1 – Men's and Women's Events</i>		
Rule 14 Mixed Events		
<p>1) A mixed crew is a crew that contains a proportion of rowers who are eligible to compete in a women's event.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>3) World Rowing Championships – For crews competing in a mixed crew, the proportion of rowers who are eligible to complete in a women's event shall be 50 per cent of the rowers of that crew and 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).</p>	<p>3) World Rowing Championships – For crews competing in a mixed crew, the proportion of rowers who are eligible to complete in a women's event shall be 50 percent of the rowers of that crew and the proportion of rowers who are not eligible to compete in a women's event shall be 50 percent of the rowers of that crew (excluding the coxswain).</p>	<p>"percent" not "per cent"</p>
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		
<p><i>All rowers competing in World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games shall be able to swim 50m and keep their head above water unassisted for three minutes. It is the responsibility of the member federation to ensure and certify that rowers can meet these minimum standards and be able to provide evidence thereof if requested by World Rowing. At World Rowing Masters Regattas it is the responsibility of the individual masters rower (Rule 21).</i></p>		
2) Pre-competition Health Screening		
<p>a) <i>All rowers competing in the World Rowing Senior, Under 23, Under 19 and Beach Sprint Championship regattas must have completed a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, a physical examination and an ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure. It is the responsibility of the member federation to ensure and certify that these Pre-</i></p>		

<i>competition Health Screening procedures have been performed and be able to provide evidence thereof if requested by World Rowing.</i>		
<i>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.</i>		
<i>c) For all other World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas, and World Rowing Masters Regattas, it is strongly recommended that rowers competing in these events undergo this Pre-competition Health Screening.</i>		
<i>3) Intravenous re-hydration</i>		
<i>Any rower who has been re-hydrated intravenously shall not subsequently compete on that day.</i>		
<i>4) Injections (No-Needle Policy)</i>		
<i>During International Regattas (from 24 hours before the start of the first race of the Regatta through to 24 hours after the end of the last race at such Regatta), any injection to any site of a rower's body of any substance:</i>		
<i>a) Must be medically justified; Justification includes physical examination by a certified medical doctor (M.D.), diagnosis, prescription of medication, route of administration and appropriate documentation;</i>		
<i>b) Must respect the approved indication of the medication;</i>		
<i>c) Must be administered by a certified medical professional; and</i>		
<i>d) At regattas where a World Rowing Doctor is present, must be reported immediately and in writing not later than 24 hours afterwards to the World Rowing Doctor, including rowers with a valid TUE. The report must include the diagnosis, medication and route of administration.</i>		
<i>The disposal of used needles, syringes and other biomedical material which may affect the security and safety of others, including blood</i>		

<i>sampling (e.g. lactates) and other diagnostic equipment shall conform to internationally recognised safety standards.</i>		
5) <i>Member Federation Chief Medical Officer and Team Medical Officer</i>		
a) <i>Each member federation competing in events under these Rules, Bye-Laws and Regulations must, before the first competitions of crews from their federation each year, provide to World Rowing the name and contact details of its Chief Medical Officer with whom World Rowing may communicate on medical issues of a confidential or other nature and shall notify World Rowing of any change thereof.</i>		
b) <i>At the time that a team arrives at a regatta venue, the Team Manager shall register with World Rowing the name of its Team Medical Officer (if any) who is attending the regatta with that team.</i>		
c) <i>The Team Manager and Team Medical Officer are required to inform the organising committee Medical Officer about medical issues in their team which may be relevant to public health and safety of an event.</i>		
Rule 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		
b) 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. 57 of the Statutes. Each team official must have submitted a signed World Rowing Commitment Form to World Rowing before accreditation may be issued.		
2) Where World Rowing has also committed to follow the rules of other organisations as a condition of World Rowing's authority in conducting the above events, rowers may also be required by World Rowing to sign additional commitments from such organisations as a condition to compete.		
Rule 18 – Age Categories		
The following age categories for rowers are recognised by World Rowing:		
1) Under 19		
2) Under 23		
2) Seniors		
3) 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.		
<i>Bye-Laws to Rule 21 – Masters</i>		
<i>Refer to Appendix R16 – World Rowing Masters Regatta Regulations.</i>		
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 gender of the coxswain shall be open so that a men’s crew may be coxed by a woman and a women’s crew by a man. Age categories shall apply to coxswains, except in Masters events. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions.		
3) The minimum weight for a coxswain wearing the racing uniform is 55.0 kilogrammes (“kgs”).		
4) 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.		
5) These provisions shall also apply to coxswains in lightweight races.		
<i>Bye-Law to Rule 22 – Weighing of Coxswains</i>		
<i>Coxswains shall be weighed wearing only their racing uniform on tested scales not less than one hour and not more than two hours before their first race in each event in which they are competing on each day of the competition.</i>		
<i>The weighing scales shall indicate the weight of the coxswain to 0.1 kgs.</i>		
<i>The Control Commission may require on the occasion of the first weighing, or subsequently, the presentation of an official identity card with photograph. Where an official photograph of the crew has been checked for correctness against such identity card, this photograph may be used instead by the Control Commission at time of weighing.</i>		
<i>If coxswains are carrying deadweight, the Control Commission may require the weight of the deadweight to be checked at any time before the race or until immediately after disembarkation. Additionally, the Starter and Umpire may check the presence of the deadweight.</i>		
SECTION 5 – Lightweight		
Rule 23 – Lightweight		
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.		
<i>Bye-Law to Rule 23 – Weighing of Lightweight Rowers</i>		

<p><i>Lightweight rowers shall be weighed wearing at least their racing uniform on tested scales not less than one hour and not more than two hours before their first race of each lightweight event in which they are competing, each day of the competition. The weighing scales should indicate the weight of the rower to 0.1 kgs.</i></p>		
<p><i>Notwithstanding the foregoing,</i></p>		
<p><i>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.</i></p>		
<p><i>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.</i></p>		
<p><i>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.</i></p>		
<p><i>4) A rower or crew not meeting the required weight may be weighed again any number of times within the allowed time limit. However, if a rower or crew fails to meet the required weight or does not present itself by the expiry of the time permitted for weighing, the rower and the crew of that rower are no longer eligible and shall be excluded from the event.</i></p>		
<p><i>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.</i></p>		
<p><i>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</i></p>		

<i>weights of the remaining crew members must comply with this Rule.</i>																																					
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).																																					
<i>Refer to Appendix R14 – Para Rowing Competition Regulations – Event Regulations And/Or Departures from the World Rowing Rules Of Racing</i>																																					
<i>Refer to Appendix R15 – World Rowing Para Rowing Classification Regulations - Event Regulations And/or Departures From The World Rowing Rules Of Racing</i>	Refer to Appendix R15 – World Rowing Para Rowing Classification Regulations –Event Regulations And/or Departures From The World Rowing Rules Of Racing	Remove “- Event Regulations And/or Departures From The World Rowing Rules Of Racing”																																			
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:																																					
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Senior Men (M)</td> <td>1x</td> <td>2x</td> <td>2-</td> <td>4x</td> <td>4-</td> <td>8+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Senior Women (W)</td> <td>1x</td> <td>2x</td> <td>2-</td> <td>4x</td> <td>4-</td> <td>8+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Senior Lightweight Men (LM)</td> <td>1x</td> <td>2x</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Senior Lightweight Women (LW)</td> <td>1x</td> <td>2x</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Senior Mixed (Mix)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>8+</td> </tr> </table>	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+		
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Senior Para Rowing (PR)	PR1 M1x	PR1 W1x	PR2 Mix2x	PR3 Mix2x	PR3 Mix 4+	
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+
<p>The Council shall decide on a Mixed event to be included in the World Rowing Championship Regatta Programmes.</p> <p>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.</p>						
<p>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.</p>						
<p>Rule 27 – Olympic and Paralympic Games Event Programmes</p>						
<p>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.</p> <p>The World Rowing Congress shall select a recommended Olympic programme that the World Rowing Executive Committee shall submit to the IOC.</p>						
<p>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.</p> <p>The Council shall select the recommended Paralympic programme that the World Rowing Executive Committee shall submit to the IPC.</p>						
<p>Bye-Laws to Rule 27 – Olympic And Paralympic Games Boat Classes</p>						
<p><i>The following events will be included on the rowing programme for the 2028 Los Angeles Olympic and Paralympic Games:</i></p>						

<i>Senior Men (M)</i>	1x	2x	2-			4x	4-		8+		Will need updating with the IOC approved 2028 LA Olympic events. Will need updating with the IPC approved 2028 LA Paralympic events.
<i>Senior Women (W)</i>	1x	2x	2-			4x	4-		8+		
<i>Para Rowing Men (PR)</i>											
<i>Para Rowing Men (PR)</i>											
<i>Beach Rowing Sprints Men (RCB M)</i>											
<i>Beach Rowing Sprints Women (RCB W)</i>											
<i>Beach Rowing Sprints Mixed (RCB Mix)</i>											
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 29. 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											
<i>Refer to Appendix R2 – Boats and Equipment.</i>											
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											

<p>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.</p>		
<p>The Executive Committee has the sole authority to decide all matters under this Rule including what constitutes an innovation, whether an innovation is significant, whether it is readily available, whether the costs are reasonable, whether it is safe and 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.</p>		
<p>Rule 31 – Weight of Boats</p>		
<p>All boats used at World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, Regional Games and Continental Championship regattas and all other International Regattas shall be of defined minimum weights as set out in the Bye-laws to this Rule.</p>		
<p>The minimum boat weights for boats used at coastal rowing and beach sprint rowing events are found in the Coastal Rowing Rule Book.</p>		
<p>Bye-Laws to Rule 31 – Weight of Boats</p>		
<p><i>Refer to Appendix R3 – Weight of Boats.</i></p>		
<p>PART V – COURSES</p>		
<p>Rule 32 – Characteristics</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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</p>		

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		
<i>Refer to Appendix R4 – Regatta Courses</i>		
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.		

<p>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.</p>		
<p>SECTION 2 – Regatta Roles</p>		
<p>Rule 36 – The Organising Committee</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>The responsibilities and duties of the organising committee are set out in the Bye-laws to this Rule at Appendix R5, Regatta Roles.</p>		
<p>Rule 37 – Team Manager</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>		

<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>Rule 38 – World Rowing – Roles at Regattas</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>1) The Executive Committee shall have specific responsibilities at regattas under the Statutes and Rules of Racing. In addition:</p>		
<p>a) <u>International Regattas and International Matches -</u></p>		
<p>the Executive Committee may appoint a Technical Delegate to represent World Rowing at the regatta</p>		
<p>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:</p>		
<p>i) Technical Delegate(s)</p>		
<p>ii) President of the Jury</p>		
<p>iii) World Rowing Doctor</p>		
<p>iv) World Rowing Event Safeguarding Officer</p>		
<p>v) Fairness Committee</p>	<p>v) Fairness Committee</p>	<p>Needs to be corrected in the App</p>
<p>The appointment, roles and responsibilities of these officials are set out in the Bye-law to this Rule at Appendix R5.</p>		<p>Needs to be corrected in the App</p>
<p>2) Conduct of Racing</p>		

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.		
b) International Umpires shall be responsible for conduct of racing as members of the Jury.		
<i>Bye-laws to Rules 36–38 – Regatta Roles</i>		
<i>Refer to Appendix R5 – Regatta Roles</i>		
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.		
<i>Bye-Laws to Rule 39 – Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, Advertising, and Identifications</i>		
<i>Refer to Appendix R6 - Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, Advertising, and Identifications</i>		
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 federations 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		
<i>At International Regattas, members of a composite crew shall either wear an identical uniform and Identifications or each member of the crew shall wear the uniform and Identification of his own club.</i>		
Rule 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)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		

<p>d) That rower or crew shall compete in the name of the member federation that submitted the entry</p> <p>e) Only that member federation is entitled to represent the rower or crew so entered.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p>2) Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas</p>		
<p>Rowers shall compete under the name of their National Olympic or Paralympic Committee which shall alone be entitled to enter and represent them.</p>		
<p>Rule 44 – Entries</p>		
<p>1) International Regattas</p>		
<p>a) The entry of a crew for an International Regatta will be valid if all details required by the entry form have been completed.</p>		
<p>b) Names shall be shown starting with the bow rower and finishing with the stroke rower, followed by the coxswain.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>2) World Rowing Championship regattas</p>		
<p>a) Dedicated entry forms shall be made available to the member federations in principle two months before the closing date for entries.</p>		
<p>b) Entries must be received at World Rowing headquarters before the specified deadline .</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>d) The entries shall also include the names and birthdates of any additional rowers who may be used as a replacement during the regatta.</p>		

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, gender, club membership or other eligibility criteria of a rower to compete in an event will be considered as a serious breach of the rules justifying an appropriate sanction.		
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 gender 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 gender eligibility, shall be lodged in writing promptly with the organising committee after the entries are published specifying in detail the grounds on which the entry is considered to be irregular.		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		
<p>3) World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) An objection to an entry, except as to gender eligibility, shall be lodged in writing promptly with the Executive Committee after the entries are published specifying in detail the grounds on which the entry is considered to be irregular. 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. 		
<p>Rule 48 – Withdrawals</p>		
<p>1) International Regattas</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 organizing 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		
<i>World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games</i>		
1) <i>Notice of the withdrawal must be lodged with World Rowing at the World Rowing Regatta Office or another previously announced location.</i>		
2) <i>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.</i>		
3) <i>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.</i>		
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.		
ii) 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 49.		
b) Crews – 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 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 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 48, in the case of illness or injury to a member of the crew or a single sculler after the Draw and before their first heat a substitution of		"i)" is not needed.

<p>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.</p>		
<p>b) After their First Heat</p>		
<p>i) Single scullers – No substitution is permitted for a single sculler who has already raced in the heat of their event</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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:</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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,</p>		
<p>v) The medically substituted rower may compete again in the same crew if returned to health at any point during the competition, subject to:</p>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vii) Up to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain (if applicable) may be changed in accordance with this Rule. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 of Racing. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		
<p>3) Consequential Substitutions</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 46 or Rule 47. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) <i>A copy of the traffic rules must be provided to every club or member federation entered, be published in the Team Managers Manual and clearly displayed on large signs in the boating area. These signs shall be located beside the pontoons where the crews go out on to the water.</i>		
2) <i>The traffic rules for training and racing shall identify at least one clear lane of water as a neutral lane between crews travelling in opposite directions on the water. If it is not possible to provide the neutral lane, then the crews travelling in opposite directions must be separated by a “swimming line”, or equivalent, as a continuous, physical barrier on the water surface.</i>		
3) <i>In principle there shall be no training during racing at International Regattas.</i>		
4) <i>The traffic rules for racing shall cover the warm-up area and the cool-down area. They shall also take</i>		

<i>into consideration the safe movement of any boat taking part in the victory ceremony.</i>		
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		Needs correcting in the App “3” not “a”
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		
<i>Refer to Appendix R7 - World Rowing Progression System to Determine Finalists</i>		
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.	1) At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing 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.	Correct terminology.
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.	3) At World Rowing Championship and Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic qualification regattas and World Rowing 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.	Correct terminology.

<p>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.</p>		
<p>Rule 61 – Determining the Lanes (Normal Conditions)</p>		
<p>1) A random draw, supervised by the President of the Jury, shall be held to determine the heat and lane to which each crew will be assigned in the first round of the progression system, subject to the provision for seeded crews (Rule 59).</p>		
<p>2) Assignment of lanes in later rounds –</p> <p>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.</p> <p>b) In principle, crews advanced by their placing in a previous round will assigned lanes before crews that have advanced on the basis of time.</p>		
<p>3) At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, if a crew withdraws after the heats and this results in an avoidable imbalance in the next round of racing (e.g., Semi-finals CD with 5 and 3 crews), the President of the Jury may decide to alter the progression system to balance the number of crews in each race.</p>		
<p>Rule 62 – Withdrawals, Exclusions and Disqualifications after the Draw</p>		
<p>If a crew withdraws or is excluded or disqualified after the Draw then the following procedures shall operate:</p>		
<p>1) If the withdrawal, exclusion or disqualification takes place before the start of the first heat, the start of the first quarter-final or the start of the first semi-final</p>		

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 quarter-final or its semi-final will be ranked last in the round which the crew would have competed if it did not withdraw., there is more than one, then equally in last place.		
2) If a crew stops rowing during a heat, a quarter-final, or a semi-final 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 and in the overall ranking for that event will be placed last in the ranking of that round which they are DNF.		
d) Notwithstanding the above, where a problem has prevented the crew from finishing a race, the President of the Jury or, at a World Rowing Championship regatta, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas or World Rowing Cup regatta, the Executive Committee, may decide to place that crew last in that race.		
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, quarter-finals, semi-finals and finals. The format and description of time trials is set out in the Bye-Laws to this Rule.		
Bye-Laws to Rule 63 – Time Trials		
<i>Refer to Appendix R8 – Time Trials</i>		
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.		

<p>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.</p>		
<p>Bye-Laws to Rule 64 – Alternative Programmes in cases of Adverse Weather Conditions</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>a) Option 1 - To use the lanes offering the most equal conditions;</p>		
<p>b) Option 2 - To recommend to the Executive Committee to change the time table of the regatta to avoid adverse weather conditions;</p>		
<p>c) Option 3 - To suspend racing when weather conditions are, or are about to become unfair or unrowable and recommend alternative times for racing;</p>		
<p>d) Option 4</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>To prioritise the lanes for each individual race using the placings ranking 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 ranking better lanes.</p>	<p>Update to be consistent with new progressions</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Where two or more crews have the same placing ranking 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, ranking supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their reallocated lanes.</p>	
<p>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).</p>		

<p>2) <i>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.</i></p>		
<p>3) <i>At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, if the Fairness Committee determined that none of these Options provide an appropriate solution, it is the duty of the Executive Committee to decide whether to implement one of the following solutions in order to continue the regatta. The Executive Committee will consult with the Fairness Committee before determining which Solution to implement.</i></p>		
<p>a) <i>Solution 1: To start racing earlier than previously scheduled;</i></p>		
<p>b) <i>Solution 2: To resume racing at a later time when conditions have improved;</i></p>		
<p>c) <i>Solution 3: To omit one or more rounds of the event (e.g. semi-finals) where adverse conditions have stopped racing for a significant period of time or where the weather forecast indicates that racing may not be possible on some of the remaining days. In such a case the composition of the next rounds will be determined on the basis of the results of those rounds that have been completed. That may necessitate more than six crews in each race. Wherever possible the rankings of the crews in the previous rounds will be used as the basis for the composition of the next rounds.</i></p>		
<p>d) <i>Solution 4: To implement time trials for each individual race, e.g. if there were four heats from the official draw, then there shall be four separate time trial races in accordance with Appendix R8.</i></p>		
<p>e) <i>Solution 5: To implement a time trial in which all the remaining crews at each level in a round or rounds of an event compete together in one time trial.</i></p>		

f) <i>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.</i>		
4) <i>When a decision is made to adopt any one of these Options or to implement any one of these Solutions, that decision shall be announced to the crews and notified to the Team Managers at the earliest opportunity as the case may require. In particular, adequate time must be given to crews to prepare for their race with knowledge of the change to the racing procedure by the adoption of one of the Options or the implementation of one of the Solutions.</i>		
5) <i>Results from the previous rounds of racing may be used other than in accordance with the normal progression system to ensure fairness of competition.</i>		
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) <i>The Umpire may require a race to be re-rowed in accordance with this Rule if the Umpire considers that a Re-Row is necessary to ensure the fairness of the competition and, in particular but not exhaustively, in any one of the following circumstances:</i>	1) The <u>An</u> <i>Umpire may require a race to be re-rowed in accordance with this Rule if the Umpire considers that a Re-Row is necessary to ensure the fairness of the competition and, in particular but not exhaustively, in any one of the following circumstances:</i>	This changes allows for an Umpire to declare a re-row involving crews from different races within the same round of an event under section 1)e. below
a) <i>A race which has been started but is interrupted by weather conditions or other external influences and is stopped by the Umpire before the race is finished;</i>		
b) <i>There is interference between crews during a race and the Umpire determines that in order to restore the chances of a crew the race should be re-rowed with all or some of the crews;</i>		
c) <i>A dead-heat, where this is required by the Rules of Racing;</i>		
d) <i>Other special situations as decided by the Umpire to ensure the fairness of the competition.</i>		

	<p><u>e) For the purposes of this Rule, where progression to the next round is determined by comparing the times of crews in more than one race in the same round, then the crews whose times are compared shall be deemed to be in "a race".</u></p> <p><u>i) Under 1)b) above, in order to restore the chances of a crew, a re-row may involve crews from different races in the same round.</u></p> <p><u>ii) Under 1)c) above, where two or more such crews have the same finish time, a dead heat between those crews shall be declared.</u></p>	<p><i>This section is added to allow a rerow to be ordered that includes crews from different races where it is required to determine which crew will advance where the advancement is determined by comparing the times from different races.</i></p>
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) 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 shall apply to the next race in which that crew competes in that regatta. It shall lapse only when the race is concluded and shall therefore still apply in the case of a postponement or a Re-Row of that race.		
ii) A crew awarded two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event.		
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 46 and 47 only allow substitutions for medical reasons, then the rower may not be replaced and the crew of that rower shall be excluded from all rounds of the event in question.		

iv) Where a crew is disqualified, no member of that crew shall take any further part in any event at that regatta		
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;		
(2) if past conduct is to be taken into account, the notice shall specify that accordingly and detail the relevant past conduct; and		
(3) 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 65 – Sanctions		
1) <i>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.</i>		
2) <i>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</i>		

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.		

<p>A crew may enter the start zone if permitted by the Starter, but shall not enter the racing lanes until all crews from the preceding race have left the start zone and the Starter has attributed a lane to the crew. Crews must be attached to their starting positions at least two minutes before the designated start time.</p>		
<p>Rule 68 – The Starting Procedure</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p>3) In principle the Starter shall start the race at the scheduled race start time.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>Bye-Laws to Rule 68 – The Starting Procedure</p>		
<p>1) <i>Starting Procedure – Normal Start</i></p>		
<p>a) <i>Crews must attach themselves to their start pontoons at least two minutes before the start time of their race. Two minutes before the designated start time, the Starter shall announce “Two minutes” and this shall signify to the crews that they are formally under Starter’s</i></p>		

<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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!"</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>f) After a clear pause the Starter shall give the start signal by:</p>		
<p>i) EITHER dropping the red flag quickly to one side and simultaneously saying: "Go!"</p>		
<p>ii) OR by pressing a button that shall, at the same instant:</p>		
<p>(1) Change the red light to green;</p>		
<p>(2) Make an audible signal through the loudspeakers;</p>		

<i>(3) Start the timing system for the race;</i>		
<i>(4) Freeze the picture on the monitor in the Aligner's hut (if freeze frame facility is provided);</i>		
<i>(5) Release the Alignment Control Mechanism (if used).</i>		
<i>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.</i>		
<i>h) If the starting procedure is interrupted for any reason then the Starter may begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call.</i>		
<i>i) After a false start the Starter must begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call. The starter is not required to announce "Two minutes" again.</i>		
2) Starting Procedure – Quick Start		
<i>Where the Starter considers, for adverse weather conditions or any other valid reason, that the normal start with the roll call should not be used, after saying "Two Minutes!" the Starter shall inform the crews that the race will be started using the "Quick Start".</i>		
<i>Then, in place of the roll call, the Starter shall just say: "All Crews", and after a clear pause he shall then say "Attention" and shall then proceed with the remaining start procedure.</i>		
Rule 69 – False Start		
<i>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.</i>		
Bye-Laws to Rule 69 – Consequences of a False Start		
<i>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</i>		

<p><i>flag from side to side. If the traffic lights start system includes both visual and audible signals to indicate a false start then these shall be used (instead of the bell and the red flag) by flashing the red light and sounding the audible signal repeatedly. In this case, the Judge at the Start may directly activate the signal to stop the race.</i></p>		
<p>2) <i>In the case of a false start, the Judge at the Start shall inform the Starter of the name of the crew or crews to be sanctioned and the Starter shall award that crew or crews a Yellow Card when they have returned to their starting position by stating "(Name of Crew), False Start, Yellow Card!"</i></p>		
<p>3) <i>The Starter shall then instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker, or in the case of a Red Card or Exclusion a red marker, adjacent to the starting position of the crew or crews so sanctioned. The yellow or red marker must be clearly visible to the crew concerned.</i></p>		
<p>4) <i>A crew awarded a Red Card or otherwise excluded will not take part in the race and will leave the course and return to the boating area as directed by the Starter.</i></p>		
<p>Rule 70 – Objections at the Start</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>SECTION 9 – During the Race</p>		
<p>Rule 71 – Responsibility of the Rowers</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>Rule 72 – Interference</p>		

<p>A crew causes interference to its opponents if its oars, sculls or boat encroach into the opponent's lane and cause a disadvantage to its opponents by contact, its wash or other distraction, or in any other way. The Umpire alone shall decide if a crew is in its lane or if it is interfering with another crew and causing them a disadvantage. If a crew has caused interference to another crew and has, in the Umpire's opinion, affected the finishing position of that crew then it may be excluded by the Umpire. In the situation where a collision between boats or oars or sculls has occurred, the Umpire may exclude the crew causing the collision even if no prior warning has been given to that crew.</p>		
<p>In no case may the Umpire alter a placing.</p>		
<p>Bye-Laws to Rule 72 – Actions on Interference and Consequences thereof</p>		
<p>1) <i>Alerting a crew – If a crew is about to cause interference to another crew, the Umpire shall, when possible, raise the white flag, call to the crew at fault, state the name of the crew and indicate the required change of direction by lowering the flag to that side. In principle, the Umpire may not otherwise give steering indications to a crew unless there is an obstruction in its lane.</i></p>		
<p>2) <i>Stopping a crew – To ensure the safety of the rowers and to prevent damage to boats and equipment, the Umpire may intervene by raising the white flag to the vertical position, naming the crew and giving the command "Stop!". A crew so instructed shall immediately stop their boat. The crew may begin rowing again to finish the race if permitted by the Umpire.</i></p>		
<p>3) <i>Alerting the Umpire – If, during a race, a crew considers that it is being interfered with by another crew and is suffering a disadvantage thereby, then a member of the crew should, if possible, draw the attention of the Umpire to the interference at the time the interference occurs to indicate that it intends to make an objection.</i></p>		
<p>4) <i>Remedying a disadvantage – If a crew is placed at a disadvantage, the priority is to restore its chances. The imposition of any sanction is a secondary consideration. Should a crew suffer a disadvantage, the Umpire must take the most appropriate course of action provided by the Rules. Such action may</i></p>		

<p><i>be, for example, to stop the race, impose the appropriate sanction and order the race to be re-rowed. Depending on circumstances, the Umpire may allow the race to continue and then announce a decision after the race is over. The Umpire may not only sanction the crew at fault while the crew that has suffered interference does not have its chances restored to it.</i></p>		
<p>5) <i>Nothing in this Rule or its Bye-Laws lessens the responsibility of each crew to remain in its designated lane throughout the race.</i></p>		
<p>Rule 73 – Coaching during Racing</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>SECTION 10 – The Finish</p>		
<p>Rule 74 – Conclusion of the Race</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>Bye-Laws to Rule 74 – Conclusion of the Race</p>		
<p>1) <i>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.</i></p>		
<p>2) <i>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.</i></p>		

<p>3) <i>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.</i></p>		
<p>4) <i>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:</i></p>		
<p>a) <i>The Umpire may reject the crew's objection and raise a white flag to signify that the race was in order.</i></p>		
<p>b) <i>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).</i></p>		
<p>b) <i>The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given a decision.</i></p>		
<p>5) <i>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.</i></p>		
<p>6) <i>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.</i></p>		
<p>7) <i>Timing – Intermediate times and finish times shall in principle be recorded to 1/100th of a second. This</i></p>		

<p>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 for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) races where the time of each crew will determine whether they will progress to the next round in the event, in which case times shall be recorded as shown on the photo-finish system if this is necessary to distinguish between crews for the purpose of such progression; ii) time trials (see Appendix R8) where the times of each crew determine their ranking and in such races, where crews finish less than 1/100 of a second apart, their times shall be recorded as shown on the photo-finish system if any. 		
<p>8) The necessary equipment shall be operated by technicians who do not form part of the team of Judges at the Finish.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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!”</p>		
<p>Rule 75 – Dead-Heats</p>		
<p>When the order of finish between two or more crews is too close for any difference to be determined, then the result shall be declared a dead heat between the crews involved.</p>		
<p>Bye-Laws to Rule 75 – Dead-Heats</p>		

<p><i>If there is a dead-heat, the following procedure shall operate:</i></p>		
<p>1) <i>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.</i></p>		
<p>2) <i>In a quarter-final or a semi-final if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if those crews cannot all progress into the same level of the next round, then the crew which had the highest ranking in the immediate preceding round shall be deemed to have the higher ranking of the dead-heat crews for progression to the next round. The immediate preceding round shall be the last previous round in which both/all of the dead-heat crews competed. If the crews had the same result in that round then the ranking in the next previous round shall be used for this purpose. If on this basis the results of the crews concerned are identical, then there must be a Re-Row between the crews involved in the dead-heat. Where such a dead-heat involves more than two crews and this number exceeds the number of crews advancing to the same level of the next round, the above procedure shall be used to determine which of those crews shall so advance. If all crews involved in the dead-heat progress anyway into the same level of the next round, there will be no Re-Row and their relative positions in the next round shall be decided by a draw supervised by a member of the Jury.</i></p>		
<p>3) <i>In a final, if a dead-heat occurs between crews, then they shall be given equal placing in the final order and the next placing(s) shall be left vacant. If the tied placing is for a medal position then the organising committee shall provide additional medals.</i></p>	<p>3) <i>In a final, if a dead-heat occurs between crews, then they shall be given equal placing-ranking in the final order and the next placingranking(s) shall be left vacant. If the tied placingranking is for a medal position then the organising committee shall provide additional medals.</i></p>	<p>Change for consistency</p>
<p>4) <i>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.</i></p>		

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.		
<i>Bye-Laws to Rule 76 – Objections</i>		
1) <i>Objections to Sanctions</i>		
<i>Where a sanction is imposed on a crew in each of the following circumstances the crew may raise an objection as follows:</i>		
a) <i>At the Start - a crew awarded a sanction during warm-up or at the Start may object to the Starter, Umpire or any other member of the Jury at the Start or at the time the sanction is awarded.</i>		
b) <i>During a race – a crew sanctioned by the Umpire during a race may object to the Umpire at the time the sanction is awarded or immediately after the finish of its race.</i>		
a) <i>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</i>		

<i>the objection must be made before the crew embarks for the race to which the sanction applies.</i>		
<i>2) Objection to the conduct of a race</i>		
<i>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>		
<i>i) The crew shall indicate to the Umpire that it wishes to make an objection by a member of the crew raising their arm.</i>		
<i>ii) The objecting crew shall not leave the area of the finish line until the Umpire has heard its objection.</i>		
<i>b) The Umpire will determine the objection as follows:</i>		
<i>i) The Umpire may reject the crew's objection and raise a white flag to signify that the race was in order;</i>		
<i>ii) The Umpire may accept the crew's objection and raise a red flag to signify that the race was not in order.</i>		
<i>(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.</i>		
<i>(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</i>		
<i>iii) The Umpire may decide to seek further information regarding the objection.</i>		
<i>(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.</i>		
<i>(2) The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official</i>		

<i>result of the race until the Umpire has given a decision.</i>		
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 64 between some of all of the crews in the race		
6) At a World Rowing Championship or World Rowing Cup regatta, in the case of a protest 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 or by Umpires stationed on the land adjacent to the course, and shall issue instructions and guidelines accordingly.		
6) 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		
<i>Refer to Appendix R9 – Duties of the Jury</i>		
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)		

<i>Refer to Appendix R10 – Anti-Doping</i>		
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 48(1) and 58(3.4) of the World Rowing Statutes.		
PART IX – CONCLUDING PROVISIONS		
Rule 88 Prevalence		
These Statutes, Bye-Laws, Rules and associated documents may be published in multiple formats, in English and in French language versions. Should any conflict occur between versions, the PDF format most recently published on the World Rowing website in the English language, will prevail.		
Rule 87 – 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 R2		
<i>2025 Version</i>	<i>Proposed Changes 2026</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Bye-Laws to Rule 28 – Boats and Equipment</i>	<i>Bye-Laws to Rule 28 – Boats and Equipment</i>	
<p><i>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.</i></p>		
1) <i>Boats</i>		
<p>a) <i>Maximum Length – All boats used in eights events shall be a minimum of two sections, with no section longer than 11.9 m.</i></p>		
<p>b) <i>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.</i></p>	<p>b) <i>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.</i></p>	<p>The World Rowing standard design for the PR1 1x is 6.3 metres. Eq & Tech Commission has suggested changing to 6.3 metre minimum length but Events would like to keep the 7.20 metre because the start at some courses cannot accommodate the shorter boat. What does the manuals and bid documents require?</p>
<p>c) <i>Boat Design – All boats shall be displacement mono-hulls, unless otherwise agreed by the Executive Committee.</i></p>		

<p>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.</p>		
<p>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."</p>		
<p>f) <i>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.</i></p>		
<p>g) <i>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.</i></p>		
<p>h) <i>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</i></p>		

<p><i>does not significantly deflect if a side force is applied. If it is an integral part of the hull construction, it shall afford equivalent protection and visibility.</i></p>		
<p><i>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></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>		
<p>2) Oars</p>		

<p>a) <i>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.</i></p>		
<p>b) <i>Oar Blade Thickness – Oar blades may not be less than 5 mm thick for sweep oars, and 3 mm thick for sculls. This thickness shall be measured 3 mm from the outer edge of the blade for sweep oars and 2 mm for sculls.</i></p>		
<p>3) <i>Identifications</i></p>		
<p>a) <i>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.</i></p>		
<p>b) <i>All boats and oars shall comply with the requirements set out in the Bye-Laws to Rule 38 (Identifications, etc.).</i></p>		
<p>4) <i>Natural properties</i></p>		
<p><i>No substances or structures (including riblets) capable of modifying the natural properties of water or of the boundary layer of the hull/water interface shall be used.</i></p>	<p><i>No substances or structures (including riblets) capable of modifying the natural properties of water or of the boundary layer of the hull/water interface <u>at the interface between the hull and water</u> shall be used. <u>No substances capable of</u></i></p>	<p>For environmental safety.</p>

	<i>leaving residue on the boat or oars shall be used.</i>	
5) <i>Communication and Electronics</i>		
<p>a) <i>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).</i></p>		
<p>b) <i>Allowable Data – During racing, the only information allowed to the crew in the boat shall be:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i) Time, Distance,</i> <i>ii) Stroke rate, Distance per stroke, Drive Time, Recovery Time, Drive/Recovery Ratio</i> <i>iii) Boat Velocity / Acceleration</i> <i>iv) Performance: Force, Power, Work, Force/Power Position, Impulse</i> <i>v) Physiological: Heart rate, Respiratory rate</i> <i>vi) Boat Flotation: Roll Motion, Yaw Motion, Pitch Motion, Surge Motion, Sway Motion</i> <i>vii) Oar Angles, Slip, Wash, Stroke Length</i> <p><i>This information shall be designated as “allowable data”. This data and any information derived directly from it, may</i></p>	<p>b) <i>Allowable Data – During racing, the only information allowed to the crew in the boat shall be:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i) Time, Distance;</i> <i>ii) Stroke rate, Distance per stroke, Drive Time, Recovery Time, Drive/Recovery Ratio;</i> <i>iii) Boat Velocity / Acceleration;</i> <i>iv) Performance: Force, Power, Work, Force/Power Position, Impulse;</i> <i>v) Physiological: Heart rate, Respiratory rate, <u>blood oxygenation levels;</u></i> <i>vi) Boat Flotation: Roll Motion, Yaw Motion, Pitch Motion, Surge Motion, Sway Motion; <u>and</u></i> <i>vii) Oar Angles, Slip, Wash, Stroke Length.</i> <p><i>This information shall be designated as “allowable data”. This data and any information derived directly from it, may be</i></p>	<p>Add blood oxygenation levels to the list of allowable data that an athlete can see during their race.</p>

<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p>	
<p><i>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.</i></p>		
<p><i>c) 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.</i></p>		
<p>6) Promotional Equipment</p>		
<p><i>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.</i></p>		

APPENDIX R3				
2025Version			Proposed Changes 2026	Comments
Bye-Laws to Rule 30 – Weight of Boats			Bye-Laws to Rule 31 – Weight of Boats	Update Rules Reference
1) Minimum boat weights are the following:				
<i>Designation</i>	<i>Boat type</i>	<i>Minimum Weight (kg)</i>		
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		
<p>The minimum weight of the boat shall include the fittings essential to its use, in particular: riggers, stretchers, shoes, slides, seats and hull extensions.</p> <p>It shall also include:</p>				

<p>a) Loud speakers if they are firmly fastened to the boat and associated wiring for such speakers;</p>		
<p>b) Any housings or fixings that are firmly fastened to the boat for the purpose of holding water bottles, electronic or other equipment;</p>		
<p>c) Cables and wires required to connect equipment to provide "Allowable Data" (see Bye-Laws to Rule 29); and</p>		
<p>d) Seat Pads that are attached to the seat.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>2) Responsibility – It is solely the responsibility of the crew that their boat meets the required minimum weight.</p>		
<p>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</p>		

<p><i>reserved for the weighing of boats during the regatta.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>		
<p>4) <i>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.</i></p>		
<p>5) <i>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.</i></p>		

<p>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.</p>		
<p>7) Additional Items to be removed – Equipment which is not to be included in the weight of the boat shall be removed from the boat before weighing. At the official weighing of the boat, the normal wetted surface of the boat is accepted. However, any standing water must be removed before the weighing, in particular any water between the shoulders and inside the bow and stern canvas. All other items (tools, clothes, sponges, bottles, etc.) must be taken out of the boat before the weighing.</p>	<p>7) Additional Items to be removed – a) Equipment which is not to be included in the weight of the boat shall be removed from the boat before weighing.</p>	<p>The water in the boat section is moved below the equipment.</p>
	<p><u>i) The following equipment items shall be removed from the boat prior to boat weighing:</u> <u>- logger(box)</u></p>	<p>Specify what non-essential equipment is and is not included in the boat weight. For equipment not included in the boat weight but is firmly attached to the boat and not easily removable for boat weights, there is an</p>

- monitors / displays / athlete screen
- any additional. sensors such as boat speed sensor
- transmitter box

ii) The equipment items that are not included in the weight of the boat but where firmly fixed to the boat shall be allowed to remain in the boat during weighing include the following:

- junction boxes (wired system)
- angle sensors
- batteries
- attachments (brackets) for monitors/displays/ athlete screen

Where these equipment items remain fixed to the boat during boat weighing, the following standard weight allowances shall be subtracted from the measured boat weight:

allowance for the equipment that shall be subtracted from the weight of the boat. The weights are determined by the additional weight that the equipment adds to the boat compared to the normal essential parts (e.g. the weight of a sensor oarlock minus the weight of a standard non-sensor oarlock).

<u>Boat Class</u>	<u>Wireless System (e.g. NK, Xboat)</u>	<u>Wired System (e.g. Peach)</u>
<u>1x</u>	<u>0.2 kg</u>	<u>0.6 kg</u>
<u>2x</u>	<u>0.4 kg</u>	<u>0.9 kg</u>
<u>2-</u>	<u>0.4 kg</u>	<u>0.7 kg</u>
<u>4x</u>	<u>1 kg</u>	<u>1.7 kg</u>
<u>4-/4+</u>	<u>0.7 kg</u>	<u>1.2kg</u>
<u>8+</u>	<u>1.4 kg</u>	<u>2.4 kg</u>

	<p><i>b) 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.</i></p>	<p><i>Move the section on water remaining in the boat after the equipment in the boat.</i></p>
<p><i>8) Official Weighing – The boat shall be officially weighed.</i></p>		
<p><i>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:</i></p>		
<p><i>a) Write the words “First Boat Weighing” on the printed record of weighing.</i></p>		
<p><i>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.</i></p>		
<p><i>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,</i></p>		

<p>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.</p>		
<p>d) Award the appropriate sanction to the crew.</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Move this section after the former section f) so that it is clear that the notification of a BUW and delivery of BUW evidence to the President of the Jury must take place under both procedures.</p>
<p>f) In the event that a printer connected to the scale is not available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>e) In the event that a printer connected to the scale is not available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	

<p><i>Both a member of the crew and the member of the Control Commission shall sign this form.</i></p>	<p><i>Both a member of the crew and the member of the Control Commission shall sign this form.</i></p>	
	<p>f) <u><i>Deliver the three printed, signed records of weighing (9)c)) or the form and photographs of the weighing (9)f)) to the President of the Jury and notify the President of the Jury of the sanction awarded.</i></u></p>	
<p><i>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.</i></p>		

Appendix R5		
Version 2025		Comments
Regatta Roles – Bye-Laws to Rules 36-38		
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		

<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		

<p>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.</p>		
<p>h) Notify the Competition Manager, the Safety Officer and the Medical Officer of the appointment of the Technical Delegate(s) by World Rowing.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>k) Arrange adequate insurance for third party liability, loss or damage to property</p>		

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.		

<p>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.</p>		
<p>iii) Arrangements – The organising committee shall arrange free accommodation, meals and local transport for the Technical Delegate(s) during the duration of stay.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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</p>		

<p>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.).</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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</p>		

<p>Regulations. The Technical Delegate(s) shall advise the organising committee and the President of the Jury of any failure to comply with the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.</p>		
<p>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).</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>b) President of the Jury</p>		
<p>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.</p>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		
<p>c) World Rowing Doctor</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 		

<p>medical doctor to be the 'World Rowing Doctor' for that event.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">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.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">(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

<p>any critical or emergency issues that arise. Any such advice notwithstanding, responsibility for those matters necessarily remains solely with the organising committee.</p>		
<p>d) World Rowing Event Safeguarding Officer</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>e) Fairness Committee</p>		
<p>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</p>		

<p>if the weather has created, is about to create, or is likely to create unfair or unrowable conditions.</p>		
<p>f) The Jury</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>i) The President of the Jury, the Starter, the Judge at the Start, the Umpires, the Senior Judge at the Finish and the senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire's licence.</p>		
<p>ii) 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.</p>		
<p>iii) Appointment of the Jury (1) International Regattas – The Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee or the</p>		

<p>member federation (see point 1) d) of this Appendix).</p>		
<p>(2) World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup regattas and World Rowing Masters Regattas – The Jury shall be appointed by the Executive Committee and supervised by the World Rowing Umpiring Commission.</p>		
	<p>iv) <u>Members of the Jury at a World Rowing event shall not represent a member federation or team at that event.</u></p>	<p>Specify that a Jury member should not also serve in a role with an MF or a team at a WR event to avoid conflicts of interest.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>vi) Clothing –</p>	

<p>(2) The World Rowing Council may make regulations for the clothing of the Jury at certain events, including coastal, beach sprint, and indoor.</p>		
<p>g) The Board of the Jury</p>		
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p>h) International Umpires</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>i) A World Rowing International Umpire shall have normal sight and hearing</p>		
<p>ii) 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</p>		

<p>International Umpire's badge while on duty.</p>		
<p>iii) International Umpire Licence</p> <p>(1) Validity - The International Umpires' licence is valid for a period of four years.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(4) Retirement – An International Umpire may no longer serve in that status after 31 December following their 70th birthday.</p> <p>(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.</p>		

<p>(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.</p>		
<p>iv) International Umpire Examination</p> <p>(1) Candidate requirements</p> <p>(a) Candidates shall have held a national license for at least three years immediately prior to the examination.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(d) Examinations</p> <p>(e) Examinations will be scheduled by the World Rowing Umpiring Commission or may be organised on request of a member federation.</p>		

<p>(f) 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.</p> <p>(g) 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.</p> <p>(h) 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.</p>		
<p>v) 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</p>		

accommodation expenses of the World Rowing experts who attend.		
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APPENDIX R6		
Version 2025	Proposed Changes 2026	
BYE-LAWS TO RULE 39– Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, Advertising and Identifications	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.		

<p>ii) "Advertising" shall mean all forms of advertising, display or identification including but not limited to any form of commercial identification.</p>		
<p>iii) Advertising is prohibited except where specifically allowed by World Rowing Statutes, Rules of Racing or related Bye-Laws.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>vi) During all events (regattas and championships) that are staged only for Under 19 rowers, the advertising of alcohol is prohibited.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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</p>		

<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.).</p>		
<p>c) General Principles</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		

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	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:	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:	Section i) allows for a "a name, designation, trademark, logo or any other distinctive sign or mark of any kind" to be used as an identification.
(1) Identification of a manufacturer;	(1) Identification of a <u>the</u> manufacturer;	Change "a" to "the" to indicate the specific manufacturer of that equipment/clothing
(2) Identification of the product technology;	(2) Identification of the product technology;	
(3) Identification of the member federation or club of the crew concerned;	(3) Identification of the member federation or club of the crew concerned;	
(4) Name of the boat (not the manufacturer of the boat);	(4) Name of the boat (not the manufacturer of the boat);	
(5) Identification of the sponsor(s) of the member federation or club;	(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;	(6) Identification of the sponsor(s) of an individual rower where specifically provided under these Bye-Laws;	
(7) World Rowing Identification.	(7) World Rowing Identification.	
Each of (1) to (7) is an "Identification" for the purpose of this Bye-Law.	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.	ii) Within one sponsors <u>sponsor</u> 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.	iii) <u>Within one manufacturer's Identification, more than one element may be displayed, subject to the overall Identification not exceeding the permitted size.</u>	Add new iii) to allow for a manufacturer to use more than one element listed in the introduction of e)i) above in the manufacturer's Identification space.
	iv) 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.	

<p>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:</p> 	<p>Where the identification <u>Identification</u> 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:</p> 	
<p>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) 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.</p>		
<p>g) A Manufacturer as Sponsor</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>ii) If the area reserved for the manufacturer is not used by the manufacturer, it cannot be used for another purpose.</p>		
<p>h) Identifications on the boat and within the Crew</p>		
<p>A crew may display different sponsor identifications on their boat, their oars and their clothing. However:</p>		
<p>i) Identifications on all oars/sculls must be identical within a boat/crew with only the exception of the manufacturer Identification</p>		

where individual rowers may choose to row with oars/sculls from different manufacturers;		
ii) 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.		
ii) Where national identity is on the uniform it must be a part of the official design registered with World Rowing under Rule 40.		
iii) 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.		
iv) 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		

<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
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.		
iii) 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		

<p>Identifications may be different on each side but must be uniform within a crew.</p>		
<p>(5) World Rowing Special Clothing</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>i) If worn, all members of the crew must wear a T-shirt of the same colour and design; and</p> <p>ii) any Identification on the T-shirt is limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <u>as otherwise provided in 2) a) and b) above and 2) d) iii) and 2) d) iv) below.</u>		
iii) The Identification of the manufacturer of the headwear may appear once and be no more than 10 sq cm in area. The manufacturer may		

<p>be different between individual crew members as long as the colour and design of the headwear are identical.</p>		
<p>iv) 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.</p>		
<p>e) Socks and leg coverings</p>		
<p>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).</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>iv) 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</p>		

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.		
ii) 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 rowers is reserved for the World Rowing		

<p>Identification and the member federation 3-letter identification code.</p> <p>(b) The aft deck of the boat is reserved for World Rowing Identification.</p>		
<p>d) Sponsor Identifications and Boat Name on the side of the boat</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>ii) The name of the boat shall be considered as a sponsor Identification for the purpose of this Bye-Law.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>iv) On a 1x, one sponsor Identification is permitted on each side and each shall be no more than 800 sq cm.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>vii) On a 8+, eight sponsor Identifications are permitted on each side and each shall be no more than 600 sq cm.</p>		
<p>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</p>		

<p>sponsor Identification eight times or eight different sponsor Identifications or a combination of these.</p>		
<p>e) Sponsor Identifications on the fore decks of the Boat</p>		
<p>The entire fore deck of the boat may be used for sponsor Identifications. Such Identifications shall not encroach on the sides of the boat.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>i) Identification on Bow Number Plates</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		

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.		

<p>b) World Rowing Events – World Rowing may require regatta officials to wear clothing with World Rowing Identifications.</p>		
<p>7) Identification on Umpire Boats</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>		

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

The Executive Committee may approve an alternative progression system for a specific event. Any such alternative progression system shall be published in the Competition Notice.

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

<i>Preliminary race</i>		<i>Final</i>	
<i>P</i>		<i>F</i>	
	1		1. <i>P</i>
	2		2. <i>P</i>
<i>P</i>	3	<i>F</i>	3. <i>P</i>
	4		4. <i>P</i>
	5		5. <i>P</i>
	6		6. <i>P</i>

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

<i>Heat s</i>		<i>Finals</i>	
<i>H</i>		<i>F</i>	
H1	1	FA	1.H1
	2		1.H2
	3		2.H1
	4		2.H2
	5		1.HT
	6		2.HT
H2	1	FB	3.HT
	2		4.HT
	3		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 the 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), **Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.H)**, Second fastest of the second placed finishers (2.2.H), Second fastest qualified only by time (2.HT), **Fourth fastest qualified only by time (4.HT)**, Sixth fastest qualified only by time (6.HT)*

*S2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.H), **Fastest of the second place finishers (1.2.H)**, Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.H), Fastest qualified only by time(1.HT), **Third fastest qualified only by time (3.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

Heat s		Semifinal s		Finals	
H		S		F	
H1	1	S1	1.1.H	FA	1.S1
	2		3.1.H		1.S2
	3		2.2.H		2.S1
	4		2.HT		2.S2
	5		4.HT		3.S1
	6		6.HT		3.S2
H2	1	S2	2.1.H	FB	4.S1
	2		1.2.H		4.S2
	3		3.2.H		5.S1
	4		1.HT		5.S2
	5		3.HT		6.S1
	6		5.HT		6.S2
H3	1			FC	7.HT
	2		8.HT		
	3		9.HT		
	4		10.HT		
	5		11.HT		
	6		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), **Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.H)**, **Second fastest of the second placed finishers (2.2.H)**, Fourth fastest of the second placed finishers (4.2.H), **Second fastest qualified only by time (2.HT)**, **Third fastest qualified only by time (3.HT)**.*

*S2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.H), **Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.H)**, **Fastest of the second placed finishers (1.2.H)**, Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.H), **Fastest qualified only by time (2.HT)**, **Fourth fastest qualified only by time (3.HT)**.*

Note the special case for 19 entries: the 5 fastest crews not qualifying for the Semifinals (5th to 9th HT) go to Final C; the 2 slowest crews not qualifying for the Semifinals (10th & 11th HT) go to Final D.

Table for Case 4: 19 to 24 participating crews

Heat s		Semifinal s		Finals	
H		S		F	
	1		1.1.H		1.S1
	2		3.1.H		1.S2
H1	3	S1	2.2.H	FA	2.S1
	4		4.2.H		2.S2
	5		2.HT		3.S1
	6		3.HT		3.S2
	1		2.1.H		4.S1

H2	2	S2	4.1.H	FB	4.S2
	3		1.2.H		5.S1
	4		3.2.H		5.S2
	5		1.HT		6.S1
	6		4.HT		6.S2
H3	1			FC	5.HT
	2		6.HT		
	3		7.HT		
	4		8.HT		
	5		9.HT		
	6		10.HT		
H4	1		FD		11.HT
	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), **Fifth fastest of the second place finishers (5.1.H)**, Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.H), Sixth fastest qualified only by time (6.HT), **Tenth fastest qualified only by time (10.HT)**, Fourteenth fastest*

qualified only by time (14.HT).

Q2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.H), **Fastest of the second place finishers (1.2.H)**, Fifth fastest of the second place finishers (5.2.H), Fifth fastest qualified only by time (5.HT), **Ninth fastest qualified only by time (9.HT)**, Thirteenth fastest qualified only by time (13.HT).

Q3: Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.H), **Second fastest of the second place finishers (2.2.H)**, Fastest qualified only by time (1.HT), Fourth fastest qualified only by time (4.HT), **Eighth fastest qualified only by time (8.HT)**, Twelfth fastest qualified only by time (12.HT).

Q4: Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.H), **Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.2.H)**, Second fastest qualified only by time (2.HT), Third fastest qualified only by time (3.HT), **Seventh fastest qualified only by time (7.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), **Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.Q)**, **Second fastest of the second place finishers (2.2.Q)**, Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.Q), **Second fastest of the third place finishers (2.3.Q)**, **Third fastest of the third place finishers (3.3.Q)**.

S2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.Q), **Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.Q)**, **Fastest of the second placed finishers (1.2.Q)**, Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.Q), **Fastest of the third place finishers (1.3.Q)**, **Fourth fastest of the third place finishers (4.3.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

Heat s	Quarterfinal s	Semifinals	Finals
H	Q	S	F
1	1.1.H	1.1.Q	1.S1
2	5.1.H	3.1.Q	1.S2
H1 3	Q1 4.2.H	S1 2.2.Q	FA 2.S1
4	6.HT	4.2.Q	2.S2

	5		10.HT		2.3.Q		3.S1
	6		14.HT		3.3.Q		3.S2
	1		2.1.H		2.1.Q		4.S1
	2		1.2.H		4.1.Q		4.S2
H2	3	Q2	5.2.H	S2	1.2.Q	FB	5.S1
	4		5.HT		3.2.Q		5.S2
	5		9.HT		1.3.Q		6.S1
	6		11.HT		4.3.Q		6.S2
	1		3.1.H				1.QT
	2		2.2.H				2.QT
H3	3	Q3	1.HT			FC	3.QT
	4		4.HT				4.QT
	5		8.HT				5.QT
	6		12.HT				6.QT
	1		4.1.H				7.QT
	2		3.2.H				8.QT
H4	3	Q4	2.HT			FD	9.QT
	4		3.HT				10.QT
	5		7.HT				11.QT
	6		11.HT				12.QT
	1						15.HT
	2						16.HT
H5	3					FE	17.HT
	4						18.HT
	5						19.HT
	6						20.HT

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), **Eighth fastest qualified only by time (8.HT), Ninth fastest qualified only by time (9.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), **Seventh fastest qualified only by time (7.HT), Tenth fastest qualified only by time (10.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), **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), Sixth fastest of second place finishers (6.2.H), First fastest qualified only by time (1.HT), **Fifth fastest qualified only by time (5.HT)**, **Twelfth fastest qualified only by time (12.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), **Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.Q)**, **Second fastest of the second place finishers (2.2.Q)**, Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.Q), **Second fastest of the third place finishers (2.3.Q)**, **Third fastest of the third place finishers (3.3.Q)**.

S2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.Q), **Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.Q)**, **Fastest of the second placed finishers (1.2.Q)**, Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.Q), **Fastest of the third place finishers (1.3.Q)**, **Fourth fastest of the third place finishers (4.3.Q)**.

Note the special case for 31 entries: the 5 fastest crews not qualifying for the Quarterfinals (13th to 17th HT) go to Final E; the 2 slowest crews not qualifying for the Quarterfinals (18th & 19th HT) go to Final F.

Table for Case 6: 31 to 36 participating crews

Heat s	Quarterfinal s	Semifinals	Finals
H	Q	S	F
H1	Q1	1.1.H	1.1.Q
		2.2.H	3.1.Q
		3.2.H	2.2.Q
		4.HT	4.2.Q
		8.HT	2.3.Q
		9.HT	3.3.Q
H2	Q2	2.1.H	2.1.Q
		1.2.H	4.1.Q
		4.2.H	1.2.Q
		3.HT	3.2.Q

	5		<i>7.HT</i>		<i>1.3.Q</i>		<i>6.S1</i>
	6		<i>10.HT</i>		<i>4.3.Q</i>		<i>6.S2</i>
	1	H3	Q3			FC	<i>1.QT</i>
	2						<i>2.QT</i>
	3						<i>3.QT</i>
	4						<i>4.QT</i>
	5						<i>5.QT</i>
	6						<i>6.QT</i>
	1	H4	Q4			FD	<i>7.QT</i>
	2						<i>8.QT</i>
	3						<i>9.QT</i>
	4						<i>10.QT</i>
	5						<i>11.QT</i>
	6						<i>12.QT</i>
	1	H5				FE	<i>13.HT</i>
	2						<i>14.HT</i>
	3						<i>15.HT</i>
	4						<i>16.HT</i>
	5						<i>17.HT</i>
	6						<i>18.HT</i>
	1	H6				FF	<i>19.HT</i>
	2						<i>20.HT</i>
	3						<i>21.HT</i>
	4						<i>22.HT</i>
	5						<i>23.HT</i>
	6						<i>24.HT</i>

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 (23th 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), **Fifth fastest of the first place finishers (5.1.H)**, Second fastest of the second place finishers (2.2.H), Second fastest qualified only by time (2.HT), **Sixth fastest qualified only by time (6.HT)**, Tenth fastest qualified only by time (10.HT).*

*Q2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.H), **Sixth fastest of the first place finishers (6.1.H)**, Third fastest of the second place finishers (3.2.H), First fastest qualified only by time (1.HT), **Fifth fastest qualified only by time (5.HT)**; Ninth fastest qualified only by time (9.HT).*

*Q3: Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.H), **Seventh fastest of the first place finishers (7.1.H)**, Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.H), Seventh fastest of the second place finishers (7.2.H), **Fourth fastest qualified only by time (4.HT)**, Eighth fastest qualified only by time (8.HT).*

*Q4: Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.H), **Fastest of the first place finishers (1.2.H)**, Fifth fastest of the second place finishers (5.2.H), Sixth fastest of the second place finishers (6.2.H), **Third fastest qualified only by time (3.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), Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.Q), Second fastest of the second place finishers (2.2.Q), Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.Q), Second fastest of the third place finishers (2.3.Q), Third fastest of the third place finishers (3.3.Q).

S2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.Q), Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.Q), Fastest of the second placed finishers (1.2.Q), Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.Q), Fastest of the third place finishers (1.3.Q), Fourth fastest of the third place finishers (4.3.Q).

Note the special case for 37 entries: 5 crews (17th to 21th HT) go to Final F; 2 crews (22nd & 23rd HT) go to Final G.

Table for Case 7: 37 to 42 participating crews

Heat s		Quarterfinal s		Semifinals		Finals	
H		Q		S		F	
H1	1	Q1	1.1.H	S1	1.1.Q	FA	1.S1
	2		5.1.H		3.1.Q		1.S2
	3		2.2.H		2.2.Q		2.S1
	4		2.HT		4.2.Q		2.S2
	5		6.HT		2.3.Q		3.S1
	6		10.HT		3.3.Q		3.S2
H2	1	Q2	2.1.H	S2	2.1.Q	FB	4.S1
	2		6.1.H		4.1.Q		4.S2
	3		3.2.H		1.2.Q		5.S1
	4		1.HT		3.2.Q		5.S2
	5		5.HT		1.3.Q		6.S1
	6		9.HT		4.3.Q		6.S2
H3	1	Q3	3.1.H			FC	1.QT
	2		7.1.H				2.QT
	3		4.2.H				3.QT

	4		7.2.H			4.QT	
	5		4.HT			5.QT	
	6		8.HT			6.QT	
	1	H4	4.1.H	Q4		7.QT	
	2		1.2.H			FD	8.QT
	3		5.2.H				9.QT
	4		6.2.H				10.QT
	5		3.HT				11.QT
	6		7.HT				12.QT
	1	H5				11.HT	
	2					12.HT	
	3				FE	13.HT	
	4					14.HT	
	5					15.HT	
	6					16.HT	
	1	H6				17.HT	
	2					18.HT	
	3				FF	19.HT	
	4					20.HT	
	5					21.HT	
	6					22.HT	
	1	H7				23.HT	
	2					24.HT	
	3				FG	25.HT	
	4					26.HT	
	5					27.HT	
	6					28.HT	

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), **Fifth fastest of the first place finishers (5.1.H), Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.H), Eighth fastest of the second place finishers (8.2.H), Fourth fastest qualified only by time (4.HT), Fifth fastest qualified only by time (5.HT).***

*Q2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.H), **Sixth fastest of the first place finishers (6.1.H), Third fastest of the second place finishers (3.2.H), Seventh fastest of the second place finishers (7.2.H), Fastest qualified only by time (1.HT), Eighth fastest qualified only by time (8.HT).***

*Q3: Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.H), **Seventh fastest of the first place finishers (7.1.H), Second fastest of the second place finishers (2.2.H), Sixth fastest of the second place finishers (6.2.H), Second fastest qualified only by time (2.HT), Seventh fastest qualified only by time (7.HT).***

*Q4: Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.H), **Eighth fastest of the first place finishers (8.1.H), Fastest of the second place finishers (1.2.H), Fifth fastest of the second place finishers (5.2.H), Third fastest qualified only by time (3.HT), Sixth fastest qualified only by time (6.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), Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.Q), Second fastest of the second place finishers (2.2.Q), Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.Q), Second fastest of the third place finishers (2.3.Q), Third fastest of the third place finishers (3.3.Q).*

S2: *Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.Q), Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.Q), Fastest of the second placed finishers (1.2.Q), Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.Q), Fastest of the third place finishers (1.3.Q), Fourth fastest of the third place finishers (4.3.Q).*

Note the special case for 43 entries: 5 crews (13th to 17th HT) go to Final G; 2 crews (18th & 19th HT) go to Final H.

Table for Case 8: 43 to 48 participating crews

Heat s	Quarterfinal s	Semifinals	Finals		
H	Q	S	F		
H1	Q1	S1	1.1.H	1.1.Q	1.S1
			5.1.H	3.1.Q	1.S2
			4.2.H	2.2.Q	FA 2.S1
			8.2.H	4.2.Q	2.S2
			4.HT	2.3.Q	3.S1
			5.HT	3.3.Q	3.S2
H2	Q2	S2	2.1.H	2.1.Q	1.S1
			6.1.H	4.1.Q	1.S2
			3.2.H	1.2.Q	FB 2.S1
			7.2.H	3.2.Q	2.S2
			1.HT	1.3.Q	3.S1
			8.HT	4.3.Q	3.S2
H3	Q3			1.QT	
				2.QT	
			FC	3.QT	

	4		6.2.H				4.QT	
	5		2.HT				5.QT	
	6		7.HT				6.QT	
	1	H4	4.1.H	Q4			7.QT	
	2		8.1.H			FD		8.QT
	3		1.2.H					9.QT
	4		5.2.H					10.QT
	5		3.HT					11.QT
	6		6.HT					12.QT
	1	H5					15.HT	
	2						16.HT	
	3				FE		17.HT	
	4						18.HT	
	5						19.HT	
	6						20.HT	
	1	H6					21.HT	
	2						22.HT	
	3				FF		23.HT	
	4						24.HT	
	5						25.HT	
	6						26.HT	
	1	H7					27.HT	
	2						28.HT	
	3				FG		29.HT	
	4						30.HT	
	5						31.HT	
	6						32.HT	
	1	H8					33.HT	
	2						34.HT	
	3				FH		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), **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).***

*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), 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).***

*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 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).***

*Q4: Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.H), Fifth fastest of the first place finishers (5.1.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).***

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), **Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.Q), Second fastest of the second place finishers (2.2.Q), Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.Q), Second fastest of the third place finishers (2.3.Q), Third***

fastest of the third place finishers (3.3.Q).

S2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.Q), Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.Q), Fastest of the second placed finishers (1.2.Q), Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.Q), Fastest of the third place finishers (1.3.Q), Fourth fastest of the third place finishers (4.3.Q).

Note the special case for 49 entries: 5 crews (19th to 23rd HT) go to Final H; 2 crews (24th & 25th HT) go to Final I.

Table for Case 9: 49 to 54 participating crews

Heat s		Quarterfinal s		Semifinals		Finals		
H		Q		S		F		
H1	1	Q1	1.1.H	S1	1.1.Q	FA	1.S1	
	2		8.1.H		3.1.Q		1.S2	
	3		3.2.H		2.2.Q		2.S1	
	4		4.2.H		4.2.Q		2.S2	
	5		2.HT		2.3.Q		3.S1	
	6		3.HT		3.3.Q		3.S2	
H2	1	Q2	2.1.H	S2	2.1.Q	FB	4.S1	
	2		7.1.H		4.1.Q		4.S2	
	3		2.2.H		1.2.Q		5.S1	
	4		5.2.H		3.2.Q		5.S2	
	5		1.HT		1.3.Q		6.S1	
	6		4.HT		4.3.Q		6.S2	
H3	1	Q3	3.1.H			FC	1.QT	
	2		6.1.H				2.QT	
	3		1.2.H				3.QT	
	4		6.2.H				4.QT	
	5		9.2.H				5.QT	
	6		5.HT				6.QT	
H4	1	Q4	4.1.H				FD	7.QT
	2		5.1.H					8.QT
	3		9.1.H					9.QT
	4		7.2.H					10.QT
	5		8.2.H					11.QT

	6	<i>6.HT</i>			12.QT
	1				7.HT
	2				8.HT
H5	3			<i>FE</i>	9.HT
	4				10.HT
	5				11.HT
	6				12.HT
	1				13.HT
	2				14.HT
H6	3			<i>FF</i>	15.HT
	4				16.HT
	5				17.HT
	6				18.HT
	1				19.HT
	2				20.HT
H7	3			<i>FG</i>	21.HT
	4				22.HT
	5				23.HT
	6				24.HT
	1				25.HT
	2				26.HT
H8	3			<i>FH</i>	27.HT
	4				28.HT
	5				29.HT
	6				30.HT
	1				31.HT
	2				32.HT
H9	3			<i>FI</i>	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), 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) , , Fourth fastest qualified only by time (4.HT)

Q2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.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), Third fastest qualified only by time (3.HT).

Q3: Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.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), Second fastest qualified only by time (2.HT).

Q4: Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.H), Eighth fastest of the of the first place finishers (8.1.H), Ninth fastest of the of the first place finishers (9.1.H), Sixth fastest of the second place finishers (6.2.H), Seventh fastest of the second place finishers (7.2.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), Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.Q), Second fastest of the second place finishers (2.2.Q), Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.Q), Second fastest of the third place finishers (2.3.Q), Third fastest of the third place finishers (3.3.Q).

S2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.Q), Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.Q), Fastest of the second

placed finishers (1.2.Q), Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.Q), Fastest of the third place finishers (1.3.Q), Fourth fastest of the third place finishers (4.3.Q).

Note the special case for 49 entries: 5 crews (25th to 29th HT) go to Final I; 2 crews (30th & 31st HT) go to Final J.

Table for Case 10: 55 to 60 participating crews

Heat s	Quarterfinal s	Semifinals	Finals	
H	Q	S	F	
H1	Q1	1.1.H	1.1.Q	1.S1
		5.1.H	3.1.Q	1.S2
		2.2.H	2.2.Q	2.S1
		3.2.H	4.2.Q	2.S2
		10.2.H	2.3.Q	3.S1
		4.HT	3.3.Q	3.S2
H2	Q2	2.1.H	2.1.Q	4.S1
		6.1.H	3.1.Q	4.S2
		1.2.H	2.2.Q	5.S1
		4.2.H	3.2.Q	5.S2
		9.2.H	2.3.Q	6.S1
		3.HT	3.3.Q	6.S2
H3	Q3	3.1.H		1.QT
		7.1.H		2.QT
		10.1.H		3.QT
		5.2.H		4.QT
		8.2.H		5.QT
		2.HT		6.QT
H4	Q4	4.1.H		7.QT
		8.1.H		8.QT
		9.1.H		9.QT
		6.2.H		10.QT
		7.2.H		11.QT
		1.HT		12.QT

H5	1 2 3 4 5 6		FE	5.HT 6.HT 7.HT 8.HT 9.HT 10.HT
H6	1 2 3 4 5 6		FF	11.HT 12.HT 13.HT 14.HT 15.HT 16.HT
H7	1 2 3 4 5 6		FG	17.HT 18.HT 19.HT 20.HT 21.HT 22.HT
H8	1 2 3 4 5 6		FH	23.HT 24.HT 25.HT 26.HT 27.HT 28.HT
H9	1 2 3 4 5 6		FI	29.HT 30.HT 31.HT 32.HT 33.HT 34.HT
H10	1 2 3 4 5 6		FJ	35.HT 36.HT 37.HT 38.HT 39.HT 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 I; 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), Ninth fastest of the of the first place finishers (9.1.H), Fifth fastest of the second place finishers (5.2.H), **Ninth fastest of the second placed finishers (9.2.H), Tenth fastest of the second placed finishers (10.2.H).***

*Q2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.H), **Sixth fastest of the first place finishers (6.1.H), Tenth fastest of the of the first place finishers (10.1.H), Fourth fastest of the second placed finishers (4.2.H), Eighth fastest of the second placed finishers (8.2.H), Fastest qualified only by time (1.HT).***

*Q3: Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.H), **Fifth fastest of the first place finishers (5.1.H), Eleventh fastest of the first place finishers (11.1.H), Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.H), Seventh fastest of the second placed finishers (7.2.H), Second fastest qualified only by time (2.HT),***

*Q4: Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.H), **Seventh fastest of the of the first place finishers (7.1.H), Fastest of the second placed finishers (1.2.H), Second fastest of the second placed finishers (2.2.H), Sixth fastest of the second place finishers (6.2.H), Eleventh fastest of the second placed finishers (11.2.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), **Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.Q)**, **Second fastest of the second place finishers (2.2.Q)**, **Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.Q)**, **Second fastest of the third place finishers (2.3.Q)**, **Third fastest of the third place finishers (3.3.Q)**.*

*S2: **Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.Q)**, **Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.Q)**, **Fastest of the second placed finishers (1.2.Q)**, **Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.Q)**, **Fastest of the third place finishers (1.3.Q)**, **Fourth fastest of the third place finishers (4.3.Q)**.*

Note the special case for 61 entries: 5 crews (33rd to 37th HT) go to Final J; 2 crews (38th & 39th HT) go to Final K.

ble for Case 11: 61 to 66 participating crews

Heat s	Quarterfinal s	Semifinals	Finals
H	Q	S	F
H1	Q1	1.1.H	1.S1
		8.1.H	1.S2
		9.1.H	2.S1
		5.2.H	2.S2
		9.2.H	3.S1
		10.2.HT	3.S2
H2	Q2	2.1.H	4.S1
		6.1.H	4.S2
		10.1.H	5.S1
		4.2.H	5.S2
		8.2.H	6.S1
		1.HT	6.S2
1	3.1.H		1.QT
2	5.1.H		2.QT

H3	3	Q3	11.1.H	FC	3.QT
	4		3.2.H		4.QT
	5		7.2.H		5.QT
	6		2.HT		6.QT
	1		4.1.H		7.QT
	2		7.1.H	FD	8.QT
H4	3	Q4	1.2.H		9.QT
	4		2.2.H		10.QT
	5		6.2.H		11.QT
	6		11.2.H		12.QT
	1				3.HT
	2				4.HT
H5	3			FE	5.HT
	4				6.HT
	5				7.HT
	6				8.HT
	1				9.HT
	2				10.HT
H6	3			FF	11.HT
	4				12.HT
	5				13.HT
	6				14.HT
	1				15.HT
	2				16.HT
H7	3			FG	17.HT
	4				18.HT
	5				19.HT
	6				20.HT
	1				21.HT
	2				22.HT
H8	3			FH	23.HT
	4				24.HT
	5				25.HT
	6				26.HT
	1				27.HT
	2				28.HT
H9	3			FI	29.HT

	4			30.HT
	5			31.HT
	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			40.HT
H11	3		FK	41.HT
	4			42.HT
	5			43.HT
	6			44.HT

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

<i>Preliminary race</i>		<i>Final</i>	
<i>P</i>		<i>F</i>	
	1		1. <i>P</i>
	2		2. <i>P</i>
<i>P</i>	3	<i>F</i>	3. <i>P</i>
	4		4. <i>P</i>
	5		5. <i>P</i>
	6		6. <i>P</i>

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

<i>Heat s</i>		<i>Finals</i>	
<i>H</i>		<i>F</i>	
H1	1	FA	1.H1
	2		1.H2
	3		2.H1
	4		2.H2
	5		1.HT
	6		2.HT
H2	1	FB	3.HT
	2		4.HT
	3		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 the 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), **Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.H)**, Second fastest of the second placed finishers (2.2.H), Second fastest qualified only by time (2.HT), **Fourth fastest qualified only by time (4.HT)**, Sixth fastest qualified only by time (6.HT)*

*S2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.H), **Fastest of the second place finishers (1.2.H)**, Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.H), Fastest qualified only by time(1.HT), **Third fastest qualified only by time (3.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

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

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

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), **Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.H)**, **Second fastest of the second placed finishers (2.2.H)**, Fourth fastest of the second placed finishers (4.2.H), **Second fastest qualified only by time (2.HT)**, **Third fastest qualified only by time (3.HT)**.*

*S2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.H), **Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.H)**, **Fastest of the second placed finishers (1.2.H)**, Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.H), **Fastest qualified only by time (2.HT)**, **Fourth fastest qualified only by time (3.HT)**.*

Note the special case for 19 entries: the 5 fastest crews not qualifying for the Semifinals (5th to 9th HT) go to Final C; the 2 slowest crews not qualifying for the Semifinals (10th & 11th HT) go to Final D.

Table for Case 4: 19 to 24 participating crews

Heat	Semifinal	Finals
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S		S		F		
H		S		F		
H1	1	S1	1.1.H	FA	1.S1	
	2		3.1.H		1.S2	
	3		2.2.H		2.S1	
	4		4.2.H		2.S2	
	5		2.HT		3.S1	
	6		3.HT		3.S2	
H2	1	S2	2.1.H	FB	4.S1	
	2		4.1.H		4.S2	
	3		1.2.H		5.S1	
	4		3.2.H		5.S2	
	5		1.HT		6.S1	
	6		4.HT		6.S2	
H3	1			FC	5.HT	
	2				6.HT	
	3				7.HT	
	4				8.HT	
	5				9.HT	
	6				10.HT	
H4	1				FD	11.HT
	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), **Fifth fastest of the second place finishers (5.1.H)**, Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.H), Sixth fastest qualified only by time (6.HT), **Tenth fastest qualified only by time (10.HT)**, Fourteenth fastest qualified only by time (14.HT).*

*Q2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.H), **Fastest of the second place finishers (1.2.H)**, Fifth fastest of the second place finishers (5.2.H), Fifth fastest qualified only by time (5.HT), **Ninth fastest qualified only by time (9.HT)**, Thirteenth fastest qualified only by time (13.HT).*

*Q3: Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.H), **Second fastest of the second place finishers (2.2.H)**, Fastest qualified only by time (1.HT), Fourth fastest qualified only by time (4.HT), **Eighth fastest qualified only by time (8.HT)**, Twelfth fastest qualified only by time (12.HT).*

*Q4: Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.H), **Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.2.H)**, Second fastest qualified only by time (2.HT), Third fastest qualified only by time (3.HT), **Seventh fastest qualified only by time (7.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), **Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.Q)**, **Second fastest of the second place finishers (2.2.Q)**, Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.Q), **Second fastest of the third place finishers (2.3.Q)**, **Third fastest of the third place finishers (3.3.Q)**.*

*S2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.Q), **Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.Q)**, **Fastest of the second placed finishers (1.2.Q)**, Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.Q), **Fastest of the third place finishers (1.3.Q)**, **Fourth fastest of the third place finishers (4.3.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

Heat s	Quarterfinal s	Semifinals	Finals		
H	Q	S	F		
H1	Q1	S1	1.1.H	1.1.Q	1.S1
			5.1.H	3.1.Q	1.S2
			4.2.H	2.2.Q	2.S1
			6.HT	4.2.Q	2.S2
			10.HT	2.3.Q	3.S1
			14.HT	3.3.Q	3.S2
H2	Q2	S2	2.1.H	2.1.Q	4.S1
			1.2.H	4.1.Q	4.S2
			5.2.H	1.2.Q	5.S1
			5.HT	3.2.Q	5.S2
			9.HT	1.3.Q	6.S1
			11.HT	4.3.Q	6.S2
H3	Q3		3.1.H		1.QT
			2.2.H		2.QT
			1.HT		3.QT
			4.HT		4.QT
			8.HT		5.QT
			12.HT		6.QT
H4	Q4		4.1.H		7.QT
			3.2.H		8.QT
			2.HT		9.QT
			3.HT		10.QT
			7.HT		11.QT
			11.HT		12.QT
H5					15.HT
					16.HT
					17.HT
					18.HT
					19.HT
					20.HT

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), Eighth fastest qualified only by time (8.HT), Ninth fastest qualified only by time (9.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), Seventh fastest qualified only by time (7.HT), Tenth fastest qualified only by time (10.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), 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), Sixth fastest of second place finishers (6.2.H), First fastest qualified only by time (1.HT), Fifth fastest qualified only by time (5.HT), Twelfth fastest qualified only by time (12.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), Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.Q), Second fastest of the second place finishers (2.2.Q), Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.Q), Second fastest of the third place finishers (2.3.Q), Third fastest of the third place finishers (3.3.Q).

S2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.Q), Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.Q), Fastest of the second placed finishers (1.2.Q), Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.Q), Fastest of the third place finishers (1.3.Q), Fourth fastest of the third place finishers (4.3.Q).

Note the special case for 31 entries: the 5 fastest crews not qualifying for the Quarterfinals (13th to 17th HT) go to Final E; the 2 slowest crews not qualifying for the Quarterfinals (18th & 19th HT) go to Final F.

Table for Case 6: 31 to 36 participating crews

Heat s	Quarterfinal s	Semifinals	Finals
H	Q	S	F
1	1.1.H	1.1.Q	1.S1

H1	2	Q1	2.2.H	S1	3.1.Q	FA	1.S2
	3		3.2.H		2.2.Q		2.S1
	4		4.HT		4.2.Q		2.S2
	5		8.HT		2.3.Q		3.S1
	6		9.HT		3.3.Q		3.S2
H2	1	Q2	2.1.H	S2	2.1.Q	FB	4.S1
	2		1.2.H		4.1.Q		4.S2
	3		4.2.H		1.2.Q		5.S1
	4		3.HT		3.2.Q		5.S2
	5		7.HT		1.3.Q		6.S1
	6		10.HT		4.3.Q		6.S2
H3	1	Q3	3.1.H			FC	1.QT
	2		6.1.H				2.QT
	3		5.2.H				3.QT
	4		2.HT				4.QT
	5		6.HT				5.QT
	6		11.HT				6.QT
H4	1	Q4	4.1.H			FD	7.QT
	2		5.1.H				8.QT
	3		6.2.H				9.QT
	4		1.HT				10.QT
	5		5.HT				11.QT
	6		12.HT				12.QT
H5	1					FE	13.HT
	2						14.HT
	3						15.HT
	4						16.HT
	5						17.HT
	6						18.HT
H6	1					FF	19.HT
	2						20.HT
	3						21.HT
	4						22.HT
	5						23.HT
	6						24.HT

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 (23th 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), **Fifth fastest of the first place finishers (5.1.H)**, Second fastest of the second place finishers (2.2.H), Second fastest qualified only by time (2.HT), **Sixth fastest qualified only by time (6.HT)**, Tenth fastest qualified only by time (10.HT).*

*Q2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.H), **Sixth fastest of the first place finishers (6.1.H)**, Third fastest of the second place finishers (3.2.H), First fastest qualified only by time (1.HT), **Fifth fastest qualified only by time (5.HT)**; Ninth fastest qualified only by time (9.HT).*

*Q3: Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.H), **Seventh fastest of the first place finishers (7.1.H)**, Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.H), Seventh fastest of the second place finishers (7.2.H), **Fourth fastest qualified only by time (4.HT)**,*

Eighth fastest qualified only by time (8.HT).

*Q4: Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.H), **Fastest of the first place finishers (1.2.H)**, Fifth fastest of the second place finishers (5.2.H), Sixth fastest of the second place finishers (6.2.H), **Third fastest qualified only by time (3.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), **Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.Q)**, Second fastest of the second place finishers (2.2.Q), Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.Q), **Second fastest of the third place finishers (2.3.Q)**, **Third fastest of the third place finishers (3.3.Q)**.*

*S2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.Q), **Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.Q)**, Fastest of the second placed finishers (1.2.Q), Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.Q), **Fastest of the third place finishers (1.3.Q)**, **Fourth fastest of the third place finishers (4.3.Q)**.*

Note the special case for 37 entries: 5 crews (17th to 21th HT) go to Final F; 2 crews (22nd & 23rd HT) go to Final G.

Table for Case 7: 37 to 42 participating crews

Heat s		Quarterfinal s		Semifinals		Finals	
H		Q		S		F	
H1	1	Q1	1.1.H	S1	1.1.Q	FA	1.S1
	2		5.1.H		3.1.Q		1.S2
	3		2.2.H		2.2.Q		2.S1
	4		2.HT		4.2.Q		2.S2
	5		6.HT		2.3.Q		3.S1
	6		10.HT		3.3.Q		3.S2

H2	1	Q2	2.1.H	S2	2.1.Q	FB	4.S1
	2		6.1.H		4.1.Q		4.S2
	3		3.2.H		1.2.Q		5.S1
	4		1.HT		3.2.Q		5.S2
	5		5.HT		1.3.Q		6.S1
	6		9.HT		4.3.Q		6.S2
H3	1	Q3	3.1.H		FC	1.QT	
	2		7.1.H			2.QT	
	3		4.2.H			3.QT	
	4		7.2.H			4.QT	
	5		4.HT			5.QT	
	6		8.HT			6.QT	
H4	1	Q4	4.1.H		FD	7.QT	
	2		1.2.H			8.QT	
	3		5.2.H			9.QT	
	4		6.2.H			10.QT	
	5		3.HT			11.QT	
	6		7.HT			12.QT	
H5	1				FE	11.HT	
	2					12.HT	
	3					13.HT	
	4					14.HT	
	5					15.HT	
	6					16.HT	
H6	1				FF	17.HT	
	2					18.HT	
	3					19.HT	
	4					20.HT	
	5					21.HT	
	6					22.HT	
H7	1			FG	23.HT		
	2				24.HT		
	3				25.HT		
	4				26.HT		
	5				27.HT		
	6				28.HT		

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), **Fifth fastest of the first place finishers (5.1.H), Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.H), Eighth fastest of the second place finishers (8.2.H), Fourth fastest qualified only by time (4.HT), Fifth fastest qualified only by time (5.HT).***

*Q2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.H), **Sixth fastest of the first place finishers (6.1.H), Third fastest of the second place finishers (3.2.H), Seventh fastest of the second place finishers (7.2.H), Fastest qualified only by time (1.HT), Eighth fastest qualified only by time (8.HT).***

Q3: *Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.H), Seventh fastest of the first place finishers (7.1.H), Second fastest of the second place finishers (2.2.H), Sixth fastest of the second place finishers (6.2.H), Second fastest qualified only by time (2.HT), Seventh fastest qualified only by time (7.HT).*

Q4: *Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.H), Eighth fastest of the first place finishers (8.1.H), Fastest of the second place finishers (1.2.H), Fifth fastest of the second place finishers (5.2.H), Third fastest qualified only by time (3.HT), Sixth fastest qualified only by time (6.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), Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.Q), Second fastest of the second place finishers (2.2.Q), Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.Q), Second fastest of the third place finishers (2.3.Q), Third fastest of the third place finishers (3.3.Q).*

S2: *Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.Q), Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.Q), Fastest of the second placed finishers (1.2.Q), Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.Q), Fastest of the third place finishers (1.3.Q), Fourth fastest of the third place finishers (4.3.Q).*

Note the special case for 43 entries: 5 crews (13th to 17th HT) go to Final G; 2 crews (18th & 19th HT) go to Final H.

Table for Case 8: 43 to 48 participating crews

Heat s	Quarterfinal s	Semifinals	Finals
H	Q	S	F
1	1.1.H	1.1.Q	1.S1
2	5.1.H	3.1.Q	1.S2
H1 3	Q1 4.2.H	S1 2.2.Q	FA 2.S1
4	8.2.H	4.2.Q	2.S2
5	4.HT	2.3.Q	3.S1

	6		<i>5.HT</i>		<i>3.3.Q</i>		<i>3.S2</i>	
H2	1	Q2	<i>2.1.H</i>	S2		FB	<i>1.S1</i>	
	2		<i>6.1.H</i>				<i>2.1.Q</i>	<i>1.S2</i>
	3		<i>3.2.H</i>				<i>4.1.Q</i>	<i>2.S1</i>
	4		<i>7.2.H</i>				<i>1.2.Q</i>	<i>2.S2</i>
	5		<i>1.HT</i>				<i>3.2.Q</i>	<i>3.S1</i>
	6		<i>8.HT</i>				<i>1.3.Q</i>	<i>3.S2</i>
H3	1	Q3	<i>3.1.H</i>			FC	<i>1.QT</i>	
	2		<i>7.1.H</i>				<i>2.QT</i>	
	3		<i>2.2.H</i>				<i>3.QT</i>	
	4		<i>6.2.H</i>				<i>4.QT</i>	
	5		<i>2.HT</i>				<i>5.QT</i>	
	6		<i>7.HT</i>				<i>6.QT</i>	
H4	1	Q4	<i>4.1.H</i>			FD	<i>7.QT</i>	
	2		<i>8.1.H</i>				<i>8.QT</i>	
	3		<i>1.2.H</i>				<i>9.QT</i>	
	4		<i>5.2.H</i>				<i>10.QT</i>	
	5		<i>3.HT</i>				<i>11.QT</i>	
	6		<i>6.HT</i>				<i>12.QT</i>	
H5	1					FE	<i>15.HT</i>	
	2						<i>16.HT</i>	
	3						<i>17.HT</i>	
	4						<i>18.HT</i>	
	5						<i>19.HT</i>	
	6						<i>20.HT</i>	
H6	1					FF	<i>21.HT</i>	
	2						<i>22.HT</i>	
	3						<i>23.HT</i>	
	4						<i>24.HT</i>	
	5						<i>25.HT</i>	
	6						<i>26.HT</i>	
H7	1					FG	<i>27.HT</i>	
	2						<i>28.HT</i>	
	3						<i>29.HT</i>	
	4						<i>30.HT</i>	
	5						<i>31.HT</i>	
	6						<i>32.HT</i>	

	1		33.HT
	2		34.HT
H8	3	FH	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), **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).***

*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), 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).***

*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 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).***

*Q4: Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.H), Fifth fastest of the first place finishers (5.1.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).

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), **Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.Q)**, **Second fastest of the second place finishers (2.2.Q)**, **Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.Q)**, **Second fastest of the third place finishers (2.3.Q)**, **Third fastest of the third place finishers (3.3.Q)**.*

*S2: **Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.Q)**, **Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.Q)**, **Fastest of the second placed finishers (1.2.Q)**, **Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.Q)**, **Fastest of the third place finishers (1.3.Q)**, **Fourth fastest of the third place finishers (4.3.Q)**.*

Note the special case for 49 entries: 5 crews (19th to 23rd HT) go to Final H; 2 crews (24th & 25th HT) go to Final I.

Table for Case 9: 49 to 54 participating crews

Heat s		Quarterfinal s		Semifinals		Finals	
H		Q		S		F	
H1	1	Q1	1.1.H	S1	1.1.Q	FA	1.S1
	2		8.1.H		3.1.Q		1.S2
	3		3.2.H		2.2.Q		2.S1
	4		4.2.H		4.2.Q		2.S2
	5		2.HT		2.3.Q		3.S1
	6		3.HT		3.3.Q		3.S2
H2	1	Q2	2.1.H	S2	2.1.Q	FB	4.S1
	2		7.1.H		4.1.Q		4.S2
	3		2.2.H		1.2.Q		5.S1
	4		5.2.H		3.2.Q		5.S2
	5		1.HT		1.3.Q		6.S1
	6		4.HT		4.3.Q		6.S2
	1		3.1.H				1.QT

H3	2	Q3	6.1.H	FC	2.QT
	3		1.2.H		3.QT
	4		6.2.H		4.QT
	5		9.2.H		5.QT
	6		5.HT		6.QT
	1		4.1.H		7.QT
H4	2	Q4	5.1.H	FD	8.QT
	3		9.1.H		9.QT
	4		7.2.H		10.QT
	5		8.2.H		11.QT
	6		6.HT		12.QT
	1		4.1.H		7.HT
H5	2		5.1.H	FE	8.HT
	3		9.1.H		9.HT
	4		7.2.H		10.HT
	5		8.2.H		11.HT
	6		6.HT		12.HT
	1		4.1.H		7.HT
H6	2		5.1.H	FF	13.HT
	3		9.1.H		14.HT
	4		7.2.H		15.HT
	5		8.2.H		16.HT
	6		6.HT		17.HT
	1		4.1.H		7.HT
H7	2		5.1.H	FG	18.HT
	3		9.1.H		19.HT
	4		7.2.H		20.HT
	5		8.2.H		21.HT
	6		6.HT		22.HT
	1		4.1.H		7.HT
H8	2		5.1.H	FH	23.HT
	3		9.1.H		24.HT
	4		7.2.H		25.HT
	5		8.2.H		26.HT
	6		6.HT		27.HT
	1		4.1.H		7.HT
	1				28.HT
	2				29.HT
					30.HT
					31.HT
					32.HT

H9	3	FI	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), 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) , , Fourth fastest qualified only by time (4.HT)

Q2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.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), Third fastest qualified only by time (3.HT).

Q3: Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.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), Second fastest qualified only by time (2.HT).

Q4: Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.H), Eighth fastest of the of the first place finishers (8.1.H), Ninth fastest of the of the first place finishers (9.1.H), Sixth fastest of the second place finishers (6.2.H), Seventh fastest of the second place finishers (7.2.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), **Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.Q)**, **Second fastest of the second place finishers (2.2.Q)**, **Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.Q)**, **Second fastest of the third place finishers (2.3.Q)**, **Third fastest of the third place finishers (3.3.Q)**.*

*S2: **Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.Q)**, **Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.Q)**, **Fastest of the second placed finishers (1.2.Q)**, **Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.Q)**, **Fastest of the third place finishers (1.3.Q)**, **Fourth fastest of the third place finishers (4.3.Q)**.*

Note the special case for 49 entries: 5 crews (25th to 29th HT) go to Final I; 2 crews (30th & 31st HT) go to Final J.

Table for Case 10: 55 to 60 participating crews

Heat s		Quarterfinal s		Semifinals		Finals	
H		Q		S		F	
H1	1	Q1	1.1.H	S1	1.1.Q	FA	1.S1
	2		5.1.H		3.1.Q		1.S2
	3		2.2.H		2.2.Q		2.S1
	4		3.2.H		4.2.Q		2.S2
	5		10.2.H		2.3.Q		3.S1
	6		4.HT		3.3.Q		3.S2
H2	1	Q2	2.1.H	S2	2.1.Q	FB	4.S1
	2		6.1.H		3.1.Q		4.S2
	3		1.2.H		2.2.Q		5.S1
	4		4.2.H		3.2.Q		5.S2
	5		9.2.H		2.3.Q		6.S1
	6		3.HT		3.3.Q		6.S2
	1		3.1.H				1.QT
	2		7.1.H				2.QT

H3	3	Q3	10.1.H	FC	3.QT
	4		5.2.H		4.QT
	5		8.2.H		5.QT
	6		2.HT		6.QT
	1		4.1.H		7.QT
H4	2	Q4	8.1.H	FD	8.QT
	3		9.1.H		9.QT
	4		6.2.H		10.QT
	5		7.2.H		11.QT
	6		1.HT		12.QT
	1				5.HT
H5	2			FE	6.HT
	3				7.HT
	4				8.HT
	5				9.HT
	6				10.HT
	1				11.HT
H6	2			FF	12.HT
	3				13.HT
	4				14.HT
	5				15.HT
	6				16.HT
	1				17.HT
H7	2			FG	18.HT
	3				19.HT
	4				20.HT
	5				21.HT
	6				22.HT
	1				23.HT
H8	2			FH	24.HT
	3				25.HT
	4				26.HT
	5				27.HT
	6				28.HT
	1				29.HT
H9	2			FI	30.HT
	3				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 I; 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), Ninth fastest of the of the first place finishers (9.1.H), Fifth fastest of the second place finishers (5.2.H), **Ninth fastest of the second placed finishers (9.2.H), Tenth fastest of the second placed finishers (10.2.H).***

*Q2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.H), **Sixth fastest of the first place finishers (6.1.H), Tenth fastest of the of the***

first place finishers (10.1.H), Fourth fastest of the second placed finishers (4.2.H), Eighth fastest of the second placed finishers (8.2.H), Fastest qualified only by time (1.HT).

Q3: Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.H), Fifth fastest of the first place finishers (5.1.H), Eleventh fastest of the first place finishers (11.1.H), Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.H), Seventh fastest of the second placed finishers (7.2.H), Second fastest qualified only by time (2.HT),

Q4: Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.H), Seventh fastest of the of the first place finishers (7.1.H), Fastest of the second placed finishers (1.2.H), Second fastest of the second placed finishers (2.2.H), Sixth fastest of the second place finishers (6.2.H), Eleventh fastest of the second placed finishers (11.2.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), Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.Q), Second fastest of the second place finishers (2.2.Q), Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.Q), Second fastest of the third place finishers (2.3.Q), Third fastest of the third place finishers (3.3.Q).

S2: Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.Q), Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.Q), Fastest of the second placed finishers (1.2.Q), Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.Q), Fastest of the third place finishers (1.3.Q), Fourth fastest of the third place finishers (4.3.Q).

Note the special case for 61 entries: 5 crews (33rd to 37th HT) go to Final J; 2 crews (38th & 39th HT) go to Final K.

ble for Case 11: 61 to 66 participating crews

Heat s	Quarterfinal s	Semifinals	Finals
H	Q	S	F
H1	Q1	1	1.S1
		2	1.S2
		3	2.S1
		4	2.S2
		5	3.S1

	6		<i>10.2.HT</i>		<i>4.3.Q</i>		<i>3.S2</i>
	1		<i>2.1.H</i>		<i>2.1.Q</i>		<i>4.S1</i>
	2		<i>6.1.H</i>		<i>4.1.Q</i>		<i>4.S2</i>
H2	3	Q2	<i>10.1.H</i>	S2	<i>1.2.Q</i>	FB	<i>5.S1</i>
	4		<i>4.2.H</i>		<i>3.2.Q</i>		<i>5.S2</i>
	5		<i>8.2.H</i>		<i>1.3.Q</i>		<i>6.S1</i>
	6		<i>1.HT</i>		<i>4.3.Q</i>		<i>6.S2</i>
	1		<i>3.1.H</i>				<i>1.QT</i>
	2		<i>5.1.H</i>				<i>2.QT</i>
H3	3	Q3	<i>11.1.H</i>			FC	<i>3.QT</i>
	4		<i>3.2.H</i>				<i>4.QT</i>
	5		<i>7.2.H</i>				<i>5.QT</i>
	6		<i>2.HT</i>				<i>6.QT</i>
	1		<i>4.1.H</i>				<i>7.QT</i>
	2		<i>7.1.H</i>				<i>8.QT</i>
H4	3	Q4	<i>1.2.H</i>			FD	<i>9.QT</i>
	4		<i>2.2.H</i>				<i>10.QT</i>
	5		<i>6.2.H</i>				<i>11.QT</i>
	6		<i>11.2.H</i>				<i>12.QT</i>
	1						<i>3.HT</i>
	2						<i>4.HT</i>
H5	3					FE	<i>5.HT</i>
	4						<i>6.HT</i>
	5						<i>7.HT</i>
	6						<i>8.HT</i>
	1						<i>9.HT</i>
	2						<i>10.HT</i>
H6	3					FF	<i>11.HT</i>
	4						<i>12.HT</i>
	5						<i>13.HT</i>
	6						<i>14.HT</i>
	1						<i>15.HT</i>
	2						<i>16.HT</i>
H7	3					FG	<i>17.HT</i>
	4						<i>18.HT</i>
	5						<i>19.HT</i>
	6						<i>20.HT</i>

H8	1		FH	21.HT
	2			22.HT
	3			23.HT
	4			24.HT
	5			25.HT
	6			26.HT
H9	1		FI	27.HT
	2			28.HT
	3			29.HT
	4			30.HT
	5			31.HT
	6			32.HT
H10	1		FJ	33.HT
	2			34.HT
	3			35.HT
	4			36.HT
	5			37.HT
	6			38.HT
H11	1		FK	39.HT
	2			40.HT
	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 I; 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), **eighteenth (18.TT)** and **twenty third (21.HT)** fastest crews of the Time trial.*

*Q2: The first (1.TT), eighth (8.TT), ninth (9.TT), sixteenth (16.TT), **twentieth (20.TT)** and **twenty first (21.HT)** fastest crews of the Time trial.*

*Q3: The fourth (4.TT), fifth (5.TT), twelfth (12.TT), thirteenth (13.TT), **seventeenth (17.TT)** and **twenty fourth (24.HT)** fastest crews of the Time trial.*

*Q4: The second (2.TT), seventh (7.TT), tenth (10.TT), fifteenth (15.TT), **nineteenth (19.TT)** and **twenty second (22.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), **Third fastest of the first place finishers (3.1.Q)**, **Second fastest of the second place finishers (2.2.Q)**, **Fourth fastest of the second place finishers (4.2.Q)**, **Second fastest of the third place finishers (2.3.Q)**, **Third fastest of the third place finishers (3.3.Q)**.*

*S2: **Second fastest of the first place finishers (2.1.Q)**, **Fourth fastest of the first place finishers (4.1.Q)**, **Fastest of the second placed finishers (1.2.Q)**, **Third fastest of the second placed finishers (3.2.Q)**, **Fastest of the third place finishers (1.3.Q)**, **Fourth fastest of the third place finishers (4.3.Q)**.*

Table for Case 12: 67 or more participating crews

<i>Time Trial</i>	<i>Quarterfinals</i>	<i>Semifinals</i>	<i>Finals</i>
<i>TT</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>F</i>
1	3.TT	1.1.Q	1.S1
2	6.TT	3.1.Q	1.S2
3	11.TT	2.2.Q	2.S1
4	14.TT	4.2.Q	2.S2
5	18.TT	2.3.Q	3.S1
6	23.TT	3.3.Q	3.S2
7	1.TT	2.1.Q	4.S1
8	8.TT	4.1.Q	4.S2
9	9.TT	1.2.Q	5.S1
10	16.TT	3.2.Q	5.S2
11	20.TT	1.3.Q	6.S1
12	21.TT	4.3.Q	6.S2
13	4.TT		1.QT
14	5.TT		2.QT
15	12.TT		3.QT
16	13.TT		4.QT
17	17.TT		5.QT
18	24.TT		6.QT
19	2.TT		7.QT
20	7.TT		8.QT
21	10.TT		9.QT
22	15.TT		10.QT
23	19.TT		11.QT
24	22.TT		12.QT
25			25.TT
26			26.TT
27			27.TT
28			28.TT
29			29.TT
30			30.TT
31			31.TT
32			32.TT
33			33.TT
34			34.TT
35			35.TT
36			36.TT
37			37.TT
38			38.TT
39			39.TT
40			40.TT

41		41.TT
42		42.TT
43		43.TT
44		44.TT
45		45.TT
46		46.TT
47		47.TT
48		48.TT
49		49.TT
50		50.TT
51		51.TT
52		52.TT
53		53.TT
54		54.TT
55		55.TT
56		56.TT
57		57.TT
58		58.TT
59		59.TT
60		60.TT
61		61.TT
62		62.TT
63		63.TT
64		64.TT
65		65.TT
66		66.TT
67		67.TT
68		68.TT
69		69.TT
70		70.TT
71		71.TT
72		72.TT
73		73.TT
Etc. ...		Etc.

APPENDIX R8		
Version 2025	Proposed Changes 2026	Comments
Time Trials – Bye-laws to Rule 63	Time Trials – Bye-laws to Rule 63	Update Rule number.
TIME TRIALS		
1) Definition of 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.	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) Circumstances in which time trials shall be used as part of, or in place of, the World Rowing Progression System	3) 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 13: 49 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	a) As part of the World Rowing Progression System (Appendix R7) Case 13: 49 Case 12, >66 crews 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Update reference for current progression system.
SECTION A. FORMAT OF TIME TRIALS	SECTION A. FORMAT OF TIME TRIALS	
3) 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	Time trials should normally be run in individual heat format to minimise the time between the first and last crews starting	

starting and finishing, with a maximum of 6 crews in each race, so as to provide the most equal conditions for all crews.	and finishing, with a maximum of 6 crews in each race, so as to provide the most equal conditions for all crews.	
EXCEPTIONS –	EXCEPTIONS –	
a) where the Progression System (>48 crews) requires one time trial for all crews in that event; <u>and</u>	a) where the Progression System (> 48 66 crews) requires one time trial for all crews in that event; <u>and</u>	Update reference to new progression system.
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.	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	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 (repêchage, quarter-final, semi-final, final) the crews shall start in order according to their placings in the previous round. Where two or more crews have the same placing in the previous round then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their starting order. Successive crews in a race shall be started at between	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 (repêchage, quarter-final, semi-final, final) the crews shall start in order according to their placings ranking in the previous round. Where two or more crews have the same placing ranking 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	Remove “repêchage” reference. Update “placing” to “ranking” to be consistent with the new progressions.

<p>30 and 45 second intervals or as close thereto as possible.</p>	<p>started at between 30 and 45 second intervals or as close thereto as possible.</p>	
<p>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 repêchages, quarter-finals, semi-finals or finals then in each separate race the crews shall start in order according to their placings in the previous round. Where two crews have the same placing, (e.g. both were heat winners), then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their starting order. 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.</p>	<p>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 repêchages, quarter-finals, semi-finals or finals then in each separate race the crews shall start in order according to their placings ranking in the previous round. Where two crews have the same placing ranking, (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.</p>	<p>Remove reference to “repêchage”.</p>
<p>5) Method of Starting</p>	<p>5) Method of Starting</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	

<p>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 boots to hold the bows of boats) this shall not be used for time trials.</p>	<p>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 boots to hold the bows of boats) this shall not be used for time trials.</p>	
<p>6) Race Distance</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>6) Race Distance</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>7) Number of Lanes</p> <p>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)).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>i) In particular, for time trials where all remaining crews in a group compete together in one time trial</p>	<p>7) Number of Lanes</p> <p>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)).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>i) In particular, for time trials where all remaining crews in a group compete together in one time trial</p>	

<p>(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.</p> <p>c) If the Fairness Committee decides that two lanes are not equal then the time trial shall be run using one lane only.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>(as part of the Progression System >48 <u>66</u> 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.</p> <p>c) If the Fairness Committee decides that two lanes are not equal then the time trial shall be run using one lane only.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Correct reference</p>
<p>8) Equal preparation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>8) Equal preparation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	

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.	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	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.	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	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.	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) <u>Unrowable conditions</u> 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.	b) <u>Unrowable conditions</u> 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) <u>Unequal conditions</u>	c) <u>Unequal conditions</u>	

<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>SECTION C. CONDUCTING TIME TRIALS</p>	<p>SECTION C. CONDUCTING TIME TRIALS</p>	
<p>11) The Council shall approve guidelines for the conduct of time trials.</p>	<p>11) The Council shall approve guidelines for the conduct of time trials.</p>	

WORLD ROWING ANTI-DOPING BYE-LAWS

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
ARTICLE 1 DEFINITION OF DOPING	5
ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS.....	5
ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING	9
ARTICLE 4 THE <i>PROHIBITED LIST</i>	12
ARTICLE 5 <i>TESTING</i> AND INVESTIGATIONS.....	17
ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF <i>SAMPLES</i>	22
ARTICLE 7 <i>RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RESPONSIBILITY, INITIAL REVIEW, NOTICE AND PROVISIONAL SUSPENSIONS</i>	25
ARTICLE 8 <i>RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING AND NOTICE OF HEARING DECISION</i>	28
ARTICLE 9 <i>AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION</i> OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS	30
ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS	30
ARTICLE 11 <i>CONSEQUENCES TO CREWS</i>	43
ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS BY WORLD ROWING AGAINST OTHER SPORTING BODIES	43
ARTICLE 13 <i>RESULTS MANAGEMENT: APPEALS</i>	44
ARTICLE 14 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING.....	48
ARTICLE 15 IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS	52
ARTICLE 16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS	54
ARTICLE 17 <i>EDUCATION</i>	54
ARTICLE 18 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF <i>MEMBER FEDERATIONS</i>	54
ARTICLE 19 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF WORLD ROWING	55
ARTICLE 20 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF <i>ROWERS</i>	56
ARTICLE 21 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF <i>ATHLETE SUPPORT PERSONNEL</i>	56
ARTICLE 22 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF OTHER <i>PERSONS</i> SUBJECT TO THESE ANTI-DOPING BYE-LAWS.	57
ARTICLE 23 INTERPRETATION OF THE <i>CODE</i>	57
ARTICLE 24 FINAL PROVISIONS	58
APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS.....	60

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

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

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);
 - [World Rowing Coastal Endurance Championships](#);
 - [World Rowing Indoor Championships and other international indoor rowing competitions which are organised by World Rowing](#)
 - [World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships](#)
 - [World Rowing Masters Regatta](#)
 - Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic Qualification Regattas;
 - Paralympic Games Rowing Regattas

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*.

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.]

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 *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 Method*⁴

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

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*.]

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*.]

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

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

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*.]

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

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.

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.]

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:

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

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*.]

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.*]

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

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

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.]

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*.]

Rowing shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.¹⁴

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

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*.]

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.]

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.

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 for a particular sport. *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* may be included in the *Prohibited List* by general

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.]

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*

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

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.]

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 *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*.

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.]

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.
 - (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

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.]

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.

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.]

- 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* 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

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.]

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 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

- 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

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.]

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*.

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

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>.]

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

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

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.]

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.]

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 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

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.]

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 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 Suspensions³³

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*.

7.4.3 Opportunity for Hearing or Appeal

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.]

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

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

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 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

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.]

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

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.

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.]

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

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:

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*.]

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*).]

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.

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

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*.]

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.]

10.2.4.2 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.

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

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.

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*.]

10.6.1.1 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*.

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*

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.]

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.

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.

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.]

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

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

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* 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.

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.]

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.]

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 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-

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.]

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

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

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 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*.]

Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires 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 achieved during the period of *Ineligibility*, including retroactive *Ineligibility*, shall be *Disqualified*.⁵⁷

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*.]

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.]

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*

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*.

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*.]

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 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

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.]

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

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

13.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed

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

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*.

could also constitute *Complicity*, an appealing party could pursue both *Tampering* and *Complicity* charges against the *Rower* in the appeal.]

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.]

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.

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:

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.]

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.]

- (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
- (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

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.]

longer of one (1) month or the duration of any period of *Ineligibility*, after which it will be removed from World Rowing's website.

- 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*

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*.]s

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*.

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.

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.]

- 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.

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.]

- 21.4** 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.
- 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*.

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*.

⁷⁵ [Comment to Definitions: Defined terms shall include their plural and possessive forms, as well as those terms used as other parts of speech.]

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.

Crews: For the purpose of these Bye-Laws, the term "crew" or "crews" also includes teams and relay events.

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.

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*.

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.]

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.]

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.

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

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*.]

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

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.]

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

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

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.]

⁸² [Comment to Recreational Rower: The term "open category" is meant to exclude competition that is limited to junior or age group categories.]

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 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 R12		
Version 2025	Proposed Changes 2026	Comments
WORLD ROWING CHAMPIONSHIPS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/ OR DEPARTURES FROM THE WORLD ROWING RULES OF RACING	WORLD ROWING CHAMPIONSHIPS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/ OR DEPARTURES FROM THE WORLD ROWING RULES OF RACING	
1) Application		
<p>These regulations apply to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) World Rowing Championships, b) World Rowing Under 23 Championships, and c) World Rowing Under 19 Championships <p>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..</p>		
2) Restrictions on Entries		
<p>Each member federation may enter only one crew in each event.</p>	<p>a) Each member federation may enter only one crew in each event.</p>	
	<p>b) <u>Eligibility for Mixed Events is restricted to those rowers who have raced in a men's or women's event at the same regatta. Spare rowers who have not raced in a medal event at that regatta are not eligible. This requirement does not apply to coxswains, para rowing, Coastal or Indoor events.</u></p>	<p>Specify that rowers competing in mixed events must double up and spares are not eligible.</p>
3) Minimum Entries and Requirements for receiving medals		

<p>a) If only one crew is entered in an event at the entry deadline, then the event will be cancelled.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>(i) the gold medal shall always be awarded, even if only one crew remains in the final;</p> <p>(ii) if two crews compete in the first round, then only the gold medal will be awarded;</p> <p>(iii) If three crews compete in the first round, then only gold and silver medals will be awarded.</p>		
<p>4) Titles, Prizes and Cups</p>	<p>4) Titles, Prizes and Cups</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p>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 ranked second in each event shall be awarded silver medals, and a commemorative medal will be awarded to the member federation. Those finishing ranked third in each event shall be awarded bronze medals, and</p>	<p>Changing “finishing” to “ranked” will clarify the awarding of titles and prizes when we have events such as Beach Sprints where racing is performed in a two boat head to head style.</p>

<p>a commemorative medal will be awarded to the member federation.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>c) The medals and diplomas shall be supplied by World Rowing but at the cost of the organising committee.</p>	<p>a commemorative medal will be awarded to the member federation.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>c) The medals and diplomas shall be supplied by World Rowing but at the cost of the organising committee.</p>	
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APPENDIX R13	APPENDIX R13	
Version 2025	Proposed Changes 2026	Comments
WORLD ROWING CUP REGATTAS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE WORLD ROWING RULES OF RACING	WORLD ROWING CUP REGATTAS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE WORLD ROWING RULES OF RACING	
1) Application		
<p>These regulations apply to the World Rowing Cup regattas together with and not in exclusion of the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.</p>		
2) Eligibility (Rule 12)		
<p>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.</p>		
3) Boat Classes		
<p>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.</p>		
4) Racing Colours (Rule 40)		
<p>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</p>		

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.	a) 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.	
	b) <u>Eligibility for Mixed Events is restricted to those rowers who have raced in a men's or women's event at the same regatta. Spare rowers who have not raced in a medal event at that regatta are not eligible. This requirement does not apply to coxswains or para rowing events.</u>	Specify that rowers competing in mixed events must double up and spares are not eligible.
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. Member federations will be informed immediately and the rowers in the cancelled events may be entered in other events. 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:		-

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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)		
<p>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.</p>		
8) Withdrawals after the Draw (Rule 62)		
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>No longer needed with the new progression system.</p>
9) Determining the Lanes (Rule 61)		
<p>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.</p>		
10) Dead-Heats (Rule 75)		
<p>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</p>		

<p>of chance, fairness and, in principle, does not require the use of more than six lanes.</p>		
<p>11) Point Score</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>11) Point Score</p> <p>At each regatta, in each event of the World Rowing Cup, the highest placing <u>ranked</u> 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 <u>ranked</u> in one of the first 7 places. These points will not be distributed to other member federations.</p>	<p>Changed for consistency with changes in R12 World Rowing Championship Event Regulations</p>
<p>12) Titles, Prizes and Cups</p> <p>a) World Rowing Cup (<i>boat class</i>) 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(c) Equal Points</p>		

<p>i. In the event of more than one member federation having equal points for either the title of World Rowing Cup (<i>boat class</i>) 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;</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p>13) Exceptional Cases (Rule 87)</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>14) Interpretation of Regulations (Article 9)</p>		
<p>The Executive Committee or its delegates shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and the present Event Regulations, as well as on disputes which may arise during a World Rowing Cup regatta. The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final.</p>		
<p>15) World Rowing Cup Progression System (Rule 58)</p>	<p>15) World Rowing Cup Progression System (Rule 58)</p>	

At World Rowing Cup regattas, the Progression System to determine the finalists shall be the World Rowing Progression System (Appendix 7).	At World Rowing Cup regattas, the Progression System to determine the finalists shall be the World Rowing Progression System (Appendix 7).	
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APPENDIX R16		
Version 2025	Changes 2026	Comments
WORLD ROWING MASTERS REGATTA REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/ OR DEPARTURES FROM THE WORLD ROWING RULES OF RACING	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.		
<p><i>b. Gender Eligibility</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i. Rule 13 and its Bye-Laws as to gender eligibility apply equally to the World Rowing Masters Regatta.</i> <i>ii. Only rowers who are eligible by gender to compete in the event or events entered may compete in a World Rowing Masters Regatta.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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</i> 		

<p><i>concerned) in accordance with Article 56 of World Rowing's Statutes.</i></p>		
<p>3) Coxswains (Rule 22)</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>4) Masters Age Sub-Categories (Rule 20)</p>		
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 		

<p>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</p> <p>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).</p>																										
<p>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.</p>																										
<p>5) Mixed Masters Events (Rule 14)</p>																										
<p>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.</p>																										
<p>6) Boat Classes</p>																										
<p>The World Rowing Masters Regatta offers racing in the following boat classes:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Men</td> <td>1x</td> <td>2x</td> <td>2-</td> <td>4x</td> <td>4-</td> <td>4+</td> <td>8+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Women</td> <td>1x</td> <td>2x</td> <td>2-</td> <td>4x</td> <td>4-</td> <td>4+</td> <td>8+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed</td> <td>2x</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>4x</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>8+</td> </tr> </table>	Men	1x	2x	2-	4x	4-	4+	8+	Women	1x	2x	2-	4x	4-	4+	8+	Mixed	2x			4x			8+		
Men	1x	2x	2-	4x	4-	4+	8+																			
Women	1x	2x	2-	4x	4-	4+	8+																			
Mixed	2x			4x			8+																			
<p>7) Number of Lanes</p>																										
<p>For a World Rowing Masters Regatta, races may be held on up to eight lanes.</p>																										
<p>8) Rowers Clothing and Blade Colours (Rule 40)</p>																										
<p>At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, members of the same crew shall compete wearing uniform</p>																										

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		

<p>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.</p>		
<p>13) Conduct of Races</p>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>14) Titles, Prizes and Cups</p>	<p>14) Titles, Prizes Awards and Cups Trophies</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>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. <u>The Masters Commission may establish additional awards and trophies for the World Rowing Masters Regatta. The criteria for any such additional awards and trophies shall be published in the Competition Notice.</u></p>	<p>Allows the Masters Commission to award additional trophies such as a points trophy at the World Rowing Masters Regatta.</p>
<p>15) Exceptional Cases (Rule 87)</p>		

<p>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.</p>		
<p>16) Interpretation of Regulations (Article 9)</p>	<p>16) Interpretation of Regulations (Article 9)</p>	<p>Verify reference</p>
<p>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.</p>		
<p>17) Health and Fitness (Bye-law to Rule 15)</p>		
<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>		
<p>18) Anti-doping (Rule 86)</p>		
<p>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</p>		

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).		
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APPENDIX R17		
Version 2025	Proposed Changes 2026	Comments
WORLD ROWING TOURS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE WORLD ROWING RULES OF RACING	WORLD ROWING TOURS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE WORLD ROWING RULES OF RACING	World Rowing is no longer directly supporting Rowing Tours. Delete Appendix R17
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.	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	2) Eligibility	
Rowers from all member federations shall be entitled to apply to participate in World Rowing Tours.	Rowers from all member federations shall be entitled to apply to participate in World Rowing Tours.	
3) Candidates for Participation in 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 for final selection of participants.	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)	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	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.	

<p>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.</p> <p>d) comply with any age limits established by the organising committee</p> <p>e) carry in the boat a personal flotation device as required or approved by the organising committee.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>d) comply with any age limits established by the organising committee</p> <p>e) carry in the boat a personal flotation device as required or approved by the organising committee.</p>	
<p>5) Insurance (Rule 11)</p>	<p>5) Insurance (Rule 11)</p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>b) For the purpose of this Regulation, “adequate and appropriate insurance cover” shall include cover for:</p> <p>i) General (third party) liability – sufficient for the countries visited;</p> <p>ii) Travel and medical expenses - sufficient for the country being visited and to include repatriation to the home country; and</p> <p>iii) Property – for boats, other rowing related equipment and personal effects of significant value not covered by the travel insurance.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>b) For the purpose of this Regulation, “adequate and appropriate insurance cover” shall include cover for:</p> <p>i) General (third party) liability – sufficient for the countries visited;</p> <p>ii) Travel and medical expenses – sufficient for the country being visited and to include repatriation to the home country; and</p> <p>iii) Property – for boats, other rowing related equipment and personal effects of significant value not covered by the travel insurance.</p>	

<p>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.</p>	<p>e) 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.</p>	
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