



Overall & Classic Rowing

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Table of Contents

PART I – SCOPE

- RULE 1 - Rowing, Boats, Regattas
- RULE 2 - Application
- RULE 3 - World Rowing Championships
- RULE 4 - Status of Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Regattas
- RULE 5 - Attribution of World Rowing Championships
- RULE 6 - International Regattas
- RULE 7 - International Matches
- RULE 8 - National Regattas
- RULE 9 - Approval of International Regattas and Matches
- RULE 10 - World Rowing International Event Calendar

PART II – ROWERS AND COXSWAINS

- RULE 11 - Right to Participate
- RULE 12 - Eligibility and Nationality
- RULE 13 - Men's and Women's Events
- RULE 14 - Mixed Events
- RULE 15 - Safety and Health of Rowers
- RULE 16 - Insurance
- RULE 17 - Commitment
- RULE 18 - Age Categories
- RULE 19 - Additional Categories
- RULE 20 - Under 19, Under 23, Senior and Masters
- RULE 21 - Masters Regatta
- RULE 22 - Coxswains
- RULE 23 - Lightweights
- RULE 24 - Para Rowing

PART III – BOAT CLASSES

- RULE 25 - Boat Classes
- RULE 26 - World Rowing Championship Regattas Event Programme
- RULE 27 - Olympic and Paralympic Games Event Programmes

RULE 28 - Boat Classes at Other Events

PART IV – BOATS AND CONSTRUCTION

RULE 29 - Free Construction

RULE 30 - Innovations in Equipment

RULE 31 - Weight of Boats

PART V – COURSES

RULE 32 - Characteristics

RULE 33 - Racing Distance

RULE 34 - Number of Lanes

PART VI – ORGANISATION OF REGATTAS

RULE 35 - Authority of World Rowing

RULE 36 - The Organising Committee

RULE 37 - Team Manager

RULE 38 - World Rowing – Roles at Regattas

RULE 39 - Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, Advertising, and Identifications

RULE 40 - Rowers' Clothing and Blade Colours

RULE 41 - Prizes and Sponsorship Contracts

RULE 42 - World Rowing Merchandising Rights

RULE 43 - Certification of Entries

RULE 44 - Entries

RULE 45 - List of Entries

RULE 46 - False Declarations

RULE 47 - Entry Irregularities

RULE 48 - Withdrawals

RULE 49 - Crew Changes after the Entry Deadline and before the Draw

RULE 50 - Crew Changes for Medical Reasons

RULE 51 - Guiding Principles – Safety and Fairness

RULE 52 - Safety – General Principles

RULE 53 - Safety – Training at Regattas

RULE 54 - Traffic Rules on the Course

RULE 55 - Other Boats on the Water

RULE 56 - Damage to Equipment

RULE 57 - Fairness – General Principles

RULE 58 - World Rowing Progression System

RULE 59 - Seeding
RULE 60 - The Draw
RULE 61 - Determining the Lanes (Normal Conditions)
RULE 62 - Withdrawals, Exclusions and Disqualifications after the Draw
RULE 63 - Time Trials
RULE 64 - Adverse Weather Conditions
RULE 65 - Re-Rows
RULE 66 - Sanctions
RULE 67 - At the Start
RULE 68 - The Starting Procedure
RULE 69 - False Start
RULE 70 - Objections at the Start
RULE 71 - Responsibility of the Rowers
RULE 72 - Interference
RULE 73 - Coaching during Racing
RULE 74 - Conclusion of the Race
RULE 75 - Dead Heats
RULE 76 - Objections
RULE 77 - Protests
RULE 78 - Appeals
RULE 79 - Disputes, Appeals and Cases not Covered
RULE 80 - International Regattas – Disputes between the Organising Committee, Clubs or Member Federations
RULE 81 - The Regatta Report
RULE 82 - Control Commission
RULE 83 - The Starter and the Judge at the Start
RULE 84 - The Umpire
RULE 85 - Judges at the Finish

PART VII – ANTI-DOPING RULES

RULE 86 - Anti-Doping

PART VIII – EXCEPTIONAL CASES

RULE 87 - Exceptional Cases

PART IX – CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

RULE 88 - Prevalence

Appendices

Appendix R1 - Appendix R1 - Bye-laws to Rule 13 – Men's and Women's Events

Appendix R2 - Appendix R2 - Bye-laws to Rule 29 – Boats and Equipment

Appendix R3 - Appendix R3 - Bye-laws to Rule 31 – Weight of Boats

Appendix R4 - Appendix R4 - Bye-laws to Rules 32 to 34 - Regatta Courses

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

Appendix R6 - Appendix R6 - Bye-laws To Rule 39 – Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship,
Advertising and Identifications

Appendix R7 - Appendix R7 - Bye-laws To Rule 58 - World Rowing Progression System

Appendix R8 - Appendix R8 - Bye-laws To Rule 63 - Time Trials

Appendix R9 - Appendix R9 - Duties of the Jury

Appendix R10 - Appendix R10 - Bye-laws to Rule 86 – ANTI-DOPING

Appendix R11 - Appendix R11 - Olympic and Paralympic Games and Qualification Regattas
Regulations - Event Regulations and/or Departures from the World Rowing Rules of Racing

Appendix R12 - Appendix R12 - World Rowing Championships Regulations - Event
Regulations And/or Departures From The Word Rowing Rules Of Racing

Appendix R13 - Appendix R13 - World Rowing Cup Regattas Regulations - Event Regulations
And/or Departures From The World Rowing Rules Of Racing

Appendix R14 - Appendix R14 - Para Rowing Competition Regulations - Event Regulations
And/or Departures From The World Rowing Rules Of Racing

Appendix R15 - APPENDIX R15 – WORLD ROWING PARA ROWING CLASSIFICATION
REGULATIONS

Appendix R16 - Appendix R16 - World Rowing Masters Regatta Regulations - Event
Regulations And/or Departures From The World Rowing Rules Of Racing

Appendix R17 - Appendix R17 - Event Bidding And Preparation Regulations

PART I – SCOPE

RULE 1

Rowing, Boats, Regattas

1. Rowing is the propulsion of a boat, with or without coxswain, by the muscular force of one or more rowers, using oars as simple levers of the second order and sitting with their backs to the direction of movement of the boat. Rowing on a machine or in a tank which simulates the action of rowing in a boat is also considered as rowing.
2. A rowing regatta is a sporting competition consisting of one or more events divided, if necessary, into a number of races, in one or more classes of boats for rowers divided, as a general rule, into different categories of sex, age or weight.

RULE 2

Application

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

2. These titles shall be used only for World Championships organised by World Rowing.

3. World Rowing Championships shall be held in every year. However, in the year of the Summer Olympic and Summer Paralympic Games, the Olympic and Paralympic events may not be on the programme of the equivalent World Rowing Championships.

RULE 4

Status of Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Regattas

Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas shall have the same status and follow the same rules as World Rowing Championships. Within the limits of the authority of World Rowing the same Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall apply.

RULE 5

Attribution of World Rowing Championships

World Rowing shall encourage a worldwide attribution of World Championships to suitable candidates.

1. World Rowing Championships

- a. The Council shall review all final bids, reject any that do not satisfy the minimum requirements and then select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Congress for final approval. The Congress shall vote to accept the proposed candidate or, where more than one candidate is proposed by the Council, to elect one of those candidates by a majority of valid votes cast. In the event that Congress fails to so accept the Council's proposed candidate or one of the candidates proposed by the Council, the Congress shall then vote in a second election for which all candidates for the relevant Championships that have satisfied the minimum requirements shall be eligible (see Appendix R18)
- b. Where no bid has been received or when no bid meets the minimum requirements by the deadline for consideration of Congress, the Council may identify a suitable candidate and may directly attribute the event provided the Council is satisfied that the bid meets the minimum standards for the regatta.

2. Other World Championships

- 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 for informing World Rowing of any competition to be held in its country which conforms to this definition. World Rowing will decide whether such competition is to be defined as an International Regatta and, if so, that regatta will be included in the World Rowing International Event Calendar under Rule 10.

2. International Regattas – Control by World Rowing

- a. In principle, International Regattas shall be conducted according to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, but the Executive Committee may approve exceptions to these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations.
- b. Details of any exceptions to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations shall be provided to competing member federations at the time of their invitation to take part in the International Regatta.
- c. International Regattas shall take place under the authority of World Rowing, which may give directions to the organising committee.

3. Competition in International Regattas

- a. Each member federation is responsible for ensuring that the organisation of any competition within its country defined by World Rowing as an International Regatta complies with the requirements of this Rule.
- b. No rower shall enter International Regattas other than through his club and/or member federation (as specified by individual regatta requirements). Additionally a rower may only make a direct approach to World Rowing (e.g. on a question of appeal) through his member federation.
- c. A member federation may participate in events at all International Regattas as the national team without club designation. If rowers compete in an International Regatta under the name of their national team, they shall be citizens of the country of that member federation. In this last regard, the Executive Committee may make exceptions in exceptional cases.
- d. No rower may compete for two different clubs or member federations at the same International Regatta.
- e. The Council may authorise competitions between members and non-members of World Rowing.

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

The World Rowing Cup is an annual series of designated International Regattas. The Council has the sole right to designate regattas as World Rowing Cup regattas, to use the World Rowing Cup name and logo, and to prescribe regulations governing the World Rowing Cup.

RULE 7

International Matches

1. Definition

An International Match is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is restricted only to rowers from certain member federations.

Each member federation is responsible for informing World Rowing of any competition to be held in its country that conforms to this definition. World Rowing will decide whether such competition is to be defined as an International Match and, if so, that Match shall be included in the World Rowing International Event Calendar under Rule 10.

2. International Matches – Control by World Rowing

- a. In principle, International Matches shall be conducted according to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, but the Executive Committee may approve exceptions to these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations. International Matches shall take place under the authority of World Rowing, which may give directions to the organising committee.
- b. Details of any exceptions to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations shall be provided to competing member federations at the time of their invitation to take part in the International Match.

3. Competition in International Matches

- a. Each member federation is responsible for ensuring that the organisation of any competition within its country defined by World Rowing as an International Match complies with the requirements of this Rule.
- b. The Council may authorise Matches between members and non-members of World Rowing.

RULE 8

National Regattas

A National Regatta is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is intended in general for rowers from one member federation only. The fact that rowers from other member federations may enter such regattas does not necessarily render them International Regattas.

National Regattas shall be governed by the Rules of Racing of the member federation of the organising body.

RULE 9

Approval of International Regattas and Matches

All member federations shall send to the World Rowing headquarters a list of all competitions proposed to be held in their countries that conform with the definitions of an International Regatta in Rule 6 or of an International Match in Rule 7. They shall submit to World Rowing for approval:

1. The dates on which these Regattas and Matches are to be held;
2. Details of the courses (stretches of water and technical installations) proposed;
3. The type of Regatta proposed;
4. The categories of rowers and classes of boats proposed;
5. Any envisaged exception to the World Rowing Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.

RULE 10

World Rowing International Event Calendar

All International Regattas and International Matches approved by World Rowing under Rule 9 shall be entered in the World Rowing International Event Calendar. However, World Rowing may, at its discretion, also include the dates of other competitions in the Calendar for the convenience of the member federations, but the fact that such competitions are not held under the authority of World Rowing shall be identified in the Calendar.

PART II – ROWERS AND COXSWAINS

RULE 11

Right to Participate

1. World Rowing Championships are open to all member federations.
2. Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas are open only to those rowers whose member federations have qualified in the appropriate boat classes in accordance with the relevant qualification system.

RULE 12

Eligibility and Nationality

1. World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup and International regattas shall be open to all rowers who are authorised to compete by their member federation and who are eligible under the relevant Rules.

Events for Lightweight, Para, Under 23 and Under 19 rowers are open only to rowers complying with the requirements of the relevant category.

The other events at the World Rowing Championships, World Rowing Cup and Olympic regattas are open to all rowers without restriction of age or weight.

Exceptions to this Rule are set out in the Event Regulations.

2. Subject to the provisions of this Rule, to represent a country in a World Rowing Championship regatta, rowers shall be nationals of that country. They must be able to prove this by showing an official document which is recognized as confirming identity (passport or identity card).
3. To represent a country at a continental or final qualification regatta for the Olympic, Paralympic or Youth Olympic Games, a rower shall prove that he is eligible under the eligibility rules of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) or the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) respectively. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions.
4. Dual or Change of Nationality – Rowers who are nationals of two or more countries or who change nationality or acquire an additional nationality, may represent either country, as the rowers may elect. However, after having represented one country in a World Championship, Olympic or Paralympic Games regatta, or Continental or Regional Games or Championship regatta, rowers may not represent another country unless they have held the passport of that country for a minimum of twenty four months prior to the date at which they compete for that country, and they only compete for one country in any one calendar year.

For multi-sport Games regattas, the rules of the Games authority shall apply in this regard.

5. Under 19 Rowers – An Under 19 rower may compete for his country of residence. A rower who has competed for one country as an Under 19 may, only in the year after which he is last eligible to compete as an Under 19, choose to compete for a different country subject to having the nationality of the country for which he will compete. Such choice may only be made once under this rule and World Rowing must be notified before the rower competes under the new nationality, together with proof of such nationality.
6. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions, and in doing so may consult the member federations concerned.

RULE 13

Men's and Women's Events

1. World Rowing is committed to the fundamental principles of fairness, equality, and inclusivity. These principles are enshrined in Article 2 of World Rowing's Statutes. It is, however, necessary to provide certainty on sex categorisation to maintain the integrity of World Rowing events.
2. World Rowing will maintain two separate sex categories for rowing events:
 - a. Women - for rowers who are eligible under this Rule to compete in a women's event.
 - b. Men – for rowers who are not eligible to compete in a women's event. This shall be an open category
3. To be eligible to compete in a women's event, a rower must be either
 - a. Assigned and recognised as female at the time of the rower's birth (AFAB), or
 - b. Declared as eligible to compete as a woman pursuant to this Rule and its Bye-Law
4. This Rule does not apply to Coxswains
5. By entering a rower in women's event, or as a woman in a mixed crew, the member federation, club or other organisation submitting the entry is certifying that it is satisfied that the rower is eligible by this Rule and its Bye-Law to compete in a women's event.
6. Any issue as to the eligibility of a rower to compete in a woman's event shall be determined by the Executive Committee in accordance with the Bye-Law to this Rule.

Bye-laws to Rule 13 – Men's and Women's Events

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

[See Appendix R1 - Appendix R1 - Bye-laws to Rule 13 – Men's and Women's Events](#)

RULE 14

Mixed Events

1. A mixed crew is a crew that contains a proportion of rowers who are eligible to compete in a women's event.

2. International regattas -

Crews competing in mixed events at International regattas shall contain both rowers eligible to compete in a women's event and men, excluding the coxswain, in such proportion as shall be stipulated by the relevant organising committee.

3. World Rowing Championships –

For crews competing in a mixed crew, the proportion of rowers who are eligible to compete in a women's event shall be 50 percent of the rowers of that crew 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).

RULE 15

Safety and Health of Rowers

1. The safety and health of all participants in the sport of rowing is a matter of paramount concern.
2. Rowers entering international events shall ensure that:
 - a. they have a state of health and fitness which allows them to compete at a level commensurate with the competition level of the particular event; and
 - b. they have the basic swimming ability as defined in the Bye-Law to this Rule.
3. In addition to the safety provisions in Rule 52, each member federation shall ensure that:
 - a. the rowers entered to represent their member federation meet the requirements stated in points 2) a) and b) of this Rule;
 - b. their rowers are able to develop as athletes and compete free from unhealthy influences such as discrimination of any form, harassment and abuse so that the athletes are able to operate in a safe and secure environment.
4. Every organising committee shall comply with all safety and health requirements of World Rowing and other authorities and shall ensure that the facilities at the regatta are of a sufficient standard to provide a safe, hygienic and healthy environment for rowers and other regatta participants.
5. Member federations and organising committees shall respond fully and promptly to any inquiry by World Rowing as to any issue relating to the health and safety requirements as provided by these Rules and Bye-Laws.

Bye-laws to Rule 15 – Safety and Health of Rowers

1. Swimming Ability

All rowers competing in World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games shall be able to swim 50m and keep their head above water unassisted for three minutes. It is the responsibility of the member federation to ensure and certify that rowers can meet these minimum standards and be able to provide evidence thereof if requested by World Rowing. At World Rowing Masters Regattas it is the responsibility of the individual masters rower (Rule 21).

2. Pre-competition Health Screening

- a. All rowers competing in the World Rowing Senior, Under 23, Under 19 and Beach Sprint Championship regattas must have completed a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, a physical examination and an ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure. It is the responsibility of the member federation to ensure and certify that these Pre-competition Health Screening procedures have been performed and be able to provide evidence thereof if requested by World Rowing.
- b. All rowers competing in the World Rowing Senior, Under 23, Under 19 and Beach Sprint World Championship regattas must complete the medical questionnaire and undergo a medical examination each year, and, in addition, must undergo a resting ECG every three years up to the age of 23, and every five years after the age of 23.
- c. For all other World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas, and World Rowing Masters Regattas, it is strongly recommended that rowers competing in these events undergo this Pre-competition Health Screening.

3. Intravenous re-hydration

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

4. Injections (No-Needle Policy)

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

- a. Must be medically justified;
Justification includes physical examination by a certified medical doctor (M.D.), diagnosis, prescription of medication, route of administration and appropriate documentation;
- b. Must respect the approved indication of the medication;

- c. Must be administered by a certified medical professional; and
- d. at regattas where a World Rowing Doctor is present, must be reported immediately and in writing not later than 24 hours afterwards to the World Rowing Doctor, including rowers with a valid TUE. The report must include the diagnosis, medication and route of administration.

The disposal of used needles, syringes and other biomedical material which may affect the security and safety of others, including blood sampling (e.g. lactates) and other diagnostic equipment shall conform to internationally recognised safety standards.

5. Member Federation Chief Medical Officer and Team Medical Officer

- a. Each member federation competing in events under these Rules, Bye-Laws and Regulations must, before the first competitions of crews from their federation each year, provide to World Rowing the name and contact details of its Chief Medical Officer with whom World Rowing may communicate on medical issues of a confidential or other nature and shall notify World Rowing of any change thereof.
- b. At the time that a team arrives at a regatta venue, the Team Manager shall register with World Rowing the name of its Team Medical Officer (if any) who is attending the regatta with that team.
- c. The Team Manager and Team Medical Officer are required to inform the organising committee Medical Officer about medical issues in their team which may be relevant to public health and safety of an event.

RULE 16

Insurance

1. Each member federation or club participating at a World Rowing Event shall ensure that it has adequate and appropriate insurance cover in place for each of its rowers and accompanying team officials (including delegates) for at least the duration of the event and the period of travel to and from.
2. Only where a World Rowing Event permits an individual rower to enter that event directly and not through a member federation or a club, and a rower makes such a direct entry, that rower shall similarly ensure that he or she has adequate and appropriate insurance cover in place for the rower and any official such as a coach accompanying that rower.
3. For the purpose of this Rule, “adequate and appropriate insurance cover” shall include cover for:
 - a. General (third party) liability – sufficient for the countries visited;
 - b. Travel and medical expenses - sufficient for the country being visited and to include repatriation to the home country; and
 - c. Property – for boats, other rowing related equipment and personal effects of significant value not covered by the travel insurance.
4. Member federations or clubs, or rowers participating at a World Rowing event in the circumstances described in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Rule shall, upon being requested by World Rowing to do so, provide documentation to World Rowing that confirms that they hold the various insurance coverage required by this Rule.

RULE 17

Commitment

1. Rowers may only compete at World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games if they have submitted a signed World Rowing Commitment Form, according to Art. 53 of the Statutes. Each team official must have submitted a signed World Rowing Commitment Form to World Rowing before accreditation may be issued.
2. Where World Rowing has also committed to follow the rules of other organisations as a condition of World Rowing’s authority in conducting the above events, rowers may also be required by World Rowing to sign additional commitments from such organisations as a condition to compete.

RULE 18

Age Categories

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

1. Under 19
2. Under 23
3. Seniors
4. Masters

RULE 19

Additional Categories

In addition to the age categories, World Rowing recognises a lightweight category for Seniors and Under 23, as well as a Para Rowing category for Seniors.

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.

RULE 21

Masters Regatta

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

Bye-Laws to Rule 21 – Masters Regatta

Refer to Appendix R16 – World Rowing Masters Regatta Regulations.

[See Appendix R16 - Appendix R16 - World Rowing Masters Regatta Regulations - Event Regulations And/or Departures From The World Rowing Rules Of Racing](#)

RULE 22

Coxswains

1. Coxswains are members of the crew. Any reference to rowers in these Rules shall include coxswains unless otherwise stipulated.
2. Except for multi-sport Games and relevant qualification regattas which shall be subject to the rules of the authority concerned, the sex of the coxswain shall be open so that a men's crew may be coxed by a woman and a women's crew by a man. Age categories shall apply to coxswains, except in Masters events. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions.
3. The minimum weight for a coxswain wearing the racing uniform is 55.0 kilogrammes ("kgs").
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.

Bye-laws to Rule 22 – Weighing of Coxswains

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

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

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

If coxswains are carrying deadweight, the Control Commission may require the weight of the deadweight to be checked at any time before the race or until immediately after disembarkation. Additionally, the Starter and Umpire may check the presence of the deadweight.

RULE 23

Lightweights

Rowers may compete in lightweight rowing events if they meet the following criteria:

1. A crew competing in a lightweight men's crew event shall have an average weight (excluding coxswain) not exceeding 70.0 kgs, and no individual rower may weigh more than 72.5 kgs.
2. A rower competing in a lightweight men's single sculls event may not weigh more than 72.5 kgs.
3. A crew competing in a lightweight women's crew event shall have an average weight (excluding coxswain) not exceeding 57.0 kgs, and no individual rower may weigh more than 59.0 kgs.
4. A rower competing in a lightweight women's single sculls event may not weigh more than 59.0 kgs.

Bye-laws to Rule 23 – Weighing of Lightweight Rowers

Lightweight rowers shall be weighed wearing at least their racing uniform on tested scales not less than one hour and not more than two hours before their first race of each lightweight event in which they are competing, each day of the competition. The weighing scales should indicate the weight of the rower to 0.1 kgs.

Notwithstanding the foregoing,

1. If two rounds of the same event take place on the same day of competition and some rowers in the second round do not have to race in the first round of that day, then these rowers in the second round shall be weighed at the same time as the rowers in the first round.
2. On each occasion of weighing, each crew shall present itself together as a crew at the weighing centre and shall be weighed as a crew. If the first race is subsequently postponed or cancelled, the lightweight rower is not required to be weighed again on the same day for that event.
3. The Control Commission shall require presentation of each rower's official identity card with photograph at the time of the first weighing of the rower or subsequently. Where an official photograph of the crew has been checked for correctness against such identity card, this photograph may be used instead by the Control Commission at time of weighing.
4. A rower or crew not meeting the required weight may be weighed again any number of times within the allowed time limit. However, if a rower or crew fails to meet the required weight or does not present itself by the expiry of the time permitted for weighing, the rower and the crew of that rower are no longer eligible and shall be excluded from the event.
5. A reserve for a lightweight crew may be weighed with the crew as if a member of that crew. The recorded weight then applies in the event of a substitution under Rule 49 or 50.
6. If a crew has officially weighed in without a reserve, a replacement rower under the provisions of Rule 49 or 50 may be weighed at any time before the next race of the crew. In such case, the individual weight and the crew average weight using the weight of the replacement rower and the recorded weights of the remaining crew members must comply with this Rule.

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).

[See Appendix R14 - Appendix R14 - Para Rowing Competition Regulations - 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:

Senior Men (M)	1x	2x	2-	4x	4-	8+
Senior Women (W)	1x	2x	2-	4x	4-	8+
Senior Lightweight Men (LM)	1x	2x				
Senior Lightweight Women (LW)	1x	2x				
Senior Mixed (Mix)						8+
Senior Para Rowing (PR)	PR1 M1x	PR1 W1x	PR2 Mix2x	PR3 Mix2x	PR3 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+

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

The Council will propose the most appropriate programme to the Quadrennial Congress convened in accordance with Article 32, to be valid for the next 4 years.

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

RULE 27

Olympic and Paralympic Games Event Programmes

1. The events programme for the Olympic regatta shall be determined by the IOC Executive Board after consultation with World Rowing in accordance with the Olympic Charter. The World Rowing Congress shall select a recommended Olympic programme that the World Rowing Executive Committee shall submit to the IOC.
2. The events programme for the Paralympic Games regatta shall be determined by the IPC Governing Board after consultation with World Rowing in accordance with the IPC Rule Book. The Council shall select the recommended Paralympic programme that the World Rowing Executive Committee shall submit to the IPC.

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

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

RULE 28

Boat Classes at Other Events

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

PART IV – BOATS AND CONSTRUCTION

RULE 29

Free Construction

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

Bye-laws to Rule 29 – Boats and Equipment

Refer to Appendix R2 – Boats and Equipment

[See Appendix R2 - Appendix R2 - Bye-laws to Rule 29 – Boats and Equipment](#)

RULE 30

Innovations in Equipment

1. Innovations in equipment including, but not limited to, boats, oars, related equipment and clothing, must meet the following requirements before being used in International Regattas:
 - a. Be commercially available to all rowers (patents may not exclude the use by a team or a rower);
 - b. Not add to the cost or complexity of the sport without adding corresponding value;
 - c. Not provide an advantage to some rowers over others or change the nature of the sport;
 - d. Be safe and consistent with the principles of sustainable development; and
 - e. Be a positive development for the sport of rowing and maintain the principles, in particular those of fairness and equality, of the sport.
2. An innovation must be submitted to the World Rowing Executive Committee for evaluation. If it is judged to meet the above conditions and is approved for use, it must be readily available for all rowers by 1 January in order to be authorised for use in International Regattas that year. Crews shall not be allowed to compete with unapproved innovations in events held under these Rules.

The Executive Committee has the sole authority to decide all matters under this Rule including what constitutes an innovation, whether an innovation is significant, whether it is readily available, whether the costs are reasonable, whether it is safe and consistent with the principles of sustainable development and whether it is a positive development for the sport of rowing and maintains the principles of the sport.

RULE 31

Weight of Boats

All boats used at World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, Regional Games and Continental Championship regattas and all other International Regattas shall be of defined minimum weights as set out in the Bye-laws to this Rule.

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

Bye-laws to Rule 31 – Weight of Boats

Refer to Appendix R3 – Weight of Boats.

[***See Appendix R3 - Appendix R3 - Bye-laws to Rule 31 – Weight of Boats***](#)

PART V – COURSES

RULE 32

Characteristics

1. The standard international course for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic Games, Paralympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, Regional Games, Continental Championships and International Regattas shall provide fair and equal racing conditions for six crews racing in separate, straight, parallel lanes that are perpendicular to the Start and Finish lines, over a distance of 2,000 metres.
2. For World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas, the standard international course shall be provided with technical installations and equipment to Category A level as defined in the Bye-Laws to Rules 32 to 34. In addition, it must also comply with all the specifications and descriptions given in the latest version of the World Rowing Manual.
3. Requirements for the World Rowing Coastal Endurance Championships, World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships and World Rowing Indoor Championships are defined in the relevant Rule Books, Event Regulations and the World Rowing Event Manuals for these events.
4. In order to be classified by World Rowing as a standard international course, full details of the course concerned must be submitted in writing to World Rowing by the applicants, and the course must be inspected at the cost of the member federation concerned and approved by an expert appointed by World Rowing.
5. The Council may approve non-standard requirements for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas, Continental and Regional Games and Continental Championship regattas where this is in the interests of the event and the sport of rowing.

RULE 33

Racing Distance

1. International Regattas

The standard international racing distance shall be 2,000 metres straight for men and women in the categories Senior, Under 23, Under 19 and Para Rowing. For Masters (men, women and mixed crews) the racing distance shall be 1,000 metres straight

2. World Rowing Championship regattas

- a. The length of the standard World Rowing Senior, Under 23 and Under 19 Championship course shall be 2,000 metres straight. The provisions of this Rule require the use of moveable starting installations in order that the bows of all boats of whatever class may be aligned on the same start line.
- b. Requirements for the World Rowing Coastal Endurance Championships, World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships and World Rowing Indoor Championships, are defined in the relevant Rules.

3. The length of the standard course and all intermediate distances shall be measured by an independent qualified surveyor and a certified plan shall be held by the organising committee. This plan shall be available for inspection by World Rowing at any time. For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing may request a further survey be carried out to standards specified in the latest version of the World Rowing Manual.

4. The Council may grant exceptions to this rule where necessary for regattas in multi-sport competitions, Continental or other Championships where it is clearly demonstrated that a standard course is not reasonably achievable.

5. A non-standard course may be shorter (for example, sprints) or longer (for example, long distances, head of the river, etc.) than the standard course. It is not necessary that a non-standard course be straight.

RULE 34

Number of Lanes

1. International Regattas

On standard international courses, races shall normally be held using up to six lanes.

2. World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas

Races shall be held using up to six lanes but, in principle, the course shall have at least eight lanes usable for racing. Requirements for the World Rowing Coastal Endurance Championships, World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships and World Rowing Indoor Championships, are defined in the relevant Rules.

Bye-laws to Rules 32 to 34 - Regatta Courses

Refer to Appendix R4 – Regatta Courses

[See Appendix R4 - Appendix R4 - Bye-laws to Rules 32 to 34 - Regatta Courses](#)

PART VI – ORGANISATION OF REGATTAS

RULE 35

Authority of World Rowing

1. All International Regattas and International Indoor Rowing competitions are under the overriding authority of World Rowing and, subject thereto, of the member federation concerned. An organising committee shall be responsible for the organisation of regattas.
2. World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, Continental and Regional Championship regattas as well as regattas in connection with other multisport competitions shall take place under the authority of World Rowing, which will give directions to the organising committee. The Executive Committee shall nominate Technical Delegates for each regatta in accordance with Appendix R5.

RULE 36

The Organising Committee

The relevant member federation shall ensure that an organising committee is formed for each International Regatta or International Match. The organising committee is responsible to ensure the proper preparation and operation of the regatta in accordance with the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.

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

Bye-laws to Rule 36 – Duties of the Organising Committee

Refer to Appendix R5 – Regatta Roles

RULE 37

Team Manager

1. At International Regattas each member federation or club shall appoint an individual (the “Team Manager”) who will be responsible for official communication between rowers and coaches and the organising committee during a regatta. Team Managers are responsible for their team and they or their delegate must identify themselves to the organising committee and agree arrangements for subsequent communications, including attendance at all Team Managers’ Meetings.
2. At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, and World Rowing Cup regattas, each participating member federation shall appoint a Team Manager.
 - a. Team Managers, or their delegates, shall attend each official Team Managers’ Meetings and shall communicate to all rowers and coaches in their teams all relevant information from the meeting or otherwise distributed to Team Managers, including that concerning racing and safety, and shall be responsible for all official communications with World Rowing during the regatta on matters concerning their teams, including withdrawal of crews and substitution of rowers.
 - b. Information provided through additional communication methods duly notified to Team Managers at a regatta, including electronic means, shall have the same status as information given at Team Managers Meetings.
3. Failure of a member federation or club to appoint a Team Manager or failure of a Team Manager to attend official meetings or communicate information may result in the member federation being sanctioned by the Executive Committee.

RULE 38

World Rowing – Roles at Regattas

World Rowing shall have certain responsibilities at regattas including duties carried out by specified officials. Racing will be conducted in accordance with these Rules by International Umpires, the Jury and the Board of the Jury.

1. The Executive Committee shall have specific responsibilities at regattas under the Statutes and Rules of Racing. In addition:
 - a. International Regattas and International Matches - the Executive Committee may appoint a Technical Delegate to represent World Rowing at the regatta.
 - b. World Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – the Executive Committee shall appoint the following officials to represent World Rowing at the regattas:
 - i. Technical Delegate(s)
 - ii. President of the Jury
 - iii. World Rowing Doctor
 - iv. World Rowing Event Safeguarding Officer
 - v. Fairness Committee

The appointment, roles and responsibilities of these officials are set out in the Bye-law to this Rule at Appendix R5.

2. Conduct of Racing

- a. The Jury - The Jury shall be responsible for conducting the racing and ensuring that the regatta is run in accordance with these Rules of Racing, Bye-Laws and Event Regulations and shall be comprised of a group of International Umpires, supported where appropriate by national umpires.

The safety of rowers must be the prime concern of the Jury at all times during the regatta.

- b. Board of the Jury - The Board of the Jury shall consider and decide on any protests made according to Rule 77 and shall consist of the President of the Jury and two other members of the Jury designated by the President of the Jury on a daily basis prior to the start of racing.
- c. International Umpires shall be responsible for conduct of racing as members of the Jury.

Bye-laws to Rule 38– World Rowing – Roles at Regattas

Refer to Appendix R5 – Regatta Roles

[See Appendix R5 - Appendix R5 - Bye-laws to Rules 36 & Rule 38 - Regatta Roles](#)

RULE 39

Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, Advertising, and Identifications

All Identifications displayed on clothing and equipment and in any other manner whatsoever at a regatta held under these Rules, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations (Appendix R6) shall be restricted and governed by these Rules. Any contravention shall be subject to sanction.

Bye-laws To Rule 39 – Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, Advertising and Identifications

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

[See Appendix R6 - Appendix R6 - Bye-laws To Rule 39 – Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, Advertising and Identifications](#)

RULE 40

Rowers' Clothing and Blade Colours

1. Members of the same crew shall compete wearing identical clothing except as allowed under the Bye-Laws to Rule 39. If any members of the crew wear headwear, then the headwear worn by those crew members shall be identical except as allowed under the Bye-Laws to Rule 39.
2. The colours and design of the blades of all oars and sculls shall be identical on both sides.
3. Coxswains may race wearing additional clothing in the colours of their crew.
4. World Rowing Championship regattas
 - a. Crews representing their member federation shall wear the racing uniform which has been registered by their federation for the Championship in which the crew is competing. The blades of all oars and sculls shall be in the registered design and colours of their federation.
 - b. Before they can be used in any regatta, the design and colours of racing uniforms and blades shall be registered with World Rowing in accordance with Art. 13 of the Statutes. A member federation may register different racing uniforms and blade designs for different World Championships in the same year. At one Championship regatta, all crews from a member federation shall wear the same uniform and use the same blade design.
 - c. The Council may issue further regulations regarding rowers' clothing at World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas in particular, including use of a t-shirt provided by World Rowing or other World Rowing sponsor identification as defined in the Bye-Law to Rule 39.

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

At International Regattas, members of a composite crew shall either wear an identical uniform and Identifications or each member of the crew shall wear the uniform and Identification of his own club.

RULE 41

Prizes and Sponsorship Contracts

Rowers may receive cash or other prizes for competition. They may also enter into sponsorship contracts provided these contracts are reviewed and approved by their member federation in advance, and that these contracts are in compliance with World Rowing Statutes and Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.

RULE 42

World Rowing Merchandising Rights

At all regattas under its authority World Rowing retains all rights to:

1. Sell merchandise, souvenirs and other articles. The organising committee shall provide sites for this activity at no cost to World Rowing;
2. Use and licence the name and official emblem of World Rowing and World Rowing and other names, emblems and logos as registered by World Rowing.

World Rowing may share a proportion of the proceeds of the sale of these rights with the organising committees of relevant regattas.

RULE 43

Certification of Entries

1. International Regattas (except Masters)

- a. A crew competing in an International Regatta in another country shall notify its member federation of its participation.
- b. The submission of the entry is to be considered as certification that each rower is eligible to compete in the applicable event. It is the responsibility of the club or member federation submitting the entry to ensure that the entry is correct as to eligibility.

2. World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games

- a. The entry of a rower or a crew in such a regatta may only be made by a member federation except as provided for exceptional cases (paragraph f below)
- b. The submission of the entry is to be considered as certification by the member federation that each rower is eligible to compete in the applicable event. It is the responsibility of the member federation to ensure that the entry is correct as to eligibility.
- c. In the case Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic qualification regattas, the entries submitted by the member federation shall comply with the requirements of the relevant Qualification System for Rowing as issued by the International Olympic Committee and International Paralympic Committee.
- d. That rower or crew shall compete in the name of the member federation that submitted the entry.
- e. Only that member federation is entitled to represent the rower or crew so entered.
- f. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may permit a rower or crew to be entered in an event where that rower or crew does not represent a member federation. Such an entry will be on such a basis as determined by the Executive Committee at the time that permission is granted.

3. Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas

Rowers shall compete under the name of their National Olympic or Paralympic Committee which shall alone be entitled to enter and represent them.

RULE 44

Entries

1. International Regattas

- a. The entry of a crew for an International Regatta will be valid if all details required by the entry form have been completed.
- b. Names shall be shown starting with the bow rower and finishing with the stroke rower, followed by the coxswain.
- c. The organising committee of an International Regatta must accept every valid entry made by the closing date except where only one entry is received by the entry deadline in which case that event will be cancelled.

2. World Rowing Championship regattas

- a. Dedicated entry forms shall be made available to the member federations in principle two months before the closing date for entries.
- b. Entries must be received at World Rowing headquarters before the specified deadline.
- c. These entries shall indicate the crews, with the names and the birthdates of the rowers in the crews, starting with the bow rower and finishing with the stroke rower, followed by the coxswain.
- d. The entries shall also include the names and birthdates of any additional rowers who may be used as a replacement during the regatta.
- e. Minimum entries - Should only one crew be entered in an event at the entry deadline, the event will be cancelled.

RULE 45

List of Entries

1. International Regattas

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

2. World Rowing Championship regattas

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

RULE 46

False Declarations

1. Any false declaration regarding the name, age, classification, sex, club membership or other eligibility criteria of a rower to compete in an event will be considered as a serious breach of the rules justifying an appropriate sanction.
2. Extent of Sanction - Such a breach may result in the disqualification of the rower or rowers to which the entry relates from all events at the regatta.
3. The Executive Committee may apply additional sanctions.

RULE 47

Entry Irregularities

1. All Regattas

- a. An objection to an entry may be made only by the official representative of a member federation or club (as applicable) that has submitted entries for that regatta.
- b. No objection to an entry shall be made at any time on the grounds of sex eligibility of a rower except pursuant to the objection procedure prescribed by Rule 13 and its Bye-Law.

2. International Regattas

- a. An objection to an entry, except as to sex eligibility, shall be lodged in writing promptly with the organising committee after the entries are published specifying in detail the grounds on which the entry is considered to be irregular.
- b. If the organising committee considers that the objection is frivolous, malicious or otherwise without substance, it may reject the objection without further consideration.
- c. Otherwise, the organising committee will inquire into the objection, consider any submissions from the official representative of the rower or crew whose entry has been objected, and determine whether the objection is justified.
- d. If the objection is found to be justified, the entry shall be rejected.

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

- a. An objection to an entry, except as to sex eligibility, shall be lodged in writing promptly with the Executive Committee after the entries are published specifying in detail the grounds on which the entry is considered to be irregular.
- b. No objection to an entry will be considered unless received by the Executive Committee at least three hours prior to the Draw
- c. If the Executive Committee considers that the objection is frivolous, malicious or otherwise without substance, it may reject the objection without further consideration.
- d. Otherwise, the Executive Committee will inquire into the objection, consider any submissions from the official representative of the rower or crew whose entry has been objected, and determine whether the objection is justified.
- e. If the objection is found to be justified, the entry shall be rejected. A rejected entry does not affect the ability of the Executive Committee to give to sanctions under Rule 46

RULE 48

Withdrawals

1. International Regattas

- a. If a club or member federation wishes to withdraw an entry from an event that it has entered, it shall give notice in writing to the organising committee as soon as possible and, at the latest, before the deadline stipulated by the organising committee.
- b. In the case of a Regatta comprising two successive days of racing and where the events are held as two separate one-day regattas, a withdrawal of an entry for the second regatta must be given, in writing, to the organising committee no later than one hour after the last race of the first day.
- c. In the event of a withdrawal the organising committee may conduct a new draw.

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

If a member federation withdraws a crew or crews from an event in which it has been entered, it shall give notice in writing of the withdrawal to World Rowing, at the latest, three hours before the Draw.

3. A withdrawal once made is irrevocable.

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

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

1. Notice of the withdrawal must be lodged with World Rowing at the World Rowing Regatta Office or another previously announced location.
2. A crew that does not start a race (DNS) without notifying World Rowing of their withdrawal will nevertheless be considered a withdrawal for purposes of these Rules.
3. In cases of withdrawals received later than the deadline of three hours before the Draw, the member federation concerned will be fined EUR 500 or equivalent per withdrawal. However, there shall be no financial sanction for the withdrawal of a crew that withdraws for medical or safety reasons acceptable to World Rowing.

RULE 49

Crew Changes after the Entry Deadline and before the Draw

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

RULE 50

Crew Changes for Medical Reasons

1. International regattas:

a. Before their first heat

In addition to the provisions of Rule 49, in the case of illness of, or injury to a member of a crew or a single sculler before their first heat, a substitution of that rower or single sculler may be made no later than one hour before their first heat subject to meeting the requirements of 1) c) below.

b. After their first heat

- i. Single scullers – No substitution is permitted for a single sculler who has already raced in the heat of their event.
- ii. Crews - After a crew has raced in the any heat of its event a substitution of a crew member may only be made in the case of illness or injury and subject to meeting the requirements of 1) c) below.

c. To make a medical substitution of a rower or single sculler at an international regatta, where permitted under this Rule, the following requirements shall be met:

- i. The club or, in the case of national crews the member federation, shall notify the organising committee in writing of their intention to seek a medical substitution, and shall provide a medical certificate setting out sufficient detail to inform the nature of the illness or injury.
- ii. The organising committee shall approve the medical substitution if it meets the requirements of this Rule.
- iii. Up to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain (if applicable) may be changed in accordance with this Rule.
- iv. Any replacement rower must be a member of the same club, and in the case of national team, of the same member federation and be eligible to compete in that event.
- v. The official start time, in principle, shall not be changed for such substitutions, however in exceptional cases the President of the Jury may make a decision to delay the start.
- vi. The replaced rower or single sculler may not compete again in the same event even if returned to health.

2. World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games:

a. Before their First Heat

- i. In addition to the provisions of Rule 49, in the case of illness or injury to a member of the crew or a single sculler after the Draw and before their first heat a substitution of

that rower or single sculler may be made in principle no later than one hour before the official start time of their race, and subject to meeting the requirements of 2) c) below.

b. After their First Heat

- i. Single scullers – No substitution is permitted for a single sculler who has already raced in the heat of their event
- ii. Crews - No substitution of rowers shall be made in a crew which has already raced in the heat of its event except in the case of illness or injury to a member of the crew and by way of medical substitution pursuant to this Rule and subject to meeting the requirements of 2) c), below.

c. To make a medical substitution of a rower or sculler at World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games where allowed under this Rule, the following requirements shall be met:

- i. A request for medical substitution under this Rule must be communicated in writing to World Rowing, together with the endorsement of the World Rowing Doctor.
- ii. A member federation seeking a medical substitution must first provide the World Rowing Doctor with a medical certificate with sufficient detail to inform the nature of the illness or injury.
- iii. The World Rowing Doctor, after examining the rower or having waived the right to examine the rower, may declare that rower unfit to compete further by reason of illness or injury and thereby approve the medical substitution of that crew member.
- iv. A crew member who has been medically substituted from one crew shall not compete again in any event at that regatta unless approved by the World Rowing Doctor as fit to return to competition,
- v. The medically substituted rower may compete again in the same crew if returned to health at any point during the competition, subject to:
 - i. the member federation notifying World Rowing in writing that the rower is returned to health;
 - ii. 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;
 - iii. a declaration by the World Rowing Doctor, who shall have had an opportunity to further examine the rower, that the rower is fit to return to competition.
- vi. A rower who has previously been medically substituted from one or more crews and who is declared fit to return to competition by the World Rowing Doctor, shall at that time return to all crews from which they had been medically substituted.
- vii. Up to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain (if applicable) may be changed in accordance with this Rule.

viii. Any replacement rower must be eligible to compete in that event and be eligible to represent that member federation in accordance with these Rules.

d. The official start time, in principle, shall not be changed for medical substitutions however in exceptional cases the President of the Jury may make a decision to delay the start.

3. Consequential Substitutions

a. Where a rower is ill or injured and a substitution is made for that rower using a rower from a second boat (with no doubling up), the rower from the second boat may in turn be substituted in that boat by another rower.

b. This consequential substitution may only occur if the line of substitutions is clearly resulting from the illness or injury of the rower in the first boat in accordance with Bye-Laws to Rule 48 or Rule 49.

c. If the ill or injured rower recovers and is substituted back into the boat, the rower substituted for the ill or injured rower and any other rower substituted as a consequence of the initial substitution, must then at the same time, and effective immediately, be substituted back into their original boat for the next round of their event.

d. Where a consequential substitution is made and there is no available replacement for the second rower, then the crew of that second rower may be withdrawn as a consequential medical withdrawal under Rule 48.

e. Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent that club or, in the case of national crews that member federation in accordance with the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.

RULE 51

Guiding Principles – Safety and Fairness

1. The primary principles guiding the organising committee and the regatta officials in charge of the regatta shall be:

a. Safety of all rowers;

b. Fairness for all rowers.

2. Each individual rower and team official shall act at all times in accordance with these principles.

RULE 52

Safety – General Principles

1. An organising committee is responsible for providing all safety measures at its regatta. The Council may remove a regatta from the World Rowing International Event Calendar if it is not satisfied that the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws regarding safety have been observed.
2. Rowers and team officials shall at all times act and compete in accordance with the rules in force relating to the safe use and safe condition of their boats, oars, sculls and other items of equipment.
3. It is the responsibility of rowers, team officials and their club or member federation to ensure that all their equipment is in a safe and suitable condition and that the rowers meet the requirements of Rule 14 regarding swimming ability and state of health and fitness.
4. Rowers and team officials shall comply with the instructions of the Jury and of the organising committee on any matter relating to safety.
5. Any member of the Jury may prohibit any crew from going on the water if they consider that crew constitutes a danger to themselves or other crews on the water. In the event of a dispute, the President of the Jury shall determine the issue.
6. While the organising committee of a regatta shall take all reasonable steps to provide safe rowing conditions and appropriate safety measures, the ultimate responsibility for competing safely lies first and foremost with each individual rower and their team officials.
7. The responsibility for all aspects of safety at World Rowing Championships, World Rowing Cup regattas, qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games, International Regattas and International Matches lies with the organising committee, as well as the competing clubs, member federations and rowers as provided for by these Rules. In this aspect World Rowing accepts no legal liability.

RULE 53

Safety – Training at Regattas

1. Training shall take place only during the official training hours as notified by the organising committee.
2. During the official training hours, a medical and rescue service shall operate on the land and on the water.
3. The organising committee shall give advance notice of the official opening day of the course for training
 - a. The official opening day for an International regatta shall be a minimum of one day before the start of the regatta;
 - b. The official opening day for an Under 23 or Under 19 Championship shall be a minimum of three days before the start of the regatta; and
 - c. The official opening day for a senior World Rowing Championship shall be a minimum of four days before the start of the regatta.
4. The organising committee shall also give as much notice of the official training hours for each day as is reasonably possible subject to review for safety or operational requirements.
5. Notification of the official training hours shall specify the opening time and the closing time of the course for each day of training. All crews must be off the water by that closing time.
6. Crews may be sanctioned for failing to follow these requirements.

RULE 54

Traffic Rules on the Course

1. The organising committee must publish, and display clearly in the embarkation or boathouse area, the traffic rules to be followed to control the movement of the boats on the water. These rules must cover:
 - a. Traffic rules for training; and
 - b. Traffic rules for racing.
2. It is the responsibility of every Team Manager to ensure that all of their team members understand the traffic rules.
3. It is the responsibility of every rower to comply with these traffic rules.
4. It is a requirement of these Rules that a crew warming up for a race or cooling down after a race:
 - a. Must stop when a race approaches its position;
 - b. Must not cross the finish line (in any direction) while boats from a race are in the process of finishing; and
 - c. Must not follow a race over all or part of the course, even outside the buoyed area, when not taking part in a race.
5. A crew may be sanctioned for failing to follow these requirements.

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

1. A copy of the traffic rules must be provided to every club or member federation entered, be published in the Team Managers Manual and clearly displayed on large signs in the boating area. These signs shall be located beside the pontoons where the crews go out on to the water.
2. The traffic rules for training and racing shall identify at least one clear lane of water as a neutral lane between crews travelling in opposite directions on the water. If it is not possible to provide the neutral lane, then the crews travelling in opposite directions must be separated by a “swimming line”, or equivalent, as a continuous, physical barrier on the water surface.
3. In principle there shall be no training during racing at International Regattas.
4. The traffic rules for racing shall cover the warm-up area and the cool-down area. They shall also take into consideration the safe movement of any boat taking part in the victory ceremony.

RULE 55

Other Boats on the Water

1. Racing

- a. During the official hours of racing (when the traffic rules for racing apply), no boat (moving or fixed) shall be allowed on the regatta course or in the training areas unless it has the approval of the President of the Jury.
- b. The President of the Jury shall approve the position and the movement of all approved vessels, i.e. Umpires' boats, rescue boats, television boats, work boats, etc. during the official hours of racing.

2. Training

- a. During the official hours of training (when the traffic rules for training apply), no boat (moving or fixed) shall be allowed on the regatta course or in the training areas without the approval of the Competition Manager.
- b. The Competition Manager shall approve the position and the movement of all approved vessels such as rescue boats, television boats, work boats, etc. during the official hours of training.

3. The Competition Manager is responsible for ensuring that no unauthorised crews or boats shall be permitted on the water of the regatta course at any time during the course opening times, from the first day the course opens until the end of the regatta.

RULE 56

Damage to Equipment

Should a crew suffer damage to its equipment, the Board of the Jury shall, upon request from any of the crews involved, decide who is at fault.

RULE 57

Fairness – General Principles

1. All rowers competing at a regatta shall at all times:
 - a. Compete fairly;
 - b. Be respectful of their opponents and the regatta officials;
 - c. Comply with the Rules of Racing; in particular, to be at the start on time and follow the instructions of the officials both on the water and off.
2. Team officials shall, at all times:
 - a. Be familiar with the Rules of Racing as may be relevant to their individual team duties;
 - b. Be respectful of the other teams, and regatta officials, and of the need for fair competition.
3. Regatta officials shall ensure that the Rules of Racing are applied fairly and in an atmosphere of respect to all rowers and team officials.

RULE 58

World Rowing Progression System

1. Should the number of crews taking part in an event exceed that of the number of lanes used for racing, a progression system shall be used to determine the finalists.
2. International Regattas

Each round of an event shall finish at least two hours before the following round of the same event.

3. World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas
 - a. If earlier rounds of racing are required before the Final, they shall, in principle, be organised in such a way that a rower shall not be required to race more than once a day in the same event, or, if this is not possible and with the exception of Re-Rows, all rowers in the same round of that event shall have had the same number of races on that day.
 - b. The progression systems to be used shall be the World Rowing Progression System. Modified progression systems may be approved by the Executive Committee.

Bye-Laws to Rule 58 – World Rowing Progression System

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

[See Appendix R7 - Appendix R7 - Bye-laws To Rule 58 - World Rowing Progression System](#)

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 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.
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 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.
4. If a crew withdraws after the Draw, but before the start of the first heat in their event and if the number of crews remaining in the event implies another variant of the progression system, or if the withdrawal results in an avoidable imbalance between the number of crews in each heat, the President of the Jury shall supervise a new Draw and, if necessary, postpone the race times to allow the redraw to be implemented.

RULE 61

Determining the Lanes (Normal Conditions)

1. A random draw, supervised by the President of the Jury, shall be held to determine the heat and lanes to which each crew will be assigned in the first round of the progression system, subject to the provision for seeded crews (Rule 59).
2. Assignment of lanes in later rounds
 - a. For all rounds after the heats, the principle is to put the crews with the best placings in their previous round in the middle lanes. The crews with the next lower placings in their previous round are put in the next outer lanes, etc. If the crews have the same placings in the previous round then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their lanes in the next round.
 - b. In principle, crews advanced by their placing in a previous round will assigned lanes before crews that have advanced on the basis of time.
3. At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, if a crew withdraws after the heats and this results in an avoidable imbalance in the next round of racing (e.g., Semifinals with 5 and 3 crews), the President of the Jury may decide to alter the progression system to balance the number of crews in each race.

RULE 62

Withdrawals, Exclusions and Disqualifications after the Draw

If a crew withdraws or is excluded or disqualified after the Draw then the following procedures shall operate:

1. If the withdrawal, exclusion or disqualification takes place before the start of the first heat, the start of the first quarterfinal or the start of the first semifinal of the event, the President of the Jury may take the appropriate steps to modify the Draw or make a new Draw. In addition:
 - a. The result of the race will show the crew as DNS (did not start), EXC (excluded) or DSQ (disqualified).
 - b. A crew that does not compete in the first round of an event or which is excluded or disqualified at any point in the event shall not be ranked in that event.
 - c. In the final ranking of an event, a crew withdrawing after its heat but before the start of its quarterfinal or its semifinal will be ranked last in the round which the crew would have competed if it did not withdraw. If there is more than one, then they will be ranked equally in last place.
2. If a crew stops rowing during a heat, a quarterfinal, or a semifinal and does not finish the race:
 - a. The result of the race will show the crew as DNF.
 - b. The number of crews stipulated in the progression system will go forward to the next round.
 - c. The crew that does not finish the race will not be placed in that race and will not race again in the event 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, quarterfinals, semifinals and finals. The format and description of time trials is set out in the Bye-Laws to this Rule.

Bye-laws to Rule 63 - Time Trials

Refer to Appendix R8 Time-Trials

[See Appendix R8 - Appendix R8 - Bye-laws To Rule 63 - Time Trials](#)

RULE 64

Adverse Weather Conditions

1. At International Regattas, when unfair or unrowable conditions prevail or are predicted, and after consultation with appropriate members of the Jury and the organising committee, the President of the Jury may decide to apply provisions as described in the Bye-Laws to this Rule.
2. For World Rowing Championship, U23 World Rowing Championship, U19 World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, when unfair or unrowable conditions prevail or are predicted, the Fairness Committee or Executive Committee respectively may decide to apply provisions as described in the Bye-Laws to this Rule. The President of the Jury shall implement the decisions.

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

1. When unfair or unrowable conditions prevail or are predicted, the Fairness Committee may apply the options as described below. First consideration must be to the most appropriate option from Options 1, 2 and 3 before considering Option 4.
 - a. Option 1 - To use the lanes offering the most equal conditions;
 - b. Option 2 - To recommend to the Executive Committee to change the time table of the regatta to avoid adverse weather conditions;
 - c. Option 3 - To recommend to the President of the Jury to suspend racing when weather conditions are, or are about to become unfair or unrowable and recommend alternative times for racing;
 - d. Option 4
 - i. To prioritise the lanes for each individual race using the rankings 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 rankings better lanes.
 - ii. Where two or more crews have the same 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 ranking, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their reallocated lanes.

This Option shall not be used for heats (or in finals of an event with less than seven crews where there has been no mandatory preliminary race to determine the lanes for the final).
2. At International Regattas, if the President of the Jury has determined that none of these Options provide an appropriate solution, the President of the Jury shall decide whether to implement one of the Solutions in point 3) of this Bye-Law in order to continue the regatta.
3. At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, if the Fairness Committee determined that none of these Options provide an appropriate solution, it is the duty of the Executive Committee to decide whether to implement one of the following solutions in order to continue the regatta. The Executive Committee will consult with the Fairness Committee before determining which Solution to implement.
 - a. Solution 1: To start racing earlier than previously scheduled;
 - b. Solution 2: To resume racing at a later time when conditions have improved;
 - c. Solution 3: To omit one or more rounds of the event (e.g. semifinals) where adverse conditions have stopped racing for a significant period of time or where the weather forecast indicates that racing may not be possible on some of the remaining days. In such a case the composition of the next rounds will be

determined on the basis of the results of those rounds that have been completed. That may necessitate more than six crews in each race. Wherever possible the rankings of the crews in the previous rounds will be used as the basis for the composition of the next rounds.

- d. Solution 4: To implement time trials for each individual race, e.g. if there were four heats from the official draw, then there shall be four separate time trial races in accordance with Appendix R8.
 - e. Solution 5: To implement a time trial in which all the remaining crews at each level in a round or rounds of an event compete together in one time trial.
 - f. Solution 6: To reduce the length of the race to no less than 1,000 metres where conditions are so adverse that no other alternative is possible.
4. When a decision is made to adopt any one of these Options or to implement any one of these Solutions, that decision shall be announced to the crews and notified to the Team Managers at the earliest opportunity as the case may require. In particular, adequate time must be given to crews to prepare for their race with knowledge of the change to the racing procedure by the adoption of one of the Options or the implementation of one of the Solutions.
5. Results from the previous rounds of racing may be used other than in accordance with the normal progression system to ensure fairness of competition.

RULE 65

Re-Rows

1. A Re-Row is a second running of a race involving some or all crews of that race.
2. The Umpire shall decide whether there is to be a Re-Row of a race.
3. The Re-Row shall be over the full distance of the original race.

Bye-laws to Rule 65 – Re-Rows

1. An Umpire may require a race to be re-rowed in accordance with this Rule if the Umpire considers that a Re-Row is necessary to ensure the fairness of the competition and, in particular but not exhaustively, in any one of the following circumstances:
 - a. A race which has been started but is interrupted by weather conditions or other external influences and is stopped by the Umpire before the race is finished;
 - b. There is interference between crews during a race and the Umpire determines that in order to restore the chances of a crew the race should be re-rowed with all or some of the crews;
 - c. A dead heat, where this is required by the Rules of Racing;
 - d. Other special situations as decided by the Umpire to ensure the fairness of the competition.
 - 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”.
 - 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.
 - 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.
2. The Umpire shall decide which crews in the original race shall be required to re-row.
3. Where the original race has been completed, the Umpire may exempt one or more crews from the Re-Row and confirm the results of those crews in the original race;
4. Before ordering the Re-Row, the Umpire may exclude one or more crews from the event in accordance with the Rules of Racing where that crew's (or crews') actions have caused the Re-Row.
5. In principle, a Re-Row shall take place not less than two hours after the original race and on the same day. The Umpire may decide, in consultation with the President of the Jury, that this two-hour limit may be reduced.
6. For the purposes of this Rule, the decision of the Board of the Jury determining a protest from the decision of the Umpire to order a Re-Row shall be deemed the decision of the Umpire.
7. For the purposes of this Rule, the decision of the Executive Committee determining an appeal from the Board of the Jury on a decision to order a Re-Row shall be deemed the decision of the Umpire.
8. At International Regattas, the Umpire may decide whether the Re-Row shall take place over the full course distance or over a shorter distance depending on the circumstances, including the distance already rowed by the crews in the original race,

the time remaining until the next round, the overall fairness to the crews and any other relevant matters.

RULE 66

Sanctions

1. In any case of breach of the rules, a member of the Jury may impose appropriate sanctions.

The sanctions available are:

- a. Reprimand, which is a formal admonishment that the conduct of the rower or crew is in breach of the Rules and that this breach may be taken into account when considering an appropriate sanction for any further breach during that regatta. This will be an appropriate sanction where the breach does not warrant a high level of sanction.
- b. Yellow Card – which is a formal warning for a breach of the Rules:
 - i. A Yellow Card awarded prior to the start or during a race shall lapse only when the race is concluded and shall therefore still apply in the case of a postponement or a Re-Row of that race.
 - ii. A crew awarded two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event.
- c. Relegation (REL) – which places a crew in the last position in a race where specifically provided in these rules;
- d. Red Card (EXC) which excludes the crew from all the rounds of the event in question. This sanction is for a serious and/or repeated breach of the Rules justifying that the offending crew take no further part in the event.
- e. Disqualification (DSQ) which disqualifies a rower or a crew from all events in the regatta.
 - i. This sanction is for the most serious breach of the Rules justifying removal from the regatta.
 - ii. Where a rower is disqualified, that rower shall take no further part in the regatta.
 - iii. Where a rower is disqualified at a time when Rules 49 and 50 only allow substitutions for medical reasons, then the rower may not be replaced and the crew of that rower shall be excluded from all rounds of the event in question.
 - iv. Where a crew is disqualified, no member of that crew shall take any further part in any event at that regatta

2. Sanction on a Member Federation

- a. The President of the Jury may additionally provide a report to the Executive Committee on the breach of the Rules and the sanction imposed.
- b. The Executive Committee shall, upon receiving such a report from the President of the Jury and if it considers that the sanction imposed by the Jury was not sufficient to the breach:
 - i. provide a copy of the report to the relevant member federation
 - ii. give notice to that member federation that it intends to consider also imposing a sanction on that member federation with that notice to specify:

- i. the nature of the breach to be considered,
 - ii. the sanction or range of sanctions that will be considered;
 - iii. if past conduct is to be taken into account, the notice shall specify that accordingly and detail the relevant past conduct; and
 - iv. invite the member federation to provide written submissions on the issue by a stated date.
3. The Executive Committee may, after considering the report and any submissions from the member federation, impose such sanction as it considers appropriate to reflect the serious nature of the breach and/or the past conduct of that crew or any member of it or its team official as the circumstances may justify.

Bye-laws to Rule 66 – Sanctions

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

RULE 67

At the Start

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

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

RULE 68

The Starting Procedure

1. Methods of Starting - There shall be two methods of starting as described in the Bye-law to this Rule. The normal start procedure shall include a roll call of all crews before the start command is given. Alternatively, in case of adverse weather conditions or other valid reasons the Starter may decide to use the Quick Start procedure in which there is no roll call of individual crews.
2. Starting Process - The Starter shall inform the crews of their starting positions and shall start the race when the Judge at the Start indicates that the crews are correctly aligned. The Judge at the Start alone shall decide if the boats are correctly aligned or if one or more crews have committed a false start.
 - a. Should the Judge at the Start deem there to be a false start or the start to be otherwise faulty, the Starter shall stop the race and, if there was a false start, shall award a Yellow Card to the crew or crews which, in the opinion of the Judge at the Start, caused it.
 - b. A crew causing two false starts or receiving two Yellow Cards which apply to the same race for any infringement whatsoever, shall be awarded a Red Card and be excluded from the event.
3. In principle the Starter shall start the race at the scheduled race start time.
4. The Starter may start the race without reference to absentees. A crew arriving late at its starting position may be awarded a Yellow Card by the Starter.

Bye-laws to Rule 68 – The Starting Procedure

1. Starting Procedure – Normal Start

- a. Crews must attach themselves to their start pontoons at least two minutes before the start time of their race. Two minutes before the designated start time, the Starter shall announce “Two minutes” and this shall signify to the crews that they are formally under Starter’s orders. The announcement of “Two minutes” shall also be an instruction to the crews that they must be ready to race within two minutes. After announcing “Two minutes” and if the Starter is satisfied that all the crews are ready to race the Starter may, in adverse weather conditions or other special circumstances, proceed with the start without waiting for the scheduled start time.
- b. Where an Alignment Control Mechanism is in use, the Starter, after all crews are attached to their start pontoon, shall alert crews by announcing “Raising Start System” and shall then activate the alignment mechanism to raise it to the surface.
- c. Before giving the start command, the Starter shall ensure that the Umpire and the Judge at the Start are ready. When the boats are aligned and the crews are ready to race, the Starter shall make a roll call by announcing – in lane order – the names of each of the crews in the race. Each crew is responsible for being both straight and ready to race at the end of the roll call.
- d. Once the roll call begins the Starter shall proceed to finish the roll call, taking no further notice of any crew which indicates that it is not ready or not straight. After the last crew has been named in the roll call the Starter shall check that the crews are straight and the Judge at the Start is indicating that the crews are still correctly aligned and shall then say: “Attention!”
- e. The Starter shall then EITHER raise the red flag, OR where the start is given using traffic lights, shall press a button (or switch) to change the traffic lights from the neutral position to red.
- f. After a clear pause the Starter shall give the start signal by:
 - i. EITHER dropping the red flag quickly to one side and simultaneously saying: “Go!”
 - ii. OR by pressing a button that shall, at the same instant:
 - i. Change the red light to green;
 - ii. Make an audible signal through the loudspeakers;
 - iii. Start the timing system for the race;
 - iv. Freeze the picture on the monitor in the Aligner’s hut (if freeze frame facility is provided);
 - v. Release the Alignment Control Mechanism (if used).
- g. The pause between the raising of the red flag / the showing of the red light and the start signal shall be clear and shall be variable from race to race.

- h. If the starting procedure is interrupted for any reason then the Starter may begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call.
- i. After a false start the Starter must begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call. The starter is not required to announce "Two minutes" again.

2. Starting Procedure – Quick Start

Where the Starter considers, for adverse weather conditions or any other valid reason, that the normal start with the roll call should not be used, after saying "Two Minutes!" the Starter shall inform the crews that the race will be started using the "Quick Start".

Then, in place of the roll call, the Starter shall just say: "All Crews", and after a clear pause he shall then say "Attention" and shall then proceed with the remaining start procedure.

RULE 69

False Start

A crew whose rowers begin rowing and whose boat crosses the start line after the Starter has raised the red flag, or the red light is shown and before the start command is given, has committed a false start and shall be awarded a Yellow Card. If more than one boat commits a false start, only the crew or crews that the Judge at the Start decides actually caused the false start shall be awarded a Yellow Card.

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

1. After the start command has been given, the Starter shall look towards the Judge at the Start to check that it was a good start. Should the Judge at the Start indicate that this not be so, the Starter shall stop the race by ringing the bell and waving the red flag from side to side. If the traffic lights start system includes both visual and audible signals to indicate a false start then these shall be used (instead of the bell and the red flag) by flashing the red light and sounding the audible signal repeatedly. In this case, the Judge at the Start may directly activate the signal to stop the race.
2. In the case of a false start, the Judge at the Start shall inform the Starter of the name of the crew or crews to be sanctioned and the Starter shall award that crew or crews a Yellow Card when they have returned to their starting position by stating "(Name of Crew), False Start, Yellow Card!".
3. The Starter shall then instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker, or in the case of a Red Card or Exclusion a red marker, adjacent to the starting position of the crew or crews so sanctioned. The yellow or red marker must be clearly visible to the crew concerned.
4. A crew awarded a Red Card or otherwise excluded will not take part in the race and will leave the course and return to the boating area as directed by the Starter.

RULE 70

Objections at the Start

A crew awarded a Yellow Card or excluded or disqualified at the start may make an objection to the Umpire or the Starter at the time. The Umpire or the Starter shall decide immediately on the objection and shall communicate the decision to the objecting crew, to the other crews in the race, and to the President of the Jury and other race officials.

RULE 71

Responsibility of the Rowers

All rowers shall compete in their races in accordance with these Rules. Crews are responsible for their own steering. Each crew shall have a lane reserved for its own use and shall remain completely (i.e., including its oars or sculls) within this lane throughout the race. If a crew leaves its lane then it does so at its own risk. If it impedes or interferes with any of its opponents or gains any advantage thereby, it may be sanctioned without prior warning or other notification from the Umpire.

RULE 72

Interference

A crew causes interference to its opponents if its oars, sculls or boat encroach into the opponent's lane and cause a disadvantage to its opponents by contact, its wash or other distraction, or in any other way. The Umpire alone shall decide if a crew is in its lane or if it is interfering with another crew and causing them a disadvantage. If a crew has caused interference to another crew and has, in the Umpire's opinion, affected the finishing position of that crew then it may be excluded by the Umpire. In the situation where a collision between boats or oars or sculls has occurred, the Umpire may exclude the crew causing the collision even if no prior warning has been given to that crew.

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

1. Alerting a crew – If a crew is about to cause interference to another crew, the Umpire shall, when possible, raise the white flag, call to the crew at fault, state the name of the crew and indicate the required change of direction by lowering the flag to that side. In principle, the Umpire may not otherwise give steering indications to a crew unless there is an obstruction in its lane.
2. Stopping a crew – To ensure the safety of the rowers and to prevent damage to boats and equipment, the Umpire may intervene by raising the white flag to the vertical position, naming the crew and giving the command "Stop!". A crew so instructed shall immediately stop their boat. The crew may begin rowing again to finish the race if permitted by the Umpire.
3. Alerting the Umpire – If, during a race, a crew considers that it is being interfered with by another crew and is suffering a disadvantage thereby, then a member of the crew should, if possible, draw the attention of the Umpire to the interference at the time the interference occurs to indicate that it intends to make an objection.
4. Remedying a disadvantage – If a crew is placed at a disadvantage, the priority is to restore its chances. The imposition of any sanction is a secondary consideration. Should a crew suffer a disadvantage, the Umpire must take the most appropriate course of action provided by the Rules. Such action may be, for example, to stop the race, impose the appropriate sanction and order the race to be re-rowed. Depending on circumstances, the Umpire may allow the race to continue and then announce a decision after the race is over. The Umpire may not only sanction the crew at fault while the crew that has suffered interference does not have its chances restored to it.
5. Nothing in this Rule or its Bye-Laws lessens the responsibility of each crew to remain in its designated lane throughout the race.

RULE 73

Coaching during Racing

In addition to the provisions of Bye-Law to Rule 29 (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.

RULE 74

Conclusion of the Race

1. A crew has finished the race when the bow of its boat has reached the finish line. The race shall be valid, i.e. in order, even if the crew is incomplete. Nevertheless, a crew of a coxed boat finishing the race without its coxswain shall be excluded.
2. A race is concluded when the Umpire so indicates by showing the white flag to the Judge at Finish or otherwise confirms the result.

Bye-laws to Rule 74 – Conclusion of the Race

1. Race was in order – The Umpire, even if satisfied that the race was in order, must check to be sure that no crew is making an objection under Rules 72 or 76 and shall then show a white flag to the crews to indicate that he considers the race was in order. If no crews raise their hand to lodge an objection, the Umpire shall show a white flag to the Judge at the Finish, to confirm that the race was in order. Before leaving the finish area the Umpire shall make sure that the Judge at the Finish has acknowledged the signal with either a white flag or a white light.
2. After the Umpire has confirmed that the race was in order by showing a white flag to the Judge at the Finish, no further objections shall be accepted from crews in that race.
3. Race was not in order – If the Umpire considers that the race was not in order the Umpire shall show a red flag to the crews and then to the Judge at the Finish and shall then inform the crews and the Judge at the Finish of the decision. The Judge at the Finish, in such cases, must not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given the decision.
4. Objections - If a crew considers that its race was not in order a member of the crew must raise their arm to indicate that it is making an objection. In this case the Umpire shall not raise any flag at the end of the race but shall consult with the objecting crew and consider their objection. The Umpire may then decide upon one of a number of alternative actions:
 - a. The Umpire may reject the crew's objection and raise a white flag to signify that the race was in order.
 - b. The Umpire may accept the crew's objection and show a red flag to signify that the race was not in order. The Umpire shall then follow the procedure to handle objections (Rule 76).
 - c. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given a decision.
5. Official result – The official result of the race shall be determined by the Senior Judge at the Finish and crews shall be ranked in order of the bows of their boats reaching the finish line. Where the Umpire considers that the race was not in order, the Senior Judge at the Finish shall take into account the decision of the Umpire in determining the official result of the race.
6. Photo-finish – In the case of a close finish the Senior Judge at the Finish shall determine the order of finish by viewing the picture produced by the photo-finish system. The necessary equipment shall be operated by specialists who do not form part of the team of Judges at the Finish. Systems using less than 100 frames per second are not suitable for determining the order of finish. The organising committee must provide equipment specially designed for the purpose.
7. Timing – Intermediate times and finish times shall in principle be recorded to 1/100th of a second. This may mean that where there is a difference between crews on the photo-

finish system of less than 1/100th of a second, those crews may have the same recorded times but will have different rankings. The exceptions for the finish times shall be:

- a. races where the time of each crew will determine whether they will progress to the next round in the event, in which case times shall be recorded as shown on the photo-finish system if this is necessary to distinguish between crews for the purpose of such progression;
 - b. time trials (see Appendix R8) where the times of each crew determine their ranking and in such races, where crews finish less than 1/100 of a second apart, their times shall be recorded as shown on the photo-finish system if any.
8. The necessary equipment shall be operated by technicians who do not form part of the team of Judges at the Finish.
- a. International Regattas – If the finish of the race for each crew can be clearly determined by the naked eye, times taken by hand-operated timing equipment may be used. In the case of a photo-finish the times shown on the result sheets and on the scoreboard shall be taken from the photo-finish for all the crews in that race.
 - b. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – All times shown on the result sheets and on the scoreboard shall be taken from the photo-finish for all the crews in all races.
9. Exclusion by the Umpire – A crew excluded by the Umpire during the race or at the finish of a race shall be notified by the Umpire saying “(name of crew) – (reason for exclusion) – Red Card – Exclusion!”

RULE 75

Dead Heats

When the order of finish between two or more crews is too close for any difference to be determined, then the result shall be declared a dead heat between the crews involved.

Bye-laws to Rule 75 – Dead Heats

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

1. In a heat, if a dead heat occurs between crews and if those crews cannot all progress into the same level of the next round, then there must be a Re-Row in accordance with Rule 65. If all crews involved in the dead heat progress anyway into the same level of the next round, there will be no Re-Row and their relative positions in the next round shall be decided by a draw supervised by a member of the Jury.
2. In a quarterfinal or a semifinal if a dead heat occurs between crews and if those crews cannot all progress into the same level of the next round, then the crew which had the highest ranking in the immediate preceding round shall be deemed to have the higher ranking of the dead heat crews for progression to the next round. The immediate preceding round shall be the last previous round in which both/all of the dead heat crews competed. If the crews had the same result in that round then the ranking in the next previous round shall be used for this purpose. If on this basis the results of the crews concerned are identical, then there must be a Re-Row between the crews involved in the dead heat. Where such a dead heat involves more than two crews and this number exceeds the number of crews advancing to the same level of the next round, the above procedure shall be used to determine which of those crews shall so advance. If all crews involved in the dead heat progress anyway into the same level of the next round, there will be no Re-Row and their relative positions in the next round shall be decided by a draw supervised by a member of the Jury.
3. In a final, if a dead heat occurs between crews, then they shall be given equal ranking in the final order and the next ranking(s) shall be left vacant. If the tied ranking is for a medal position then the organising committee shall provide additional medals.
4. Where a Re-Row is required as a result of a dead heat under this Bye-law, that Re-Row shall be over the full course distance under the provisions of Rule 65.

RULE 76

Objections

1. Objections to Sanctions

- a. A crew may only object to a sanction at the time it is awarded in accordance with the Bye-Law to this Rule by informing the member of the Jury, the Starter or the Umpire who notified the crew of the sanction that it objects to the sanction.
- b. The member of the Jury, the Starter or the Umpire to whom the objection is made shall decide on the objection without delay and shall communicate the decision to the crew, to the Starter and to the other race officials.

2. Objection to the conduct of a race

- a. If a crew considers that its race was not in order and that its ranking in the race has been affected, a member of the crew may object to the Umpire before its boat has left the immediate area of the finish line and before the umpire shows the white flag to the Judge at Finish, in order for the objection to be valid.
- b. Such an objection may only concern the conduct of that crew's race.

Bye-laws to Rule 76 – Objections

1. Objections to Sanctions

Where a sanction is imposed on a crew in each of the following circumstances the crew may raise an objection as follows:

- a. At the Start - a crew awarded a sanction during warm-up or at the Start may object to the Starter, Umpire or any other member of the Jury at the Start or at the time the sanction is awarded.
- b. During a race – a crew sanctioned by the Umpire during a race may object to the Umpire at the time the sanction is awarded or immediately after the finish of its race.
- c. During cool-down or training or at any other time - A crew notified of a sanction for an infringement during cool down or training or at any time other than those above, may object to the member of the Jury who notifies the crew of the sanction. In such cases, in order to be valid the objection must be made before the crew embarks for the race to which the sanction applies.

2. Objection to the conduct of a race

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

- ii. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given a decision.

RULE 77

Protests

1. A protest to the Board of the Jury may only be made by:
 - a. a crew whose objection has been rejected;
 - b. a crew whose ranking in a race has been affected by the acceptance of an objection;
 - c. a crew ruled DNS (did not start) or DNF (did not finish);
 - d. a crew that has been excluded or disqualified; and
 - e. a crew that disputes the published results.
2. Such a protest must be in writing and lodged with the President of the Jury not later than one hour after the conclusion of the race (in cases 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d) or the publication of the official results (in case 1e).
3. The protest must be accompanied by a deposit of EUR 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest is upheld.
4. The Board of the Jury shall then decide if the protest was justified. It will make its decision before the next round of races in the event concerned and, in any case, no later than two hours after the last race of the day. The decision and reasoning shall be given in writing.
5. The Board of the Jury may:
 - a. Reject the protest;
 - b. Uphold the protest and provide such relief as may be necessary to restore each affected crew's chances in the race or to correct the published results. The relief available to be provided by the Board of the Jury is as follows:
 - i. Reprimand a crew;
 - ii. Exclude a crew from the event;
 - iii. Disqualify a crew
 - iv. Relegate a crew to last place in the race where specifically provided for in these Rules;
 - v. Order a Re-Row in accordance with Rule 65 between some of all of the crews in the race
6. At a World Rowing Championship or World Rowing Cup regatta, in the case of a protest arising from an objection concerning the final of an event, the Executive Committee may postpone the victory ceremony of that event.
 - a. If the victory ceremony has taken place, and if the subsequent decision of the Board of the Jury changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly.
 - b. Where medal placings are affected, then the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.

7. Subject only to Rule 78, the decision of the Board of the Jury on such a protest shall be final and not subject to further appeal.

RULE 78

Appeals

1. Only appeals provided for by this Rule will be considered by the Executive Committee
2. A decision of the Board of the Jury which confirms the decision of a member of the Jury shall be final and may not be appealed.
3. Subject to paragraph 2 above, an appeal to the Executive Committee against a decision of the Board of the Jury may be made only by:
 - a. a crew whose ranking in a race has been adversely affected by a decision of the Board of the Jury; or
 - b. a crew whose protest against the published results was rejected by the Board of the Jury.
4. Appeal Time Limits and Requirements
 - a. International Regattas - Any such appeal must be lodged with the Executive Director within three days of the date that the decision to be appealed was notified to that crew, club or member federation;
 - b. World Rowing Championships, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – Any such appeal must be lodged at the World Rowing Office of the regatta within one hour of the publication of the official results of the race following the decision of the Board of the Jury.
 - c. An appeal shall be by notice in writing specifying:
 - i. The member federation and crew bringing the appeal;
 - ii. The decision appealed against;
 - iii. The grounds to be relied on for the appeal.
 - d. The appeal must be accompanied by a fee of EUR 200 or equivalent which fee shall be refunded if the appeal is allowed.
 - e. The Executive Committee shall consider the appeal and may:
 - i. Reject the appeal;
 - ii. Allow the appeal and provide such relief as was available to the Board of the Jury as it considers just and appropriate.

If the decision of the Executive Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event, the official result shall be changed accordingly.
 - f. At World Rowing Championships, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas:
 - i. Where the appeal relates to a preliminary round in an event, the Executive Committee will deliver its decision before the next round of that event
 - ii. Where the decision of the Executive Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event:

- i. the official result shall be changed accordingly; and
 - ii. 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.

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.

Bye-laws to Rule 82 – Duties of the Control Commission

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

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.

Bye-laws to Rule 83 – Duties of the Starter and the Judge at the Start

1. Starter

- a. General Duties – Before taking up their duties, the Starter must be satisfied that all equipment and installations required by the Rules covering the start and the course are present and in working order. The Starter shall check that the radio and/or telephone communication with the Judge at the Start, the President of the Jury, the Judges at the Finish and the Control Commission is in working order. The Starter shall also make certain that any crews on the water are obeying the prescribed traffic rules.
- b. Communication – In principle, the Starter and the Umpire shall use visual signals to convey information. Where oral communication is necessary, they shall address the rowers in English. If, for any reason, the use of another language enables a member of the Jury to be better understood by a crew, a rower or an accompanying official, they may repeat the information in that language.
- c. Unfair or unsafe conditions – The Starter shall consider whether the weather is likely to create unfair or unsafe conditions and shall consult with the President of the Jury and the Fairness Committee where applicable. The President of the Jury shall inform the Starter of any required changes, in principle, at least two minutes before a start. The Starter shall take whatever steps may be necessary in accordance with these Rules to ensure a safe race.
- d. Information to Crews – The Starter shall inform the crews of the time remaining before the start and tell them (as soon as they enter the start zone for the first time) in which lane they will race. In addition, the Starter shall inform the crews when there is five minutes, four minutes and three minutes remaining before the start time and shall check that the rowers' equipment and clothing are in order.
- e. Starting Procedures – The Starting Procedures to be employed by the Starter (including Quick Starts and False Starts) are described in the Bye-Laws to Rule 68 in the Rules of Racing. If a crew is excluded at the start or does not arrive at the start for its race the Starter shall leave the lane of that crew vacant.
- f. Exclusion – The Starter shall award a Red Card and exclude a crew if the crew has received two Yellow Cards that apply to that race.
- g. Late Arrival – The Starter may award a Yellow Card to crews arriving late (less than 2 minutes before the start time) at their starting positions or not ready to race at the designated start time. The Starter may exclude a crew arriving after the start time.
- h. In the case of a Yellow Card previously awarded to a crew, the sanction shall be announced by the Starter after the announcement of "Two Minutes" for the race concerned. The Starter shall instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker adjacent to the starting position of that crew.

i. Delay – Should it be necessary to delay a race or should some other unexpected event occur, the Starter shall consult, if possible, with the Umpire and then with the President of the Jury; then inform the crews of the new starting time both orally and in writing (legible to all rowers) on a board affixed to the start tower. The Starter shall inform the Control Commission and the Judge at the Finish of the new starting time and the President of the Jury of anything unusual. In all cases, crews must inquire from a member of the Jury regarding any changes before getting out of the boat.

j. Judge at the Start

i. Communications – Before taking up their duties, the Judge at the Start shall ensure that the radio and telephone link with the Starter and between the Aligner and the officials on the starting platforms is in working order. The Judge at the Start sits at the front of the Aligner's hut, in line with the start line.

ii. Aligning – The organising committee shall appoint the Aligner and the officials on the starting platforms. The Aligner instructs these officials to adjust the position of the boats until they are correctly aligned. The Aligner sits behind the Judge at the Start, in line with the start line, seated on a higher (30cm) chair or platform, looking over the head of the Judge at the Start. The Judge at the Start checks that the Aligner has positioned all the boats with their bows exactly on the start line. When satisfied that this is the case the Judge at the Start indicates this to the Starter by raising the white flag. (Where a white and red light are available for this purpose, the Judge at the Start shall use these lights in place of the white and red flags.) Should correct alignment be lost during the subsequent starting procedure the Judge at the Start shall lower the flag or switch off the white light until the boats are realigned.

iii. False Start – The Judge at the Start, the Starter and the Umpire shall follow the procedure outlined in Rule 68 and its Bye-Laws.

iv. Contact with the Umpire – Before the start, the Judge at the Start shall make contact with the Umpire to assure himself that the latter is ready.

RULE 84

The Umpire

1. The Umpire shall ensure the proper conduct of the race and the safety of the rowers and in particular shall endeavour to ensure that no crew gains any advantage or suffers any disadvantage from its opponents or from outside interference.
2. Where the Umpire considers that a crew has been significantly impeded the Umpire shall endeavour to ensure that its chance is restored to it and shall impose appropriate sanctions on crews at fault whether or not prior warning or notification has been given to those crews. The Umpire shall not give any steering indications to crews except as may be required to assist with the avoidance of accidents and to prevent crews from being interfered with by their opponents.
3. If necessary, the Umpire may stop the race, impose any necessary sanctions and order the race to be re-rowed, either immediately or later, in accordance with Rule 65. In the latter case, the Umpire shall decide on the new starting time in consultation with the President of the Jury and shall so inform the crews concerned.
4. The Umpire may also allow the race to continue and exclude crews after the race has finished. Any Re-Row may be confined to such crews as the Umpire shall designate. However, when the Umpire considers that the impediment has not affected the result of the race, or considers the effect of the impediment was not significant, the Umpire may decline to order a Re-Row of the race or of the crews involved in the incident.
5. Zonal Umpiring – The Executive Committee may decide that at a World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic or relevant qualification regatta or World Rowing Cup regatta, umpiring of some races shall be carried out from boats which are stationary or which do not follow the whole race and shall issue instructions and guidelines accordingly.
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.

Bye-laws to Rule 84 – Duties of the Umpire

1. Bye-Laws to Rule 84 – Duties of the Umpire

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

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

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 Rule 85 – Duties of the Judges at the Finish

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

[See Appendix R10 - Appendix R10 - Bye-laws to Rule 86 – ANTI-DOPING](#)

PART VIII – EXCEPTIONAL CASES

RULE 87

Exceptional Cases

1. International regattas – Should it be necessary to make decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., postponement of a session of races or suspension of the regatta), the President of the Jury shall appoint and preside over a body to make such decisions.
 2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases, the Executive Committee members present or others specifically appointed by the Executive Committee for that purpose shall make such decisions under the authority granted to them in Articles 46(1) and 54 of the World Rowing Statutes.
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PART IX – CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

RULE 88

Prevalence

These Rules, Bye-Laws and associated documents may be published in multiple formats, in English and in French language versions. Should any conflict occur between versions, the PDF format most recently published on the World Rowing website in the English language, will prevail.

RULE 89

Concluding Provisions

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

Appendices

Appendix R1 - Bye-laws to Rule 13 – Men's and Women's Events

Eligibility by Sex

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

World Rowing Sex Determination Advisory Panel

6. The Executive Committee will appoint and maintain from time to time a panel of experts in the specialist areas of Sex Identification, Sex-reassignment, Hyperandrogenism,

Transgender, Variations of Sexual Development (DSD) and Medico-Legal ethics to be known as the Sex Determination Advisory Panel.

- a. The Convenor of that panel will be the Chair of the Sports' Medicine Commission.
 - b. The purpose of that panel is to evaluate cases involved with sex eligibility that have been referred to it by the Executive Committee and to provide expert advice to the Executive Director, the Executive Committee, or the Council (as the case may require) on those specialist areas.
7. Where the Executive Committee has referred an issue as to sex eligibility to the Sex Determination Advisory Panel, it shall inform the member federation(s) involved of the names of the current panel members and their respective areas of expertise.
- a. The Chair of the Sports' Medicine Commission, as convenor of the panel, is responsible for protecting the confidentiality of a rower's medical records and ensuring that any issue as to the sex identification of any rower is treated with due sensitivity.
 - b. It is not the function of the Sex Determination Advisory Panel to provide advice to a member federation or rower.
8. When considering any issue as to the eligibility of a rower to compete in a women's event, the Executive Committee will consider:
- a. any report that it receives from the Sex Determination Advisory Panel as to the medical / scientific aspects of the case; and
 - b. any criteria as to sex identification adopted by the international sports community; and
 - c. any relevant decisions of the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).
9. The Executive Director will, if it considers that the circumstances require it, refer an issue as to sex eligibility to the Sex Determination Advisory Panel for evaluation.
- a. The Sex Determination Advisory Panel shall undertake that evaluation and report with its advice accordingly to the Executive Committee.
 - b. To assist with its evaluation, the Sex Determination Advisory Panel may request that the rower concerned provide to it any medical records or test results that the panel considers may assist it with its evaluation. The Sex Determination Advisory Panel may also request that the rower submit to further tests and/or clinical examination as the panel considers as necessary for it to complete its evaluation
 - c. If the rower concerned declines to comply with any such reasonable requests by the Sex Determination Advisory Panel, the Convenor of the Sex Determination Advisory Panel will advise the Executive Committee accordingly. In that event:
 - i. Where the issue arises from an application for a declaration as to sex eligibility, the Executive Committee may then decline to consider the request further until the panel's requests have been complied with.
 - ii. Where the issue arises from an objection as to sex eligibility, or in any other case where the sex eligibility of a rower is in issue, the Executive Committee may suspend the rower from competition until the panel's requests are complied with.

Application for a Declaration as to Eligibility

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

Objection to Eligibility

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

- i. The Member Federation of the rower shall be given the opportunity to be heard on whether the rower should be suspended from competition while the objection is being considered.
- ii. After hearing from the Member Federation of the rower on interim suspension, or in the absence of any submission presented by the Member Federation of the rower, the Executive Committee shall decide whether the rower may compete while the gender eligibility consideration is being undertaken;

Costs

12. The costs involved with a determination of sex eligibility, or a contribution towards those costs, shall be payable at the sole discretion of the Executive Committee. In principle, but without derogating from that general discretion:
 - a. The costs involved with an application for a declaration as to eligibility, or a contribution towards those costs, will generally be payable to World Rowing by the Member Federation that submitted the application.
 - b. The costs involved with an objection as to sex eligibility, or a contribution towards those costs, will generally be payable to World Rowing either:
 - i. In the event of an unsuccessful objection, by the objecting Member Federation.
 - ii. In the event of a successful objection, by the Member Federation who entered or approved (as the case may be) the entry of the rower.
 - c. Security for costs The Executive Committee may require a Member Federation who makes an application for a declaration as to sex eligibility or an objection as to sex eligibility (as the case may be) to lodge such funds with World Rowing that the Executive Committee may consider as sufficient and appropriate to provide security against costs. A failure to provide such security for costs will entitle the Executive Committee to decline to give any further consideration either to the request for determination or to the objection to sex eligibility

Appendix R2 - Bye-laws to Rule 29 – Boats and Equipment

Requirements for racing boats and equipment.

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

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

1. Boats

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

deflect if a side force is applied. If it is an integral part of the hull construction, it shall afford equivalent protection and visibility.

- i. Quick release foot stretchers – In all boats the foot stretchers, shoes or other devices holding the feet of the rowers shall be a type which allows the rowers to get clear of the boat with no delay in an emergency.
 - i. Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will remain in the boat, each shoe or device shall be independently restrained such that when the heel reaches the horizontal position the foot will be released from the shoe. In addition, where laces, Velcro or similar materials must be opened before the rower can remove his feet from the shoes or other device, all such materials must be able to be released immediately by the rower with a single quick hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap.
 - ii. Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will not remain in the boat, each shoe or device must be able to be released by the rower either without using their hands or with a single quick hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap or release device.

2. Oars

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

3. Identifications

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

4. Natural properties

No substances or structures (including riblets) capable of modifying the natural properties of water or of the boundary layer at the interface between the hull and water shall be used. No substances capable of leaving residue on the boat or oars shall be used shall be used.

5. Communication and Electronics

- a. Data Transmission – During racing (which shall mean at all times when racing "traffic rules" are in force), no communication with the crew is permitted from outside the boat

using electric or electronic equipment. This includes but is not limited to audio transmission, or sending text messages or software communication of any kind. In addition, no data may be sent to the boat except as provided for in paragraph 5.c).

b. Allowable Data – During racing, the only information allowed to the crew in the boat shall be:

- i. Time, Distance,
- ii. Stroke rate, Distance per stroke, Drive Time, Recovery Time, Drive/Recovery Ratio
- iii. Boat Velocity / Acceleration
- iv. Performance: Force, Power, Work, Force/Power Position, Impulse
- v. Physiological: Heart rate, Respiratory rate, blood oxygenation levels;
- vi. Boat Flotation: Roll Motion, Yaw Motion, Pitch Motion, Surge Motion, Sway Motion and
- vii. Oar Angles, Slip, Wash, Stroke Length

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

c. Data transmitted from the boat shall not be published or broadcast by any recipient in any form during the regatta except by World Rowing.

d. Regatta Information – World Rowing may install on each boat a device(s) or interface with an existing device in the boat, for the purpose of recording or transmitting real-time race and other information which shall be owned by World Rowing and may be used for any purpose including presentation and promotion of the event and the sport.

6. Promotional Equipment

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

Appendix R3 - Bye-laws to Rule 31 – Weight of Boats

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

1. Minimum boat weights are the following:

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

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

Loud speakers if they are firmly fastened to the boat and associated wiring for such speakers;

b. Any housings or fixings that are firmly fastened to the boat for the purpose of holding water bottles, electronic or other equipment;

c. Cables and wires required to connect equipment to provide “Allowable Data” (see Bye-Laws to Rule 29); and

d. Seat Pads that are attached to the seat.

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

2. Responsibility – It is solely the responsibility of the crew that their boat meets the required minimum weight.

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

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

4. Test weighing of boats – The weighing scale(s) shall be available to the crews at least 24 hours before the first race of the regatta for test weighing of their boats. During racing the scales shall be available for test weighing of boats, however the weighing of boats selected for official weighing shall have priority and crews shall follow the instructions of the Jury member responsible.

5. Selection of Boats to be weighed – The President of the Jury or their delegate shall make a random draw before the start of each racing session to select the boats which are to be weighed. The President of the Jury shall also have the right to include additional boats at any time before the finish of the race of the boat concerned if there is a suspicion that certain boats are underweight. Copies of the random draw shall be delivered to the responsible person at the Control Commission. The draw shall be kept confidential until the crew of each selected boat is notified of that selection.

6. Notification to Crews – A member of the Control Commission shall notify the crews of the selected boats as they leave the water after their races and the Control Commission member, or people appointed for that purpose, shall accompany each boat to the weighing scales. A selected crew is required to take its boat directly to the weighing scales when it is notified that the boat has been selected for weighing. Failure to do so shall lead to the crew being excluded (EXC). Once the crew has been notified that the boat has been selected for weighing, no extra weight of any description can be added to the boat until the boat has been weighed.

7. Additional Items to be removed

a. Equipment which is not to be included in the weight of the boat shall be removed from the boat before weighing.

i. The following equipment items shall be removed from the boat prior to boat weighing:

- logger(box)
- 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:

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

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.

8. Official Weighing – The boat shall be officially weighed.

9. Failure to make the minimum weight – If a boat is below the minimum weight at the official weighing, the member of the Control Commission responsible for boat weighing shall print out the record of weighing and proceed as follows:

- a. Write the words “First Boat Weighing” on the printed record of weighing.
- b. Test the scales with the gauged weights, observed by the crew representative, print out the result of this test, and write on the printed record of weighing the name of the crew

and the event and the words "Test Weighing". Both the crew representative and the member of the Control Commission shall sign the printed record of this test.

c. Weigh the boat concerned for the second time. If, on the second weighing, the boat meets the minimum weight requirement, no further action is necessary. If, however, the boat is still below the minimum weight, the member of the Control Commission will write on the printed record of second weighing the name of the crew, the event and the number and type of equipment items included in the weighing and the words "Second Boat Weighing". Both the crew representative and the member of the Control Commission shall sign the printed record of this weighing. No other or later weighing shall be considered as valid.

d. Award the appropriate sanction to the crew.

e. In the event that a printer connected to the scale is not available:

i. The member of the Control Commission shall take a photograph of the result of each weighing in Sections 9 a), b) and c)

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

iii. Both a member of the crew and the member of the Control Commission shall sign this form.

f. 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.

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

Appendix R4 - Bye-laws to Rules 32 to 34 - Regatta Courses

1. World Rowing Manual for Rowing Championships

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

2. Stretches of Water

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

regattas is a minimum of 150 m i.e. $25\text{ m} + (8\text{ lanes} \times 12.5\text{ m}) + 25\text{ m} = 150\text{ m}$. This width allows for traffic movements beside the course and for TV coverage from the water.

- d. Depth of Water – For a standard international course the depth of water must be at least 2 metres throughout all racing lanes if the depth of the course is equal at all points, or 3 m at the shallowest point if the depth over the course is unequal. A course depth of 2 metres represents the minimum competition requirements. A depth greater than 2 metres may be required to allow for aquatic plant growth. However, given the varying nature of aquatic plant growth conditions across the world, it is recommended that this is studied on an individual basis for each course.
- e. Local Conditions – The course must be sheltered from wind as far as possible. If not, there should be no natural or artificial obstacles (such as trees, buildings, structures) in the immediate neighbourhood of the course which might create wind shadows and cause unequal conditions on the water. On a standard international course there should be no stream. Any stream existing should be so minimal as not to give rise to unequal conditions on the different lanes. The running of the race must not be influenced by natural or artificial waves. The banks must be so designed as to absorb and not to reflect waves.
- f. Plan – A plan showing the location of the course, the length and the number of lanes and the layout of the technical installations must be included in the advance programme.

3. Technical Installations – Category A

a. Start zone

- i. Start Pontoons – The bows of each boat shall be aligned on the start line. This requires the use of start pontoons which support a boat-holder and can be moved forwards or backwards in order to allow for the bow of the boats of different lengths to be aligned on the start line. The pontoons must be of a solid construction and able to be firmly fixed in position and shall meet the specifications described in the World Rowing Manual.
 - i. For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas the start pontoons must be connected by land or by a Start Bridge, minimum 2 m wide, allowing easy access for officials, technicians and media. The Start Bridge shall be connected to the land (or the Aligner's Hut) and to the start tower through a floating pontoon.
 - ii. For regattas where Para events are included, the start pontoons must allow for the standard Para 1x boat (length 6.30m) to be aligned on the start line in addition to all other lengths of boat up to 8+.
 - iii. For a World Rowing Masters Regatta the start pontoons shall be of the type which allows crews to pass between them from behind.
- ii. Steering Guidance – To assist crews with their steering, the Albano lanes shall be buoyed at 5 or 6.25 metres intervals for the first 100 metres of the course. These

buoys shall be of a different colour from those marking the majority of the course – see 3) b) iii) Buoys.

- iii. Start Tower – The start tower shall be between 40 and 50 metres behind the start line as close as possible to the centre of the course. The tower shall be equipped with a covered platform for the Starter which shall be not less than 3 metres and not more than 6 metres above the water level, depending on the distance from the start line. The tower shall be built in such a way that the Starter has a clear view over the entire start area, including the aligner's hut. The Start Tower shall be connected to the start bridge through a floating pontoon.
- iv. Starter's Equipment – The tower should be equipped with either one or two large clocks that are clearly visible from a minimum distance of 100 m to the crews on the course and those crews waiting for the start. The Starter shall give his instructions and orders by means of a microphone connected to loudspeakers so arranged that they may be heard simultaneously by all rowers. In addition to the requirements of 3) a) xi) below, the start tower must be provided with a red flag with white diagonal cross, a bell, and a megaphone. This additional equipment shall also be provided as back-up where the start is given by a traffic light system of visual and audible signals. A notice board and chalks or felt markers shall be provided to enable the Starter to provide visual information to crews of any postponement of races.
- v. Radio or telephone communication – The Starter shall be in direct communication by radio and telephone with the Judge at the Start, the Judge at the Finish, the Control Commission and the President of the Jury.
- vi. Aligner's Hut – This shall be a fixed structure placed exactly on the start line, ideally not less than 15 metres and no more than 40 metres from the first lane. The floor level of the hut should be a minimum of 1 m above the water level. The hut should provide weather protection for up to 4 persons and their electronic equipment and there should be enough space so that the Judge at the Start and the Aligner can both be seated on the line of the start one behind the other, both clearly observing the start area. The Judge at the Start shall sit closer to the first lane with the Aligner behind him, at a higher level. There shall be radio links between the Aligner and the start pontoon officials and boat holders who shall be provided with earphones.

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

For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas the Judge at the Start must be provided with a false start detection system including a "freeze-frame" video system connected directly to

the Starter's start signal in accordance with the requirements of the World Rowing Manual.

- vii. The Start Line – The start line shall be the line running between the fixed tautly stretched thin vertical wire located in front of the officials but behind the video camera in the aligner's hut and the vertical line on a fixed sight marker on the opposite side of the course. An additional removable vertical wire installed a minimum 80 cm in front of the video camera shall be used for aligning the video camera and shall be removed after each alignment. Both vertical wires must be exactly in line with the horizontal start line. When looking through the vertical wires towards the sight marker at the opposite side of the course, all three marks must be in one line. The vertical wires shall be 1 mm thickness in black colour.

The fixed sight marker shall be divided vertically and painted one half black and the other half luminous yellow, with the black half in the direction of the finish. The start line shall be the vertical line where the two colours meet.

- viii. Other Facilities – There shall be facilities for effecting minor repairs in the neighbourhood of the start, (this will require a repair pontoon approximately 3m x 6m, upper edge max. 15 cm above the water level, ideally located near to the Aligner's Hut – used for urgent boat repairs at the Start). Adequate toilet facilities for the officials and media in the start area should be provided either as a permanent fixture or by using temporary units.
- ix. Start Zone – The start zone is the first 100 m of the course, from the start line to the 100 m line. The start zone shall be marked by Albano system buoys of a different colour from those marking the majority of the course and placed at 5 m or 6.25 m intervals.
- x. Alignment Control Mechanism – All regattas may use an alignment control mechanism in the centre of each lane which shall hold the bow of the boat in a fixed position on the start line until the Starter makes the start. At Olympic and Paralympic regattas and World Rowing Championships for Senior rowers the use of such an alignment control mechanism from a provider approved by World Rowing is mandatory. Such a mechanism shall be designed to hold the bow safely, without any risk of damage to the boat. It shall release the bow of the boat immediately when an electrical signal is triggered by the Starter – such signal shall be simultaneous with the start signal. The mechanism shall also be designed to operate in a "fail safe" manner, i.e. if there is any fault with the mechanism, and then it shall immediately release the bow of the boat and move to a position such that no damage can be caused to any part of the boat.
- xi. Visual Signal and Audible Signal – At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas the start shall be given by using a lights system ("starting lights") with a visual and an audible signal. The starting lights showing the visual signal and

housing the loudspeaker emitting the audible signal shall be fixed adjacent to each start pontoon. The centre of the starting lights shall be fixed at a height of between 0.7 metres and 1.1 metres above the water level. A starting light shall be positioned 3.0 metres from the centre line of each start position, on the side nearer to the centre of the course and visible to the crew on that start position.

- i. A neutral (no light) position;
- ii. A red light signal;
- iii. A green light signal.

The Starter shall start the race by operating just one button. This button will simultaneously control the green light signal and the sound signal, start the timing system, freeze the video picture (if provided) for the Judge at the Start and release the alignment control mechanism (if provided).

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

- iv. Neutral – no lights – no sound signal;
- v. Red light, no sound signal;
- vi. (If necessary, return straight from red back to neutral);
- vii. Green light and a sound signal.

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

b. Between Start and Finish

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

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

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

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

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

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

c. The Finish Area

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

with the yellow half in the direction of the Start – the finish line shall be the vertical line where the two colours meet.

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

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

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

- ii. Photo-Finish Cameras on same level as Jury & Timing Seats - there shall be installed two vertical wires:
 - i. one behind the cameras, removeable or permanent (depending on the available space)
 - ii. one at a distance of 100cm (minimum 80 cm) in front of the photo-finish cameras, which should be divided in two sections:
 - i. The upper part of the wire, which is in front of the video cameras, has to be removed before racing and should be easily and accurately fixed back again in order for the accuracy of the camera position to be checked at any time.
 - ii. The Judges at the Finish and Timing officials should be able to use the lower part of the wire by sighting against the finish line marker on the far side of the course at all times during the regatta.
 - iii. The vertical wires must be exactly in line with the horizontal finish line. They should be maximum 1 mm thick and of black colour.
 - iv. When looking through the vertical wires towards the sight marker at the opposite side of the course, they all have to be in one line.
 - v. There should be no glass in front of the Photo-finish cameras.
 - vi. In the case where there is no possibility to install a vertical sight marker on the opposite side of the course (e.g. very wide open lake), the finish line may be marked instead by two vertical wires (80 to 100 cm apart) immediately in front of the Judges at the Finish.
 - vii. The finish line shall be marked on the water by two red flags placed on white buoys at least 5 metres outside the course on each side. If necessary, the two red flags (or one of them) may be placed on the bank. It is essential that

these flags be exactly on the finish line and that they do not impede the view of the judges at the finish or the progress of crews going to the start.

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

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

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

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

4. Technical Installations – Category B

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

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

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

The responsibilities of the organising committee shall be as follows:

1. 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.
2. Prepare and distribute the advance programme including the date and time of the Team Managers' Meeting and Draw.
3. 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.
4. 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).
5. Appoint a Competition Manager with suitable experience to manage and oversee the competition aspects of the regatta, including but not limited to the competition infrastructure, on-water traffic rules and rescue services, athlete facilities and National Technical Officials. The Competition Manager shall be well acquainted with the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws in addition to the World Rowing Manual and shall be the main point of contact on the organising committee with the Technical Delegate and the President of the Jury.
6. 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.
7. 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:
 - a. 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.
 - b. Close cooperation with the rescue services on the water and provision of related emergency services support.

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

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

8. Notify the Competition Manager, the Safety Officer and the Medical Officer of the appointment of the Technical Delegate(s) by World Rowing.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. Arrange adequate insurance for third party liability, loss or damage to property and equipment and any other insurance cover required by law.
12. Provide telephone and radio communication for the organisation and management of the regatta as specified in the World Rowing Manual.
13. 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.
14. Take all other steps which may be required to ensure the proper organisation of the regatta.

Bye-Laws to Rule 38– World Rowing – Roles at Regattas

1. Technical Delegates

- a. 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.
- b. 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.
- c. Arrangements – The organising committee shall arrange free accommodation, meals and local transport for the Technical Delegate(s) during the duration of stay.
- d. 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.

- e. Inspection – On arrival the Technical Delegate(s) should inspect the regatta course with a representative of the organising committee taking particular note of safety aspects, including warm-up and cool-down areas, traffic rules in racing and training, and areas where crews will be marshalled. They will also inspect the boating area, to ensure that the arrangements for boating and disembarking are satisfactory and that the traffic rules are adequately displayed. They will also ensure that the minimum requirements of the Rules of Racing, Bye-Laws and Event Regulations are in place (e.g. distance markers, photo finish, weighing arrangements, medical facilities, rescue services, etc.).
- f. 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.
- g. 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.
- h. Advice – During the regatta, the organising committee and/or the Jury shall consult the Technical Delegate(s) on any matter where there is any uncertainty concerning the application of the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations. The Technical Delegate(s) shall advise the organising committee and the President of the Jury of any failure to comply with the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.
- i. 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).
- j. 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.

2. President of the Jury

- a. 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.
- b. 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.

- c. The President of the Jury shall appoint and chair the Board of the Jury.
- d. International regattas – The President of the Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee.
- e. 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.

3. World Rowing Doctor

- a. For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, the Executive Committee, on the recommendation of the Sports Medicine Commission, shall appoint a medical doctor to be the 'World Rowing Doctor' for that event.
- b. 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.
- c. 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.
- d. 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.
- e. Responsibilities of the Organising Committee to the World Rowing Doctor:
 - i. 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.
 - ii. 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.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. The organising committee shall respond promptly and fully to the World Rowing Doctor as to any inquiry made by the World Rowing Doctor.
 - v. The organising committee shall give careful consideration to any advice that it receives from the World Rowing Doctor as to the medical, hygiene and related

rescue aspects of the regatta and any critical or emergency issues that arise. Any such advice notwithstanding, responsibility for those matters necessarily remains solely with the organising committee.

4. World Rowing Event Safeguarding Officer

For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup regattas and World Rowing Masters Regattas, the Executive Committee shall appoint a World Rowing Event Safeguarding Officer with appropriate skills and experience. The World Rowing Event Safeguarding Officer will be the Designated Person at a World Rowing event responsible for managing concerns and reports about harassment and abuse, in accordance with the World Rowing Policy & Procedures on Safeguarding Participants in Rowing from Harassment and Abuse.

5. Fairness Committee

For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, the Executive Committee shall appoint a Fairness Committee consisting of three persons with appropriate experience and ability to take the appropriate measures in accordance with the Bye-Law to Rule 63 if the weather has created, is about to create, or is likely to create unfair or unrowable conditions.

6. The Jury

- a. Composition of the Jury - The Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties:
 - i. President of the Jury;
 - ii. Starter;
 - iii. Judge at the Start;
 - iv. Umpires;
 - v. Judges at the Finish, one of whom shall be the Senior Judge;
 - vi. Members of the Control Commission, one of whom shall be senior member.
- b. 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.
- c. 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.
- d. Appointment of the Jury
 - i. International Regattas – The Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee or the member federation (see point 1) d) of this Appendix).
 - ii. 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.

- e. Members of the Jury at a World Rowing event shall not represent a member federation or team at that event.
- f. 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.
 - i. At Multi-sports events, the Jury may wear the event-related officials uniform.
 - ii. The World Rowing Council may make regulations for the clothing of the Jury at certain events, including coastal, beach sprint, and indoor.

7. The Board of the Jury

- a. 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.
- b. 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.

8. International Umpires

- a. 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.
- b. A World Rowing International Umpire shall have normal sight and hearing
- c. International Umpire's badge – Only International Umpires who are members of the Jury at an International regatta or World Rowing Championship or World Rowing Cup regatta, shall wear the World Rowing International Umpire's badge while on duty.
- d. International Umpire Licence
 - i. Validity - The International Umpires' licence is valid for a period of four years.
 - ii. 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.
 - iii. Requirement for National Licence - An umpire must continue to hold a valid national umpire licence in order to act as an International Umpire. An International Umpire's licence shall expire automatically upon the expiry of the umpire's national licence.

- iv. Retirement – An International Umpire may no longer serve in that status after 31 December following their 70th birthday.
 - v. Expired Licence – The holder of an expired International Umpire's licence 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.
 - vi. 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.
- e. International Umpire Examination
- i. Candidate requirements
 - i. Candidates shall have held a national licence for at least three years immediately prior to the examination.
 - ii. 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.
 - iii. 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.
 - ii. Examinations
 - i. Examinations will be scheduled by the World Rowing Umpiring Commission or may be organised on request of a member federation.
 - ii. 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.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. 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.
- f. World Rowing expenses - Where a member federation requests that World Rowing organise an International Umpires seminar or examination, the federation concerned shall pay the travel and accommodation expenses of the World Rowing experts who attend.

Appendix R6 - Bye-laws To Rule 39 – Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, Advertising and Identifications

1. Application

a. These Bye-Laws apply to:

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

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

b. Sponsorship and Advertising

- i. "Sponsorship" shall mean the [act](#) of sponsoring or of being sponsored which leads to the display of the sponsor name or identification or any form of Identification.
- ii. "Advertising" shall mean all forms of advertising, display or identification including but not limited to any form of commercial identification.
- iii. Advertising is prohibited except where specifically allowed by World Rowing Statutes, Rules of Racing or related Bye-Laws.
- iv. Advertising must comply with the laws of the country or region in which the regatta is being staged, and if it is televised, the laws that apply to the national television authority.
- v. Sponsorship by, or advertising of, tobacco and e-cigarette products and strong liquor (more than 15% alcohol) and any substance that is on The World Anti-Doping Code list of Prohibited Substances and Methods, is prohibited.
- vi. During all events (regattas and championships) that are staged only for Under 19 rowers, the advertising of alcohol is prohibited.

- vii. If an event (including regattas and championships) includes racing events for Under 19 rowers, the advertising of alcohol is prohibited during those racing events in which Under 19 rowers participate.
- viii. Advertising which is inappropriate or which is harmful to the image of rowing or in contradiction with World Rowing Statutes or Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws, in particular with Article 4 of the Statutes, is prohibited.
- ix. With the exception of state lotteries that are owned or operated on behalf of a state authority, the sponsorship by, or advertising of, any form of betting, gambling, gaming or lottery competition, whether or not involving any sport event(s), which involves the wagering of something of value (including real or virtual currency) on an outcome is prohibited. This prohibition applies irrespective of whether such betting, gambling, gaming or lottery competition advertising would otherwise be permitted by the laws of the country or region in which it will appear. The advertising or sponsorship of any organisation conducting such activity is also prohibited.
- x. Where an advertiser deals in a product that is prohibited by these Bye-Laws but also deals in a non-prohibited product, that non-prohibited product may be advertised providing that it does not incidentally promote the prohibited product.
- xi. Advertising may not include anything which displays or leads to content which would not be permitted under these Rules (e.g. via website address, QR code or other identification whatsoever, etc.).

c. General Principles

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

d. Exclusive Rights of World Rowing

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

- i. Broadcasting Rights, which shall be understood to include but not limited to:
broadcast, radio, online and interactive media, whether now known or hereinafter invented/developed, for reception on all platforms, exploited or distributed on a free or paid basis in any language, in public or private places, via the designated media, whether "Live" (which means the transmission of the content in real time or with only minimum technical delays as to be imperceptible to the viewer); "Delayed" (which means any transmission which is not Live); and "Radio Transmission" (which means the transmission of audio-only signals by means of the designated media);
 - ii. Commercial Rights, which shall be understood to mean any and all commercial and intellectual property rights of any kind whatsoever, whether now known or hereafter developed, existing at any time anywhere in the world, in any and all media, arising from and/or in connection with any World Rowing Event and any part or aspect of them including, but not limited to: all sponsorship and supplier rights, advertising rights on signage and on all promotional materials and publications, licensing/merchandising rights, concession rights, ticketing rights, hospitality rights, catering rights, publishing rights, data rights and Broadcasting Rights (as defined in 1) d) i) above).
- e. "Identification" and how it is measured
- i. "Identification" means the display of a name, designation, trademark, logo or any other distinctive sign or mark of any kind. The following types of Identifications are permitted to be displayed on uniforms and equipment where specified under these Bye-laws:
 - i. Identification of the manufacturer;
 - ii. Identification of the product technology;
 - iii. Identification of the member federation or club of the crew concerned;
 - iv. Name of the boat (not the manufacturer of the boat);
 - v. Identification of the sponsor(s) of the member federation or club;
 - vi. Identification of the sponsor(s) of an individual rower where specifically provided under these Bye-Laws;
 - vii. World Rowing Identification.

Each of (A) to (E) is an "Identification" for the purpose of this Bye-Law.

- ii. Within one sponsor 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. Within one manufacturer's Identification, more than one element may be displayed, subject to the overall Identification not exceeding the permitted size.
- 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. Where the identification consists of separated elements, then where these elements are together identified with a sponsor, the measurement shall include the extreme points of all such elements together. The area is therefore measured as a square or rectangle, for example:



f. World Rowing Reserved Space

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

g. A Manufacturer as Sponsor

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

h. Identifications on the boat and within the Crew

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

- i. Identifications on all oars/sculls must be identical within a boat/crew with only the exception of the manufacturer Identification where individual rowers may choose to row with oars/sculls from different manufacturers;
- 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 of that crew choose or are required to wear long sleeves or long leggings or to wear recognised religious headwear for religious or other specific reasons which have been approved by World Rowing.
- b. Where a crew will race wearing clothing which is not uniform in length of sleeves or of leggings or is not uniform headwear under Bye-law 2) a), the colour of sleeves and legwear within the crew shall be uniform. The colour of headwear shall be uniform within the crew as far as the different designs permit.
- c. Except as allowed in these Bye-laws, no Identification or items of whatever nature shall be worn by or displayed on a rower or on their racing uniform or on any equipment without the specific approval of the Executive Committee.

3. Identifications on Racing Clothing

- a. Racing Uniform
 - i. The “racing uniform” of a crew is defined as the shirt and shorts or the one-piece equivalent. Other items of clothing, such as hat, undershirt or under-leggings, socks, etc., are not part of the uniform for the purpose of these Bye-Laws but such items must be identical within a crew except as specifically provided within these Bye-Laws with regard to undershirt, under-leggings, headwear, socks, shoes and eyewear.
 - ii. The Identifications on the racing uniform of a crew must be identical for each member of the crew. However, at international regattas, members of a composite crew shall either wear an identical uniform and identifications or each member of the crew shall wear the uniform and identifications of his own club.
 - 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:
 - i. 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 100sq 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.
 - ii. The Identification of the manufacturer of the shirt may appear once on the front of the shirt and may be no more than 30sq cm in area.
 - iii. One product technology Identification of no more than 10sq cm may appear on the shirt.
 - iv. The identification of one or more sponsors of a member federation or club may appear as follows:
 - i. One Identification once on the front of the shirt and be no more than 100sq cm; and
 - ii. One Identification on each side of the shirt in vertical format to be no more than 80sq cm each. Such Identifications should not encroach on the front or back of the shirt when worn but should appear only on the side. The Identifications may be different on each side but must be uniform within a crew.

v. World Rowing Special Clothing

- i. 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 100sq 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.
- ii. If World Rowing does not require rowers to wear a World Rowing T-shirt under the racing shirt, rowers at World Rowing Events may wear a T-shirt under the racing shirt provided that:
 - i. If worn, all members of the crew must wear a T-shirt of the same colour and design; and

ii. any Identification on the T-shirt is limited to:

- i. a manufacturer's Identification of not more than 10 sq cm in any position except on the sleeve;
- ii. 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;
- iii. 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.

vi. 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.
- ii. If two or more members of a crew wear headwear, such headwear shall be identical in colour and design except as otherwise provided in 2) a) and b) above and 2) d) iii) and 2) d) iv) below.
- 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 be different between individual crew members as long as the colour and design of the headwear are identical.
- 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.

e. Socks and leg coverings

- i. This provision applies to socks and any other item of leg covering that is worn visibly below shorts (for example, leggings or pressure stockings).
- ii. Subject to the provisions of 2) a) and b) above, all socks and leg coverings shall be of the same design, colour and length within the crew, except only for the sponsor and manufacturer Identifications in 2) e) iii) and 2) e) iv) below.
- iii. 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 10sq 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.
- iv. The socks or leg coverings (but not both) of individual crew members may also display one sponsor Identification of not more than 50sq cm on each leg and distinctly separate from the manufacturer's identification. The sponsor(s) may be different within a crew and, at World Rowing Events with the agreement between the individual rower(s) and the member federation, may be offered to the sponsor(s) of the individual rowers in the crew and may, accordingly, subject to 2) e) ii) above, vary between crew members and be different on each leg.

f. Identification on Shoes

Shoes shall be regarded as individual equipment and each rower may wear shoes of a different colour and manufacturer in the boat. Shoes worn at World Rowing Events, including the quick-release strap connecting them, may carry the Identification of the manufacturer as generally used on products sold through the retail trade during the period of six months or more prior to the relevant event.

g. Identification on Eyewear

- i. Eyewear is regarded as personal to the rower and may be different within a crew.
- ii. The following Identifications are permitted on eyewear:
 - i. The Identification of the manufacturer may appear once on one of the eyewear arms and may be no more than 6sq cm.
 - ii. 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 3sq cm in area.
- iii. Only Identification of the manufacturer is allowed. No identification is permitted on the lenses.

4. Identification on Racing Boats

- a. At an international regatta, the only Identifications permitted on the racing boats are:
 - i. The manufacturers of the boat and its fittings;
 - ii. The name of the boat;
 - iii. The sponsor(s) of the member federation or club;

- iv. The sponsor of the organising committee (at international regattas) or World Rowing Identifications (at World Rowing Events);
- v. National identity.

b. Identification of the Boat Manufacturer

- i. The symbol of the manufacturer of the boat may appear once on each side of the boat in the first 50 cm from the bow of the boat and be no more than 80 sq cm in area. The symbol shall not include any descriptive or other text.
- ii. The Identification of the manufacturer may appear once on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s), except those areas otherwise reserved for World Rowing and the sponsor(s). Each Identification may be no more than 100 sq cm in area.
- iii. With the exception of the plaque required under Bye-Law to Rule 28, no other Identification of the manufacturer is allowed inside racing boats.

c. World Rowing Reserved Space

i. International Regattas

i. 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.

ii. 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

i. 1x, 2x or 2-

- i. 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.

- ii. The aft deck of the boat is reserved for World Rowing Identification.

ii. 4x, 4-, 4+ or 8+

- i. The first 100 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rowers(s) is reserved for the World Rowing Identification and the member federation 3-letter identification code.

- ii. The aft deck of the boat is reserved for World Rowing Identification.

d. Sponsor Identifications and Boat Name on the side of the boat

- i. Except for the provisions of 1) i), 3) b) and 3) c), the only other Identifications permitted on the side of the boat are the name of the boat and/or the Identification of the sponsor(s) of the member federation or club.

- ii. The name of the boat shall be considered as a sponsor Identification for the purpose of this Bye-Law.
 - iii. Each sponsor Identification on the side of the boat shall be positioned apart from the World Rowing Identification. However, on each side of the boat the sponsor Identifications may be combined into one or more larger Identifications, subject to the total area of the resulting Identifications not exceeding the total area of all permitted sponsor Identifications on that side of the boat.
 - iv. On a 1x, one sponsor Identification is permitted on each side and each shall be no more than 800 sq cm.
 - v. On a 2x, 2- or 2+, two sponsor Identifications are permitted on each side and each shall be no more than 600 sq cm.
 - vi. On a 4x, 4- or 4+, four sponsor Identifications are permitted on each side and each shall be no more than 600 sq cm.
 - vii. On a 8+, eight sponsor Identifications are permitted on each side and each shall be no more than 600 sq cm.
 - viii. The sponsor Identifications may be different, including on each side of the boat. For example, an 8+ may display on each side of the boat one sponsor Identification eight times or eight different sponsor Identifications or a combination of these.
- e. Sponsor Identifications on the fore deck of the Boat

The entire fore deck of the boat may be used for sponsor Identifications. Such Identifications shall not encroach on the sides of the boat.

f. Identification on Riggers or Fins

On each rigger and on each side of the fin, the Identification of the manufacturer may appear once and each may be no more than 16 sq cm in area.

g. Identification on Swivels (Oarlocks)

The identification of the manufacturer may appear either on one side or on both sides of the swivel. If the Identification is on one side only, it may not exceed 8 sq cm in area, or if on both sides each Identification shall be identical and may not exceed 4 sq cm in area.

h. Identification on Seats

On each seat, the identification of the manufacturer may appear only once and may be no more than 6 sq cm in area.

i. Identification on Bow Number Plates

- i. International Regattas – The Identification of an organising committee sponsor may appear once on the bottom of the bow number plate and the lettering may be no more than 5 cm in height.

- ii. World Rowing Events – The Identification of a World Rowing sponsor may appear once on the bottom of the bow number plate and the lettering may be no more than 5 cm in height. World Rowing may require at World Rowing events that boats carry a bow number plate displaying their national flag or their member federation 3-letter identification code instead of a lane number.

5. Identification on Racing Sculls and Oars

- a. Application – This Bye-Law applies to sculling oars and sweep rowing oars.
- b. Blade Colours – Only the member federation colours registered with World Rowing or the Club colours registered with the member federation may appear on the blades.
- c. The Outboard Section – No Identifications, including national identity, are allowed on the outboard section of the loom or shaft (that is, outboard from the collar).
- d. Identification on the Inboard Section – On the inboard section of the loom or shaft (when measured from the attachment of the handle with the shaft to the collar) the following Identifications are permitted:
 - i. Identification on Sculling Oars – On a sculling oar, one sponsor Identification of no more than 72 sq. cm. is allowed. In addition, the Identification of the manufacturer may appear once and may be no more than 60 sq cm in area; and
 - ii. Identification on Sweep Rowing Oars – On a sweep rowing oar, one sponsor Identification of no more than 100 sq cm is allowed. In addition, the Identification of the manufacturer may appear once and may be no more than 60 sq. cm in area
- e. No additional Identifications – Except for the provisions of 1) i) above, the only other markings allowed on sculling or sweep rowing oars are discreet marks to identify the owner, the particular boat and/or the position in which it is used.

6. Identification on Regatta Officials' Clothing

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

7. Identification on Umpire Boats

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

APPENDIX R7

Appendix R7 - Bye-laws To Rule 58 - World Rowing Progression System

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

Terminology and abbreviations used shall be as follows:

P Preliminary Race

H Heat

T Time Trial

Q Quarterfinal

S Semifinal for Finals A&B

FA Final A: Final for places 1-6

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

HT Qualified by Time in Heats

QT Qualified by Time in Quarterfinals

ST Qualified by Time in Semifinals

TT Qualified by Time Trials

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

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

Case 2: 7 to 12 participating crews

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

Heats – The first two crews in each heat go forward to Final A, as well as the two fastest of the remaining crews

(1st & 2nd HT). All other crews (3rd to 8th HT) go forward to Final B.

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

Table for Case 2: 7 to 12 participating crews

Heats	Final
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H		F	
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 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

Heats		Semifinals		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: there is no Final D with 19 participating crews (11.HT = ELM).

Table for Case 4: 19 to 24 participating crews

Heats		Semifinals		Finals	
H		S		F	
H1	1	S1	1.1.H	FA	1.S1
	2		3.1.H		1.S2
	3		2.2.H		2.S1
	4		4.2.HT		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

H4	5	FD	9.HT
	6		10.HT
	1		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

Heats		Quarterfinals		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		4.2.H		2.2.Q		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
H2	1	Q2	2.1.H	S2	2.1.Q	FB	4.S1
	2		1.2.H		4.1.Q		4.S2
	3		5.2.H		1.2.Q		5.S1
	4		5.HT		3.2.Q		5.S2
	5		9.HT		1.3.Q		6.S1
	6		13.HT		4.3.Q		6.S2
H3	1	Q3	3.1.H			FC	1.QT
	2		2.2H				2.QT
	3		1.HT				3.QT
	4		4.HT				4.QT
	5		8.HT				5.QT
	6		12.HT				6.QT
H4	1	Q4	4.1.H			FD	7.QT
	2		3.2.H				8.QT
	3		2.HT				9.QT
	4		3.HT				10.QT
	5		7.HT				11.QT
	6		11.HT				12.QT
H5	1					FE	15.HT
	2						16.HT

	3			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: there is no Final F with 31 participating crews (19th.HT = ELM).

Table for Case 6: 31 to 36 participating crews

Heats		Quarterfinals		Semifinals		Finals	
H		Q		S		F	
H1	1	Q1	1.1.H	S1	1.1.Q	FA	1.S1

	2		2.2.H		3.1.Q		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			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 second 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: there is no Final G with 37 participating crews (23.HT = ELM).

Table for Case 7: 37 to 42 participating crews

Heats		Quarterfinals		Semifinals		Finals	
H		Q		S		F	
H1	1	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: there is no Final H with 43 participating crews (33.HT = ELM).

Table for Case 8: 43 to 48 participating crews

Heats		Quarterfinals		Semifinals		Finals	
H		Q		S		F	
H1	1	Q1	1.1.H	S1	1.1.Q	FA	1.S1
	2		5.1.H		3.1.Q		1.S2
	3		4.2.H		2.2.Q		2.S1
	4		8.2.H		4.2.Q		2.S2
	5		4.HT		2.3.Q		3.S1
	6		5.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		7.2.H		3.2.Q		5.S2
	5		1.HT		1.3.Q		6.S1
	6		8.HT		4.3.Q		6.S2
H3	1	Q3	3.1.H		FC	1.QT	
	2		7.1.H			2.QT	
	3		2.2.H			3.QT	
	4		6.2.H			4.QT	
	5		2.HT			5.QT	
	6		7.HT			6.QT	
H4	1	Q4	4.1.H		FD	7.QT	
	2		8.1.H			8.QT	
	3		1.2.H			9.QT	
	4		5.2.H			10.QT	
	5		3.HT			11.QT	
	6		6.HT			12.QT	
H5	1				FE	9.HT	
	2					10.HT	
	3					11.HT	
	4					12.HT	
	5					13.HT	
	6					14.HT	

H6	1			FF	15.HT
	2				16.HT
	3				17.HT
	4				18.HT
	5				19.HT
	6				20.HT
H7	1			FG	21.HT
	2				22.HT
	3				23.HT
	4				24.HT
	5				25.HT
	6				26.HT
H8	1			FH	27.HT
	2				28.HT
	3				29.HT
	4				30.HT
	5				31.HT
	6				32.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: there is no Final I with 49 participating crews (31.HT = ELM).

Heats		Quarterfinals		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
	4		7.2.H
	5		8.2.H
	6		6.HT
H5	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
H6	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
H7	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
H8	1		
	2		

	9.QT
	10.QT
	11.QT
	12.QT
FE	7.HT
	8.HT
	9.HT
	10.HT
	11.HT
	12.HT
FF	13.HT
	14.HT
	15.HT
	16.HT
	17.HT
	18.HT
FG	19.HT
	20.HT
	21.HT
	22.HT
	23.HT
	24.HT
FH	25.HT
	26.HT

	3			27.HT
	4			28.HT
	5			29.HT
	6			30.HT
H9	1		FI	31.HT
	2			32.HT
	3			33.HT
	4			34.HT
	5			35.HT
	6			36.HT

Case 10: 55 to 60 participating crews

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

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

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

Composition Quarterfinals:

Q1: Fastest of the first place finishers (1.1.H), 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 55 entries: there is no Final J with 55 participating crews (35.HT = ELM).

Table for Case 10: 55 to 60 participating crews

Heats		Quarterfinals		Semifinals		Finals	
H		Q		S		F	
H1	1	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		4.1.Q		4.S2
	3		1.2.H		1.2.Q		5.S1
	4		4.2.H		3.2.Q		5.S2
	5		9.2.H		1.3.Q		6.S1
	6		3.HT		4.3.Q		6.S2
H3	1	Q3	3.1.H			FC	1.QT
	2		7.1.H				2.QT
	3		10.1.H				3.QT
	4		5.2.H				4.QT

	5		8.2.H
	6		2.HT
H4	1	Q4	4.1.H
	2		8.1.H
	3		9.1.H
	4		6.2.H
	5		7.2.H
	6		1.HT
H5	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
H6	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
H7	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		

	5.QT
	6.QT
FD	7.QT
	8.QT
	9.QT
	10.QT
	11.QT
	12.QT
FE	5.HT
	6.HT
	7.HT
	8.HT
	9.HT
	10.HT
FF	11.HT
	12.HT
	13.HT
	14.HT
	15.HT
	16.HT
FG	17.HT
	18.HT
	19.HT
	20.HT

	5				21.HT
	6				22.HT
H8	1			FH	23.HT
	2				24.HT
	3				25.HT
	4				26.HT
	5				27.HT
	6				28.HT
H9	1			FI	29.HT
	2				30.HT
	3				31.HT
	4				32.HT
	5				33.HT
	6				34.HT
H10	1			FJ	35.HT
	2				36.HT
	3				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: there is no Final K with 61 participating crews (39.HT = ELM).

Table for Case 11: 61 to 66 participating crews

Heats		Quarterfinals		Semifinals		Finals	
H		Q		S		F	
H1	1	Q1	1.1.H	S1	1.1.Q	FA	1.S1
	2		8.1.H		3.1.Q		1.S2
	3		9.1.H		2.2.Q		2.S1
	4		5.2.H		4.2.Q		2.S2
	5		9.2.H		2.3.Q		3.S1
	6		10.2.H		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		10.1.H		1.2.Q		5.S1
	4		4.2.H		3.2.Q		5.S2
	5		8.2.H		1.3.Q		6.S1
	6		1.HT		4.3.Q		6.S2
H3	1	Q3	3.1.H		FC	1.QT	
	2		5.1.H			2.QT	
	3		11.1.H			3.QT	
	4		3.2.H			4.QT	
	5		7.2.H			5.QT	
	6		2.HT			6.QT	
H4	1	Q4	4.1.H		FD	7.QT	
	2		7.1.H			8.QT	
	3		1.2.H			9.QT	
	4		2.2.H			10.QT	
	5		6.2.H			11.QT	
	6		11.2.H			12.QT	
H5	1			FE	3.HT		
	2				4.HT		
	3				5.HT		
	4				6.HT		
	5				7.HT		
	6				8.HT		
H6	1			FF	9.HT		
	2				10.HT		

	3
	4
	5
	6
H7	1
	2
	3
	4
	5
	6
H8	1
	2
	3
	4
	5
	6
H9	1
	2
	3
	4
	5
	6
H10	1
	2

	11.HT
	12.HT
	13.HT
	14.HT
FG	15.HT
	16.HT
	17.HT
	18.HT
	19.HT
	20.HT
FH	21.HT
	22.HT
	23.HT
	24.HT
	25.HT
	26.HT
FI	27.HT
	28.HT
	29.HT
	30.HT
	31.HT
	32.HT
FJ	33.HT
	34.HT

Q1: The third (3.TT), sixth (6.TT), eleventh (11.TT), fourteenth (14.TT), eighteenth (18.TT) and twenty third (23.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

Time Trial	Quarterfinals	Semifinals	Finals
TT	Q	S	F

1	Q1	3.TT	S1	1.1.Q	FA	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	Q2	1.TT	S2	2.1.Q	FB	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	Q3	4.TT			FC	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	Q4	2.TT			FD	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		FE	27.TT
28			28.TT
29			29.TT
30			30.TT
31			31.TT
32		FF	32.TT
33			33.TT
34			34.TT
35			35.TT
36			36.TT
37			37.TT
38		FG	38.TT
39			39.TT
40			40.TT
41			41.TT
42			42.TT
43			43.TT
44		FH	44.TT
45			45.TT
46			46.TT
47			47.TT
48			48.TT

49			49.TT
50			50.TT
51			51.TT
52		FI	52.TT
53			53.TT
54			54.TT
55			55.TT
56			56.TT
57			57.TT
58		FJ	58.TT
59			59.TT
60			60.TT
61			61.TT
62			62.TT
63			63.TT
64		FK	64.TT
65			65.TT
66			66.TT
67			67.TT
68			68.TT
69			69.TT
70		FL	70.TT
71			71.TT
72			72.TT

73				73.TT
...			FM	...

Appendix R8 - Bye-laws To Rule 63 - Time Trials

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.

2. 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 12: >66 crews –
The first round shall be in the form of one time trial for all crews;
- b. As a contingency in place of the World Rowing Progression System
 - i. Contingency arrangements for weather conditions when no reasonable alternative is available under the Rules (for example, Heats, where reallocation of lanes is not allowed and/or where there is not enough time to delay racing);
 - ii. To recover lost time in a regatta (caused by adverse weather or other conditions) by omitting one or more rounds and replacing with time trials.

SECTION A. FORMAT OF TIME TRIALS

3. Format of Time Trials

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

EXCEPTIONS –

- a. where the Progression System (>66 crews) requires one time trial for all crews in that event; and
- b. where time has been lost due to unrowable or unfair conditions or other reasons and there is not enough time to run all usual rounds before the finals, so one or more rounds must be cancelled. In such case all remaining crews in a group (e.g. heats, or quarter-finals ABCD) shall compete in one processional race.

4. Starting Order and Frequency of Crews Starting

- a. As one time trial for all remaining crews

If the time trial is for the first round of racing (heats), the highest seeded crew starts first, followed by the second highest seeded crew, etc., and after all the seeded crews then the remaining crews shall start in order of a random draw, supervised by a member of

the Jury, made explicitly for this purpose. If the race is for a subsequent round (quarterfinal, semifinal, final) the crews shall start in order according to their ranking in the previous round. Where two or more crews have the same 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 started at between 30 and 45 second intervals or as close thereto as possible.

b. As individual heats

If the time trial replaces heats then in each separate heat the highest seeded crew shall start first and the second highest seeded crew shall start second. The remaining crews shall start in the order of their lanes, as given from the official draw. If the time trial is for quarterfinals, semifinals or finals then in each separate race the crews shall start in order according to their ranking in the previous round. Where two crews have the same 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.

5. Method of Starting

- a. International regattas: Only where suitable timing facilities exist, time trials may be conducted using a "flying start" in which crews start rowing before the 100 metre point and their time is taken from the time they pass through the 100 metre point to the time they reach the finish line.
- b. At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, time trials shall be conducted from a fixed start using the normal start and timing system. Where there is an automatic start system installed (using boots to hold the bows of boats) this shall not be used for time trials.

6. Race Distance

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

7. Number of Lanes

- a. Time trials shall in principle be conducted from fixed starts using two adjacent lanes subject always to the Fairness Committee deciding that conditions are equal in two lanes. (The use of two lanes gives crews more time to come onto the start (1 minute per lane)).
- b. It shall be the responsibility of the Fairness Committee to decide if 2 lanes are equal and that the 2-lane format can be used. The Fairness Committee shall also decide if two adjacent lanes should be used or if there should be one vacant lane between the two racing lanes. This decision might vary from course to course, but all factors should be

considered, including security of crews and any impact of wash from one crew to the next.

- i. In particular, for time trials where all remaining crews in a group compete together in one time trial (as part of the Progression System >66 entries or contingency scenario), the use of two lanes will reduce the time required and therefore minimise any impact of changing conditions between the first and last crews in the race.
- c. If the Fairness Committee decides that two lanes are not equal then the time trial shall be run using one lane only.

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

8. Equal preparation

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

9. Timing of Crews in Time Trials

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

SECTION B. CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH TIME TRIALS SHALL BE USED

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

a. Unrowable conditions

Parts or all of the course and/or warm-up area are not rowable and it is not possible to conduct fair racing ("rowable" means that crews are able to warm up and race without risk of their boats swamping or overturning due to rough water conditions). In such adverse conditions, if the warm-up area is rowable and either one or two lanes are

rowable and equal, time trials may be held in place of side-by-side racing. The President of the Jury shall determine when conditions are, or are about to be, unrowable.

b. Unequal conditions

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

SECTION C. CONDUCTING TIME TRIALS

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

Appendix R9 - Duties of the Jury

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

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

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

objections, in order to be valid, must be lodged with an umpire before the crew embarks for the race to which the sanction and objection apply (Rule 76).

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

a. Starter

- i. General Duties – Before taking up their duties, the Starter must be satisfied that all equipment and installations required by the Rules covering the start and the course are present and in working order. The Starter shall check that the radio and/or telephone communication with the Judge at the Start, the President of the Jury, the Judges at the Finish and the Control Commission is in working order. The Starter shall also make certain that any crews on the water are obeying the prescribed traffic rules.
- ii. Communication – In principle, the Starter and the Umpire shall use visual signals to convey information. Where oral communication is necessary, they shall address the rowers in English. If, for any reason, the use of another language enables a member of the Jury to be better understood by a crew, a rower or an accompanying official, they may repeat the information in that language.
- iii. Unfair or unsafe conditions – The Starter shall consider whether the weather is likely to create unfair or unsafe conditions and shall consult with the President of the Jury and the Fairness Committee where applicable. The President of the Jury shall inform the Starter of any required changes, in principle, at least two minutes before a start. The Starter shall take whatever steps may be necessary in accordance with these Rules to ensure a safe race.
- iv. Information to Crews – The Starter shall inform the crews of the time remaining before the start and tell them (as soon as they enter the start zone for the first time) in which lane they will race. In addition, the Starter shall inform the crews when there is five minutes, four minutes and three minutes remaining before the start time and shall check that the rowers' equipment and clothing are in order.
- v. Starting Procedures – The Starting Procedures to be employed by the Starter (including Quick Starts and False Starts) are described in the Bye-Laws to Rule 68 in the Rules of Racing. If a crew is excluded at the start or does not arrive at the start for its race the Starter shall leave the lane of that crew vacant.
- vi. Exclusion – The Starter shall award a Red Card and exclude a crew if the crew has received two Yellow Cards that apply to that race.
- vii. Late Arrival – The Starter may award a Yellow Card to crews arriving late (less than 2 minutes before the start time) at their starting positions or not ready to race at the designated start time. The Starter may exclude a crew arriving after the start time.
- viii. In the case of a Yellow Card previously awarded to a crew, the sanction shall be announced by the Starter after the announcement of "Two Minutes" for the race concerned. The Starter shall instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker adjacent to the starting position of that crew.

ix. Delay – Should it be necessary to delay a race or should some other unexpected event occur, the Starter shall consult, if possible, with the Umpire and then with the President of the Jury; then inform the crews of the new starting time both orally and in writing (legible to all rowers) on a board affixed to the start tower. The Starter shall inform the Control Commission and the Judge at the Finish of the new starting time and the President of the Jury of anything unusual. In all cases, crews must inquire from a member of the Jury regarding any changes before getting out of the boat.

x. Judge at the Start

- i. Communications – Before taking up their duties, the Judge at the Start shall ensure that the radio and telephone link with the Starter and between the Aligner and the officials on the starting platforms is in working order. The Judge at the Start sits at the front of the Aligner's hut, in line with the start line.
- ii. Aligning – The organising committee shall appoint the Aligner and the officials on the starting platforms. The Aligner instructs these officials to adjust the position of the boats until they are correctly aligned. The Aligner sits behind the Judge at the Start, in line with the start line, seated on a higher (30cm) chair or platform, looking over the head of the Judge at the Start. The Judge at the Start checks that the Aligner has positioned all the boats with their bows exactly on the start line. When satisfied that this is the case the Judge at the Start indicates this to the Starter by raising the white flag. (Where a white and red light are available for this purpose, the Judge at the Start shall use these lights in place of the white and red flags.) Should correct alignment be lost during the subsequent starting procedure the Judge at the Start shall lower the flag or switch off the white light until the boats are realigned.
- iii. False Start – The Judge at the Start, the Starter and the Umpire shall follow the procedure outlined in Rule 68 and its Bye-Laws.
- iv. Contact with the Umpire – Before the start, the Judge at the Start shall make contact with the Umpire to assure himself that the latter is ready.

3. Bye-Laws to Rule 84 – Duties of the Umpire

- a. Precedence – Except for the duties specifically attributed to them, both the Starter and the Judge at the Start are subordinate to the Umpire.
- b. Duties on the Way to the Start – On the way to the start, the Umpire shall inspect the course installations to ensure that they are in proper order and shall check that there are no obstacles on the course or wash from other motor boats affecting the course. The Umpire shall also make certain that any crews on the water are following the prescribed traffic rules. Should there be any defect in the installations or any other problem, the Umpire shall inform (e.g. by radio from the start if necessary) the President of the Jury and shall also inform any crews concerned.
- c. Duties during the Starting Procedure – During the starting procedure, the Umpire's launch should, in principle, either be immediately beside the Judge at the Start or behind the crews, in the centre of the course. Should the start for any reason be faulty, other

than a false start, for which the Judge at the Start alone is responsible, the Umpire may order the Starter to stop the race or may stop it directly by ringing a bell and waving the red flag.

- d. As soon as the race has started, the Umpire's launch shall follow immediately the rowers in the centre of the course.
- e. Position of the Umpire's Launch – During the race, the Umpire's launch must be so placed as best to enable the Umpire to take action as effectively as possible. The position of the Umpire's launch should depend on the progress of the race and the progression of the crews to the subsequent rounds; it may also depend on weather conditions. The Umpire must ensure that crews are able to hear any instructions given to them. Should it be necessary to overtake one or more crews, the Umpire must see to it that they are not hampered more than is necessary by the wash of the launch. He should position the launch, whenever possible, so as not to impede the crews' view of each other.
- f. Type of Race – The Umpire's decision may be influenced by the type of race (heat, quarterfinal, semifinal or final). The Umpire must therefore take this factor as well as the position in the subsequent races into account in considering any action to take under these rules.
- g. Safety – The Umpire shall take every care to ensure the safety of the rowers and to prevent damage to boats and equipment. When necessary, the Umpire may call a crew's attention by raising the white flag, stating the name of the crew, and stop it by giving the command "Stop". Should one or more rowers fall into the water or should any boat capsize or sink, the Umpire must ensure that the rescue service is in action and, if not, shall remain with the capsized crew until it is apparent that all the members are safe and the rescue service is present.
- h. Adverse Weather – In the case of squalls or sudden deterioration of the weather, it is the responsibility of the Umpire to decide if the race is to continue or if it is to be stopped. The safety of the rowers is more important than any of the provisions of the Rules of Racing.
- i. Coaching – As coaching with electric, electronic or other technical devices is not allowed during racing, the Umpire must make a regular check on the area adjacent to the course.
- j. Overall Ability – The Umpire must stay informed on rowing questions in general. It is also desirable that the Umpire should get to know the racing characteristics of individual crews and coaches.
- k. Zonal Umpiring
 - i. For zonal umpiring the President of the Jury shall designate the points along the course at which the umpires shall be positioned and shall give such instructions as are necessary, including for contingency or other situations. Zonal umpires, when stationed in boats, may move to the centre of the course after the race has passed to confirm that all crews are within their lanes and shall then return to their designated position. If the umpire considers that any crew is about to interfere with another crew

the umpire may follow the race for such distance as he considers necessary to take the appropriate actions under these rules.

- ii. Where zonal umpiring is in force, the provisions of this Bye-Law shall refer to each of the umpires responsible for respective zones of the race, both within their respective zone and outside where appropriate. The extent to which zonal umpires carry out their duties shall be subject to their location and consequent ability to oversee the race. In zonal umpiring the Umpires shall be in radio communication with each other and with the President of the Jury.

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

a. The Judges at the Finish shall:

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

Appendix R10 - Bye-laws to Rule 86 – ANTI-DOPING

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.

[\[1\]](#)

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- [\[1\]](#) [Comment: Where the Code requires a Person other than a Rower or Athlete Support Person to be bound by the Code, such Person would of course not be subject to Sample collection or Testing, and would not be charged with an anti-doping rule violation under the Code for Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. Rather, such Person would only be subject to discipline for a violation of Code Articles 2.5 (Tampering), 2.7 (Trafficking), 2.8 (Administration), 2.9

(Complicity), 2.10 (Prohibited Association) and 2.11 (Retaliation). Furthermore, such Person would be subject to the additional roles and responsibilities according to Code Article 21.3. Also, the obligation to require an employee to be bound by the Code is subject to applicable law.

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

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 Under 19;
 - 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.

ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

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

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

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

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

2.1.1 It is the Rowers' personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters their bodies. Rowers are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their Samples. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, Negligence or knowing Use on the Rower's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1.

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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 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.

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

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

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

2.9 Complicity or Attempted Complicity by a Rower or Other Person

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

2.10 Prohibited Association by a Rower or Other Person

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

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

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

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

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

3.2.2 WADA-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by WADA, are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and

custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The Rower or other Person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

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

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

- (i) a departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations related to Sample collection or Sample handling which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding, in which case World Rowing shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding;
- (ii) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management or International Standard for Testing and Investigations related to an Adverse Passport Finding which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation, in which case World Rowing shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the anti-doping rule violation;

(iii) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management related to the requirement to provide notice to the Rower of the B Sample opening which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding, in which case World Rowing shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding;¹⁶

(iv) a departure from the International Standard for Results Management related to Rower notification which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on a whereabouts failure, in which case World Rowing shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the whereabouts failure.

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.

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 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 Rowing and obtain a TUE prior to Using or Possessing the substance or method in question.

4.4.3TUE Recognition²⁰

4.4.3.1Where 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.

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 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

4.4.7.3A 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.

TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations²⁴

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

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

5.2 Authority to Test

5.2.1 Subject to the limitations for Event Testing set out in Article 5.3, World Rowing shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over all Rowers specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (Section "Scope of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws").

5.2.2 World Rowing may require any Rower over whom it has Testing authority (including any Rower serving a period of Ineligibility) to provide a Sample at any time and at any place.²⁵

5.2.3 WADA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority as set out in Article 20.7.10 of the Code.

5.2.4 If World Rowing delegates or contracts any part of Testing to a National Anti-Doping Organisation directly or through a Member Federation, that National Anti-Doping Organisation may collect additional Samples or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the National Anti-Doping Organisation's expense. If additional Samples are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, World Rowing shall be notified.

5.3 Event Testing

5.3.1 Except as otherwise provided below, only a single organisation shall have authority to conduct Testing at Event Venues during an Event Period. At International Events, World Rowing (or other international organisation which is the ruling body for an Event) shall have authority to conduct Testing. At National Events, the National Anti-Doping Organisation of that country shall have authority to conduct Testing. At the request of World Rowing (or other international organisation which is the ruling body for an Event), any Testing during the Event Period outside of the Event Venues shall be coordinated with World Rowing (or the relevant ruling body of the Event).

5.3.2 If an Anti-Doping Organisation, which would otherwise have Testing authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing Testing at an Event, desires to conduct Testing of Rowers at the Event Venues during the Event Period, the Anti-Doping Organisation shall first confer with World Rowing (or other international organisation which is the ruling body of the Event) to obtain permission to conduct and coordinate such Testing. If the Anti-Doping Organisation is not satisfied with the response from World Rowing (or other international organisation which is the ruling body of the Event), the Anti-Doping Organisation may, in accordance with the procedures described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, ask WADA for permission to conduct Testing and to determine how to coordinate such Testing. WADA shall not grant 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 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.

5.5.12A 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.

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Samples shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Accredited, Approved Laboratories and Other Laboratories

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

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

6.2 Purpose of Analysis of Samples and Data

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

6.3 Research on Samples and Data

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

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Suspensions ³³

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.4.3 Opportunity for Hearing or Appeal

Notwithstanding Articles 7.4.1 and 7.4.2, a Provisional Suspension may not be imposed unless the Rower or other Person is given:

- (a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing, either before or on a timely basis after the imposition of the Provisional Suspension; or
- (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after the imposition of the Provisional Suspension.

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

7.4.4 Voluntary Acceptance of Provisional Suspension

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

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

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

7.4.5 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding and a subsequent B Sample analysis (if requested by the Rower or World Rowing) does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Rower shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of Article 2.1. In circumstances where the Rower (or the Rower's team) has

been removed from an Event based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, then, if it is still possible for the Rower or team or crew to be reinserted, without otherwise affecting the Event, the Rower or team or crew may continue to take part in the Event.

7.5 Results Management Decisions

Results Management decisions or adjudications by World Rowing must not purport to be limited to a particular geographic area or the World Rowing's sport and shall address and determine without limitation the following issues: (i) whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed or a Provisional Suspension should be imposed, the factual basis for such determination, and the specific Articles that have been violated, and (ii) all Consequences flowing from the anti-doping rule violation(s), including applicable Disqualifications under Articles 9 and 10.10, any forfeiture of medals or prizes, any period of Ineligibility (and the date it begins to run) and any Financial Consequences.³⁴

7.6 Notification of Results Management Decisions

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

7.7 Retirement from Sport³⁵

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

Article 8

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

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

8.1 Fair Hearings

8.1.1 Fair, Impartial and Operationally Independent Hearing Panel

World Rowing has delegated its Article 8 responsibilities (first instance hearings, waiver of hearings and decisions) to the CAS Anti-Doping Division (CAS ADD). The procedural rules of CAS ADD pertaining to the hearing of first instance shall apply. CAS ADD will always ensure that the Rower or other Person is provided with a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a fair, impartial and Operationally Independent hearing panel in compliance with the Code and the International Standard for Results Management.

8.1.2 Hearing Process

8.1.2.1 When World Rowing sends a notice to a Rower or other Person notifying them of a potential anti-doping rule violation, and the Rower or other Person does not waive a hearing in accordance with Article 8.3.1 or Article 8.3.2, then the case shall be referred to CAS ADD for hearing and adjudication, which shall be conducted in accordance with its procedural rules and the principles described in Articles 8 and 9 of the International Standard for Results Management.

8.1.2.2 Hearings held in connection with Events in respect to Rowers and other Persons who are subject to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws may be conducted by an expedited process where permitted by CAS ADD.³⁶

8.1.2.3 WADA, the Member Federation and the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Athlete or other Person may attend the hearing as observers. In any event, World

Rowing shall keep them fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

8.2 Notice of Decisions

8.2.1 At the end of the hearing, or promptly thereafter, the CAS ADD shall issue a written decision that conforms with Article 9 of the International Standard for Results Management and which includes the full reasons for the decision, the period of Ineligibility imposed, the Disqualification of results under Article 10.10 and, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest potential Consequences were not imposed.

8.2.2 World Rowing shall notify that decision to the Rower or other Person and to other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article [13.2.3](#), and shall promptly report it into ADAMS. The decision may be appealed as provided in Article 13.

8.3 Waiver of Hearing

8.3.1 A Rower or other Person against whom an anti-doping violation is asserted may waive a hearing expressly and agree with the Consequences proposed by World Rowing.

8.3.2 However, if the Rower or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within twenty (20) days or the deadline otherwise specified in the notice sent by World Rowing asserting the violation, then they shall be deemed to have waived a hearing, to have admitted the violation, and to have accepted the proposed Consequences.

8.3.3 In cases where Article 8.3.1 or 8.3.2 applies, a hearing before the CAS ADD shall not be required. Instead World Rowing shall promptly issue a written decision that conforms with Article 9 of the International Standard for Results Management and which includes the full reasons for the decision, the period of Ineligibility imposed, the Disqualification of results under Article 10.10 and, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest potential Consequences were not imposed.

8.3.4 World Rowing shall notify that decision to the Rower or other Person and to other Anti-Doping Organisations with a right to appeal under Article [13.2.3](#), and shall promptly report it into ADAMS. World Rowing shall Publicly Disclose that decision in accordance with Article 14.3.2.

8.4 Single Hearing Before CAS

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

Article 9

AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

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

SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

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 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.

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

If the Rower or other Person fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible Substantial Assistance upon which a suspension of Consequences was based, World Rowing shall reinstate

the original Consequences. If World Rowing decides to reinstate suspended Consequences or decides not to reinstate suspended Consequences, that decision may be appealed by any Person entitled to appeal under Article 13.

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

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

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

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

10.7.3 Application of Multiple Grounds for Reduction of a Sanction

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

10.8 Results Management Agreements

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

Where a Rower or other Person, after being notified by World Rowing of a potential anti-doping rule violation that carries an asserted period of Ineligibility of four (4) or more years (including any period of Ineligibility asserted under Article 10.4), admits the violation and accepts the asserted period of Ineligibility no later than twenty (20) days after receiving notice of an anti-doping rule violation charge, the Rower or other Person may receive a one (1) year reduction in the period of Ineligibility asserted by World Rowing. Where the Rower or other Person receives the one (1) year reduction in the asserted period of Ineligibility under this Article 10.8.1, no further reduction in the asserted period of Ineligibility shall be allowed under any other [Article](#).⁵²

10.8.2 Case Resolution Agreement

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

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

10.9 Multiple Violations

10.9.1 Second or Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

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

A six (6) month period of Ineligibility; or

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-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 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

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.

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.

10.14.4Withholding 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.

10.15Automatic Publication of Sanction

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

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.

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.

RESULTS MANAGEMENT: APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

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

13.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited

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

13.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings 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.

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:

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;

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:

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

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:

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

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

CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notice shall be delivered or emailed.

14.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

Notification of an anti-doping rule violation shall include: the Rower's or other Person's name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, the Rower's competitive level, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory, and other information as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Results Management.

Notification of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1 shall also include the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.

14.1.4 Status Reports

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in a notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 14.1.1, the Rower's or other Person's National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7, 8 or 13 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

14.1.5 Confidentiality

The recipient organisations shall not disclose this information beyond those Persons with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable National Olympic Committee, Member Federation, and the Rower's crew) until World Rowing has made Public Disclosure as permitted by Article 14.3.

14.1.6 Protection of Confidential Information by an Employee or Agent of World Rowing

World Rowing shall ensure that information concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and other asserted anti-doping rule violations remains confidential until such information is Publicly Disclosed in accordance with Article 14.3. World Rowing shall ensure that its employees (whether permanent or otherwise), contractors, agents, consultants, and Delegated Third Parties are subject to fully enforceable contractual duty of confidentiality and to fully enforceable procedures for the investigation and disciplining of improper and/or unauthorised disclosure of such confidential information.

14.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violation or Violations of Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension Decisions and Request for Files

14.2.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions or decisions related to violations of Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension rendered pursuant to Article 7.6, 8.2, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.14.3 or 13.5 shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the maximum potential sanction was not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, World Rowing shall provide an English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.

14.2.2 An Anti-Doping Organisation having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 14.2.1 may, within fifteen (15) days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

14.3 Public Disclosure

14.3.1 After notice has been provided to the Rower or other Person in accordance with the International Standard for Results Management, and to the applicable Anti-Doping Organisations in accordance with Article 14.1.2, the identity of any Rower or other Person who is notified of a potential anti-doping rule violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and the nature of the violation involved, and whether the Rower or other Person is subject to a Provisional Suspension may be Publicly Disclosed by World Rowing.

14.3.2 No later than twenty (20) days after it has been determined in an appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or 13.2.2, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 8 has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not otherwise been timely challenged, or the matter has been resolved under Article 10.8, or a new period of Ineligibility, or reprimand, has been imposed under Article 10.14.3, World Rowing must Publicly Disclose the disposition of the anti-doping matter, including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the Rower or other Person committing the violation, the Prohibited

Substance or Prohibited Method involved (if any) and the Consequences imposed. World Rowing must also Publicly Disclose within twenty (20) days the results of appellate decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above.⁶⁹

14.3.3 After an anti-doping rule violation has been determined to have been committed in an appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or 13.2.2 or such appeal has been waived, or in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 or where such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not otherwise been timely challenged, or the matter has been resolved under Article 10.8, World Rowing may make public such determination or decision and may comment publicly on the matter.

14.3.4 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Rower or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the fact that the decision has been appealed may be Publicly Disclosed. However, the decision itself and the underlying facts may not be Publicly Disclosed except with the consent of the Rower or other Person who is the subject of the decision. World Rowing shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Rower or other Person may approve.

14.3.5 Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the World Rowing's website and leaving the information up for the longer of one (1) month or the duration of any period of Ineligibility, after which it will be removed from World Rowing's website.

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.

IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS

15.1 Automatic Binding Effect of Decisions by Signatory Anti-Doping Organisations

15.1.1 A decision of an anti-doping rule violation made by a Signatory Anti-Doping Organisation, an appellate body (Article 13.2.2 of the Code) or CAS shall, after the parties to the proceeding are notified, automatically be binding beyond the parties to the proceeding upon World Rowing and its Member Federations, as well as every Signatory in every sport with the effects described below:

15.1.1.1 A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a Provisional Suspension (after a Provisional Hearing has occurred or the Rower or other Person has either accepted the Provisional Suspension or has waived the right to a Provisional Hearing, expedited hearing or expedited appeal offered in accordance with Article 7.4.3) automatically prohibits the Rower or other Person from participation (as described in Article 10.14.1) in all sports within the authority of any Signatory during the Provisional Suspension.

15.1.1.2 A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a period of Ineligibility (after a hearing has occurred or been waived) automatically prohibits the Rower or other Person from participation (as described in Article 10.14.1) in all sports within the authority of any Signatory for the period of Ineligibility.

15.1.1.3 A decision by any of the above-described bodies accepting an anti-doping rule violation automatically binds all Signatories.

15.1.1.4 A decision by any of the above-described bodies to Disqualify results under Article 10.10 for a specified period automatically Disqualifies all results obtained within the authority of any Signatory during the specified period.

15.1.2 World Rowing and its Member Federations shall recognise and implement a decision and its effects as required by Article 15.1.1, without any further action required, on the earlier of the date World Rowing receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into ADAMS.

15.1.3 A decision by an Anti-Doping Organisation, a national appellate body or CAS to suspend, or lift, Consequences shall be binding upon World Rowing and its Member Federations without any further action required, on the earlier of the date World Rowing receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into ADAMS.

15.1.4 Notwithstanding any provision in Article 15.1.1, however, a decision of an anti-doping rule violation by a Major Event Organisation made in an expedited process during an Event shall not be binding on World Rowing or its Member Federations unless the rules of the Major Event Organisation provide the Rower or other Person with an opportunity to an appeal under non-expedited procedures.⁷⁰

15.2 Implementation of Other Decisions by Anti-Doping Organisations

World Rowing and its Member Federations may decide to implement other anti-doping decisions rendered by Anti-Doping Organisations not described in Article 15.1.1 above, such as a Provisional Suspension prior to a Provisional Hearing or acceptance by the Rower or other Person.⁷¹

15.3 Implementation of Decisions by Body that is not a Signatory

An anti-doping decision by a body that is not a Signatory to the Code shall be implemented by World Rowing and its Member Federations, if World Rowing finds that the decision purports to be within the authority of that body and the anti-doping rules of that body are otherwise consistent with the Code.

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.

ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEMBER FEDERATIONS

18.1 All Member Federations and their members shall comply with the Code, International Standards, and these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws. All Member Federations and other members shall include in their policies, rules and programs the provisions necessary to ensure that World Rowing may enforce these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (including carrying out Testing) directly in respect of Rowers (including National-Level Rowers) and other Persons under their anti-doping authority as specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (Section “Scope of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws”).

18.2 Each Member Federation shall incorporate these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws either directly or by reference into its governing documents, constitution and/or rules as part of the rules of sport that bind their members so that the Member Federation may enforce them itself directly in respect of Rowers (including National-Level Rowers) and other Persons under its anti-doping authority.

18.3 By adopting these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, and incorporating them into their governing documents and rules of sport, Member Federations shall cooperate with and support World Rowing in that function. They shall also recognise, abide by and implement the decisions made pursuant to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, including the decisions imposing sanctions on Persons under their authority.

18.4 All Member Federations shall take appropriate action to enforce compliance with the Code, International Standards, and these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws by inter alia:

- (i) conducting Testing only under the documented authority of World Rowing and using their National Anti-Doping Organisation or other Sample collection authority to collect Samples in compliance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations;
- (ii) recognising the authority of the National Anti-Doping Organisation in their country in accordance with Article 5.2.1 of the Code and assisting as appropriate with the National Anti-Doping Organisation's implementation of the national Testing program for their sport;
- (iii) analysing all Samples collected using a WADA-accredited or WADA-approved laboratory in accordance with Article 6.1; and

(iv) ensuring that any national level anti-doping rule violation cases discovered by Member Federations are adjudicated by an Operationally Independent hearing panel in accordance with Article 8.1 and the International Standard for Results Management.

18.5All 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.

18.6All 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.

18.7All 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.

18.8All Member Federations shall conduct anti-doping Education in coordination with their National Anti-Doping Organisations.

18.9All 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.

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.

ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ROWERS

20.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

20.2 To be available for Sample collection at all times.⁷³

20.3 To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and Use.

20.4 To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to Use Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

20.5 To disclose to World Rowing and their National Anti-Doping Organisation any decision by a non-Signatory finding that the Rower committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.

20.6 To cooperate with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations.

Failure by any Rower to cooperate in full with Anti-Doping Organisations investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under World Rowing's Judicial Provisions, Articles 62 to 66 of the World Rowing Statutes.

20.7 To disclose the identity of their Athlete Support Personnel upon request by World Rowing or a Member Federation, or any other Anti-Doping Organisation with authority over the Rower.

20.8 Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control by a Rower, which does not otherwise constitute Tampering, may result in a charge of misconduct under World Rowing's Judicial Provisions, Articles 62 to 66 of the World Rowing Statutes.

Article 21

ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETE SUPPORT PERSONNEL

21.1 To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

21.2 To cooperate with the Rower Testing program.

21.3 To use their influence on Rower values and behaviour to foster anti-doping attitudes.

21.4 To disclose to World Rowing and their National Anti-Doping Organisation any decision by a non-Signatory finding that they committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.

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.

INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE

23.1The 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.

23.2The comments annotating various provisions of the Code shall be used to interpret the Code.

23.3The 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.

23.4The 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.

23.5Where the term "days" is used in the Code or an International Standard, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.

23.6The 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.

23.7The 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.

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.

APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS

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.

Attempt: Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an Attempt to commit a violation if the Person renounces the Attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the Attempt.

Atypical Finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory which requires further investigation as provided by the International Standard for Laboratories or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an Adverse Analytical Finding.

Atypical Passport Finding: A report described as an Atypical Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.

CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Code: The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition: A single race, match, game or singular sport contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-meter race in athletics. The distinction between a Competition and an Event will be as provided in the rules of World Rowing. A Competition is a single race and an Event is a regatta.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations ("Consequences"): A Rower's or other Person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification means the Rower's results in a particular Competition or Event are invalidated, with all resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) Ineligibility means the Rower or other Person is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.14; (c) Provisional Suspension means the Rower or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8; (d) Financial Consequences means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) Public Disclosure means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or Persons beyond those Persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14. Crews may also be subject to Consequences as provided in Article 11.

Contaminated Product: A product that contains a Prohibited Substance that is not disclosed on the product label or in information available in a reasonable Internet search.

Decision Limit: The value of the result for a threshold substance in a Sample, above which an Adverse Analytical Finding shall be reported, as defined in the International Standard for Laboratories.

Delegated Third Party: Any Person to which World Rowing delegates any aspect of Doping Control or anti-doping Education programs including, but not limited to, third parties or other Anti-Doping Organisations that conduct Sample collection or other Doping Control services or anti-doping Educational programs for World Rowing, or individuals serving as independent contractors who perform Doping Control services for World Rowing (e.g., non-employee Doping Control officers or chaperones). This definition does not include CAS.

Disqualification: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

Doping Control: All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal and the enforcement of Consequences, including all steps and processes in between, including but not limited to Testing, investigations, whereabouts, TUEs, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, Results Management, and

investigations or proceedings relating to violations of Article 10.14 (Status During Ineligibility or Provisional Suspension).

Education: The process of learning to instill values and develop behaviors that foster and protect the spirit of sport, and to prevent intentional and unintentional doping.

Event: A series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, World Rowing Championships, or Pan American Games).

Event Period: The time between the beginning and end of an Event, as established by the ruling body of the Event. For World Rowing, the Event Period is considered the period which starts at 11:59 p.m. of the day before the Event and finishes at 11:59 p.m. of the day on which the Event ends.

Event Venues: Those venues so designated by the ruling body for the Event. For World Rowing, the Event Venues are the official warming, training, accommodation and Competition venues of the Event.

Fault: Fault is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing a Rower's or other Person's degree of Fault include, for example, the Rower's or other Person's experience, whether the Rower or other Person is a Protected Person, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the Rower and the level of care and investigation exercised by the Rower in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the Rower's or other Person's degree of Fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Rower's or other Person's departure from the expected standard of behaviour. Thus, for example, the fact that a Rower would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility, or the fact that the Rower only has a short time left in a career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.6.1 or 10.6.2.⁷⁶

Financial Consequences: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

In-Competition: The period commencing at 11:59 p.m. on the day before a Competition in which the Rower is scheduled to participate through the end of such Competition and the Sample collection process related to such Competition.⁷⁷

Independent Observer Program: A team of observers and/or auditors, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and provide guidance on the Doping Control process

prior to or during certain Events and report on their observations as part of WADA's compliance monitoring program.

Individual Sport: Any sport that is not a Team Sport.

Ineligibility: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

Institutional Independence: Hearing panels on appeal shall be fully independent institutionally from the Anti-Doping Organisation responsible for Results Management. They must therefore not in any way be administered by, connected or subject to the Anti-Doping Organisation responsible for Results Management.

International Event: An Event or Competition where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an International Federation, a Major Event Organisation, or another international sport organisation is the ruling body for the Event or appoints the technical officials for the Event.

International-Level Rower: Rowers who compete in sport at the international level, as defined by each International Federation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. For the sport of rowing, International-Level Rowers are defined as set out in the Scope section of the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.⁷⁸

International Standard: A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliance with an International Standard (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the International Standard were performed properly. International Standards shall include any Technical Documents issued pursuant to the International Standard.

Major Event Organisations: The continental associations of National Olympic Committees and other international multi-sport organisations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other International Event.

Marker: A compound, group of compounds or biological variable(s) that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minimum Reporting Level: The estimated concentration of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolite(s) or Marker(s) in a Sample below which WADA-accredited laboratories should not report that Sample as an Adverse Analytical Finding.

Minor: A natural Person who has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years.

National Anti-Doping Organisation: The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, manage test results, and conduct Results Management at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's National Olympic Committee or its designee.

National Event: A sport Event or Competition involving International- or National-Level Rowers that is not an International Event.

Member Federation: A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognised by World Rowing as the entity governing rowing in that nation or region.

National-Level Rower: Rowers who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

National Olympic Committee: The organisation recognised by the International Olympic Committee. The term National Olympic Committee shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical National Olympic Committee responsibilities in the anti-doping area.

No Fault or Negligence: The Rower or other Person's establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had Used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a Protected Person or Recreational Rower, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Rower must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered the Rower's system.

No Significant Fault or Negligence: The Rower or other Person's establishing that any Fault or Negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or Negligence, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation. Except in the case of a Protected Person or Recreational Rower, for any violation of Article 2.1, the Rower must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered the Rower's system.

Operational Independence: This means that (1) board members, staff members, commission members, consultants and officials of the Anti-Doping Organisation with responsibility for Results Management or its affiliates (e.g., member federation or confederation), as well as any Person involved in the investigation and pre-adjudication of the matter cannot be appointed as members and/or clerks (to the extent that such clerk is involved in the deliberation process and/or drafting of any decision) of hearing panels of that Anti-Doping Organisation with responsibility for Results Management and (2) hearing panels shall be in a position to conduct the hearing and decision-making process without interference from the Anti-Doping Organisation or any third party. The objective is to ensure that members of the hearing panel or individuals otherwise involved in the decision of the hearing panel, are not involved in the investigation of, or decisions to proceed with, the case.

Out-of-Competition: Any period which is not In-Competition.

Participant: Any Rower or Rower Support Person.

Person: A natural Person or an organisation or other entity.

Possession: The actual, physical Possession, or the constructive Possession (which shall be found only if the Person has exclusive control or intends to exercise control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists); provided, however, that if the Person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method exists, constructive Possession shall only be found if the Person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on Possession if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the Person has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Person has taken concrete action demonstrating that the Person never intended to have Possession and has renounced Possession by explicitly declaring it to an Anti-Doping Organisation. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method constitutes Possession by the Person who makes the [purchase](#).⁷⁹

Prohibited List: The List identifying the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods.

Prohibited Method: Any method so described on the Prohibited List.

Prohibited Substance: Any substance, or class of substances, so described on the Prohibited List.

Protected Person: A Rower or other natural Person who at the time of the anti-doping rule violation: (i) has not reached the age of sixteen (16) years; (ii) has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years and is not included in any Registered Testing Pool and has never competed in any International Event in an open category; or (iii) for reasons other than age has been determined to lack legal capacity under applicable national legislation.⁸⁰

Provisional Hearing: For purposes of Article 7.4.3, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 that provides the Rower with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.⁸¹

Provisional Suspension: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

Publicly Disclose: See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations above.

Recreational Rower: A natural Person who is so defined by the relevant National Anti-Doping Organisation; provided, however, the term shall not include any Person who, within the five (5) years prior to committing any anti-doping rule violation, has been an International-Level Rower (as defined by each International Federation consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) or National-Level Rower (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations), has represented any country in an International Event in an open category or has been included within any Registered Testing Pool or other whereabouts information pool maintained by any International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisation.⁸²

Regional Anti-Doping Organisation: A regional entity designated by member countries to coordinate and manage delegated areas of their national anti-doping programs, which may include the adoption and implementation of anti-doping rules, the planning and collection of Samples, the management of results, the review of TUEs, the conduct of hearings, and the conduct of Educational programs at a regional level.

Registered Testing Pool: The pool of highest-priority Rowers established separately at the international level by International Federations and at the national level by National Anti-Doping Organisations, who are subject to focused In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation's or National Anti-Doping Organisation's test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.5 and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Results Management: The process encompassing the timeframe between notification as per Article 5 of the International Standard for Results Management, or in certain cases (e.g., Atypical Finding, Rower Biological Passport, whereabouts failure), such pre-notification steps expressly provided for in Article 5 of the International Standard for Results Management, through the charge until the final resolution of the matter, including the end of the hearing process at first instance or on appeal (if an appeal was lodged).

Rower: Any Person who competes in the sport of rowing at the international level (as defined by World Rowing) or the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation). An Anti-Doping Organisation has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to a Rower who is neither an International-Level Rower nor a National-Level Rower, and thus to bring them within the definition of “Rower”. In relation to Rowers who are neither International-Level nor National-Level Rowers, an Anti-Doping Organisation may elect to: conduct limited Testing or no Testing at all; analyse Samples for less than the full menu of Prohibited Substances; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance TUEs. However, if an Article 2.1, 2.3 or 2.5 anti-doping rule violation is committed by any Rower over whom an Anti-Doping Organisation has elected to exercise its authority to test and who competes below the international or national level, then the Consequences set forth in the Code must be applied. For purposes of Article 2.8 and Article 2.9 and for purposes of anti-doping information and Education, any Person who participates in the 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

Target Testing: Selection of specific Rowers for Testing based on criteria set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

Team Sport: A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a Competition.

Technical Document: A document adopted and published by WADA from time to time containing mandatory technical requirements on specific anti-doping topics as set forth in an International Standard.

Testing: The parts of the Doping Control process involving test distribution planning, Sample collection, Sample handling, and Sample transport to the laboratory.

Testing Pool: The tier below the Registered Testing Pool which includes Rowers from whom some whereabouts information is required in order to locate and Test the Rower Out-of-Competition.

Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE): A Therapeutic Use Exemption allows a Rower with a medical condition to Use a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, but only if the conditions set out in Article 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions are met.

Trafficking: Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing (or Possessing for any such purpose) a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by a Rower, Athlete Support Person or any other Person subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organisation to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance Used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification, and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

UNESCO Convention: The International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the 33rd session of the UNESCO General Conference on 19 October 2005 including any and all amendments adopted by the States Parties to the Convention and the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport.

Use: The utilisation, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.

Without Prejudice Agreement: For purposes of Articles 10.7.1.1 and 10.8.2, a written agreement between an Anti-Doping Organisation and a Rower or other Person that allows the Rower or other Person to provide information to the Anti-Doping Organisation in a defined time-limited setting with the understanding that, if an agreement for Substantial Assistance or a case resolution agreement is not finalised, the information provided by the Rower or other Person in this particular setting may not be used by the Anti-Doping Organisation against the Rower or other Person in any Results Management proceeding under the Code, and that the information provided by the Anti-Doping Organisation in this particular setting may not be used by the Rower or other Person against the Anti-Doping Organisation in any Results Management proceeding under the Code. Such an agreement shall not preclude the Anti-Doping Organisation, Rower or other Person from using any information or evidence gathered from any source other than during the specific time-limited setting described in the agreement.

Appendix R11 - Olympic and Paralympic Games and Qualification Regattas Regulations - Event Regulations and/or Departures from the World Rowing Rules of Racing

1. Application

These Regulations apply to

- a. Olympic Games regattas and other Multi-sport regattas held under the auspices of the International Olympic Committee; and
- b. Paralympic Games regattas,

together with and not in exclusion of the World Rowing Rules of Racing. They also apply equally and by analogy to Olympic and Paralympic Qualification regattas organised by World Rowing.

2. Governance

- a. The Olympic Games are governed by the Olympic Charter;
- b. The Paralympic Games are governed by the IPC Handbook;

The Olympic and Paralympic Games and their respective Qualification regattas shall be rowed according to the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws in addition to these Regulations.

3. Eligibility

Olympic Games - Refer to Rule 41 of the Olympic Charter.

Paralympic Games – Refer to the Nationality Regulations of the IPC Handbook and the Para Rowing Classification Regulations at Appendix R15 of the Rules of Racing.

4. Advertising, demonstrations, propaganda

Advertising, demonstrations, and propaganda shall be governed by Rule 50 of the Olympic Charter for the Olympic Games and by Chapter 2 of the Paralympic Games Regulations under the IPC Handbook.

5. Racing Colours

- a. Olympic Games - Crews are entered by their National Olympic Committees and their racing uniform and Identifications are regulated by the IOC.

- b. Paralympic Games – Crews are entered by their National Paralympic Committee and their racing uniform and Identifications are regulated by the IPC.

6. Qualification System

- a. Olympic Games - Following the confirmation of the events programme for the Olympic Games regatta, the World Rowing Council, in consultation with member federations, shall propose the Qualification System for approval in accordance with the Olympic Charter.
- b. Paralympic Games – Following the confirmation of the events programme for the Paralympic Games regatta, the World Rowing Council, in consultation with member federations, shall propose the Qualification System for approval in accordance with the requirements of the IPC.

7. Entries and Restrictions on Entries

- a. Olympic Games - Refer to Rule 44 of the Olympic Charter.
- b. Paralympic Games – Refer to Chapter 2 of the Paralympic Games Regulations under the IPC Handbook.

8. Crew Changes

Crew changes are subject to Rules 48 and 49 of the World Rowing Rules of Racing and additional requirements of the IOC and the IPC respectively.

9. Titles, Prizes and Diplomas

Medals at the Olympic Games shall be awarded and ceremonies conducted in accordance with Rule 56 of the Olympic Charter.

Medals and ceremonies at the Paralympic Games shall be awarded and conducted in accordance with the requirements of the IPC.

10. Exceptional Cases

- a. Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases at the Olympic Games (e.g., postponement of a racing session or suspension of the regatta), the World Rowing Executive Committee or its designee, in consultation with the Technical Delegates, President of the Jury and the Competition Manager and the IOC, shall make such decisions.
- b. At the Paralympic Games, such decisions shall be taken in the same manner in consultation with the IPC.
- c. At an Olympic and Paralympic qualification regatta such decisions shall be made by the designee of the Executive Committee together with the Technical Delegate, the President of the Jury and the representative of the organising committee.

11. Interpretation of Regulations

Within the authority of World Rowing, the Executive Committee shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, as well as on disputes which may arise during the Olympic and Paralympic Games regattas. The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final. Any decision made by the Executive Committee under this article shall immediately be communicated to the member federations of World Rowing in writing.

Appendix R12 - World Rowing Championships Regulations - Event Regulations And/or Departures From The World Rowing Rules Of Racing

1. Application

These regulations apply to:

- a. World Rowing Championships,
- b. World Rowing Under 23 Championships, and
- c. World Rowing Under 19 Championships

together with and not in exclusion of the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws, with the exception of World Rowing Coastal Endurance Championships, World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships and World Rowing Indoor Championships, each of which shall be subject to the respective Rules for those formats.

2. Restrictions on Entries

- a. Each member federation may enter only one crew in each event.
- b. 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.

3. Minimum Entries and Requirements for receiving medals

- a. If only one crew is entered in an event at the entry deadline, then the event will be cancelled.
- b. If two or three crews are entered at the entry deadline the event shall proceed, and medals will be awarded on the basis of one less than the number of crews competing in the first round of the event, even if a crew withdraws after the first round and before the final. Subject to these conditions:
 - i. the gold medal shall always be awarded, even if only one crew remains in the final;
 - ii. if two crews compete in the first round, then only the gold medal will be awarded;
 - iii. If three crews compete in the first round, then only gold and silver medals will be awarded.

4. Titles, Prizes and Cups

- a. The title of World Champion shall be conferred on winning rowers. They shall each be awarded a gold medal and a diploma. A commemorative medal shall be awarded to the member federation of the winner. Those ranked second in each event shall be awarded

silver medals, and a commemorative medal will be awarded to the member federation. Those ranked third in each event shall be awarded bronze medals, and a commemorative medal will be awarded to the member federation.

- b. At the victory ceremony, the national anthem of the country which the winning rowers represent shall be played. The national flags of the three countries which the winning rowers, the rowers finishing second and the rowers ranked third represent shall be raised. The anthem and flags shall be those approved by World Rowing for official use at World Rowing Championships.
- c. The medals and diplomas shall be supplied by World Rowing but at the cost of the organising committee.

Appendix R13 - World Rowing Cup Regattas Regulations - Event Regulations And/or Departures From The World Rowing Rules Of Racing

1. Application

These regulations apply to the World Rowing Cup regattas together with and not in exclusion of the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.

2. Eligibility (Rule 12)

To represent a Member Federation in a World Rowing Cup regatta, a rower must be a citizen of that country or a bona fide member of the rowing club for which they compete in that country. In World Rowing Cup events at World Rowing Cup regattas, rowers shall compete under the name of their Member Federation that shall alone be entitled to enter them.

3. Boat Classes

World Rowing Cup regattas are held in the boat classes of the Olympic programme in effect at the time of the regattas. Each World Rowing Cup regatta may also offer some races in the non-Olympic boat categories but such additional events shall not be considered as official "World Rowing Cup" events.

4. Racing Colours (Rule 40)

In every World Rowing Cup race, crews shall wear a racing uniform of their member federation bearing the national colours. For purposes of clarification, this uniform need not be the same as the registered uniform of the federation. The blades of all oars and sculls shall be identical and painted on both sides in the colours of the member federation, with or without all the elements of that federation's official blade design.

5. Restrictions on Entries (Rule 44)

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. 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.

6. Minimum Entries and Requirements for receiving medals

- a. If only one crew is entered in an event at the entry deadline, then the event will be cancelled.
- b. If two or three crews are entered at the entry deadline the event shall proceed, and medals will be awarded on the basis of one less than the number of crews competing in the first round of the event, even if a crew withdraws after the first round and before the final. Subject to these conditions:
 - i. the gold medal shall always be awarded, even if only one crew remains in the final;
 - ii. if two crews compete in the first round, then only the gold medal will be awarded;
 - iii. If three crews compete in the first round, then only gold and silver medals will be awarded.

7. Entries (Rule 44)

Dedicated entry forms shall be made available to the member federations two months before the closing date for entries. Entries must be received at World Rowing headquarters before the specified deadline. Entry forms must include the names and the birth dates of the rowers, including all potential spare rowers. World Rowing shall make a list of the entries from member federations entered in each event available to all federations concerned.

8. Determining the Lanes (Rule 61)

The Executive Committee may decide to test or to implement at any World Rowing Cup regatta an alternative method of lane allocation. Any such decision shall be communicated to all member federations before the close of entries.

9. Dead-Heats (Rule 75)

For regattas of the World Rowing Cup, the Executive Committee may determine that there is a logical way to avoid a re-row that preserves equality of chance, fairness and, in principle, does not require the use of more than six lanes.

10. Point Score

At each regatta, in each event of the World Rowing Cup, the highest ranked 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 ranked in one of the first 7 places. These points will not be distributed to other member federations.

11. Titles, Prizes and Cups

- a. World Rowing Cup (boat class) Winner: The member federation with the most points in a particular World Rowing Cup boat class after the conclusion of the final World Rowing Cup each year shall be awarded the trophy for the World Rowing Cup Winner for that boat class for that year.
- b. World Rowing Cup Winner: The member federation with the most points over all boat classes after the conclusion of final World Rowing Cup each year shall be awarded the trophy for World Rowing Cup Winner for that year.
- c. Equal Points
 - i. In the event of more than one member federation having equal points for either the title of World Rowing Cup (boat class) Winner or the title of World Rowing Cup Winner, the member federation gaining the higher number of relevant points at the final World Rowing Cup regatta shall be the Winner;
 - ii. In the event that a tie is not resolved in the above manner, the member federation gaining the higher number of points at the previous World Rowing Cup shall be the Winner. If that still does not resolve the tie then the member federation gaining the higher number of points at the World Rowing Cup 1 shall be the Winner.

12. Exceptional Cases (Rule 87)

Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., suspension of the regatta), the World Rowing Executive Committee or its designee, in consultation with the Technical Delegates, President of the Jury and the Chairman of the Organising Committee shall make such decisions.

13. Interpretation of Regulations (Article 9)

The Executive Committee or its delegates shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and the present Event Regulations, as well as on disputes which may arise during a World Rowing Cup regatta. The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final.

14. World Rowing Cup Progression System (Rule 58)

At World Rowing Cup regattas, the Progression System to determine the finalists shall be the World Rowing Progression System (Appendix 7).

Appendix R14 - Para Rowing Competition Regulations - Event Regulations And/or Departures From The World Rowing Rules Of Racing

Rules applying to World Rowing Championships and international regattas shall apply to Para Rowing events at those regattas except as provided in these Regulations.

1. Application (Rule 2)

The World Rowing Rules, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall also apply to Paralympic Regattas within the limits of the authority of World Rowing and to Paralympic Qualification Regattas.

2. Right to Participate (Rule 11)

Paralympic Regattas are open only to those rowers whose federations have qualified in the appropriate boat classes in accordance with the Paralympic Qualification System.

3. Eligibility (Rule 12)

No rower may compete in a Para Rowing event under these Rules unless they have been classified as set out in the World Rowing Para Rowing Classification Regulations (Appendix R15) for and issued a Sport Class for Para Rowing.

4. Coxswains (Rule 22)

For Para Rowing events, there is no restriction on coxswains in respect of age. Para Rowing coxswains may or may not have an impairment. The minimum weights of coxswains shall apply to Para Rowing events.

5. World Rowing Championships Boat Classes (Rule 26)

- a. In Mixed Para Rowing events, half of the rowers in a crew, excluding the coxswain, shall be male and half shall be female.
- b. A PR3 Mix4+ crew may include a maximum of two rowers whose impairment is visual, only one of whom may have a sport class of PR3 B3.
- c. A PR3 Mix2x crew may include a maximum of one rower whose impairment is visual and that rower may be either PR3 B1 or PR3 B2.
- d. A PR3 pair crew may include one rower whose impairment is visual.
- e. PR3 Mix2x rowers with a physical impairment must have a minimum of a loss of 20 points in one limb when assessed using the Functional Classification Test as set out in the Classification Application form for Physical Impairment.

6. Paralympic Games Boat Classes (Rule 27)

- a. The events programme for the Paralympic Games regatta shall be determined by the IPC Governing Board after consultation with World Rowing in accordance with the IPC Rule Book. The Council shall select the recommended Paralympic programme that the World Rowing Executive Committee shall submit to the IPC.
- b. The 2024 Paris Paralympic Games rowing regatta programme is as follows:
 - i. PR3 Mixed coxed four (PR3 Mix4+)
 - ii. PR3 Mixed double sculls (PR3 Mix2x)
 - iii. PR2 Mixed double sculls (PR2 Mix2x)
 - iv. PR1 Men's single sculls (PR1 M1x)
 - v. PR1 Women's single sculls (PR1 W1x)
- c. The events to be included on the rowing programme for the 2028 Los Angeles Paralympic Games shall be included following the decision of the IPC.

7. Boats and Equipment (including Strapping) (Rule 29)

The boats and equipment (including strapping) for Para Rowing events described in this section are adapted (regulated or standardised) to enable participation in competition by athletes with impairments. Classification is the process by which athletes are evaluated and grouped together for competition based on their rowing- related functionality (Function). No additional adaptations of equipment are permitted which might improve the Function of an athlete such that it is inconsistent with what was represented in classification or with their Sport Class.

a. General Aspects

- i. The use of World Rowing Standard Para Rowing Boats ("Standard Para Rowing Boats") is mandatory for all Para Rowing PR1 1x, PR2 1x and PR2 2x events.
- ii. The Council shall determine the design of Standard Para Rowing Boats (the World Rowing Standard Design) and any changes thereto. The design shall be a part of these Regulations. The World Rowing Standard Design is available from World Rowing upon request and all boats used in PR1 1x, PR2 1x and PR2 2x events at international regattas under these Rules and Regulations must comply specifically with this World Rowing Standard Design. Subject to the restrictions in this section, the seat and riggers are not otherwise included in the World Rowing Standard Design but must be consistent with what was presented in classification or with their Sport Class. Pontoons are not considered as part of the riggers.
- iii. These Regulations governing the Standard Para Rowing Boats and equipment shall apply to all boats and equipment used by Para rowers at the regatta venue from the time of the official opening of the venue until the end of the official closing ceremony of the regatta or, if no such ceremony, the end of the last medal ceremony. Para rowers using equipment or adaptations which do not comply with these Regulations shall be subject to sanction.

- iv. Those parts of the Standard Para Rowing Boats which are not specified in these Regulations may be modified subject to these Regulations and subject to Rule 29.
 - v. Changes in the World Rowing Standard Design Para Rowing Boats shall be made only in the year following the Summer Paralympic Games.
 - vi. The minimum weight of Standard Para Rowing Boats shall be as specified in Appendix R3 Weighing of Boats and these Regulations (Regulation 9).
- b. Para Rowing PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x Boats
- i. Boats used in PR3 Mix4+ events shall be subject to the same requirements as those for the coxed four (4+) under the World Rowing Rules of Racing. No additional requirements shall apply.
 - ii. Boats used in PR3 2- events shall be subject to the same requirements as those for the pair (2-) under the World Rowing Rules of Racing. No additional requirements shall apply.
 - iii. Boats used in the PR3 Mix2x events shall be subject to the same requirements as those for the double sculls (2x) under the World Rowing Rules of Racing. No additional requirements shall apply.
- c. Standard Para Rowing PR2 Mix2x Boats
- The seat of the World Rowing Standard Para Rowing PR2 Mix2x Boat must be fixed. The base and seat back, when used, must be static so as not to improve the Function of the athlete. Cushioning used on or in the seat is permitted so long as it does not improve the Function of the athlete and is consistent with any equipment presented in classification or with their Sport Class.
- d. Standard Para Rowing PR2 1x Boat
- i. The seat of the Standard Para Rowing PR2 1x Boat must be fixed seat The base and seat back, when used, must be static so as not to improve the Function of the athlete. Cushioning used on or in the seat is permitted so long as it does not improve the Function of the athlete and is consistent with any equipment presented in classification or with their Sport Class.
 - ii. The rigger design of the Standard Para Rowing PR2 1x Boat must allow the stabilising pontoons, when used, to be fixed.
- e. Standard Para Rowing PR1 1x Boat
- i. The seat of the Standard Para Rowing PR1 1x Boat must be fixed. The base and seat back must be static so as not to improve the Function of the athlete. Cushioning used on or in the seat is permitted so long as it does not improve the Function of the athlete.
 - ii. The Standard Para Rowing PR1 1x Boat must have stabilising pontoons installed and attached to the riggers at a minimum distance of 60 cm from centre line of

pontoon to centre line of boat. The pontoons shall comply with the World Rowing Standard Design specifications.

- iii. The rigger design of the Standard Para Rowing PR1 1x Boat must allow the stabilising pontoons to be securely fixed.

f. Strapping

All strapping shall comply with the requirements of 8)g) below.

- i. PR1 Strapping Requirements – PR1 1x rowers shall use a mandatory trunk strap which is for safety purpose only. This strap must be secured to the seat back and go around the trunk of the rower. In addition to the mandatory trunk strap, rowers may use additional strapping. The straps must be attached to the seat on both sides.
- ii. PR2 Strapping Requirements – Leg strapping is optional for PR2 rowers.

g. General Strapping, Shoes and Stretchers Requirements

- i. Where used, all straps, whether optional or mandatory under these Regulations, must be a minimum width of 5 cm, be of non-elastic material, be without mechanical buckles and must be able to be released immediately by the rower with a single quick hand action of pulling on the free end of the strap.
 - ii. The colour of all straps must be a contrasting colour from the rowers' racing uniform so that they can be clearly seen.
 - iii. All straps for each rower must be released in the same manner and direction.
 - iv. Any hand strapping must be able to be released immediately independently by the rower with a single hand movement.
 - v. Additional strapping may be used by any rower provided the requirements of these Regulations are met.
 - vi. Foot stretchers, shoes and other devices to hold the feet shall comply with Appendix R2 (Bye-Laws to Rule 28).
 - vii. It is solely the responsibility of the rower to ensure that all strappings, shoes, stretchers and other equipment are compliant with these Regulations.
- h. Sanction for Rowing Without Required Equipment or Strapping – The sanction for having raced without the required equipment or strapping or with non-compliant equipment or strapping shall be relegation to last place in the particular race. The official result of that crew shall show REL. If two or more crews have raced in the same race without the required equipment or strapping or with nonconforming equipment or strapping, they shall all be relegated and they shall receive equal ranking. If the crew races again without the required equipment or strapping in a later round of the same event, then the sanction shall be the exclusion of the crew.

8. Weight of Boats (Rule 31)

- a. The minimum weights for Para Rowing boats shall include pontoons where used.

- b. The weight of the PR1 1x, PR2 1x and PR2 2x boats shall include the strapping which is firmly fastened to the boat, to the seat and/or to its fittings. It shall also include seat pads which are firmly attached to the seat.
- c. Other items, whether directly related to Para Rowing or not, and which are not firmly fastened to the boat or seat shall not be included in the weight of the boat. Equipment that replaces a part of the body (prosthesis) even if firmly fastened to the boat or seat shall not be included as part of the weight of the boat.
- d. The minimum weights of Para Rowing boats:

e.

Boat Type	Minimum Weight (kg)
PR1 Single sculls (PR1 1x)	24
PR2 Single sculls (PR2 1x)	22
PR2 Double sculls (PR2 2x)	37
PR3 Double sculls (PR3 2x)	27
PR3 Pair (PR3 2-)	27
PR3 Coxed four (PR3 4+)	51

9. Rowers' Clothing and Blade Colours (Rule 40)

Where PR1 1x rowers are using chest strapping, and this strapping obscures the Identifications permitted to be worn on the racing shirt or equivalent, those Identifications which are so obscured may be repeated on the strapping material but shall not be visible on both the racing shirt and the strapping at the same time.

10. Entries (Rule 44)

- a. A rower who has not been issued a Sport Class by World Rowing or whose Sport Class has been withdrawn may not compete in international Para Rowing events.
- b. Entries in an international Para Rowing event for a rower who does not have a Sport Class shall not be accepted unless there is an International Classification Panel being held prior to that event, in which case the member federation must have submitted all required medical documentation to the World Rowing Classification Portal by the deadline stipulated by World Rowing

11. Crew Changes before the Draw (Rule 49)

- a. A rower whose Sport Class has been withdrawn or changed after the close of entries and before the first draw, may be replaced by another eligible rower from the same club, or in the case of a national team, the same member federation.
- b. An rower who has entered an event but is deemed to be in a different Sport Class after classification may be replaced by another eligible rower from the same club, or in the case of a national team, the same member federation.

12. Crew Changes after the Draw (Rule 50)

The crew of a rower whose Sport Class is withdrawn or changed to make them ineligible for that event after the draw shall not compete again in that event.

13. Safety - General Principles (Rule 52)

PR1 and PR2 rowers require special safety procedures during training and racing which shall be agreed between the organising committee, the Technical Delegate and the President of Jury. In particular, the organising committee or the President of the Jury may require additional rescue boats to be present on the course during all training and racing times involving Para Rowing crews, but particularly for PR1 1x events. Particular care must be taken in weather conditions which may generate extreme uncontrolled body temperatures in para rowers. Safety requirements for strapping, shoes and stretchers are set out at Regulation 8.

14. Traffic Rules on the Course (Rule 54)

In principle the traffic rules shall provide separation between fixed seat Para Rowing crews and other crews during training and racing for the safety of all crews.

15. Fairness – General Principles (Rule 57)

At all times when on the water during training, warm up, cool down, and competition from the opening day of the course until completion of the final race of their competition, all para rowers must row with the prescribed equipment which must be used according to the boat class as described at Section 7 and classification requirements as described in the World Rowing Para Rowing Classification Regulations. The rower's Function and equipment may be observed and assessed during rowing (training and racing) by World Rowing Officials.

Failure to comply with these requirements may lead to a sanction being imposed on the crew in accordance with these Rules, including (but not limited to), where such failure to comply is judged to have taken place during a race, relegation to last place in the particular race or exclusion of the crew.

16. Starting Procedure (Rule 68)

PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x events may include rowers with visual impairment. Therefore, at the start of each race in a PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x event the Starter shall give an additional verbal indication to crews as follows:

- a. After completing the roll call and stating the word "Attention!", the Starter shall say the words "Red Flag!" at the same time as they raise the red flag (or in the case where traffic lights are used, "Red Light!" at the same instant that they press the button to activate the red light).
- b. The Starter shall then proceed with the start in the normal way.

17. Yellow Card for PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x

When the Starter awards a Yellow Card to a crew in the PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- or PR3 Mix2x event, a member of that crew shall raise their arm to acknowledge that the sanction has been awarded to the crew.

18. Interference (Rule 72)

Rowers wishing to lodge an objection with the Umpire regarding interference during the race may do so verbally if their hands are strapped, by calling clearly to the Umpire "Objection!" so that the Umpire hears. It is the responsibility of the rower to ensure that the Umpire hears the call and is aware of the objection.

19. Protests (Rule 77)

All rowers are subject to protests in accordance with Regulation 5 of the World Rowing Para Rowing Classification Regulations (Appendix R15). The Chief Classifier may make a Protest if it is in the interests of fairness.

20. Conclusion of the Race (Rule 74)

At the finish of the race in the PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x events, when raising the white flag, the Umpire shall clearly state the words "WHITE FLAG!" for all crews to hear. Should they raise the red flag, they shall similarly clearly state the words "RED FLAG!"

21. Objections (Rule 76)

Rowers wishing to lodge an objection with the Umpire may do so verbally if their hands are strapped, by calling clearly to the Umpire "Objection!" so that the Umpire hears. It is the responsibility of the rower to ensure that the Umpire hears the call and is aware of the Objection.

22. Duties of the Control Commission (Rule 82)

a. For para rowers and boats, the Control Commission should also check the following:

- i. Accessibility of the pontoon area for rowers, such as those using wheelchairs or assisted by guide dogs, or caregivers;
- ii. Compliance of boats with World Rowing Standard Para Rowing Design specifications;
- iii. Safety measures in PR2 Mix2x, PR2 1x and PR1 1x boats including foot stretcher and strapping;
- iv. Correct fixing of pontoons on PR2 Mix2x and PR2 1x boats (where fitted) and PR1 1x boats; and

b. Control Commission members may be assisted in all of the above by members of the Para Rowing Commission and/or World Rowing International Classifiers.

23. Duties of the Umpire – Position of the Umpire's launch (Rule 84)

The President of the Jury may require that more than one umpire follow the race for Para Rowing events.

24. Responsibility for Decisions on Movement Compliance

At Paralympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Championships and World Rowing Cup regattas, World Rowing International Classifiers may observe the movement of rowers while training and racing and shall have the primary responsibility of determining if the strapping or the movement of any rower is not in accordance with their Sport Class and/or their medical/classification records. Where the Chief Classifier determines at a regatta that a rower's movement is outside of that rower's Sport Class and/or not in accordance with their medical/classification records, a protest may be made by World Rowing in accordance with Regulation 5 of the Para Rowing Classification Regulations (Appendix R15). A rower found to have movement outside of that rower's Sport Class during a regatta will be excluded from events of that Sport Class for that regatta and shall not be included in the ranking of those events at that regatta.

APPENDIX R15

***APPENDIX R15 – WORLD ROWING PARA ROWING
CLASSIFICATION REGULATIONS***

CHAPTER 1: PURPOSE OF CLASSIFICATION AND SCOPE OF THESE CLASSIFICATION RULES

1. Adoption

1.1 These Classification Rules have been prepared by World Rowing to implement the requirements of the IPC Classification Code and International Standards.

1.2 The Classification Rules have been adopted by World Rowing on 7 April 2026 and will be effective from 13 April 2026 (Effective Date).

1.3 The Classification Rules form part of World Rowing Rules and Regulations, and may be amended by World Rowing from time to time.

1.4 The Classification Rules refer to a number of Appendices, which are an integral part of the Classification Rules.

1.5 The Classification Rules are supplemented by a number of Classification forms that have been prepared to assist in Classification. These forms are available from World Rowing and may be amended by World Rowing from time to time.

2. The purpose of Classification

2.1 The purpose of Classification is to enable athletes with Eligible Impairments to participate in competitive Para sport with a pathway to sporting excellence, the pinnacle of which is the Paralympic Games.

2.2 Classification establishes a unique framework that promotes fair and meaningful competition by minimising the impact of athletes' impairments on the outcome of competition so that the outcome is determined by factors other than impairment. Classification is therefore essential to the Paralympic Movement as Para sport cannot exist without Classification.

[Comment to Article 2.2: The term 'impairment' refers to a loss or abnormality in body structure or physiological function (including mental functions). "Abnormality" here strictly refers to a significant variation from established statistical norms (i.e. as a deviation from a population mean within measured standard norms) and should be used only in this sense. Examples of impairments include loss of an arm or leg or loss of vision. In the case of an injury to the spine, an impairment would be the resulting paralysis.]

2.3 To achieve its purpose, Classification performs two critical functions:

2.3.1 the determination of which athletes are eligible to compete in Para Rowing; and

2.3.2 the grouping of eligible athletes into Sport Classes based on the extent to which their impairment(s) impact(s) their ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to Para Rowing.

2.4 Classification is not designed to group athletes into classes based on their sport performance. Rather, the unit of Classification is an athlete's impairment, and impairments are classified based on the extent to which they impact an athlete's ability to perform the fundamental activities in Para Rowing. An athlete who improves their sport performance

will become more competitive within their allocated Sport Class, but improved performance does not of itself provide a basis for changing an athlete's Sport Class.

3. Scope and application of these Classification Rules

3.1 These Classification Rules apply to the following competitions within Classic Rowing and Coastal Rowing (each, a Covered Competition):

3.1.1 the Paralympic Games;

3.1.2 World Championships within the Classic and Coastal Rowing disciplines;

3.1.3 World Rowing Cups;

3.1.4 International Regattas;

3.1.5 any Competition where Observation Assessment may take place as part of a Classification process.

3.2 Subject to Article 3.1, these Classification Rules will be binding on:

3.2.1 World Rowing and its representatives, including its board members, directors, officers and employees who are involved in any aspect of Classification;

3.2.2 each of World Rowing's Member Federations and all Member Federation Representatives;

3.2.3 all Participants;

3.2.4 all Classification Personnel;

3.2.5 all persons participating in Evaluation Sessions (whether in person or virtually); and

3.2.6 any other person who agrees in writing to be bound by the Classification Rules.

3.3 Each of the above-mentioned Persons is deemed, as a condition of their participation or involvement in Para Rowing, to have agreed to and be bound by these Classification Rules, and to have submitted to the authority of World Rowing to enforce these Classification Rules.

4. Interpretation

4.1 Defined terms (denoted by initial capital letters) in these Classification Rules have the meaning given to them in Appendix 3.

4.2 Headings used in these Classification Rules are used for convenience only and have no meaning that is separate from the Article or Articles to which they refer.

4.3 These Classification Rules have been adopted pursuant to the provisions of the IPC Classification Code and International Standards, and are to be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with those documents. Aimed at implementing a global and harmonised approach to Classification, the Classification Rules are to be applied and interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of IPC Members, RIFs, or governments. When applying and interpreting the Classification Rules, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of the Classification Rules, which implement the IPC Classification Code and International Standards, and the fact that the rules represent the

consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world as to what is necessary to protect and ensure fair and meaningful competition.

4.4 These Classification Rules must be read and applied in conjunction with all other applicable rules of World Rowing, including but not limited to the sport technical rules. In the event of any conflict between these Classification Rules and any other rules of World Rowing, these Classification Rules will take precedence.

4.5 Comments to these Classification Rules are deemed to be part of these Classification Rules and will be used to interpret these Classification Rules.

5. Use of the IPC's 'Para' mark

5.1 The word 'Para' is a registered trade mark of the IPC, which the IPC protects and registers for the benefit of the Paralympic Movement. Any use of the 'Para' mark must be in accordance with the IPC Constitution and the IPC's Intellectual Property Regulations.

5.2 The right to use the 'Para' mark is conferred on International Federations and RIFs that have agreed to comply with the IPC Classification Code and the International Standards. However, International Federations and RIFs can only use the 'Para' mark in relation to those specific sports and disciplines for which the International Federation/RIF has agreed to comply with the IPC Classification Code and the International Standards.

5.3 World Rowing has the right to use the 'Para' mark in relation to those events in the Classic Rowing and Coastal Rowing disciplines of Rowing, which comply with the IPC Classification Code and the International Standards.

5.4 Sports and federations that are not International Federations or RIFs are not permitted to use the 'Para' mark under any circumstances.

CHAPTER 2: CLASSIFICATION

PART I: INTRODUCTION

6. Stages of Classification

6.1 Classification comprises four main assessment stages, each of which will be conducted by World Rowing (or its representatives):

UHC Assessment	Stage 1: an assessment to verify that the Athlete has (or has had) at least one medically and/or clinically diagnosed Underlying Health Condition, based on a review of Diagnostic Information provided by the Athlete's National Federation (UHC Assessment) (see Part IV.A).
Evaluation Session	Stage 2: an assessment to verify (i) that the Athlete has an Eligible Impairment that is consistent with one or more Underlying Health Conditions reported in the UHC Assessment, and (ii) that there are no inconsistencies with such reported Underlying Health Condition(s) (Eligible Impairment Assessment) (see Part IV.B.1).
	Stage 3: an assessment as to whether the Athlete's Eligible Impairment meets the applicable Minimum Impairment Criteria for that Eligible Impairment (MIC Assessment) (see Part IV.B.2).
	Stage 4: the allocation to the Athlete of: (i) a Sport Class based on an assessment of the extent to which the Athlete's Eligible Impairment(s) impact(s) their ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to Para Rowing (Sport Class Assessment); and (ii) a Sport Class Status to indicate whether and when the Athlete may be required to undergo Classification in the future, (see Part IV.B.3).

6.2 The UHC Assessment will always be performed first. The decision-making process will follow the four stages sequentially in the order set out above.

PART II: BODIES RESPONSIBLE FOR CLASSIFYING ATHLETES

7. UHC Assessor

7.1 World Rowing is responsible for conducting UHC Assessments, which it may do through any of the following persons or bodies (each referred to as a UHC Assessor), for both Physical and Vision Impairments:

- a. a person or persons who represent and/or work on behalf of World Rowing, including staff, Classifiers, and/or external experts;
- b. an internal or external body appointed by World Rowing

The process by which the UHC Assessor(s) will carry out UHC Assessments is described in Appendix 1 for Physical Impairments and Appendix 2 for Vision Impairments.

7.2 All persons acting as UHC Assessors must (i) have the skills and experience required to conduct UHC Assessments, and (ii) sign appropriate confidentiality undertakings.

8. Classification Panel

8.1 World Rowing will appoint Classification Panels to conduct Evaluation Sessions in accordance with this Article 8.

8.2 Except as provided in Article 8.3:

8.2.1 each Classification Panel must consist of a minimum of two Classifiers;

8.2.2 at least one member of the Classification Panel must be of a different nationality to the Athlete being assessed; and

8.2.3 Where reasonably practicable, members of the Classification Panel must be of different nationalities to each other.

[Comment to Article 8.2: These provisions are intended to help manage potential conflicts of interest, whether perceived or actual. Conflicts of interest are addressed more broadly in Chapter 6 Part III, with further examples. For the avoidance of doubt, subject to Article 42.2 regarding the composition of a Protest Panel, a Classification Panel may consist of Classifiers who conducted previous Evaluation Sessions of the Athlete being assessed. However, while not mandatory, where reasonably practicable World Rowing will not appoint any Classifier who was involved in any assessment or evaluation of the relevant Athlete for Classification purposes (whether at the national or international level) within a period of 12 months prior to the date of the anticipated Evaluation Session.]

8.3 In exceptional circumstances, World Rowing may authorise a Classification Panel to consist of a sole Classifier and/or Classifiers who are each of the same nationality as the Athlete being assessed, provided that:

8.3.1 any Sport Class issued to the Athlete must be accompanied by the Sport Class Status 'Review at the Next Available Opportunity (R-NAO)', with all resulting consequences; and

8.3.2 any sole Classifier must be certified to conduct all of the assessments within the Evaluation Session.

[Comment to Article 8.3: For example, 'exceptional circumstances' may arise if there are genuine and unavoidable operational difficulties at a Competition (such as travel delays, Classifier illness, or conflicts of interest) that result in an insufficient number of Classifiers being available to constitute Classification Panels with two or more persons, or of different nationalities to the Athlete being assessed.]

8.4 All members of the Classification Panel must sign appropriate confidentiality undertakings.

PART III: ELIGIBLE IMPAIRMENTS

9. Eligible Impairments

9.1 The Eligible Impairments that are catered for by World Rowing are set out in Appendices 1 and 2.

9.2 Any impairment that is not listed as an Eligible Impairment in Article 9.1 is a 'Non-Eligible Impairment'.

9.3 Examples of Non-Eligible Impairments include, but are not limited to, the following:

9.3.1 pain;

9.3.2 hearing impairment;

9.3.3 low muscle tone;

9.3.4 hypermobility of joints;

9.3.5 joint instability, such as unstable shoulder joint or recurrent dislocation of a joint;

9.3.6 impaired muscle endurance or stiffness;

9.3.7 impaired motor reflex functions;

9.3.8 impaired cardiovascular functions;

9.3.9 impaired respiratory functions;

9.3.10 impaired metabolic functions;

9.3.11 tics and mannerisms, motor stereotypies, and motor perseverations;

9.3.12 vestibular impairment;

9.3.13 impairments in muscle metabolism resulting in fatigue; and

9.3.14 impairments stemming from psychological and/or psychosomatic causes.

9.4. An Athlete who has both an Eligible Impairment and a Non-Eligible Impairment may be evaluated by a Classification Panel on the basis of their Eligible Impairment, provided that their Non-Eligible Impairment does not affect the Classification Panel's ability to conduct an Evaluation Session (including Observation Assessment, if required) and allocate a Sport Class.

[Comment to Article 9.4: For example, an Athlete with osteoarthritis might have Impaired Passive Range of Movement (an Eligible Impairment) and pain (a Non-Eligible Impairment). If the presence of pain restricts a Classification Panel's ability to conduct an Evaluation Session the Athlete might not be allocated a Sport Class, notwithstanding that the Athlete has an Eligible Impairment.]

PART IV: THE CLASSIFICATION PROCESS

A. Stage 1: UHC Assessment

10. Diagnostic Information

10.1 In order to begin the Classification process, an Athlete must provide their Member Federation with all relevant Diagnostic Information required to enable World Rowing to assess the existence of an Underlying Health Condition and Eligible Impairment.

10.2 The Athlete's Member Federation is responsible for providing all relevant Diagnostic Information to World Rowing, and for ensuring that all Diagnostic Information is complete, accurate, authentic, and relevant, and that World Rowing is informed of any changes to that information.

10.3 World Rowing (including the UHC Assessor) may request from the Athlete's Member Federation any additional information that it deems necessary to carry out the Classification process, including Diagnostic Information.

10.4 Unless World Rowing specifies otherwise, Diagnostic Information must be provided in its original format (i.e., the original document or a copy thereof) along with an English translation (if the original format is in another language).

11. Conducting the UHC Assessment

11.1 The UHC Assessor will conduct the UHC Assessment for the purposes set out at Article 6.1, i.e., to verify that the Athlete has (or has had) at least one medically and/or clinically diagnosed Underlying Health Condition.

11.2 The UHC Assessor will conduct the UHC Assessment based only on the Diagnostic Information provided by the Athlete's Member Federation.

11.3 At any stage the UHC Assessor may, with the agreement of World Rowing, seek the assistance of such other medical, clinical, technical, and/or scientific experts as it considers necessary for it to conduct the UHC Assessment.

11.4 If the UHC Assessor consists of more than one member:

11.4.1 the individual members of the UHC Assessor must initially review the Athlete's Diagnostic Information independently of each other; and

11.4.2 if the members are unable to reach a unanimous decision, the UHC Assessor must make its decision by majority.

11.5 If the UHC Assessor is satisfied that the Athlete has (or has had) at least one medically and/or clinically diagnosed Underlying Health Condition:

11.5.1 the UHC Assessor must notify World Rowing of the outcome of its assessment in writing;

11.5.2 World Rowing will provide the Diagnostic Information and the UHC Assessor's written outcome to the Classification Panel and will then proceed with scheduling an Evaluation Session;

11.5.3 unless the Athlete already has a relevant Sport Class and Sport Class Status, the Athlete will automatically be allocated the designation 'New (N)'; and

11.5.4. an Athlete with the designation 'New (N)' must attend an Evaluation Session prior to competing at a Covered Competition, unless World Rowing specifies otherwise (in which case World Rowing may assign an entry Sport Class to the Athlete).

11.6 If the UHC Assessor is not satisfied that the Athlete has (or has had) at least one medically and/or clinically diagnosed Underlying Health Condition:

11.6.1 The UHC Assessor must notify World Rowing of the outcome of its assessment and provide a written explanation for the decision.

11.6.2 World Rowing will:

11.6.2.1 provide a copy of the UHC Assessor's written explanation to the Athlete's Member Federation;

11.6.2.2 designate the Athlete as 'Not Eligible – Underlying Health Condition (Re-evaluation)' with the resulting consequences specified in Article 12; and

11.6.2.3 arrange for a second UHC Assessor to repeat the UHC Assessment as soon as reasonably practicable in accordance with Article 11.7.

11.7 If a second UHC Assessor is required pursuant to Article 11.6.2:

11.7.1 The second UHC Assessor may comprise one or more members. Any member of the first UHC Assessor cannot serve as a member of the second UHC Assessor.

11.7.2 The second UHC Assessor must review all of the Diagnostic Information provided by the Athlete's Member Federation. Before reaching a final decision, the second UHC Assessor must also review the written explanation of the first UHC Assessor.

11.7.3 If the second UHC Assessor is satisfied that the Athlete has (or has had) at least one medically and/or clinically diagnosed Underlying Health Condition, Article 11.5 applies.

11.7.4 If the second UHC Assessor is not satisfied that the Athlete has (or has had) at least one medically and/or clinically diagnosed Underlying Health Condition:

11.7.4.1 The second UHC Assessor must notify World Rowing of the outcome and provide a written explanation for the decision.

11.7.4.2 World Rowing will provide a copy of the second UHC Assessor's written explanation to the Athlete's Member Federation as soon as reasonably practicable.

11.7.4.3 The Athlete must be designated as 'Not Eligible – Underlying Health Condition', and the consequences in Article 12 will continue to apply.

12. Designation of 'Not Eligible – Underlying Health Condition'

12.1 Subject to Medical Reviews (Article 58.3) and changes to Classification systems (Article 58.3), an Athlete designated as 'Not Eligible – Underlying Health Condition (Re-evaluation)' or 'Not Eligible – Underlying Health Condition':

12.1.1 is not eligible to compete in Covered Competitions in Para Rowing; and

12.1.2 must disclose such designation if undergoing further Classification (whether in Para Rowing or in another sport). Such designation may be automatically recognised by other International Federations in their respective sports, in their absolute discretion.

[Comment to Article 12.1: If an Athlete who has been designated 'Not Eligible – Underlying Health Condition (Re-evaluation)' or 'Not Eligible – Underlying Health Condition' subsequently (i) competes or attempts to compete in Covered Competitions, or (ii) undergoes or attempts to undergo further Classification (including in respect of another sport), in each case without disclosing such designation, they may be investigated in respect of potential Intentional Misrepresentation.]

If an Athlete is found not eligible, this does not question or determine the presence of a disability, but is a ruling on the eligibility of the Athlete to compete in Para Rowing.]

12.2 Subject to Article 11.7, the designation of an Athlete as 'Not Eligible – Underlying Health Condition (Re-evaluation)' or 'Not Eligible – Underlying Health Condition' is not subject to review or Protest but may be Appealed in accordance with Part II of Chapter 3 of these Regulations.

12.3 World Rowing will include all Athletes designated as 'Not Eligible – Underlying Health Condition (Re-evaluation)' or 'Not Eligible – Underlying Health Condition' on its Classification Master List in accordance with Article 35.

[Comment to Article 12.3: This requirement applies regardless of whether the Athlete is currently licensed by World Rowing.]

B. Evaluation Session

B.1 Stage 2: Eligible Impairment Assessment

13. Conducting the Eligible Impairment Assessment

13.1 The Eligible Impairment Assessment will be conducted for the purposes set out at Article 6.1, i.e., to verify that (i) the Athlete has an Eligible Impairment that is consistent with one or more Underlying Health Conditions reported in the UHC Assessment, and (ii) there are no inconsistencies with such reported Underlying Health Condition(s).

13.2 As a preliminary step, the Classification Panel must review the documentation relating to the UHC Assessment, namely the Athlete's Diagnostic Information and the written outcome of the UHC Assessor.

13.3. Appendices 1 and 2 set out how a Classification Panel will evaluate whether an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment, including the criteria to be assessed for each Eligible Impairment and the full details of any impairment-based testing and/or other clinically recognised testing that will be used as part of the Eligible Impairment Assessment, and how the results of such testing will be evaluated.

13.4 The Eligible Impairment Assessment must take place in person, except in respect of Intellectual Impairments where the Eligible Impairment Assessment may be conducted based on evaluation of the Diagnostic Information provided as part of the UHC Assessment.

13.5 When conducting the Eligible Impairment Assessment, if the Classification Panel considers that there are any inconsistencies with the Underlying Health Condition(s) reported in the UHC Assessment, the Classification Panel will:

13.5.1 designate the Athlete as 'Classification Not Completed (CNC)';

13.5.2 prepare a written explanation identifying the inconsistencies and noting any additional information that is required, a copy of which must be provided to World Rowing and the Athlete's Member Federation;

13.5.3 if it considers it appropriate, specify a deadline by which such additional information must be provided by the Athlete's Member Federation; such information must be provided in its original format (i.e. the original document or a copy thereof) along with an English translation (if the original format is in another language), unless World Rowing specifies otherwise; and

13.5.4 if the additional information is not provided by the specified deadline or does not otherwise satisfy the Classification Panel, or if the Classification Panel does not require any additional information, refer the matter back to the UHC Assessor (which, if possible, should be the same UHC Assessor as before) for reconsideration in accordance with Part IV.A above, along with the written explanation and any additional information provided.

13.6 The Eligible Impairment Assessment will continue (either by the same or a new Classification Panel) only once that Classification Panel is satisfied by the additional information provided and/or the UHC Assessor completes the reassessment.

13.7 Upon completion of the Eligible Impairment Assessment:

13.7.1 If the Classification Panel is satisfied that (i) the Athlete has an Eligible Impairment that is consistent with one or more Underlying Health Conditions reported in the UHC Assessment, and (ii) there are no inconsistencies with such reported Underlying Health Condition(s), it will proceed to the MIC Assessment.

13.7.2 If the Classification Panel is not satisfied as in Article 13.7.1, the Athlete must be designated as 'Not Eligible – Eligible Impairment (Re-evaluation)', with the resulting consequences specified in Article 14.

[Comment to Article 13.7.2: When designating an Athlete as 'Not Eligible – Eligible Impairment (Re-evaluation)' or 'Not Eligible – Eligible Impairment', the Classification Panel must record the Eligible Impairment(s) for which the Athlete was assessed, for example, 'Not Eligible – Eligible Impairment' for Impaired Muscle Power and Impaired Passive Range of Movement.]

13.8 The Classification Panel must notify World Rowing of the outcome of the Eligible Impairment Assessment and provide a written explanation for the decision. World Rowing will provide a copy of the Classification Panel's written explanation to the Athlete's Member Federation.

13.9 If the Athlete is designated as 'Not Eligible - Eligible Impairment (Re-evaluation)', the Athlete is entitled to undergo a second Eligible Impairment Assessment by a second Classification Panel as soon as reasonably practicable:

13.9.1 Any member of the first Classification Panel cannot serve as a member of the second Classification Panel.

13.9.2 Before reaching a final decision, the second Classification Panel must also review the written explanation of the first Classification Panel.

13.9.3 If the second Classification Panel is satisfied that (i) the Athlete has an Eligible Impairment that is consistent with one or more Underlying Health Conditions reported in the UHC Assessment, and (ii) there are no inconsistencies with such reported Underlying Health Condition(s), it will proceed to the MIC Assessment.

13.9.4 If the second Classification Panel is not satisfied as in Article 13.9.3, the Athlete must be designated as 'Not Eligible – Eligible Impairment', and the consequences in Article 14 will continue to apply.

13.9.5 The Athlete's right to a second Eligible Impairment Assessment may be waived by the Athlete if they do not wish to undergo a second assessment (in which case Article 13.9.4 will be deemed to apply).

14. Designation of 'Not Eligible – Eligible Impairment'

14.1 Subject to Medical Reviews (Article 58.3) and changes to Classification systems (Article 58.3), an Athlete designated as 'Not Eligible – Eligible Impairment (Re-evaluation)' or 'Not Eligible – Eligible Impairment':

14.1.1 is not eligible to compete in Covered Competitions based on such Eligible Impairment(s) in Para Rowing; and

14.1.2 must disclose such designation if undergoing further Classification (whether in Para Rowing or in another sport). Such designation may be automatically recognised by other International Federations in their respective sports, in their absolute discretion

[Comment to Article 14.1: If an Athlete who has been designated 'Not Eligible – Eligible Impairment (Re-evaluation)' or 'Not Eligible - Eligible Impairment' subsequently (i) competes or attempts to compete in Covered Competitions, or (ii) undergoes or attempts to undergo further Classification (including in respect of another sport), in each case without disclosing such designation, they may be investigated in respect of potential Intentional Misrepresentation.

If an Athlete is found not eligible, this does not question or determine the presence of a disability, but is a ruling on the eligibility of the Athlete to compete in Para Rowing.]

14.2 Subject to Article 13.9, the designation of an Athlete as 'Not Eligible – Eligible Impairment (Re-evaluation)' or 'Not Eligible – Eligible Impairment' is not subject to review or Protest but may be Appealed in accordance with Part II of Chapter 3 of these Regulations.

14.3 World Rowing will include all Athletes designated as 'Not Eligible – Eligible Impairment (Re-evaluation)' or 'Not Eligible – Eligible Impairment' on its Classification Master List in accordance with Article 35.

[Comment to Article 14.3: This requirement applies regardless of whether the Athlete is currently licensed by World Rowing.]

B.2 Stage 3: MIC Assessment

15. Conducting the MIC Assessment

15.1 The MIC Assessment will be conducted for the purposes set out at Article 6.1, i.e., to assess whether the Athlete's Eligible Impairment meets the applicable Minimum Impairment Criteria for that Eligible Impairment.

15.2 The MIC Assessment will be determined based solely on an evaluation of the Athlete's Eligible Impairment (i.e. impairment-based testing and/or other clinically recognised testing) and not based on an assessment of tasks or activities performed in the sport, nor any other aspect of the Athlete's sport performance.

15.3 Appendices 1 and 2 set out how a Classification Panel will assess whether an Athlete's Eligible Impairment meets the Minimum Impairment Criteria.

15.4 The MIC Assessment must take place in person.

15.5 Upon completion of the MIC Assessment:

15.5.1 If the Classification Panel is satisfied that the Athlete's Eligible Impairment meets the applicable Minimum Impairment Criteria, it will proceed to the Sport Class Assessment.

15.5.2 If the Classification Panel is not satisfied that the Athlete's Eligible Impairment meets the applicable Minimum Impairment Criteria, the Athlete will be designated as 'Not Eligible – Minimum Impairment Criteria (Re-evaluation)', with the resulting consequences specified in Article 16.

15.6 The Classification Panel must notify World Rowing of the outcome of the MIC Assessment and provide a written explanation for the decision. World Rowing will provide a copy of the Classification Panel's written explanation to the Athlete's Member Federation.

15.7 If an Athlete is designated as 'Not Eligible – Minimum Impairment Criteria (Re-evaluation)', the Athlete is entitled to undergo a second MIC Assessment by a second Classification Panel as soon as reasonably practicable:

15.7.1 Any member of the first Classification Panel cannot serve as a member of the second Classification Panel.

15.7.2 Before reaching a final decision, the second Classification Panel must also review the written explanation of the first Classification Panel.

15.7.3 If the second Classification Panel is satisfied that the Athlete's Eligible Impairment meets the applicable Minimum Impairment Criteria, it will proceed to the Sport Class Assessment.

15.7.4 If the second Classification Panel is not satisfied that the Athlete's Eligible Impairment meets the applicable Minimum Impairment Criteria, the Athlete will be designated as 'Not Eligible – Minimum Impairment Criteria', and the consequences in Article 16 will continue to apply.

15.7.5 The Athlete's right to a second MIC Assessment may be waived by the Athlete if they do not wish to undergo a second assessment (in which case Article 15.7.4 will be deemed to apply).

16. Designation of 'Not Eligible – Minimum Impairment Criteria'

16.1 Subject to Medical Reviews (Article 58.3) and changes to Classification systems (Article 58.3), an Athlete designated as 'Not Eligible – Minimum Impairment Criteria (Re-evaluation)' or 'Not Eligible – Minimum Impairment Criteria':

16.1.1 is not eligible to compete in Covered Competitions based on the same Eligible Impairment(s) in Para Rowing; and

16.1.2 must disclose such designation if undergoing further Classification (whether in Para Rowing or in another sport)

[Comment to Article 16.1: If an Athlete who has been designated 'Not Eligible – Minimum Impairment Criteria (Re-evaluation)' or 'Not Eligible – Minimum Impairment Criteria' subsequently (i) competes or attempts to compete in Covered Competitions based on such Eligible Impairment(s) in that sport, or (ii) undergoes or attempts to undergo further Classification (including in respect of another sport), in each case without disclosing such designation, they may be investigated in respect of potential Intentional Misrepresentation.

If an Athlete is found not eligible, this does not question or determine the presence of a disability, but is a ruling on the eligibility of the Athlete to compete in Para Rowing.]

16.2 However, the Athlete may be eligible to compete in Covered Competitions:

16.2.1 in Para Rowing based on a different Eligible Impairment if they meet the Minimum Impairment Criteria for that Eligible Impairment; and/or

16.2.2 in a different sport based on the same Eligible Impairment(s) if: (i) the other sport caters for the Eligible Impairment(s); and (ii) the Athlete meets the other sport's Minimum Impairment Criteria for the Eligible Impairment(s).

16.3 Subject to Article 15.7, the designation of an Athlete as 'Not Eligible – Minimum Impairment Criteria (Re-evaluation)' or 'Not Eligible – Minimum Impairment Criteria' is not subject to review or Protest but may be Appealed in accordance with Part II of Chapter 3 of these Regulations.

16.4 World Rowing will include all Athletes designated as 'Not Eligible – Minimum Impairment Criteria (Re-evaluation)' or 'Not Eligible – Minimum Impairment Criteria' on its Classification Master List in accordance with Article 35.

[Comment to Article 16.4: This requirement applies regardless of whether the Athlete is currently licensed by World Rowing.]

B.3 Stage 4: Sport Class and Sport Class Status allocation

B.3.1 Sport Class

17. Conducting the Sport Class Assessment

17.1 Subject to the suspension or termination of an Evaluation Session (Article 29) and the failure to attend an Evaluation Session (Article 30), if an Athlete has been assessed to have an Eligible Impairment that meets the Minimum Impairment Criteria, the Athlete must be allocated a Sport Class.

17.2 The Sport Class Assessment will be conducted for the purposes set out at Article 6.1, i.e., to assess the extent to which the Athlete's Eligible Impairment(s) impact(s) their ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to Para Rowing.

17.3 Appendices 1 and 2 set out the assessment methodology and assessment criteria that the Classification Panel will use in evaluating which Sport Class to allocate to an Athlete.

17.4 When assessing which Sport Class to allocate to an Athlete, the Classification Panel must:

17.4.1 base its assessment solely on the extent to which the Athlete's Eligible Impairment(s) impact(s) their ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to Para Rowing; and

[Comment to Article 17.4.1: The Classification Panel must therefore distinguish factors such as fitness level and/or technical proficiency in order to ensure that these do not affect the Sport Class allocated. For this purpose, it may be helpful for the Classification Panel to consider an Athlete's training history and age.]

17.4.2 with the exception of the Observation Assessment, conduct all parts of the Sport Class Assessment in a controlled non-competitive environment, meaning an environment that allows for the repeated observation of key tasks and activities.

17.5 The Sport Class Assessment must take place in person.

17.6 Use of Adaptive Equipment:

17.6.1 When conducting the Sport Class Assessment, the Classification Panel must evaluate the Athlete when they are using the Adaptive Equipment that they will use in competition (if any). The use of Adaptive Equipment permitted by World Rowing's rules (whether mandatory or optional) is an integral component of the Athlete's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities required by Para Rowing. Therefore, the Sport Class Assessment must take into account the optimal use of such equipment (such as strapping or gloves) during competition, whether an Athlete chooses to use it or not.

[Comment to Article 17.6.1: For example, if the rules of the sport permit Athletes competing in a fixed seat to use trunk, pelvis or leg strapping, and an Athlete opts not to use such strapping which leads to poor sitting balance, the Athlete should not be allocated a different Sport Class (reserved for Athletes with impairments that have a different impact on their ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport) on the basis of their decision not to use an optional piece of Adaptive Equipment.]

17.6.2 World Rowing, whether through the Classification Panel or otherwise, may assess whether any Adaptive Equipment proposed to be used by the Athlete in competition complies with these Classification Rules and/or other World Rowing rules on the use of Adaptive Equipment. If the Athlete's equipment does not comply with such rules, the Athlete will not be permitted to use that equipment as part of the Sport Class Assessment, and the Classification Panel will not take use of that equipment into consideration when making its determination as to the Athlete's Sport Class.

17.7 Following completion of the initial stages of the Sport Class Assessment set out above, the Classification Panel will either:

17.7.1 allocate the Athlete a provisional Sport Class that is subject to confirmation at an Observation Assessment in accordance with Article 17.8 below, using the tracking code 'OA' for 'Observation Assessment'; or

17.7.2 allocate the Athlete a final Sport Class, in which case the Athlete must also be allocated a Sport Class Status.

17.8 Observation Assessment:

17.8.1 The purpose of an Observation Assessment is to observe and evaluate the Athlete in a competitive environment in order to ensure that what is observed in competition is consistent with what was observed in the previous stages of Classification.

17.8.2 Observation Assessments will be required for athletes with Physical Impairments, who hold a provisional Sport Class of PR1 or PR2, as well as for those

athletes with a provisional Sport Class of PR3 who may be considered to be on the borderline between PR3 and PR2, at the discretion of the Classification Panel.

17.8.3 Observation Assessments will not be required for athletes with Vision Impairments.

17.8.4 Details of the Observation Assessment process are set out in Appendix 1.

17.8.5 If an Observation Assessment is required:

17.8.5.1 Except in exceptional circumstances, the same Classification Panel that conducted the preceding stages of the Athlete's Evaluation Session must also conduct the Observation Assessment.

17.8.5.2 The Observation Assessment must be conducted in person at the Covered Competition where the Athlete competes in their provisional Sport Class for the first time (First Appearance). The Athlete may compete at First Appearance with their provisional Sport Class.

17.8.5.3 First Appearance applies to participation in all events within the same provisional Sport Class. The Classification Panel may require the Athlete to be observed at one or more events during their First Appearance.

[Comment to Article 17.8.5.3: For example, an athlete allocated the Sport Class PR3 may be observed in one or more boats within the PR3 Sport Class.]

17.8.5.4 Whenever possible, the Observation Assessment should not take place at the final of an event.

17.8.6 Following an Observation Assessment, the Classification Panel may:

17.8.6.1 allocate the Athlete a final Sport Class and Sport Class Status; or

17.8.6.2 require the Athlete to redo any prior stages of the Evaluation Session and/or undergo a further Observation Assessment.

17.8.7 The Classification Panel cannot, based on the results of the Observation Assessment alone, allocate the Athlete a Sport Class that is different from the one provisionally allocated in accordance with Article 17.7.1.

17.9 If an Athlete with a provisional Sport Class is ultimately allocated a different final Sport Class:

17.9.1 such change will be effective immediately

17.9.2 the President of the Jury will be notified and the Athlete shall be excluded (EXC) from the event in which they competed with the provisional Sport Class.

17.10 Athletes may only compete in the Sport Class allocated to them.

18. Eligibility for multiple Sport Classes

18.1 In Para Rowing it is not possible for an Athlete to be allocated multiple Sport Classes.

B.3.2 Sport Class Status

19. Sport Class Statuses

19.1 A Sport Class Status indicates whether and when an Athlete will be required to undergo Classification in the future.

19.2 The available Sport Class Statuses are as follows:

19.2.1 Confirmed (C);

19.2.2 Review at the Next Available Opportunity (R-NAO);

19.2.3 Review with a Fixed Review Date (R-FRD); or

19.2.4 Expired (E).

20. Allocation of Sport Class Statuses

20.1 Sport Class Statuses must be allocated in accordance with the below:

20.1.1 **'Confirmed (C)'**: A Classification Panel may allocate an Athlete the Sport Class Status 'Confirmed (C)' if it is satisfied that the Athlete's Sport Class is unlikely to change given the nature of the Athlete's Eligible Impairment and the extent to which the Athlete's Eligible Impairment(s) impact(s) their ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to Para Rowing.

20.1.2 **'Review at the Next Available Opportunity (R-NAO)'**:

20.1.2.1 An Athlete will automatically be allocated the Sport Class Status 'Review at the Next Available Opportunity (R-NAO)' where:

- a. their Classification Panel consisted of: (i) a sole Classifier; and/or (ii) Classifiers who were each of the same nationality as the Athlete (see Article 8.3.1);
- b. World Rowing has accepted a Medical Review request (see Article 36.9); and/or
- c. a Member Federation Protest has been accepted or an International Federation Protest has been made (see Article 42.1.1).

20.1.2.2 A Classification Panel may also decide to allocate an Athlete the Sport Class Status 'Review at the Next Available Opportunity (R-NAO)' if:

- a. the Athlete is 'borderline' (i.e. they narrowly meet the Minimum Impairment Criteria or they are on the boundary of two Sport Classes); and/or

- b. the Classification Panel believes that a further Evaluation Session will be required at the Next Available Opportunity within the current calendar year and/or season.

[Comment to Article 20.1.2.2: A further Evaluation Session might be required for a number of reasons, including where the Athlete has only recently started competing in Covered Competitions, has one or more fluctuating and/or progressive or regressive impairment(s), and/or has not reached full muscular skeletal or sports maturity.]

20.1.2.3 World Rowing may also change an Athlete's Sport Class Status to 'Review at the Next Available Opportunity (R-NAO)' where it has identified that changes to its Classification Rules may affect the Athlete's (in)eligibility, Sport Class, and/or Sport Class Status (see Article 58.3.2).

20.1.3 'Review with a Fixed Review Date (R-FRD)':

20.1.3.1 A Classification Panel may allocate an Athlete the Sport Class Status 'Review with a Fixed Review Date (R-FRD)' where it believes that a further Evaluation Session will be required, but not within the current calendar year. The Classification Panel must set a date (no earlier than the end of the current calendar year after which the Athlete must attend a new Evaluation Session at the Next Available Opportunity (the **Fixed Review Date**)).

20.1.3.2 World Rowing may also change an Athlete's Sport Class Status to 'Review with a Fixed Review Date (R-FRD)' where it has identified that changes to its Classification Rules may affect the Athlete's (in)eligibility, Sport Class and/or Sport Class Status (see Article 58.3.2). In such circumstances, World Rowing will set an appropriate Fixed Review Date.

20.1.3.3 The Fixed Review Date will typically be no more than four years after the Athlete's previous Evaluation Session took place.

20.1.4 'Expired (E)':

20.1.4.1 An Athlete will automatically be allocated the Sport Class Status 'Expired (E)' when they retire, in accordance with World Rowing's rules.

[Comment to Article 20.1.4.1: World Rowing does not specify requirements for an Athlete to retire; therefore, this provision is not yet in force.]

20.1.4.2 An Athlete with the Sport Class Status 'Review at the Next Available Opportunity (R-NAO)' will automatically be allocated the Sport Class Status 'Expired (E)' if they have not completed a further Evaluation Session within one year.

20.1.4.3 An Athlete with the Sport Class Status 'Review with a Fixed Review Date (R-FRD)' will automatically be allocated the Sport Class Status 'Expired (E)' if they

have not completed a further Evaluation Session within two years after the Fixed Review Date has passed."

21. Impact of Sport Class Status on participation in Covered Competitions

21.1 An Athlete allocated the Sport Class Status 'Confirmed' is not required to undergo any further Classification, except if their Sport Class Status is subsequently changed as a result of: (i) an International Federation Protest, accepted Member Federation Protest, or successful Appeal; (ii) an accepted Medical Review request; and/or (iii) changes to World Rowing's Classification system under Article 58.3.

21.2 Unless World Rowing specifies otherwise, if an Athlete has been allocated the Sport Class Status:

21.2.1 'Review at the Next Available Opportunity (R-NAO)', the Athlete must complete an Evaluation Session prior to competing at any Covered Competition with a Classification opportunity or within one year. Article 20.1.4.2 applies.

21.2.2 'Review with a Fixed Review Date (R-FRD)', the Athlete may compete in Covered Competitions up until the Fixed Review Date, but thereafter must complete an Evaluation Session prior to competing at any further Covered Competitions.

21.3 If an Athlete has been allocated the Sport Class Status 'Expired (E)', the Athlete cannot compete at any Covered Competition unless and until the Athlete has completed a new Evaluation Session and has been allocated a Sport Class. Athletes who previously held the Sport Class Status of 'Confirmed (C)' may return to competition in their original Sport Class with Sport Class Status 'Confirmed (C)' without the need to undergo further Classification.

B.4 General provisions applicable to all Evaluation Sessions

22. General requirements for World Rowing

22.1 World Rowing will provide Member Federations with reasonable notice of Classification opportunities, including the location, dates, and the sports and impairment types that will be assessed.

22.2 World Rowing will provide the Classification Panel with any information that becomes available to it that might be relevant to the Classification Panel conducting an Evaluation Session.

22.3 World Rowing will retain copies of any forms, reports, or other written records from UHC Assessors and Classification Panels, which may be provided by World Rowing to future UHC Assessors and Classification Panels that evaluate the Athlete.

23. Attendance at Evaluation Sessions

23.1 In addition to the Athlete and the members of the Classification Panel, the following individuals may attend Evaluation Sessions:

23.1.1 the Athlete's accompanying Member Federation Representative and (if required) interpreter, subject to the requirements in Article 24.2;

23.1.2 Trainee Classifiers and any other authorised persons involved in the training of such Trainee Classifiers, as determined by World Rowing (or the Chief Classifier, acting on behalf of World Rowing);

[Comment to Article 23.1.2: World Rowing will be respectful of Athletes when determining the number of Trainee Classifiers/trainers participating in an Evaluation Session.]

23.1.3 observers appointed by the IPC as part of the IPC's monitoring of Compliance with the IPC Classification Code and the International Standards; and

23.1.4 any person from whom the Classification Panel seeks medical, clinical, technical, and/or scientific advice in accordance with Article 27.

23.2 Except if specified otherwise in these Classification Regulations, the Athlete and the members of the Classification Panel must attend Evaluation Sessions in person.

23.3 Any other person entitled to attend an Evaluation Session pursuant to Article 23.1 may attend the Evaluation Session in person. Alternatively, they may attend the Evaluation Session virtually, whether by telephone or video (or other virtual technology), provided that they can do so without adverse impact on the Evaluation Session, and provided that they comply with all of the same requirements as those attending in person.

[Comment to Article 23.3: An Evaluation Session would be adversely impacted if, for example, the internet connection of the person attending the Evaluation Session virtually (where the attendance of that person was essential to the Evaluation Session) was so weak or intermittent that the Evaluation Session was continually interrupted.]

24. Responsibilities of Member Federations and Athletes in relation to Evaluation Sessions

24.1 An Athlete's Member Federation is responsible for ensuring that the Athlete complies with the responsibilities applicable to them in relation to Evaluation Sessions.

24.2 Athletes may be accompanied during the Evaluation Session by a maximum of:

24.2.1 one Member Federation Representative whose role is to support the Athlete and facilitate their Classification process (Athletes who are Minors or lack legal capacity in accordance with the laws applicable in their country of residence must be accompanied by such a Member Federation Representative); and

24.2.2 if required, one interpreter (to be arranged and paid for by the Athlete's Member Federation, and who will be deemed a Member Federation Representative).

24.3 The Athlete and any accompanying Member Federation Representative(s) (including any interpreter) must sign the World Rowing Athlete Evaluation Consent Form.

24.4 The Athlete and any accompanying Member Federation Representative(s) (including any interpreter) must prove their identity to the satisfaction of the Classification Panel (for example, by providing a document such as a passport, ID card, and/or event accreditation).

24.5 An Athlete must give their best efforts during an Evaluation Session and must comply with all reasonable instructions given to them by a Classification Panel.

24.6 The Athlete must (i) attend the Evaluation Session with any sports attire and Adaptive Equipment permitted under World Rowing's rules that they intend to use in any Covered Competition; and (ii) disclose their intended use of such attire and Adaptive Equipment to the Classification Panel.

24.7 Medication, medical devices/implants, and procedures:

24.7.1 an Athlete must disclose to the Classification Panel the use of any medication and/or medical device/implant (including any audio aids and/or refractive or optical correction such as eyeglasses or corrective lenses) and any medical procedure that may affect the Classification Panel's ability to conduct an Evaluation Session; and
[Comment to Article 24.7.1: For the avoidance of doubt, the Athlete's obligation to disclose their use of any medication, medical device/implant, and medical procedure under this Article is entirely separate to their obligations under any applicable anti-doping rules, including but not limited to in respect of therapeutic use exemptions and disclosures on a doping control form. Any such disclosure by an Athlete to the Classification Panel in no way equates to a disclosure or application for the purposes of such separate anti-doping rules, and vice versa.]

24.7.2 an Athlete must attend the Evaluation Session (i) with all disclosed medical devices/implants; and (ii) if required by World Rowing's rules or otherwise requested by the Classification Panel, with any or all disclosed medication(s) and/or related medical prescription(s).

25. Responsibilities of the Classification Panel in relation to Evaluation Sessions

25.1 Classification Panels are responsible for conducting Evaluation Sessions.

25.2 Except as provided in Article 13.6, or in other exceptional circumstances, the same Classification Panel must conduct all of the stages of an Evaluation Session in relation to an Athlete.

[Comment to Article 25.2: For example, 'exceptional circumstances' may arise if there

are genuine and unavoidable operational difficulties (such as Classifier illness) that mean the same Classification Panel is not available to conduct all aspects of the Evaluation Session.]

25.3 Unless World Rowing specifies otherwise, the Classification Panel must conduct Evaluation Sessions in English.

25.4 The Classification Panel must inform the Athlete of the names and roles of all persons attending the Evaluation Session on behalf of World Rowing (whether they are attending in person or virtually).

25.5 When conducting an Evaluation Session, the Classification Panel may only consider the information provided to it by the relevant Athlete, Member Federation, or World Rowing, and any additional information obtained under Article 27 below.

25.6 The Classification Panel must record their assessments at each stage of Classification in writing and provide a copy of such records to World Rowing.

26. Consideration of prior Evaluation Sessions

26.1 If the Classification Panel is evaluating an Athlete who has previously undergone one or more Evaluation Sessions:

26.1.1 before reaching a final decision, the Classification Panel must review the applicable forms, reports, or other records from previous Classification Panel(s); and

26.1.2 in relation to the Evaluation Session, the Classification Panel must not consult with any of the members of previous Classification Panels regarding their prior evaluation of the Athlete. For the avoidance of doubt, the Classification Panel may seek expert assistance in accordance with Article 27, including from any persons who provided equivalent assistance to previous Classification Panels.

[Comment to Article 26.1.2: For the avoidance of doubt, subject to Article 42.2 regarding the composition of a Protest Panel, a Classification Panel may consist of Classifiers who conducted previous Evaluation Sessions of the Athlete. In those circumstances, such Classifiers should not discuss their previous evaluation of the Athlete with the new Classification Panel (beyond reviewing the documentation referred to in Article 26.1.1).]

27. Classification Panel requests for additional information or expertise

27.1 At any stage the Classification Panel may request that an Athlete's Member Federation provide any additional information (including Diagnostic Information) that the Classification Panel believes is necessary for it to complete the Evaluation Session. If the Athlete's Member Federation provides such information within the timeframe specified by the Classification Panel, the Evaluation Session may continue. If the Athlete's Member Federation is unable or fails to provide such information within

the timeframe specified by the Classification Panel, the Classification Panel may suspend the Evaluation Session in accordance with Article 29.

27.2 At any stage the Classification Panel may, with the agreement of World Rowing, seek the assistance of such other medical, clinical, technical, and/or scientific experts as it considers necessary for it to complete the Evaluation Session.

28. Requirement to redo prior stages of the Evaluation Session

28.1 The Classification Panel may at any time require the Athlete to redo any prior stages of the Evaluation Session if it considers it necessary to do so.

29. Suspension or termination of an Evaluation Session

29.1 A Classification Panel, in consultation with World Rowing (or the Chief Classifier, acting on behalf of World Rowing), may suspend an Evaluation Session if it is unable to complete the Evaluation Session for any reason, including in one or more of the following circumstances:

29.1.1 failure on the part of the Athlete to comply with any part of these Classification Rules;

29.1.2 failure on the part of the Athlete or the Athlete's National Federation to provide any information that is reasonably required by the Classification Panel;

29.1.3 the Classification Panel believes that any use (or non-use) of any medication or medical device/implant or any medical procedure disclosed by the Athlete may interfere with the Classification of the Athlete;

29.1.4 the Athlete has a Health Condition or impairment that limits or prevents them from complying with the requests of the Classification Panel during an Evaluation Session, which the Classification Panel considers will affect its ability to conduct an Evaluation Session in accordance with these Classification Rules;

29.1.5 the Athlete is unable to communicate effectively with the Classification Panel, even in the presence of an interpreter;

29.1.6 in the reasonable opinion of the Classification Panel, the Athlete is physically or mentally unable to comply with the instructions of the Classification Panel;

29.1.7 the Classification Panel believes that the Athlete is not giving their best efforts, or the Athlete refuses to comply with any reasonable instructions given by the Classification Panel;

29.1.8 the Athlete or their accompanying Member Federation Representative or interpreter (or any other person associated with the Athlete or the Athlete's Member Federation) is found to be photographing or recording the Evaluation Session;

29.1.9 there are more people attending the Evaluation Session than permitted under these Classification Rules, or the identity of someone attending is not clear;

29.1.10 the Classification Panel believes that the Athlete's Eligible Impairment is inconsistent (i.e., is subject to significant fluctuation) such that it is unable to complete the Evaluation Session and allocate the Athlete with an appropriate Sport Class; and/or

29.1.11 the Athlete's representation of their abilities is inconsistent with other information available to the Classification Panel.

29.2 If an Evaluation Session is suspended by a Classification Panel, the Classification Panel must designate the Athlete as 'Classification Not Completed (CNC)'. Subject to Article 13.5, the following steps must be taken:

29.2.1 the Classification Panel must prepare a written explanation (i) explaining why the 'Classification Not Completed (CNC)' designation has been applied (including, where applicable, identifying any observed inconsistencies in the Athlete's representation of their abilities), and (ii) if applicable, specifying the details of any remedial action that is required for the Evaluation Session to be resumed, a copy of which must be provided to World Rowing and the Athlete's Member Federation;

29.2.2 the Classification Panel must separately record any concerns regarding potential Intentional Misrepresentation, if applicable; and

29.2.3 if an Athlete completes any specified remedial action to the satisfaction of World Rowing (or the Chief Classifier, acting on behalf of World Rowing), an Evaluation Session will be rescheduled as soon as reasonably practicable.

29.3 If an Evaluation Session is suspended by a Classification Panel and cannot (for any reason) be resumed and completed at the same Classification opportunity by the same Classification Panel, the Evaluation Session must be terminated and the Athlete will remain designated as 'Classification Not Completed (CNC)'.

30. Failure to attend an Evaluation Session

30.1 An Athlete is personally responsible for attending all stages of their Evaluation Session(s). Without limiting the Athlete's personal responsibility, an Athlete's Member Federation must take reasonable steps to ensure that the Athlete attends their Evaluation Session(s).

30.2 If an Athlete fails to attend an Evaluation Session as required, the Classification Panel will report the failure to World Rowing as soon as reasonably practicable.

30.2.1 If the Athlete is able to provide World Rowing with a reasonable explanation for their failure to attend the Evaluation Session, World Rowing may reschedule the Evaluation Session to a revised date and time at the same Classification opportunity.

30.2.3 If the Athlete is unable to provide World Rowing with a reasonable explanation for their failure to attend the Evaluation Session, the Athlete will be designated as 'Classification Not Completed (CNC)'

[Comment to Article 30.2: World Rowing is under no obligation to provide unlimited opportunities for an Athlete to attend an Evaluation Session.]

31. Designation of 'Classification Not Completed (CNC)'

31.1 An Athlete designated as 'Classification Not Completed (CNC)' may not compete in Covered Competitions until they complete an Evaluation Session (except for purposes of completing an Observation Assessment as part of such Evaluation Session).

31.2 A designation of 'Classification Not Completed (CNC)' is not subject to review or Protest or Appeal.

31.3 If an Athlete has been designated as 'Classification Not Completed (CNC)' on three or more consecutive occasions, the Athlete will not be entitled to undergo any further Evaluation Sessions for two years.

32. Location of Evaluation Sessions

32.1 Evaluation Sessions may take place at any time or place specified by World Rowing, with the exception of Observation Assessments, which must take place at a Covered Competition.

[Comment to Article 32.1: Evaluation Sessions may take place In-Competition or Out-of-Competition to provide Athletes with the greatest possible opportunity to be evaluated by a Classification Panel and allocated a Sport Class. For example, Out-of-Competition Classification opportunities may be provided by World Rowing using a competition venue for another sport; at a Covered Competition where the relevant Athlete is not competing; or at a location away from competition, such as a low vision expertise centre or a sports science institute.]

32.1.1 Unless specified by World Rowing, Evaluation Sessions for athletes with Physical Impairments competing in the Classic discipline of Rowing must take place In-Competition.

32.1.2 Unless specified by World Rowing, Evaluation Sessions for athletes with Physical Impairments competing in the Coastal discipline of Rowing can take place Out-of-Competition.

30.1.3 Athletes with Vision Impairments may be evaluated Out-of-Competition.

32.2 All Evaluations Sessions must be conducted in a manner that complies with these Classification Rules. In particular, the venue at which the Evaluation Session takes

place must be properly equipped to conduct all necessary aspects of the Evaluation Session.

32.3 If the allocation of a Sport Class might require an Observation Assessment, World Rowing may still allow for part(s) of the Evaluation Session to take place Out-of-Competition, but will (in advance of the Evaluation Session) advise the relevant Member Federations that a Classification Panel may conclude that it is unable to allocate a final Sport Class without an Observation Assessment (in which case the Athlete must be designated 'Classification Not Completed (CNC)' and be required to undergo a further Evaluation Session at a later date).

33. Photographs and audio-visual technology

33.1 The Classification Panel may make, create, and/or use photographs and/or audio-visual technology, including but not limited to during any Observation Assessment. Copies of any such materials must be provided to the Athlete or their Member Federation on request.

33.2 Subject to Article 33.1, no photography or audio or video recording of the Evaluation Session is permitted. For the avoidance of doubt, this prohibition applies to all persons, regardless of whether they attend the Evaluation Session in person or virtually.

PART V: NOTIFICATION AND PUBLICATION

34. Notification of Classification outcome

World Rowing will notify the outcome of Classification to the Athlete concerned and/or their Member Federation as soon as reasonably practicable after completion of Classification. Ordinarily, such notification of the final Sport Class and Sport Class Status will be carried out by the Classification Panel following the Evaluation Session or by the Chief Classifier as soon as reasonably practical following the Observation Assessment.

34.1 In the context of a Competition, a Chief Classifier must notify the relevant World Rowing officials and event organising committee representatives of the Sport Class (including any provisional Sport Class) and Sport Class Status allocated to each Athlete. If an Observation Assessment takes place, further notification must be provided, including to the President of the Jury, as soon as reasonably practicable following completion of the Observation Assessment.

34.2 World Rowing will make available the following information to Participants at the venue for a Covered Competition:

34.2.1 any provisional Sport Class (that is subject to confirmation at an Observation Assessment) allocated to an Athlete entered in the Covered Competition, as soon as reasonably practicable after it is allocated; and

34.2.2 the final Sport Class and Sport Class Status allocated to each Athlete entered in the Covered Competition, as soon as reasonably practicable after completion of their Classification

35. Classification Master List

35.1 World Rowing will maintain, publish, and keep up-to-date a 'Classification Master List', which will include (at a minimum) the following information regarding: (i) each Athlete; and (ii) any Participant currently suspended by World Rowing for Intentional Misrepresentation:

35.1.1 name;

35.1.2 gender;

35.1.3 year of birth;

35.1.4 Member Federation;

35.1.5 Sport Class and Sport Class Status;

35.1.6 any designations (including 'New (N)', 'Not Eligible – Underlying Health Condition', 'Not Eligible – Eligible Impairment', 'Not Eligible – Minimum Impairment Criteria', and 'Classification Not Completed (CNC)'), any 're-evaluation' status attached to a designation, and tracking codes (such as 'OA' for Observation Assessment); and

35.1.7 any current designation for Intentional Misrepresentation ('IM'), together with the duration and commencement date of the period of ineligibility.

35.1.8 Eligibility for the PR3 Mix2x

35.2 Publication will be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on a publicly-available website.

35.3 World Rowing will update the Classification Master List as soon as reasonably practicable following any change to the information.

PART VI: CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCES

36. Medical Review

36.1 A change in the nature or degree of an Athlete's Eligible Impairment might mean that a reassessment is required to ensure that the outcome of the Athlete's previous Classification remains correct (for example, to ensure that an Athlete remains eligible or that the Sport Class allocated to an Athlete remains correct, or to reassess an Athlete previously found to be not eligible). This is known as a 'Medical Review'.

[Comment to Article 36.1: For example, a Medical Review request would be appropriate where the effect of surgery, a new medication or device, or some other

medical procedure has resulted in changes to an Athlete's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities relevant to Para Rowing. A request may also be appropriate where an Athlete has a new Underlying Health Condition.]

36.2 A Medical Review request must be made by a Member Federation on behalf of an Athlete of that Member Federation.

36.3 A Medical Review must be requested by a Member Federation if there is a change in the nature or degree of an Athlete's Eligible Impairment.

36.4 A Medical Review request must:

36.4.1 explain in detail why the request is being made (including how and to what extent the Athlete's Eligible Impairment has changed, and whether and why it is believed that the outcome of the Athlete's previous Classification is no longer correct); and

36.4.2 be accompanied by all relevant supporting documentation, including updated Diagnostic Information in accordance with Article 10.

[Comment to Article 0: Ordinarily, any Medical Review request will need to be accompanied by detailed medical records.]

36.5 As set out in Article 10, World Rowing may request from the Athlete's Member Federation any additional information that it deems necessary to assess the Medical Review request, including Diagnostic Information.

36.6 The Member Federation must pay the applicable Medical Review Request Fee of 125 Euros.

36.7 A Medical Review request will be accepted where World Rowing determines that the Member Federation has complied with Articles 0 to Error! Reference source not found., and World Rowing is satisfied that there is a change in the nature or degree of an Athlete's Eligible Impairment(s) that may impact the Athlete's ability to perform the specific tasks and activities fundamental to Para Rowing in a manner that is clearly distinguishable from changes attributable to age, levels of training, fitness, and technical proficiency. If this test is not met, the Medical Review request will be dismissed.

36.8 World Rowing will decide whether to accept a Medical Review request as soon as reasonably practicable following receipt of a complete request.

36.9 If the Medical Review request is accepted by World Rowing, where applicable, the Athlete's Sport Class Status must be changed to 'Review at the Next Available Opportunity (R-NAO)' with immediate effect.

36.10 If the Medical Review request is dismissed by World Rowing, World Rowing will notify the Athlete's Member Federation of the decision and provide a written

explanation setting out the basis upon which the Medical Review request is dismissed. World Rowing's decision is not subject to review or Protest or Appeal.

36.11 If an Athlete or other Participant becomes aware of changes in their/the Athlete's circumstances that would require a Medical Review but fails to draw those changes to World Rowing's attention, the Athlete and/or other Participant may be investigated in respect of potential Intentional Misrepresentation.

PART VII: COMPETITION FORMATS

37. Competing Up

37.1 'Competing up': Rowers may compete in a more functional Sport Class than their assigned Sport Class, but not a less functional Sport Class.

37.1.1 A Para Rower with the Sport Class PR1 may compete in PR1, PR2 or PR3 events.

37.1.2 A Para Rower with the Sport Class PR2 may compete in PR2 or PR3 events.

37.1.3 A Para Rower with the Sport Class PR3 may only compete in PR3 events, except the PR3Mix2x, unless they are awarded the designation: 'Eligible for the PR3 Mix2x'.

CHAPTER 3: PROTESTS AND APPEALS

PART I: PROTESTS

38. Scope of Protests

38.1 A 'Protest' is a challenge filed against the Sport Class allocated to an Athlete.

38.2 For the avoidance of doubt, a Protest cannot be made in respect of (i) an Athlete's Sport Class Status, (ii) any designation of 'Not Eligible – Underlying Health Condition', 'Not Eligible – Eligible Impairment' or 'Not Eligible – Minimum Impairment Criteria' (as in those cases the Athlete already receives an automatic second assessment), (iii) any designation of 'Classification Not Completed (CNC)', or (iv) any other matter where Protests are expressly excluded under the IPC Classification Code.

39. Parties permitted to make a Protest

39.1 A Protest may only be made by one of the following bodies:

39.1.1 a Member Federation; or

39.1.2 World Rowing.

39.2 For the avoidance of doubt, an Athlete cannot make a Protest themselves. A Protest may only be made on behalf of the Athlete by one of the bodies listed under Article 39.1.

40. Member Federation Protest

40.1 A Member Federation may only make a Protest in respect of an Athlete under its jurisdiction. In particular, it cannot make a Protest in respect of a Sport Class allocated to an Athlete from another Member Federation. However, it can raise any such concerns about the Sport Class allocated to such Athletes with World Rowing, so that World Rowing can consider if it wishes to make an International Federation Protest.

[Comment to Article 40.1: This approach is intended to strike a balance between the rights of the various stakeholders World Rowing, Member Federations, Athletes, and others), and forms part of a number of carefully balanced mechanisms in these Classification Rules that provide appropriate tools aimed at ensuring that Athletes are allocated the correct Sport Class.]

40.2 A Member Federation Protest may be made where there is a reasonable basis to believe that the Athlete may have been allocated an incorrect Sport Class.

40.3 Member Federation Protests will be upheld where World Rowing determines that the Member Federation has complied with the requirements of Article 40.6 and World Rowing is satisfied that there is a reasonable basis to believe that the Athlete may have been allocated an incorrect Sport Class. If this test is not met, the Member Federation Protest will be dismissed.

40.4 A Member Federation Protest must be submitted in connection with an Evaluation Session and by the deadline specified by World Rowing in Article 40.6.2 below.

40.5 If an Athlete is allocated a provisional Sport Class that is subject to confirmation at an Observation Assessment, the Member Federation may:

40.5.1 make a Protest both prior to AND following the Observation Assessment, in which case the Protest made following the Observation Assessment cannot relate to any aspect of the Evaluation Session that preceded the Observation Assessment; OR

40.5.2 make a Protest only prior to the Observation Assessment, OR only following the Observation Assessment (in which case the Protest may relate to both the aspects of the Evaluation Session that preceded the Observation Assessment and the Observation Assessment itself).

40.6 To submit a Protest, a Member Federation must:

40.6.1 complete a Protest form in English in the format prescribed by World Rowing, including the following information:

40.6.1.1 the name of the Member Federation, and name of the protested Athlete;

40.6.1.2 the details of and/or a copy of the protested decision; and

40.6.1.3 a detailed explanation of the basis for the Member Federation's belief that the Athlete may have been allocated an incorrect Sport Class, including (where applicable) (i) reference to any specific rule(s) alleged to have been breached or misapplied, and (ii) any supporting evidence for that belief;

40.6.1.4 the signature of the Member Federation Representative

40.6.2 submit the completed Protest form by no later than two hours after the results of Athlete Evaluations are communicated to the Athlete and their Member Federation (if the Athlete under protest is not required to undergo an Observation Assessment or if the Member Federation has chosen to make the Protest prior to the Observation Assessment) or no later than two hours after the final Sport Class and Sport Class Status following the In-Competition Observation are made official or published (if the Protest is made following the Observation Assessment); and

40.6.3 pay the applicable Protest fee of 100 Euros or equivalent. World Rowing will retain the Protest fee unless the Protest is upheld.

40.7 Upon receipt of the Protest form, World Rowing will conduct a review of the Protest in accordance with Article 40.3. If a Chief Classifier was a member of the Classification Panel whose decision is being protested, that Chief Classifier cannot have any involvement in World Rowing's review of the Protest.

40.8 World Rowing will notify the Member Federation of the outcome of the Protest as soon as reasonably practicable, and (if the Protest is dismissed) will also provide a written explanation for the dismissal.

41. International Federation Protest

41.1 International Federation Protests may be made where World Rowing considers that the Athlete may have been allocated an incorrect Sport Class.

[Comment to Article 41.1: As indicated in Article 40.1 above, if a Member Federation (or any other third party) has concerns that an Athlete from another Member Federation has been allocated an incorrect Sport Class, it can raise such concerns with World

Rowing so that World Rowing can consider if it wishes to make an International Federation Protest.]

41.2 World Rowing may make a Protest at any time.

41.3 If World Rowing submits a Protest, it will:

41.3.1 notify the relevant Member Federation of the Protest as soon as reasonably practicable; and

41.3.2 provide a written explanation as to why the Protest has been made.

42. Protest Panel procedures

42.1 If a Member Federation Protest is accepted or if an International Federation Protest is made:

42.1.1 the protested Athlete's Sport Class will remain unchanged pending the outcome of the Protest, and their Sport Class Status must immediately be changed to 'Review at the Next Available Opportunity (R-NAO)', unless that is already their Sport Class Status (in which case it will remain unchanged);

42.1.2 if an Athlete is required to undergo Observation Assessment and a Member Federation Protest is accepted before the Athlete's First Appearance, the Athlete cannot compete at that Competition until the Member Federation Protest has been resolved;

42.1.3 World Rowing will appoint a Protest Panel in accordance with Article 42.2 to conduct a new Evaluation Session as soon as reasonably practicable, and notify all relevant parties of the time and date that the new Evaluation Session will be conducted; and

42.1.4 if the Protest was made In-Competition, the new Evaluation Session should be conducted at that Competition if reasonably practicable.

42.2 World Rowing will appoint a Protest Panel in a manner consistent with the provisions for appointing a Classification Panel in Article 8. A Protest Panel must not include any Classifier who:

42.2.1 was a member of the Classification Panel that made the protested decision;

42.2.2 in the case of a Member Federation Protest, was involved in World Rowing's review of that Protest;

42.2.3 in the case of an International Federation Protest, was involved in World Rowing's decision to make such a Protest; or

42.2.4 was involved in any assessment or evaluation of the protested Athlete for Classification purposes (whether at the national or international level) within a period of 12 months prior to the date of the protested decision, except where both the Member Federation and World Rowing agree to this.

42.3 The Protest Panel must conduct the new Evaluation Session in accordance with Chapter 2 Part IV.B. For these purposes, any reference to the Classification Panel in Chapter 2 Part IV.B will be deemed to include the Protest Panel. Before

reaching a final decision, the Protest Panel must review the protested decision and any document submitted as part of the Protest.

42.4 All relevant parties must be notified of the Protest Panel's final decision as soon as reasonably practicable.

42.5 Subject to Articles 42.6 and 42.7, the decision of a Protest Panel is final, and not subject to further Protest by the Member Federation or World Rowing. However, the decision of a Protest Panel may be Appealed by the Member Federation if the requirements in Article 44 are satisfied.

42.6 If World Rowing makes a Protest after the expiry of the deadline for Member Federation Protests to be made (as per Article 40.6.2 above), the decision of a Protest Panel in relation to the Protest is not final and may be subject to further Protest by the Member Federation or World Rowing. In these circumstances, the decision of a Protest Panel will be treated as if it were a decision of a first instance Classification Panel. The decision of a Protest Panel may also be Appealed by the Member Federation if the requirements in Article 44 are satisfied.

42.7 If a Protest Panel designates an Athlete as 'Not Eligible – Eligible Impairment' or 'Not Eligible – Minimum Impairment Criteria' the Athlete will be entitled to undergo a further Eligible Impairment Assessment in accordance with Article 13.9, or a further MIC Assessment in accordance with Article 15.7 (as applicable) by a new Classification Panel. In such circumstances the decision of the Protest Panel will be treated as if it were a decision of a first instance Classification Panel and '(Re-evaluation)' will be added to the Athlete's designation.

42.8 If a Protest results in the Sport Class of an athlete being changed to a Sport Class with less impairment (a more functional Sport Class), then any results of that athlete and the crew of that athlete, and any prizes won, since- and including the competition that is the subject of the Protest shall be cancelled and forfeited respectively.

If medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.

43. Circumstances where a Protest Panel is not available

43.1 If a Protest is made In-Competition but there is no opportunity for the Protest to be resolved at that Competition:

43.1.1 the protested Athlete must be permitted to compete in that Competition with the Sport Class that is the subject of the Protest (subject to any other eligibility criteria for that Competition), pending resolution of the Protest; and

43.1.2 all reasonable steps must be taken to ensure that the Protest is resolved as soon as reasonably practicable after that Competition.

[Comment to Article 43.1: This Article reflects the reality that it might not be possible to resolve a Protest made In-Competition at that same Competition. For example, this might happen where there are a limited number of Classifiers or Evaluation Session slots available, or the Classifiers who are available are precluded from

participating in a Protest Panel due to a conflict of interest.]

PART II: APPEALS

44. Scope of Appeals

44.1 An 'Appeal' is a challenge to any aspect of a Classification process on the grounds that:

44.1.1 there was a breach of World Rowing's rules during the Classification process; and

44.1.2 that breach could reasonably have caused the Athlete to be incorrectly designated as 'Not Eligible – Underlying Health Condition', 'Not Eligible – Eligible Impairment', 'Not Eligible – Minimum Impairment Criteria', or allocated an incorrect Sport Class and/or Sport Class Status.

44.2 An Appeal will be upheld if a Member Federation establishes that the grounds in Article 44.1 are met.

[Comment to Article 44.2: The limited scope of review available to the Appeal Body is a fundamental aspect of an Appeal. The allocation of a Sport Class and Sport Class Status or designation as not eligible is a specialist sport decision and must be made by persons who are authorised and certified by World Rowing to do so. Those decisions must not be changed except by other persons who are similarly authorised and certified. In particular, the right to submit an Appeal must not be seen as an opportunity to simply dispute the opinion of the relevant experts. The Appeal Body will only review the process by which the decisions have been arrived at to ensure that such process has been conducted in accordance with World Rowing's rules.]

45. Making an Appeal

45.1 An Appeal cannot be submitted whilst a Protest is ongoing. However, for the avoidance of doubt, in order to submit an Appeal it is not necessary for the Member Federation to have first made a Protest.

[Comment to Article 45.1: As stated, it is not necessary for a Member Federation to have first made a Protest in order to submit an Appeal. This reflects the fact that Protests and Appeals are distinct concepts, with different tests.]

45.2 An Appeal may only be submitted by a Member Federation in respect of an Athlete under its jurisdiction. For the avoidance of doubt, an Athlete cannot submit an Appeal themselves; rather, an Appeal may only be submitted on behalf of the Athlete by their Member Federation.

45.3 Appeals must be submitted within 15 calendar days of the notification of the decision from which the appeal arises.

46. Appeal Body

46.1 Appeals will be heard and determined by the International Paralympic Committee's Board of Appeal of Classification (BAC).

46.2 The parties to an Appeal must be provided with, at a minimum, a fair hearing (whether conducted orally or in writing) within a reasonable time by the Appeal Body.

46.3 An Appeal will be heard by a panel of either one or three members of the Appeal Body (where three members are appointed, one member will act as chair of the hearing panel). Members of the Appeal Body may not sit on a particular hearing panel if: (i) they are currently a Classifier for World Rowing; and/or (ii) they have had any prior involvement with the matter or any facts arising in the proceedings; and/or (iii) their impartiality or independence could otherwise be reasonably questioned.

46.4 National Federations who submit an Appeal which is heard by the BAC will be required to pay the applicable Appeal fee. If the Appeal is upheld, the appeal fee will be refunded to the appellant by World Rowing

47. Appeal decision

47.1 The Appeal Body must either affirm or set aside the decision under Appeal. The Appeal Body does not have the power to modify, alter, or otherwise change any Athlete Classification, Sport Class, and/or Sport Class Status decision (for example by allocating an Athlete a new Sport Class and/or Sport Class Status).

47.2 The Appeal Body must issue a written reasoned decision after the hearing, as soon as reasonably practical and ordinarily within 42 calendar days. The written decision must set out the reasons for the Appeal Body's decision and the actions that are required as a result. If the decision appealed against is set aside, the written decision must also specify the breach committed and how that breach could reasonably have caused the Athlete to be incorrectly designated as 'Not Eligible – Underlying Health Condition', 'Not Eligible – Eligible Impairment', 'Not Eligible – Minimum Impairment Criteria', or allocated an incorrect Sport Class and/or Sport Class Status.

47.3 The decision of the Appeal Body must be provided to the appellant and the respondent.

47.4 The decision of the Appeal Body is final and not subject to any further appeal or challenge.

CHAPTER 4: INTENTIONAL MISREPRESENTATION

48. General provisions

48.1 Intentional Misrepresentation presents a major threat to the integrity of Classification and Para sport. It is a very serious offence because it constitutes an attempt to: (i) mislead World Rowing (and/or its representatives) in relation to any aspect of Classification; and/or (ii) achieve an unfair advantage that undermines fair and meaningful competition. Consequently, potential incidents of Intentional Misrepresentation will be properly investigated, and if evidence indicates that Intentional Misrepresentation has occurred, disciplinary action shall be taken.

48.2 The processes set out in this Chapter are, and must remain, distinct from the process of Classification. In other words, the rules and procedures set out in this Chapter are not concerned with verifying (and if necessary, correcting) the Sport Class or Sport Class Status allocated to an Athlete, but with preventing (and, if necessary, sanctioning) instances of the specific disciplinary offence of Intentional Misrepresentation.

49. Intentional Misrepresentation

49.1 The following constitutes Intentional Misrepresentation:

49.1.1 a Participant, at any time, whether by act or omission, intentionally misleads or attempts to mislead World Rowing or any of its representatives (such as Classification Personnel) in relation to any aspect of Classification; or

49.1.2 a Participant, at any time, whether by act or omission, engages in any type of intentional complicity in respect of any violation or attempted violation : (i) under Article 49.1.1 above; or (ii) of a period of ineligibility imposed on another Participant pursuant to Article 54.3.4.

49.2 Examples of Intentional Misrepresentation falling under Article 49.1.1 include (without limitation) a Participant:

49.2.1 submitting forged medical documentation attesting to the existence, nature, and/or degree of an Underlying Health Condition or Eligible Impairment that the Athlete does not have;

49.2.2 deliberately underperforming during an Evaluation Session;

49.2.3 deliberately tiring themselves out (in the case of Athletes) or deliberately tiring the Athlete out (in the case of other Participants) prior to an Evaluation Session, with the intention of misleading the Classification Panel;

49.2.4 unless expressly provided otherwise in World Rowing's rules, intentionally undergoing an Evaluation Session without the sports attire or Adaptive Equipment that the Athlete intends to use in competition and/or intentionally failing to disclose the intended use of such sports attire and Adaptive Equipment to the Classification Panel;

49.2.5 intentionally failing to disclose the Athlete's use of any medication and/or medical device/implant (including any audio aids and/or refractive or optical correction such as eyeglasses or corrective lenses) and/or any medical procedure to the

Classification Panel;

49.2.6 otherwise misrepresenting the Athlete's skills, abilities, and/or the existence, nature, and/or degree of the Athlete's impairment before, during, or after an Evaluation Session;

49.2.7 disrupting an Evaluation Session, or refusing to cooperate with a Classification Panel during an Evaluation Session, with the intention of misleading the Classification Panel;

49.2.8 not providing accurate information as to the Athlete's identity or having another person attend an Evaluation Session in the Athlete's place; and/or

49.2.9 deliberately failing to notify World Rowing of any relevant Classification-related information, including that the Athlete has previously undergone Classification (for example, on an earlier occasion, or in the context of another Para sport) and/or that there has been a change in the nature or degree of the Athlete's Eligible Impairment that may necessitate a Medical Review.

49.3 Examples of Intentional Misrepresentation falling under Article 49.1.2 include (without limitation):

49.3.1 where a Participant induces, instructs, facilitates, assists, encourages, aids, abets, or conspires with another Participant to commit, or attempt to commit, Intentional Misrepresentation;

49.3.2 where, having discovered that a Participant has committed or intends to commit Intentional Misrepresentation, they conceal or cover up the offence, or any information that would assist World Rowing in the investigation or prosecution of that offence;

49.3.3 where a Participant induces, instructs, facilitates, assists, encourages, aids, abets, or conspires with another Participant for that other Participant to violate, or attempt to violate, any period of ineligibility imposed on them pursuant to Article 54.3.4; and/or

49.3.4 where, having discovered that another Participant has violated or intends to violate any period of ineligibility imposed on them pursuant to Article 54.3.4, they conceal or cover up the offence, or any information that would assist World Rowing in the investigation or prosecution of that offence.

49.4 For the avoidance of doubt:

49.4.1 A Participant does not need to know that their conduct will constitute a violation of Article 49.1 for their conduct to be intentional.

49.4.2 A Participant can commit Intentional Misrepresentation irrespective of any designation, Sport Class, and/or Sport Class Status allocated to an Athlete.

50. Obligations to report and cooperate

50.1 Each Participant, and each Member Federation, must:

50.1.1 report to World Rowing promptly, truthfully, completely, and in good faith any information they possess that a reasonable person would consider might evidence or otherwise reflect:

50.1.1.1 any approach or invitation by any Participant (including themselves) to engage in conduct that might constitute Intentional Misrepresentation; and/or

50.1.1.2 any incident, fact, or matter that might indicate the planning or commission of Intentional Misrepresentation by any Participant (including themselves);

50.1.2 cooperate promptly, truthfully, completely, and in good faith with all investigations carried out by World Rowing and/or by the IPC, including by answering any questions and providing access to any information, data, and/or documentation requested as part of that investigation;

50.1.3 cooperate promptly, truthfully, completely, and in good faith with any proceedings brought by World Rowing against any Participant for Intentional Misrepresentation; and

50.1.4 not do anything (by act or omission) that has the object or effect of obstructing, preventing, delaying, or otherwise interfering with or frustrating any such investigation or proceeding.

50.2 Member Federations and participants of World Rowing events who fail to comply with the obligations listed in Article 50.1 shall be investigated and shall be subject to sanctions in accordance with the principles and procedures set out in the Judicial Provisions of the World Rowing Statutes.

50.3 On request, World Rowing will provide the IPC with information on the following, in the form requested by the IPC: (i) all credible reports or other intelligence that World Rowing has received which indicate potential Intentional Misrepresentation; (ii) the actions taken in relation to such reports; and (iii) updates in relation to all of its ongoing and completed investigations and proceedings relating to Intentional Misrepresentation.

51. Investigations

51.1 Where there are reasonable grounds to suspect that a Participant might have committed Intentional Misrepresentation, World Rowing will initiate an investigation in a timely manner. Grounds do not need to be given to a Participant for the initiation of an investigation, and the decision to initiate an investigation cannot be contested.

51.2 Where a Participant is affiliated with World Rowing and one or more other International Federations, World Rowing may also assist those other International Federations in relation to any investigation(s) they initiate into suspected Intentional Misrepresentation by the Participant (including, but not limited to, facilitating inquiries and investigations conducted by those other International Federations).

51.3 The IPC may, in its absolute discretion:

51.3.1 offer assistance to World Rowing in conducting investigations into suspected Intentional Misrepresentation, including, but not limited to, facilitating inquiries and investigations;

51.3.2 direct World Rowing to conduct an investigation in relation to suspected Intentional Misrepresentation that has come to the attention of the IPC (including, but not limited to in circumstances where a Participant is affiliated to World Rowing and one or

more other International Federations, and a dispute has arisen as to which International Federation has the responsibility to investigate the suspected Intentional Misrepresentation); and/or

51.3.3 conduct its own investigations into suspected Intentional Misrepresentation, whether on its own initiative and/or as requested by World Rowing or another International Federation or otherwise. In such circumstances, references to World Rowing in the remainder of this Article 51 will, where the context requires, be interpreted as a reference to the IPC.

51.4 The objective for each investigation will be to gather information necessary to determine: (i) whether a Participant has a case to answer for Intentional Misrepresentation; and, if so (ii) whether any other Participant has a case to answer for intentional complicity in that Intentional Misrepresentation. This will include gathering and recording all relevant information, developing that information into evidence, and identifying and pursuing further lines of enquiry that might lead to the discovery of such evidence.

51.5 World Rowing will conduct each investigation fairly, objectively, and impartially. It will be open to and consider all possible outcomes at each key stage of the investigation and will seek to gather not only any available evidence of Intentional Misrepresentation but also any available evidence indicating that there is no case to answer.

51.6 Except in exceptional circumstances, World Rowing will notify the Participant of the investigation and give the Participant an opportunity to make a written submission as part of the investigation. World Rowing will decide when this notification should be made. *[Comment to Article 51.6: Exceptional circumstances may arise if (for example) World Rowing is concerned about the risk of information relating to the investigation leaking, or if World Rowing's investigation is subject to any time pressure. Irrespective of whether the Participant is given the opportunity to make a written submission as part of the investigation, they will nevertheless be able to do so following any Notice of Charge, as per Article 52.5.3 below.]*

51.7 World Rowing may make requests of any Participant, and of any Member Federation, to assist an investigation by producing documents, information, and/or other material, including by answering questions.

51.8 Where during the course of any investigation World Rowing identifies any additional Participants who might also have committed Intentional Misrepresentation, the investigation may be expanded to cover such additional Participants or (alternatively) a separate investigation may be commenced.

[Comment to Article 51.8: For example, in the context of Team Sports, where World Rowing suspects that one member of a team has committed Intentional Misrepresentation, it may expand its investigation to cover: (i) any or all other members of the same team; and/or (ii) any additional Participants connected to that team; or (alternatively) separate investigations may be commenced into each team member/other Participant connected to the team.]

52. Proceedings

52.1 Subject to Article 52.4, if World Rowing determines that a Participant has a case to answer for Intentional Misrepresentation, World Rowing will bring disciplinary proceedings against the Participant unless there are specific and extenuating circumstances that are notified to and accepted by the IPC. Such proceedings will be governed by the Judicial Provisions of World Rowing Statutes).

52.2 Disciplinary proceedings brought by World Rowing for alleged Intentional Misrepresentation will be heard before World Rowing's Ad Hoc First Instance Body.

52.3 Where disciplinary proceedings are brought, the hearing panel will be comprised of either one or three members of the first instance body (where three members are appointed, one member will act as chair of the hearing panel). Members of the First Instance Body may not sit on a particular hearing panel if: (i) they are currently a Classifier for World Rowing; and/or (ii) they have had any prior involvement with the matter or any facts arising in the proceedings; and/or (iii) their impartiality or independence could otherwise be reasonably questioned.

52.4 Disciplinary proceedings may not be commenced against any Participant for Intentional Misrepresentation unless such disciplinary proceedings are commenced within either: (i) ten years from the date that the Intentional Misrepresentation allegedly occurred; or (ii) two years after the discovery of such alleged Intentional Misrepresentation by World Rowing, whichever is later.

Notice of Charge

52.5 Where World Rowing brings disciplinary proceedings against a Participant for Intentional Misrepresentation, World Rowing will prepare and send a Notice of Charge to the Participant, copying: (i) the Participant's Member Federation; and (ii) the IPC, which will contain (at a minimum) the following information:

52.5.1 the facts alleged in support of the charge and any other relevant information;

52.5.2 the sanction(s) that World Rowing says should be imposed if the charge is upheld;

52.5.3 the Participant's right:

52.5.3.1 to admit the charge and to accept the sanctions specified in the Notice of Charge;

52.5.3.2 to admit the charge but dispute (or seek to mitigate) the sanctions specified in the Notice of Charge, and to have the matter of sanctions determined by World Rowing's first instance body if not agreed between the parties; or

52.5.3.3 to dispute the charge and to have the charge determined (along with any sanctions, if a charge is upheld) by World Rowing's First Instance Body; and

52.5.4 the deadline for the Participant to provide a response to the charge (which must be no fewer than 14 days from the date of receipt of the Notice of Charge by the Participant).

52.6 Subsequent to sending a Notice of Charge to the Participant, World Rowing may adduce further facts and/or other relevant information in support of the charge, provided that the Participant is given a reasonable opportunity to respond to the new facts/information.

52.7 Once the Notice of Charge has been sent to a Participant, World Rowing may publicly disclose the identity of the Participant and the nature of the alleged Intentional Misrepresentation.

Resolution of charges without a hearing

52.8 Where the Participant:

52.8.1 admits the charge and accepts the sanctions specified in the Notice of Charge (or accepts other sanctions proposed by World Rowing); or

52.8.2 fails to respond by the deadline specified in the Notice of Charge (which failure will be deemed to amount to: (i) a waiver of the Participant's right to have the charge and/or sanctions determined by World Rowing's first instance body, (ii) an admission of the charge, and (iii) acceptance of the sanctions specified in the Notice of Charge), a hearing before World Rowing's first instance body will not be required and World Rowing will proceed to issue a decision in the case in accordance with Article 55.4.

52.9 At any time prior to a final decision by the first instance body, World Rowing may decide to withdraw a Notice of Charge for good cause. World Rowing will inform the Participant, the National Federation to which the Participant is affiliated, and the IPC of the withdrawal of the charge and the reasons for that withdrawal. World Rowing will not publish the decision.

52.10 The IPC may:

52.10.1 within 15 days of receipt of the decision to withdraw a Notice of Charge, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision (together with English translations of all documents within the case file, where not originally in the English language); and

52.10.2 within 21 days of receipt of the full case file (and all necessary translations), appeal the decision to withdraw a Notice of Charge. Any such appeal must be made to World Rowing's designated appeal body (see Article 56 below).

Hearing

52.11 If the Participant disputes the charge and/or the sanctions specified in the Notice of Charge, they must set out (in summary form) the basis for their position within their response to the Notice of Charge.

52.12 If the Participant wishes to have a hearing to resolve the dispute, they must provide a written request for a hearing to World Rowing that is received by World Rowing within 14 days of the Participant's receipt of the Notice of Charge (or such longer period as may be specified in the Notice of Charge or agreed by World Rowing).

52.13 World Rowing may also refer any disputed matter to its First Instance Body at any time, and at its sole discretion.

52.14 World Rowing's First Instance Body will hear and determine Intentional Misrepresentation cases involving any Participant under its jurisdiction in accordance with its procedural rules.

53. Confidentiality

53.1 Subject to Articles 53.2, 55, and 57, all proceedings brought by World Rowing against a Participant in respect of alleged Intentional Misrepresentation will be confidential, including all documents, evidence, submissions, and other information relating to the proceedings. Except as provided for in these Classification Rules, neither the parties to the proceedings, nor any third party witness, expert, observer, or other participant in the proceedings or recipient of the First Instance Body's decision or appeal body's decision will publicly comment on the specific facts of any case (as opposed to general descriptions of the process), except that World Rowing may make or issue such comments as it considers necessary in response to any public comments attributed to, or based on information provided by, the Participant who is the subject of the proceedings (or their entourage or representatives).

53.2 At any stage World Rowing may, in its discretion (exercised subject to all relevant data protection requirements, including those set out in the Classification Rules, and other applicable laws), decide that information should be shared with any Person or Persons on a confidential and need-to-know basis in order to assist in the discharge of World Rowing's functions (including in the investigation and prosecution of any offences under this Chapter) and/or to protect its integrity and reputation, or that of the Paralympic Movement or Para sport. Such Persons would include appropriate personnel within World Rowing, other International Federations, and the IPC, as well as other bodies with an investigatory or regulatory function.

54. Sanctions

54.1 A Participant who is found by World Rowing to have committed Intentional Misrepresentation will be subject to the sanctions set out in this Article 54.

54.2 If another International Federation brings disciplinary proceedings against a Participant in respect of Intentional Misrepresentation that results in consequences being imposed on that Participant, those consequences will be recognised, respected and enforced by World Rowing.

54.3 Sanctions for individual Participants
Disqualification of results

54.3.1 If a Participant is found to have committed Intentional Misrepresentation during or in connection with a Competition, that automatically leads to disqualification (DSQ) of the Participant from that Competition with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points, and prizes.

54.3.2 The Participant may also be disqualified (in whole or in part) from any other competitions in which they have participated from the date the Intentional Misrepresentation occurred with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any

medals, points, and prizes. Factors that might be relevant in deciding whether to disqualify any such results include, for example, whether the results were likely to have been affected by the Intentional Misrepresentation, and the seriousness of the Intentional Misrepresentation.

54.3.3 Where an Athlete who has committed Intentional Misrepresentation has earned a qualification slot for the Paralympic Games (whether for themselves or for their Member Federation or National Paralympic Committee) through results in a competition from which they have now been disqualified, the slot will be returned to World Rowing for re-allocation under the relevant qualification rules for the applicable Paralympic Games.

Period of ineligibility

54.3.4 A default period of ineligibility of four years shall be applied in cases of Intentional Misrepresentation, which may be:

54.3.4.1 increased depending on the seriousness of the violation and the nature of any aggravating circumstances up to a period of ineligibility of a lifetime; and/or

54.3.4.2 reduced depending on the seriousness of the violation and the nature of any mitigating circumstances, except that the resulting period of ineligibility imposed must not be less than 12 months (subject to any further reduction or suspension under Articles 54.5.1, 54.5.2, and/or 54.5.3).

54.3.5 Aggravating circumstances may include, but are not limited to:

54.3.5.1 the age and experience of the Participant, and in particular their experience in relation to the Classification process;

54.3.5.2 a lack of remorse on the part of the Participant;

54.3.5.3 a finding that the Participant received or expected to receive a significant benefit as a result of their Intentional Misrepresentation;

54.3.5.4 a finding that the Intentional Misrepresentation affected or had the potential to affect the outcome of a Covered Competition;

54.3.5.5 a finding that the Participant committed Intentional Misrepresentation on multiple occasions and/or over an extended period of time;

54.3.5.6 a finding that the Intentional Misrepresentation was part of a wider scheme involving other Participants; and/or

54.3.5.7 a finding that the Participant engaged in deceptive or obstructive conduct to avoid the detection or adjudication of Intentional Misrepresentation.

[Comment to Article 54.3.5: 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.]

54.3.6 Mitigating circumstances may include, but are not limited to:

54.3.6.1 the youth or inexperience of the Participant, especially in relation to the Classification process;

54.3.6.2 the Participant's good disciplinary record;

54.3.6.3 genuine remorse on the part of the Participant; and/or

54.3.6.4 a finding that the Intentional Misrepresentation was not committed with an intent to influence the outcome of a Covered Competition.

For the avoidance of doubt, mitigating circumstances do not include any voluntary admissions made or the provision of any Substantial Assistance, which are dealt with separately in Article 54.5.

[Comment to Article 54.3.6: The examples of circumstances and conduct described herein are not exclusive and other similar circumstances or conduct may also justify the imposition of a reduced period of ineligibility.]

54.3.7 The period of ineligibility will start on the date of the relevant decision or such other date as specified by World Rowing (in an agreed case) or the First Instance Body (in a contested case), and must be recognised, respected, and enforced by all IPC Members and RIFs.

Financial consequences

54.3.8 World Rowing and/or the First Instance Body may, in addition to imposing a period of ineligibility and other sanctions, require a proportionate recovery of costs incurred in respect of a case of Intentional Misrepresentation and may also impose financial sanctions where the principle of proportionality is satisfied. No recovery of costs or financial sanction may be considered a basis for reducing the ineligibility period or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under these Regulations.

Other sanctions

54.3.9 Such other sanctions as World Rowing (in an agreed case) or the First Instance Body (in a contested case) considers appropriate and proportionate in all the circumstances of the case.

54.4 Multiple violations

54.4.1 The period of ineligibility that will be imposed on a Participant who is found to have committed Intentional Misrepresentation:

54.4.1.1 for a second time, will be twice the period of ineligibility that would otherwise be applicable to a similar first violation; and

54.4.1.2 for a third or subsequent time, will be a lifetime period of ineligibility.

54.4.2 An Intentional Misrepresentation violation will only be considered a second Intentional Misrepresentation violation if World Rowing can establish that the Participant committed the additional Intentional Misrepresentation violation after receiving the Notice of Charge pursuant to Article 52.5 or after World Rowing made reasonable efforts to draw the Notice of Charge to the Participant's attention. If World Rowing cannot establish this, the violations will be considered together as one single violation, and the sanction imposed will be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction, including the application of aggravating circumstances. The Participant shall be disqualified from all Competitions dating back to the earliest Intentional Misrepresentation violation as provided in Articles 54.3.1 and 54.3.2.

[Comment to Article 54.4.2: The same rule applies where, after the imposition of a

sanction, World Rowing discovers facts involving an Intentional Misrepresentation violation that occurred prior to notification for a first Intentional Misrepresentation violation – e.g., World Rowing will impose a sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations had been adjudicated at the same time, including the application of aggravating circumstances.]

54.4.3 If World Rowing establishes that a Participant has committed a second or third Intentional Misrepresentation violation during a period of ineligibility imposed for a previous Intentional Misrepresentation violation, the periods of ineligibility for the multiple violations will run consecutively rather than concurrently.

54.5 Possible reductions or suspensions to the period of ineligibility

Voluntary admission

54.5.1 If a Participant voluntarily admits the commission of Intentional Misrepresentation before being notified by World Rowing of its investigation into that Participant, and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the Intentional Misrepresentation at the time of admission, the period of ineligibility may be reduced, by a maximum of one half of the period of ineligibility otherwise applicable (i.e., after any adjustment based on aggravating or mitigating factors).

54.5.2 If a Participant voluntarily admits the commission of Intentional Misrepresentation within a reasonable period of time after being notified by World Rowing of its investigation into that Participant, the period of ineligibility may be reduced by a maximum of a quarter of the period of ineligibility otherwise applicable (i.e., after any adjustment based on aggravating or mitigating factors).

Substantial Assistance

54.5.3 A part of the period of ineligibility imposed on a Participant who is found to have committed Intentional Misrepresentation may be suspended, at the discretion of World Rowing, where the Participant has provided Substantial Assistance which results in an International Federation bringing forward a case of alleged Intentional Misrepresentation against another Participant. World Rowing will promptly notify the Participant, the Participant's Member Federation, and the IPC of any decision made under this Article 54.5.3, and that decision may be appealed by the Participant and/or by the IPC to World Rowing's designated appeal body (see Article 56 below) within 21 days from the date of receipt of the decision, except that if the IPC has not previously received a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision (together with English translations of all documents within the case file, where not originally in the English language), it will have 15 days from its receipt of the notice of the decision to request a copy of that case file (including any translations). In such case, the IPC will have 21 days from its receipt of the full case file (and all necessary translations) to file an appeal.

54.5.3.1 For the purposes of Article 54.5.3, a Participant providing 'Substantial Assistance' must: (i) fully disclose in a signed written statement or recorded interview all information they possess in relation to Intentional Misrepresentation by another Participant;

and (ii) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case or matter related to that information, including, for example, providing testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an International Federation or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case or proceeding that is initiated.

[Comment to Article 54.5.3.1: The Substantial Assistance provided may relate to Intentional Misrepresentation alleged to have been committed by a Participant in another Para sport.]

54.5.3.2 The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility may be suspended will be based on the seriousness of the Intentional Misrepresentation committed by the Participant and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Participant to the effort to combat Intentional Misrepresentation. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility (i.e., after any adjustment based on: (i) aggravating or mitigating factors; and (ii) any voluntary admission) may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period of ineligibility under this Article must be no less than eight years.

54.5.3.3 If so requested by a Participant who seeks to provide Substantial Assistance, World Rowing will allow the Participant to provide the information to it subject to a Without Prejudice Agreement.

54.5.3.4 If the Participant fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible Substantial Assistance upon which a suspension of a period of ineligibility was based, World Rowing will reinstate the original period of ineligibility. If World Rowing decides to reinstate a suspended period of ineligibility or decides not to reinstate a suspended period of ineligibility, that decision must be promptly notified to the Participant, the Participant's Member Federation, and the IPC and may be appealed by the Participant and/or the IPC to World Rowing's designated appeal body (see Article 56 below) within 21 days from the date of receipt of the decision, except that if the IPC has not previously received a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision (together with English translations of all documents within the case file, where not originally in the English language), it will have 15 days from its receipt of the notice of the decision to request a copy of that case file (including any translations). In such case, the IPC will have 21 days from its receipt of the full case file (and all relevant translations) to file an appeal.

54.6 Status during ineligibility

54.6.1 During a period of ineligibility a Participant is prohibited from participating in any capacity in:

54.6.1.1 Classification;

54.6.1.2 any Competition, event, programme, or other activity (other than authorised education programmes) organised, authorised, or recognised by: (a) the IPC; (b) any International Federation or RIF, or any of their respective members; (c) any club or other member of a member of an International Federation or RIF; and/or (d) any

professional Para sport league or international or national level Para sport Competition organisation; and

54.6.1.3 any elite or national-level Para sporting activity funded by a governmental agency.

[Comment to Article 54.6.1: For example, in addition to the prohibition on participating in Classification and all Competitions covered by this Article, subject to Article 54.6.3 below, ineligible Participants are not permitted to participate in a training camp, exhibition, or practice organised by their Member Federation. The term "activity" also includes, for example, administrative activities, such as serving as an official, director, officer, employee, or volunteer of their Member Federation. Ineligibility imposed by one International Federation or RIF will also be recognised by all other International Federations and RIFs (see Article 54.3.7). A Participant serving a period of ineligibility is prohibited from coaching or serving as an Athlete Support Person in any other capacity at any time during the period of ineligibility. Any performance standard accomplished during a period of ineligibility will not be recognised for any purpose.]

54.6.2 A Participant will remain subject to all relevant anti-doping requirements throughout any period of ineligibility.

54.6.3 As an exception to Article 54.6.1.2, an Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a National Federation or any organisation listed in Article 54.6.1.2(c) during the shorter of: (i) the last two months of their period of ineligibility; or (ii) the last one-quarter of the period of ineligibility imposed.

54.6.4 Subject to Article 54.6.3, where a Participant violates any period of ineligibility imposed upon them, any results achieved during that period will be disqualified, and a new period of ineligibility equal in length to the original period of ineligibility (subject to adjustment at the discretion of World Rowing based on the Participant's degree of fault and other circumstances of the case) will be added to the end of the original period of ineligibility. In such circumstances, World Rowing will promptly notify the Participant, the Participant's Member Federation, and the IPC of its decision. The Participant and/or the IPC will have the right to appeal such decision to World Rowing's designated appeal body (see Article 56 below) within 21 days from the date of receipt of the decision, except that if the IPC was not a party to the proceedings before the first instance body, it will have 15 days from its receipt of the notice of the decision to request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision (together with English translations of all documents within the case file, where not originally in the English language). In such case, the IPC will have 21 days from its receipt of the full case file (and all relevant translations) to file an appeal.

54.7 Consequences for teams

54.7.1 Consequences for teams in sports which are not Team Sports

54.7.1.1 The disqualification of a Participant from an event at any Competition for Intentional Misrepresentation committed during or in connection with a Competition where the Participant has competed in a crew boat, shall automatically result in the

exclusion of that crew from that event, with all resulting consequences for the crew and its rowers, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

54.8. Consequences for Member Federations

The Executive Committee may impose additional sanctions, including a financial sanction, on a Member Federation if it finds that the Member Federation was complicit or negligent in a case of Intentional Misrepresentation. In such a case it may in addition hold the Member Federation liable for its costs in whole or in part in relation to the case.

55. Decisions

55.1 The First Instance Body must notify its decision to the parties in a written reasoned decision, in accordance with its procedural rules. The decision must address and determine, at a minimum, the following issues:

55.1.1 whether the Participant committed Intentional Misrepresentation, the factual basis for such determination, and the specific provisions of World Rowing's rules found to have been violated; and

55.1.2 the applicable sanctions imposed by the first instance body.

55.2 World Rowing will disclose the First Instance Body's decision to the Participant, the Participant's Member Federation, and the IPC.

55.3 Where World Rowing is aware that the Participant who is the subject of the decision is a Participant in any other Para sport, World Rowing will also send the decision to the relevant International Federation or RIF (including where that decision is appealed pursuant to Article 56).

55.4 In a case where Article 52.8 applies, World Rowing will produce a written reasoned decision covering the issues referred to in Article 55.1, which it will provide as a minimum to the Participant, the Participant's Member Federation, the IPC, and any organisation referred to in Article 55.3, which will take effect as if it were a final decision of the First Instance Body. Alternatively, where it sees fit, World Rowing may refer the matter to the First Instance Body to determine the sanction(s) to be imposed.

56. Appeals

56.1 The IPC, World Rowing, and the Participant each have the right to appeal decisions of the First Instance Body to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).] within 21 days from the date of receipt of the First Instance Body's decision by the appealing party, except that if the IPC was not a party to the proceedings before the first instance body, it will have 15 days from its receipt of the notice of the decision to request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision (together with English translations of all documents within the case file, where not originally in the English language). In such case, the IPC will have 21 days from its receipt of the full case file (and all relevant translations) to file an appeal.

56.2 The parties to an appeal must be provided with, at a minimum, a fair hearing (whether conducted orally or in writing) within a reasonable time.

57. Public Disclosure

57.1 No later than 20 days after it has been determined in an appellate decision under Article 56.1, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 52.11 has been waived, or the assertion of Intentional Misrepresentation has not otherwise been timely challenged, or the matter has been resolved under Article 52.8, or a new period of ineligibility, or reprimand, has been imposed under Article 54.6.4, World Rowing will:

57.1.1 Publicly Disclose the disposition of the matter, including the identity of the Participant, the nature of the Intentional Misrepresentation involved, and the consequences imposed; and

57.1.2 publish an updated version of its Classification Master List to include the details required by Article 35, including the Participant's Intentional Misrepresentation designation, together with the duration and date of commencement of their period of ineligibility.

[Comment to Article 57.1: Where Public Disclosure as required by this Article would result in a proven breach of other applicable laws, World Rowing's failure to make the Public Disclosure will not result in a determination of non-compliance with the IPC Classification Code, the International Standard on Intentional Misrepresentation, or these Classification Rules.]

57.2 Where World Rowing is subject to disclosure obligations under Article 57.1 above, it may also decide to make public the written reasons for the determination or decision (subject to any redactions World Rowing deems necessary and appropriate) and may comment publicly on the matter.

57.3 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Participant did not commit Intentional Misrepresentation, 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 Participant who is the subject of the decision. World Rowing will use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, will Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Participant may approve.

57.4 The mandatory Public Disclosure required in Article 57.1 will not be required where the Participant who has been found to have committed Intentional Misrepresentation is a Minor at the time the decision is issued. Any optional Public Disclosure in a case involving a Minor will be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

CHAPTER 5: CHANGES TO CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

58. Changes to Classification systems

58.1 Before making any substantive changes to its Classification systems and/or Classification processes, World Rowing will:

58.1.1 carry out an appropriate assessment of what impact any changes will have on Athletes, Member Federations, and NPCs, including consideration of the Paralympic Games cycle, Para Rowing's competition cycle, and the qualification periods for the Paralympic Games;

[Comment to Article 58.1.1: In particular, World Rowing will as part of its impact assessment carefully consider the appropriate timing for any changes that may affect the (in)eligibility, Sport Class, and/or Sport Class Status of Athletes (for example, changes to the Minimum Impairment Criteria, or to the assessment methodology). Ordinarily, such changes will not be made during World Rowing's qualification period for the Paralympic Games.]

58.1.2 provide Member Federations (with a copy to the IPC) with:

58.1.2.1 appropriate notice of the anticipated changes, along with a rationale for the changes, an explanation of which Athletes or groups of Athletes (if any) may need to be reassessed, the proposed timelines for implementation, and (if applicable) any proposed transition rules; and

58.1.2.2 an opportunity to submit feedback before such changes are adopted; and

58.1.3 provide the IPC with:

58.1.3.1 appropriate notice of the anticipated changes, along with a rationale for the changes, the proposed timelines for implementation, any proposed transition rules (if applicable), a copy of World Rowing's impact assessment, and an overview of the consultation undertaken as part of the review process; and

58.1.3.2 an opportunity to submit feedback before such changes are adopted.

58.2 If World Rowing notifies a Member Federation of anticipated changes pursuant to Article 58.1.2, the Member Federation must ensure that Athletes under its jurisdiction are (i) notified about such changes, and (ii) invited to provide feedback. If World Rowing then notifies a National Federation that changes will be implemented, the Member Federation must ensure that Athletes under its jurisdiction are notified about such changes.

58.3 If World Rowing makes changes to its Classification Rules that may affect the (in)eligibility, Sport Class, and/or Sport Class Status of Athletes (for example, changes to the Minimum Impairment Criteria, or to its assessment methodology), it will:

58.3.1 take reasonable steps to identify such Athletes and notify them (through their Member Federation) that they are entitled to be reassessed; and

58.3.2 where applicable, change each such Athlete's Sport Class Status to 'Review at the Next Available Opportunity (R-NAO)' or 'Review with a Fixed Review Date

(R–FRD)', as deemed appropriate by World Rowing.

58.4 If a Member Federation considers that changes to these Classification Rules may affect the Classification of any Athlete under its jurisdiction who was previously found to be not eligible, it must notify World Rowing accordingly.

58.5 For the avoidance of doubt, if: (i) World Rowing makes substantive changes to its Classification systems, Classification processes, and/or these Classification Rules, without first following the processes set out in this Chapter; and/or (ii) a Member Federation fails to meet its obligations under this Chapter, that fact alone will not render the amended Classification systems, Classification processes, and/or Classification Rules (or any Classification decision made in accordance with those amended systems, processes, and/or rules) invalid, and the amended systems, processes, and rules (and any Classification decision made under them) will continue to bind all those persons listed in Article 58.3.2 above.

CHAPTER 6: CLASSIFICATION PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

PART I: CLASSIFICATION PERSONNEL ROLES AND COMPETENCIES

59. Classification Personnel

59.1 World Rowing will appoint the Classification Personnel specified below.

59.2 All Classification Personnel must sign confidentiality undertakings.

59.3 Head of Classification

59.3.1 The Head of Classification is responsible for the direction, administration, coordination, and implementation of Classification matters for World Rowing.

59.3.2 The role and duties of the Head of Classification are shared by the World Rowing Classification Advisory Panel. The membership of the World Rowing Classification Advisory Panel is described in Article 59.8.

59.3.3 The Head of Classification will, as a minimum, be responsible for performing and/or overseeing the following activities:

59.3.3.1 recruiting and appointing Classifiers;

59.3.3.2 organising and conducting Classifier education, training, Certification, Re-Certification, and development according to World Rowing's Classifier pathway;

59.3.3.3 managing, maintaining, and updating a database to track Classifier activity, Certification, and Re-Certification;

59.3.3.4 identifying Classification Research needs and being aware of, supporting and, where appropriate, providing input in relation to the Classification Research on which World Rowing's Classification systems are based;

59.3.3.5 ensuring that World Rowing's Classification Rules and implementation comply with the IPC Classification Code and International Standards, for example, by planning, designing, executing, and reviewing programmes and policies;

59.3.3.6 collecting feedback and inputting on Classification-related issues that affect World Rowing's rules, for example, the Classification Rules and sport technical rules;

59.3.3.7 monitoring and evaluating the status of Classification within Para Rowing on a regular basis;

[Comment to Article 59.3.3.7: This may include, for example, the Head of Classification attending (or instructing other Classification Personnel to attend) Covered Competitions where no Classification is due to take place, in order to monitor and evaluate the outcomes of World Rowing's Classification systems.]

59.3.3.8 informing Classifiers of any changes to these Classification Rules;

59.3.3.9 managing, maintaining, and updating the Classification Master List to ensure that World Rowing's Classification records are accurate;

59.3.3.10 engaging with World Rowing's relevant bodies and committees on Classification matters; and

59.3.3.11 communicating with all relevant external parties (including the IPC) in relation to Classification matters.

59.3.4 The Head of Classification may delegate specific responsibilities to other Classification Personnel within World Rowing, and/or to appointed persons in the organising committee of a competition or Classification opportunity.

59.3.5 The Head of Classification may also be appointed as a Classifier and/or Chief Classifier. For the avoidance of doubt, in this situation Article 40.7 of these Classification Rules will apply with equal effect to the Head of Classification.

59.4 Chief Classifier(s)

59.4.1 The Chief Classifier is a Classifier appointed to direct, administer, coordinate, and implement Classification matters for a specific Classification opportunity according to the Classification Rules.

59.4.2 In that context, a Chief Classifier may be required by World Rowing to do the following, among other things:

59.4.2.1 identify Athletes who require Classification at a specific Classification opportunity, whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition;

59.4.2.2 supervise Classifiers and Trainee Classifiers to ensure that the Classification Rules are properly applied and to monitor their level of competencies and proficiencies;

59.4.2.3 manage Protests in consultation with World Rowing;

59.4.2.4 liaise with the relevant organiser to ensure that all travel, accommodation, and other logistics are arranged so that Classifiers may carry out their duties at the Classification opportunity;

59.4.2.5 communicate with and educate Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel regarding the Classification process;

59.4.2.6 provide a clear explanation of all stages of the Classification process to Classifiers, Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel, including the following matters: (i) any findings made by a UHC Assessor, Classification Panel, Protest Panel, or Appeal Body; (ii) the procedures of the Evaluation Session (including eligibility requirements and Minimum Impairment Criteria), Protest procedures, and the procedure following any designation or tracking code being assigned to an Athlete; and (iii) matters concerning Intentional Misrepresentation, including the behaviours that may constitute that offence, and how potential violations will be investigated and prosecuted;

59.4.2.7 manage the Classification Master List during a particular Classification opportunity;

59.4.2.8 analyse and review the Classification processes during a Classification opportunity and recommend improvements to the Head of Classification; and

59.4.2.9 report all relevant issues at a particular Classification opportunity to the Head of Classification.

59.4.3 The Chief Classifier may delegate specific responsibilities to other Classification Personnel within World Rowing, and/or to appointed persons in the organising committee of a competition or Classification opportunity.

59.4.4 A Chief Classifier cannot also be appointed to act as a Classifier at that same Classification opportunity, unless it is to be part of a Protest Panel or in exceptional circumstances, for example: Classifier illness, cancellations or travel delays.

59.4.5 World Rowing may appoint one or more co-Chief Classifiers for a specific Classification opportunity, as follows:

59.4.5.1 in respect of each Eligible Impairment type (i.e., Physical Impairment or Vision Impairment), in which case the relevant co-Chief Classifier will have primary responsibility for conducting the roles listed in Article 59.4.2 above in respect of their Eligible Impairment type(s); and/or

59.4.5.2 where Classification happens at more than one location (in which case the relevant co-Chief Classifier will have primary responsibility for conducting the roles listed in Article 59.4.2 above in respect of their location).

59.4.6 References in the Classification Rules to a 'Chief Classifier' will include any co-Chief Classifier(s) appointed by World Rowing.

59.4.7 Co-Chief Classifiers should liaise regularly with the other co-Chief Classifiers in relation to the performance of their roles.

59.5 Classifiers

59.5.1 A Classifier is a person authorised as an official and Certified by World Rowing to evaluate Athletes as a member of a Classification Panel.

59.5.2 In order to be Certified by World Rowing, Classifiers must demonstrate the minimum Classifier competencies set out in Article 60.2.

59.5.3 World Rowing may establish different levels of International Classifier based on certification and experience. In such case, World Rowing shall publish the certification pathway to progress to each Level. World Rowing shall, in its absolute discretion, decide if a Classifier meets the certification requirements.

59.5.4 All Classifiers must apply the assessment methods established by the Classification Rules properly and consistently.

59.5.5 For the avoidance of doubt, subject to the rules of each Member Federation, there is nothing to prevent Classifiers from also becoming National Classifiers and conducting classification at the national level.

59.6 Trainee Classifiers

59.6.1 A Trainee Classifier is a person who is in the process of formal training to become a Classifier.

59.6.2 World Rowing may appoint an educator/mentor for Trainee Classifiers. Classifier educators and mentors for Trainee Classifiers must have at least a Level 2 World Rowing International Classifier certification.

59.6.3 World Rowing may appoint Trainee Classifiers to participate in some or all components of Classification provided that such participation is under the supervision of a Classification Panel.

59.6.4 A Trainee Classifier cannot be appointed as a member of a Classification

Panel.

59.7 UHC Assessors

59.7.1 As set out in the Classification Rules, World Rowing is responsible for conducting UHC Assessments, to be carried out by UHC Assessors.

59.8 Classification Advisory Panel

59.8.1. The World Rowing Classification Advisory Panel will be appointed by the World Rowing Executive Committee for a four-year term starting on 1 January of the year following the Paralympic Games and may be reappointed. Each member of the World Rowing Classification Advisory Panel must be a Level 2 International Classifier, having a comprehensive understanding of the IPC Classification Code and the World Rowing Classification Regulations currently in force. The list of members of this panel will be published on the World Rowing website.

59.9 Classification Coordinator

59.9.1 The Classification Coordinator is responsible for the administration, coordination and implementation of Classification for World Rowing. The Classification Coordinator is not necessarily certified as a Classifier. The Classification Coordinator's role is primarily an administrative one, in which they will work closely with the Classification Advisory Panel. This individual will be appointed by the Executive Director as a member of staff to serve in this position for an indefinite term. The duties of the Classification Coordinator may include but are not limited to:

59.9.1.1 Facilitating the exchange of Classification information and knowledge between the Classification Advisory Panel, International Classifiers, World Rowing and the International Paralympic Committee.

59.9.1.2 Disseminating information to World Rowing's international classifiers regarding any changes to the World Rowing Classification Regulations.

59.9.1.3 Disseminating of all relevant information regarding classification to the Member Federations, including changes or potential changes to the Classification Regulations.

59.9.1.4 Acting as the initial point of contact for all classification-related queries from within World Rowing, from Member Federations and other Para sport organisations.

59.9.1.5 Liaising with the relevant organisers to ensure that all travel, accommodation, and other logistics are arranged so that Classifiers may carry out their duties at the Classification opportunity;

59.10 National Classifiers

A National Classifier is a person authorised by a Member Federation to conduct some or all aspects of classification at a national level. Unless also Certified as a Classifier by World Rowing, a National Classifier cannot under any circumstances conduct international level Classification.

60. Classification Personnel competencies

60.1 UHC Assessor competencies include, as a minimum, that a UHC Assessor has:

60.1.1 a thorough understanding of:

60.1.1.1 Para Rowing and its applicable rules, including the Classification Regulations;

60.1.1.2 the IPC Classification Code and International Standards; and

60.1.1.3 the Classification Personnel Code of Conduct and, in particular, the management of potential, perceived and/or actual conflicts of interest;

60.1.2 relevant qualifications to conduct the assessment of the Diagnostic Information (including the review of the medical documents and interpreting diagnostic tests);

60.1.3 expertise in the relevant Health Conditions and their impact on physical and/or intellectual and/or vision abilities;

60.1.4 ability to evaluate complex medical information;

60.1.5 ability to identify the medical documentation required to verify the Underlying Health Condition(s) that may lead to an Eligible Impairment, and other information relevant for conducting the Classification process;

60.1.6 ability to assess and communicate the need to seek the opinion of another UHC Assessor, for example, when additional expertise is required; and

60.1.7 the relevant skillset to provide written reports about the outcomes of the UHC Assessment.

60.2 Classifier competencies include, as a minimum, that a Classifier has:

60.2.1 a thorough understanding of:

60.2.1.1 Para Rowing and its applicable rules, including the Classification Regulations;

60.2.1.2 the IPC Classification Code and International Standards; and

60.2.1.3 the Classification Personnel Code of Conduct and, in particular, the management of potential, perceived and/or actual conflicts of interest;

60.2.2 an appropriate level of English to conduct the Classification process;

60.2.3 effective interpersonal and teamwork skills; and

60.2.4 effective decision-making skills.

60.3 The Classifier competencies to be a Medical Classifier also include that the Classifier has:

60.3.1 a medical qualification as a doctor, with experience of individuals with the clinical manifestations of the Eligible Impairments catered for by the sport; or
[Comment to Article 60.3.1: For example, relevant medical qualifications would include qualification as an ophthalmologist for those Medical Classifiers assessing Vision Impairment.]

60.3.2 a physiotherapy qualification or other related disciplines with experience of individuals with the clinical manifestations of the Eligible Impairments catered for by the sport.

60.4 The Classifier competencies to be a Technical Classifier also include that the

Classifier has:

60.4.1 at least a basic knowledge of the ways in which an Athlete's Eligible Impairment(s) can affect their ability to execute specific tasks and activities fundamental to Rowing;

60.4.2 A person with extensive practical knowledge of Rowing, such as a rowing coach, sport scientist, former rower or similarly qualified person, all of whom have the competencies and qualifications relevant to conduct the technical section of the classification.

60.5 In addition to the Classifier competencies, a Chief Classifier must have the following additional minimum competencies:

60.5.1 A recommendation of four years' experience as a Classifier in Para Rowing;

60.5.2 knowledge and experience of each stage of the Classification process;

60.5.3 effective communication skills in English, including the ability to provide a clear explanation of all stages of the Classification process to Classifiers, Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel;

60.5.4 the mentorship skills to provide training or mentoring to Classifiers;

60.5.5 effective management skills; and

60.5.6 effective organisation skills.

60.6 In addition to the Classifier competencies, the Classification Advisory Panel members must have the following additional minimum competencies:

60.6.1 Four years' experience as a Classifier in Para Rowing.

60.6.2 the competencies described in Articles 60.5.2 to 60.5.6 above;

60.6.3 demonstrable leadership skills in matters related to Classification, for example: administration and management of Classification; rules, policy, and procedure development or revision; Classification Research; Classification education and training; and Classifier mentorship; and

60.6.4 experience and continuing participation in training and Certification of Classifiers, for example, teaching and supervising/mentoring instructors at workshops and other similar activities.

PART II: CLASSIFICATION PERSONNEL RECRUITMENT, TRAINING, DEVELOPMENT AND CERTIFICATION

61. Recruitment and retention of Classification Personnel

61.1 World Rowing's Classifier Training, Development & Certification Pathway addresses how World Rowing will:

61.1.1 identify prospective Trainee Classifiers;

61.1.2 appoint its Classification Personnel (including how Classifiers will be appointed to individual Classification Panels, and how the Head of Classification and Chief Classifiers will be appointed to their respective roles);

61.1.3 retain existing Classification Personnel and encourage them to remain active;

61.1.4 manage Classifier wellbeing, including protecting Classifiers from abuse, harassment, and bullying; and

61.1.5 re-engage non-active Classification Personnel.

62. Classification Personnel training and development

62.1 World Rowing is committed to the ongoing professional development of Classification Personnel, including by providing appropriate training and education to ensure that they can (i) obtain and/or maintain the competencies required of them by the International Federation; (ii) achieve and/or maintain Certification; and (iii) otherwise develop and enhance their skills and experience in Classification so that any limitations placed on their Certification can be removed and/or they may progress to more senior Classification Personnel roles.

62.2 Where reasonably practicable, World Rowing will look to support Member Federations in training and developing National Classifiers. In particular:

62.2.1 where appropriate, World Rowing will make materials used to train and educate Classifiers and Trainee Classifiers available to Member Federations for the purpose of training National Classifiers;

62.2.2 World Rowing will engage with Member Federations and National Paralympic Committees to cooperate and support a pathway to enable National Classifiers to become international Classifiers; and

62.2.3 World Rowing will make available to Member Federations a schedule of Classifier and Trainee Classifier education sessions with sufficient notice and frequency to enable Member Federations to identify and apply for Trainee Classifiers to attend such education sessions.

63. Classifier Certification

63.1 Classifier Certification is the process by which World Rowing assesses and confirms that a Classifier has met the Classifier competencies.

[Comment to Article 60.3.1: World Rowing manages certification for Physical Impairment Classifiers. Certification for Vision Impairment Classifiers is managed by the International Paralympic Committee.]

63.2 World Rowing Classifier Certification covers the classification of Physical Impairments for both Medical and Technical Classifiers, and includes all parts of the Evaluation Session.

63.3 World Rowing's Classifier Training, Development & Certification Pathway describes:

63.3.1 the requirements and processes for Classifier Certification and Re-Certification, including details on how the Classifier competencies will be assessed as part of the Certification and Re-Certification processes; and

63.3.2 a process for monitoring performance and identifying and handling performance concerns, including procedures for the withdrawal of Certification as further described in Article 63.4 below.

63.4 The following rules shall apply to Certifications and their removal:

63.4.1 a Classifier's Certification must be reviewed once per Paralympic cycle (every four years) to ensure that the Classifier has retained the relevant competencies;

63.4.2 a Classifier may have their Certification removed if, without limitation, (i) t World Rowing is no longer satisfied that the Classifier possesses the required Classifier competencies; and/or (ii) the Classifier breaches the Classification Personnel Code of Conduct; and

63.4.3 a Classifier whose Certification was removed pursuant to Article 63.4.2(i) may regain their Certification if they subsequently satisfy World Rowing that they have re-attained the required Classifier competencies.]

PART III: CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AND CODE OF CONDUCT

64. Identifying and managing conflicts of interest

64.1 World Rowing manages conflicts of interest in relation to Classification Personnel in accordance with the IPC Integrity Code. Conflicts of interest in relation to Classification Personnel include any direct or indirect interest(s) and/or relationship(s) with any Person(s) that might affect, or be reasonably understood by others as affecting, the Classification Personnel's objectivity, judgement, or conduct in carrying out their Classification responsibilities.

64.2 World Rowing will identify, actively manage, record, and keep updated a register of actual, perceived and potential Classification Personnel conflicts of interest. In this context, all Classification Personnel must promptly, accurately, and fully disclose to World Rowing all past and current personal and professional role(s), office(s) and relationship(s) that may affect their ability to make an objective decision or assessment when fulfilling their Classification Personnel role, or may create the perception of such. This duty of disclosure on Classification Personnel is an ongoing duty, to allow World Rowing to keep its register updated.

64.3 World Rowing will consider whether any disclosures by Classification Personnel represent an actual, perceived or potential conflict of interest that requires active management. Examples of where an actual, perceived or potential conflict of interest may arise (and will need to be actively managed) include where Classification Personnel are also acting as an office-holder, member of staff of, or otherwise representing and/or working on behalf of a Member Federation. Other roles, whether paid or voluntary, with Member Federations or National Paralympic Committees may also lead to actual, perceived or potential conflicts of interest.

64.4 World Rowing determines whether any Classification Personnel have an actual, perceived or potential conflict of interest by requiring all World Rowing personnel to complete a conflict of interest declaration form annually. The declaration form shall be reviewed by World Rowing to determine, in its sole discretion, any conflict of interest.

64.5 World Rowing has the right not to appoint Classification Personnel (or to withdraw appointments of Classification Personnel) who, in the view of World Rowing,

have an actual, perceived or potential conflict of interest.

64.6 In order to manage actual, perceived, or potential conflicts of interest, it is not permitted for the following persons to (i) commence practical training to become a Classifier (i.e., they cannot participate in any Evaluation Sessions e.g., as a Trainee Classifier); (ii) receive or keep their Certification as a Classifier; or (iii) act as a Head of Classification:

64.6.1 an international athlete who is currently competing in any Para sport, or who has retired from Para Rowing less than four years ago;

64.6.2 a national team coach or national team assistant coach involved in Para Rowing, or who has retired from involvement in Para Rowing less than four years ago; or

64.6.3 other Athlete Support Personnel in Para Rowing with direct involvement with a national team or with international athletes, or who have retired from such involvement less than two years ago (including but not limited to a team physiotherapist, medical doctor, psychologist, massage therapist).

[Comment to Article 64.6: There is a high risk of an actual, perceived, or potential conflict of interest arising in circumstances where Classification Personnel have (or have recently had) a close association or role with a national sport team. The above restrictions are intended to help manage such risks. For example:

An international athlete in Para Rowing cannot become a Classifier in any Para sport while they hold such role. However, once they have retired from such role they can immediately become a Classifier in other Para sports (but not Para Rowing), and can become a Classifier in Para Rowing once they have been retired for four years.

A national team coach or national team physiotherapist in Para Rowing may become a Classifier in any Para sport except Para Rowing. Once they have retired from such role they can also become a Classifier in Para Rowing after being retired for, respectively, four years or two years.

Article 64.6.3 is not yet in force.]

64.7 For the avoidance of doubt, Article 64.6 does not prevent persons covered by that provision from training or acting as National Classifiers.

64.8 Classifiers must also not take on any other roles and responsibilities at Covered Competitions and Classification opportunities where they are acting as Classifiers that would impact their ability to carry out the Classification process/their responsibilities. World Rowing may assign other roles and responsibilities to Classifiers provided that they can be managed without interfering with the Classifier roles and responsibilities.

65. Classification Personnel Code of Conduct

65.1 All Classification Personnel must comply with World Rowing's Classification Personnel Code of Conduct.

65.2 Any activities, behaviours or circumstances that may indicate a breach of the Classification Personnel Code of Conduct may be reported in line with the procedures set out in the World Rowing Complaints and Whistleblowing Policy (World Rowing Statutes ,

Article 56 – Right of Complaints).

CHAPTER 8: BEST PRACTICE CLASSIFICATION, AND RESEARCH

70. Best Practice Classification

70.1 World Rowing will ensure that it has sport-specific Classification systems that reflect Best Practice Classification. Best Practice Classification means that the Classification system:

70.1.1 adopts the four stages of Classification set out in Article 6.1 and describes the methods used in each of the four stages;

70.1.2 uses the best available evidence at each stage of Classification, in particular by:

70.1.2.1 focusing on the relationship between the impairment and key performance determinants, where the impairment is the unit of classification and impairments are classified based on the extent to which they impact the Athlete's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to their specific sport;

70.1.2.2 drawing on reliable assessment results from a range of domains (for example, Athlete training history, impairment(s), performance of novel and practised motor tasks, and sport-specific/sports technical performance);

70.1.2.3 using assessments that are, as a minimum, evidence-informed (i.e., scientific evidence indicates that the individual assessments that make up the Classification system will provide information that is accurate and reliable); and

70.1.2.4 relying on as few assumptions as possible (and, where assumptions are relied on, ensuring that those assumptions are defensible);

70.1.3 applies principles of clinical reasoning and critical thinking to enable balanced consideration of the assessments conducted at each stage of Classification;

70.1.4 is consistent with established principles of human movement science, low vision science, cognitive science, and sports performance; and

70.1.5 is consistent with current knowledge of (i) each Eligible Impairment, and (ii) the Underlying Health Conditions that are consistent with those Eligible Impairments.

[Comment to Article 70.1: Best Practice Classification represents the full utilisation of the scientific evidence available today, where evidence-informed assessments are used along with clinical reasoning to draw conclusions from assessment results from a range of domains. Best Practice Classification will evolve over time, with the goal for it to reach the standard of evidence-based Classification, as referred to in Article Error! Reference source not found..]

71. Classification Research

71.1 World Rowing will conduct multidisciplinary Classification Research to:

71.1.1 ensure that its Classification systems meet (and continue to meet) the requirements for Best Practice Classification; and

71.1.2 monitor the quality of its assessment systems and improve its evidence base.

71.2 World Rowing will ensure that, where appropriate, stakeholders (including Athletes and Classifiers) have an opportunity to provide input as part of World Rowing's plans to conduct Classification Research.

71.3 All Classification Research will comply with internationally recognised ethical standards and research practices.

CHAPTER 9: DATA

72. General provision

72.1 The Classification Rules require World Rowing to Process Classification Data relating to Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel, Classification Personnel, and other individuals involved in Para Rowing.

72.2 This Chapter sets out the data protection and privacy standards that World Rowing will apply when Processing Classification Data.

73. Principles for Processing Classification Data

73.1 World Rowing will only Process Classification Data in connection with Classification, or other purposes relating to the Classification Rules, and/or the IPC Classification Code, and/or International Standards, including (without limitation) UHC Assessments, Eligible Impairment Assessments, MIC Assessments, Sport Class Assessments, Evaluation Sessions, conducting disciplinary procedures, resolving Protests and Appeals, using or sharing Classification-related intelligence, and for education and awareness.

73.2 World Rowing will only collect Classification Data that it reasonably requires to achieve the above purposes, and will take steps to delete, destroy, or anonymise Classification Data once it is no longer required for such purposes.

73.3 World Rowing will use reasonable efforts to ensure Classification Data is:

73.3.1 accurate, complete, and up-to-date;

73.3.2 Processed fairly and lawfully, and in a manner that is clear to the relevant individual, such as through the use of written or oral notices;

73.3.3 Processed for specified and legitimate purposes in connection with Classification, or other purposes relating to the Classification Rules, and/or the IPC Classification Code and/or International Standards, and not further Processed for unrelated or incompatible purposes unless those purposes are expressly permitted by law; and

73.3.4 adequate, relevant, and limited to what World Rowing reasonably requires in connection with Classification, or other purposes relating to the Classification Rules, and/or the IPC Classification Code and/or International Standards.

[Comment to Article 73.3: World Rowing will abide by certain common principles of data protection when Processing Classification Data. This includes taking reasonable and appropriate steps to ensure that Classification Data remains correct and accurate, is not Processed for additional, unrelated purposes except where applicable laws expressly permit, and is promptly deleted, destroyed, or permanently anonymised as soon as possible. It also includes taking reasonable and appropriate steps to ensure that relevant individuals are informed, for instance through the use of specific or general informational notices, regarding the Processing of their Classification Data.]

74. Lawful grounds for Processing Classification Data

74.1 World Rowing will ensure that each Processing operation it performs upon

Classification Data has a valid legal basis to support it, and that the Processing is otherwise permitted under applicable Data Protection Laws.

74.2 Lawful grounds for Processing Classification Data include where the relevant Processing (i) furthers World Rowing's legitimate interests, and those interests outweigh the interests of the relevant individual; (ii) takes place with the individual's informed and voluntary consent; (iii) is required or necessary under applicable law to fulfil contractual obligations owed to the individual or to perform tasks carried out in the public interest; or (iv) complies with other legal grounds available to World Rowing under applicable Data Protection Laws.

[Comment to Article 74.2: World Rowing is likely to rely on more than one legal basis to perform the various Processing operations required under the Classification Rules, and/or the IPC Classification Code and/or International Standards. The appropriate ground may depend on a range of factors, such as whether the Classification Data includes Sensitive Personal Information; whether data protection, sport, or other local laws expressly set forth such grounds (in which case, the data may be considered necessary to comply with such laws or necessary to fulfil legitimate interests related to sport); and other circumstances relating to the Processing.]

74.3 Where World Rowing relies upon consent to justify its Processing of certain Classification Data, and the relevant individual is not competent by virtue of their age or other factors to provide informed and voluntary consent, a duly authorised representative may provide consent on the individual's behalf.

[Comment to Article 74.3: In situations where an Athlete is a minor, as determined under applicable law, and so incapable of furnishing consent, their authorised representative, which may include a parent, guardian, or other representative, such as a member of the Athlete's delegation where the Athlete's parent or guardian has expressly agreed to this, may provide consent on the Athlete's behalf.]

75. Processing for Classification Research

75.1 World Rowing may Process Classification Data to engage in Classification Research, and in these circumstances, World Rowing will ensure that a valid legal basis exists to permit such Processing, which may be the Athlete's informed and voluntary consent or other legal grounds available to World Rowing under applicable Data Protection Laws.

[Comment to Article 75.1: Classification Research is vital for the development of Classification in sport and Athletes are often asked to provide Classification Data to Classification Organisations, including World Rowing, for this purpose. In addition to reliance upon consent, Data Protection Laws applicable to World Rowing may permit the Processing of Personal Information, including Sensitive Personal Information, on grounds other than consent, provided certain conditions related to the Classification Research are satisfied. In all of these circumstances, World Rowing will ensure that its Classification Research is transparent to the relevant Athletes.]

75.2 Where World Rowing Processes Classification Data for Research Purposes it will comply with all applicable ethical use and research requirements. Whenever possible, World Rowing will conduct Classification Research using Anonymised Data in lieu of Personal Information, in order to best protect the privacy of the relevant Athlete(s).

75.3 Personal Information (including Sensitive Personal Information) provided for Research Purposes will not be used to engage in individual Classification and the allocation of a Sport Class to that individual.

75.4 In the event that World Rowing publishes any Classification Data Processed for Research Purposes, it will seek to ensure that the publication contains only Anonymised Data and does not identify Athletes. If the publication will contain any Personal Information, World Rowing will obtain the informed and voluntary written consent of the relevant Athlete(s) prior to such publication.

76. Notification to Athletes and others

76.1 World Rowing will notify Athletes and others whose Classification Data it Processes about the following, along with any other disclosures required by applicable Data Protection Laws:

76.1.1 to the extent that World Rowing is not the Classification Organisation responsible for collecting the Classification Data, the identity of that other Classification Organisation;

76.1.2 an appropriate contact point for handling any enquiries within World Rowing and/or any other relevant Classification Organisation responsible for collecting the Classification Data;

76.1.3 the types of Classification Data collected and Processed, and the purpose(s) for which the Classification Data may be Processed, which must be sufficiently comprehensive in scope to cover all purposes relating to the Classification Rules, and/or the IPC Classification Code and/or International Standards;

76.1.4 the types of third parties, such as other Classification Organisations, and national or international sports federations, to whom Classification Data may be disclosed;

76.1.5 the individual's rights with respect to the Classification Data under Article 80; and

76.1.6 the expected period of time that the Classification Data will be retained by World Rowing, as documented in accordance with Article 79.2.

76.2 World Rowing will furnish the information listed in Article 76.1 at the time that it collects Classification Data from an individual or at an otherwise appropriate time in accordance with applicable Data Protection Laws, in a format and manner that the individual can reasonably comprehend, using clear and plain language that can be readily understood.

76.3 Where World Rowing receives Classification Data from third parties it will communicate the information in Article 76.1 as soon as reasonably practicable, unless the Athlete or other individual is already in possession of it, such as where it has been

furnished by another Classification Organisation.

77. Classification data security

77.1 World Rowing will:

77.1.1 protect Classification Data by applying appropriate security safeguards, including physical, organisational, technical, and other measures to prevent the loss, theft, or unauthorised access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure of Classification Data; and

77.1.2 take reasonable steps to ensure that any other party that it provides Classification Data to for Processing does so in a manner consistent with this Chapter. Where World Rowing engages third parties to Process Classification Data on its behalf or under its instructions, it will subject such third parties to appropriate contractual controls. *[Comment to Article 77.1.2: World Rowing bears ultimate responsibility when outsourcing any Processing to third parties and should only rely upon reputable parties to Process Classification Data. World Rowing will ensure that such third parties only Process Classification Data on World Rowing's instructions, apply appropriate security measures to the Classification Data, promptly provide notice of any security compromise impacting the Classification Data, and apply other suitable safeguards.]*

78. Disclosure of Classification Data

78.1 World Rowing may disclose Classification Data to other Classification Organisations (including the IPC), provided that such disclosure reasonably relates to Processing activities contemplated under the Classification Rules and/or the IPC Classification Code and/or International Standards, and/or the disclosure is in accordance with applicable Data Protection Laws.

[Comment to Article 78.1: World Rowing may wish to disclose Classification Data to another Classification Organisation (including the IPC), such as in connection with Competitions, to ensure the integrity of the Classification process (including in respect of instances or suspected instances of Intentional Misrepresentation), and to otherwise assist in the process of Classification.]

78.2 World Rowing may disclose Classification Data to other parties only if such disclosure is permitted by applicable Data Protection Laws and fulfils purposes relating to the Classification Rules and/or the IPC Classification Code and/or International Standards.

78.3 Notwithstanding the foregoing, World Rowing may share Classification Data with law enforcement or other government authorities if required to do so under applicable law. *[Comment to Article 78.3: In cases where World Rowing is compelled by law to disclose Classification Data, it may do so consistent with this Chapter.]*

79. Retaining Classification Data

79.1 World Rowing will ensure that Classification Data is only retained for as long as it is reasonably required by World Rowing to fulfil purposes relating to the Classification Rules and/or the IPC Classification Code and/or International Standards, and/or the retention of the Classification Data is otherwise required by applicable law. Where the

above conditions are not met, Classification Data will be deleted, destroyed, or permanently anonymised.

[Comment to Article 79.1: World Rowing may retain Classification Data as long as it is still useful or necessary to fulfil a purpose relating to the Classification Rules, and/or the IPC Classification Code and/or International Standards.]

79.2 World Rowing will develop guidelines for establishing reasonable and appropriate retention times that reflect the different categories and purposes served of the Classification Data that it Processes.

[Comment to Article 79.2: World Rowing will develop guidelines, which may be reflected in internal policies or procedures, to enable it to allocate suitable retention times for the various types of Classification Data it Processes. In relation to retired or former Athletes, the continued retention of certain categories of Classification Data following an Athlete's retirement may be justified for a certain period of time (for example, where World Rowing reasonably believes that the Athlete may return to active competition, or if the Classification Data may reasonably be needed for investigatory or disciplinary purposes). In relation to individual Classifiers, World Rowing will make sure that Classifiers do not retain any of the Classification Data that Classifiers Process in that capacity once the Classification Data is no longer necessary to Classification of the relevant Athlete. This includes any notes, comments, video recordings, or records written or captured electronically (e.g., on personal laptops or other storage devices), generated, or compiled by Classifiers during Classification.]

80. Rights relating to Classification Data

80.1 Individuals may request from World Rowing:

80.1.1 confirmation of whether or not World Rowing Processes Classification Data relating to them and the informational disclosures set forth in Article 76.1;

80.1.2 a copy of the Classification Data held by World Rowing relating to them in an accessible format; and/or

80.1.3 correction or deletion of the Classification Data relating to them held by World Rowing.

[Comment to Article 80.1: World Rowing will provide Athletes with information about the Classification Data it Processes in relation to them, and will respond to requests seeking access to, or correction or deletion of such Classification Data.]

80.2 World Rowing will respond to such requests and should do so within a reasonable period of time, taking into account the effort required to comply with the request, and in accordance with applicable Data Protection Laws, which may set forth specific timeframes for responding.

80.3 Notwithstanding the above, World Rowing may refuse to grant such requests where it would interfere with efforts to maintain the integrity of the Classification process, prevent World Rowing from complying with the IPC Classification Code, or refusing the request is otherwise permitted under applicable Data Protection Laws.

[Comment to Article 80.3: In certain contexts, World Rowing may refuse a request seeking access to, or correction or deletion of, Classification Data, such as where the request would undermine efforts to ensure the integrity of Para sport, such as investigations and intelligence gathering relating to Intentional Misrepresentation by an Athlete or conducting disciplinary proceedings. Under certain data protection laws, it may be possible to refuse a request, such as where the request is manifestly unfounded, repetitive, or abusive in nature.]

80.4 Data Protection Laws may provide for additional individual rights, besides those arising under Article 80.1, and World Rowing will honour such rights where they exist in law.

CHAPTER 10: TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

81. Transitional provisions

81.1 Any period prior to the Effective Date will be governed by the substantive rules in effect at the time. However, procedural rules will apply retroactively unless specified otherwise.

81.2 Any charge for breach of World Rowing's previous classification rules that: (i) was pending as of the Effective Date; or (ii) is brought after the Effective Date, will be governed by the substantive rules in effect at the time the alleged breach occurred, and not by the substantive rules set out in these Classification Rules, unless World Rowing or the body hearing the case determines that the principle of "lex mitior" appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case (i.e., World Rowing or the hearing body determines that: (i) the new substantive rules in these Classification Rules are more lenient than those in force at the time of the breach; and (ii) it would be reasonable and proportionate in all the circumstances to apply the new substantive rules).

81.3 World Rowing will promptly notify the Participant, the Participant's Member Federation, and the IPC of any decision made to apply the principle of "lex mitior" under Article 81.2.

81.3.1 That decision may be appealed by the IPC to the BAC (see Article 56) within 21 days from the date of receipt of the decision, except that if the IPC has not previously received a copy of the full case file pertaining to the alleged breach of World Rowing's previous classification rules (together with English translations of all documents within the case file, where not originally in the English language), it will have 15 days from its receipt of the notice of the decision to apply the principle of "lex mitior" to request a copy of that case file (including any translations).

81.3.2 In such case, the IPC will have 21 days from its receipt of the full case file (and all necessary translations) to file an appeal.

81.4 The limitation period set out in Article 52.4 is a procedural rule not a substantive rule, and should be applied retroactively along with all of the other procedural rules in these Classification Rules (provided, however, that Article 52.4 will only be applied retroactively if the limitation period has not already expired as at the Effective Date).

APPENDIX 1: CLASSIFICATION OF ATHLETES WITH PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENTS

1. Eligible Impairments

1.1. All Physical Impairments must be consistent with an Underlying Health Condition that (i) originates from the central or peripheral nervous system; or (ii) is musculoskeletal. The Physical Impairments catered for by World Rowing are:

1. Eligible Impairment	Examples of Underlying Health Conditions
Impaired Muscle Power Athletes with Impaired Muscle Power have a reduced (or no) ability to contract their muscles to generate force that is consistent with an Underlying Health Condition affecting the structure and function of the central or peripheral nervous system or the muscles (including the muscle origin and muscle insertion).	Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that may lead to Impaired Muscle Power include spinal cord injury (complete or incomplete), spina bifida, plexus injuries, poly(neuropathies) or muscular dystrophies.
Impaired Range of Movement Athletes with Impaired Passive Range of Movement have a reduced ability for a joint to be passively moved that is consistent with an Underlying Health Condition affecting a structure of bones, joints, connective tissue, or soft tissues.	Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that may lead to Impaired Passive Range of Movement include arthrogryposis and contractures resulting from joint dysplasia, rheumatoid diseases, or trauma resulting in anatomical changes and/or function of a joint.
Limb Deficiency Athletes with Limb Deficiency have a total or partial absence of a limb or anatomically irregular limb dimensions that are consistent with an Underlying Health Condition resulting from trauma, illness, or congenital causes affecting the bones and/or joints.	Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that may lead to Limb Deficiency include traumatic oncologic or vascular amputation, illness (for example amputation due to infectious disease) or congenital limb deficiency (longitudinal or transverse).

Coordination Impairments Athletes with a Coordination Impairment have one or more of the following three movement disorders that (i) adversely affects the ability to voluntarily produce a full range of skilled movement fluidly, rapidly, and accurately; and (ii) is consistent with an Underlying Health Condition affecting the structure and function of the central nervous system: (a) Hypertonia/Spasticity: an increase in muscle tension that may be velocity-dependent and/or a reduced ability of a muscle to stretch. (b) Motor Ataxia: limited precision in direction and velocity of voluntary movement. (c) Dyskinesia (athetosis, dystonia, chorea): involuntary movements that interfere with voluntary movements. [Comment to Coordination Impairments: Coordination is the ability to voluntarily produce skilled movement fluidly, rapidly, and accurately (Connick et al., 2015; Runciman & Derman, 2018).]	Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that may lead to one or a combination of Coordination Impairments include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury or cerebrovascular disease.

2. UHC Assessment

2.1. The Athlete's Member Federation shall upload all required relevant medical documentation via the World Rowing Database no later than 60 days prior to the first Evaluation Session. The following documentation must be submitted:

2.1.1. A World Rowing Medical Diagnostics Form signed by a Medical Physician. This must be in English, or be accompanied by an English translation.

2.1.2. Additional documentation that is related to the permanent impairment which makes the athlete eligible to compete as a Para Rower. This must be in English, or be accompanied by an English translation.

2.2. For each athlete, the UHC Assessor will review the Diagnostic Information

and impairment history provided, including the ICD Codes.

2.3. The UHC Assessor will verify that the athlete has (or has had) at least one medically and/or clinically diagnosed Underlying Health Condition and will use clinical reasoning in determining that the evidence presented alongside the Medial Diagnostics Form supports the diagnosis given.

2.4. The UHC Assessor will associate the health condition with one or more Eligible Impairment.

2.5. The Chief Classifier will review all documentation in addition to the UHC Assessor.

2.6. The UHC Assessor shall make its decisions by a majority.

3. Eligible Impairment Assessment

3.1. The Eligible Impairment Assessment is conducted in English. If required, the respective Member Federation is responsible for arranging for an interpreter to be present.

3.2. The Classification Panel will view the documentation that was submitted by the National Federation on the World Rowing Database, where it was pre-approved by the UHC Assessor. This includes:

3.2.1. The Medical Diagnostics Form signed by a Medical Physician.

3.2.2. Additional required supporting evidence that is related to the permanent impairment which makes the athlete eligible to compete as a Para Athlete.

3.3. The Classification Panel will also review:

3.3.1. The written review provided by the UHC Assessor and

3.3.2. the completed World Rowing Para Rowing Classification Consent Form, provided by the athlete.

3.4. If additional documentation is required to verify that an athlete's activity limitation(s) are the direct result of an Underlying Health Condition which has resulted in a permanent and verifiable impairment, the Athlete Evaluation may not continue until further documentation is provided. In principle, the documentation will have been approved by the UHC Assessor to avoid these situations. However in rare cases when this has not been identified in advance the Evaluation Session will not continue and Article 13.5 will apply.

3.5. Following the documentation check, the Classification Panel will conduct a short interview with the athlete and will:

- Ask for photo identification
- Explain the classification process and answer all the athlete's questions about classification before proceeding with the rest of the Evaluation Session.
- Ask about any medical complications that may arise during the classification and what steps to follow if they arise.
- Ask about allergies (such as latex allergies, if wearing gloves)
- Ensure all diagnosis information is correct and detailed. The athlete should disclose any medication/medical devices/implants and what the impact is on their function.
- Ask about past medical history.

- Ask the athlete about length of time they have been a rower (para or able bodied) and about their competition history in any sport.
- Ask about other sport participation and existing or previous classifications.
- Ask for more information about the disability/impairment if needed. Note that all information provided should be supported by medical documentation in order to be considered in the sport class allocation of the athlete.

3.6. The Eligible Impairment Assessment process is the same for all eligible impairments.

4. **Minimum Impairment Criteria Assessment**

4.1. Only an athlete who has an Eligible Impairment shall be assessed for meeting the Minimum Impairment Criteria for Para Rowing.

4.2. The Minimum Impairment Criteria Assessment will be conducted in English. If required, the respective Member Federation is responsible for arranging for an interpreter to be present.

4.3. To assess the Minimum Impairment Criteria, the Medical Classifier will carry out the Bench Test, with the Technical Classifier observing and/or assisting. The Bench Test consists of the following tests:

4.3.1. Active Functional Range of Motion (AFROM)

4.3.2. Strength and/or Coordination

4.4. Active Functional Range of Motion (AFROM) Testing

4.4.1. The Medical Classifier will assess for AFROM and if restricted then measure the active range with a goniometer.

4.4.2. The Medical Classifier will assess both active and passive to ensure a full understanding of the athlete's abilities.

(Comment to 4.5.2: if there are limits, for instance due to muscle weakness or tightness then the medical classifier should test Passive Range of Motion to determine if there is a difference between active and passive range).

4.4.3. The Medical Classifier will document AFROM by documenting the flexion and extension measurement and put a score for each joint in the space provided as well as the total AFROM.

4.4.4. The Medical Classifier will document the functional active score; 0 – 10 on the assessment chart.

4.4.5. If the athlete has more than the standard AFROM, the Medical Classifier will place the ">" sign before the number.

4.4.6. The Medical Classifier will make an additional note about the passive range of motion and end feel if restricted.

4.4.7. The Medical Classifier will refer to charts on defining the active functional range of motion for each joint.

4.4.8. If an athlete has an amputation, a score of "0" will be entered for the affected joint(s).

4.4.9. Starting positions for AFROM:

These are the starting positions for AFROM where no strength restrictions are anticipated. The positions below need to be adapted based on clinical judgement.

2.	Positions for AFROM	
	Seated	Shoulder flexion and extension Elbow flexion and extension Wrist flexion and extension Finger flexion and extension Knee extension Ankle dorsiflexion Ankle plantar flexion
	Supine	Hip flexion Knee flexion Hip extension

4.5 Strength and Coordination Testing

4.5.1. Strength Testing – Manual Muscle Testing

Grade	Manual Muscle Testing 0-5 scale used in Para Rowing Classification
5	Normal power through the full range of movement
4	Active movement against gravity and resistance through the full range of movement
3	Active movement against gravity and resistance through the full range of movement
2	Active movement with gravity eliminated
1	Flicker or trace of contraction

1. A “break” test at the end of the range can be performed on muscles where no weakness is expected.
2. If any weakness is observed, Manual Muscle Testing through the full range of motion is performed using the 0-5 scale and documented with points 0-5 on the assessment chart.

3. The +/- scale is not used for the purpose of this test.
4. If an athlete has an amputation, a score of "0" is entered for the affected joint(s).
5. The positions below need to be adapted to reduce gravity for strength lower than grade 3, e.g. side-lying, or to adapt for joint contractures.
6. If an athlete has a central nervous system disorder, the Medical Classifier will assess coordination in addition to muscle strength, and note that coordination was assessed. When both coordination and strength are tested, only the lower score (i.e. overall strength or overall coordination) should be considered in the total score.

4.5.2. Starting positions for muscle testing

Seated	Shoulder flexion and extension* Elbow flexion and extension* Wrist flexion and extension Finger flexion and extension Knee extension Ankle dorsiflexion Hip flexion
Prone	Hip extension Knee flexion Ankle plantar flexion*
Standing	Ankle plantar flexion*

*Ideally, ankle plantar flexion should be tested using a single leg heel raise, but if this is not possible the Classification Panel may test in the prone position. Shoulder extension and elbow extension shall be assessed in prone if there is any impairment to that limb.

Grade	Ankle plantar flexion
5	25 heel raises through full range, without rest or fatigue
4	10 – 24 heel raises through full range, without rest or fatigue
3	1 – 9 heel raises through full range, without rest or fatigue
2	Heel raise: able to clear the heel from the floor, unable to get up on the toes to reach full range. In prone: able to complete plantar flexion through full range against

	maximal resistance.
1	In prone: Flicker or trace of contraction
0	In prone: no palpable contraction

4.6. Coordination Testing

4.6.1. Many athletes with Central Nervous System Disorders have coordination deficits.

4.6.2. When assessing coordination, it is important to consider: available range of motion; left vs. right symmetry; fluidity of movement; any apparent spasticity.

4.6.3. The Medical Classifier can ask the athlete to perform activities like running, hopping, walking tasks, braided walking and squatting. These tests will help assess for coordination and inform the classification panel about the functional abilities of the athlete to be further tested in a rowing specific manner.

4.6.4. If an athlete has bilateral involvement, left vs. right is not as important a consideration of “normal” movement patterns. The Classification Panel will consider what type of movement is expected, and what movement patterns are observed.

4.6.5. The Classification Panel can refer to Test Instructions for Coordination for Athletes with CNS Disorder for more detailed information.

4.6.6. Assessing coordination is performed using the 0-5 scale and the Classification Panel document the points 0-5 on the assessment chart.

7.

Grade	0-5 Scale for Coordination in Para Rowing Classification
5	Able to move from start to end positions fluidly and consistently, maintaining full ROM of this movement during fast movement.
4	Almost full ROM, with slight spasticity and slight increase in muscle tone and/or slight coordination problems.
3	Moderate ROM, moderate spasticity, with tone restricting movement and/or moderate coordination problems.
2	Severely restricted ROM, severe spasticity-hypertonic muscle stiffness present and/or severe coordination problems.
1	Severely restricted ROM due to severe hypertonic muscle stiffness and/or very minimally coordinated movements.

0	No functional movement at all.
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4.7 Positions for Coordination Testing

Seated on bench or assessment table	Shoulder flexion and extension Elbow flexion and extension Wrist flexion and extension Finger flexion and extension Knee extension and flexion Ankle dorsiflexion and plantarflexion
Seated on ergometer on sliding seat with feet strapped	Slide forward and backwards using only the legs varying between fast and slow pace

4.7.1. The Medical Classifier will test all joints in sitting, sequentially, 1 joint at a time.

4.7.2. The test will begin with each joint at full extension and end with the joint at full flexion simultaneously on both sides, starting slow and then increasing the speed over time to assess the following:

- Left vs. right symmetry of movement
- The available AFROM
- Apparent tone or spasticity and fluidity of movement.
- Speed and quality of movement

4.8. The Classification Panel will enter the scores at the appropriate line on the Functional Classification Assessment Chart, and total them below where indicated.

4.9. All joint AFROM and strengths must be tested and scores entered. Failure to do so will result in an incomplete and therefore non-valid classification of the athlete.

4.10. When both coordination and strength are tested, only the lower score (i.e. overall strength or overall coordination) should be considered in the total score. The AFROM score is always included in the total points score.

4.11. The Medical Classifier will ensure that one of the minimum impairment criteria is met before completing the bench test:

- Full loss of at least 3 fingers on 1 hand
- Trans metatarsal amputation on 1 foot
- Loss of 10 points on 1 limb or 15 points across 2 limbs using the

Functional Classification Assessment Chart

4.12. If the minimum impairment criteria is not met, the Medical Classifier will ensure that all the tests were performed in the correct position. The Medical Classifier will retest if needed and if it remains the same the athlete will be allocated the designation: 'Not Eligible – Minimum Impairment Criteria' and the

processes described in Article 15 will apply.

4.13. If the minimum impairment criteria is met, the Classification Panel will continue with the rest of the Evaluation Session and will document all findings in the World Rowing Para Rowing Classification Evaluation Session Form.

4.14. Athletes with a physical impairment, will be assessed against the following Minimum Impairment Criteria. Athletes who have multiple impairment types will be assessed based on all types of impairments that make them eligible.

4.14.1. Impaired Muscle Power: the MIC is a loss of at least 10 points in 1 limb or 15 points in 2 limbs of strength scores and is tested using Manual Muscle Testing.

4.14.2. Impaired Range of Motion: the MIC is a loss of at least 10 points in 1 limb or 15 points in 2 limbs of range of motion scores and is tested using Goniometric Measurements.

4.14.3. Limb Deficiency: the MIC is a loss of at least 3 full fingers on one hand or a minimum of a trans metatarsal amputation in one foot.

4.14.4. Hypertonia: the MIC is a loss of at least 10 points in 1 limb or 15 points in 2 limbs of coordination and range of motion measurements and is tested using a Modified Ashworth Scale.

4.14.5. Motor Ataxia: the MIC is a loss of at least 10 points in 1 limb or 15 points in 2 limbs of coordination and range of motion measurements and is tested using a Modified Ashworth Scale.

4.14.6. Dyskinesia: the MIC is a loss of at least 10 points in 1 limb or 15 points in 2 limbs of coordination and range of motion measurements and is tested using a Modified Ashworth Scale.

5. Sport Class Assessment

5.1. The Sport Class Assessment consists of the Ergometer Test, and is completed by the World Rowing Technical Classifier, with the World Rowing Medical Classifier observing and/or assisting.

5.2. When assessing athletes in the Sport Class Assessment and in the Observation Assessment, the Classification Panel will have regard to the functional objectives for each Sport Class. These are as follows:

5.2.1. **PR3-PI (Includes 'Eligible for the PR3 Mix2x' and 'Not eligible for the PR3 Mix2x')**

The PR3-PI Sport Class is for athletes with active range of motion, , strength, limb deficiency or coordination restrictions that impact the overall force production of the rowing stroke. These athletes can perform sufficient compression during the recovery and force production during the leg drive of the stroke. PR3-PI athletes have functional use of their legs, trunk and arms for rowing and can utilise the sliding seat to propel the boat."

(1) Eligibility for the PR3 Mix2x

To be eligible for the PR3 Mix2 boat class, rowers must have a Minimum Impairment of a loss of at least 20 points in one limb when assessed using the Functional Classification Test.

5.2.2. **PR2**

The PR2 Sport Class is for athletes who have active range of motion,, strength, limb deficiency or coordination restrictions that do not allow sufficient compression during the recovery part of the stroke and results in an inefficient leg drive. PR2 athletes have functional trunk swing during the rowing stroke and require a fixed seat for rowing.

5.2.3. **PR1**

The PR1 Sport Class is for athletes who have active range of motion,, strength, limb deficiency or coordination restrictions that lead to a significant impairment in performing the trunk swing and leg drive of the rowing stroke. The PR1 Sport Class includes athletes who predominantly apply force using the arms and shoulders for rowing.

5.3. The role of the ergometer testing is to assess the rowing motion when conducted on an ergometer, and comprises of:

5.3.1. 90-Degree Squat Test

5.3.2. Long Sit Test

5.4. 90-Degree Squat Test

5.4.1. The purpose of this test is to assess whether an athlete has reasonable functional strength of the quadriceps and other leg muscles to perform the sliding motion in the boat and provide power to propel the boat through the water.

5.4.2. The athlete will stand without external assistance. If an athlete uses a prosthesis or orthosis, this test may be completed with and without the device to determine best function.

(Comment to 4.14.2.: Minimal balance assistance may be given for safety (e.g. hand to hand support by the classifier). The Classification Panel should document the amount of support given).

5.4.3. The athlete will squat, with two legs or one leg as able, flexing the knee(s) to a 90-degree angle.

5.4.4. The athlete will then return to a full standing position.

5.4.5. If the athlete is able to complete this test, this is recorded as a pass. A pass guides the Classification Panel to consider the sliding seat in the ergometer testing.

5.4.6. If the athlete is not able to complete this test, (including an athlete in a wheelchair or with significant leg weakness) this is recorded as a fail and the classification panel should consider both the sliding and fixed seat in the ergometer test.

(Comment to 4.14.6.: If an athlete fails the test, the reason for failing the test must

be documented clearly).

5.4.7. For athletes with no AFROM in both legs or if it is unsafe to perform the test, Classifiers may skip this test and document the reason.

5.4.8. If there is any doubt as to a pass or fail, the Medical Classifier will clearly document the findings as to why the decision was made. This documentation shall support the final decision of the Sport Class for the athlete. An isolated failure of the squat test does not exclude the requirement for a sliding seat evaluation. All findings must be documented in the World Rowing Para Rowing Classification Evaluation Session Form.

5.5. Long Sit Test on Bench

5.5.1. The long sit test is used to assess whether the athlete has the ability to perform trunk swing (per definition below), to lean forward and return to an upright position with strength to assist with boat propulsion through the water. *(Comment to 4.16.1.: Trunk swing during the rowing stroke can be described as flexion and extension of the trunk as a lever pivoting around the hip joints. During the drive of the rowing stroke, extension through the spine may also be noted; however, the pivot point of movement will be the hip joint with posterior rotation of the pelvis. During the recovery phase of the rowing stroke, this movement is reversed, and the trunk is flexed forward by pivoting at the hip joint. Flexion through the spine may be noted as this movement may be associated with the reach forward into the catch position.)*

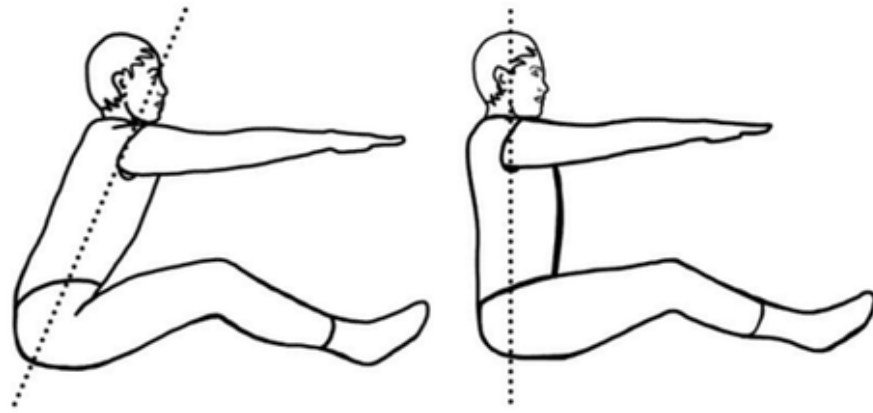
5.5.2. The test is done in two parts: First on the bench and repeated on the ergometer as part of the ergometer testing. If the athlete uses a prosthesis or orthosis, this test should be performed with and without the device to determine which gives the athlete the best function. The following steps shall be followed:

(1) The athlete shall sit in a long sit position on the bench with legs as straight as possible considering hamstring length. The legs can be stabilised if required to assist with balance.

(2) The athlete shall lean the trunk forward to approximately a 30–45-degree angle from a neutral sitting position, without using the arms for support.

(3) The athlete shall hold this position for 3 seconds then return to the upright position without using the arms.

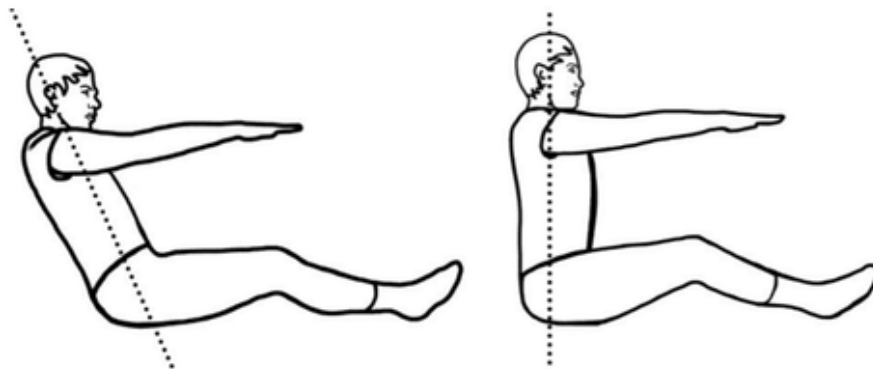
8.



9.

(4) The athlete shall then lean backward to approximately a 30-degree angle at the trunk, from a neutral sitting position, without using the arms.

(5) The athlete shall hold this position for 3 seconds and then return to upright position without using the arms.



5.5.3. If the athlete is able to do the above tests, the Classification Panel will repeat the tests while providing minimal resistance against the movement in both directions.

5.5.4. If the athlete is able to complete all parts of the test, it is considered to be a pass.

5.5.5. If the athlete is not able to complete the test on the bench, the reason for failing must be documented clearly on the form. If there is any doubt as to a pass or fail, the Classification Panel will clearly document the findings as to why the decision was made. This documentation shall support the final decision of the Sport Class for the athlete. The long sit test shall be repeated in the Sport Class Assessment. The Classification Panel will record differences seen on the bench and on the ergometer.

5.5.6. An isolated failure of the long sit test does not exclude the requirement for a sliding seat evaluation. All findings must be documented in the World Rowing Para Rowing Classification Evaluation Session Form.

5.6. The Long-Sit Test on the Ergometer:

(1) The Technical Classifier will follow the same steps as the Long-Sit Test in the Bench Test.

(2) The athlete will be positioned on the ergometer with the athlete's feet in the foot stretchers and strapping to aid stability at the legs (proximal thigh), should be provided prior to testing. Positioning should focus on optimising the potential for effective trunk swing based on the findings of the bench test and the long-sit test on the bench e.g., accommodate for shortened hamstring length, and assist maintenance of balance.

(3) The Classifiers should note pass or fail on the Para Rowing Classification Form with a clear reason for failing, and note differences seen on the bench and on the ergometer.

(4) The Classification Panel will consider the results from all the tests prior to starting the rest of the ergometer testing.

(5) Strapping should not be used immediately. The Classification Panel will start without strapping if possible.

(6) The Classification Panel will observe the athlete from the front, back, and sides to gain a full understanding of their abilities.

(7) If the athlete uses a prosthesis or orthosis, the ergometer test shall be performed with and without the device. The Sport Class that is issued will be the more functional sport class (i.e. the larger number) either with or without the prosthesis or orthosis.

(8) If possible, the Classification Panel should evaluate how the athlete performs the rowing technique on the sliding seat. This may be skipped, if and only if, there is not enough balance, or there is poor muscle strength based on the medical evaluation. The reason for skipping must be documented. The Classification Panel should document the amount of slide length used, how much of the slide the athlete was able to maintain during the test.

(9) If the athlete is not able to complete the ergometer testing on the sliding seat as a direct result of their impairment, or is not safe to be tested this way, a fixed seat will be added to the ergometer. The Technical Classifier should begin to assess the athlete performing with the least amount of assistance possible, without a chest strap. The Medical Classifier must guard the athlete to prevent falls.

5.6.2. Sitting Balance Assessment

(1) The athlete's sitting balance should be assessed prior to carrying out a functional assessment on the ergometer. This is evaluated after having seen the athlete during the bench test as well as the long sit test on the ergometer.

(2) The athlete should be sitting upright, with legs in extension. This is evaluated after having seen the athlete during the medical assessment.

(3) The assessment should be carried out on a standard sliding seat, if safe to do so, regardless of whether the athlete reports typically training on a fixed seat.

(4) If the athlete's sitting balance is poor, a postural support fixed seat may be used that is appropriate to the athlete's needs. Trunk strapping should not be used immediately. The sliding seat step may be eliminated if it is unsafe for the athlete to perform, i.e. athlete with poor sitting balance, complete paraplegia, or significantly poor leg strength based on the bench test.

(5) The Technical Classifier will evaluate static balance, trunk flexion/extension and dynamic balance with and without the ergometer handle and observe what body part(s) is/are moving (trunk, including pelvis, shoulders, arms or head).

5.6.3. Ergometer Rowing Assessment

(1) The Classification Panel will assess the athlete with a sliding/fixed seat and with/without straps as appropriate.

(2) The Technical Classifier will ask the athlete to take enough strokes to represent their rowing ability, for example: start with arms and shoulders, then arms and trunk. If using a sliding seat, the Technical Classifier will ask the athlete to continue to $\frac{1}{4}$ slide, $\frac{1}{2}$ slide, $\frac{3}{4}$ slide and full slide.

(3) At full slide, the Technical Classifier will ask the athlete to increase power to maximum effort at a stroke rate >30 strokes per minute (spm).

(4) Classifiers may request more detailed procedures, e.g. distance rowed over a certain time, average power etc.

(5) The Technical Classifier should measure and note the length of the stroke, power and ability to maintain the power over a period of time.

(6) The Technical Classifier will observe the athlete from the side, rear and front for linear motion on the ergometer.

(7) It is not always necessary or appropriate for the athlete to do the full progression, however any deviation from the full progression should be clearly documented by the Classification Panel.

5.6.4. Trunk Flexion/Extension Assessment

(1) The Technical Classifier will note the athlete's trunk flexion and extension during the rowing movement.

(2) The Technical Classifier will consider and note the following:

- Fluidity of movement.
- Range of movement at the trunk
- Is the movement coming from pelvic rotation about the hip, or is movement coming primarily through the low back, the upper back or shoulder region?
- Is the movement smooth or jerky?

6. Assessment of rowers with central nervous system (CNS) impairments

6.1. Assessing athletes with diagnosed CNS impairments on the ergometer should begin at low stroke rates and continue to higher stroke rates similar to that of race rates.

6.2. Athletes with central nervous system impairments may demonstrate a

somewhat fluid, or normal looking stroke performance at low stroke rates, however at higher rates, movements may become ataxic, or jerky or the athlete may have significantly decreased range due to spasticity.

6.3. Conversely, rowers who demonstrate predominately mild tone impairments and/or athetosis may perform the cyclical nature of the rowing stroke with more fluidity than anticipated.

6.4. Ergometer assessment should continue for sufficient time and at high rates (race rates) to ensure that the classifiers have reviewed typical performance of the athlete as would be anticipated during the body of a race.

6.5. The Classification Panel should observe the athlete from the side, rear, and front for linear motion on ergometer. The Classification Panel will check if the athlete is able to achieve good compression and obtain 90-degrees of flexion at the knees with trunk against or close to thighs.

6.6. The Classification Panel will consider if the athlete able to maintain power over time? (If not, why)

6.7. The Classification Panel will start the sliding seat assessment with stroke rates and observe the athlete to see if decreased coordination occurs during the rowing stroke at higher rates with a change in power output and/or reduced slide length.

6.8. Sliding seat assessment of rowers with CNS impairments

6.8.1. With higher stroke rates of >30 spm:

- o Classifiers should watch for difficulty in 1 or both legs in alternating between full flexion and full extension, from catch to finish.
- o This difficulty may be due to increased muscle tone with an increased velocity of movement.
- o This may also be seen in a significant decrease in stroke length with increasing stroke rate. Specifically, decreased compression may occur at the catch position due to decreased trunk swing, decreased knee flexion and ankle dorsiflexion occurring during the recovery. The finish position may demonstrate decreased extension of the legs. These are both a result of the abnormal tone, not of decreased flexibility alone.
- o Decreased coordination between leg drive, trunk swing and arm pull resulting in decreased fluidity and inability to row at higher stroke rates and maintain stroke length, may also be noted with or without the ability to accomplish the above positions.

6.8.2. The Classification Panel should consider a fixed seat assessment if the athletes shows an inability to maintain reasonably fluid stroke mechanics at higher stroke rates, along with decreased coordination during the slide portion of the stroke.

6.9. Fixed seat ergometer assessment of rowers with CNS impairments

6.9.1. The Classification Panel will describe the rower's trunk flexion and extension whilst rowing.

6.9.2. During the fixed seat assessment, the rower's trunk swing mechanics may demonstrate an inability to maintain trunk swing resulting in decreased length of stroke possibly further reduced while rowing at higher stroke rates.

6.9.3. Poor dynamic trunk control may also be demonstrated by an inability to maintain trunk movement into extension as arm pull is initiated, resulting in trunk movement to the handle rather than the handle being brought to trunk during the drive.

6.9.4. Rowers with impaired trunk control may also demonstrate increased use of head movement to create the trunk swing movement.

6.9.5. The Classification Panel will consider PR1 if the athlete demonstrates limited contribution of the trunk swing to the drive.

7. Adaptive Equipment

7.1. Strapping: strapping is used to optimise stability and safety as it would in the boat. During the ergometer testing, athletes are evaluated with and without strapping. When the Classification Panel assess the athlete on the ergometer, they will document the following with and without strapping. The Classification Panel will record where the strapping was placed during the testing:

- What happens to the power output?
- What happens with the rower's trunk swing, head control and balance?

7.2. Prosthesis/orthosis: If the athlete uses a prosthesis or orthosis, the ergometer test shall be performed with and without the device. The Sport Class issued will be the more functional Sport Class either with or without the prosthesis or orthosis.

7.3. Fixed seat: If the athlete is not able to complete the ergometer testing on the sliding seat as a direct result of their impairment, or is not safe to be tested this way, a fixed seat will be added to the ergometer. The Classifier should begin to assess the athlete performing with the least amount of assistance possible, without a chest strap. The Medical Classifier must guard the athlete to prevent falls.

8. Observation Assessment

8.1. Observation Assessments will be required for athletes with Physical Impairments, who hold a provisional Sport Class of PR1 or PR2, as well as for those athletes with a provisional Sport Class of PR3 who may be considered to be on the borderline between PR3 and PR2, at the discretion of the Classification Panel.

8.2. The Observation Assessment complements the land-based Sport Class Assessment by providing the Classification Panel an opportunity to observe the athlete in a competitive on-water sport situation where they are able to demonstrate their functional ability in the boat. The purpose of an Observation Assessment is to observe and evaluate the Athlete in a competitive environment in

order to ensure that what is observed in competition is consistent with what was observed in the previous stages of Classification.

It is important to always confirm that what is being observed concurs with the bench test or can in some way be attributed to an eligible physical impairment. Any inadequacies on the ergometer may be due to lack of training, rather than a physical impairment appropriate to a particular Sport Class. A lack of training should not be a factor when determining the athlete's Sport Class; only function should be considered.

APPENDIX 2: CLASSIFICATION OF ATHLETES WITH VISION IMPAIRMENT

1. Eligible Impairment

Eligible Impairment	Examples of Underlying Health Conditions
Vision Impairment Athletes with Vision Impairment have an Underlying Health Condition affecting the structure or function of the eye, optic nerve, optic chiasm, post chiasma visual pathways, or visual cortex of the brain resulting in reduced or no visual function even when using the best possible refractive or optical correction.	Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that may lead to Vision Impairment include phthisis bulbi, Stargardt disease, retinitis pigmentosa, diabetic retinopathy, and glaucoma.

2. UHC Assessment

2.1. The Athlete's Member Federation shall upload all required relevant medical documentation via the World Rowing Database no later than 60 days prior to the first Evaluation Session. The following documentation must be submitted:

2.1.1. A Medical Diagnostics Form signed by a registered ophthalmologist. This must be in English, or be accompanied by an English translation.

2.1.2. Additional documentation that is related to the permanent impairment which makes the athlete eligible to compete as a Para Rower. This must be in English, or be accompanied by an English translation.

2.2. For each athlete, the UHC Assessor will review the Diagnostic Information and impairment history provided.

2.3. The UHC Assessor will verify that the athlete has (or has had) at least one medically and/or clinically diagnosed Underlying Health Condition and will use clinical reasoning in determining that the evidence presented alongside the Medical Diagnostics Form supports the diagnosis given.

2.4. The UHC Assessor shall make its decisions by a majority.

3. Eligible Impairment Assessment

3.1. The Eligible Impairment Assessment is conducted in English. If required, the respective Member Federation is responsible for arranging for an interpreter to be present.

3.2. The Classification Panel will view the documentation that was submitted by the

National Federation on the World Rowing Database, where it was pre-approved by the UHC Assessor. This includes:

3.2.1. The Medical Diagnostics Form signed by a Medical Physician.

3.2.2. Additional required supporting evidence that is related to the permanent impairment which makes the athlete eligible to compete as a Para Athlete.

3.3. The Classification Panel will also review:

3.3.1. The written review provided by the UHC Assessor and

3.4. If additional documentation is required to verify that an athlete's activity limitation(s) are the direct result of an Underlying Health Condition which has resulted in a permanent and verifiable impairment, the Athlete Evaluation may not continue until further documentation is provided. In principle, the documentation will have been approved by the UHC Assessor to avoid these situations. However in rare cases when this has not been identified in advance the Evaluation Session will not continue and Article 13.5 will apply.

3.5. Following the documentation check, the Classification Panel will conduct a short interview with the athlete and will:

- Ask for photo identification
- Explain the classification process and answer all the athlete's questions about classification before proceeding with the rest of the Evaluation Session.
- Ask about any medical complications that may arise during the classification and what steps to follow if they arise.
- Ask about allergies (such as latex allergies, if wearing gloves)
- Ensure all diagnosis information is correct and detailed. The athlete should disclose any medication/medical devices/implants and what the impact is on their function.
- Ask about past medical history.
- Ask the athlete about length of time they have been a rower (para or able bodied) and about their competition history in any sport.
- Ask about other sport participation and existing or previous classifications.
- Ask for more information about the disability/impairment if needed. Note that all information provided should be supported by medical documentation in order to be considered in the sport class allocation of the athlete.

4. Minimum Impairment Criteria

For athletes with a vision impairment, the minimum impairment as assessed by approved Vision Impairment Classifiers is a classification of B3. The Athlete's Vision Impairment must result in a visual acuity of less than or equal to LogMAR 1.0 or a visual field restricted to less than 40 degrees in diameter.

5. Sport Classes

5.1. The Sport Classes available to Para Rowers with Vision Impairments are:

5.1.1. PR3-VI B1: Visual acuity is less than LogMAR 2.60.

5.1.2. PR3-VI B2: Visual acuity ranges from LogMar 1.10 to 2.60 (inclusive);

and/or the visual field is constricted to a diameter of less than 10 degrees.

5.1.3. PR3-PI B3: Visual acuity is less than or equal to LogMAR 1.0 or a visual field restricted to less than 40 degrees in diameter.

5.2. Observation Assessment

5.2.1. Observation Assessments will not be required for athletes with Vision Impairments.

APPENDIX 3: DEFINITIONS

Terms used in the Classification Rules that begin with capital letters have the meanings set out below. Defined terms from the IPC Constitution are shown in underline. In the event of any inconsistency between a definition in underline below and a definition in the IPC Constitution, the version in the IPC Constitution will prevail.

Adaptive Equipment means any implement, apparatus, and/or technical aid adapted to the special needs of an Athlete to reduce the impact of their impairment(s) and that is permitted by World Rowing's rules, except that refractive or optical correction (such as eyeglasses or corrective lenses) are not considered to be Adaptive Equipment.

Anonymised Data means data rendered in such a way that makes it impossible to identify the individual to whom the data relates, whether by the Classification Organisation Processing the data or by any other party.

Appeal has the meaning given to that term in Article 44.1.

Appeal Body means the International Paralympic Committee's Board of Appeal of Classification (BAC)

Athlete means any athlete who has participated in any way in the Classification process, who has taken any step to engage in that process (for example by providing Diagnostic Information to their National Federation for the purposes of undergoing Classification), and/or who has entered or participated in any Covered Competition.

Athlete Support Person means any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent, or any other person working with, treating, and/or assisting an Athlete.

BAC means the Board of Appeal of Classification, defined below.

Best Practice Classification has the meaning given to that term in Article 70.

Board of Appeal of Classification means the body established by the IPC to hear and determine classification appeals.

Certification has the meaning given to it in Article 63.1, i.e., the process by which World Rowing assesses and confirms that a Classifier has met the Classifier competencies. The words 'Certify' and 'Certified' will be interpreted accordingly.

Chief Classifier means a Classifier appointed by World Rowing to direct, administer, co-ordinate, and implement Classification matters for a specific Classification opportunity according to the Classification Rules.

Classification means (i) the determination of which athletes are eligible to compete in Para Rowing; and (ii) the grouping of eligible athletes into Sport Classes based on the extent to which their impairment(s) impact(s) their ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the relevant sport, further to the process set out in Part IV of Chapter 2.

Classification Data means Personal Information, including Sensitive Personal Information, relating to an Athlete, Athlete Support Person, other Participant, Classification Personnel, and others involved in Para Rowing or Classification Processed in connection with Classification, or other purposes related to the Classification Rules, and/or the IPC Classification Code and/or International Standards.

Classification Master List has the meaning given to that term in Article 35.1.

Classification Organisation means any organisation (including, for the avoidance of doubt, World Rowing and the IPC) that is responsible for any aspect of Classification and/or holds Classification Data pursuant to the Classification Rules and/or the IPC Classification Code and/or International Standards.

Classification Panel means a specified number of Classifiers, appointed by World Rowing to conduct Evaluation Sessions and determine an Athlete's Sport Class and Sport Class Status in accordance with the Classification Rules.

Classification Personnel means Persons acting with the authority of World Rowing in relation to Classification, for example Classifiers and administrative officers.

Classification Personnel Code of Conduct means the behavioural and ethical standards for Classification Personnel specified by World Rowing, as further detailed in Article 65.

Classification Research means any systematic scientific evaluation, analysis, or investigation, which aims to enhance or understand a Para sport classification system or systems.

Classification Rules means these Classification rules, as may be amended from time to time.

Classifier means a person authorised as an official and certified by World Rowing to evaluate Athletes as a member of a Classification Panel.

Combined Class Events means events where Athletes with different Sport Classes compete against each other, in accordance with Article 37.

Competition means a series of individual events conducted together under one ruling body.

Compliance means the implementation of rules, regulations, policies, and processes that adhere to the text, spirit, and intent of the IPC Classification Code and International Standards.

Coordination Impairment has the meaning given to that term in Appendix 1.

Covered Competition has the meaning given to that term in Article 3.1.

Data Protection Laws means all data protection and privacy laws and regulations applicable to World Rowing.

Diagnostic Information means medical records and/or any other documentation that enables World Rowing to assess the existence or otherwise of an Underlying Health Condition or Eligible Impairment.

Dyskinesia has the meaning given to that term in Appendix 1.

Effective Date has the meaning given to that term in Article 1.2.

Eligible Impairment means an impairment that is Permanent and that falls within one of the categories catered for by World Rowing, as set out in Appendix 1 and 2.

Eligible Impairment Assessment means stage 2 of the Classification process, i.e., the assessment described in Article 6.1.

Evaluation Session means stages 2, 3 and 4 of the Classification process, i.e., the Eligible Impairment Assessment, MIC Assessment, and allocation of Sport Class and Sport Class Status, as further defined in Article 6.1.

First Appearance has the meaning given to that term in Article 17.8.5.2.

Fixed Review Date has the meaning given to that term in Article 20.1.3.

Head of Classification has the meaning given to it in Article 59.3, i.e., a person appointed by World Rowing who is responsible for the direction, administration, coordination, and implementation of Classification matters for World Rowing.

Health Condition means a disease (acute or chronic), disorder, injury, or trauma.

Hypertonia has the meaning given to that term in Appendix 1.

Impaired Muscle Power has the meaning given to that term in Appendix 1.

Impaired Passive Range of Movement has the meaning given to that term in Appendix 1.

In-Competition means the period commencing from the day on which World Rowing offers Classification opportunities in relation to a Competition in which the Athlete is

scheduled to compete through to the day such Competition ends.

Intentional Misrepresentation has the meaning given to that term in Article 49.1.

International Federation means an international sport federation recognised by the IPC as the sole worldwide representative of a specific Para sport that is on the Paralympic Games Sport Programme.

International Federation Protest means a Protest made by World Rowing pursuant to Article 41.

International Standard means a document adopted by the IPC to supplement the IPC Classification Code, as amended from time to time.

IPC means the International Paralympic Committee e.V.

IPC Classification Code means the 2025 IPC Classification Code, as amended from time to time.

IPC Constitution means the Constitution of the IPC, as amended from time to time.

IPC Member means the members of the IPC pursuant to Part II of the Constitution.

Limb Deficiency and has the meaning given to that term in Appendix 1.

Medical Classifier means a Classifier with specialist medical expertise. (A qualified medical doctor, doctor of osteopathic medicine, occupational therapist or physiotherapist all of whom have the competencies and qualifications relevant to conduct the medical section of the classification).

Medical Review has the meaning given to that term in Article →36.

MIC Assessment means stage 3 of the Classification process, i.e., the assessment described in Article 6.1.

Minimum Impairment Criteria means the minimum level of impairment resulting from an Eligible Impairment that is required in order for an Athlete to be eligible to participate in Para Rowing, as set out in the Classification Rules.

Minor means a natural Person who has not reached the age of eighteen years.

Motor Ataxia has the meaning given to that term in Appendix 1.

National Classifier means a person authorised by a Member Federation to carry out some or all aspects of national level classification.

Member Federation means a Member Federation of World Rowing.

Member Federation Protest means a Protest made by a Member Federation pursuant to Article 40.

Member Federation Representative means any person who is an office-holder or member of staff of, or who otherwise represents and/or works on behalf of a Member Federation.

Next Available Opportunity means the next available opportunity at which the Athlete can attend a new Evaluation Session, as determined by World Rowing.

Non-Eligible Impairment has the meaning given to that term in Article 9.2.

Observation Assessment means the observation of an Athlete in Competition by a Classification Panel as part of the Sport Class Assessment so that the Classification Panel can complete its determination regarding the extent to which an Athlete's Eligible Impairment(s) impact(s) their ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to Para Rowing.

Operational Independence (or Operationally Independent) means that (a) board members, staff members, commission members, consultants, and officials of World Rowing, 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 the relevant body, and (b) the relevant body must be in a position to conduct the hearing and decision-making process without interference from World Rowing or any third party. The objective is to ensure that members of the relevant body, or individuals otherwise involved in the decision of the relevant body, are not involved in the investigation of, or decisions to proceed with, the case.

Out-of-Competition means any period that is not In-Competition.

Para athlete means any athlete competing in a Para sport.

Para sport means any sport in which persons with a disability participate in accordance with classification rules that are compliant with the IPC Classification Code and the related International Standards.

Paralympic Games means the major international event owned and sanctioned by the IPC comprising summer and winter editions usually held in alternating biennial cycles where Para athletes compete in Para sports that are on the Paralympic Games Sport Programme.

Paralympic Games Sport Programme means the Para sports on the programme for the Paralympic Games.

Paralympic Movement has the meaning given to that term in Article 2.1 of the IPC Constitution: 'The Paralympic Movement comprises the IPC, the IPC Members, the Recognised International Federations, and any other Persons that participate in Para sport or are involved in the promotion, organisation, and/or delivery of Para sport'.

Participant means:

- i. Athletes;
- ii. Athlete Support Personnel;
- iii. Member Federation Representatives; and
- iv. any other persons under the jurisdiction of World Rowing who participate in any aspect of Classification.

Permanent means an impairment that is unlikely to be resolved, meaning that the principal effects are lifelong.

Person means natural persons, corporate bodies, and unincorporated bodies (whether or not having separate legal personality), and also includes the legal personal representatives, successors, and permitted assigns of such person, as the context so requires. For the avoidance of doubt, the term Person does not include the IPC.

Personal Information means any information that relates to an identified or identifiable Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel, other Participant, Classification Personnel, or other individual involved in Para Rowing.

Physical Impairment means the Eligible Impairments listed in Appendix 1.

Process(ing) means the collection, recording, storage, use, or disclosure of Personal Information.

Protest has the meaning given to that term in Article 38.1.

Protest Panel means a Classification Panel appointed by World Rowing to conduct an Evaluation Session as a result of a Protest.

Public Disclosure means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public at a minimum by placing the information on World Rowing's website and leaving the information up for the longer of one month or the duration of any period of ineligibility.

Re-Certification means the process by which World Rowing will assess that a Classifier has maintained specific Classifier competencies.

Research Purposes means the general development and integrity of sports within the Paralympic Movement, including but not limited to Classification Research.

Sensitive Personal Information means Personal Information that relates to health or is otherwise deemed to be a sensitive or special category of Personal Information under applicable Data Protection Laws.

Spasticity has the meaning given to that term in Appendix 1.

Sport Class means a category for competition in which Athletes are categorised by reference to the extent to which their Eligible Impairment(s) impact(s) their ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to Para Rowing, as set out in the Classification Rules.

Sport Class Assessment has the meaning given to that term in Article 6.1.

Sport Class Status means a status applied to a Sport Class to indicate whether and when an Athlete may be required to undergo Classification in the future.

Substantial Assistance has the meaning given to it in Article 54.5.3.1.

Technical Classifier means a Classifier with extensive practical knowledge of rowing, such as a rowing coach, sport scientist, former rower, or similarly qualified person, all of whom have the competencies and qualifications relevant to conduct the technical section of classification.

Trainee Classifier means a person who is in the process of formal training to become a Classifier.

UHC Assessment means stage 1 of the Classification process, i.e., the assessment described in Article 6.1.

UHC Assessor means any person or body responsible for conducting UHC Assessments in accordance with Article 7.1.

Underlying Health Condition means a verifiable Health Condition that may lead to an Eligible Impairment catered for by World Rowing.

Vision Impairment has the meaning given to that term in Appendix 2.

Without Prejudice Agreement means a written agreement between World Rowing and a Participant that allows the Participant to provide information to World Rowing in a defined time-limited setting with the understanding that, if an agreement for Substantial Assistance is not finalised, the information provided by the Participant in this particular setting may not be used by World Rowing against the Participant (or any other Participant) in any Intentional Misrepresentation proceedings, and the information provided by World Rowing in this particular setting may not be used by the Participant against World Rowing in any Intentional Misrepresentation proceedings. However, and for the avoidance of doubt, such

an agreement will not preclude World Rowing or the Participant from using any information or evidence gathered from any source other than during the specific time-limited setting described in the agreement.

World Championships means the highest-level international Competition(s) or event(s) owned or sanctioned by World Rowing.

World Rowing Ad Hoc First Instance Body: a panel consisting of 3 members who have appropriate skills and experience to hear Intentional Misrepresentation cases that is operationally independent from World Rowing, appointed by the World Rowing Executive Committee.

Appendix R16 - World Rowing Masters Regatta Regulations - Event Regulations And/or Departures From The World Rowing Rules Of Racing

1. Application

These regulations apply to the World Rowing Masters regatta together with and not in exclusion of the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.

2. Competition in World Rowing Masters Regatta (Rule 6)

- a. At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, all crews shall enter and compete in the name of a club, or as a composite crew comprising members of two or more clubs. Only clubs recognised by their member federation may enter and compete.
- b. Gender Eligibility
 - i. Rule 13 and its Bye-Laws as to gender eligibility apply equally to the World Rowing Masters Regatta.
 - ii. Only rowers who are eligible by gender to compete in the event or events entered may compete in a World Rowing Masters Regatta.
 - iii. No objection may be made to the entry of a crew on the grounds of gender except by a member federation in accordance with the Bye-Law to Rule 13.
 - iv. An entry that is found by the Executive Committee to be false or made recklessly as to the gender eligibility of any member of a crew may result in the Executive Committee imposing sanctions (on the member federation, the club or individual concerned) in accordance with Article 56 of World Rowing's Statutes.

3. Coxswains (Rule 22)

The rules for coxswains shall apply to World Rowing Masters Regattas crews except as provided in this Regulation.

A coxswain is not included in the calculation of the age of the crew.

At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, coxswains are not required to be weighed before their race but are subject to random checks, or selection, by the President of the Jury or a delegate, for weighing immediately after disembarking after their race. If a coxswain, together with any deadweight, have carried in the boat during the race, is found to weigh less than the minimum weight required by these Rules when checked immediately after the race, the crew shall be excluded from that event.

4. Masters Age Sub-Categories (Rule 20)

Rowers may compete in Masters rowing events from the beginning of the year during which they attain the age of 27. The age of the rowers in a Masters rowing event shall be that which they attain during the year of the event. Masters rowing events and events at the World Rowing Masters Regatta shall be held in the following crew age sub-categories:

- A. Minimum age: 27 years
- B. Average age: 36 years or more
- C. Average age: 43 years or more
- D. Average age: 50 years or more
- E. Average age: 55 years or more
- F. Average age: 60 years or more
- G. Average age: 65 years or more
- H. Average age: 70 years or more
- I. Average age: 75 years or more
- J. Average age: 80 years or more
- K. Average age: 83 years or more
- L. Average age: 86 years or more
- M. Average age: 89 years or more

Age sub-categories do not apply to coxswains of Masters crews.

Every Masters rower must be in a position to prove their age by presentation of an official document (passport or identity card).

World Rowing may implement additional age sub-categories for the World Rowing Masters Regatta. Any such age sub-categories will be published in advance of the Regatta in the Competition Notice.

5. Mixed Masters Events (Rule 14)

Mixed crew events may be held at World Rowing Masters Regattas in which half of the crew, excluding the coxswain, shall be eligible to compete as women and half shall be eligible to compete as men with such eligibility to be in accordance with the Bye-Law to Rule 14.

6. Boat Classes

The World Rowing Masters Regatta offers racing in the following boat classes:

Men	1x	2x	2-	4x	4-	4+	8+
Women	1x	2x	2-	4x	4-	4+	8+
Mixed	2x			4x			8+

7. Number of Lanes

For a World Rowing Masters Regatta, races may be held on up to eight lanes.

8. Rowers Clothing and Blade Colours (Rule 40)

At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, members of the same crew shall compete wearing uniform clothing (racing shirt and shorts or equivalent and any additional garments). The regulation regarding uniform clothing will not be enforced in mixed crews.

Crews may race with blades which are not of uniform colour within the crew.

9. Crew Changes after the Entry Deadline and up to one hour before the First Heat (Rule 49)

In the case of Masters crews, a substitute shall not be permitted if the age of the replacement rower would result in the lowering of the average age of the crew by more than one year or would change the age category of the crew concerned.

10. Progression System (Rule 58)

At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, there will be a final for events where the number of entries is the same or fewer than the number of available racing lanes. Where the number of entries in an event exceeds the number of available racing lanes, the entry will be divided into two or more races accordingly with each race being a final. The Draw for these finals shall be made in accordance with Regulation 11.

World Rowing may implement additional or alternate progression systems for the World Rowing Masters Regatta. Any such progression systems will be published in advance of the Regatta in the Competition Notice.

11. The Draw (Rule 60)

Where an event is divided into two or more finals, the allocation of crews to each such final shall be the responsibility of the Masters Rowing Commission or its delegated representatives.

12. Damage while in the Start Zone

At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, if a crew, while still in the start zone, sustains damage to its boat or equipment, then a member of the crew shall raise an arm to indicate that there is a problem. The Starter or Umpire shall stop the race. The Umpire shall decide, after having examined the damage, whether the claim was justified, after consulting (if necessary) with the President of the Jury. The Masters Rowing Commission may establish, if announced in advance of the regatta, a uniform time limit within which a crew that sustains damage must complete repairs and be ready to start, or else withdraw from the race. For the purpose of this Regulation, a crew is still in the start zone if the bow of its boat has not yet crossed the 100 metres line.

13. Conduct of Races

At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, zonal umpiring shall be used, in order to allow races to be run at short intervals. Normally, no motor boats shall follow the races, and the number of such boats on the water shall be the minimum required for the safety and efficient operation of the regatta and maintenance of the course. At the discretion of the Masters Rowing Commission, an Umpire's launch may be used to follow races.

14. Titles, Awards and Trophies

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. 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.

15. Exceptional Cases (Rule 87)

Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., postponement of a racing session), the Chair of the Masters Rowing Commission, in consultation with the President of the Jury and the Chair of the organising committee shall make such decisions.

16. Interpretation of Regulations (Article 9)

Under the delegated authority of the Executive Committee, the Masters Rowing Commission shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing, Bye-Laws and Regulations, as well as on disputes which may arise during a World Rowing Masters Regatta. The decision of the Masters Rowing Commission shall be final.

17. Health and Fitness (Bye-law to Rule 15)

- a. Each rower in a Masters rowing event shall be responsible for their own health and fitness and swimming ability (Rule 15), including being able to swim 50m and keep their head above water unassisted for three minutes.
- b. It is strongly recommended that rowers competing in the World Rowing Masters Regatta undergo the Pre-competition Health Screening detailed in Bye-Law to Rule 15) 2) a).

18. Anti-doping (Rule 86)

Any rower at the World Rowing Masters Regatta selected to undergo an In-Competition anti-doping test and who is using a prohibited substance or a prohibited method for therapeutic reasons must note the prohibited substance or method on the doping control form during the testing process. An application for a retroactive Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) must then be made by the Rower to World Rowing within 14 days of the test. The TUE application must be entered by the rower into the WADA Anti-Doping Administration & Management System (ADAMS).

Appendix R17 - Event Bidding And Preparation Regulations

Applicable to:

- World Rowing Championships;
- World Rowing Under 19 Championships;
- World Rowing Under 23 Championships;
- World Rowing Cup Regattas;
- World Rowing Masters Regattas;
- World Rowing Coastal Championships;
- World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships;
- World Rowing Indoor Championships.

1. Start of the Bid Process

The relevant events shall, in principle, be attributed to a member federation for organisation a specified number of years in advance. A Bid Questionnaire will be available at least one year before the attribution date of the event.

Four years

- o World Rowing Championships

Three years

- o World Rowing Junior Championships
- o World Rowing Under 23 Championships
- o World Rowing Masters Regattas

Two years

- o World Rowing Cup Regattas
- o World Rowing Coastal Championships
- o World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships

2. Bid Questionnaire and Budget

Each member federation interested in organising one of the events listed above must submit an event budget and detailed answers to the Bid Questionnaire within the period prescribed by the Executive Committee.

The answers to the questionnaire will form part of the Event Agreement signed with World Rowing if the bid is successful.

3. Guarantees and Undertaking.

Each bidding federation must present written guarantees on several topics to the Council in writing. The Candidate federation and any governmental authority(ies) presenting the bid must submit a written undertaking in which they agree to sign the Event Agreement if they are successful.

4. Bidding and Hosting Fees

The Executive Committee may determine fees for entering the bid process, for submitting a bid and for the attribution of the right to host the event. These fees will be determined and

announced at least three months before the request for expressions of interest are due to be received.

5. Bid Inspection Visit

The Executive Committee may send a group of experts (up to five persons for World Championships and three persons for all others) to the candidate venues, at the cost of the respective Candidate federations, to evaluate all aspects of the bid, and, in reference to the answers given in the questionnaires, the conditions under which the Championships would be held at each venue.

6. Attribution

World Rowing shall encourage a worldwide attribution of World Championships to suitable candidates.

1. World Rowing Championships

1. 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).

2. 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

1. 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.

2. The Council may directly attribute a World Championship regatta for the year before an Olympic Games regatta to an Olympic host city as a test event for the Olympic regatta.

7. Event Agreement and Commercial Rights Agreement

The member federation to which the relevant regatta is attributed shall immediately enter into an Event Agreement and Commercial Rights Agreement, where applicable, with World Rowing to comply with its undertakings.

8. Event Dates

The Council shall decide the dates of the relevant events at least two years in advance.

9. Rights – Television and Commercial

The following rights are the exclusive property of World Rowing at all the above listed events and shall be exploited in cooperation with each organising committee in accordance with the Event

Agreement:

1. Television rights, including all means now known or hereafter devised, whether live or recorded, pay or free television including terrestrial, satellite or cable transmission;
2. Commercial rights, including all commercial and sponsorship rights arising in relation to or in any way connected including signage rights, general sponsorship rights, official supplier rights, event programme rights, advertising rights on all promotional materials and publications and hospitality rights; and
3. Merchandising rights, the right to use and licence the name and official emblem of FISA, World Rowing, the official event logo, and other names, emblems and logos as registered by World Rowing. The bid documents shall specify in detail how the proceeds of the sale of these rights shall be handled. World Rowing also reserves the exclusive right to sell licensed merchandise and other products related to World Rowing and the event logo at all the events listed above, and the organising committee shall provide space for this activity at the venue of the Championships without charges to World Rowing.

10. Preparation Expenses

The organisers of the events will be responsible for the entire expenses of inspection visits after the event is attributed by individuals designated by World Rowing to inspect the venue and review preparations with the organising committee prior to the events, as follows:

- o World Rowing Championships - up to 20 individual visits
- o World Rowing Under 19 Championships - 6 individual visits
- o World Rowing Under 23 Championships - 6 individual visits
- o World Rowing Masters Regattas - 9 individual visits
- o World Rowing Cup Regattas - 6 individual visits
- o World Rowing Coastal Championships - 6 individual visits
- o World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships - 6 individual visits

11. Organisational Expenses

The bid documents shall specify in detail certain organisational expenses for which the organising committee shall be responsible.