

FISA RULE BOOK

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FISA RULE BOOK

2009 Edition with 2010 updates

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and related Bye-Laws****2009 Edition with 2010 and 2011 updates****Contents**

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FISA STATUTES AND RELATED BYE-LAWS

Declaration of Principles

A. ROWING

Rowing is one of the oldest sports and carries strong traditions. Over the years certain values and characteristics have become connected with rowing, which rowers protect and reinforce. These characteristics and values which should inspire all activities and decisions are the following:

A1. Development of the Individual

Individuals, through rowing, acquire a personal experience of determination, team spirit, respect, commitment, integrity and a sense of fair play. By applying these principles in all circumstances, rowers become independent and responsible individuals, prepared to face the realities of life and willing to share the values gained with others.

A2. International Understanding

International rowing events and meetings are organised in such a way as to be a means for friendly contact between the participants, contributing to a better understanding between people and nations, regardless of race, sex, frontiers or political systems. Rowers form a worldwide “family” based on the ideals of peace, friendship, fairness, understanding and mutual assistance. All rowers are encouraged to foster international understanding through the sport of rowing.

A3. Lifetime Sport for All

Rowing allows for the maintenance of physical fitness from youth through to old age. Rowing is a competitive and recreational activity for all, regardless of age, gender or ability.

A4. Environmental responsibility

Rowing is a sport which requires clean air and clean water; the rowing community plays an important role in the responsible and sustainable management of the natural and physical resources especially those which are necessary for rowing.

B. FISA

FISA is the community of national rowing federations worldwide. It governs | rowing by defending its principles and by acting in accordance with the following:

B1. Integral part of world sport

Founded in 1892, FISA was the first international sport federation to be established and rowing has been on the Olympic Programme since 1896, the first Olympic Games of the modern era. Adaptive Rowing has been integrated into the World Championships and has been on the programme of the Paralympic Games from 2008. FISA is an active participant in the world of sport and co-operates with the other international federations and the various world sports organisations. It encourages any steps which serve to propagate sport and contribute to develop it, as well as to promote the Olympic and Paralympic Games and the various other international championships. It seeks the inclusion of rowing in multi-sport international competitions and a presence on important international sports bodies.

B2. Independence

FISA will keep rowing free from political and commercial restraints. Moreover, FISA undertakes, at all levels, to preserve the independence and autonomy of international sport.

B3. Priority to Sport

FISA directs its work in the interest of rowers and rowing. It opposes any attempt to subordinate sport to any other interests.

B4. Fairness and equality of opportunity

FISA always seeks to ensure that its competitions and participants respect the principles of fairness and equality of opportunity. It fights, in particular, against doping and technical manipulation by enforcing strict rules. FISA carries out worldwide anti-doping tests, in and out of competition, and supports all appropriate measures taken in that field at the international level.

B5. Development of rowing in all its forms

FISA promotes and develops the sport. It establishes development programmes, organises training courses, and develops public relations and media opportunities. Thereby, FISA works to attract new rowers and

members, improve the level, quality and appeal of its competitions, and ensure a leading position for rowing in world sport, in multi-sport events and, particularly, in the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

B6. Inclusion and Accessibility

FISA is committed to inclusion and accessibility. FISA promotes inclusive practices in the planning and staging of events. FISA encourages accessible design, construction and refurbishment of existing rowing facilities.

B7. Sound environmental practices

FISA is committed to practices that respect and safeguard the environment in which the sport of rowing is conducted. FISA endorses responsible and sustainable environmental practices in the planning and staging of events, the design and construction of new rowing facilities and the refurbishment of existing rowing facilities. FISA promotes awareness and community consultation on rowing-related environmental issues.

PART I – GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 – Foundation, Name and Legal Status

With the object of encouraging the development of the sport of rowing and of strengthening the bonds of friendship that unite those who practise it, the Adriatic, Belgian, French, Italian and Swiss Federations founded the Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d’Aviron (FISA) on 25th June, 1892, in Turin. FISA was the first international sport federation to be established. FISA is a not-for-profit association governed by articles 60 and following of the Swiss civil code. It is endowed with legal personality. Its members, office bearers and employees are not responsible for its debts.

Article 2 – Objects

The objects of FISA shall be:

1. To maintain and promote FISA’s Declaration of Principles and Statutes.
2. To promote rowing in all its forms.
3. To encourage the universal development of rowing in all its forms.
4. To establish and enforce the FISA Rules of Racing and Regulations for all international rowing competitions.
5. To conduct World Rowing Championships, other world-level rowing events, and, within the limits of the authority of FISA, the regattas staged at Olympic, Paralympic, regional, and continental Games and multi-sport competitions.
6. To be the final authority for all international rowing competitions including at multi-sport competitions.

Article 3 – No Discrimination, Demonstrations or Propaganda

FISA shall not allow political, religious, racial or gender discrimination.

No demonstrations, or political, religious or racial propaganda are permitted in any rowing venue or in connection with any rowing activity.

Article 4 – Autonomy of national federations

FISA shall have no part in national rowing matters.

FISA shall support the complete autonomy of its member federations. When the autonomy is being compromised, FISA may take any appropriate measures.

Article 5 – Headquarters

The location of the FISA headquarters is decided by the Council.

Bye-Law to Article 5 – Headquarters

The headquarters are currently in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Article 6 – Emblem

The emblem of FISA is: the five oars, side by side, which are, from left to right coloured blue, yellow, black, green and red with or without the letters F-I-S-A.

The Executive Committee may create additional emblems for specific goals, events or activities

Only the Executive Committee may authorise the use of the FISA emblems.

Article 7 – Languages

The official languages of FISA are French and English. In case of divergence, the English text prevails. The use of other languages may be authorised by the Executive Committee in Congress or by the chair of the meeting on other occasions.

Article 8 – Official Communications

Any communications required under these Statutes or Rules shall be made by post, fax or email. All communications to FISA shall be addressed to the Headquarters in one of the official languages of FISA.

Article 9 – Interpretation

The Executive Committee shall decide all questions of interpretation of the FISA Statutes, Rules of Racing, Event Regulations and any related Bye-Laws.

All references to the masculine in the Statutes, Rules of Racing, Event Regulations and related Bye-Laws and in all FISA documents, shall include the feminine and all references to “rowers” shall include scullers and coxswains unless the context otherwise requires.

Article 10 – Binding Authority

FISA is bound by the signatures of two members of the Executive Committee, one of whom shall be the President, or, in case of the incapacity of the President, the Vice President or the Treasurer.

PART II – MEMBERSHIP

Article 11 – Members

Only a national federation that includes the majority of rowing clubs in its country, which has been recognised as such by the overall governing body of sport or the National Olympic Committee of that country, and whose statutes are not inconsistent with those of FISA, may become a member of FISA. To be accepted as a member of FISA, a national federation must cover the territory of a country that is recognised as such and as an independent and sovereign state by the international community. This requirement does not apply to members that were affiliated before 25 January 1993.

Article 12 – Admission to membership

In order to become a member of FISA, a national rowing federation shall:

1. Make formal application to the Executive Committee at least one month before the date of the next Congress.
2. Submit with its application a copy of its statutes with a certified translation in one of FISA's official languages, written evidence that the requirements for affiliation have been complied with, and a detailed report on the activities of the clubs that it represents.
3. Give a formal undertaking to observe the Statutes, Rules of Racing, Regulations and Bye-Laws of FISA.
4. Undertake to accept as binding and final the decisions of the competent authorities within FISA and in this regard to recognise the Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne as the only possible external judicial authority.
5. Undertake to impose the obligations in 3 and 4 upon its affiliated clubs and their members in all those areas in which FISA has authority.
6. Provide details of the membership of its committee and the design and colours of its racing uniform and blades.
7. Be admitted to membership by a vote of Congress for which a clear majority of the votes of members represented shall be required.

Article 13 – Retaining membership status

In order to retain its membership status, a member federation shall, at all times, fulfil all the conditions necessary for its admission. Therefore, it shall immediately notify the Executive Committee of FISA of any change made

to its statutes, membership of its committee, its address, or the design or colours of its racing uniform and blades, or of any other change which affects its ability to fulfil these conditions.

Article 14 – Resignation

A member federation wishing to withdraw from membership of FISA at the end of the current year shall give notice of resignation by registered post to the Executive Committee not later than 30th September. The Executive Committee shall immediately inform the remaining member federations of any resignations submitted to it.

Article 15 – Subscriptions

Member federations shall pay an annual subscription no later than 31st March of each year. The amount of the subscription shall be determined each year in advance by the Congress. Member federations have no responsibility for any financial liabilities of FISA.

Bye-Law to Article 15 – Subscriptions

- 1. New member federations shall pay no subscription in their first three years of membership.*
- 2. The amount of subscription payable by each member Federation shall be determined by reference to its level of participation in major events during the previous four year Olympic period in a formula proposed by the Council.*
- 3. The Executive Committee may waive past due subscriptions of inactive member federations.*

Article 16 – Debts

Member federations that have subscriptions in arrears or that have unresolved debts to FISA or to an organising committee of a FISA Event may be suspended by the Executive Committee or expelled by Congress. In any event, their delegates shall forfeit their voting rights, and the federation's teams may be banned from competition by the Executive Committee.

Article 17 – Expulsion

If a member federation does not continue to fulfil the current conditions of membership of FISA and does not rectify the situation by a date fixed by the Executive Committee, or if there are other justifiable reasons, the Congress may expel that federation.

Article 18 – Recognition of Rowing Confederations

The Council may recognise and cooperate with rowing confederations which consist of a number of FISA members with a common geographical or other basis and may grant to these confederations permission to be represented at Congresses by observers.

PART III – GOVERNANCE

Article 19 – Governance

FISA shall be governed by:

1. The Congress (Art.20 and following)
2. The Council (Art. 38 and following)
3. The Executive Committee (Art. 47 and following)

PART III A. CONGRESS

Article 20 – Congress

The Congress shall be the supreme authority of FISA whose activities shall be subject to its control.

Article 21 – Composition and Presidency

The Congress shall consist of delegates of national federations that are currently members of FISA. The President of FISA shall preside or, failing him, the Vice-President. The Council shall also participate in the Congress.

Article 22 – Delegates

Each member federation shall have the right to have a maximum of three delegates accredited. Member federations may at any time change their delegates but they may not be represented by a delegate who already represents another member federation or by a member of the Council. Each delegate shall satisfy the Executive Committee that he is a citizen or bona fide resident of the country or territory of the member federation he represents. He shall be able to provide immediate proof of his authority to represent the member federation. In an exceptional case, the decision of the Executive Committee shall be final.

Article 23 – Observers at the Congress

Observers may attend part or all of the Congress by invitation from the chair of the meeting.

Article 24 – Ordinary Congress

Delegates shall meet annually as an Ordinary Congress, preferably at a time and place at which a World Rowing Championship regatta is to be held.

Article 25 – Extraordinary Congress

Delegates shall meet as an Extraordinary Congress when the annual Ordinary Congress or the Executive Committee shall so decide or when at least one-third of the member federations submit a request in writing to the Executive Committee giving reasons therefor.

Article 26 – Convening notice and Agenda

The Executive Committee shall send a convening notice to member federations at least four months before the date of the Congress. The convening notice shall include a draft agenda.

Member federations may submit specific proposals or other items for inclusion in the agenda, which shall be received by FISA, in English and/or French, at least three months before the date of the Congress. The Executive Committee shall send out the final agenda for the Congress at least two months before the date of the Congress. Where possible, the various reports, any observations on the agenda items, the accounts, the financial report, and the proposed budget shall be sent out with the agenda. Subsequent written material may be circulated by the Executive Committee.

Article 27 – Agenda for Ordinary Congress

The agenda for an Ordinary Congress shall include:

A Mandatory items for an Ordinary Congress –

1. Opening of the session
2. Identification of the delegates and confirmation of their authority
3. Appointment of scrutineers for the period of Congress
4. Approval of the minutes of the last Congress
5. President's report and reports from the Executive Committee Members
6. Reports of the Chairs of the specialist Commissions
7. Reports of the Continental Representatives
8. Accounts, financial report and auditors' report
9. Approval of accounts
10. Determination of entrance fee and annual subscription
11. Budget for the following year
12. Reports on future FISA Events and Olympic regattas
13. Place and date of the next Congress
14. Attribution of future FISA Events in accordance with Rule 5
15. Any other business

B Additional Items, as appropriate, for an Ordinary Congress

16. Reports on applications for affiliation and voting consequent thereon.
17. Reconsideration or Confirmation of decisions (ref. Art. 32) taken by the Council in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Art. 44 or by the Executive Committee in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Art. 50.
18. Council and Executive Committee Elections in accordance with Articles 39 and 48.
19. Specific Proposals from the Member Federations, the Council or the Executive Committee.
20. Other Items proposed by Member Federations, the Council or the Executive Committee.
21. Any other items proposed by the Council or the Executive Committee.
22. Any other business

Article 28 – Reports

Congress may appoint individuals to report on matters brought before it. It may also require the Executive Committee to submit to it its views on questions to which it may wish to give further consideration.

Article 29 – Specific Proposals from Federations

A member federation may submit in writing to the Executive Committee additional agenda items and specific proposals to be included in the Agenda of a Congress, together with the reasoning behind the proposal. A member federation may also submit any specific proposal it proposes should be discussed under an existing agenda item. If these are received at the FISA headquarters at least three months before the date of the next congress they will be included in the Agenda for that Congress. The Executive Committee will decide whether proposals received after that date may be included in the Agenda.

Article 30 – Proposals from the Council or Executive Committee

The Council or the Executive Committee may include on the Agenda any proposal which they consider to be appropriate.

Unless there are exceptional circumstances, such proposal shall be included in the Agenda sent to the member federations in accordance with Article 26. They may submit a proposal to the Congress at any time provided it relates to an item on the Agenda.

Article 31 – Alterations to the Statutes and Rules of Racing

The Statutes and Rules of Racing may only be altered every four years in the year following the staging of the Olympic Games (cases of Force Majeure reserved).

Article 32 – Reconsideration and Confirmation of decisions of Council or the Executive Committee

Requests to reconsider decisions of the Council in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Art. 44 or of the Executive Committee in accordance with paragraph 3 of Art. 50 shall be submitted to FISA and, unless there are exceptional circumstances, received at least three months before the date of Congress. Each decision may be submitted only once to the Congress for reconsideration and shall be submitted within one year of the date of taking effect. Any alteration of a decision by the Council/Executive Committee following a vote for reconsideration by the Congress, will not have retroactive effect unless the Council/Executive Committee so decides.

The Council and/or the Executive Committee may, on its own initiative, seek confirmation by the next Congress of any of their decisions made within their own competence. If confirmed, this decision may not be submitted again to the Congress for reconsideration.

Article 33 – Auditing of accounts

FISA's accounts shall be audited each year by a professional auditor appointed by the Executive Committee.

Article 34 – Quorum

Subject to the provisions of Article 66, no quorum is required and the decisions of Congress shall be valid, irrespective of the number of member federations represented.

Article 35 – Voting

Voting at the FISA Congresses shall be by a show of official voting cards which indicate the number of votes to which each member federation is entitled.

If the Executive Committee so decides, voting may take place by electronic means.

At a FISA Congress, voting shall be by secret ballot if the chair so decides, or if requested by a delegate supported by delegates of at least four other member federations. Irrespective of the number of delegates representing it each member federation shall be entitled to one vote.

If a member federation fulfils the following conditions, it shall instead be entitled to three votes for a period of four years commencing 1st January of the year following the Olympic Games:

1. it has been a member of FISA for at least three years, and
2. it has competed at any of the following regattas:
 - a. World Rowing Championships;
 - b. World Rowing Junior Championships;
 - c. World Rowing Under 23 Championships;
 - d. Olympic or Paralympic qualification regattas;
 - e. Continental Games regattas.

with a total of at least 12 boats during the previous four year Olympic period. The Council will notify all member federations of the voting entitlements of member federations by 31st December in the year of an Olympic Games (starting from 2009 and to be applied to voting from 2013).

Article 36 – Majorities

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 of this Article and of Article 66, decisions of Congress shall be taken on the basis of a majority of valid votes cast in each ballot. Blank, incomplete or spoiled voting forms and abstentions will not be considered “valid” votes. In the case of elections, if additional ballots are necessary, the candidate obtaining the smallest number of valid votes in each ballot shall be eliminated until one candidate obtains a majority of the valid votes cast.

In similar situations, for example the designation of a member federation for organising a FISA World Championship Regatta, this method of voting shall also apply.

In the case of a tie, a new ballot shall be taken. If the vote is still tied after two ballots, the Council shall immediately carry out a vote to determine the decision.

Alterations to the Statutes and Rules of Racing shall be carried only if they obtain two-thirds of the valid votes cast in each ballot.

Article 37 – Date of Taking Effect

Elections and decisions of a Congress shall take effect from the 1st of January following that Congress unless Congress determines otherwise.

PART III B. COUNCIL

Article 38 – The Council

FISA shall be managed by the Council, consisting of:

- The President
- The Vice President
- The Treasurer
- The Executive Director
- The Chairs of the specialist Commissions

Up to two Co-opted members, each appointed for a two year term by the Council upon proposal by the Executive Committee

The Continental Representatives

Article 39 – Election of Members of the Council

The members of the Council, with the exception of the Executive Director and the Continental Representatives, shall be elected for four years by the Congress. They are eligible for re-election. Members of the Council can no longer hold office after the 31st of December following their 70th birthday. With the exception of the Executive Director, the members of Council are not remunerated by FISA but may receive reimbursement of expenses.

Bye-Law to Article 39 – Election of Members of the Council

1. *The President, Vice President and Treasurer are elected at the Ordinary Congress in the year following each Olympic Games.*
2. *The Chairs of the Events, Umpiring, Competitive, Women's, Masters, Media and Promotions, and Adaptive Commissions are elected in the second year after each Olympic Games.*
3. *The Chairs of the Materials, Youth, Sports Medicine, Rowing for All and Athletes Commissions are elected in the third year after each Olympic Games.*
4. *The Executive Committee shall give notice of those positions on the Council which are due for election at the time of sending out the Convening Notice for the Congress.*
5. *The notice will call for nominations for the positions to be elected by the Congress. The nomination shall be made by the member federation of the person nominated and shall be received at FISA headquarters no later than three months before the date of the Congress.*

6. *No later than one month after the closing date for nominations FISA shall send to all member federations a list of all nominations received by the closing date.*

Article 40 – Appointment of the Executive Director

The Executive Director shall be appointed by the Executive Committee. He shall be supported by administrative staff. He is also the Secretary General.

Article 41 – Appointment of the Continental Representatives

The Council shall appoint a Continental Representative for each of the following continents or sub-continents: Africa, Asia, Europe, Oceania, South America and North America (including Central America and the Caribbean).

They are appointed in the Olympic year for a four year term and may be reappointed. In making the appointment, the Council may consult the member federations concerned. Continental Representatives should become members or ex-officio members of the Executive Committee of the appropriate rowing Confederations in their continent for the period of their appointment.

Continental Representatives shall serve as liaisons between the Council and the member federations in their respective continents. The Executive Committee may entrust Continental Representatives with specific duties. Continental Representatives shall be ex-officio members of the Development Cross Commission.

Article 42 – Honorary Members

On the proposal of Council, Congress may confer the title “Honorary Council Member” on a retired Council member who has rendered distinguished service to international rowing.

Honorary Council Members shall not, however, be entitled to participate in the work of Council. Specifically, they shall have no voting rights.

Article 43 – Decisions of the Council

Decisions of the Council shall be taken by a majority of the votes cast. In the case of a tie, the chair of the meeting shall have a casting vote. Voting shall be by show of hands unless a secret ballot is requested or may take place by correspondence. Determination of a majority shall be in accordance with Art. 36.

Article 44 – Duties of the Council

The duties of the Council shall be:

1. *To take such steps as may be necessary to achieve the Objects laid down in Article 2 of the Statutes.*
2. *To ensure the execution of decisions taken by Congress and to establish the duties of the individual members of the Council and the duties of the Commissions.*
3. *To adopt and amend Bye-laws made under the Statutes and Rules of Racing and to adopt and amend Event Regulations.*
4. *To ensure the observance of the Statutes, Rules of Racing and Event Regulations and any associated Bye-Laws.*
5. *To ensure the maintenance of proper standards in the organisation of FISA Events, International Regattas, Olympic Regattas and, in general, all events and competitions conducted under the authority of FISA.*
6. *To select the most suitable bids from candidate national federations for the organisation of World Championships and propose it (them) to the Congress for final approval (in accordance with Rule 5).*
7. *To propose three Commission Chairs to Congress to be elected to the Executive Committee in accordance with Art. 48.*
8. *To appoint Continental Representatives in accordance with Article 41 and members of the various Commissions in accordance with the proposals of the Chairs of the Commissions concerned and with the approval of the member federation of the person concerned.*

Article 45 – Duties of the Council Members

The duties of the Members of the Council shall be set out as Bye-Laws.

Bye-Law to Article 44 – Duties of the Council Members

a. Duties of the President

The President of FISA:

1. *leads and represents FISA;*
2. *chairs the Congresses, Council and Executive Committee meetings, Joint Commissions Meetings, and other meetings, where appropriate, and which are organised within FISA or by FISA. In the absence of the President meetings are chaired by the nominee of the President;*

3. *defines the policies to be followed by FISA in co-operation with the Council and the Congress;*
4. *suggests initiatives to promote FISA's goals, delegates tasks to members of the Executive Committee, the Council, Commissions and working groups, in addition to those outlined in the Statutes and Bye-Laws, and encourages the member federations to be active contributors to the advancement of rowing;*
5. *submits a report to the Ordinary Congress each year; and*
6. *may make necessary decisions in urgent circumstances, if it is not possible to consult the relevant parties within FISA. Such decisions shall be deemed to be decisions of the Council for the purposes of Article 32.*

b. Duties of the Vice President

The Vice President of FISA:

1. *carries out such duties as are delegated by the President;*
2. *is responsible for representing FISA when the President is unable to do so, or when requested by the Executive Committee;*
3. *works on special assignments and working groups when requested to do so by the Executive Committee or the Council. These assignments or working groups may concern the internal affairs of FISA or FISA's relations with other bodies;*
4. *chairs the Development Cross-Commission; and,*
5. *submits a report to the Ordinary Congress each year.*

c. Duties of the Treasurer

The Treasurer of FISA:

1. *is responsible for the financial management of FISA;*
2. *prepares FISA's long-term financial plan having regard to the four year Olympic cycle;*
3. *is responsible for keeping the Executive Committee and Council informed of FISA's financial situation by means of management accounts;*
4. *oversees the management of FISA's assets, the adequacy of insurance, the financial terms of major contracts and staff remuneration in consultation with the President and the Executive Director;*

5. *oversees the preparation of the annual budget and the annual accounts, and presents them to the Ordinary Congress, liaises with the Executive Director in order to monitor the progress of income and expenditure during the year, and seeks approval from the Executive Committee for significant deviations from budget; and,*
6. *submits a report to the Ordinary Congress each year.*

d. Duties of the Executive Director

The Executive Director of FISA:

1. *is responsible for the effective management of FISA, within the policies and objectives approved from time to time by the FISA Council;*
2. *is supervised by the President and operates within the limits of authority and budget approved by the Executive Committee and the Council;*
3. *selects and engages the staff of FISA within the manpower plan and budget approved by the Council, and is responsible for the direction and management of the staff;*
4. *prepares the annual Business Plan as well as the Olympic Cycle (four year) Business Plan in consultation with the Executive Committee for approval by the Council; and,*
5. *submits a report to the Ordinary Congress each year.*

e. Duties of the Commission Chairs

The Chairs of the Commissions of FISA:

1. *advise, direct and represent the Council in their technical areas;*
2. *chair commission meetings and allocate duties to the commission members in accordance with the Commission Duty Statement;*
3. *prepare annual budget proposals with the Executive Director for approval by the Executive Committee;*
4. *propose appointments to their commissions for approval by the Council; and,*
5. *report to the Council on technical matters related to their commissions and submit reports on their commissions' activities to the Ordinary Congress each year.*

f. Duties of the Continental Representatives

The Continental Representatives of FISA:

1. *represent FISA within their continents;*
2. *promote rowing and maintain close and regular contact with the member federations and regatta organisers in their continents;*
3. *take any necessary action in cases of non-observance of the Statutes or Rules of Racing in their continents and, in all such cases, submit reports to the Executive Committee;*
4. *observe the major international regattas held within their continents;*
5. *submit reports to the Ordinary Congress each year. For this purpose they may request reports from the member federations within their continents.*

Article 46 – Council Meetings

The Council shall normally meet at least three times per year as decided by the Executive Committee or when at least seven Council members submit a request in writing to the Executive Committee giving the reasons therefor. It may also meet when so required by the President. The Council may make decisions by correspondence.

The Agendas for all meetings are established by the Executive Committee. Reports on Council meetings shall be circulated to all member federations and Council and Commission members within one month of the meeting.

PART III C. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Article 47 – Executive Committee

The Executive Committee consists of

- the President,
- the Vice President,
- the Treasurer,
- three Commission Chairs,
- the non-voting Executive Director.

Article 48 – Election of the Members of the Executive Committee

The Executive Committee is elected at the Ordinary Congress in the year following each Olympic Games. The elections for President, Vice President and Treasurer are direct votes by the Congress. The three Commission Chairs shall be elected individually to the Executive Committee by the Congress based on a proposal from the Council. If one or more proposed Commission Chair does not receive a clear majority of valid votes cast according to Art. 36, there will be additional rounds of voting where all Commission Chairs shall be eligible for election to any unfilled position.

Article 49 – Decisions of the Executive Committee

Decisions of the Executive Committee shall be taken by a majority of the valid votes cast. In the case of a tie, the chair of the meeting shall have a casting vote. Voting shall be by show of hands unless a secret ballot is requested or may take place by correspondence. Determination of a majority shall be in accordance with Art. 36.

Article 50 – Duties of the Executive Committee

The duties of the Executive Committee shall be (inter alia):

1. To be responsible for the directional guidance of FISA's programmes with the relevant Council Members, Commission Members, Working Group Members, Organising Committees and member Federations.
2. To be responsible for the administrative and financial management of FISA. To this end, the Executive Committee may establish administrative offices with remunerated personnel.
3. To make any decisions appropriate to the circumstances in the interests of the sport of rowing.

4. To decide all questions of interpretation of the Statutes, Rules of Racing and Event Regulations.
5. To impose penalties, at any time, as provided for in Article 63, on member federations, clubs, or individuals who breach the Statutes, Rules, Regulations for FISA Events or Bye-Laws or who refuse to conform to instructions given, or who behave in a negligent or inappropriate manner.
6. To issue convening notices and the relevant Agenda Papers for Congresses and Council meetings, and to keep member federations informed of the affairs of FISA.
7. To ensure FISA is represented by its President or by one of its Council members at important events and meetings of other organisations.
8. To perform all other duties of the Executive Committee as established in FISA's Statutes, Rules, Event Regulations and Bye-Laws.
9. To assume all responsibilities which are not expressly attributed to another entity within FISA.

Article 51 – Executive Committee Meetings

The Executive Committee shall normally meet at least three times per year as decided by the President or when at least three Executive Committee members submit a request in writing to the President giving the reasons therefor. The Executive Committee may make decisions by correspondence. The Agendas for all meetings shall be established in advance by the Chair of the meeting. Minutes of Executive Committee meetings shall be circulated to all Council members within one month of the meeting.

Article 52 – Casual Vacancies

In case of a casual vacancy in the Council or the Executive Committee, the Executive Committee may replace the member concerned until the next Congress.

PART III D. COMMISSIONS

Article 53 – Commissions

The Council may establish Commissions having special duties and, in particular, in the following fields:

- Adaptive Rowing,
- Athletes,
- Competitive Rowing,
- Development,
- Events,
- Masters Rowing,
- Materials,
- Media and Promotion,
- Rowing for All,
- Sports Medicine,
- Umpiring,
- Women's Rowing,
- Youth Rowing.

The Development and Women's Rowing Commissions are Cross Commissions whose members are drawn from the Council and other Commission members. The Development Commission is chaired by the Vice President.

The Women's Rowing Commission is chaired by an elected Chair who shall be a member of Council and is not necessarily a member of another Commission.

These Commissions shall consist, in principle, of four to eight members appointed by the Council for a period of four years which may be renewed, in addition to the Chair who shall be a member of the Council. The Council shall determine from time to time the size of each Commission.

The Council shall seek to achieve a gender balance for Commission membership consistent with that in the sport of rowing. The Commissions shall meet as required when so requisitioned by their Chairs. The Council is also permitted to create Working Groups for specific tasks and to entrust occasional assignments to non-members of the Council.

Commission members may no longer serve after 31st December following their 65th birthday.

Bye-Law to Article 53 – Appointments to Commissions

For all commissions, except Cross Commissions, FISA will call for nominations for Commission membership in the year of election of the Commission Chair. Candidates shall be nominated in writing by their member Federations no later than the end of the Congress of that year. Appointments of Commission members are made by the Council on the recommendation of the newly elected Commission Chairs. Member federations nominating candidates are expected to commit themselves to provide financial support for the travel and work of the Commission members, if they are appointed. In case of a casual vacancy in a Commission, the Executive Committee may replace the member concerned.

Recognised Working Groups and Management Boards:

1. *Working Group on Rowing and the Environment.*
2. *European Rowing Management Board.*

Article 54 – Duties of the Commissions, Working Groups and Management Boards

The duties, authority and field of activity of each Commission shall be set out in the Bye-Laws.

Bye-Law to Article 54 – Duties of the Commissions, Working Groups and Management Boards

1. Terms of Reference

Each Commission:

- 1.1 *meets at least twice a year; one of the meetings is at the annual Joint Commissions Meeting.*
- 1.2 *will liaise with the President, the Council and the FISA secretariat through its Chair.*
- 1.3 *will liaise with other commissions generally and at joint commissions meetings.*
- 1.4 *will provide an annual report to the Council and any other reports as required.*
- 1.5 *is responsible for producing and circulating minutes of Commission meetings to the Council.*

2. Working Groups and Management Boards

- 2.1 *Working Groups, appointed for specific tasks, report to the Council through their Chair.*

The Environmental Working Group shall consist of four expert members appointed by the Council to serve two year terms.

- 2.2 *Management Boards, created for specific reasons as defined by the Council, report to the Council through their Chair.*

The European Rowing Management Board shall consist of three European members appointed by the FISA Council and four members elected by the European Member Federations at the annual General Assembly. The FISA Council shall appoint one of the seven members to act as Chair. The members of the Board shall each serve for a period of four years, which can be renewed, subject to re-appointment or re-election as appropriate.

3. Specific Duties of the Commissions

Adaptive Rowing Commission

1. Areas of Responsibility

- 1.1 *To oversee all areas of adaptive rowing.*
- 1.2 *To increase participation in adaptive rowing at all levels of performance.*
- 1.3 *To promote and monitor trends in adaptive rowing at national, international and Paralympic levels.*
- 1.4 *To provide advice on adaptive rowing as required by FISA.*

2. Objectives and Activities

- 2.1 *To develop inclusive policies within FISA.*
- 2.2 *To develop inclusive on-water and indoor rowing competition.*
- 2.3 *To include adaptive rowing in active life programmes.*

Athletes Commission

1. General Areas of Responsibility

- 1.1 *To provide a means of ensuring that the Council of FISA is aware of the opinions of current active rowers concerning major issues affecting the sport.*

2. Objectives and Activities

- 2.1 *To establish a network of representative rowers throughout the world for a wide canvassing of opinion.*
- 2.2 *To assist the Executive Committee in convening and conducting competitors' meetings at World Rowing Championships.*
- 2.3 *To be available to hear the views of rowers on FISA matters and to channel them to FISA Council.*
- 2.4 *To advise the Council on any matters referred to the Commission.*
- 2.5 *To analyse World Rowing Championship and Olympic Organisation and to report its findings to the Council.*
- 2.6 *To make known to the Council the views of competitors on any matter in the field of competitive rowing, in all its forms, as it sees fit.*

3. Membership

- 3.1 *Members of this Commission can no longer serve on the commission after 31st December following the eighth anniversary of their last participation as a competitor at a World Rowing Championships or Olympic Games.*
- 3.2 *The Chair of the Commission must be eligible for membership of the Commission at the time of election to the chair, and may then serve a full four-year term as Chair.*

Competitive Rowing Commission

1. General Areas of Responsibility

- 1.1 *To increase participation in all types of competitive rowing, including Olympic, sprint, ergometer, etc.*
- 1.2 *To raise standards in competitive rowing.*
- 1.3 *To provide advice to the Council on all matters related to competitive rowing, especially at FISA Events.*

2. Objectives and Activities

- 2.1 *COACHING; To undertake the following activities in the coaching field:*
 - 2.1.1 *Advise on coach identification and recruitment*
 - 2.1.2 *Liaison with coaches*

- 2.1.3 *Advise on coach education*
- 2.1.4 *Assistance in the implementation of Coaching Development Programme in conjunction with the Development Commission*
- 2.1.5 *Staging of the annual FISA Coaches Conference*
- 2.1.6 *Assistance in specific coaching courses and seminars*
- 2.1.7 *Assistance in the production of coach education material*
- 2.1.8 *Implementation of coach communication network*
- 2.2 **COMPETITION;** *To undertake the following activities in relation to competition:*
 - 2.2.1 *Regulation of international rowing competition in terms of (i) composition (events, boat-classes, categories), (ii) conditions, (iii) environment, (iv) international regatta programme.*
 - 2.2.2 *Promotion and development of competitions.*
 - 2.2.3 *Analysis and review of competition from the point of view of changes e.g. in competitive standards, social and financial environment, global mobility, participation levels.*
 - 2.2.4 *Development of alternative and of complementary types of competition.*
 - 2.2.5 *Undertaking the tasks delegated to it by the Council or the Rules in relation to FISA Events, such as seeding.*

Development Commission

- 1. **General Area of Responsibility**
 - 1.1 *To promote the universality of rowing in all its aspects.*
 - 1.2 *To plan and co-ordinate the FISA Development Programme Activities, to be carried out by relevant commissions.*
 - 1.3 *To manage the FISA Development Budget.*
- 2. **Objectives and Activities**
 - 2.1 *To increase the number of federations affiliated with FISA.*
 - 2.2 *To help raise the standards of rowing amongst member federations, particularly in the developing rowing nations.*

- 2.3 *To produce a high quality of programme educational material.*
- 2.4 *To plan and co-ordinate educational courses and seminars world wide.*
- 2.5 *To plan and co-ordinate the FISA Boat Collection and Boat Building Programmes.*
- 2.6 *To stimulate a greater number of rowing federations to participate in FISA Championships and the Olympic Games.*

Events Commission

1. General Area of Responsibility

- 1.1 *To set and monitor the standards of international regattas and of all FISA events with regard to the venue, the technical installations, the safety of rowers and the organisation of the events.*

2. Objectives and Activities

- 2.1 *To advise and assist Organising Committees to improve the standard of facilities and regatta courses for all major international events.*
- 2.2 *To maintain and improve the standard of regatta organisation at all major international events in co-operation with the Umpiring Commission.*
- 2.3 *To provide advice and guidance at every stage from initial concept to final commissioning in the development of new courses and new regattas.*
- 2.4 *To monitor and co-ordinate changes to the structure of the FISA international regatta calendar in co-operation with the Competitive Rowing Commission.*
- 2.5 *To prepare and regularly update documents and manuals which specify the FISA requirements for all aspects of: a) the upgrading of existing courses; b) the development of new courses; c) the organisation of championships and major regattas.*
- 2.6 *To visit and inspect regatta courses and regattas.*
- 2.7 *To provide members for the technical group responsible for inspecting candidates for future championships and Olympic Games.*

- 2.8 *To advise and assist Organising Committees in the organisation of international events for sprint rowing, adaptive rowing, ergometer rowing and coastal rowing.*

Masters Rowing Commission

1. *General Area of Responsibility*
 - 1.1 *To promote Masters rowing in all its forms on a national and international basis.*
2. *Objectives and Activities*
 - 2.1 *To organise a world-wide FISA World Masters Regatta annually.*
 - 2.2 *To prepare the annual Masters Regatta Calendar.*
 - 2.3 *To publish written information in consultation with the Media and Promotions Commission.*

Materials Commission

1. *General Areas of Responsibility*
 - 1.1 *To define and ensure compliance with rules concerning boats and equipment for all types of FISA events, including Olympic, adaptive, ergometer, coastal etc.*
 - 1.2 *To support development in the field of rowing equipment.*
2. *Objectives and Activities*
 - 2.1 *To check rowing equipment from the point of view of safety of the rowers.*
 - 2.2 *To co-operate in the Development Programme of FISA.*
 - 2.3 *To encourage the production of inexpensive rowing equipment complying with specified standards.*
 - 2.4 *To work in co-operation with the Control Commission at FISA World Championships.*
 - 2.5 *To organise and conduct courses on boat building and repairs.*
 - 2.6 *To meet with manufacturers of rowing equipment.*
 - 2.7 *To produce theoretical material and drawings for rowing material including maintenance manuals.*
 - 2.8 *To review and evaluate new technology applicable to the sport of rowing.*

- 2.9 *To collect and review scientific information available for the sport of rowing.*

Media and Promotion Commission

1. General Areas of responsibility

- 1.1 *to provide and coordinate presentation of FISA events;*
- 1.2 *to advise on the policy and strategic planning of FISA's promotion activities in media, communications and any public relations;*
- 1.3 *to advise on FISA's development of advertising rules and guidelines;*
- 1.4 *to support FISA publications (print and electronic) in co-operation with the professional FISA staff;*
- 1.5 *To produce promotions-related publications in areas of assistance to national federations;*
- 1.6 *to provide, where needed, technical support for promotions activities;*
- 1.7 *to be a resource with ideas on the subject of promotion of all FISA events and development initiatives;*
- 1.8 *to provide education advice in these fields to national federations.*
- 1.9 *To identify and propose to FISA suitable candidates from the world rowing community to be nominated for appropriate international awards and distinctions.*

Rowing for All Commission

1. General Area of Responsibility

- 1.1 *To promote on a national and international basis all the following forms of rowing:*
 - a. *touring, fitness and recreational rowing,*
 - b. *coastal and traditional rowing,*
 - c. *ergometer rowing.*

2. Objectives and Activities

- 2.1 *Touring, Fitness and Recreational: To establish annually one or several FISA Tours for different age groups, to advise the national federations organising them, and to promote fitness and recreational activities in affiliated countries.*

- 2.2 *Coastal and Traditional Rowing: To stage an annual FISA Coastal Rowing Championship for Clubs and to promote coastal rowing in member federations.*
- 2.3 *Ergometer Rowing: To promote and facilitate the international development of the rowing ergometer movement.*

Sports Medicine Commission

- 1. *General Areas of Responsibility*
 - 1.1 *To oversee and advise on all medical aspects related to rowing.*
 - 1.2 *To monitor medical and safety services at World Rowing Championships and regattas of the Rowing World Cup.*
 - 1.3 *To investigate and promote the prevention of sports injuries.*
 - 1.4 *To study, monitor and publicise biological aspects of training.*
 - 1.5 *To assist in the basic medical education of coaches.*
 - 1.6 *To regulate and undertake doping control.*
- 2. *Objectives and Activities*
 - 2.1 *To provide advice and recommendations on request to the Council, Coaches Conference and national federations.*
 - 2.2 *To formulate and publish guidelines for medical services.*
 - 2.3 *To document literature related to exercise physiology, sports medicine and biomechanics.*
 - 2.4 *To formulate and publish anti-doping rules and to assist in putting them into effect.*
 - 2.5 *To participate in the FISA Coaches Conference.*
 - 2.6 *To provide information by way of published material.*

Umpiring Commission

- 1. *General Areas of Responsibility*
 - 1.1 *To promote umpiring throughout the world.*
 - 1.2 *To standardise umpiring and to maintain and improve the quality of umpiring in general, in particular at FISA World Championships, and at international events (regattas, sprints, adaptive, ergometer, coastal, etc) throughout the world.*

1.3 *To monitor the qualifications and quality of international umpires.*

2. Objectives and Activities

2.1 *To maintain and develop selection criteria for juries at FISA Events.*

2.2 *To supervise the work of the juries at World Rowing Championships.*

2.3 *To conduct umpires' seminars using the most modern educational techniques and methods.*

2.4 *To conduct examinations for international umpires licences.*

2.5 *To be represented at as many international regattas as possible.*

2.6 *To attend jury meetings at international regattas.*

Women's Rowing Commission

1. General Areas of Responsibility

1.1 *To promote participation in women's events.*

1.2 *To oversee all areas of women's activity in rowing.*

1.3 *To identify and promote women in administration, coaching, umpiring and research.*

2. Objectives and Activities

2.1 *To establish better communication with national federations and to meet with teams.*

2.2 *To assist FISA in promotion and public relations.*

2.3 *To co-operate with other international sport federations.*

2.4 *To co-operate in the FISA Development Programme.*

2.5 *To investigate and evaluate regatta results, numbers of participants, weight limits etc.*

2.6 *To establish and maintain contacts with people responsible for women's rowing in each national federation.*

2.7 *To organise seminars.*

2.8 *To report each year to the FISA Congress.*

2.9 *To collect material for publicity and promotion of women's rowing.*

Youth Rowing Commission (Men and Women)

1. General Areas of Responsibility

- 1.1 *To oversee all areas of youth rowing.*
- 1.2 *To increase participation in youth rowing at all levels of performance.*
- 1.3 *To monitor trends in youth rowing at national and international levels.*
- 1.4 *To provide advice on youth rowing as required by FISA.*

2. Objectives and Activities

- 2.1 *To support the FISA Development Programme.*
- 2.2 *To broaden youth participation especially amongst developing rowing nations.*
- 2.3 *To represent the interests of youth rowing when decisions about the competition system are to be made.*
- 2.4 *To provide themes for and facilitate the FISA Youth Coaches Conference.*
- 2.5 *To maintain and improve contact with coaches and athletes at the World Junior and Under 23 Championships, e.g. by holding meetings.*
- 2.6 *To assist and advise during the preparation of the organisation of the World Junior and Under 23 Championships.*
- 2.7 *To analyse the organisation, entries and results of the World Junior and Under 23 Championships and to publish the results.*
- 2.8 *To assist the Control Commission at the World Junior and Under 23 Championships.*

4. Duties of the Working Groups

Working Group on Rowing and the Environment

1. General Area of Responsibility

- 1.1 *Promote environmental responsibility in the planning and staging of events, design and construction of new rowing facilities;*
- 1.2 *Raise awareness on environmental issues throughout the rowing community;*

- 1.3 *Liaise with external institutions such as public authorities, environmental organisations and other sporting bodies;*
- 1.4 *Monitor and evaluate the applications of FISA's environmental policies and guidelines.*
2. *Objectives and Activities*
 - 2.1 *Create and revise policy and assist in its implementation.*
 - 2.2 *Create environmental regulations for FISA operated events and monitor their application.*
 - 2.3 *Make recommendations for planning, siting, design, construction and operation of new facilities.*
 - 2.4 *Suggest guidelines to national federations for environmentally responsible operations of rowing clubs.*
 - 2.5 *Make recommendations for environmental codes of conduct for the rowing community.*
 - 2.6 *Undertake projects and programs which fulfil FISA's environmental policies.*

European Rowing Management Board

1. *General Areas of Responsibility*
 - 1.1 *To be responsible for directional guidance, promotion and development of European rowing.*
 - 1.2 *To manage rowing competitions among the rowers of the European member federations.*
2. *Objectives and Duties*
 - 2.1 *To ensure that European Rowing Championships are successfully staged every year.*
 - 2.2 *To determine the format, programme and timing of the European Rowing Championships.*
 - 2.3 *To make any decisions appropriate to the circumstances in the interests of European Rowing.*
 - 2.4 *To hold an annual General Assembly.*
 - 2.5 *To ensure the execution of decisions taken by the General Assembly.*

- 2.6 *To ensure the observance of the Constitution and Rules of the European Rowing Championships.*
- 2.7 *To ensure the maintenance of proper standards in the organising of the European Rowing Championships and European Junior Rowing Championships.*
- 2.8 *To increase participation in European Rowing Championships.*
- 2.9 *To investigate other forms of rowing competition (Under 23, Junior, ergometer rowing, etc).*

PART IV – INDIVIDUAL OBLIGATIONS

Article 55 -Commitment

Any party that deals with FISA, is a member of FISA or shares in its activities including a party which:

- a) participates in an event under the authority of FISA;
- b) acts as an official (trainer, coach, team manager, delegate, representative etc) of a team, a club, a member federation, or recognised confederation;
- c) officiates as an international umpire or in a similar role;
- d) organises or participates in a competition which is placed under FISA's authority, according to the Statutes and Rules of Racing;
- e) assumes any role within FISA, within its Council, its Executive Committee, one of its commissions or another committee or working group or management board.

recognises and accepts the following, subject to paragraph v:

- i. the FISA Statutes, Rules of Racing, Event Regulations and related Bye-Laws;
- ii. FISA's authority on all matters concerning international rowing;
- iii. The mandatory nature of the Statutes, the Bye-laws and other rules regulating FISA, in their current version and as amended from time to time;
- iv. FISA's jurisdiction to make any decision or impose any sanction within its field of competence;
- v. The Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, as the only competent judicial authority external to FISA, to the exclusion of any ordinary court of law, any civil judicial authority of any country and any other arbitration body;
 - a) to settle any dispute which directly involves FISA, one of its bodies, one of its Executive Committee members, any person acting on its behalf (Council and Commission members, umpires, etc.), one of its members or an organising committee of a FISA event run under FISA's authority (see Art. 64);
 - b) to review any decision alleged to violate any relevant law, any fundamental legal principles or FISA statutory clause (see Art. 65);

- c) to rule on any appeals from disciplinary sanctions or penalties of any kind, made by FISA or one of its bodies (see Art. 65).
- vi. the final and without appeal status of the decisions made by the CAS;
- vii. the requirement to abide by the decisions of FISA and CAS without attempting to hinder their application;
- viii. the application of Swiss law and the rules of Swiss federal procedure supplemental to FISA and CAS rules and regulations with Lausanne as the only place and seat of the arbitration.

Article 56 – Individual and written confirmation of commitments

Although the commitment set out in Art. 55 is mandatory and automatic, FISA may, in addition, request individual and written confirmation of any commitment from the following individuals or entities, in accordance with the appropriate forms appended to these statutes from:

1. any FISA member federation or from any national rowing federation which wishes to become a member;
2. any rower, club, official, or international umpire likely to participate in a competition under FISA's authority;
3. an organising committee of any event under FISA's authority.

These confirmations are valid unless and until they have been formally revoked in writing and this written revocation has reached the FISA headquarters. Such revocation shall not be retroactive and shall only be valid if the individual or entity has ceased all activities or relationships to which the commitment refers.

PART V – PROVISIONS FOR ETHICAL ISSUES

Article 57 – Commitment to Ethics

Any party which deals with FISA and /or shares in its activities in any capacity, notably those referred to in Art. 55, commits itself by this act to behave in a correct and ethical manner according to all generally recognised ethical principles.

Article 58 – Right of Complaint

Any party claiming to have a valid complaint concerning a party mentioned at Art. 55 and 57 may submit it to the Executive Committee or, in a case involving a possible ethical violation by a member of the Executive Committee, to the IOC Ethics Commission.

Article 59 – Decision-Making Authority

The authority to resolve cases submitted shall be the Executive Committee of FISA, except in cases involving members of the Executive Committee of FISA where the authority shall be the IOC Ethics Commission.

The relevant authority may make any decision it deems appropriate in such a case.

Article 60 – Applicable procedural rules

The Executive Committee and the IOC Ethics Commission shall respect the principles stipulated in Art. 62.

PART VI – JUDICIAL PROVISIONS

Article 61 – Judicial bodies of FISA

The following bodies of FISA have judicial powers in accordance with FISA Statutes, Rules, Event Regulations, or related Bye-Laws:

- The Congress
- The Council
- The Executive Committee
- The Board of the Jury
- The Doping Hearing Panel

With the exception of the Board of the Jury and a Doping Hearing Panel, the body concerned may delegate its power to a smaller number of its members to undertake any investigation, hearing or imposition of penalty. In all cases the provisions of Articles 62 and 63 shall be followed.

Article 62 – Procedural rules applicable to the judicial bodies of FISA

The judicial bodies of FISA shall provide fair procedures to all parties involved and shall respect their fundamental rights. They recognise in particular:

1. that a person who may have a conflict of interest shall not be a member of the decision-making body.
2. the right of the person charged to know what he is charged with and to examine his file.
3. the right to know the penalties which might be imposed.
4. the right to be heard, to present a defence, to produce evidence and to be assisted by counsel.

In addition, the following rules apply:

1. A protest or appeal shall be submitted in writing to the relevant body and shall set out the facts, reasons and evidence on which it is based. It shall be accompanied by a deposit of CHF 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest or appeal is allowed.
2. A decision is considered as delivered when received by the person concerned or his member federation. A protest or appeal is validly made if it is received before midnight FISA headquarters time, on the last day of the deadline.

3. The lodging of a protest or of an appeal shall not have the effect of suspending the decision at stake or any penalty imposed.

However, the protester or appellant may submit a request for suspension of the decision or penalty and the body hearing the appeal or the protest shall rule on the request.

For all situations not covered by the Statutes, Rules, Event Regulations and related Bye-Laws, the judicial bodies of FISA shall apply Swiss law and the rules of Swiss federal procedure.

Article 63 – Penalties and financial compensation

The judicial bodies of FISA have the power to make decisions and impose penalties in their areas of duty set out in the Statutes, Rules, Regulations and Bye-Laws. They can impose the following penalties:

1. reprimand;
2. Yellow Card (under Rules 79 and 89);
3. relegation (where provided under the Rules);
4. exclusion/ Red Card;
5. disqualification;
6. ban from competition;
7. fine;
8. any other appropriate measure.

If appropriate, the judicial body concerned may suspend, in part or in whole, the ban from competition or the payment of the fine subject to the anti-doping rules.

The judicial body concerned may also order payment of money as financial compensation against those (in particular member federations, clubs, rowers officials) who have behaved in a negligent or inappropriate manner that has caused financial loss or damage to another party.

Article 64 – Ordinary arbitration proceedings

Any party that alleges that a decision made by a FISA judicial body that it has not supported violates fundamental legal principles or FISA statutory clause(s), or that has a dispute with FISA, may submit a claim to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in Lausanne only, to the exclusion of any court

of law of any country or any other arbitration body. The claim shall set out the facts and reasons upon which it is based. It shall be sent to CAS within one month from the day of delivery of the decision or, in the case of dispute, from the day FISA formally refused to accept its views or request. The CAS conducts the arbitration and rules over the dispute in accordance with its own regulations. In addition, the CAS applies Swiss law and the rules of Swiss federal procedure. The seat and place of the arbitration is in Lausanne. The decisions made by the CAS are final and may not be appealed.

Article 65 – Appeal arbitration proceedings

Any party penalised by a judicial body of FISA may appeal the decision to CAS in Lausanne only, to the exclusion of any court of law of any country or any other arbitration body. The appeal brief shall set out the facts and reasons on which it is based. It shall be sent to CAS within 21 days following receipt by the party of the decision in question. The CAS conducts the appeal and rules on it in accordance with its own regulations. In addition, the CAS applies Swiss law and the rules of Swiss federal procedure. The seat and place of the arbitration is in Lausanne. The decisions made by the CAS are final and may not be appealed.

PART VII – DISSOLUTION

Article 66 – Dissolution

The dissolution of FISA shall be valid only if carried by four-fifths of the valid votes cast at an Extraordinary Congress specially convened for the purpose. Furthermore, a quorum of two-thirds of the member federations is necessary.

Article 67 – Assets

If the motion for dissolution is carried, the Executive Committee shall be entitled to realise the assets of FISA which shall be divided equally between the member federations constituting FISA at the time the vote is taken.

Article 68 – Exceptions

In no other circumstances shall any member federation have any claim to any share whatsoever in the assets and any federation ceasing to be a member shall forfeit its claim to any assets of FISA.

PART VIII – CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

Article 69 – Concluding Provisions

These Statutes came into force immediately following the FISA Extraordinary Congress held from 13 to 14 February 2009 in Cape Town, South Africa.

Denis Oswald
President

Matt Smith
Executive Director

FISA Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws

2009 Edition with 2010 and 2011 updates

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FISA RULES OF RACING AND RELATED BYE-LAWS

PART I – SCOPE

Rule 1- Rowing, Boats, Regattas

Rowing is the propulsion of a displacement 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.

In a rowing boat, all load bearing parts including the axes of moving parts, must be firmly fixed to the body of the boat, but the rower's seat may move along the axis of the boat.

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

These Rules and the relevant Bye-Laws shall apply to:

1. World Rowing Championship regattas,
2. Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic regattas within the limits of the authority of FISA and the relevant Qualification regattas,
3. Regattas held as part of regional or other Games within the limits of the authority of FISA,
4. Continental and Regional Championship regattas,
5. International Regattas including the Rowing World Cup and the World Rowing Masters regattas,
6. where appropriate, international rowing ergometer competitions.

FISA Events are also governed by the FISA Events Regulations. These rules also apply equally and by analogy to rowing regattas organised in connection with multi-sport competitions.

The Executive Committee of FISA may authorise exceptions notably for continental championships.

Any member federation, club or individual who participates in any capacity in a rowing competition governed by these Rules is deemed to accept without exception or reservation the application of these Rules and the related Bye-Laws, particularly those relating to the authority and jurisdiction of FISA and of the Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Rule 3 – Exceptions

At International Regattas, the host member federation or the Organising Committee, acting in agreement with the member federation may, in exceptional cases, depart from these provisions and apply its own national rules. In any such case, the Executive Committee shall be notified immediately after the regatta and the reasons for such change shall be given.

Rule 4 – World Rowing Championships

The following shall be deemed to be World Rowing Championships:

1. World Rowing Championships for men and women in Senior, Lightweight and Adaptive categories,
2. World Rowing Under 23 Championships for men and women and lightweight men and lightweight women,
3. World Rowing Junior Championships for men and women.

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

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

World Rowing Championships shall be held in every year. However, in an Olympic and Paralympic year, the Olympic and Paralympic events will not be offered at the World Championships in that year.

World Rowing Junior Championships and World Rowing Under 23 Championships shall be held in every year.

The World Rowing Under 23 Championships may be held at the same time and same venue as the World Rowing Junior Championships.

Rule 5 – Attribution of World Rowing Championships

The Council shall 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, a second election shall then take place for which all candidates for that Championships shall be eligible.

FISA shall encourage a worldwide attribution of World Rowing Championship regattas to suitable candidates

The Council may directly attribute a World Rowing Championship regatta for the year before an Olympic Games regatta to an Olympic host city as a test event for the Olympic Regatta without a vote of Congress.

Rule 6 – Right to Participate

World Rowing Championships are open to all member federations. World Rowing Championships for Lightweight, Adaptive, Under 23 and Junior rowers as well as lightweight events included in the Olympic Games are open only to rowers complying with the requirements of the relevant category.

The other events at the World Rowing Championships and Olympic Regattas are open to all rowers without restriction of age or weight. Youth Olympic and Paralympic regattas are open only to those rowers whose federations have qualified in the appropriate boat classes in accordance with the relevant qualification system prescribed in the Bye-Laws.

Rule 7 – Rowing World Cup – Definition

The Rowing World Cup is a series of designated international regattas, staged at intervals throughout the international regatta calendar. FISA has the sole right to designate regattas as Rowing World Cup regattas and to use the Rowing World Cup name and logo. The Council may prescribe Regulations and Bye-Laws governing the Rowing World Cup.

Rule 8 – International Regattas – Definition

An International Regatta is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is open to competitors from all

member federations. Each member federation is responsible for informing FISA of any competition to be held in its country which conforms to this definition. FISA will decide whether such competition is to be defined as an International Regatta and, if so, that Regatta will be included in the FISA International Regatta Calendar under Rule 15.

Rule 9 – International Regattas – Control by FISA

In principle, International Regattas shall be conducted according to the FISA Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws, but FISA's Executive Committee may approve exceptions to these Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.

International Regattas shall take place under the authority of FISA, which may give directions to the Organising Committee and may nominate two Technical Delegates to supervise and verify the application of the FISA Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws or any variation of them approved by FISA's Executive Committee.

Details of any exceptions made to the FISA Rules of Racing or Bye-Laws shall be provided to competing federations and clubs at the time of their invitation to take part in the Regatta. Each member federation is responsible for ensuring that the organisation of any competition within its country defined by FISA as an International Regatta complies with the requirements of this Rule.

Rule 10 – Competition in International Regattas

No competitor shall enter for International Regattas, nor, in general, make any direct approach to FISA (e.g. on a question of appeal) except in the name of and through his club and member federation.

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.

The Council may authorise competitions between members and non-members of FISA.

Rule 11 – International Matches – Definition

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

Each member federation is responsible for informing FISA of any competition to be held in its country that conforms with this definition. FISA shall decide whether such competition is to be defined as an International Match and, if so, that match shall be included in the FISA International Regatta Calendar under Rule 15.

Rule 12 – International Matches – Control by FISA

In principle, International Matches shall be rowed according to the FISA Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws, but FISA may approve exceptions to these Rules and Bye-Laws.

International Matches shall take place under the authority of FISA, which may give directions to the Organising Committee and may nominate two Technical Delegates to supervise and verify the application of the FISA Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws or any variation of them approved by FISA. Details of any exceptions to the FISA Rules of Racing or Bye-Laws shall be provided to competing member federations at the time of their invitation to take part in the International Match.

Each member federation is responsible for ensuring that the organisation of any competition within its country defined by FISA as an International Match complies with the requirements of this Rule.

Bye-Law to Rules 9 to 12 – Technical Delegates

1. *Duties – In general, the duties of the Technical Delegates are to ensure that the FISA Rules of Racing and Racing Bye-Laws are complied with, and that the regatta is satisfactorily run both from the safety and competitive points of view.*
2. *Appointment – The Technical Delegates shall be appointed by the Executive Committee and their appointment shall be notified by the Executive Director to the Organising Committee of the Regatta.*

The Organising Committee shall notify the President of the Jury, the Safety Adviser and the Medical Officer of the appointment of the Technical Delegates.

3. *Arrangements – The Organising Committee shall be requested to arrange free accommodation, meals and local transport for the Technical Delegates during the period of the visit.*
4. *Duration of Stay – The Technical Delegates should arrive at the regatta site at least one day 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 Chairman of the Organising Committee, the President of the Jury, the Safety Adviser and the Medical Officer.

5. *Inspection – On arrival the Technical Delegates 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 for an international regatta required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws are in place (e.g. distance markers, photo finish, weighing arrangements, medical facilities, rescue services, etc.).*
6. *Draw – The Technical Delegates 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 Competitive Rowing Commission's advice as regards seeding is put into effect, and that the competitors are made aware that seeding is being practised.*
7. *Jury Meeting – The Technical Delegates 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 Delegates should leave the Jury to carry out its role as set out in Rules 91 to 94 of the Rules of Racing.*
8. *Advice – During the regatta, the Organising Committee and/or the Jury shall consult the Technical Delegates on any matter where there is any uncertainty concerning the application of FISA rules. The Technical Delegates shall advise the Organising Committee and the President of the Jury of any failure to comply with FISA rules.*
9. *Safety Responsibility – The legal responsibility for matters of safety rests with the Organising Committee and nothing in the Rules of Racing or Racing Bye-Laws shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Technical Delegates.*
10. *Technical Delegate's Report – Within seven days of the end of the regatta, the Technical Delegates shall send a report to the Executive Committee of FISA, which shall then forward it to the Organising Committee of the*

Regatta. The report should set out comments, proposals, criticisms in a prescribed format.

Rule 13 – 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 competitors from one federation only. The fact that competitors 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 14 – Approval of International Regattas

All member federations shall, not later than 30th September in each year, send to the headquarters of FISA a list of all competitions proposed to be held in their countries during the following year, that conform with the definitions of an International Regatta in Rule 8 or of an International Match in Rule 11. They shall submit to the Council 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 competitors and classes of boats proposed,
5. Any envisaged exception to the FISA Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.

Rule 15 – FISA International Regatta Calendar

All International Regattas and International Matches approved by FISA under Rule 9 or 12 shall be entered in the FISA International Regatta Calendar. However, FISA 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 FISA shall be identified in the Calendar.

FISA shall forward to all member federations not later than 31st October in each year, the list of all International Regattas and International Matches approved to be held in the following year.

PART II – ROWERS AND COXSWAINS

SECTION 1 – General

Rule 16 – Eligibility

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

To represent a country in a World Rowing Championship, a competitor shall be a citizen of that country. He must be able to prove this by showing an official document (passport or identity card). In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions.

Rule 17 – Health and Insurance

Each member federation shall ensure that their competitors shall 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 ensure each competitor, team official and the member federation carries appropriate health, accident and property insurance covering their persons, equipment and property.

Rule 18 – Commitment

Rowers may only compete at World Rowing Championship and Rowing World Cup regattas if they have submitted a signed commitment form, according to Article 56. Each team official must have submitted a signed commitment form to FISA before accreditation may be issued at a FISA Event.

Rule 19 – Age Categories

The following age categories for rowers are recognised by FISA:

1. Juniors,
2. Under 23,
3. Seniors,
4. Masters.

Rule 20 – Additional Categories

In addition to the age categories, FISA recognises a lightweight category for Seniors and Under 23 as well as an adaptive category for Seniors.

Rule 21 – Licences

The Council may decide on the introduction of licences for all categories of rowers.

Where applicable, the Jury shall appoint a person to check the licences of all competitors at the beginning of every regatta not later than two hours before the first race of the rowers concerned.

Rule 22 – Coxswains

Coxswains are members of the crew. A women's crew may not therefore be steered by a man nor may a men's crew be steered by a woman except in races for masters or if, in special circumstances, the Executive Committee permits otherwise. Age categories shall also apply to coxswains, except in Masters events.

The minimum weight for a coxswain wearing the racing uniform is 55 kgs. for men's, Under 23 men's and junior men's crews, and 50 kgs. for women's, Under 23 women's, junior women's and mixed crews. The weighing scales shall indicate the weight of the coxswain to 0.1 kg.

To make up this weight, a coxswain may carry a maximum of 10 kgs. dead weight which shall be placed in the boat as close as possible to his person. No article of racing equipment shall be considered as part of this dead weight. At any time, before or until immediately after the race, the Control Commission may require the dead weight to be reweighed.

These provisions shall also apply to coxswains in lightweight races.

Rule 23 – 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 Control Commission may require on the occasion of the first weighing or subsequently the presentation of an official identity card with photograph.

SECTION 2 – Juniors

Rule 24 – Juniors

A rower may compete in a Junior rowing event until 31st of December of the year in which he reaches the age of 18.

SECTION 3 – Seniors and Under 23

Rule 25 – Seniors and Under 23

A rower may compete in an Under 23 rowing event until 31st of December of the year in which he reaches the age of 22.

Senior rowing events are open to rowers of all ages.

SECTION 4 – Lightweight

Rule 26 – Lightweight

A rower may compete in Lightweight rowing events if he meets the following criteria:

A Lightweight men's crew (excluding coxswain) shall have an average weight not exceeding 70 kg. No individual Lightweight male rower may weigh more than 72.5kg. A Lightweight male single sculler may not weigh more than 72.5kg.

A Lightweight women's crew (excluding coxswain) shall have an average weight not exceeding 57 kg. No individual Lightweight female rower may weigh more than 59 kg. A female Lightweight single sculler may not weigh more than 59 kg.

Lightweight rowers 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 of each lightweight event in which they are competing, each day of the competition.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, 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.

They shall present themselves as a crew at the weighing centre wearing their racing uniform. The weighing scales should indicate the weight of the rower to 0.1 kg. If the first race is subsequently postponed or cancelled, the

lightweight rower is not required to be weighed later on the same day for that event.

The Control Commission shall require on the occasion of the first weighing or subsequently the presentation of an official identity card with photograph.

Any rower who has been re-hydrated intravenously between the weigh-in and the respective race shall not be allowed to start.

If a rower exceeds the required weight or a crew exceeds the required average weight by the expiry of the time permitted for weighing, the rower (and the crew of that rower) or the crew concerned are no longer eligible and shall be excluded from the event.

SECTION 5 – Masters

Rule 27 – Masters

A rower may compete in Masters rowing events from the beginning of the year during which he attains the age of 27. A World Masters Regatta shall be conducted each year under the supervision of the Masters Commission. The World Masters Regatta shall be an international regatta under these rules.

Bye-Law to Rule 27 – Masters

The age of a rower in a Masters rowing event shall be that which he attains during the year of the event. Masters rowing events shall be held in the following crew age categories:

- A Minimum age: 27 years,
- B Average age: 36 years or more,
- C Average age: 43 years or more,
- D Average age: 50 years or more,
- E Average age: 55 years or more,
- F Average age: 60 years or more,
- G Average age: 65 years or more,
- H Average age: 70 years or more,
- I Average age: 75 years or more,
- J Average age: 80 years or more.

Age categories do not apply to coxswains. Each competitor shall be responsible for his own health and fitness.

Every Masters rower must be in a position to prove his age by presentation of an official document (passport or identity card).

Rule 28 – Mixed Masters Events

Mixed crew events may be held for Masters crews in which half of the crew excluding the coxswain, shall be women and half shall be men. The coxswain may be of either gender.

SECTION 6 – Adaptive

Rule 29 – Adaptive

A rower may compete in an Adaptive rowing event if his disability meets the criteria set out in the Adaptive Rowing Regulations. The categories and boat classes are defined in the Event Regulations.

PART III – CLASSES OF BOAT

Rule 30 – Classes of Boat

The following classes of boat are recognised by FISA:

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

Rule 31 – World Championship Boat Classes

World Rowing Championships are held in the following events:

Men (M)	1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-, 8+, 2+
Women (W)	1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-, 8+
Lightweight Men (LM)	1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-, 8+
Lightweight Women (LW)	1x, 2x, 4x
Adaptive (A)	1x, 2x, 4+
Under 23 Men (BM)	1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-, 8+, 4+
Under 23 Women (BW)	1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-, 8+
Under 23 Lightweight Men (BLM)	1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-
Under 23 Lightweight Women (BLW)	1x, 2x, 4x
Junior Men (JM)	1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-, 8+, 4+
Junior Women (JW)	1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-, 8+

If, in any of the above events, excluding the events designated for the Olympic and Paralympic Games and all events for Olympic boat classes in Senior, Under 23 and Junior categories, there are less than seven starters in three consecutive World Rowing Championship regattas, then that event

shall be automatically removed from the programme of subsequent World Rowing Championship regattas.

Rule 32 – Olympic Games Boat Classes

The programme at an Olympic regatta includes the following events:

Men (M)	1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4-, 8+
Women (W)	1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 8+
Lightweight Men (LM)	2x, 4-
Lightweight Women (LW)	2x

The programme of Regional and Continental Championships as well as regattas attached to multi-sport competitions shall be determined by agreement between the organisers and the regional or continental confederation, as appropriate, and the Council.

PART IV – BOATS AND CONSTRUCTION

Rule 33 – Free Construction

The construction, design and dimensions of boats and oars shall, in principle, be unrestricted subject to the limits laid down in Rule 1, paragraphs 1 and 2, and Rule 60. Nevertheless the Council of FISA may, in the Racing Bye-Laws, impose appropriate requirements.

Bye-Law to Rule 33 – Boats and Equipment

Requirements for racing boats and equipment

1 Boat Length

- 1.1 *Maximum Length – All boats used in eights events at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, and Olympic Qualification regattas, Regional Games and Continental Championships and at all International regattas shall be a minimum of two sections, with no section longer than 11.9m.*

In addition, with effect from 1 January 2015 all boats used in events at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas shall not be longer than 11.9m without a section. No section shall be longer than 11.9m.

- 1.2 *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 Bye-Law to Rule 33, para 7. 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.*

2. Safety

- 2.1 *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.*
- 2.2 *Coxswains 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 coxswains section.

2.3 Flotation – All boats constructed or delivered after 1st January 2007 must show on the production plaque (in paragraph 3a below) whether the boat meets “FISA’s Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing”: “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.”

2.4 Bow Balls – The bows of all boats shall be fitted with a solid white ball shape, minimum diameter 4 cm which covers the point of the bows. 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.

2.5 Quick release foot stretchers – To avoid accidents arising from capsizing, all boats shall be equipped with foot stretchers or shoes that allow the rowers to get clear of the boat without using their hands and with the least possible delay. If heel restraints are used each shoe must be independently restrained they should not allow the heel to lift more than 7 cm.

3. Identifications

3.1 Production Plaque – All boats constructed or delivered after 1st January 1998 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, and the weight of the boat on construction or upon delivery.

3.2 All boats and oars shall comply with the requirements set out in the Bye-Laws to Rule 43, below (name, symbol, etc.).

4. Natural properties

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

5. No Wireless Communication

- 5.1 *Communication – During racing, no processed data or communications may be electronically received in the boat and no data or communication of any sort may be sent electronically from the boat. Raw data, such as from speed sensors, GPS location, heart and stroke rate, etc., may be collected, received, processed and/or stored in the boat during racing. Failure to comply with this bye-law may result in the exclusion of the crew. However, FISA may install on each boat a device(s) for the purpose of transmitting real-time race information which shall be owned by FISA and may be used for any purpose including presentation and promotion of the event and the sport.*

6. Promotional Equipment

- 6.1 *At World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic 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) provided that such equipment is identical for all boats in a race.*

Rule 34 – Boat Weights

All boats used at World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic, relevant qualification, Regional Games and Continental Championship and all other international regattas shall be of defined minimum weights.

Bye-Law to Rule 34 – Boat Weights

1. *Minimum boat weights are the following:*

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Boat Type</i>	<i>Minimum Weight (kg)</i>
1x	Single Sculls	14 kilograms
2x	Double Sculls	27 kilograms
2–	Pair	27 kilograms
2+	Coxed Pair	32 kilograms
4x	Quadruple Sculls	52 kilograms
4–	Four	50 kilograms
4+	Coxed Four	51 kilograms
8+	Eight	96 kilograms

The minimum weight of the boat shall include only the fittings essential to its use; in particular - riggers, stretchers, shoes, slides, seats and hull extensions. The minimum weight shall not include the oars or sculls, the bow number, any sound amplification equipment and loudspeakers or any other kind of electronic equipment. Additional weight carried in the boat to achieve the required 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 Scale – The weighing scales shall be provided by a FISA approved manufacturer and shall indicate the weight of the boat to 0.1 kg. The scales shall be connected to a printer so that a printed record of the boat weight is immediately available. 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 FISA Materials 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 the test weighing of their boats. The scales shall be located on a horizontal floor, 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.*
5. *Selection of Boats to be Weighed – The person authorised by the President of the Jury shall make a random draw before the start of each racing session to select the boats which are to be weighed. He 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. He shall deliver copies of the draw to the responsible person at the Control Commission.*
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 they, 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 may lead to the crew being penalised as if the boat had been underweight.

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 deducted or removed – Normally certain items of equipment shall be allowed to remain fixed in the boat during weighing. In this case, the following standard weight allowances shall be subtracted from the measured boat weight:*

<i>one loudspeaker:</i>	<i>0.15 kg,</i>
<i>one cable:</i>	<i>0.10 kg/seat,</i>
<i>one bottle holder:</i>	<i>0.10 kg,</i>
<i>one wire and magnet for stroke coach:</i>	<i>0.10 kg.</i>

The crew shall have the option of removing all such equipment at any time during the weighing procedure. The member of the Control Commission and the representative of the crew shall identify and agree the number and type of equipment items and record this information in writing. If the member of the Control Commission has concerns that the equipment in a particular boat is much heavier than the standard weight allowances (above,) then the crew shall be asked to take this equipment out of the boat before it is officially weighed.

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 under the 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, the member of the Control Commission shall print out the record of weighing and proceed as follows:*
 - 9.1 *write the words “First Boat Weighing” on the printed record of weighing.*
 - 9.2 *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.*

- 9.3 *weigh the boat concerned for the second time, write on the printed record of 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.*
- 9.4 *deliver the three printed records of weighing (First Boat Weighing, Test Weighing of the scales and Second Boat Weighing) to the President of the Jury.*
10. *Penalty for Underweight Boat – The penalty for having raced in an underweight boat shall be that the crew is relegated to last place in the particular race. If the crew races again in an underweight boat in a later round of the same event, then the penalty shall be the exclusion of the crew. No other or later reweighing, except the one mentioned above, shall be considered as valid.*

PART V – COURSES

Rule 35 – Characteristics

The standard FISA course for World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, relevant qualification, Regional Games, Continental Championship and International regattas shall provide fair and equal racing conditions for six crews racing in separate, straight, parallel lanes over a distance of 2,000 metres and 1,000 metres for Paralympic Games and its Qualification regattas.

For World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas, the standard course must be provided with technical installations and equipment to Category A as defined in the Bye-Laws. In addition, it must also comply with all the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of “The FISA Manual for Rowing Championships”.

In order to be classified as a standard course, full details of the course concerned must be submitted in writing to FISA by the applicants, and the course must be inspected at the cost of the federation concerned and approved by two experts appointed by FISA. The Council of FISA may lay down special requirements for World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic, relevant qualification, Regional Games and Continental Championship regattas.

Rule 36 – Length of the Course

1. International Regattas – The standard FISA racing distances shall be 2,000 metres straight for Men and Women; in the categories Seniors and Under 23, Lightweight and Juniors. For Masters (Men, Women and Mixed crews) the course shall be 1,000 metres straight.
2. World Rowing Championship regattas – The length of the standard 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.
3. The length of the course and all intermediate distances shall be measured by an independent qualified surveyor and a certified plan shall be held by the Organising Committee. This plan shall be available for inspection by FISA at any time. For a World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas,

FISA may request a further survey be carried out to standards specified in the latest edition of the "FISA Manual for Rowing Championships".

4. The Executive Committee 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 37 – Number of Lanes

1. International Regattas – On standard courses, races shall normally be held over six lanes.
2. World Rowing Championship and Rowing World Cup regattas- Races shall be held on six lanes but, in principle, the course shall have at least eight lanes.

Bye-Laws to Rules 35 to 37 – Courses

These Bye-Laws are found in Appendix 1 to the Rules of Racing.

PART VI – ORGANISATION OF REGATTAS

SECTION 1 – General

Rule 38 – Authority of FISA

1. International Regattas – All international regattas and international rowing ergometer competitions are under the overriding authority of FISA and, subject thereto, of the member federation concerned. An Organising Committee shall be responsible for the organisation of regattas.
2. World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic, relevant qualification, Continental and Regional Championship regattas as well as regattas in connection with Multi-Sport Competitions shall take place under the authority of FISA, which will give directions to the Organising Committee. The Executive Committee may nominate two Technical Delegates to oversee the work of the Organising Committee on meeting the FISA requirements for the Championships and regularly informing the Executive Committee on progress.

Rule 39 – Duties of the Organising Committee

An Organising Committee is responsible for the proper organisation of the regatta. The Organising Committee shall, in particular:

1. Fix the date and the programme of the regatta in agreement with the member federation concerned and with the Council of FISA;
2. Prepare and distribute the advance programme including the date and time of the team managers meeting;
3. Make available a stretch of water and technical equipment conforming to the present Rules of Racing;
4. Appoint a Jury (except in the case of World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas);
5. Appoint a Safety Adviser;
6. Appoint a Medical Officer;
7. Take all other steps which may be required to ensure the proper organisation of the regatta.

Bye-Law to Rule 39 – Duties of the Organising Committee

1. *Authority of FISA – All international rowing regattas are under the authority of FISA and of the member federation concerned.*
2. *Responsibility of the Organising Committee – An organising committee is responsible for the preparation and running of the regatta.*
3. *Date and Programme – In agreement with the relevant member federation, the organising committee fixes the date and programme of the regatta. For its part, the member federation shall submit the proposed date to FISA for approval not later than 30th September of the year preceding the event.*
4. *Course, Installations, Advance Programme, Jury – The organising committee is responsible for the course and all necessary installations and equipment, both on land and on the water. It is also responsible for the organisation of the regatta. It shall draw up an advance programme which shall also describe the type of course installations and send it to all those concerned. It shall appoint the Jury (except in the case of World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas).*
5. *Safety Adviser – The Organising Committee shall appoint a person as the regatta Safety Adviser 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 or Racing Bye-Laws shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Safety Adviser personally.*
6. *Medical Officer – The Organising Committee shall appoint a person as the regatta Medical Officer with specific responsibility for ensuring that appropriate medical support and facilities are readily accessible to the regatta. First aid facilities and a rescue service on the water must always be available.*
7. *Compliance with Rules of Racing – The Organising Committee is responsible to ensure the proper running of the regatta in accordance with the Rules of Racing. The Executive Committee of FISA may nominate Technical Delegates to any event held under the FISA Rules of Racing to advise the Organising Committee where required and to report on the conduct of the event.*

8. *Radio and Telephone Communications – It is essential that there should be direct telephone and/or radio communication between the President of the Jury, the finish, the start and the Control Commission in order to enable the members of the Jury to carry out their duties properly. It is also essential that radio communication is provided between the rescue service on the water and the medical staff on duty at the course to deal with any emergency.*

Rule 40 – Disputes, Appeals and Cases not Covered

1. International Regattas – 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 80.
2. World Rowing Championship regattas – The Executive Committee shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing and the relevant Bye-Laws and the Event Regulations as well as on disputes which may arise during World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification 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 FISA in writing.

Rule 41 – Prizes and Sponsorship Contracts

Competitors 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 FISA Statutes and Rules.

Rule 42 – FISA Merchandising Rights

At all regattas under its authority FISA retains the right to:

1. sell merchandise, souvenirs and other articles. The Organising Committee shall provide sites for this activity at no cost to FISA.
2. use and licence the name and official emblem of FISA and other names, emblems and logos as registered by FISA. FISA shall negotiate with the various Organising Committees in order to determine what proportion of the proceeds of the sale of these rights shall be shared with them.

SECTION 2 – Advertising Provisions

Rule 43 – Identifications Displayed on Equipment and Rowers – Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship and Advertising

Prohibited Advertising

1. Any form of advertising (including body advertising) or Identifications, not specifically permitted by these Rules, is prohibited.
2. All advertising must comply with the laws of the country or region in which the regatta is being staged.
3. Even if otherwise permitted by laws of the country or region, no advertising is permitted which is inappropriate or which is harmful to the image of rowing including tobacco and strong liquor (more than 15% alcohol content) or in contradiction with FISA Statutes or Rules, in particular with Article 3 of the Statutes. In case of doubt, the Executive Committee shall decide. In events, regattas and championships solely for juniors advertising relating to alcohol is strictly prohibited.
4. Where an advertiser or sponsor deals mainly in products which are prohibited by this clause, but also produces some other (not prohibited) product or service, it may have identifications, provided that the identification is clearly associated with the product or service that is not prohibited and cannot be seen as advertising the prohibited product.

The Council may prescribe Bye-Laws regarding commercial publicity, sponsorship and advertising at regattas.

Bye-Laws to Rule 43 – FISA Advertising Rules

These Bye-Laws are found in Appendix 2 to the Rules of Racing.

Rule 44 – Rowers' Clothing and Blade Colours

Members of the same crew shall compete wearing identical clothing. If any members of the crew wear headwear, then the headwear worn by those crew members shall be identical.

The colours and design of the blades of all oars and sculls shall be identical on both sides.

In adverse weather conditions, for health reasons, coxswains may race wearing additional clothing in the registered colours of the federation.

1. World Rowing Championship regattas – Members of national crews shall wear the registered racing uniform of their member federation. The design and colours of racing uniforms and blades shall be registered with FISA in accordance with Art. 13. Any change must be registered at least two months before the competition in which they are proposed to be used.

The blades of all oars and sculls shall be in the registered colours of their federation.

The Council may issue further regulations regarding rowers' clothing at World Rowing Championship and Rowing World Cup regattas, in particular, including use of a t-shirt provided by FISA or other FISA sponsor identification as in the Bye-Laws to Rule 43.

SECTION 3 – Entries, Withdrawals and Crew Changes

Rule 45 – Authorisation of the Member Federation

1. International Regattas – A crew may compete in an international regatta in another country only if authorised in writing by its member federation. The latter shall be held responsible for the payment of the entry fees. This rule shall not apply to masters. If an organising committee allows a crew to enter its regatta without written authorisation from the relevant member federation then that federation cannot be held responsible for the crew and for its actions.
2. World Rowing Championship regattas – Rowers shall compete under the name of their member federation which shall alone be entitled to represent them.
3. Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic regattas – Rowers shall compete under the name of their National Olympic or Paralympic Committee which shall alone be entitled to represent them.

Rule 46 – Restrictions

1. International Regattas – No competitor may compete for two different clubs or federations at the same regatta.
2. World Rowing Championship regattas – No member federation may enter more than one crew in each event.

Rule 47 – Entries

1. International Regattas – The entry of a crew for an international regatta should be made on a FISA approved entry form. The entry shall be valid only if all details required by the entry form have been completed. Names shall be shown starting with the bow rower and finishing with the stroke rower, followed by the coxswain. The organisers of an international regatta must accept every valid entry made by the closing date.
2. World Rowing Championship regattas – FISA shall send to the member federations special entry forms two months before the closing date for entries. Entries must be received at FISA headquarters no later than 14 days before the date of the first heat. These entries shall indicate the crews, the names and the birthdates of the rowers in the crews. Names shall be shown starting with the bow rower and finishing with the stroke rower, followed by the coxswain. There shall be no entry fees.

Bye-Law to Rule 47 – Entries

The entry forms in Appendices 5 and 6 shall be used for international regattas.

Rule 48 – 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 – FISA headquarters shall send a list of the entries from member federations entered in each event to all federations concerned.

Rule 49 – False Declarations

Any false declaration regarding the name, classification, club membership or eligibility of a competitor shall result in the disqualification of every rower of the crew concerned from all races for which they are entered at the regatta in question.

Rule 50 – Objections to an entry

Any objection to an entry shall be lodged promptly with the Organising Committee and also with the Executive Committee of FISA. After consultation, the Organising Committee and the Executive Committee shall decide if the

objection was well founded. In the case of any difference of opinion, the view of the Executive Committee shall prevail.

Rule 51 – Withdrawals

1. International Regattas – If a club or member federation withdraws from an event for which it has been entered, it shall give as much notice as possible, in writing, to the Organising Committee; at the latest, it shall give notice of the withdrawal at the team managers' meeting to be held, in principle, the day before the regatta. In the case of a regatta with two separate days of racing a withdrawal for the second day must be given, in writing, to the Organising Committee no later than one hour after the last race of the first day. In the event of a withdrawal the Organising Committee may conduct a new draw.
2. World Rowing Championship and Rowing World Cup regattas – If a member federation withdraws a crew or crews from an event in which it has been entered, it shall give notice of the withdrawal to FISA, at the latest, three hours before the draw. A withdrawal once made is irrevocable.

Bye-Law to Rule 51 – Withdrawals

In the case of withdrawals at World Rowing Championship and Rowing World Cup regattas received less than three hours before the draw and until the end of the regatta, except when accompanied by a medical certificate, the federation will be fined CHF 500 per withdrawal. At these events, changes and withdrawals will only be received at the FISA Regatta Office or another previously announced location. If a crew withdraws for valid safety reasons, there shall be no financial penalty.

Rule 52 – Crew Changes before the First Heat

1. International Regattas:
 - 1.1 Crews – Clubs or member federations may substitute up to one half the number of rowers (as well as the coxswain, if applicable) in all crews entered by them, provided that the substitutes are members of the same club (or, in the case of composite crews, of one of the clubs concerned); and in the case of national team crews, of the same member federation and that the changes are communicated in writing to the Organising Committee at least one hour before the first heat of the event.

- 1.2 Single Scullers – No substitute is permitted for a single sculler.
2. World Rowing Championship and Rowing World Cup regattas
 - 2.1 Crews – Same as at International regattas above.
 - 2.2 Single Scullers – A single sculler who entered and falls ill or is injured in an accident may, on production of a medical certificate, be replaced before his heat.

Bye-Law to Rule 52 – Changes after the Entry Deadline and before the First Heat

World Rowing Championship and Rowing World Cup regattas – In the case of illness of, or injury to, a member of a crew before the first heat, a substitution may be made if a medical certificate is provided and if the change is approved by a member of the Sports Medicine Commission of FISA or its delegate. A separate medical examination of the rower concerned may be required by this member or delegate. The replaced rower may compete at any point during the competition on production of a further medical certificate, and with the approval of the same member of the Sports Medicine Commission or delegate, and of the Executive Committee.

Rule 53 – Changes after the first Heat

1. International Regattas:
 - 1.1 Crews – No change may be made in a crew which has already raced in their heat of the event, except in the case of illness or injury, in which case a medical certificate shall be required. Any necessary decision shall be taken by the Organising Committee. A rower who has been replaced may no longer compete in the same event, even if the rower is restored to health. Up to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain, if applicable, may be changed in accordance with this Rule.
 - 1.2 Single Scullers – No substitute is permitted for a single sculler.
2. World Rowing Championship and Rowing World Cup regattas:
 - 2.1 Crews – a crew which has already raced in the heat of its event may not make changes in the crew, except in the case of illness or injury, in which case a medical certificate shall be required. In such a case the change must be approved by a member of the Sports Medicine Commission of FISA or its delegate, who may require a

separate medical examination of the rower concerned. The rower may compete again at any point during the competition on production of a further medical certificate, and with the approval of the same member of the Sports Medicine Commission or his delegate, and the President of the Jury. Up to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain, if applicable, may be changed in accordance with this Rule.

- 2.2 Single Scullers – No substitution of a single sculler may be made once he has competed in his heat.

SECTION 4 – Safety and Fairness

Rule 54 – Guiding Principles – Safety and Fairness

The principles guiding the Organising Committee and the regatta officials in charge of the regatta shall be:

1. Safety of all competitors,
2. Fairness for all competitors.

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

Rule 55 – Safety – General Principles

Detailed measures to ensure the safety of competitors shall be included in the Bye-Laws, but an organising committee must in addition check the particular safety aspects of its regatta and impose further safety measures as appropriate. The Council may remove a regatta from the FISA International Regatta Calendar if it is not satisfied that the Bye-Laws regarding safety have been observed.

During the official opening hours of the course, a medical and rescue service shall be ready to act both on the land and on the water.

The Organising Committee shall announce the official opening day of the course for training (a minimum of one day before the start of an International regatta and four days before at a World Rowing Championship regatta), and shall also announce the opening time and the closing time of the course on each day of training and of racing.

All rowers shall at all times act and compete in accordance with the rules in force relating to the safe use and condition of their boats, oars, sculls and

other items of equipment. In addition it is the responsibility of rowers, coaches and their club or member federation to ensure that all their equipment is in a suitable condition for the water conditions prevailing during the event. They shall comply with the instructions of the Jury and of the Organising Committee on any matter relating to safety.

At World Rowing Championship and Rowing World Cup regattas, all care will be taken to provide the safest conditions possible. However, the ultimate responsibility for competing lies with the member federation or club for whom the rower is competing and with the individual rower. In this respect FISA accepts no legal liability.

Bye-Law to Rule 55 – Safety – General Principles

1. Team Managers

At World Rowing Championship and Rowing World Cup regattas each participating member federation shall appoint a Team Manager. The Team Manager, or his delegate, shall attend each official team managers' meeting and shall communicate information from the meeting concerning racing and safety to all rowers and coaches in their team. Failure of a member federation 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 penalised by the Executive Committee.

2. Injections

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 an athlete's body of any substance:

- 1. must be medically justified. Justification includes physical examination by a certified medical doctor (M.D.), diagnosis, medication, route of administration and appropriate documentation;*
- 2. Must respect the approved indication of the medication = no off-label;*
- 3. must be administered by a certified medical professional unless authorized by the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor, and;*
- 4. must be reported immediately and in writing not later than 24 hours afterwards to the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor (except athletes with a valid TUE for this competition). 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 recognised safety standards.

Any violation of one of these principles may constitute a violation of the FISA Rules and may lead to penalties including exclusion of the crew concerned or, where appropriate, disqualification of the whole team from the regatta. The Executive Committee is the judicial body which shall determine the process to be followed.

The costs of any investigations related to this rule may be charged to the member federation concerned.

Rule 56 – Traffic Rules on the Course

The Organising Committee must publish, and display clearly in the boathouse or embarkation area, the traffic rules to be followed to control the movement of the boats on the water. These rules must cover:

1. Traffic rules for training,
2. Traffic rules for racing.

It is the responsibility of every rower, coach and team manager to read, to understand and to obey all the traffic rules.

In addition the rowers, while warming up or cooling down shall:-

1. Not cross the finish line (in any direction) while boats from another race are in the process of finishing,
2. Stop when competing crews approach their position,
3. Not follow a race over all or part of the course, even outside the buoyed area, when not taking part in a race.

Bye-Law to Rule 56 – Traffic Rules on the Course

A copy of the traffic rules must be sent to every club and national federation entered together with the list of entries. The traffic rules must also be published in the official programme and on large signs clearly displayed in the boating area. These signs shall be located beside the pontoons where the crews go out on to the water.

The traffic rules for training shall identify at least one clear lane of water (13.5 m) 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.

In principle there shall be no training during racing at international regattas. The traffic rules for racing shall also 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 57 – Other Boats on the Water

During the official hours of training and racing no boat (moving or fixed) shall be allowed on the regatta course or the training areas without the specific authority of the President of the Jury. The President of the Jury shall determine the position and the movement of all approved vessels, i.e. Umpires' launches, rescue boats, television boats, work boats, etc.

The organising committee is responsible for ensuring that no unauthorised rowers or crews shall be permitted on the water at any time during the course opening times, from the first day the course opens until the end of the regatta without the specific approval of the President of the Jury.

Rule 58 – 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 59 – Fairness – General Principles

All rowers shall compete fairly, showing respect for their opponents and for the race officials. In particular, they shall be at the start on time and follow instructions of the officials at all times, on the water and off.

The race officials shall ensure that the Rules of Racing are applied fairly to all competitors.

Rule 60 – Fairness – Innovations

1. Significant innovations in equipment including, but not limited to, boats, oars, related equipment and clothing, must meet the following requirements before being for use in the sport of rowing:
 - 1.1 be commercially available to all competitors (patents may not exclude the use by a team or a competitor);
 - 1.2 not significantly add to the cost of the sport;
 - 1.3 not provide an advantage to some competitors over others or change the nature of the sport;
 - 1.4 be safe and environmentally sound; and
 - 1.5 be a positive development for the sport of rowing and maintain the Principles of the sport.
2. The innovation must be submitted to the FISA 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 competitors by January 1st in order to be authorised for use in International regattas that year. Crews with unapproved innovations shall not be allowed to compete.
3. The Executive Committee has the sole authority to decide all matters under this Rule including whether an innovation is significant, whether it is readily available, whether the costs are reasonable and whether it is safe and environmentally sound.

Rule 61 – Fairness – Weather

Provisions to be applied when unfair weather conditions prevail at World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic, and relevant qualification regattas are set out in Rule 66.

At other international regattas, in unfair weather conditions, the President of the Jury may decide to apply provisions similar to Rule 66.

SECTION 5 – The Draw and Progressing to the Finals**Rule 62 – FISA Progression System**

Should the number of crews taking part in an event exceed that of the available starting positions, a progression system or time trials shall be used.

1. International Regattas – Each round of an event shall finish at least two hours before the following round of the same event.
2. World Rowing Championship regattas – If preliminary races are required before the Final, they shall, in general, be organised in such a way that a competitor shall not be required to race more than once a day in the same event.

The progression systems to be used at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas shall be prescribed in the Bye-Laws.

Bye-Laws to Rule 62 – FISA Progression System to determine finalists

The system of Heats, Repêchages, Quarter-finals and Semi-finals used at FISA Championships and Rowing World Cup regattas is as follows:

H = Heat,

R = Repêchage,

Q = Quarter-finals,

S A/B = Semi-finals for Finals A & B,

S C/D = Semi-finals for Finals C & D, etc.,

S A/B/C = Semi-finals for Finals A & B & C,

S D/E/F = Semi-finals for Finals D & E & F, etc., FA = (Final A) Final for places 1-6,

FB = (Final B) Final for places 7-12, etc., TT = Time-Trial,

ELM = Eliminated,

P = Preliminary Race

The draw of the options (appendix 3) is supervised by a member of the Jury before the end of the first race of the preceding round in that event. The result of the draw of the options shall not be published before the end of the preceding round.

The details of the FISA Progression System are found in Appendix 3 to the Rules of Racing.

In the cases where there are options, these shall be chosen by a draw. At World Rowing Championship regattas the Executive Committee may, in exceptional circumstances, decide not to hold Finals C, D, E, F and so on, and/or the relevant Semi-finals.

The details of the FISA Progression System are found in Appendix 3 to the Rules of Racing.

Rule 63 – The Draw

The Draw for the heats shall take place at a Team Managers' meeting to be held, in principle, the day before the regatta. The draw shall be random unless

the Executive Committee decides in the case of a major event that there should be seeded crews in each heat.

At World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification and Rowing World Cup regattas, the draw for the first round of heats shall take place at the Team Managers' meeting on the day before the first heat, or earlier if appropriate.

For a World Rowing Championship regatta, if an event has less than seven entries at the time of the draw, there shall be a preliminary race to determine the lanes for the final. At an international regatta, if an event has only a final these Rules do not require a preliminary race to determine the lanes for the final and, therefore, the draw for lanes may also take place at the main draw.

If a crew withdraws after the draw, but at least one hour before the start of the first heat and if the number of crews remaining in the event involves another variant of the heats and repêchages, or if the withdrawal results in an avoidable imbalance between the number of crews in each heat, the Executive Committee shall hold a new draw.

Bye-Law to Rule 63 – Determining the Lanes (Normal Conditions)

Where appropriate the Executive Committee shall appoint a Seeding Panel for a particular regatta. The Seeding Panel shall determine which crews in which events should be seeded. The purpose of seeding is to avoid having all the faster boats in an event being drawn into the same heat in the first round. The Seeding Panel will apply criteria determined by the Executive Committee and published in advance.

For the heats (or final where there are no heats and there is no requirement for a preliminary race), a draw shall be held to determine the lane to be assigned to each crew. There shall be a random draw for the order of the heats so that the highest seeded crew is not always in heat 1 and for the lanes of the seeded crews in each heat. The seeding order shall only affect the placing of crews in the heats. It shall not be taken into account for any of the later rounds of competition.

For the repêchages, semi-finals and finals, the principle is to put the crews with the best placings in their previous round in the inner lanes. Similarly the crews with the lower placings in their previous round are put in the outer lanes. If the crews have the same placings in the heats, repêchages or semi-finals then there shall be a draw to determine their lanes in the next round.

Rule 64 – Withdrawals and Disqualifications after the Draw

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

1. If the withdrawal, exclusion or disqualification takes place before the start of the first heat, the start of the first repêchage, the start of the first quarter-final or the start of the first semi-final of the event, the President of the Jury may take the appropriate steps to modify the Draw or make a new Draw. The result of the race will show the crew as DNS (Did Not Start), EXC (Excluded) or DSQ (Disqualified). A crew withdrawing before its Heat or which is excluded or disqualified at any point in the event shall not be ranked in that event. A crew withdrawing after its Heat but before the start of its repechage or its quarter-final or its semi-final will be placed last in the overall ranking of that event, and if there is more than one, then equally in last place.
2. If a crew stops rowing during a heat, a repêchage, a quarter-final, or a semi-final and does not finish the race then the result of the race will show the crew as DNF (Did Not Finish). The number of crews stipulated in the draw will go forward to the next round. The crew that does not finish the race will not race again in the event and will be placed last in the overall ranking of that event. In the case of a problem outside the control of a crew which prevents the crew from finishing a race, the President of the Jury or, at a World Rowing Championship 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, then the result of the race will show the crew as EXC or as DSQ. The number of crews stipulated in the draw will go forward to the next round. The crew that has been excluded or disqualified will not race again in the event and will not be ranked in the event or events.
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, then the result of the race will show the crew as DNS (Did Not Start) or DNF (Did Not Finish). The crew that withdraws or stops during the race will be placed last in that final.

Rule 65 – Time Trials

In cases of limited time availability or in adverse conditions, the President of the Jury at International Regattas, or the Executive Committee at World

Rowing Championships, may decide to hold Time-Trials instead of or in combination with heats, repêchages, quarter-finals, semi-finals and finals as provided below.

Bye-Law to Rule 65 – Time Trials

If the Time-Trial System is used for the heats then in each separate heat the highest seeded crew starts 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 System is used for repêchages, semi-finals or finals then in each separate race the crews shall start in order according to their placings in the previous round. Where two crews have the same placing, (e.g. both were heat winners), then there shall be a draw to determine their starting order.

Each separate race shall be started at not more than five-minute intervals.

Crews in each race compete in the same lane, and shall be started at approximately 30-second intervals. Where the Fairness Committee, in case of adverse weather conditions, or otherwise the President of the Jury, decides that conditions are equal in two lanes, then racing shall take place using those two lanes with crews starting alternately in adjacent lanes.

Time Trials shall be started from the normal fixed start positions. If conditions so require, they will start with a “flying start” in which case crews are timed from the 100 m mark and race 1900 m.

If a crew is caught by any crew that starts behind them then they must move out of the lane to allow the overtaking crew to pass safely. Once the crew has overtaken them then they must move back into the original lane. Where two lanes are being used for the Time Trial the crew moving out of their lane must ensure they cause no interference to crews racing in the other lane.

In a Time-Trial, Rule 71 (Damage while in the Start Zone) does not apply.

Rule 66 – Adverse Weather Conditions

1. International Regattas – The President of the Jury shall consult with the appropriate members of the Jury and with the Chair of the Organising Committee and may make changes to the programme if the weather creates unfair or unrowable conditions.
2. World Rowing Championship and Rowing World Cup Regattas – The Executive Committee shall appoint a Fairness Committee consisting of

three persons with appropriate experience and ability. This committee may take the appropriate measures if the weather creates unfair or un-rowable conditions. The President of the Jury shall implement the decisions of the Fairness Committee.

Bye-Law to Rule 66 – Alternative programmes in cases of Adverse Weather Conditions

1. *It is the duty of the Fairness Committee to determine if the weather has created, or is about to create, unfair or unrowable conditions. It is then their responsibility to select or recommend the most appropriate programme from the alternatives described below. In applying these alternatives the Fairness Committee will always consider (1.1), (1.2) and (1.3) before considering (1.4).*
 - 1.1 *To use the lanes offering the most equal conditions.*
 - 1.2 *Before the scheduled start of racing, recommend that racing be brought forward based on the forecasts that indicate weather conditions will be potentially unfair or unrowable and therefore.*
 - 1.3 *To suspend racing when weather conditions are unfair or unrowable and recommend alternative times for racing.*
 - 1.4 *To re-allocate the lanes for each individual race, using the placings from the previous round to put the crews with similar placings from the previous round into adjoining lanes and giving the crews having achieved better placings better lanes. For a heat, crews shall start in the order of their lanes, as assigned to them in the official draw. Where two or more crews have the same placing in the immediately previous round, (e.g. each were heat winners), then there shall be a draw to determine their lanes.*
2. *After the Fairness Committee has determined that alternatives 1.1 to 1.4 in 1) above are not appropriate solutions to the difficulties created by adverse weather conditions and after consultation with the teams at a Team Managers' Meeting convened for this purpose, it is the duty of the Executive Committee or its designed representative at World Rowing Championship regattas, or the Technical Delegate at Rowing World Cup regattas, to decide whether to implement one of the following solutions in order to continue the regatta:*
 - 2.1 *To start racing earlier than previously scheduled, provided that the announcement of the new times is made at the Team Managers'*

Meeting on the previous day, after consultation with the Fairness Committee;

- 2.2 To resume racing at a later time when conditions have improved, after consultation with the Fairness Committee;*
 - 2.3 To omit a round of the event (e.g. semi-finals) where adverse conditions have stopped racing for a significant period of time or where the weather forecast indicates that racing will not be possible on any 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 and 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.*
 - 2.4 To implement the Time-Trial System for each individual race, e.g. if there were four heats from the official draw, then there shall be four separate Time-Trial Races.*
 - 2.5 To reduce the length of the race to no less than 1,000 m where conditions are so adverse that no other alternative is possible.*
- 3. Results from the previous rounds of racing may be used other than in accordance with the normal progression system.*

SECTION 6 – The Start

Rule 67 – At the Start

The first 100 metres of the Regatta Course constitutes the start zone.

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

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.

Rule 68 – The Starting Procedure

The Starter shall inform the crews of their starting positions. He shall start the race when the crews are ready and 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 and if one or more crews have committed a false start.

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. 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.

Bye-Law to Rule 68 – The Starting Procedure

1. Starting Procedure (with flags)

Crews must attach themselves to their start pontoons at least two minutes before the starting 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 to prepare to race i.e., remove additional clothing, check equipment etc.

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. Once the roll-call begins the crews must make sure that their boats are straight. Each crew is responsible for being both straight and ready to race at the end of the roll-call.

Once the roll-call begins the Starter shall take no further notice of any crew which then indicates that it is not ready or that it is not straight. After the last crew has been named in the roll-call the Starter shall check that the Judge at the Start is indicating that the crews are still correctly aligned and shall then say: “Attention”.

The Starter shall then raise the red flag.

After a clear pause the Starter shall give the start by dropping the red flag quickly to one side and simultaneously saying: “Go”.

The pause between the raising of the flag and the start command (dropping the red flag and saying “Go”) shall be clear and variable.

If the starting procedure is interrupted for any reason external to the crews or for a false start then the Starter must begin the procedure again, starting with the roll-call.

2. Starting Procedure (with traffic lights)

Crews must attach themselves to their start pontoon at least 2 minutes before the starting time of their race. At this stage, the traffic lights on the start pontoon are in a neutral state.

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". He shall then activate the alignment mechanism to raise it to the surface.

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, to prepare to race i.e. remove additional clothing, check equipment, etc.

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. Once the roll-call begins, the crews must make sure that their boats are straight. Each crew is responsible for being both straight and ready to race at the end of the roll-call.

Once the roll-call begins, the Starter shall take no further notice of any crew that then indicates it is not ready or it is not straight. After the last crew has been named in the roll-call the Starter shall check that the Judge at the Start is indicating that the crews are still correctly aligned and shall then say:

"Attention",

The Starter shall then press a button (or switch) to change the traffic lights from the neutral position to red. After a clear pause, the Starter shall give the start by pressing a button that shall, at the same moment:

- 2.1 change the red light to green,*
- 2.2 make an audible signal through the loudspeakers,*
- 2.3 start the timing system for the race,*

- 2.4 freeze the picture on the monitor in the Aligner's hut,
- 2.5 release the Alignment Control Mechanism (if provided).

The pause between the red light and the start command (the green light and the audible signal) shall be clear and variable.

If the starting procedure is interrupted for any reason external to the crews or for a false start, then the Starter shall begin the procedure again, starting with the roll-call.

3. Quick Start

In exceptional circumstances, the Starter may decide not to use the normal start with the roll-call. If so, the Starter shall inform the crews that the "Quick Start" shall be used. Once the normal start has been used, the Starter shall not change to the quick start for the same race. For the quick start, instead of the roll-call, the Starter shall say: "Quick Start". He shall then say "Attention".

The Starter shall then either:

- 3.1 raise the red flag, or
- 3.2 press the button for the red light.

After a clear and variable pause, the Starter shall give the start either:

- 3.3 by dropping the red flag quickly to one side and simultaneously saying: "Go", or
- 3.4 by pressing the button to turn the red light to green and simultaneously to make an audible signal.

Rule 69 – False Start

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

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

After the start command has been given, the Starter shall look towards the Judge at the Start to satisfy himself 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 his bell and waving his 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 and in this case, the Judge at the Start may directly activate the signal to stop the race.

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 penalised 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!"

The Starter shall instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker, or in the case of a Red Card, a red marker, adjacent to the starting position of the crew or crews so penalised.

A Yellow Card shall remain in effect until the race has been rowed and shall therefore apply in the case of a postponement or a re-row.

Rule 70 – Objections at the Start

A crew 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 other race officials.

SECTION 7 – During the Race

Rule 71 – Damage while in the Start Zone

If a crew, while still in the start zone, sustains damage to its boat or equipment then a member of the crew shall raise his arm to indicate that there is a problem. The Starter or the Umpire shall stop the race. The Umpire shall then decide on the steps to be taken, after consulting (if necessary) with the President of the Jury.

For the purpose of this rule, a crew is still in the start zone if the bow of its boat has not yet crossed the 100 metres line.

Bye-Law to Rule 71 – Damage while in the Start Zone at Rowing World Cup regattas

This rule shall not apply at Rowing World Cup regattas.

Rule 72 – Responsibility of the Rowers

All rowers shall compete in their races in accordance with the rules. Rowers 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 own 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 penalised.

Rule 73 – 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 own 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 shall be excluded by the Umpire but, in principle, only after it has been warned by the Umpire. In the situation where a collision between boats or oars or sculls has occurred the Umpire may exclude the crew causing the collision even if no prior warning has been given to that crew.

In no case may the Umpire alter a placing.

Bye-Laws to Rule 73 – Consequences of Interference

1. *Warning a crew – If a crew is about to cause interference to another crew, the Umpire shall raise his white flag, call to the crew at fault, state the name of the crew and indicate the required change of direction by lowering his flag to that side. In principle, the Umpire may not steer a crew unless there is an obstruction in its lane.*
2. *Stopping a crew – To ensure the safety of the competitors and to prevent damage to boats and equipment, the Umpire may intervene by raising his white flag, naming the crew and giving the command "Stop".*
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 first priority is to restore its chances of winning. The imposition of any penalties is a secondary priority. Should a crew's chance of winning be lost, the Umpire must take the most appropriate course of action provided by the Rules. He may, for example, stop the race, impose the appropriate penalty and order the race to be re-rowed. Depending on circumstances, he may allow the race to continue and the Umpire will then announce his decision after the race is over. He may not simply penalise the crew at fault while the crew that has suffered interference does not have its chances restored to it.*

Rule 74 – Coaching during racing

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.

SECTION 8 – The Finish

Rule 75 – Finish of the Race

A crew has finished the race when the bow of its boat has crossed the finish line. The race shall be valid even if the crew is incomplete. Nevertheless, a crew of a coxed boat crossing the finish line without its coxswain shall not be placed.

Bye-Laws to Rule 75 – Finish of the Race

A race is concluded when the Umpire so indicates by raising white or a red flag.

The race was in order – Even if he is satisfied that the race was in order, the Umpire must check to be sure that no crew is making an objection under Rules 73 or 76 before indicating to a Judge at the Finish, by raising his white flag, that the race was in order. Before leaving the finish area he shall make sure that a Judge at the Finish has acknowledged his signal.

The race was not in order – If the Umpire considers that the race was not in order he shall raise his red flag. If an objection has been raised, he shall speak to the affected crew(s) in order to understand the reasons for the objection and may consult the Judges at the Finish to obtain the finishing order of the affected crews. He shall then inform the crews and the Judges at the Finish of the decision. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, must not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given the decision.

Rule 76 – Objections

A crew claiming that its race was not in order may make an objection to the Umpire immediately after the finish of the race and before leaving the area of the finish line by a member of the crew raising an arm. The Umpire of the race shall decide on the objection and communicate his decision to the crews in the race and to the other race officials.

Bye-Law to Rule 76 – Objections

If a crew considers that the race was not in order a member of the crew must raise his arm to indicate that it is making an objection. In this case the Umpire shall

not raise any flag but he shall consult with the objecting crew and consider their objection. The Umpire may then decide upon one of a number of alternative actions e.g.:-

- 1. He may over-rule the crew's objection and raise a white flag to signify that he has decided that the race was in order,*
- 2. He may accept the crew's objection and raise a red flag to signify that he has decided that the race was not in order. In this case he must go to the Judges at the Finish in order to give them his decision and any necessary explanations. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision,*
- 3. He may decide to seek further information regarding the objection. In this case, he 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. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision.*

If there is likely to be a long delay in resolving the objection, the Judges at the Finish may announce an "unofficial" result of the race but with the clear statement "Subject to an Objection".

Rule 77 – 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. If there is a dead-heat, the following procedure shall operate:

- 1. In a heat, a repêchage, a quarter-final or a semi-final if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if only one of the crews progresses into the next round, then there must be a re-row over the full course between the crews involved. The re-row must take place on the same day as the dead-heat and not less than two hours after the race in which the dead-heat occurred. If all crews involved in the dead-heat progress anyway into the next round, there will be no re-row and their relative positions in the next round shall be decided by lot.*
- 2. In a final, if a dead-heat occurs between crews, then they shall be given equal placing in the final order and the next placing(s) shall be left vacant. If the tied placing is for a medal position then the Organising Committee shall provide additional medals.*

Bye-Law to Rule 77 – Dead Heats at Rowing World Cup regattas

For regattas of the Rowing World Cup, if there is a dead-heat, the following procedure shall operate:

- 1. In a heat, if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if only one of the crews progresses into the next round, then there must be a re-row over the full course between the crews involved.*

A re-row must take place on the same day as the dead-heat and not less than two hours after the race in which the dead-heat occurred.

If all crews involved in the dead-heat progress anyway into the next round, there will be no re-row and their relative positions in the next round shall be decided by drawing lots.

However, 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.

- 2. In a repechage, quarter-final or semi-final, if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if only one of these crews progresses into the next round, it shall be the crew which had the highest ranking in the immediate preceding 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 results in the next previous round shall be used for this purpose. If on this basis the results of the crews concerned are identical, then the crew which progresses shall be decided by drawing lots. Where such a dead-heat involves more than two crews and this number exceeds the number of crews advancing to the next round, the above procedure shall be used to determine which of the dead-heat crews shall so advance.*
- 3. In a final, if a dead-heat occurs between crews, then they shall be given equal placing in the final order and the next placing(s) shall be left vacant. If the tied placing is for a medal position then the Organising Committee shall provide additional medals.*

SECTION 9 – Protests, Outcome of Protests, Appeals

Rule 78 – Protests

A crew whose objection has been rejected or crews affected by the acceptance of the objection or crews disputing the published results may lodge a protest in writing to the President of the Jury not later than one hour after the Umpire has communicated his decision regarding the objection or, in the case of disputing the published results, one hour after the results have been published. It shall be accompanied by a deposit of CHF 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest or appeal is allowed.

The Board of the Jury shall 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.

As a general rule, in the case of a protest concerning the final of an event, the victory ceremony of that event will be postponed until after the Board of the Jury has made its decision.

Rule 79 – The Outcome of the Protest

The Board of the Jury shall decide on the protest and on the measures resulting from its decision including:

1. Reprimand;
2. Yellow Card (applying to the next round in which the crew competes);
3. Relegation where specifically provided in these Rules;
4. Red Card or exclusion (from all the rounds of the event in question);
5. Disqualification (from all events in the regatta);
6. Re-row (for a specified number of crews).

After application of the appropriate penalty, if any, the Board of the Jury shall take any other appropriate measure to restore the chances of a crew that has suffered a disadvantage.

Rule 80 – Appeals

1. International Regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury (or of an Organising Committee under Rule 40) by a person affected can only be made to the Executive Committee within three

days after such decision has been communicated by the Board of the Jury to the person affected.

2. World Rowing Championship Regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury by a person claiming to have been affected can only be submitted in written form to the Executive Committee on the same day as the decision being appealed. A decision will be given before the next round of the event concerned.

Decisions of the Executive Committee under this rule are final.

SECTION 10 – The Jury

Rule 81 – International Umpires

Any Umpire who has held a national licence for at least three years may become an international Umpire, provided that:

1. he has normal sight and hearing, and
2. he passes the examination held by FISA.

The International Umpires' Licence is valid for a period of four years. When the holder participates in an Umpires seminar organised by FISA, the licence is automatically extended for the next four years. Where such seminars are organised at the request of a national federation, the federation must pay the travel and accommodation expenses of the FISA experts who attend.

Bye-Law to Rule 81 – FISA Umpire's Licence

Maximum age of candidates – Candidates must be less than 56 years of age on 31 December of the year of the examination to be eligible as a candidate for examination for a FISA Umpire's licence.

Number of examinations – After 1 January 2011, candidates for the FISA International Umpiring License failing their first examination attempt shall not be accepted for further examination for one year. Candidates failing for a second time shall then not be accepted for further examination for another three years. Candidates failing the examination at the third attempt shall not be accepted for further examination.

Expiry – A FISA Umpire's license shall expire finally on the 31st of December of the year in which the umpire reaches the age of 65.

An umpire must hold a valid national umpiring license in order to act as a FISA international umpire. The FISA license shall expire automatically upon the expiry of the national license.

The holder of an expired FISA Umpire's license who wishes to act as a FISA Umpire shall first re-take and pass the examination.

FISA Umpire's badge – FISA umpires who are members of the Jury at an International regatta or World Rowing Championship regatta, shall wear the FISA Umpire's badge.

Rule 82 – Composition of the Jury

The Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties:

1. President of the Jury,
2. Starter,
3. Judge at the Start,
4. Umpire,
5. Judges at the Finish, one of whom shall be the senior Judge,
6. Members of the Control Commission, one of whom shall be senior member.

The President of the Jury, the Starters, 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.

1. International Regattas – The Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee (see Rule 39).
2. World Rowing Championship Rowing World Cup, Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas – The Jury shall be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission.

Rule 83 – Role of the Jury

The Jury shall ensure that the regatta is run in accordance with these Rules of Racing and, in particular, that all crews race under the same conditions.

Rule 84 – Collaboration with the Organising Committee

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.

Rule 85 – The Board of the Jury

The Board of the Jury 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. The names of the Board of the Jury shall be displayed on the notice boards in the boathouse area each day. This Board shall decide on any protests made according to Rule 78. At International Regattas, the President of the Jury shall also nominate three substitutes. 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.

Rule 86 – President of the Jury

The President of the Jury shall allot duties to each member of the Jury and shall supervise their activities. He shall take the chair at meetings and ensure proper co-ordination with the Organising Committee. In principle, at World Rowing Championship regattas, the Chair of the Umpiring Commission shall be the President of the Jury.

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 regattas – Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., postponement of a session of races or suspension of the regatta), the Executive Committee or another committee specifically appointed by the Executive Committee for that purpose shall make such decisions.

Rule 88 – Safety of Rowers

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

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 Adviser and with the Medical Officer.

Rule 89 – Penalties

The Jury shall impose appropriate penalties in any case of breach of the rules. The penalties available to the Jury are:

1. Reprimand,
2. Yellow Card (it will apply to the next round in which the crew competes),
3. Relegation where specifically provided in these Rules,
4. Red Card or exclusion (from all the rounds of the event in question),
5. Disqualification (from all events in the regatta).

In cases of exclusion or disqualification, the Umpire may also order a race to be re-rowed with all the remaining crews or with a limited number of the crews should this be necessary, in his opinion, to ensure the fairness of the competition.

Bye-Law to Rule 89 – Yellow and Red Cards

When a Yellow Card or Red Card is awarded to a crew, the penalised crew shall be informed immediately or as soon thereafter as possible.

In addition, the penalty shall be confirmed in writing on the same day by delivery to the team's regatta mail box. This written notification shall state:

- a) *the crew to which to penalty is awarded*
- b) *the penalty;*
- c) *the nature of the infraction;*
- d) *time and location of the infraction;*
- e) *any other important facts, and;*
- f) *The name and function of the jury member who awarded the penalty*

In the case of a Yellow Card applying to the next race of the penalised crew for which the crew is not yet on the water, the penalty shall be announced verbally to the crew by the jury member at the Control Commission at the outgoing pontoon when the crew concerned boats for their next race.

It will also be announced by the Starter as part of the start procedure.

Rule 90 – The Regatta Report

The Jury shall carry out its duties until the end of the regatta. The Chairman of the Organising Committee and the President of the Jury shall write the regatta report on the standard form of FISA (Appendix 7) which shall include comments on the running of the races and on any incidents and disputes arising. This report shall be received at FISA not later than 7 days after the regatta. Each Organising Committee shall also send to FISA not later than 7 days after the regatta the complete results of the regatta.

Rule 91 – 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 91 – Duties of the Starter and the Judge at the Start

1. Starter

- 1.1 *General Duties – Before taking up his duties, the Starter must satisfy himself 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 steering guides are present and 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.*
- 1.2 *Communication – In principle, the Starter and the Umpire shall use visual signals to convey information. Where verbal 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 competitor or an accompanying official, he may repeat his information in that language.*
- 1.3 *Unfair conditions – The Starter shall consider whether the wind is likely to create unequal conditions and, if directed as described below, or after consulting with the President of the Jury, shall take whatever steps may be necessary in accordance with these rules to ensure a fair race. The President of the Jury shall inform the Starter of any required changes at least two minutes before a start.*
- 1.4 *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*

starting zone for the first time) in which lane they will race. In addition, he shall inform the crews when there is five minutes, four minutes and three minutes remaining before the start time. He shall check that the competitors' equipment and clothing are in order.

- 1.5 Starting Procedures – The Starting Procedures to be employed by the Starter (including Quick Starts and False Starts) are described in the Bye-Law to Rule 68 in the Rules of Racing.*
- 1.6 Exclusion – The Starter shall award a Red Card and exclude a crew if the crew has received two Yellow Cards that apply to the same race.*
- 1.7 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. He may exclude a crew arriving after the start time.*
- 1.8 Postponement – Should it be necessary to postpone a race (e.g. equipment breakage) or should some other unexpected event occur (e.g. lightning), the Starter shall consult with the Umpire and the President of the Jury; then inform the crews of the new starting time both verbally and in writing (legible to all competitors) 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.*

2. Judge at the Start

- 2.1 Communications – Before taking up his 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.*
- 2.2 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 he is satisfied that this is the case he indicates this*

to the Starter by raising his 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 he shall lower his flag or switch off the white light until the boats are realigned.

- 2.3 *False Start – Should the Judge at the Start consider that there is a false start, the Judge shall inform the Starter and the Umpire by waving a red flag or displaying a red light. The Judge at the Start may directly activate the signal to stop the race if the technical installations are in place for him to do so. After the race has been stopped, the Judge shall inform the Starter of the name of the crew or crews which caused the false start. The decision as to whether one or more crews caused a false start is the sole responsibility of the Judge at the Start.*
- 2.4 *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 92 – The Umpire

The Umpire shall ensure the proper conduct of the race and the safety of the rowers. In particular, he shall endeavour to ensure that no crew gains any advantage or suffers any disadvantage from its opponents or from outside interference. Where the Umpire is satisfied that a crew has been significantly impeded, the Umpire shall endeavour to ensure that its chance of winning is fully restored to it. He shall impose appropriate penalties on crews at fault but, in principle, only after a previous warning. The Umpire shall not give any steering indications to crews. Nevertheless, he shall endeavour to ensure that accidents are avoided and to prevent crews from being impeded by their opponents.

If necessary, the Umpire may stop the race, impose any necessary penalties and order the race to be re-rowed from the start, either immediately or later. In the latter case, he shall decide on the new starting time in consultation with the President of the Jury and he shall inform the crews concerned. The Umpire may also allow the race to continue and exclude crews after the race has finished. He may confine any re-row to such crews as he 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, he may decline to order a re-row of the race or of the crews involved in the incident.

Bye-Laws to Rule 92 – Duties of the Umpire

1. *Precedence – Except for the duties specifically attributed to them, both the Starter and the Judge at the Start are subordinate to the Umpire.*
2. *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 satisfy himself that there are no obstacles on the course. He also makes certain that any crews on the water are following the prescribed traffic rules. Should he find any defect in the installations, he shall inform (e.g. by radio from the start if necessary) the President of the Jury and he shall also inform any crews concerned.*
3. *Duties during the Starting Procedure – During the starting procedure, the Umpire's launch should 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, the Umpire may order the Starter to stop the race or may stop it himself by ringing a bell and waving his red flag.*

4. *Duties in the Start Zone – As soon as the race has started, the Umpire's launch shall follow immediately the competitors in the centre of the course. If a crew, while still in the start zone, indicates that it has suffered damage to its boat or equipment, and if the Starter has stopped the race, the Umpire shall decide, after having examined the damage, whether the claim was justified and shall if necessary apply any appropriate penalties. He may himself stop the race, if there is delay on the part of the Starter.*
5. *Position of the Umpire's Launch – During the race, the Umpire must ensure that his launch is so placed as best to enable him to take action as effectively as possible. The position of the Umpire's launch depends on the progress of the race and the possible positions of the crews in the subsequent heats; it may also depend on weather conditions. The Umpire must satisfy himself that crews whom he may wish to address can hear him. Should it be necessary to overtake one or more crews, he must see to it that they are not hampered more than is necessary by the wash of his launch.*
6. *Type of Race – The Umpire's decision may be influenced by the type of race (heat, repêchage, quarter-final, semi-final or final). He must therefore take this factor as well as the position in the subsequent races into account in considering any action which he may take under these rules.*
7. *Safety – The Umpire shall take every care to ensure the safety of the competitors and he must do his utmost to prevent damage to boats and equipment. When necessary, he may call a crew's attention by raising his white flag, stating the name of the crew, and stop it by giving the command "Stop". Should one or more competitors fall into the water or should any boat capsize or sink, the Umpire must satisfy himself that the rescue service is in action and, if not, himself take any necessary measures.*
8. *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 may be started, is to continue or if it is to be stopped. The safety of the competitors is more important than any of the provisions of the Rules of Racing.*
9. *Clothing – When officiating, the Umpire shall stand upright in his launch and wear the prescribed clothing (dark blue blazer, light blue shirt, FISA tie and grey trousers and, if worn, a dark blue hat). In wet weather, he may wear a blue raincoat. In very hot weather, he may officiate in his shirtsleeves, with or without a tie. Decisions on dress shall be taken by the President of the Jury, taking weather conditions into account.*

10. *Overall Ability, Coaching – The Umpire must keep himself informed on rowing questions in general. It is also desirable that he should get to know the racing characteristics of individual crews and coaches. 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.*

Rule 93 – Judges at the Finish

The Judges at the Finish shall determine the order in which the bows of the boats cross the finish line. They shall ascertain that the race was in order. They shall be responsible for validating the results.

Bye-Laws to Rule 93 – Duties of the Judge at the Finish

1. *Duties – The duties of the Judges at the Finish are as follows:*
 - 1.1 *To determine the order in which the bows of the boats cross the finish line;*
 - 1.2 *To satisfy themselves that the Umpire has indicated, by raising his white flag, that the race was in order and to indicate to the Umpire acknowledgement of his signal by raising a white flag or displaying a white light;*
 - 1.3 *To list the crews in their correct order of finish;*
 - 1.4 *To check that the official results on the result sheet and on the scoreboard are correct.*
2. *The senior Judge at the Finish shall sign the official record of the results.*
3. *Position – In order to enable the officials in the finish tower to carry out their duties correctly, they must be seated one behind the other and one above the other along the projection of the finish line. As a general rule, there shall be at least two judges, one of them the senior judge, at the finish.*
4. *Timing – Intermediate times and finish times shall be recorded to 1/100th of a second. The necessary equipment shall be operated by specialists who do not form part of the team of Judges at the finish.*
 - 4.1 *International Regattas – If the order of finish 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 the race.*

4.2 *World Rowing Championship and Rowing World 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 the race.*

5. *Photo-finish – In the case of a close finish the Judge at the Finish shall determine the order of finish by viewing the picture produced by the photo-finish system. If the Judge at the Finish is not able to determine the order of finish between two or more crews then the result will be declared as a dead heat between the crews involved. 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. Organisers must provide equipment specially designed for the purpose.*

Rule 94 – 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 required to undergo doping tests after their race.

Bye-Laws to Rule 94 – Duties of the Control Commission

The organising committee shall appoint the members of the Control Commission taking into account the regatta programme and the number of competitors. FISA (at FISA Events) or the appropriate national federation (at International regattas) shall supervise the activities of the Commission which shall carry out its duties in the boathouse area and at the boat stages. In particular, the Control Commission is responsible for checking the following points:

1. *Crew changes before the race;*
2. *The provision of substitutes for competitors who have fallen ill between heats of a race;*
3. *Weighing of coxswains;*
4. *Dead weight to be carried by coxswains (before and after the race);*
5. *Weighing of competitors in lightweight events;*
6. *Classification of competitors where necessary;*
7. *The nationality of competitors, the ages of Junior, Under 23 and Masters competitors and, where applicable, the average ages of Masters crews;*
8. *Boats and equipment;*

- 8.1 *provision of a white ball on the bow of each boat (or equivalent construction),*
- 8.2 *bow numbers,* |
- 8.3 *possible use of unauthorised radios for coaching and water soluble chemicals intended to increase the speed of the boat, and structures prohibited by the Bye-Laws to Rule 33,* |
- 8.4 *where applicable, minimum weights of boats,*
- 8.5 *conformity of the boat with the rules regarding advertising,*
- 8.6 *painting of oar-blades where required;*
9. *Uniform clothing of competitors and its conformity with the rules regarding advertising;*
10. *Where doping tests are carried out, the Control Commission is responsible for seeing that the competitors required to undergo tests are taken to the officials responsible for this immediately after getting out of the boat;*
11. *At World Rowing Championship regattas, make sure that photographs are taken of competitors, either before the Heats or immediately after the Heats, and that the competitors' identities with those photographs are checked before each subsequent race.*
12. *Safety – to ensure that the safety requirements of Rule 33 are met.* |

PART VII – ANTI-DOPING RULES

Rule 95 – Anti Doping

Doping is strictly prohibited.

The fight against doping is regulated by the World Anti-Doping Code, that the FISA Congress has formally adopted as FISA rules and that the FISA Council has the power to clarify and/or supplement, by appropriate Bye-Laws.

In rowing, for those who infringe doping provisions, a penalty 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 FISA Anti-doping Bye-Laws valid at the time of the violation shall apply.

Bye-Laws to Rule 95 – Anti-Doping

These Bye-Laws are found in Appendix 4 to the Rules of Racing.

PART VIII – CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

Rule 96 – Concluding Provisions

These Rules of Racing were approved effective immediately by the FISA Extraordinary Congress from 13th to 14th February 2009 in Cape Town, South Africa.

Denis Oswald
President

Matt Smith
Executive Director

APPENDIX 1

BYE-LAWS TO RULES 35 TO 37 – COURSES

1. FISA Manual for Rowing Championships

In addition to conforming to the Rules of Racing and to the Racing Bye-laws a course and all its technical equipment must also comply with the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of "The FISA Manual for Rowing Championships".

2. Stretches of water

2.1 General

A standard international course shall be straight and shall not have less than 6 racing lanes. It shall provide fair and equal racing conditions for six crews. For a course constructed after February 2001, there must be a minimum of eight racing lanes. In addition to the 6 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.

For a World Rowing Championship or Rowing World Cup regatta it is recommended to have a minimum of 8 racing lanes available, plus sufficient water width on both sides of the course to allow for both safe traffic patterns and for moving lanes in case of unequal conditions.

2.2 Length of Water

The minimum length of water necessary to contain the standard course is 2,150 m. For a course for Masters the minimum length is 1,150 m.

2.3 Width of Water

The standard international course shall be at least 108 m wide i.e. $13.5 + (6 \times 13.5) + 13.5 = 108$ m.

The minimum recommended width of the course for a World Rowing Championship or Rowing World Cup regatta shall be at least 135 m i.e. $13.5 + (8 \times 13.5) + 13.5 = 135$ m. This width is a minimum and is only acceptable if a low level TV road is provided alongside the full length of the course.

The ideal recommended width of the course for a World Rowing Championship or Rowing World Cup regatta shall be at least 162 m i.e.

$27 + (8 \times 13.5) + 27 = 162$ m. This width allows for traffic movements beside the course and for TV coverage from the water.

2.4 Depth of Water

For a standard international course the depth of water must be at least 3 metres throughout all racing lanes at the shallowest point if the depth over the course is unequal. However, it is recommended that a course should have a minimum depth of 3.5 metres.

A number of old, artificial courses were constructed with an even depth of 2 metres. As long as they remain with an equal depth at all points on the course then they can still be accepted as a standard course.

2.5 Local Conditions

The course must be sheltered from wind as far as possible. If not, there must be no natural or artificial obstacles (such as woods, buildings, structures) in the immediate neighbourhood of the course which might cause unequal conditions on the water.

On a standard course there should be no stream. Any stream existing should be so slight 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.

2.6 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 (For FISA Championships)

3.1 Start zone

3.1.1 Start Pontoons

The bows of each boat shall be aligned on the start line. This requires the use of start pontoons which may be moved forwards or backwards in order to allow for boats of different lengths. They must be of a solid construction and able to be firmly fixed in position. For a World Rowing Championship or Rowing World Cup regatta the start pontoons must be connected by land or by a Start Bridge, minimum 2 m wide,

allowing easy access for officials and for representatives of the media.

3.1.2 Steering Aids

The Albano lanes shall be buoyed at 5 metre intervals for the first 100 metres of the course. These buoys shall be a clearly different colour from those marking the majority of the course - see 3.2.3 Buoys.

3.1.3 Start Tower

The start tower shall be between 40 and 50 metres behind the start line in 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.

3.1.4 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, or with other equipment which will allow the starter to inform the crews of the time remaining before the start of their race. In case of delay or postponement, a revised starting time shall be displayed to competitors on a large board by the starter.

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 competitors. In addition, the start tower must be provided with a red flag, a bell, a megaphone or a microphone and loudspeakers, a board and chalks or felt markers to enable the starter to inform crews of any postponement of races.

3.1.5 Radio or telephone communication

The starter shall be in direct communication by radio and/or telephone with the Judge at the Start, the Judge at the Finish, the Control Commission and the President of the Jury.

3.1.6 Aligner's Hut

This shall be a fixed structure placed exactly on the start line, ideally not less than 15 m from the first lane and no more than 30 m. The floor level of the hut should be between 1 m and 2 m above the water level. The hut should provide weather protection for up to 4 persons and there should be enough space so that the Judge at the Start and the aligner can both clearly observe the start line. 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 who shall be provided with earphones.

For a World Rowing Championship or Rowing World Cup regatta the hut must also be provided with false start control equipment, producing a "freezing the picture" system. This requires a video camera, a computer, two monitors and a printer.

3.1.7 The Start Line

The start line shall be defined as the line running between a thin vertical wire in the aligner's hut and the vertical line painted on to a fixed marker on the far side of the course. The fixed 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 vertical line shall be the line where the two colours join. The aligner's hut must carry two thin wires (1 mm) fixed vertically and along the line of the start (40 to 50 cm apart) at the front of the hut and kept in tension.

3.1.8 Other Facilities

There shall be facilities for effecting minor repairs in the neighbourhood of the start, (this will require a substantial pontoon). Adequate toilet facilities should be provided either as a permanent fixture or by using temporary units.

3.1.9 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 (red) and also by two white flags outside the limits of the course at the 100 m mark.

3.1.10 Alignment Control Mechanism

World Rowing Championship, Olympic Games regattas and International 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.

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. 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.

3.1.11 Visible Signal and Audible Signal

At World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup and Olympic Games regattas the start shall be given using a visible and an audible signal. The traffic lights showing the visible signal and the loudspeaker emitting the audible signal shall be fixed adjacent to each start pontoon. The centre of the traffic lights shall be fixed at a height of between 0.7 metres and 1.1 metres above the water level. Each traffic light shall be positioned 2.5 metres from the centre line of the start pontoon, on the side nearer the centre of the course.

There shall be: – a visible signal which operates in only three positions,

- a) a neutral (black) position,*
- b) a red light signal,*
- c) a green light signal.*

The starter shall start the race by operating just one button. This button will control the green light signal and the sound

signal; it will start the timing system, it will freeze the video picture for the Judge at the Start and it will release the alignment control mechanism (if provided).

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

- a) neutral (black) – no lights – no sound signal,*
- b) red light, no sound signal,*
- c) (if necessary, return straight from red back to neutral),*
- d) green light and a sound signal.*

The mechanism must not have more than three positions for the visible 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.

Separate traffic 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 even in conditions of bright sunlight.

3.2 Between Start and Finish

3.2.1 Lanes

The lanes shall be buoyed according to the Albano system. These lanes must be straight and of the same width over their whole length. The width of each lane shall be 13.5 m.

(In special circumstances the width of each lane may be reduced to 12.5 m).

For a standard course it is recommended that there should be eight buoyed lanes, (minimum is six).

For a World Rowing Championships or Rowing World Cup regattas there shall be a minimum of 8 buoyed lanes.

3.2.2 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.

3.2.3 Buoys

Except for the first 100 metres of the course, the space between buoys along the axis of the course shall be not more than 12.5 metres but preferably 10 metres. The surface of these buoys (whose diameter shall not exceed 15 cm) shall be pliant (not hard) and their colour, shall be the same in all lanes except as follows - Each lane shall be marked at every 250m point by a buoy of a colour clearly different to those marking the majority of the course and all the buoys at every such point shall be that same colour. All the buoys in the first 100 metres and in the last 250 metres shall be of a distinct and clearly different colour to those marking the majority of the course.

There shall be no buoys on the start line or on the finish line.

3.2.4 Distance Markers

The distance marker at the finish shall be 2000. 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 1750 metre mark.

3.2.5 Intermediate Times

Equipment shall be provided every 500 metres for recording the intermediate times and placings of all competitors. For FISA Championships and Rowing World Cup regattas video cameras are not accepted for the taking of intermediate times.

3.3 The Finish Area

3.3.1 Finish Line

The finish line shall be marked by a vertical wire tautly stretched immediately in front of the Judges at the Finish. On the other bank there shall be a corresponding and clearly

visible vertical line (a board divided vertically and painted one half black and the other half luminous yellow, with the yellow half in the direction of the Start. The vertical line shall be the line where the two colours join.) Alternatively two vertical wires may be used.

The finish line may 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.

3.3.2 Finish Tower

This must be a structure erected exactly on the finish line and placed approximately 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, TV cameras and a FISA regatta control room. There must be a loud hooter or horn to signal to each crew that it has crossed the finish line.

3.3.3 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 100 m might be acceptable.

3.3.4 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 time differences to at least 1/100th of a second.

For World Championship regattas, a full back up of the timing/ results/ photo finish systems shall be provided. The timing/results/photo-finish systems must comply with the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of "The FISA Manual for Rowing Championships".

3.3.5 Results/Video Board

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 competitors 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 FISA Manual for Rowing Championships".

4. Technical installations – Category B

4.1 All other courses shall be classified as having Category B technical installations.

4.2 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 2

BYE-LAWS TO RULE 43 – ADVERTISING BYE-LAWS

1. Application of these Rules

These bye-laws apply to all international regattas governed by FISA rules. In addition, certain sections below describe advertising rules for World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup and other international regattas as FISA may decide.

They apply to boats and equipment at the regatta venue from the time of the official opening of the venue until the end of the regatta. They apply to rowers' clothing when they are on the water and on or near the victory pontoon or stage during the hours of racing of the regatta (being all times that the traffic rules for racing are in effect in accordance with these Rules) and while victory ceremonies are in progress. They apply as well to all regatta officials and umpires. They do not concern the Olympic or Youth Olympic Games where the Olympic Charter applies or the Paralympic Games where IPC rules apply.

1.1 General Principles

- 1.1.1** *A boat which does not or rower(s) who do not comply with Rule 43 or its Bye-Laws will not be allowed to race and shall be excluded by the Starter or Umpire.*
- 1.1.2** *A boat that is or rower(s) who are found to have raced but was not compliant with Rule 43 or its Bye-Laws, the crew shall be relegated to last place in the race concerned. If the crew races again in a later round of the same event with clothing and/or equipment that is again in breach of this rule, the crew shall be excluded from the event concerned.*
- 1.1.3** *Rower(s) participating in a victory ceremony who do not comply with Rule 43 or its Bye-Laws may be relegated to last place in the particular race, excluded from the event concerned or otherwise penalised. Medals already awarded to a crew which has been relegated or excluded shall be withdrawn and awarded to the next placed crew in that event.*

1.2 **Exclusive Rights of FISA**

The following rights are the exclusive property of FISA at all World Rowing Championship and Rowing World Cup regattas and shall be commercialised in cooperation with each Organising Committee:

- 1.2.1 *Television rights, including all means now known or hereafter devised, whether live or recorded, pay or free television including terrestrial, satellite or cable transmission;*
- 1.2.2 *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.*

1.3 **"Identification" and how it is measured**

The following types of Identifications are permitted under these Rules:

- 1.3.1 *Manufacturer,*
- 1.3.2 *Member federation or Club name,*
- 1.3.3 *Boat name,*
- 1.3.4 *Member federation or Club sponsor,*
- 1.3.5 *FISA Identification*

Each is an "Identification" for the purpose of this Rule.

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. The area is therefore measured as a square or rectangle, for example:



1.4 **A Manufacturer as Sponsor**

If a manufacturer is also a sponsor, it may use the space reserved for a sponsor, but is not allowed to create a single larger area by combining the two specified areas. If the area reserved for the

manufacturer is not used by the manufacturer, it cannot be used for another purpose.

1.5 Identifications within the Crew

The Identifications do not necessarily have to be the same on the boat, the different items of clothing and the oars/sculls., but within each type it must be identical; for example, all the oars/sculls of a crew must carry the same Identification in the same format; and each individual item of clothing must be identified in the same way for all members of the crew.

1.6 National Identity

Member federations' crews are permitted to utilise all opportunities to display their national identity on their official uniforms and equipment in areas which are not otherwise restricted. Where such identity is on the uniform it must be a part of the official design submitted to and approved by FISA under Rule 42. National identity shall include the official national colours, the official country name and/or acronym and the official national flag (as approved for FISA ceremonies). Where the member federation is a region or territory, the national identification shall mean such colours, name and flag as are approved for use by FISA.

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

The provisions of this clause shall be separate from all other provisions and shall not be used to enhance or change the display of any other permitted Identifications and shall not imply any change in the meaning of any other provisions in these Bye-Laws.

2. Racing Clothing

2.1 Uniform Clothing

The clothing of all the members of a crew must be identical and uniform, and any Identifications must be identical and worn on the same part of the clothing by each crew member. Where a crew wears a "one-piece" racing uniform, rather than shirt and shorts, these provisions shall apply to the uniform on a "shirt" and "shorts" equivalent basis. On a one-piece uniform the identifications permitted for shirts and shorts shall not be placed together in a manner that the Identifications might be enhanced in any way.

2.2 *Racing shirt or equivalent*

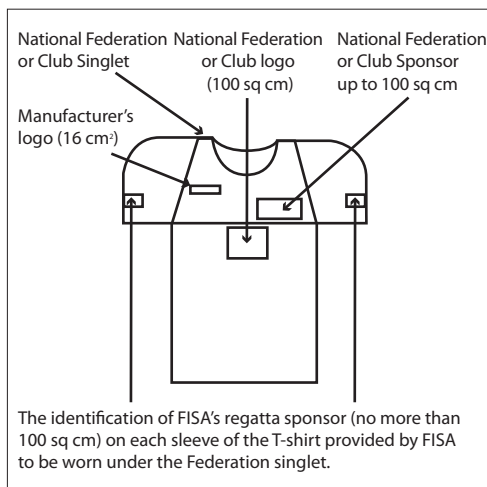
For World Rowing Championships and the regattas comprising FISA's Rowing World Cup and other FISA Events, the racing shirt shall be the "singlet" or "sleeveless-shirt" style.

2.3 *Identification on the Racing Shirt or equivalent*

2.3.1 *International Regattas*

Except for the provisions of paragraph 1.6, the Identification of the member federation or club may appear once and may be no more than 100 sq cm in area.

The Identification of the Manufacturer may appear once and may be no more than 16 sq cm in area.



2.3.2 *For World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup regattas and other FISA Events, FISA may require competitors to wear special clothing with the FISA Identifications. This may take the form of a specially made*

T-Shirt, to be provided by FISA, which shall be worn under the rowers' racing shirt. This FISA Identification may appear once on each sleeve and each Identification may be no more than 100 sq cm in area.

Coxswains may also be required to wear additional clothing with the FISA Identification.

2.4 Identification on Headwear

The Identification of a sponsor of the member federation or Club may appear once and may be no more than 50 sq cm in area. Except for the provisions of paragraph 1.6, no other Identifications may appear on headwear.

2.5 Identification on the Shorts or the equivalent

Except for the provisions of paragraph 1.6, the Identification of a sponsor of the member federation or Club may not exceed 50 sq cm in area and may appear either once (at 50 sq cm) or twice (once on each side of the shorts, each side to be identical) at 50 sq cm each.

2.6 Identification on Socks

The Identification of the manufacturer may appear once on each sock and may be no more than 6 sq cm.

2.7 Identification on Eyewear

The Identification of the manufacturer may appear once on one of the eyeglass arms and may be no more than 6 sq cm. Alternatively, Identification may appear twice; once on each of the two arms, where each arm is to be identical and each Identification may not exceed 3 sq cm in area.

2.8 No other Identifications

Except for the provisions of paragraph 1.6, no Identifications may appear on any other clothing or accessories worn or carried by the competitors.

3. Identification on Racing Boats

On the boats, there are the following possibilities of identification: Manufacturer, Boat name, Sponsors of the member federation or Club, FISA Identifications.

3.1 Identification of the Manufacturer

On the outside of the boat, 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) and each may be no more than 100 sq cm in area.

In the first 50 cm from the bow of the boat the logo of the manufacturer may appear once on each side of the boat and may be no more than 80 sq cm in area. The logo shall not include text.

3.1.1 Identification on Riggers or Fins – *On each rigger or on each side of the Fin, the manufacturer's Identification may appear only once and may be no more than 16 sq cm in area. The Identification may only appear on the edge of the rigger facing the bow of the boat.*

3.1.2 Identification on Swivels (Oarlocks) – *On each swivel the manufacturer's Identification may appear only once and may be no more than 40 mm in height and 5 mm in width. The Identification may only appear on the side of the swivel facing the bow of the boat.*

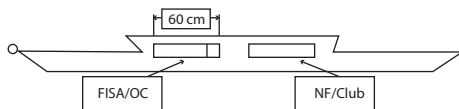
3.1.3 Identification on Shoes and Seats – *On each shoe or seat, the manufacturer's Identification may appear only once and may be no more than 6 sq cm in area.*

With the exception of the plaque required under Bye-Law 3.1 to Rule 33, no other Identification of the Manufacturer is allowed.

3.2 Other Identifications on the Boat

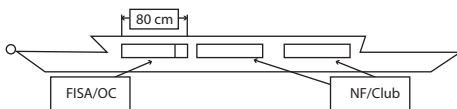
Except as provided for in 3.2.2 below or in 1.6 above, the name of the boat or the Identification of the sponsors of the member federation or club are the only other optional Identifications allowed on the boat. These two types are interchangeable and are hereinafter referred to as "Sponsor Identifications".

3.2.1. Single Sculls, Double Sculls, Pairs and Coxed Pairs



- a. *Member federation or Club sponsor Identifications may only appear within an "Advertising Space". Each Advertising Space on a boat may be no more than 800 sq cm in size. On each side of a single scull, a 2x, 2- or 2+, only one Advertising Space is allowed.*
- b. *On the fore and aft deck areas of a single, 2x, 2-, 2+, only one Advertising Space each, no more than 800 sq cm in size, is allowed.*
- c. *For World Rowing Championships, Rowing World Cup regattas and other FISA Events, the first 60 cm of the washboard on each side is reserved for the FISA Identifications and the country abbreviation. FISA may place Identifications of a FISA sponsor no more than 600 sq cm in area, and the abbreviation of the crew's country in the first 60 cm of the washboard once on each side. The space for the FISA Identification shall not exceed 42 cm in length and the space for the country abbreviation shall not exceed 18 cm in length.*
- d. *For International Regattas, the first 60 cm of the washboard on each side is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The organising committee may place Identifications of their sponsor no more than 600 sq cm in area in the first 60 cm of the washboard once on each side.*
- e. *Except for the provisions of paragraph 1.6, no additional Identifications are allowed.*

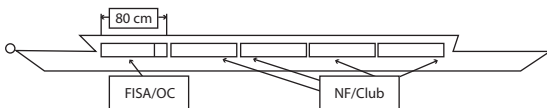
3.2.2. Quadruple Sculls, Fours and Coxed Fours



- a. *Member federation or club sponsor Identifications may only appear within an "Advertising Space". Each Advertising Space on a boat may be no more than 800 sq cm in size. On each side of a 4x, 4- or 4+, only two Advertising Spaces are allowed.*

- b. *On the fore and aft deck areas of a 4x, 4-, 4+, only one Advertising Space each, no more than 800 sq cm in size, is allowed.*
- c. *For World Rowing Championships, the regattas comprising FISA's Rowing World Cup and other FISA Events, the first 80 cm of the washboard on each side is reserved for the FISA Identifications and the country abbreviation. FISA may place Identifications of a FISA sponsor no more than 800 sq cm in area, and the abbreviation of the crew's country in the first 80 cm of the washboard once on each side. The space for the FISA Identification shall not exceed 60 cm in length and the space for the country abbreviation shall not exceed 20 cm in length.*
- d. *For International Regattas, the first 80 cm of the washboard on each side is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The organising committee may place Identifications of their sponsor no more than 800 sq cm in area in the first 80 cm of the washboard once on each side.*
- e. *Except for the provisions of paragraph 1.6, no additional Identifications are allowed.*

3.2.3. Eights



- a. *Member federation or club sponsor Identifications may only appear within an "Advertising Space". Each Advertising Space on a boat may be no more than 800 sq cm in size. On each side of an eight, four Advertising Spaces are allowed.*
- b. *On the fore and aft deck areas of an eight, only one Advertising Space each, no more than 800 sq cm in size, is allowed.*

- c. *For World Rowing Championships, Rowing World Cup and other FISA regattas, the first 80 cm of the washboard on each side is reserved for the FISA Identifications and the country abbreviation. FISA may place Identifications of a FISA sponsor no more than 800 sq cm in area, and the abbreviation of the crew's country in the first 80 cm of the washboard once on each side. The space for the FISA Identification shall not exceed 60 cm in length and the space for the country abbreviation shall not exceed 20 cm in length.*
- d. *For International Regattas, the first 80 cm of the washboard on each side is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The organising committee may place Identifications of their sponsor no more than 800 sq cm in area in the first 80 cm of the washboard once on each side.*
- e. *Except for the provisions of paragraph 1.6, no additional Identifications are allowed.*

3.3 Identification on Bow Numbers

- 3.3.1 International Regattas** – *The Identification of an organising committee sponsor may appear once on the bottom of the bow number and the lettering may be no more than 5 cm in height.*
- 3.3.2 For World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup and other FISA regattas**, *in the place of the Identification in 3.4.1 above, the Identification of a FISA sponsor may appear once on the bottom of the bow number and the lettering may be no more than 5 cm in height.*

4. Racing Sculls and Oars

- 4.1 Application** – *These Bye-Laws apply to each oar, whether it be a sweep-oar or a sculling oar.*
- 4.2 Blade Colours** – *Only the member federation colours as registered with FISA or the Club colours as registered with the member federations may appear on the blades.*
- 4.3 The Outboard Section** – *No Identifications are allowed on the outboard section of the loom or shaft (that is, outboard from the collar).*

4.4 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:

4.4.1 Identification on Sculls – The Identification of the sponsor of the member federation or Club may appear once and may be no more than 72 sq cm in area. The Identification of the manufacturer may appear once and may be no more than 60 sq cm in area.

4.4.2 Identification on Sweep Rowing Oars – The Identification of the sponsor of the member federation or Club may appear once and may be no more than 100 sq cm in area. The Identification of the Manufacturer may appear once and may be no more than 60 sq cm in area.

4.5 No additional Identifications – Except for the provisions of paragraph 1.6 above, the only other markings allowed on oars or sculls are discrete marks to identify the owner, the particular boat and/or the position in which it is used.

5. Identification on Regatta Officials' Clothing

5.1 International Regattas – Regatta officials may wear clothing with organising committee sponsor Identifications.

5.2 World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup and other FISA regattas – In the place of the Identifications in 5.0a above, FISA may require regatta officials to wear clothing with FISA sponsor Identifications.

6. Identification on Umpire Boats

6.1 International Regattas – An organising committee may require the display of organising committee Identifications (three maximum), each up to 800 sq cm, on each umpire boat.

6.2 World Rowing Championships, Rowing World Cup and other FISA regattas – FISA may require the display of FISA Identifications (three maximum), each up to 800 sq cm, on each umpire boat.

APPENDIX 3

BYE-LAWS TO RULE 62 – FISA PROGRESSION SYSTEM

Case 1: 7 to 8 entries

Format: Two heats, one repêchage and no semi-finals.

Heats: The winner of each heat goes forward to the final A; the remainder go into the repêchage.

Repêchage: The first four crews in the repêchage go forward to final A; if there are 8 entries the remainder go forward to final B.

Case 2: 9 to 10 entries

Format: Two heats, one repêchage and no semi-finals.

Heats: The first two crews in each heat go forward to final A; the remainder go forward to the repêchage.

Repêchage: The first two crews in the repêchage go forward to final A, the remainder go forward to final B.

Case 3: 11 to 12 entries

Format: Two heats, two repêchages and no semi-finals.

Heats: The winner of each heat goes forward to final A; the remainder go forward to the repêchages.

Repêchage: The first two crews in each repêchage go forward to final A; the remainder go forward to final B. There are two options for the repêchages.

Case 4: 13 to 15 entries

Format: Three heats, one repêchage and two semi-finals A/B.

Heats: The first three crews of each heat go forward to the semi-finals A/B; the remainder go forward to the repêchage.

Repêchage: The first three crews in the repêchage go forward to the semi-finals; if there are 14 or 15 entries the remainder go forward to final C.

Semi-finals: The first three crews of each semi-final go forward to final A; the remainder go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.

Case 5: 16 to 18 entries

- Format:** Three heats, two repêchages and two semi-finals A/B.
- Heats:** The first two crews of each heat go forward to semi-finals A/B; the remainder go forward to the repêchages.
- Repêchage:** The first three crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals A/B; the remainder go forward to final C. There are two options for the repêchages.
- Semi-finals:** The first three crews of each semi-final A/B go forward to final A, the remainder go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.

Case 6: 19 to 20 entries

- Format:** Four heats, two repêchages, two semi-finals A/B and two semi-finals C/D.
- Heats:** The first two crews of each heat go forward to semi-finals A/B; the remainder go forward to the repêchages.
- Repêchage:** The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals A/B; the remainder go forward to semifinals C/D. There are two options for the repêchages.
- Semi-finals:** The first three crews of each semi-final A/B go forward to final A, the remainder go forward to final B. The last crew in each semi-final C/D goes forward to final D and the remainder go forward to final C. There are two options for the semi-finals.

Case 7: 21 to 24 entries

- Format:** Four heats, four repêchages, two semi-finals A/B and two semi-finals C/D
- Heats:** The winner of each heat goes forward to semi-finals A/B; the remainder go forward to the four repêchages.
- Repêchage:** The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals A/B; the remainder go forward to semi-finals C/D. There are two options for the repêchages.
- Semi-finals:** The first three crews of each semi-final A/B go forward to final A; the remainder go forward to final B. The first three crews of each semi-final C/D go forward to final C; the remainder go forward to final D. There are two options for the semi-finals.

Case 8a: 25 to 26 entries (eight day World Championships)

Format: Five heats, one repêchage, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals A/B and two semi-finals C/D.

Heats: The first four boats in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the remainder go to the repêchage.

Repêchage: The first four boats in the repêchage go to the quarter-finals; the remainder go to final E.

Quarter-finals: the first three boats in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals A/B. The remainder go forward to semi-finals C/D. There are two options for the quarter-finals.

Semi-finals: The first three boats in semi-finals A/B go forward to final A. The remainder go forward to final B. The first three boats in semi-finals C/D go forward to final C. The remainder go forward to final D.

For 25 entries the last boat in each semi-final C/D goes forward to Final E. There are two options for the semi-finals.

Case 8b: 25 to 30 entries (four day World Championships)

Format: Six heats, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals A/B and two semi-finals C/D.

Heats: Twenty four crews progress to the quarter finals; these are all crews not finishing last in their heat, plus sufficient of the last-placed crews ranked by their heat times starting with the quickest to make 24 crews. The remainder go forward to final E. For 30 entries all last-placed crews from the heats go to final E.

Quarter-finals: The first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals A/B. The remainder go forward to semi-finals C/D. There are two options for the quarter-finals.

Semi-finals: The first three crews in semifinals A/B go forward to final A. The remainder go forward to final B. The first three crews in semi-finals C/D go forward to final C. The remainder go forward to final D. There are two options for the semi-finals.

|| Case 9: 27 to 30 entries (eight day World Championships)

Format: Five heats, two repêchages, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals A/B and two semi-finals C/D.

Heats: The first four boats in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the remainder go to the repêchages.

Repêchage: The first two boats in each repêchage go to the quarter-finals; the remainder go to final E. There are two options for the repechages.

Quarter-finals: the first three boats in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals A/B. The remainder go forward to semi-finals C/D. There are two options for the quarter-finals.

Semi-finals: The first three boats in semi-finals A/B go forward to final A. The remainder go forward to final B. The first three boats in semi-finals C/D go forward to final C. The remainder go forward to final D. There are two options for the semi-finals.

|| Case 10a: 31 to 36 entries (eight day World Championships)

Format: Six heats, three repêchages, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals A/B, two semi-finals C/D and two semi-finals E/F.

Heats: The first three boats in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the remainder go to the repêchages.

Repêchage: The first two boats in each repêchage go to the quarter-finals; the remainder go to semi-finals E/F. There are two options for the repêchages.

Quarter-finals: The first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals A/B. The remainder go forward to semi-finals C/D. There are two options for the quarter-finals.

Semi-finals: The first three crews in semi-finals A/B go forward to final A. The remainder go forward to final B. The first three crews in semi-final C/D go forward to final C. The remainder go forward to final D. The first three crews in semi-finals E/F go forward to final E. The remainder go forward to final F. For 31 entries the last placed crew in each semi-final E/F goes forward to final F. There are two options for the semi-finals.

Note the special case for 31 entries: the last crew in each semi-final E/F goes forward to final F; the remainder go forward to final E.

Case 10b: 31 to 36 entries (four day World Championships)

Format: Six heats, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals A/B, two semi-finals C/D and two semi-finals E/F.

Heats: The first four crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals. The remainder go forward to semi-finals E/F.

Quarter-finals: The first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals A/B. The remainder go forward to semi-finals C/D. There are two options for the quarter-finals.

Semi-finals: The first three crews in semi-finals A/B go forward to final A. The remainder go forward to final B. The first three crews in semi-final C/D go forward to final C. The remainder go forward to final D. The first three crews in semi-finals E/F go forward to final E. The remainder go forward to final F. For 31 entries the last placed crew in each semi-final E/F goes forward to final F. There are two options for the semi-finals.

Case 11 : 37 to 40 entries

Format: Eight heats, four repêchages, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals A/B, two semi-finals C/D and three semi-finals E/F/G.

Heats: The first two boats in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the remainder go to the repêchages.

Repêchage: The first two boats in each repêchage go to the quarter-finals; the remainder go to semi-finals E/F/G. There are two options for the repêchages.

Quarter-finals: The first three boats in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals A/B. The remainder go forward to semi-finals C/D. There are two options for the quarter-finals.

Semi-finals: The first three boats in semi-finals A/B go forward to final A. The remainder go forward to final B. The first three boats in each semi-final C/D go forward to final C. The remainder go forward to final D. The first two boats in each semi-final E/F/G go forward to final E. The third and fourth boats in each semi-final E/F/G go forward to final F. The remainder go forward to final G.

There are two options for the semi-finals.

Note the special case for 37-38 entries: The first two boats in each semi-final E/F/G go forward to final E; The last boat in each semi-final E/F/G goes forward to Final G; The remainder go forward to final F.

Case 12 : 41-48 entries

Format: Eight heats, eight repêchages, four quarter-finals A/B/C/D, four quarter-finals E/F/G/H, two semi-finals A/B, two semi-finals C/D, two semi-finals E/F and two semi-finals G/H.

Heats: The first two boats in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the remainder go to the repêchages.

Repêchages: The first boat in each repêchage goes to the quarter-finals A/B/C/D; the remainder go to quarter-finals E/F/G/H. There are two options for the repêchages.

Quarter-finals: The first three boats in each quarter-final A/B/C/D go forward to semi-finals A/B. The remainder go forward to semi-finals C/D. The first three boats in each quarter-final E/F/G/H go forward to semi-finals E/F. The remainder go forward to semi-finals G/H. There are 2 options for the quarter-finals.

Semi-finals: The first three boats in semi-finals A/B go forward to final A. The remainder go forward to final B. The first three boats in each semi-final C/D go forward to final C. The remainder go forward to final D. The first three boats in each semi-final E/F go forward to final E. The remainder go forward to final F. The first three boats in each semi-final G/H go forward to final G. The remainder go forward to final H. There are two options for the semi-finals.

Note the special case for 41-42 entries: There are no semi-finals G/H and the fourth and fifth place boats in the quarter-finals E/F/G/H go forward to final G.

Note the special case for 43 entries: The last boat in each semi-final G/H goes forward to final H; the remainder to final G.

Case 13 : 49+ entries

Format: Time trial, one repechage, four quarter-finals A/B/C/D, four quarter-finals E/F/G/H, two semi-finals A/B, two semi-finals C/D, two semi-finals E/F and two semi-finals G/H.

Time trial: The first 21 boats go forward to the quarter-finals A/B/C/D. Boats 22-27 go forward to the repechage. Boats 28-48 go forward to

quarter-finals E/F/G/H. The remainder shall go forward to Final I, J, etc., based on their finishing position in the time trial.

Quarter-finals: The first three boats in each quarter-final A/B/C/D go forward to semi-finals A/B. The remainder go forward to semi-finals C/D. The first three boats in each quarter-final E/F/G/H go forward to semi-finals E/F. The remainder go forward to semi-finals G/H. Boats are allocated to lanes in the quarter finals based on the results of the time trial and repechage.

Semi-finals: The first three boats in semi-finals A/B go forward to final A. The remainder go forward to final B. The first three boats in each semi-final C/D go forward to final C. The remainder go forward to final D. The first three boats in each semi-final E/F go forward to final E. The remainder go forward to final F. The first three boats in each semi-final G/H go forward to final G. The remainder go forward to final H. There are two options for the semi-finals.

FISA PROGRESSION SYSTEM TABLES 2009**Case 1: 7 to 8 entries**

Heats	Repechage Options		Final B	Final A
H	RI			
1 2 H1 3 4	2. H1 2. H2 R1 3. H1 3. H2 4. H1 4. H2		FB 5. R1 6. R1	FA 1. H1 1. H2 1. R1 2. R1 3. R1 4. R1
1 2 H2 3 4				

** Note - There is no Final B with 7 entries.*

Case 2: 9 to 10 entries

Heats	Repechage		Final B	Final A
H	RI			
1 2 H1 3 4 5	3. H1 3. H2 R1 4. H1 4. H2 5. H1 5. H2		FB 3. R1 4. R1 5. R1 6. R1	FA 1. H1 2. H1 1. H2 2. H2 1. R1 2. R1
1 2 H2 3 4 5				

Case 3: 11 to 12 entries

Heats	Repechage Options		Final B	Final A
H	RI	RII		
<div>H1</div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div>	<div>2. H1</div> <div>3. H2</div> <div>R1 4. H1</div> <div>5. H2</div> <div>6. H1</div>	<div>2. H1</div> <div>3. H2</div> <div>R1 4. H2</div> <div>5. H1</div> <div>6. H1</div>	<div>FB</div> <div>3. R1</div> <div>4. R1</div> <div>5. R1</div> <div>3. R2</div> <div>4. R2</div> <div>5. R2</div>	<div>FA</div> <div>1. H1</div> <div>1. H2</div> <div>1. R1</div> <div>2. R1</div> <div>1. R2</div> <div>2. R2</div>
<div>H2</div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div>	<div>2. H2</div> <div>3. H1</div> <div>R2 4. H2</div> <div>5. H1</div> <div>6. H2</div>	<div>2. H2</div> <div>3. H1</div> <div>R2 4. H1</div> <div>5. H2</div> <div>6. H2</div>		

Case 4: 13 to 15 entries

Heats	Repêchage	Semi-final Options		Finals
H	R1	S AB I	S AB II	F
<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>H1 3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>	<div>4. H1</div> <div>5. H1</div> <div>4. H2</div> <div>5. H2</div> <div>4. H3</div> <div>5. H3</div>	<div>1. H1</div> <div>1. H3</div> <div>2. H2</div> <div>S AB 1 1. R</div> <div>3. H3</div> <div>2. R</div>	<div>1. H1</div> <div>1. H2</div> <div>2. H3</div> <div>S AB 1 3. H2</div> <div>1. R</div> <div>3. R</div>	<div>FA</div> <div>1. S AB 1</div> <div>2. S AB 1</div> <div>3. S AB 1</div> <div>1. S AB 2</div> <div>2. S AB 2</div> <div>3. S AB 2</div>
<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>H2 3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>				
<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>H3 3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>				
		<div>1. H2</div> <div>2. H1</div> <div>2. H3</div> <div>S AB 2 3. H2</div> <div>3. H1</div> <div>3. R</div>	<div>1. H3</div> <div>2. H1</div> <div>2. H2</div> <div>S AB 2 3. H3</div> <div>3. H1</div> <div>2. R</div>	<div>FB</div> <div>4. S AB 1</div> <div>5. S AB 1</div> <div>6. S AB 1</div> <div>4. S AB 2</div> <div>5. S AB 2</div> <div>6. S AB 2</div>
				<div>FC*</div> <div>4. R</div> <div>5. R</div> <div>6. R</div>

** Note: There is no final C with 13 entries.*

Case 5: 16 to 18 entries

Heats	Repechages Options		Semi-Finals Options		Finals
H	R I	R II	S I	S II	F
H1	R1	3.H1	1.H1	1.H1	1.S AB 1
		3.H2	1.H2	1.H3	2.S AB 1
		4.H3	2.H3	2.H2	3.S AB 1
		5.H2	1.R2	1.R1	1.S AB 2
		6.H1	2.R1	2.R2	2.S AB 2
		6.H3	3.R2	3.R1	3.S AB 2
H2	R2	3.H3	1.H3	1.H2	4.S AB 1
		4.H1	2.H1	2.H1	5.S AB 1
		4.H2	2.H2	2.H3	6.S AB 1
		5.H1	1.R1	1.R2	4.S AB 2
		5.H3	2.R2	2.R1	5.S AB 2
		6.H2	3.R1	3.R2	6.S AB 2
H3					4.R1
					5.R1
					6.R1
					4.R2
					5.R2
					6.R2

Case 6: 19 to 20 entries

Heats	Repechages Options				Semi-Finals Options		Finals
H	R I		R II		S I	S II	F
H1	1	3.H1		3.H1		1.H1	1.S AB 1
	2	4.H3		4.H2		1.H2	2.S AB 1
	3	R1 5.H1	R1	5.H4	S AB 1 2.H3	S AB 1 2.H2	FA 3.S AB 1
	4	3.H2		3.H3	2.H4	2.H4	1.S AB 2
	5	4.H4		4.H4	1.R1	1.R1	2.S AB 2
		5.H3		5.H1	2.R2	2.R2	3.S AB 2
H2	1	3.H3		3.H2		1.H3	4.S AB 1
	2	4.H1		4.H1		1.H4	5.S AB 1
	3	R2 5.H2	R2	5.H3	S AB 2 2.H1	S AB 2 2.H1	FB 6.S AB 1
	4	3.H4		3.H4	2.H2	2.H3	4.S AB 2
	5	4.H2		4.H3	1.R2	1.R2	5.S AB 2
		5.H4		5.H2	2.R1	2.R1	6.S AB 2
H3	1				3.R1	3.R1	1. S CD 1
	2				4.R2	4.R2	2. S CD 1
	3				S CD 1 5.R1	S CD 1 5.R2	FC 3. S CD 1
	4				6.R2	6.R1	1. S CD 2
	5						2. S CD 2
							3. S CD 2
H4	1				3.R2	3.R2	4. S CD 1
	2				4.R1	4.R1	4. S CD 2
	3				S CD 2 5.R2	S CD 2 5.R1	FD
	4				6.R1	6.R2	
	5						

** Note - for 19 crews the last placed crews in S3 and S4 go to FD*

Case 7: 21 to 24 entries

Heats	Repechages Options		Semi-Finals Options		Finals
H	R I	R II	S I	S II	F
H1	1	2.H1	2.H4	1.H1	1.S AB 1
	2	3.H2	3.H3	1.H2	2.S AB 1
	3	R1 4.H3	R1 4.H2	S AB 1 1.R2	FA 3.S AB 1
	4	5.H4	5.H1	1.R4	1.S AB 2
	5	6.H1	6.H4	2.R1	2.S AB 2
	6		2.R3	2.R2	3.S AB 2
H2	1	2.H2	2.H3	1.H2	4.S AB 1
	2	3.H3	3.H2	1.H4	5.S AB 1
	3	R2 4.H4	R2 4.H1	S AB 2 1.R1	FB 6.S AB 1
	4	5.H1	5.H4	1.R2	4.S AB 2
	5	6.H2	6.H3	2.R2	5.S AB 2
	6		2.R4	2.R4	6.S AB 2
H3	1	2.H3	2.H2	3.R1	1.S CD 1
	2	3.H4	3.H1	3.R3	2.S CD 1
	3	R3 4.H1	R3 4.H4	SCD 1 4.R2	FC 3.S CD 1
	4	5.H2	5.H3	4.R4	1.S CD 2
	5	6.H3	6.H2	5.R1	2.S CD 2
	6		5.R3	5.R4	3.S CD 2
H4	1	2.H4	2.H1	3.R2	4.S CD 1
	2	3.H1	3.H4	3.R4	5.S CD 1
	3	R4 4.H2	R4 4.H3	SCD 2 4.R1	FD 6.S CD 1
	4	5.H3	5.H2	4.R3	4.S CD 2
	5	6.H4	6.H1	5.R2	5.S CD 2
	6		5.R4	5.R2	6.S CD 2

Case 8a: 25-26 entries (eight day World Championships)

Heats	Repêchage	Quarter-finals		Semi-finals		Finals
H	R	QI	QII	SI	SII	F
1	5H1	1H1	1H1	1Q1	1Q1	1SAB1
2	5H2	1H2	1H4	1Q2	1Q3	1SAB2
3	5H3	3H3	3H5	2Q3	2Q2	2SAB1
4	5H4	3H4	3H2	2Q4	2Q4	2SAB2
5	5H5	4H5	4H3	3Q1	3Q1	3SAB1
6	6H1	4R	3R	3Q3	3Q4	3SAB2
1		1H3	1H2	1Q3	1Q2	4SAB1
2		2H4	2H5	1Q4	1Q4	4SAB2
3		3H1	3H1	2Q1	2Q1	5SAB1
4		3H5	3H3	2Q2	2Q3	5SAB2
5		4H2	4H4	3Q2	3Q2	6SAB1
		2R	1R	3Q4	3Q3	6SAB2
1		1H4	1H3	4Q1	4Q1	1SCD1
2		2H1	2H1	4Q2	4Q3	1SCD2
3		2H5	2H2	5Q3	5Q2	2SCD1
4		3H2	3H4	5Q4	5Q4	2SCD2
5		4H3	4H5	6Q1	6Q1	3SCD1
		3R	4R	6Q3	6Q4	3SCD2
1		1H5	1H5	4Q3	4Q2	4SCD1
2		2H2	2H3	4Q4	4Q4	4SCD2
3		2H3	2H4	5Q1	5Q1	5SCD1
4		4H1	4H1	5Q2	5Q3	5SCD2
5		4H4	4H2	6Q2	6Q2	6SCD1
		1R	2R	6Q4	6Q3	6SCD2
1						FE 5R
2						6R
3						
4						
5						

Case 8b: 25-30 entries (four day World Championships)

Heats		Quarter-finals		Semi-finals		Finals	
H	QFI	QFII	SI	SII			
H1	1	1H5	1H2	1Q1	1Q1	FA	1SAB1
	2	2H1	2H4	1Q2	1Q3		1SAB2
	3	2H3	2H5	2Q3	2Q2		2SAB1
	4	3H2	3H1	2Q4	2Q4		2SAB2
	5	3H6	3H3	3Q1	3Q1		3SAB1
		4H4	4H6	3Q3	3Q4		3SAB2
H2	1	1H6	1H3	1Q3	1Q2	FB	4SAB1
	2	2H2	2H1	1Q4	1Q4		4SAB2
	3	2H4	2H6	2Q1	2Q1		5SAB1
	4	3H1	3H2	2Q2	2Q3		5SAB2
	5	3H5	3H4	3Q2	3Q2		6SAB1
		4H3	4H5	3Q4	3Q3		6SAB2
H3	1	1H1	1H1	4Q1	4Q1	FC	1SCD1
	2	1H4	1H6	4Q2	4Q3		1SCD2
	3	2H5	2H3	5Q3	5Q2		2SCD1
	4	3H3	3H5	5Q4	5Q4		2SCD2
	5	4H2	4H2	6Q1	6Q1		3SCD1
		4H6	4H4	6Q3	6Q4		3SCD2
H4	1	1H2	1H4	4Q3	4Q2	FD	4SCD1
	2	1H3	1H5	4Q4	4Q4		4SCD2
	3	2H6	2H2	5Q1	5Q1		5SCD1
	4	3H4	3H6	5Q2	5Q3		5SCD2
	5	4H1	4H1	6Q2	6Q2		6SCD1*
		4H5	4H3	6Q4	6Q3		6SCD2*
H5	1					FE	Slowest last placed boats in heats after 24 boats go to quarter-finals
	2						
	3						
	4						
	5						
H6	1					* with 25 or 26 entries, these boats go to Final E	
	2						
	3						
	4						
	5						

Note: For 29 or less entries, 4H6 becomes the fastest last-placed crew from the heats (1FL).

For 28 or less entries, 4H5 becomes second fastest last-placed crew from the heats (2FL).

For 27 or less entries, 4H4 becomes third fastest last-placed crew from the heats (3FL).

For 26 or less entries, 4H3 becomes fourth fastest last placed crew form the heats (4FL).

For 25 entries, 4H2 becomes fifth fastest last placed crew from the heats (5FL).

Case 9: 27-30 entries (eight day World Championships)

Heats	Repêchages				Quarter-finals		Semi-finals		Finals	
H	RI		RII		QI	QII	SI	SII	F	
H1	1	5H1		5H1	1H1	1H1	1Q1	1Q1		1SAB1
	2	5H3		5H2	1H2	1H4	1Q2	1Q3		1SAB2
	3	R1 5H5	R1	5H5	3H3	3H5	SAB1 2Q3	SAB1 2Q2	FA	2SAB
	4	6H2		6H3	3H4	3H2	2Q4	2Q4		2SAB2
	5	6H4		6H4	4H5	4H3	3Q1	3Q1		3SAB1
	6	5H2		5H3	2R2	2R1	3Q3	3Q4		3SAB2
H2	1	5H4		5H4	1H3	1H2	1Q3	1Q2		4SAB1
	2	R2 6H1	R2	6H1	2H4	2H5	1Q4	1Q4		4SAB2
	3	6H3		6H2	3H1	3H1	2Q1	2Q1		5SAB1
	4	6H5		6H5	3H5	3H3	2Q2	2Q3	FB	5SAB2
	5				4H2	4H4	3Q2	3Q2		6SAB1
	6				1R2	1R1	3Q4	3Q3		6SAB2
H3	1				1H4	1H3	4Q1	4Q1		1SCD1
	2				2H1	2H1	4Q2	4Q3		1SCD2
	3				2H5	2H2	5Q3	5Q2		2SCD1
	4				3H2	3H4	5Q4	5Q4	FC	2SCD2
	5				4H3	4H1	6Q1	6Q1		3SCD1
	6				2R1	2R2	6Q3	6Q4		3SCD2
H4	1				1H5	1H5	4Q3	4Q2		4SCD1
	2				2H2	2H3	4Q4	4Q4		4SCD2
	3				2H3	2H4	5Q1	5Q1	FD	5SCD1
	4				4H5	4H5	5Q2	5Q3		5SCD2
	5				4H4	4H2	6Q2	6Q2		6SCD1
	6				1R1	1R2	6Q4	6Q3		6SCD2
H5	1									3R1
	2									4R1
	3									5R1
	4									3R2
	5									4R2
	6									5R2

Case 10a: 31-36 entries (eight day World Championships)

Heats	Repêchages			Quarter-finals		Semi-finals		Finals
H	RI		RII	QI	QII	SI	SII	F
H1	1	4H2	4H1	1H1	1H1	1Q1	1Q1	1SAB1
	2	4H5	4H5	1H2	1H4	1Q2	1Q3	1SAB2
	3	R1 5H6	R1 5H2	2H3	2H6	2Q3	2Q2	2SAB1
	4	5H3	5H6	3H6	3H5	2Q4	2Q4	2SAB2
	5	6H1	6H3	1R1	1R2	3Q1	3Q1	3SAB1
	6	6H4	6H4	2R3	2R3	3Q3	3Q4	3SAB2
H2	1	4H1	4H2	1H3	1H2	1Q3	1Q2	4SAB1
	2	4H4	4H6	1H4	1H5	1Q4	1Q4	4SAB2
	3	R2 5H5	R2 5H3	2H5	2H3	2Q1	2Q1	5SAB1
	4	5H2	5H4	3H4	3H1	2Q2	2Q3	5SAB2
	5	6H3	6H1	1R2	1R3	3Q2	3Q2	6SAB1
	6	6H6	6H5	2R2	2R1	3Q4	3Q3	6SAB2
H3	1	4H3	4H3	1H5	1H3	4Q1	4Q1	1SCD1
	2	4H6	4H4	2H1	2H2	4Q2	4Q3	1SCD2
	3	R3 5H1	R3 5H1	2H6	2H5	5Q3	5Q2	2SCD1
	4	5H4	5H5	3H2	3H4	5Q4	5Q4	2SCD2
	5	6H2	6H2	3H3	3H6	6Q1	6Q1	3SCD1
	6	6H5	6H6	1R3	1R1	6Q3	6Q4	3SCD2
H4	1			1H6	1H6	4Q3	4Q2	4SCD1
	2			2H2	2H1	4Q4	4Q4	4SCD2
	3			2H4	2H4	5Q1	5Q1	5SCD1
	4			3H1	3H2	5Q2	5Q3	5SCD2
	5			3H5	3H3	6Q2	6Q2	6SCD1
	6			2R1	2R2	6Q4	6Q3	6SCD2
H5	1					3R1	3R1	1SEF1
	2					3R3	3R2	1SEF2
	3					4R2	4R3	2SEF1
	4					5R3	5R2	2SEF2
	5					6R1	6R1	3SEF1
	6					6R2	6R3	3SEF2
H6	1					3R2	3R3	4SEF1
	2					4R1	4R1	4SEF2
	3					4R3	4R2	5SEF1
	4					5R1	5R1	5SEF2
	5					5R2	5R3	6SEF1
	6					6R3	6R2	6SEF2

Note the special case for 31 entries: the last boat in each semi-final E/F goes forward to final F; the remainder go forward to final E.

Case 10b: 31-36 entries (four day World Championships)

Heats		Quarter-finals		Semi-finals		Finals
H		QFI	QFII	SI	SII	
H1	1	1H5	1H2	1Q1	1Q1	1SAB1
	2	2H1	2H4	1Q2	1Q3	1SAB2
	3	2H3	2H5	2Q3	2Q2	2SAB1
	4	3H2	3H1	2Q4	2Q4	2SAB2
	5	3H6	3H3	3Q1	3Q1	3SAB1
	6	4H4	4H6	3Q3	3Q4	3SAB2
H2	1	1H6	1H3	1Q3	1Q2	4SAB1
	2	2H2	2H1	1Q4	1Q4	4SAB2
	3	2H4	2H6	2Q1	2Q1	5SAB1
	4	3H1	3H2	2Q2	2Q3	5SAB2
	5	3H5	3H4	3Q2	3Q2	6SAB1
	6	4H3	4H5	3Q4	3Q3	6SAB2
H3	1	1H1	1H1	4Q1	4Q1	1SCD1
	2	1H4	1H6	4Q2	4Q3	1SCD2
	3	2H5	2H3	5Q3	5Q2	2SCD1
	4	3H3	3H5	5Q4	5Q4	2SCD2
	5	4H2	4H2	6Q1	6Q1	3SCD1
	6	4H6	4H4	6Q3	6Q4	3SCD2
H4	1	1H2	1H4	4Q3	4Q2	4SCD1
	2	1H3	1H5	4Q4	4Q4	4SCD2
	3	2H6	2H2	5Q1	5Q1	5SCD1
	4	3H4	3H6	5Q2	5Q3	5SCD2
	5	4H1	4H1	6Q2	6Q2	6SCD1
	6	4H5	4H3	6Q4	6Q3	6SCD2
H5	1			5H1	5H2	1SEF1
	2			5H5	5H4	1SEF2
	3			5H6	5H6	2SEF1
	4			6H2	6H1	2SEF2
	5			6H3	6H3	3SEF1
	6			6H4	6H5	3SEF2
H6	1			5H2	5H1	4SEF1
	2			5H3	5H3	4SEF2
	3			5H4	5H5	5SEF1
	4			6H1	6H2	5SEF2
	5			6H5	6H4	6SEF1
	6			6H6	6H6	6SEF2

Case 11 : 37-40 entries

Heats		Repêchages		Quarter-finals		Semi-finals		Finals
H		RI	RII	QI	QII	SI	SII	F
H1	1	3H2	3H1	1H1	1H1	1Q1	1Q1	1SAB1
	2	3H3	3H2	1H2	1H5	1Q2	1Q3	1SAB2
	3	4H4	4H3	2H3	2H2	2Q3	2Q2	2SAB1
	4	4H8	4H8	2H4	2H6	2Q4	2Q4	2SAB2
	5	5H1	5H6	1R2	1R1	3Q1	3Q1	3SAB1
	6	5H5	5H5	2R4	2R3	3Q3	3Q4	3SAB2
H2	1	3H7	3H5	1H3	1H2	1Q3	1Q2	4SAB1
	2	3H8	3H8	1H4	1H6	1Q4	1Q4	4SAB2
	3	4H1	4H6	2H5	2H1	2Q1	2Q1	5SAB1
	4	4H5	4H7	2H6	2H5	2Q2	2Q3	5SAB2
	5	5H2	5H3	1R3	1R2	3Q2	3Q2	6SAB1
	6	5H6	5H4	2R2	2R4	3Q4	3Q3	6SAB2
H3	1	3H4	3H3	1H5	1H3	4Q1	4Q1	1SCD1
	2	3H5	3H4	1H6	1H7	4Q2	4Q3	1SCD2
	3	4H2	4H1	2H7	2H4	5Q3	5Q2	2SCD1
	4	4H6	4H5	2H8	2H8	5Q4	5Q4	2SCD2
	5	5H3	5H2	1R1	1R3	6Q1	6Q1	3SCD1
	6	5H7	5H7	2R3	2R1	6Q3	6Q4	3SCD2
H4	1	3H1	3H6	1H7	1H4	4Q3	4Q2	4SCD1
	2	3H6	3H7	1H8	1H8	4Q4	4Q4	4SCD2
	3	4H3	4H2	2H1	2H3	5Q1	5Q1	5SCD1
	4	4H7	4H4	2H2	2H7	5Q2	5Q3	5SCD2
	5	5H4	5H1	1R4	1R4	6Q2	6Q2	6SCD1
	6	5H8	5H8	2R1	2R2	6Q4	6Q3	6SCD2
H5	1					3R2	3R1	1SEFG1
	2					3R4	3R3	1SEFG2
	3					5R1	5R2	1SEFG3
	4					5R3	5R4	2SEFG1
	5					6R1	6R1	2SEFG2
	6					6R4	6R4	2SEFG3
H6	1					3R3	3R4	3SEFG1
	2					4R1	4R2	3SEFG2
	3					4R2	4R1	3SEFG3
	4					5R4	5R3	4SEFG1
	5					6R2	6R2	4SEFG2
	6					3R1	3R2	4SEFG3
H7	1					4R3	4R4	5SEFG1
	2					4R4	4R3	5SEFG2
	3					5R2	5R1	5SEFG3
	4					6R3	6R3	6SEFG1
	5					1Q1	1Q1	1SAB1
	6					1Q2	1Q3	1SAB2
H8	1							
	2							
	3							
	4							
	5							
	6							

Note the special case for 37-38 entries: The first two boats in each semi-final E/F/G go forward to final E. The last boat in each semi-final E/F/G goes forward to Final G. The remainder go forward to final F.

Case 12 : 41-48 entries

Heats		Repêchages		Quarter-finals		Semi-finals		Finals	
H	RI	RII		QI	QII	SI	SII		F
H1	R1	3H6	3H4	1H1	1H1	1QAD1	1QAD1	1SAB1	FA
		4H7	4H3	1H2	1H5	1QAD2	1QAD3	1SAB2	
		5H8	5H2	2H3	2H2	2QAD3	2QAD2	2SAB1	
		6H1	6H1	2H4	2H6	2QAD4	2QAD4	2SAB2	
				1R5	1R1	3QAD1	3QAD1	3SAB1	
				1R6	1R5	3QAD3	3QAD4	3SAB2	
H2	R2	3H7	3H5	1H3	1H2	1QAD3	1QAD2	4SAB1	FB
		4H8	4H4	1H4	1H6	1QAD4	1QAD4	4SAB2	
		5H1	5H3	2H5	2H1	2QAD1	2QAD1	5SAB1	
		6H2	6H2	2H6	2H5	2QAD2	2QAD3	5SAB2	
				1R1	1R2	3QAD2	3QAD2	6SAB1	
				1R8	1R6	3QAD4	3QAD3	6SAB2	
H3	R3	3H8	3H6	1H5	1H3	4QAD1	4QAD1	1SCD1	FC
		4H1	4H5	1H6	1H7	4QAD2	4QAD3	1SCD2	
		5H2	5H4	2H7	2H4	5QAD3	5QAD2	2SCD1	
		6H3	6H3	2H8	2H8	5QAD4	5QAD4	2SCD2	
				1R2	1R3	6QAD1	6QAD1	3SCD1	
				1R3	1R7	6QAD3	6QAD4	3SCD2	
H4	R4	3H1	3H7	1H7	1H4	4QAD3	4QAD2	4SCD1	FD
		4H2	4H6	1H8	1H8	4QAD4	4QAD4	4SCD2	
		5H3	5H5	2H1	2H3	5QAD1	5QAD1	5SCD1	
		6H4	6H4	2H2	2H7	5QAD2	5QAD3	5SCD2	
				1R4	1R4	6QAD2	6QAD2	6SCD1	
				1R7	1R8	6QAD4	6QAD3	6SCD2	
H5	R5	3H2	3H8	2R2	2R1	1QEH1	1QEH1	1SEF1	FE
		4H3	4H7	2R3	2R6	1QEH2	1QEH3	1SEF2	
		5H4	5H6	3R4	3R3	2QEH3	2QEH2	2SEF1	
		6H5	6H5	3R6	3R8	2QEH4	2QEH4	2SEF2	
				4R1	4R4	3QEH1	3QEH1	3SEF1	
				4R5	4R5	3QEH3	3QEH4	3SEF2	
H6	R6	3H3	3H1	2R4	2R4	1QEH3	1QEH2	4SEF1	FF
		4H4	4H8	2R5	242	1QEH4	1QEH4	4SEF2	
		5H5	5H7	3R7	3R7	2QEH1	2QEH1	5SEF1	
		6H6	6H6	3R8	3R1	2QEH2	2QEH3	5SEF2	
				4R2	4R3	3QEH2	3QEH2	6SEF1	
				4R6	4R6	3QEH4	3QEH3	6SEF2	
H7	R7	3H4	3H2	2R6	2R3	4QEH1	4QEH1	1SGH1	FG
		4H5	4H1	2R8	2R8	4QEH2	4QEH3	1SGH2	
		5H6	5H8	3R2	3R1	5QEH3	5QEH2	2SGH1	
		6H7	6H7	3R4	3R6	5QEH4	5QEH4	2SGH2	
				4R3	4R2	6QEH1	6QEH1	3SGH1	
				4R7	4R7	6QEH3	6QEH4	3SGH2	
H8	R8	3H5	3H3	2R1	2R5	4QEH3	4QEH2	4SGH1	FH
		4H6	4H2	2R7	2R7	4QEH4	4QEH4	4SGH2	
		5H7	5H1	3R3	3R2	5QEH1	5QEH1	5SGH1	
		6H8	6H8	3R5	3R5	5QEH2	5QEH3	5SGH2	
				4R4	4R1	6QEH2	6QEH2	6SGH1	
				4R8	4R8	6QEH4	6QEH3	6SGH2	

Note the special case for 41-42 entries: There are no semi-finals G/H and the fourth and fifth place boats in the quarter-finals E/F/G/H go forward to final G.

Note the special case for 43 entries: The last boat in each semi-final G/H goes forward to final H; the remainder to final G.

Case 13 : 49 and more entries

Time Trials	Repêchage R	Quarter-finals	Semi-finals		Finals
			SI	SII	F
1	TT22	TT1	1QAD1	1QAD1	1SAB1
2	TT23	TT8	1QAD2	1QAD3	1SAB2
3	TT24	TT9	2QAD3	2QAD2	2SAB1
4	TT25	TT16	2QAD4	2QAD4	2SAB2
5	TT26	TT17	3QAD1	3QAD1	3SAB1
6	TT27	3R	3QAD3	3QAD4	3SAB2
7		TT2	1QAD3	1QAD2	4SAB1
8		TT7	1QAD4	1QAD4	4SAB2
9		TT10	2QAD1	2QAD1	5SAB1
10		TT15	2QAD2	2QAD3	5SAB2
11		TT18	3QAD2	3QAD2	6SAB1
12		2R	3QAD4	3QAD3	6SAB2
13		TT3	4QAD1	4QAD1	1SCD1
14		TT6	4QAD2	4QAD3	1SCD2
15		TT11	5QAD3	5QAD2	2SCD1
16		TT14	5QAD4	5QAD4	2SCD2
17		TT19	6QAD1	6QAD1	3SCD1
18		1R	6QAD3	6QAD4	3SCD2
19		TT4	4QAD3	4QAD2	4SCD1
20		TT5	4QAD4	4QAD4	4SCD2
21		TT12	5QAD1	5QAD1	5SCD1
22		TT13	5QAD2	5QAD3	5SCD2
23		TT20	6QAD2	6QAD2	6SCD1
24		TT21	6QAD4	6QAD3	6SCD2
25		4R	1QEH1	1QEH1	1SEF1
26		TT32	1QEH2	1QEH3	1SEF2
27		TT33	2QEH3	2QEH2	2SEF1
28		TT40	2QEH4	2QEH4	2SEF2
29		TT41	3QEH1	3QEH1	3SEF1
30		TT48	3QEH3	3QEH4	3SEF2
31		5R	1QEH3	1QEH2	4SEF1
32		TT31	1QEH4	1QEH4	4SEF2
33		TT34	2QEH1	2QEH1	5SEF1
34		TT39	2QEH2	2QEH3	5SEF2
35		TT42	3QEH2	3QEH2	6SEF1
36		TT47	3QEH4	3QEH3	6SEF2
37		6R	4QEH1	4QEH1	4SGH1
38		TT30	4QEH2	4QEH3	4SGH2
39		TT35	5QEH3	5QEH2	5SGH1
40		TT38	5QEH4	5QEH4	5SGH2
41		TT43	6QEH1	6QEH1	6SGH1
42		TT46	6QEH3	6QEH4	6SGH2
43		TT28	4QEH3	4QEH2	4SGH1
44		TT29	4QEH4	4QEH4	4SGH2
45		TT36	5QEH1	5QEH1	5SGH1
46		TT37	5QEH2	5QEH3	5SGH2
47		TT44	6QEH2	6QEH2	6SGH1
48		TT45	6QEH4	6QEH3	6SGH2
Etc.	49	>48, to finals I,J, etc.			

APPENDIX 4

BYE-LAWS TO RULE 95 –

ANTI-DOPING BYE-LAWS

INTRODUCTION

The following Bye-Laws are designed to allow the implementation in rowing of the principles contained in the World Anti-Doping Code (the “Code”) which is considered to be an integral part of the FISA Anti-Doping Rules.

These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, like competition rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which rowing is practiced. Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons must accept these rules as a condition of participation and shall be bound by them. These sport-specific rules and procedures, aimed at enforcing anti-doping principles in a global and harmonized manner, are distinct in nature and, therefore, not intended to be subject to, or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal proceedings or employment matters.

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 the anti-doping rules in the Code and the fact that these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world with an interest in fair sport.

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

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport, the principle of fair play, medical ethics and can be harmful for the health of the Rowers.

Scope

These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall apply to FISA, each National Federation of FISA, and each Participant in the activities of FISA or any of its National Federations by virtue of the Participant's membership, accreditation, or participation in FISA, its National Federations, or their activities or Events. Any Person who is not a member of a National Federation and who fulfils the requirements to be part of the FISA Registered Testing Pool, must become a member of the Person's National Federation and must make himself available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing in the manner set out in Article 11.3 of these standards, at least six months before participating in International Events or events of his National Federation.

The Code applies in particular to the following FISA international competitions:

- *World Rowing Championships*
- *Continental Rowing Championships, Regional Games and Olympic Qualification Regattas.*
- *International Rowing Regattas and International Rowing events, including Rowing World Cup regattas,*

- *International rowing ergometer competitions*
- *Olympic Games Rowing Regattas, if the International Olympic Committee has not imposed other rules and Paralympic Games Rowing Regattas, if the International Paralympic Committee has not imposed other rules.*

It is the responsibility of each National Federation to ensure that all national-level Testing on the National Federation's Rowers complies with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws. These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to all Doping Controls over which FISA and its National Federations have jurisdiction.

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 2.8 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 2 – ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel and 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 *The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Rower's Sample.*
 - 2.1.1 *It is each Rower's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. 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 violation under Article 2.1.*
 - 2.1.2 *Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by either 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 analyzed; or, where the Rower's B Sample is analyzed 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.*
 - 2.1.3 *Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the*

presence of any 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 or International Standards may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.*
- 2.2 *Use or Attempted Use by A Rower of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.*
 - 2.2.1 *It is each Rower's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his body. 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 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.*
- 2.3 *Refusing or failing without compelling justification to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorized in these Anti-Doping Rules, or otherwise evading Sample collection.*
- 2.4 *Violation of applicable requirements regarding Rower availability for Out-of-Competition Testing set out in the International Standard for Testing including failure to file whereabouts information in accordance with Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing (a "Filing Failure") and failure to be available for Testing at the declared whereabouts in accordance with Article 11.4 of the International Standard for Testing (a "Missed Test"). Any combination of three Missed Tests and/or Filing Failures committed within an eighteen-month period, as declared by FISA or any other Anti-Doping Organization with jurisdiction over a Rower, shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.*
- 2.5 *Tampering, or Attempted Tampering, with any part of Doping Control.*

2.6 *Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods*

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

2.6.2 *Possession by Athlete Support Personnel In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by Athlete Support Personnel Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited Out-of-Competition, in connection with a Rower, Competition or training, unless the Athlete Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a TUE granted to a Rower in accordance with Article 4.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.*

2.7 *Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.*

2.8 *Administration or Attempted administration to any Rower In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or Prohibited Substance, or administration or Attempted administration to any Rower Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance that is prohibited Out-of-Competition,, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any Attempted anti-doping rule violation.*

2.9 *It is an anti-doping rule violation for a Rower, Athlete Support Personnel or other Person to work or associate with Athlete Support Personnel or other Person who are serving a period of Ineligibility.*

ARTICLE 3 – PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 *Burdens and Standards of Proof*

FISA and its National Federations shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The

standard of proof shall be whether FISA or its National Federation 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 Rules 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, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability, except as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.6, where the Rower must satisfy a higher burden of proof.

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

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

- 3.2.1** *WADA-accredited laboratories 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 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 occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then FISA or its National Federation shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

- 3.2.2** *Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the Rower or other Person establishes that a departure from another International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, then FISA or its National Federation shall have the burden to establish*

that such a departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

- 3.2.3 *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.*
- 3.2.4 *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 tribunal) and to answer questions either from the hearing panel or from the Anti-Doping Organization asserting the anti-doping rule violation.*

ARTICLE 4 – THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List

These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws incorporate the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code and available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org.

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List and/or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three months after publication of the Prohibited List by WADA without requiring any further action by FISA. As described in Article 4.2 of the Code, FISA has the right to request that WADA expand the Prohibited List for the sport of rowing. FISA may also request that WADA include additional substances or methods, which have the potential for abuse in the sport of rowing, in the

monitoring program described in Article 4.5 of the Code. As provided in the Code, WADA shall make the final decision on such requests by FISA. At the time of the adoption of these rules, FISA has placed no additional substances or methods on the prohibited list.

4.2.2 Specified Substances

For purposes of the application of Article 10 (Sanctions on Individuals), all Prohibited Substances shall be “Specified Substances” except (a) substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones; and (b) those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List. Prohibited Methods shall not be Specified Substances.

4.2.3 New Classes of Prohibited Substances

In the event WADA expands the Prohibited List by adding a new class of Prohibited Substances in accordance with Article 4.1 of the Code, WADA’s Executive Committee shall determine whether any or all Prohibited Substances within the new class of Prohibited Substances shall be considered Specified Substances under Article 4.2.2.

4.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List

As provided in Article 4.3.3 of the Code, WADA’s determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List and the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List is final and shall not be subject to challenge by a Rower or other Person 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

4.4.1 *Rowers with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must first obtain a TUE. The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (Article 2.1), Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method (Article 2.2), Possession of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods*

(Article 2.6) or administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (Article 2.8) consistent with the provisions of an applicable TUE issued pursuant to the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation.

- 4.4.2 *Rowers intending to participate in Rowing World Cup regattas, Olympic and Paralympic Qualification regattas or senior World Rowing Championship regattas must obtain a TUE from FISA, regardless of whether the Rower previously has received a TUE at the national level. The application for a TUE must be made as soon as possible and (save in emergency situations) no later than 21 days before the Rower needs the medication.*

TUE's granted by FISA shall be reported to the Rower's National Federation and to WADA. Other Rowers subject to Testing who need to use a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons must obtain a TUE from their National Anti-Doping Organization or other body designated by their National Federation, as required under the rules of the National Anti-Doping Organization/ other body. National Federations shall promptly report any such TUE's to FISA and WADA.

At the end of each year, FISA will charge the National Federation concerned for all TUE applications received during the calendar year. A fee for each TUE application will be announced by the FISA Executive Committee at the beginning of each year.

- 4.4.3 *The FISA Executive Committee shall appoint a panel of 3 medical doctors to consider applications for TUE's. Upon FISA's receipt of a TUE application, the TUE Panel shall promptly evaluate such application in accordance with the "International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions" and render a decision on such application, which shall be the final decision of FISA.*

4.4.3.1 *The TUE Committee's role is to ensure that the use of the prohibited substance is consistent with current medical knowledge and treatment, and that no other alternative treatment is possible.*

4.4.3.2 This TUE application must be:

- carried out respecting the Rower's right to privacy*
- fully medically justified*
- submitted in English or French (including all medical justifications), using the WADA web-based database management system ADAMS including all the medical justifications required and the signature and contact details of the doctor who completed the TUE.*

4.4.3.3 The approved TUE should never put the Rower at risk of worsening his health condition and should be for a specified duration.

4.4.3.4 In an acute situation or emergency requiring the use of a medication which would normally require a TUE, the medical decision shall be made by the FISA Medical Delegate at the regatta or, in his or her absence, the regatta doctor. After the regatta, an accelerated TUE process will be followed and a TUE submitted to FISA within 7 days following the acute situation. The TUE Committee will assess the validity of the situation and the use (retroactive and /or future) of the prohibited substance.

4.4.4 WADA, at the request of a Rower or on its own initiation, may review the granting or denial of any by FISA. If WADA determines that the granting or denial of a TUE did not comply with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions in force at the time then WADA may reverse that decision. Decisions on TUE's are subject to further appeal as provided in Article 13 of these Bye-Laws.

ARTICLE 5 – TESTING

5.1 Authority to Test

All Rowers under the jurisdiction of a National Federation shall be subject to In-Competition Testing by FISA, the Rower's National Federation, and any other Anti-Doping Organization responsible

for Testing at a Competition or Event in which they participate. All Rowers under the jurisdiction of a National Federation, including Rowers serving a period of ineligibility or a Provisional Suspension, shall also be subject to Out-of- Competition Testing at any time or place, with or without advance notice, by FISA, WADA, the Rower's National Federation, the National Anti-Doping Organization of any country where the Rower is present, the IOC prior to or during the Olympic Games, and the IPC during the Paralympic Games.

5.2 Responsibility for FISA Testing

5.2.1 The FISA Anti-Doping Committee shall consist of:

- the Chair of the Sports Medicine Commission as Chair of the Committee who will have a discretionary vote and a casting vote, if necessary;*
- one medical doctor of the Sports Medicine Commission appointed by the Council;*
- the Chair of the Competitive Rowing Commission; and*
- the FISA Executive Director (with voting right).*

The Committee can call upon experts to assist in dealing with difficult cases.

5.2.2 Functions of the FISA Anti-Doping Committee:

The Anti-Doping Committee is responsible to the Executive Committee for performing the following tasks:

- a) To undertake the preparation of and to supervise anti-doping tests (at competitions and out-of-competition) and therefore it shall:*
 - i. Determine the regattas where tests will be conducted. The organizing committees concerned are to be advised of this decision at the beginning of the year on a confidential basis and must prepare a budget and appropriate facilities for the implementation of these tests.*
 - ii. Organise for these tests to be conducted at the regattas.*

- iii. *Determine the number of countries to be tested during the training period (out of competition tests), the federations to be tested, the number of samples in each country, and the names of the Rowers to be tested.*
 - b) *To undertake the necessary arrangements for the conduct of the tests (equipment, travel of the testing officials, etc.);*
 - c) *To select the testing officials. It also may delegate the responsibility to carry out tests to a specialised agency;*
 - d) *To collaborate with WADA, the IOC Medical Commission and its Sub-commissions, other International Federations and Anti-doping agencies;*
 - e) *To undertake a statistical analysis of all anti-doping tests conducted on Rowers during the year and to publish the results of such tests;*
 - f) *Jointly with the Council, to educate National Federations and Rowers of the unethical nature and harmful health consequences of doping as well as of the importance of ethics and fair-play in sport;*
 - g) *To keep the FISA Anti-Doping Bye-Laws up to date;*
 - h) *To encourage National Federations to co-operate with national Anti-Doping agencies for testing and education of their Rowers;*
 - i) *To report regularly to the Council on the Anti-Doping situation within rowing.*
- 5.2.3 *FISA shall appoint a medical representative, if possible of a different nationality from that of the testing official, who will attend every anti-doping test which is conducted at a regatta. The FISA representative's role is to ensure that the doping test procedures are conducted according to the World Anti-Doping Code, more particularly to the International Standard for Testing and FISA's Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.*
- 5.2.4 *The Chair of the FISA Anti-Doping Committee shall appoint this representative; as a general rule this representative shall be a member of the Sports Medicine Commission.*

5.2.5 *In the absence of a representative of FISA, the President of the jury of the regatta shall appoint a member of the jury (an international umpire) to fulfil this role.*

5.2.6 *The testing is undertaken by:*

a testing official appointed by the Anti-Doping Committee, or

a representative of an Anti-Doping Agency recognised by the Executive Committee and engaged by the Executive Committee to carry out such testing.

5.3 *Testing Standards*

Testing conducted by FISA and its National Federations shall be in substantial conformity with the International Standard for Testing published by WADA in force at the time of Testing. This standard is available on WADA's website: www.wada-ama.org.

5.3.1 *Blood (or other non-urine) Samples may be used to detect Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods, and/or for screening procedure purposes or for longitudinal hematological profiling ("the passport"). If the Sample is collected for screening only, it will have no consequences for the Rower other than to identify him for a urine or blood test under these anti-doping rules. In these circumstances, FISA may decide at its own discretion which blood parameters are to be measured in the screening Sample and what levels of those parameters will be used to indicate that a Rower should be selected for a urine test. If however, the Sample is collected for longitudinal hematological profiling ("the passport"), it may be used for anti-doping purposes in accordance with Article 2.2 of the Code.*

5.4 *Coordination of Testing*

FISA and National Federations shall promptly report completed tests to WADA to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing.

5.5 *FISA Registered Testing Pool*

5.5.1 *FISA shall identify a Registered Testing Pool of those Rowers who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing, and*

shall publish the criteria for Rowers to be included in this Registered Testing Pool as well as a list of the Rowers meeting those criteria for the period in question. FISA shall review and update as necessary its criteria for including Rowers in its Registered Testing Pool, and shall revise the membership of its Registered Testing Pool from time to time as appropriate in accordance with the set criteria.

Each Rower in the Registered Testing Pool a) shall advise FISA of his whereabouts on a quarterly basis, beginning on 31 December each year in the manner set out in Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing; b) shall update that information as necessary in accordance with Article 11.4.2 of the International Standard for Testing so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and c) shall make himself available for Testing at such whereabouts, in accordance with Article 11.4 of the International Standard for Testing. FISA requires the use of the WADA web-based database management system ADAMS for rowers to submit whereabouts information to FISA. Other options include (if available to the rower and agreed by FISA) a national centralised database of similar functionality and security. The Whereabouts Filing must also include, for each day during the following quarter, one specific 60-minute time slot between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. each day where the Rower will be available and accessible for Testing at a specific location.

The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each Rower. However, it shall be the responsibility of each National Federation to use its best efforts to assist FISA in obtaining whereabouts information as requested by FISA.

5.5.2 *The criteria below determine the rowers to be included in the FISA Registered Testing Pool for the calendar year.*

5.5.2.1 *Rowers meeting the following criteria shall be automatically included in the Pool:*

- a. All rowers having placed first in Olympic/ non Olympic/ Paralympic events at the previous year's World Championships/ Olympic/ Paralympic Games.*

b. All rowers who have retired while included in the Registered Testing Pool and who have notified FISA of a return to competition will be included six months before their return and for one year following the return to competition.

c. All rowers under a doping sanction intending to return to competition will be included six months before the end of the sanction and for one year following the end of the sanction.

5.5.2.2 The FISA Anti-Doping Committee shall also select rowers for inclusion in the Pool from the following three groups. The number of rowers selected and the method of selection from each group shall be at the discretion of the FISA Anti-Doping Committee:

a. Rowers having placed in the first three finishers in at least one of the two previous years in World Championships/Rowing World Cups/Olympic/Paralympic Games/Continental Games/Continental Championships

b. Rowers from countries having participated in one of the two previous years in a FISA Rowing World Cup/World Rowing Championship regatta but where little or no anti-doping testing has been conducted on rowers in their country in the previous two years by a national anti-doping agency.

c. Rowers having competed in any international regatta based on analytical testing results or performance.

There is an obligation on each such rower to keep FISA informed about where the rower can be met for unannounced testing at any time by submitting quarterly whereabouts on or before 31 December, 31 March, 30 June and 30 September. Any changes to the information submitted should be immediately communicated to FISA Headquarters using ADAMS or an agreed centralised national database.

5.5.3 A Rower's failure to advise FISA of his whereabouts shall be deemed a Filing Failure for purposes of Article 2.4 where the

conditions of Article 11.3.5 of the International Standard for Testing are met.

- 5.5.4 *A Rower's failure to be available for Testing at his declared whereabouts shall be deemed a Missed Test for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Article 11.4.3 of the International Standard for Testing are met.*
- 5.5.5 *Each National Federation shall also assist its National Anti-Doping Organization in establishing a national level Registered Testing Pool of top level national Rowers to whom the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing shall also apply. Where those Rowers are also in FISA's Registered Testing Pool, FISA and the National Anti-Doping Organization will agree (with the assistance of WADA if required) on which of them will take responsibility for receiving whereabouts filings from the Rower and sharing it with the other (and with other Anti-Doping Organizations) in accordance with Article 5.5. 6.*
- 5.5.6 *Whereabouts information provided to FISA pursuant to Articles 5.5.2 and 5.7 shall be shared with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organizations having jurisdiction to test a Rower in accordance with Articles 11.7.1(d) and 11.7.3(d) of the International Standard for Testing, including the strict condition that it be used only for Doping Control purposes.*

5.6 Retirement and Return to Competition

- 5.6.1 *A Rower who has been identified by FISA for inclusion in FISA's Registered Testing Pool shall continue to be subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing, unless and until the Rower gives written notice to FISA that he has retired or until he no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in FISA's Registered Testing Pool and has been so informed by FISA.*
- 5.6.2 *A Rower who has given notice of retirement to FISA may not resume competing at international rowing competitions unless he notifies FISA at least six (6) months before he expects to return to competition and makes himself available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, including (if*

requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing in the manner set out in Article 11.3 of these standards, at any time during the period before actual return to competition.

5.6.3 National Federations/National Anti-Doping Organizations may establish similar requirements for retirement and returning to competition for Rowers in the national Registered Testing Pool.

5.7 Training Camp and Competition Forms

5.7.1 Before the 31 December of each year, each member National Federation must provide to FISA Headquarters quarterly training camp and main training location whereabouts. The completed Summary Training Camp form, Main Training Location form and if possible, the Individual Training Camp forms for its national teams, as well as any other information requested by FISA should be submitted to FISA Headquarters quarterly by 31 December, 31 March, 30 June and 30 September (These forms set out the dates and venues of the camps and main training locations). The individual training camp forms must be completed and received by FISA Headquarters no later than two weeks before the start of any above reported training camp. It is the responsibility of the national federation to update this information so that the information received by FISA is timely, accurate and complete at all times. Any changes to the list of training camps, or training camp contacts must be immediately communicated to FISA Headquarters.

Failure to submit complete timely quarterly whereabouts may result in sanctions being imposed on the national federation. These range from a written warning for a first violation, the withholding of development aid and / or a maximum fine of CHF 25'000 for a second violation to the suspension of the member national federation till the next congress for a third violation.

5.8 Selection of Rowers to be Tested

5.8.1 At International Events, the FISA Anti-Doping Committee or its designated representative shall determine the number

of tests based on placing, random tests and target tests to be performed.

5.8.2 Rowers to be tested will be selected according to the following criteria:

- a) Race results (e.g., places 1st to 4th)*
- b) a random draw from amongst all the Rowers (drawing the number of the race, the lane, or the place the crew achieves in the race, then the number of the seat in the boat)*
- c) a combination of a) and b)*
- d) where doping is suspected*

5.8.3 At National Events, each National Federation shall determine the number of Rowers selected for Testing in each Competition and the procedures for selecting the Rowers for Testing.

5.8.4 In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Articles 5.8.1 and 5.8.2 above, the FISA Anti-Doping Committee at International Events, and the National Federation at National Events, may also select Rowers or teams for Target Testing so long as such Target Testing is not used for any purpose other than legitimate Doping Control purposes.

5.8.5 Rowers shall be selected for Out-of-Competition Testing by the FISA Anti-Doping Committee or by National Federations through a process that substantially complies with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of selection.

5.9 National Federations and the organizing committees for National Federation Events shall provide access to Independent Observers at Events as directed by FISA.

ARTICLE 6 – ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Doping Control Samples collected under these Anti-Doping Rules shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

FISA shall send Doping Control Samples for analysis only to WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA. The

choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory (or other laboratory or other method approved by WADA) used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by FISA.

6.2 Purpose of Collection and Analysis of Samples

Samples shall be analyzed 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 FISA in profiling relevant parameters in a Rower's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, for anti-doping purposes.

6.3 Research on Samples

No Sample may be used for any purpose other than as described in Article 6.2 without the Rower's written consent. Samples used (with the Rower's consent) for purposes other than Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Rower.

6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

Laboratories shall analyze Doping Control Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories.

6.5 Retesting Samples

A Sample may be re-analyzed for the purposes described in Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of FISA or WADA. The circumstances and conditions for re-testing Samples shall conform to the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

ARTICLE 7 – RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1 Results Management for Tests Initiated by FISA

Results management for Tests initiated by FISA (including Tests performed by WADA pursuant to agreement with FISA) shall proceed as set forth below:

7.1.1 *The results from all analyses must be sent to FISA in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorised representative of*

the laboratory. All communication must be conducted in such a way that the results of the analyses are confidential.

7.1.2 Upon receipt of an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the FISA Executive Director shall conduct a review to determine whether:

- a) the Adverse Analytical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE, or*
- b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.*

7.1.3 If the initial review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International

Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the FISA Executive Director shall promptly notify the Rower of:

- a) the Adverse Analytical Finding;*
- b) the anti-doping rule violated;*
- c) the Rower's right to promptly request the analysis of the B Sample or, failing such request, that the B Sample analysis may be deemed waived;*
- d) the scheduled date, time and place for the B Sample analysis (which shall be within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories which, at 1 January 2009 is 7 working days) if the Rower or FISA choose to request an analysis of the B Sample;*
- e) the opportunity for the Rower and/or the Rower's representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis at the scheduled date, time and place if such analysis is requested; and*
- f) the Rower's right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories. If FISA decides not to bring forward the*

Adverse Analytical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the Rower.

- 7.1.4 *Where requested by the Rower or FISA, arrangements shall be made for testing the B Sample, if possible within the time period specified in the International Standard for Testing which, at 1 January 2009 is 7 working days. A Rower may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. FISA may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.*
- 7.1.5 *The Rower and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the opening and analysis of the B Sample within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories Testing which, at 1 January 2009, is 7 working days. Also a representative of the Rower's National Federation as well as a representative of FISA shall be allowed to be present.*
- 7.1.6 *If the B Sample does not confirm the result of the A Sample, then (unless FISA takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the laboratory shall immediately inform FISA. FISA shall then promptly inform the Rower through his National Federation.*
- 7.1.7 *If a Prohibited Substance or the Use of a Prohibited Method is identified, the findings shall be reported by the laboratory to FISA and WADA. FISA shall promptly inform the Rower.*
- 7.1.8 *For apparent anti-doping rule violations that do not involve Adverse Analytical Findings, FISA shall conduct any necessary follow-up investigation and, at such time as it is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall then promptly notify the Rower of the anti-doping rule which appears to have been violated, and the basis of the violation.*
- 7.2 *Results Management for Atypical Findings*
 - 7.2.1 *As provided in the International Standards, in certain circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of Prohibited Substances that may also be produced endogenously as Atypical Findings that should be investigated further.*

- 7.2.2 *If a laboratory reports an Atypical Finding in respect of a Sample collected from a Rower by or on behalf of FISA, the FISA Executive Director shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) the Atypical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE that has been granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Analytical Finding.*
- 7.2.3 *If the initial review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.2.2 reveals an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative.*
- 7.2.4 *If the initial review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, FISA shall conduct the follow-up investigation required by the International Standards. If, once that investigation is completed, it is concluded that the Atypical Finding should be considered an Adverse Analytical Finding, FISA shall pursue the matter in accordance with Article 7.1.3.*
- 7.2.5 *FISA will not provide notice of an Atypical Finding until it has completed its investigation and has decided whether it will bring the Atypical Finding forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding unless one of the following circumstances exists:*
- a) *If FISA determines the B Sample should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its follow-up investigation, it may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the Rower, with such notice to include a description of the Atypical Finding and the information described in Article 7.1.3(c) to (f).*
 - b) *If FISA receives a request, either from a Major Event Organization shortly before one of its International Events or from a sports organization responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an International Event, to disclose whether*

any Rower identified on a list provided but the Major Event Organization or sports organization has a pending Atypical Finding, FISA shall so identify any such Rower after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Rower.

7.3 Results Management for Tests Initiated During Other International Events

Results management and the conduct of hearings from a test by the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, or a Major Event Organization, shall be managed, as far as sanctions beyond Disqualification from the Event or the results of the Event, by FISA.

7.4 Results Management for Tests initiated by National Federations

Results management conducted by National Federations shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management which underlie the detailed provisions set forth in Article 7. Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by a Rower who is a member of that National Federation shall be promptly referred to an appropriate hearing panel established pursuant to the rules of the National Federation or national law. Apparent anti-doping rule violations by Rowers who are members of another National Federation shall be referred to the Rower's National Federation for hearing. Each National Federation results management process shall be reported to FISA Headquarters within 14 days of its conclusion.

Failure to keep FISA updated at all times on the results management process for an adverse analytical finding including a failure to:

- a) report to FISA an adverse analytical finding obtained in the course of a doping control carried out by the National Federation or in the National Federation's country or territory within 14 days of notice of such finding to the National Federation together with the name of the rower;*
- b) notify FISA that an international or non-international level rower has been provisionally suspended by the National Federation, or has accepted a voluntary suspension;*
- c) notify FISA that a Rower has waived his right to a hearing;*
- d) notify FISA of the date of the hearing;*

- e) *hold a hearing for a rower within 2 months of the rower's request;*
- f) *send the complete reasoned decision as well as the complete file of the case to FISA within 90 days of the notice of the adverse analytical finding;*

shall result in sanctions being imposed on the National Federation up to a maximum fine of CHF 25'000 and/or the suspension of the national federation until the next Congress.

7.5 Results Management for Whereabouts Violations

7.5.1 *Results management in respect of an apparent Filing Failure by a Rower in FISA's Registered Testing Pool shall be conducted by FISA in accordance with Article 11.6.2 of the International Standard for Testing (unless it has been agreed in accordance with Article 5.5.4 that the National Federation or National Anti-Doping Organization shall take such responsibility).*

7.5.2 *Results management in respect of an apparent Missed Test by a Rower in FISA's Registered Testing Pool as a result of an attempt to test the Rower by or on behalf of FISA shall be conducted by FISA in accordance with Article 11.6.3 of the International Standard for Testing. Results management in respect of an apparent Missed Test by such Rower as a result of an attempt to test the Rower by or on behalf of another Anti-Doping Organization shall be conducted by that other Anti-Doping Organization in accordance with Article 11.7.6 (c) of the International Standard for Testing.*

7.5.3 *Where, in any 18 month period from the first filing failure or missed test, a Rower in FISA's Registered Testing Pool is declared to have three Filing Failures, or three Missed Tests, or any combination of Filing Failures or Missed Tests adding up to three in total, whether under these Anti-Doping Rules or under the rules of any other Anti-Doping Organization, FISA shall bring them forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation.*

7.6 Provisional Suspensions

7.6.1 *If analysis of an A Sample has resulted in an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance that is*

not a Specified Substance, and a review in accordance with Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the FISA Executive Director shall Provisionally Suspend the Rower pending the hearing panel's determination of whether he has committed an anti-doping rule violation.

7.6.2 In any case not covered by Article 7.6.1 where FISA decides to take the matter forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Article 7, the FISA Executive Director may Provisionally Suspend the Rower pending the hearing panel's determination of whether he has committed an anti-doping rule violation.

7.6.3 Where a Provisional Suspension is imposed, whether pursuant to Article 7.6.1 or Article 7.6.2 either the hearing in accordance with Article 8 may be advanced to a date which avoids substantial prejudice to the Rower, or the Rower may be given an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing before imposition of the Provisional Suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension at the discretion of the FISA Executive Director. National Federations shall impose Provisional Suspensions in accordance with the principles set forth in this Article 7.6.

7.7 Domicile of the Rower

For the purposes of these rules, all Rowers shall be considered to have their domicile at the address of the National Federation concerned where all communications to Rowers shall be considered as being delivered.

7.8 Retirement from Sport during a Results Management Process

If a Rower or other Person retires while a results management process is underway, FISA retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If a Rower or other Person retires before any results management process has begun and FISA would have had results management jurisdiction over the Rower or other Person at the time the Rower or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, FISA has jurisdiction to conduct results management.

ARTICLE 8 – RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING**8.1 Hearings arising out of Anti-Doping Testing**

When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated, the Rower, Athlete Support Personnel or other Person involved shall be brought before a disciplinary panel for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and if so what Consequences should be imposed.

8.2 Principles for a Fair Hearing

All hearings pursuant to either Article 8.3 or 8.4 shall respect the following principles:

- a timely hearing;*
- fair and impartial hearing panel;*
- the right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense;*
- the right to be informed in a fair and timely manner of the asserted anti-doping rule violation;*
- the right to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting Consequences;*
- the right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the hearing panel's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission);*
- the Person's right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the hearing panel to determine the identity, and responsibility for the cost of the interpreter;*
- a timely, written, reasoned decision , specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any period of Ineligibility;*
- the right to appear before a panel or to present an explanation of the circumstances and events associated with the test results either orally or in writing; and*
- if requested, the obligation to appear in person before the panel. The panel can request that the rower testify alone (without a representative but with an interpreter engaged by FISA) before the panel.*

8.3 Hearings arising out of FISA Testing or Testing at an International Event

- 8.3.1 *When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with FISA Testing or Testing at an International Event then the case shall be assigned to the FISA Doping Hearing Panel for adjudication.*
- 8.3.2 *The FISA Doping Hearing Panel shall consist of three persons appointed by the Executive Director of FISA in each case. It must include at least one lawyer and can request the written advice and/or presence of a medical or laboratory expert who is entitled to ask questions.*
- 8.3.3 *The appointed members shall have had no prior involvement with the case and shall not have the same nationality as the Rower or other Person alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules.*
- 8.3.4 *Hearings pursuant to this Article shall be completed expeditiously, in principle within 60 days, following the completion of the results management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted on an expedited basis. Decisions shall be announced, in principle, not more than 30 days following the conclusion of the Hearing.*
- 8.3.5 *The National Federation of the Rower or of Person(s) alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules may attend the hearing as an observer.*
- 8.3.6 *FISA shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.*
- 8.3.7 *A Rower or other Person may forego attendance at a hearing by acknowledging the Anti-Doping Rule violation and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by FISA. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Rower's or other Person's failure to challenge FISA's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within 21 days or failure to confirm within 21 days their attendance at the hearing. Where no hearing occurs, FISA shall submit to the persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.*

8.3.8 *Decisions of the FISA Doping Hearing Panel may be appealed to Court of Arbitration for Sport as provided in Article 13.*

8.4 *Hearings Arising Out of National Testing*

8.4.1 *When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping*

Rules have been violated in connection with Testing other than in connection with FISA Testing or Testing at an International Event, the Rower or other Person involved shall be brought before a disciplinary panel of the Rower's or other Person's National Federation for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and, if so, what Consequences should be imposed. A National Federation may appoint an independent tribunal as its disciplinary panel.

8.4.2 *Hearings pursuant to this Article 8.4 shall be completed expeditiously, in principle within 60 days of the completion of the Results Management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted by an expedited process. Decisions shall be announced in principle not more than 30 days following the completion of the Hearing. If the completion of the hearing and the announcement of a decision are inappropriately delayed beyond 90 days, FISA may elect to bring the case directly before the FISA Doping Hearing Panel which has then jurisdiction over the case. The relevant costs are at the expense of the National Federation.*

8.4.3 *National Federations shall keep FISA and WADA fully apprised as to the status of all pending cases and the results of corresponding hearings.*

8.4.4 *FISA and WADA shall have the right to attend hearings as an observer.*

8.4.5 *The Rower or other Person(s) may avoid a hearing by acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Rules and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the National Federation. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Rower's or other Person's failure to challenge the National*

Federation's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within 21 days. Where no hearing occurs, the National Federation shall submit to the persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.

- 8.4.6 *Decisions by National Federations, whether as the result of a hearing or the Rower or other Person's acceptance of Consequences, may be appealed as provided in Article 13.*
- 8.4.7 *The FISA Doping Hearing Panel, appointed in accordance with paragraph 8.3.2, shall review all National cases when they are final at National level (having exhausted all possible appeals) and will decide within 60 days of receipt of all relevant documents for each case whether to re-open the case or not. If it decides not to reopen the case, the sanction already imposed at national level is automatically applied at an international level. If the FISA Doping Hearing Panel decides to reopen the case, it will follow the same procedure defined from paragraph 8.3.1 to 8.3.3. (which means seeking the imposition of less or more severe sanctions, the imposition of sanctions where no sanctions have been imposed or seeking removal of sanctions where sanctions have been imposed) in order to ensure that an adequate sanction has been given and that all Rowers in the world are treated consistently and in an equal manner. The FISA Doping Hearing Panel may also intervene in cases involving rowing Rowers that other authorities or organisations were supposed to handle, but did not. If the FISA Doping Hearing Panel decides not to re-open the decision taken at National level, WADA may appeal the National decision to the Court of Arbitration for Sport.*
- 8.4.8 *Hearing decisions by the National Federation shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in Article 13 or required by applicable national law.*

ARTICLE 9 – AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

A violation of these Anti-Doping Rules 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.

ARTICLE 10 – SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS**10.1 Disqualification of Results at an Event During which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs**

An Anti-Doping Rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may 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 10.1.1.

10.1.1 If the Rower establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Rower's individual results in another Competition at the same Event shall not be Disqualified unless the Rower's results in the Competition 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 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

The period of Ineligibility imposed for a violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) and Article 2.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods) shall be as follows, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.5, or the conditions for increasing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Article 10.6, are met:

First violation: Two (2) years' Ineligibility.

10.3 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of Ineligibility for violations of these Anti-Doping Rules other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows:

10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 (refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection) or Article 2.5 (Tampering with Doping Control), the Ineligibility period shall be two (2) years unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5, or the conditions provided in Article 10.6, are met.

10.3.2 *For violations of Article 2.7 (Trafficking) or Article 2.8 (Administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5 are met. An anti-doping rule violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than Specified Substances, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for such Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of such Articles which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.*

10.3.3 *For violations of Article 2.4 (Filing Failures and/ or Missed Tests), the period of Ineligibility shall be: at a minimum one (1) year and at a maximum two (2) years based on the Rower's degree of fault.*

10.4 *Elimination or Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility for Specified Substances under Specific Circumstances*

Where a Rower or other Person can establish how a Specified Substance entered his or her body or came into his or her possession and that such Specified Substance was not intended to enhance the Rower's sport performance or mask the use of a performance-enhancing substance, the period of Ineligibility found in Article 10.2 shall be replaced with the following:

First violation: At a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility from future Events, and at a maximum, two (2) years of Ineligibility.

To justify any elimination or reduction, the Rower or other Person must produce corroborating evidence in addition to his or her word which establishes to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel the absence of an intent to enhance sport performance or mask the use of a performance enhancing substance. The Rower or other Person's degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing any reduction of the period of Ineligibility.

10.5 Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances

10.5.1 No Fault or Negligence

If a Rower establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in a Rower's Sample in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the Rower must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility eliminated. In the event this Article is applied and the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of Ineligibility for multiple violations under Article 10.7.

10.5.2 No Significant Fault or Negligence

If a Rower or other Person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, 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 section may be no less than 8 years. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in a Rower's Sample in violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), the Rower must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility reduced.

10.5.3 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The FISA Doping Hearing Panel may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of Ineligibility imposed in an individual case where the Rower or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organization,

criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in the Anti-Doping Organization discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another Person or which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules by another Person. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, FISA may only suspend a part of the applicable period of Ineligibility 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. 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 8 years.

If FISA suspends any part of the period of Ineligibility under this Article, it shall promptly provide a written justification for its decision to each Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal the decision. If FISA subsequently reinstates any part of the suspended period of Ineligibility because the Rower or other Person has failed to provide the Substantial Assistance which was anticipated, the Rower or other Person may appeal the reinstatement pursuant to Article 13.2.

10.5.4 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.

10.5.5 Where a Rower or Other Person Establishes Entitlement to Reduction in Sanction under More than One Provision of this Article

Before applying any reductions under Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 and 10.6. If the Rower or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under two or more of Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-quarter of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

10.6 Aggravating Circumstances Which May Increase the Period of Ineligibility

If FISA establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Article 2.7 (Trafficking) and 2.8 (Administration) 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 up to a maximum of four years unless the Rower or other Person can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that he did not knowingly violate the anti-doping rule.

A Rower or other Person can avoid the application of this Article by admitting the anti-doping rule violation as asserted promptly after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FISA.

10.7 Multiple Violations

10.7.1 Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation

For a Rower's or other Person's first anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility is set forth in Articles 10.2 and 10.3 (subject to elimination, reduction or suspension under Articles 10.4 or 10.5, or to an increase under Article 10.6). For a second anti-doping rule violation the period of Ineligibility shall be within the range set forth in the table below.

<i>Second Violation</i> <i>First Violation</i>	<i>RS</i>	<i>FFMT</i>	<i>NSF</i>	<i>St</i>	<i>AS</i>	<i>TRA</i>
<i>RS</i>	<i>1-4</i>	<i>2-4</i>	<i>2-4</i>	<i>4-6</i>	<i>8-10</i>	<i>10-Life</i>
<i>FFMT</i>	<i>1-4</i>	<i>4-8</i>	<i>4-8</i>	<i>6-8</i>	<i>10-Life</i>	<i>Life</i>
<i>NSF</i>	<i>1-4</i>	<i>4-8</i>	<i>4-8</i>	<i>6-8</i>	<i>10-Life</i>	<i>Life</i>
<i>St</i>	<i>2-4</i>	<i>6-8</i>	<i>6-8</i>	<i>8-Life</i>	<i>Life</i>	<i>Life</i>
<i>AS</i>	<i>4-5</i>	<i>10-life</i>	<i>10-life</i>	<i>Life</i>	<i>Life</i>	<i>Life</i>
<i>TRA</i>	<i>8-life</i>	<i>Life</i>	<i>Life</i>	<i>Life</i>	<i>Life</i>	<i>Life</i>

Definitions for purposes of the second anti-doping rule violation table:

RS (Reduced sanction for Specified Substance under Article 10.4): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 10.4 because it involved a Specified Substance and the other conditions under Article 10.4 were met.

FFMT (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned under Article 10.3.3 (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests).

NSF (Reduced sanction for No Significant Fault or Negligence): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 10.5.2 because No Significant Fault or Negligence under Article 10.5.2 was proved by the Rower.

St (Standard sanction under Articles 10.2 or 10.3.1): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two years under Article 10.2 or 10.3.1.

AS (Aggravated sanction): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by an aggravated sanction under Article 10.6 because the Anti-Doping Organization established the conditions set forth under Article 10.6.

TRA (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking and administration or Attempted administration): The anti-doping rule

violation was or should be sanctioned by a sanction under Article 10.3.2.

[Comment to Article 10.7.1: The table is applied by locating the Rower or other Person's first anti-doping rule violation in the left-hand column and then moving across the table to the right to the column representing the second violation. By way of example, assume a Rower receives the standard period of Ineligibility for a first violation under Article 10.2 and then commits a second violation for which he receives a reduced sanction for a Specified Substance under Article 10.4. The table is used to determine the period of Ineligibility for the second violation. The table is applied to this example by starting in the left-hand column and going down to the fourth row which is "St" for standard sanction, then moving across the table to the first column which is "RS" for reduced sanction for a Specified Substance, thus resulting in a 2-4 year range for the period of Ineligibility for the second violation. The Rower or other Person's degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing a period of Ineligibility within the applicable range.]

10.7.2 Application of Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4 to Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation

Where a Rower or other Person who commits a second anti-doping rule violation establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.3 or Article 10.5.4, the hearing panel shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility within the range established in the table in Article 10.7.1, and then apply the appropriate suspension or reduction of the period of Ineligibility. The remaining period of Ineligibility, after applying any suspension or reduction under Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4, must be at least one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

10.7.3 Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

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 10.4 or involves a violation

of Article 2.4 (Filing Failures and/or and Missed Tests). In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight (8) years to life ban.

10.7.4 Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if FISA (or its National Federation) can establish that the Rower or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the Rower or other Person received notice pursuant to Article 7 (Results Management), or after FISA (or its National Federation) made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti doping rule violation; if FISA (or its National Federation) 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; however, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6).

If, after the resolution of a first anti-doping rule violation, FISA discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the Rower or other Person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then FISA shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations would have been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be Disqualified as provided in Article 10.8. To avoid the possibility of a finding of Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6) on account of the earlier-in-time but later-discovered violation, the Rower or other Person must voluntarily admit the earlier anti-doping rule violation on a timely basis after notice of the violation for which he or she is first charged. The same rule shall also apply when FISA discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation.

10.7.5 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during an Eight-Year Period

For purposes of Article 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same eight (8) year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

10.8 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 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results), all other competitive results 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.

10.8.1 *As a condition of regaining eligibility after being found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Rower must first repay all prize money forfeited under this Article.*

10.8.2 Allocation of Forfeited Prize Money.

Forfeited prize money shall be reallocated to other Rowers.

10.9 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed.

10.9.1 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 not attributable to the Rower or other Person,, FISA or Anti-Doping Organization imposing the sanction 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.

10.9.2 Timely Admission

Where the Rower promptly (which, in all events, means before the Rower competes again) admits the anti-doping

rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FISA, 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 period of Ineligibility going forward from the date the Rower or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed.

10.9.3 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed and respected by the Rower, then the Rower shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed.

10.9.4 If a Rower voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing from FISA and thereafter refrains from competing, the Rower 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's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.

10.9.5 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 his or her team.

10.10 Status During Ineligibility

10.10.1 Prohibition against Participation during Ineligibility

No Rower or other Person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in an Event or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by FISA or any National Federation or a club or other member organization of FISA or any National Federation, or in Competitions authorized or organized by any professional league or any international or national level Event organization.

A Rower or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing.

10.10.2 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during Ineligibility

Where a Rower or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 10.10.1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and the period of Ineligibility which was originally imposed shall start over again as of the date of the violation. The new period of Ineligibility may be reduced under Article 10.5.2 if the Rower or other Person establishes he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence for violating the prohibition against participation. The determination of whether a Rower or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether a reduction under Article 10.5.2 is appropriate, shall be made by FISA.

10.10.3 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction for Specified Substances as described in Article 10.4, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by FISA and its National Federations.

10.11 Reinstatement Testing

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of Ineligibility, a Rower must, during any period of Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility, make himself available for Out-of-Competition Testing by FISA, the applicable National Federation, and any other Anti-Doping Organization having Testing jurisdiction, and must, during the last six months of the ineligibility period, comply with the whereabouts requirements of Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing. If a Rower subject to a period of Ineligibility retires from sport and is removed from Out-of-Competition Testing pools and later seeks reinstatement, the Rower shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the Rower has notified FISA and the applicable National Federation and has been subject to Out-of-Competition Testing for a period of time equal to the [longer of (a) the period set forth in Article 5.6 and (b)] period of Ineligibility remaining as

of the date the Rower had retired. During such remaining period of Ineligibility, a minimum of 3 tests must be conducted on the Rower with at least three months between each test. The National Federation shall be responsible for conducting the necessary tests, but tests by any Anti-Doping Organization may be used to satisfy the requirement. The results of such tests shall be reported to FISA. In addition, immediately prior to the end of the period of Ineligibility, a Rower must undergo Testing by FISA for the Prohibited Substances and Methods that are prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing. Once the period of a Rower's suspension has expired, and the Rower has fulfilled the conditions of reinstatement, then the Rower will become automatically re-eligible and no application by the Rower or by the Rower's National Federation will then be necessary.

10.12 Imposition of Financial Sanctions

FISA may provide for financial sanctions on account of anti-doping rule violations. However, no financial sanction may be considered a basis for reducing the period of Ineligibility or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under the Code.

ARTICLE 11 – CONSEQUENCES TO CREWS

- 11.1 *If a member of a crew is found to have committed a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules during a Competition, the whole crew shall be disqualified from the Competition and the Rower concerned and any crew which included him shall be disqualified from all Competitions at the Event.*

ARTICLE 12 – SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

- 12.1 *The FISA Executive Committee has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non financial support to or suspend from membership in FISA National Federations that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.*
- 12.2 *National Federations shall be obligated to reimburse FISA for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules committed by a Rower or other Person affiliated with that National Federation.*
- 12.3 *FISA may elect to take additional disciplinary action against National Federations with respect to recognition, the eligibility of its*

officials and Rowers to participate in International Events and fines based on the following:

12.3.1 Four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Articles 2.4 and 10.3) are committed by Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by FISA or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the National Federation or its National Anti-Doping Organization. In such event the FISA may in its discretion elect to:

- a) ban all Athlete Support Personnel and federation board members of that National Federation for participation in any FISA activities for a period of up to two years and/or*
- b) fine the National Federation in an amount up to CHF 100'000. (For purposes of this Rule, any fine paid pursuant to Rule 12.3.2 shall be credited against any fine assessed.)*

12.3.1.1 If eight or more violations (including the four described in 12.3.1 other than violations involving Arts. 2.4 and 10.3) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.3.1 by Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by FISA or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the National Federation or its National Anti-Doping Organization, then FISA may suspend that National Federation's membership for a period of up to 4 years or declare ineligible all presently active Athlete Support Personnel and federation board members and staff from any activities in the federation for up to 4 years.

12.3.2 More than one Rower, Athlete Support Personnel or other Person from a National Federation commits an Anti-Doping Rule violation during an International Event. In such event FISA may fine that National Federation in an amount up to CHF 100'000.–.

- 12.3.3 *A National Federation has failed to make diligent efforts to keep FISA informed about a Rower's whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from FISA. In such event FISA may fine the National Federation in an amount up to 25'000 CHF per Rower in addition to all of FISA costs incurred in Testing that National Federation's Rowers.*

ARTICLE 13 – APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 13.2.1 through 13.4 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review authorized in these rules must be exhausted (except as provided in Article 13.1.1).

13.1.1 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 FISA or its National Federation's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the FISA or its National Federation's process.

13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, and Provisional Suspensions. The following decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13:

- *a decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed,*
- *a decision 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 under Article 10.10.2 (prohibition of participation during Ineligibility);*
- *a decision that FISA or a National Federation lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences,*
- *a decision by any National Federation 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 under Article 7.4;

- *and a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing or otherwise in violation of Article 7.4 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2.*

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

13.2.1 Appeals Involving International-Level Rowers

In cases arising from competition in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level Rowers, the decision may be appealed exclusively CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

13.2.2 Appeals Involving National-Level Rowers

In cases involving Rowers who do not have a right to appeal under Article 13.2.1, each National Federation shall have in place an appeal procedure that respects the following principles: a timely hearing, a fair and impartial hearing panel; the right to be represented by a counsel at the person's expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. FISA's rights of appeal with respect to these cases are set forth in Article 13.2.3 below.

13.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal

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) FISA and any other Anti-Doping Organization under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed;*
- d) 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*

e) WADA.

In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the National Federation'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) *FISA; and*
- d) *WADA.*

For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA and FISA shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing body.

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by FISA and its National Federations

Where, in a particular case, FISA or its National Federations fail 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 FISA or its National Federations had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS 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 attorneys fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by FISA or its National Federations.

13.4 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption

Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Rower, FISA, or National Anti-Doping Organization or other body designated by a National Federation which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny deny TUE's, and which are not reversed by WADA, may

be appealed by International-Level Rowers to CAS and by other Rowers to the national level reviewing body described in Article 13.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a TUE, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

When FISA, National Anti-Doping Organizations or other bodies designated by National Federations fail to take action on a properly submitted TUE application within a reasonable time, their failure to decide may be considered a denial for purposes of the appeal rights provided in this Article.

13.5 Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12

Decisions by FISA pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the National Federation.

13.6 Time for Filing Appeals

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be thirty (30) 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 having lead to the decision subject to appeal:

- a) Within ten (10) days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request from the body having issued the decision a copy of the file on which such body relied;*
- b) If such a request is made within the ten-day period, then the party making such request shall have thirty (30) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.*

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

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

**ARTICLE 14 – NATIONAL FEDERATIONS INCORPORATION
OF FISA RULES, REPORTING AND RECOGNITION**

14.1 Incorporation of FISA Anti-Doping Rules

All National Federations shall comply with these Anti Doping Rules. These Anti-Doping Rules shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each National Federations Rules. All National Federations shall include in their regulations the procedural rules necessary to effectively implement these Anti-Doping Rules. Each National Federation shall obtain the written acknowledgement and agreement, of all Rowers subject to Doping Control and Athlete Support Personnel for such Rowers. Notwithstanding whether such written acknowledgement and agreement has been signed, the Rules of each National Federation shall specifically provide that all Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons under the jurisdiction of the National Federation shall be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules.

14.2 Statistical Reporting

14.2.1 Before 31st January each year, each National Federation shall provide a report to FISA Headquarters on the anti doping tests conducted on its Rowers during the preceding year, indicating the number of in-competition and out-of competition tests conducted as well as the results of these tests and any sanctions imposed in the case of positive results or other doping offences.

Failure to provide a report to FISA Headquarters by 31 January each year on the anti-doping tests conducted on its Rowers during the previous year may result in sanctions being imposed on the national federation up a maximum fine of CHF 5'000 or the suspension of the national federation until the next congress.

FISA shall periodically publish Testing data received from National Federations as well as comparable data from Testing under FISA's jurisdiction.

14.2.2 FISA shall publish annually a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities during the calendar year with a copy provided to WADA.

14.3 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse

When a National Federation has received an Adverse Analytical Finding on one of its Rowers it shall report the following information to FISA and WADA within fourteen (14) days of the process described in Article 7.1.2 and 7.1.3: the Rower's name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection and the analytical result reported by the laboratory. The National Federation shall also regularly update FISA and WADA on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7 (Results Management), Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) or Article 13 (Appeals), and comparable information shall be provided to FISA and WADA within 14 days of the notification described in Article 7.1.9, with respect to other violations of these Anti-Doping Rules. In any case in which the period of Ineligibility is eliminated under Article 10.5.1 (No Fault or Negligence) or reduced under Article 10.5.2 (No Significant Fault or Negligence), FISA and WADA shall be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction. Neither FISA nor WADA shall disclose this information beyond those persons within their organisations with a need to know until the National Federation has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in Article 14.4 below.

14.4 Public Disclosure

14.4.1 Neither FISA nor its National Federation shall publicly identify Rowers whose Samples have resulted in Adverse Analytical Findings, or who were alleged to have violated other Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules until it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti doping rule violation has not been timely challenged or the Rower has been Provisionally Suspended. Once a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules has been established, it shall be publicly reported within 21 days. FISA or its National Federation must also report within 21 days appeal decisions on an anti-doping rule violation. FISA or its National Federation shall also, within the time period for publication, send all hearing and appeal decisions to WADA.

14.4.2 *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 decision may be disclosed publicly only with the consent of the Rower or other Person who is the subject of the decision. FISA or its National Federation 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.*

14.4.3 *Neither FISA nor its National Federation or WADA accredited laboratory, or official of either, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of a pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Rower, other Person or their representatives.*

14.5 *Recognition of Decisions by FISA and National Federations*

Any decision of FISA or a National Federation regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognized by all National Federations, which shall take all necessary action to render such results effective.

ARTICLE 15 – RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, the Testing, TUE's and hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory to the Code which are consistent with the Code and are within the Signatory's authority, shall be recognised and respected by FISA and its National Federations. FISA and its National Federations may recognize the same actions of other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

ARTICLE 16 – STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No action may be commenced under these Anti-Doping Rules against a Rower or other Person for a violation of an anti-doping rule contained in these Anti-Doping Rules unless such action is commenced within eight years from the date the violation occurred.

ARTICLE 17 – FISA Compliance Reports to WADA

FISA will report to WADA on FISA's compliance with the Code every second year and shall explain reasons for any noncompliance.

ARTICLE 18 – AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

- 18.1 *These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by the FISA Council.*
- 18.2 *Except as provided in Article 18.5, these Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.*
- 18.3 *The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.*
- 18.4 *The INTRODUCTION and the APPENDIX I DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.*
- 18.5 *These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code. The comments annotating various provisions of the Code may, where applicable, assist in the understanding and interpretation of these Anti-Doping Rules.*
- 18.6 *Notice to a Rower or other Person who is a member of a National Federation is accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Federation.*
- 18.7 *These Anti-Doping Rules shall come into full force and effect on 1 January 2009 (the "Effective Date"). They shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that:*
 - 18.7.1 *Any case pending prior to the Effective Date, or brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation that occurred prior to the Effective Date, shall be governed by the predecessor to these Anti-Doping Rules in force at the time of the anti-doping rule violation, subject to any application of the principle of lex mitior by the hearing panel determining the case*

- 18.7.2 *Any Article 2.4 whereabouts violation (whether a filing failure or a missed test) declared by FISA under rules in force prior to the Effective Date that has not expired prior to the Effective Date and that would qualify as a whereabouts violation under Article 11 of the International Standard for Testing shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, as one of the three Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests giving rise to an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.4 of these Anti-Doping Rules.*
- 18.7.3 *Subject always to Article 10.7.5, anti-doping rule violations committed under rules in force prior to the Effective Date shall be taken into account as prior offences for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10.7. Where such pre-Effective Date anti-doping rule violation involved a substance that would be treated as a Specified Substance under these Anti-Doping Rules, for which a period of Ineligibility of less than two years was imposed, such violation shall be considered a Reduced Sanction violation for purposes of Article 10.7.1.*

DEFINITIONS

Adverse Analytical Finding. *A report from a laboratory or other approved Testing entity that identifies in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.*

Anti-Doping Organization. *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, other Major Event Organizations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organizations.*

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 laboratory or other WADA-approved entity 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.

CAS. The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Competition. A single race, match, game or singular athletic contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-meter dash in athletics. For stage races and other athletic contests where prizes are awarded on a daily or other interim basis the distinction between a Competition and an Event will be as provided in the rules of the applicable International Federation.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations. 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 for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.9; and (c) Provisional Suspension means the Rower or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing).

Disqualification. See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations above.

Doping Control. All steps and processes from test distribution planning, through to ultimate disposition of any appeal including all steps and processes in between such as provision of whereabouts information, sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, TUE's results management and hearings.

Event. A series of individual Competitions conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, World 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.

In-Competition. For purposes of differentiating between In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing "In-Competition" means the period commencing 24 hours before the first event of said Competition through to 24 hours after the last event at such Competition.

Independent Observer Program A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and may provide guidance on the Doping Control process at certain Events and report on their observations.

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

Ineligibility. See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations above.

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

International-Level Rower. Rowers designated by one or more International Federations as being within the Registered Testing Pool for an International Federation.

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

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

Metabolite. Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minor. A natural Person who has not reached the age of majority as established by the applicable laws of his or her country of residence.

National Anti-Doping Organization. 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, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. This includes an entity which may be designated by multiple countries to serve as regional Anti-Doping Organization for such countries. 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 involving international or national level Rowers that is not an International Event.

National Federation. A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognized by FISA as the entity governing the sport of rowing in that nation or region.

National Olympic Committee. *The organization recognized 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 Advance Notice. *A Doping Control which takes place with no advance warning to the Rower and where the Rower is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through Sample provision.*

No Fault or Negligence. *The Rower'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.*

No Significant Fault or Negligence. *The Rower's establishing that his or her 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.*

Out-of-Competition. *Any Doping Control which is not In-Competition.*

Participant. *Any Rower or Athlete Support Personnel.*

Person. *A natural Person or an organization or other entity.*

Possession. *The actual, physical possession, or the constructive possession (which shall be found only if the person has exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance/Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance/Method exists); provided, however, that if the person does not have exclusive control over the Prohibited Substance/Method or the premises in which a Prohibited Substance/Method exists, constructive possession shall only be found if the person knew about the presence of the Prohibited Substance/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 Organization. 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.*

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 so described on the Prohibited List.*

Provisional Hearing. *For purposes of Article 7.6, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) that provides the Rower with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.*

Provisional Suspension. *See Consequences above.*

Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report. *To disseminate or distribute information to the general public or persons beyond those persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14.*

Registered Testing Pool. *The pool of top level Rowers established separately by each International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organization who are subject to both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation's or Organization's test distribution plan.*

Retroactive TUE. *As defined in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.*

Rower. *Any Person who participates in rowing at the international level (as defined by FISA) or at the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization, including but not limited to those Persons in its Registered Testing Pool), and any other competitor in sport who is otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of any Signatory or other sports organization accepting the Code. All references to "rowers" shall include scullers and coxswains. All provisions of the Code, including, for example, Testing, and TUE's must be applied to international and national-level competitors. Some National Anti-Doping Organizations may elect to test and apply anti-doping rules to recreational-level or masters competitors who are not current or potential national caliber competitors. National Anti-Doping Organizations are not required, however, to apply all aspects of the Code to such Persons. Specific national rules may be established for Doping Control for non-international-level or national-level competitors without being in conflict with the Code. Thus, a country could elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require TUE's or whereabouts information. In the same manner, a Major Event Organization holding an Event only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not require advance TUE or whereabouts information. For purposes of Article 2.8*

(Administration or Attempted Administration) and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any Person who participates in sport under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports organization accepting the Code is a Rower.

Sample. Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control. *[Comment to Sample: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]*

Signatories. Those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code, including the International Olympic Committee, International Federations, International Paralympic Committee, National Olympic Committees, National Paralympic Committees, Major Event Organizations, National Anti-Doping Organizations, and WADA.

Specified Substances. As defined in Article 4.2.2.

Substantial Assistance. For purposes of Article 10.5.3, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an Anti-Doping Organization or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

Tampering. Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring or providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organization.

Target Testing. Selection of Rowers for Testing where specific Rowers or groups of Rowers are selected on a non-random basis for Testing at a specified time.

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

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

Trafficking. *Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by a Rower, Athlete Support Personnel or any other Person subject to the jurisdiction of an Anti-Doping Organization 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.*

TUE. *As defined in Article 2.6.1*

TUE Panel. *As defined in Article 4.4.3.*

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 utilization, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.*

WADA. *The World Anti-Doping Agency.*

APPENDIX 5 – ENTRY FORMS



International Rowing Federation
Fédération Internationale
des Sociétés d'Aviron

Summary of Entries/Récapitulation des inscriptions

Regatta/Régate: _____ Date: _____

Federation/Fédération: _____

Address/Adresse: _____

_____ Telephone: _____

Team Manager: _____ Telefax: _____

We enter the following crews whose entry forms are enclosed:

Selon l'(es) inscription(s) incluse(s), nous engageons l'(es) équipe(s) suivante(s):

Race No. <i>Epreuve No.</i>	Category of Event <i>Désignation de l'épreuve</i>	Number of crews <i>Nombre d'équipes</i>	Entry fees <i>Droits d'inscription</i>

The entry fees are remitted by:

Le montant des droits d'inscriptions vous est bonifié par: _____

Place and Date/

Lieu et date: _____

Stamp and Signature/

Cachet et signature: _____

Entries for this regatta are authorised by the National Federation

La participation à cette régatée est autorisée par la fédération nationale

Place and Date/

Lieu et date: _____

Stamp and Signature/

Cachet et signature: _____

APPENDIX 6 – ENTRY FORMS



International Rowing Federation
Fédération Internationale
des Sociétés d'Aviron

Individual Entry Form/Inscription

A separate form is required for each race
 Remplir un formulaire pour chaque course

Regatta/Régate: _____ Date: _____

Event, Club/Course, Club: _____ Event No/Course No: _____

Federation/Fédération: _____ Entry Fee/Droits d'inscriptions: _____

Crew No./Equipe No: _____

Crew/Equipe

Start number/No. au départ

Family name/Nom	First Name/Prénom	Date of birth/Date de naissance
Bow/Rameur de tête		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
Cox/Barreur		

Place and Date/ _____ Stamp and Signature/ _____
 Lieu et date: _____ Cachet et signature: _____

Declaration/Déclaration

The Natioanl Federation whose stamp and signature appears below certifies that the rowers whose names appear on this form, or their replacement, comply with the FISA Rules of Racing. They are authorised to race in the event entered.

La fédération soussignée atteste que les rameurs susmentionnés ou ceux qui pourraient leur être substitués corresposndent aux prescriptions du Code des courses de la FISA. Ils sont autorisés à participer à cette course.

Place and Date/ _____ Stamp and Signature/ _____
 Lieu et date: _____ Cachet et signature: _____

APPENDIX 7



International Regatta report/Rapport de la Régate Internationale

Federation/Fédération: _____

Name of Regatta/Nom de la Régate: _____

Dates of Regatta/Date de la Régate: _____

Format of Regatta/Forme de la Régate: _____
 Championship Type/Type championnat
 Two x 1 day regattas/Deux regates de 1 jour

Number of countries participating/Nombre des pays participants: _____

List of countries participating/Liste des pays participants: _____

* List of events and number of crews participating:

* Liste des épreuves et nombre d'équipes participantes:

Day 1 regatta if championship type <i>1^{er} jour</i>			Or whole		Other/Autres
<i>Ou regate complete si type championnat</i>					
M4+	W4-	LM1X	JM4+	JW4-	
M2X	W2X	LM4-	JM2X	JW2X	
M2-	W2-	LM2X	JM2-	JW2-	
M1X	W1X	LM4X	JM1X	JW1X	
M2+	W4X	LM8+	JM2+	JW4X	
M4-	W8+	LW1X	JM4-	JW8+	
M4X		LW2X	JM4X		
M8+		LW4x	JM8+		

Day 2/2 ^e jour					Other/Autres
M4+	W4-	LM1X	JM4+	JW4-	
M2X	W2X	LM4-	JM2X	JW2X	
M2-	W2-	LM2X	JM2-	JW2-	
M1X	W1X	LM4X	JM1X	JW1X	
M2+	W4X	LM8+	JM2+	JW4X	
M4-	W8+	LW1X	JM4-	JW8+	
M4X		LW2X	JM4X		
M8+		LW4x	JM8+		

* N.B. Please only give information relating to Senior A, Senior B and Junior events.
 Veuillez ne donner que les informations relatives aux épreuves Seniors A, Seniors B et Juniors.

Weather conditions/Conditions atmosphériques:

Day 1/1^{er} jour: _____

Day 2/2^e jour: _____

Day 3/3^e jour: _____

Name of president of the jury/Nom du président du jury: _____

Names of FISA umpires on the jury/Noms des arbitres FISA composant le jury:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Emergencies or accidents: Please give brief details

Incidents ou accidents: Veuillez donner quelques détails: _____

Umpiring incidents: Please give brief details of any particularly difficult or unusual umpiring incidents

Incidents d'arbitrage: Veuillez donner quelques détails sur les difficultés particulières ou incidents survenus en matière d'arbitrage: _____

Proposed date of next year's regatta
Date proposée pour les prochaines régates: _____

Address for further information
Adresse pour des informations complémentaire: _____

Chairman of the organising committee
Responsable du comité d'organisation:
Signed/Signature: _____

Name/Nom: _____

Date: _____

DUE TO BE RECEIVED AT FISA WITHIN
2 DAYS AFTER THE REGATTA (RULE 64)

DOIT ETRE RECU PAR LA FISA DANS
LES 2 JOURS SUIVANT LA REGATE
(REGLE 64)

FISA, Fax +41-21-617 83 75