

<b>APPENDIX 14 BYE-LAWS TO RULE 100 – ANTI-DOPING</b>		
<p>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 By-Laws.</p> <p>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 harmonised 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.</p> <p>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 bye-laws 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.</p>	<p>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 Bye-Laws.</p> <p>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 harmonised 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.</p> <p>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 bye-laws 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.</p>	<p>Make the word bye-law uniform throughout the text.</p>
<p><b>Scope</b></p> <p>Art. 1 Definition of doping,                  Art. 2 Anti-doping rule violations,                  Art. 3 Proof of doping,                  Art. 4 The prohibited list,                  Art. 5 Testing and investigations,                  Art. 6 Analysis of samples,                  Art. 7 Results management,                  Art. 8 Right to a fair hearing,                  Art. 9 Automatic disqualification of individual result,                  Art. 10 Sanctions of individuals,                  Art. 11 Consequences to crews,                  Art. 12 Sanctions and costs assessed against sporting bodies,                  Art. 13 Appeals,                  Art. 14 Confidentiality and reporting,                  Art. 15 Application and recognition of decisions,                  Art. 16 Incorporation of FISA anti-doping bye-laws and obligations of National Federations,                  Art. 17 Statute of limitations,</p>	<p><b>Scope</b></p> <p>Art. 1 Definition of doping,                  Art. 2 Anti-doping rule violations,                  Art. 3 Proof of doping,                  Art. 4 The prohibited list,                  Art. 5 Testing and investigations,                  Art. 6 Analysis of samples,                  Art. 7 Results management,                  Art. 8 Right to a fair hearing,                  Art. 9 Automatic disqualification of individual result,                  Art. 10 Sanctions of individuals,                  Art. 11 Consequences to crews,                  Art. 12 Sanctions and costs assessed against sporting bodies,                  Art. 13 Appeals,                  Art. 14 Confidentiality and reporting,                  Art. 15 Application and recognition of decisions,                  Art. 16 Incorporation of FISA anti-doping bye-laws and obligations of <b>Member</b> Federations,                  Art. 17 Statute of limitations,</p>	

<p>Art. 18 Compliance reports to WADA,          Art. 19 Education,          Art. 20 Amendment and interpretation of anti-doping bye-laws,          Art. 21 Interpretation of the Code,          Art. 22 Additional roles and responsibilities of the Rower and other Persons.</p>	<p>Art. 18 Compliance reports to WADA,          Art. 19 Education,          Art. 20 Amendment and interpretation of anti-doping bye-laws,          Art. 21 Interpretation of the Code,          Art. 22 Additional roles and responsibilities of the Rower and other Persons.</p>	
<p><b>Scope</b>          These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall apply to FISA, each Member Federation of FISA, and each Participant in the activities of FISA or any of its Member Federations by virtue of the Participant's membership, accreditation, or participation in FISA, its Member Federations, or their activities or Events. Any Person who is not a member of a Member Federation and who fulfils the requirements to be a Participant as stated above must become a member of the Person's Member Federation and must make himself available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of the World Anti-Doping Code International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI) in the manner set out in Annex I of that Standard.          The Code applies in particular to the following FISA international competitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Rowing Championships for Senior, Under 23 and Junior;</li> <li>• Continental Rowing Championships, Regional Games and Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic Qualification Regattas;</li> <li>• International Rowing Regattas and International Rowing events, including World Rowing Cup regattas;</li> <li>• International Indoor rowing competitions;</li> <li>• Olympic and Youth Olympic Games Rowing Regattas, if the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has not imposed other rules and Paralympic Games Rowing Regattas, if the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) has not imposed other rules and Continental Games Regattas if the Games authority has not imposed other rules.</li> </ul> <p>In addition to all Rowers included in FISA's Registered Testing Pool, all Rowers who compete in the following competitions shall be considered International-Level Rowers for the purposes of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws:</p>	<p><b>Scope</b>          These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall apply to FISA, each Member Federation of FISA, and each Participant in the activities of FISA or any of its Member Federations by virtue of the Participant's membership, accreditation, or participation in FISA, its Member Federations, or their activities or Events. Any Person who is not a member of a Member Federation and who fulfils the requirements to be a Participant as stated above must become a member of the Person's Member Federation and must make himself available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of the World Anti-Doping Code International Standard for Testing and Investigations (ISTI) in the manner set out in Annex I of that Standard.          The Code applies in particular to the following FISA international competitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Rowing Championships for Senior, Under 23 and Junior;</li> <li>• Continental Rowing Championships, Regional Games and Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic Qualification Regattas;</li> <li>• International Rowing Regattas and International Rowing events, including World Rowing Cup regattas;</li> <li>• International Indoor rowing competitions;</li> <li>• Olympic and Youth Olympic Games Rowing Regattas, if the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has not imposed other rules; <b>and</b></li> <li>• Paralympic Games Rowing Regattas, if the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) has not imposed other rules; <b>and</b></li> <li>• Continental Games Regattas if the Games authority has not imposed other rules.</li> </ul> <p>In addition to all Rowers included in FISA's Registered Testing Pool, all Rowers who compete in the following competitions</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Rowing Championships for Senior, Under 23 and Junior;</li> <li>• Continental Rowing Championships, Regional Games and Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic Qualification Regattas;</li> <li>• World Rowing Cup Regattas;</li> <li>• Olympic and Youth Olympic Games Rowing Regattas, Paralympic Games Rowing Regattas and Continental Games Rowing Regattas.</li> </ul> <p>It is the responsibility of each Member Federation to ensure that all national-level Testing on the Member Federation's Rowers complies with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws. These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall apply to all Doping Controls over which FISA and its Member Federations have jurisdiction.</p>	<p>shall be considered International-Level Rowers for the purposes of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Rowing Championships for Senior, Under 23 and Junior;</li> <li>• Continental Rowing Championships, Regional Games and Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic Qualification Regattas;</li> <li>• World Rowing Cup Regattas;</li> <li>• Olympic and Youth Olympic Games Rowing Regattas, Paralympic Games Rowing Regattas and Continental Games Rowing Regattas.</li> </ul> <p>It is the responsibility of each Member Federation to ensure that all national-level Testing on the Member Federation's Rowers complies with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws. These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall apply to all Doping Controls over which FISA and its Member Federations have jurisdiction.</p>	
<p>2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to submit to Sample Collection without compelling justification, refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorised in these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, or other applicable anti-doping bye-laws.</p>	<p>2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to submit to Sample Collection without compelling justification;  <a href="#">Refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorised in these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, or other applicable anti-doping bye-laws.</a></p>	
<p>4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions</p> <p>4.4.2 Any International-Level Rower who is using a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons must have a valid FISA approved TUE.</p> <p>In addition to all Rowers included in FISA's Registered Testing Pool, all Rowers who compete in the below-mentioned international competitions shall be considered International-Level Rowers for the purposes of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Rowing Championships for Senior, Under 23 and Junior;</li> <li>• Continental Rowing Championships, Regional Games and Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic Qualification Regattas;</li> <li>• World Rowing Cup regattas;</li> <li>• World and Continental Championships in indoor rowing competitions;</li> </ul>	<p>Any International-Level Rower who is using a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons must have a valid FISA approved TUE.</p> <p>In addition to all Rowers included in FISA's Registered Testing Pool, all Rowers who compete in the below-mentioned international competitions shall be considered International-Level Rowers for the purposes of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Rowing Championships for Senior, Under 23 and Junior;</li> <li>• Continental Rowing Championships, Regional Games and Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic Qualification Regattas;</li> <li>• World Rowing Cup regattas;</li> <li>• World and Continental Championships in indoor rowing competitions;</li> </ul>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Olympic and Youth Olympic Games Rowing Regattas if the International Olympic Committee has not imposed other rules and Paralympic Games Rowing Regattas, if the IPC has not imposed other rules and Continental Games Rowing Regattas if the Games authority has not imposed other rules.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Olympic and Youth Olympic Games Rowing Regattas if the International Olympic Committee has not imposed other rules;  <u>and</u></li> <li>Paralympic Games Rowing Regattas, if the IPC has not imposed other rules; and</li> <li>Continental Games Rowing Regattas if the Games authority has not imposed other rules.</li> </ul>	
<p>4.4.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers and/or the Use or Attempted Use, Possession or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a TUE granted in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.</p>	<p>4.4.1 The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers and/or the Use or Attempted Use, Possession or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a TUE granted in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.</p>	
	<p><u>4.4.1.1 The FISA TUE Committee shall consider applications for TUEs submitted to FISA. 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.</u>  <u>The FISA Executive Committee shall appoint at least three medical doctors from the FISA Sports Medicine Commission to serve on the TUE Committee based on nominations submitted by the Chair of the Sports Medicine Commission. In addition, the Executive Committee may appoint experts in areas such as endocrinology, as external members of the TUE Committee to provide expert opinion and transparency in the decision process.</u></p>	
<p>4.4.3.1 A committee of at least three medical doctors from the FISA Medical Commission will be appointed as the TUE Committee to consider applications for TUEs submitted to FISA. Upon FISA's receipt of a complete TUE application in ADAMS, the TUE Committee shall promptly evaluate such application in accordance with the "International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions" and render a decision on such application, which, subject to Article 4.4.6 of these Bye-laws, shall be the final decision of FISA.          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.</p>	<p><del>4.4.3.1 A committee of at least three medical doctors from the FISA Medical Commission will be appointed as the TUE Committee to consider applications for TUEs submitted to FISA.</del>          Upon FISA's receipt of a complete TUE application in ADAMS, the TUE Committee shall promptly evaluate such application in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and render a decision on such application, which, subject to Article 4.4.6 of these Bye-laws, shall be the final decision of FISA.  <del>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.</del></p>	<p>Moved above to 4.4.1</p> <p>Moved above</p>

<p>4.4.3.4 If during a FISA regatta, an acute situation or emergency arises 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. If long term medical treatment is required, a TUE application must be submitted in ADAMS according to the procedure in Article 4.2.</p>	<p>4.4.3.4 If during a FISA regatta, an acute situation or emergency arises requiring the use of a medication which would normally require a TUE, the medical decision shall be made by <del>the FISA Medical Delegate at the regatta or, in his or her absence,</del> the <u>attending</u> regatta doctor <u>or other medical doctor. It shall be the Rower's responsibility in all such circumstances to apply for a retrospective TUE to cover such treatment. In case of such treatment, the attending doctor is required to fully document the treatment and provide all necessary information to the Rower and to the FISA medical doctor.</u> If long term medical treatment is required, a TUE application must be submitted in ADAMS according to the procedure in Article <del>4.2,</del> <u>4.4.2.2</u></p>	<p>The use of such substance should be solely the decision of the regatta doctor in an emergency. The regatta doctor should inform the Rower and the Rower's representative of any medication given to the Rower and the Rower is responsible to apply for a retroactive TUE. The Rower (and/or his team) must be fully responsible inform themselves and to apply for the TUE if it is required.</p>
<p>4.4.6.1 WADA shall review any decision by FISA not to recognise a TUE granted by the National Anti-Doping Organisation that is referred to WADA by the Rower or the Rower's NADO. In addition, WADA shall review any decision by FISA to grant a TUE that is referred to WADA by the Rower's NADO. WADA may review any other TUE decisions at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the TUE decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA will not interfere with it. If the TUE decision does not meet those criteria, WADA will reverse it.</p>	<p>4.4.6.1 WADA shall review any decision by FISA not to recognise a TUE granted by the <del>National Anti-Doping Organisation-NADO</del> that is referred to WADA by the Rower or the Rower's NADO. In addition, WADA shall review any decision by FISA to grant a TUE that is referred to WADA by the Rower's NADO. WADA may review any other TUE decisions at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the TUE decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA will not interfere with it. If the TUE decision does not meet those criteria, WADA will reverse it.</p>	<p>Acronym already used earlier</p>
<p>5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations          Testing and investigations shall only be undertaken for anti-doping purposes. They shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and the specific protocols of FISA supplementing that International Standard.</p>	<p>5.1 Purpose of Testing and Investigations          Testing and investigations shall only be undertaken for anti-doping purposes. They shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions <del>of International Standard for Testing and Investigations-ISTI</del> and the specific protocols of FISA supplementing that International Standard.</p>	<p>Acronym already used earlier</p>
<p>5.2.2 FISA may require any Rower over whom it has Testing authority (including any Rower serving a period of Ineligibility) to provide a sample at any time and at any place.</p>	<p>Article 5.2.2 FISA may require any Rower over whom it has Testing authority (including any Rower serving a period of Ineligibility) to provide a sample at any time and at any place. <u>If a rower is unable to understand for reasons of age, physical impairment or mental disorder the general nature and effect of giving their consent on the notification form and the doping control form it may be necessary to obtain consent from a parent or guardian.</u></p>	<p>To conform with the World Anti-Doping Code</p>
<p>5.2.2.1          Responsibility for FISA Testing</p>	<p>5.2.2.1          Responsibility for FISA Testing  <u>The FISA Anti-Doping Department (ADD) will carry out the operational duties of the FISA anti-doping programme</u></p>	<p>Based on the document submitted to the 2017 Congress "Towards a more independent Anti-Doping Function"</p>

	<p><u>independently of elected or appointed officials. It reports to the Executive Director with full oversight of the FISA Anti-Doping Committee. It will provide regular updates to the FISA Sports Medicine Commission, is accountable to the Executive Committee and works in accordance with policies in FISA's Rules and Regulations. The ADD shall determine policies in relation to the test distribution plan, the management of the biological passport programme and the registered testing pool. It shall manage the testing programme, TUE applications, the whereabouts programme and results management procedures. Results management procedures will include the management of Adverse Analytical Findings. Communication with the laboratory and the preparation for the hearing will be the responsibility of the ADD and an external legal advisor.</u></p>	
<p>5.2.2.2 The FISA Anti-Doping Committee shall consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Chair of the Sports Medicine Commission as Chair of the Committee who will have a discretionary vote and a casting vote, if necessary;</li> <li>• the FISA Executive Director (with voting right);</li> <li>• And two members appointed by the FISA Executive Committee, one medical doctor from the FISA Sports Medicine Commission and one member of the FISA Council;</li> <li>• The Committee can call upon experts to assist in understanding complex cases.</li> </ul>	<p>5.2.2.2 The FISA Anti-Doping Committee shall consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Chair of the Sports Medicine Commission as Chair of the Committee who will have a discretionary vote and a casting vote, if necessary;</li> <li>• the FISA Executive Director (with voting right);</li> <li>• And two members appointed by the FISA Executive Committee, one medical doctor from the FISA Sports Medicine Commission and one member of the FISA Council.;</li> <li>• The Committee can call upon experts to assist in understanding complex cases.</li> </ul>	
<p>5.2.2.3                  Functions of the FISA Anti-Doping Committee                  The Anti- Doping Committee is responsible to the Executive Committee to undertake the preparation of anti-doping tests (at Competitions and Out of Competition) and therefore it shall:                  a. Determine the FISA regattas where tests will be conducted. The organising committees concerned are advised of this decision at the time of bid submission on a confidential basis and must prepare a budget and plan for appropriate facilities for the implementation of these tests. Organising committees must arrange and pay for the In-competition Testing including Sample collection and laboratory analysis. Sample collection can be undertaken at the regatta by the NADO or by a private testing agency.</p>	<p>5.2.2.3                  Functions of the FISA Anti-Doping Committee                  The Anti- Doping Committee is responsible to the Executive Committee to undertake the preparation of anti-doping tests (at Competitions and Out of Competition) and therefore it shall:                  a. <u>Determine</u> <u>Review the test distribution plan determining the</u> FISA regattas where tests will be conducted. The organising committees concerned are advised of this decision at the time of bid submission on a confidential basis and must prepare a budget and plan for appropriate facilities for the implementation of these tests. Organising committees must arrange and pay for the In-competition Testing including Sample collection and laboratory analysis. Sample collection can be undertaken at the regatta by the NADO or by a private testing agency.</p>	

<p>b. Determine a test distribution plan including the countries to be tested during the training and out of season periods (Out-of-Competition tests), the number of Samples to be collected per country, and the names of the Rowers to be tested.</p> <p>c. Select the Testing officials. It also may delegate the responsibility to carry out the Testing to a specialised agency;</p> <p>d. Collaborate with WADA, the IOC Medical Commission and its Sub-commissions, other International Federations and NADOs; e. To publish the WADA annual survey of Anti-Doping Testing when it is available;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>g. To encourage Member Federations to co-operate with their NADOs for the Testing and education of their Rowers;</p> <p>h. To report regularly to the Council on the Anti-Doping situation within rowing.</p>	<p>b. <del>Determine a</del> <u>Review the</u> test distribution plan <u>which determines including the countries to be tested</u> testing of Member Federations' Rowers during the training and out of season periods (Out-of-Competition tests), the number of Samples to be collected <del>per country</del>, and the names of the Rowers to be tested.</p> <p>c. <u>Review the selection of</u> the Testing officials. <del>It also may delegate</del> <u>The</u> responsibility to carry out the Testing <u>will be delegated</u> to a specialised agency <u>or a NADO</u>;</p> <p>d. Collaborate with WADA, the IOC Medical Commission and its Sub-commissions, other International Federations and NADOs;</p> <p>e. To <u>review the</u> publishing of the WADA annual survey of Anti-Doping Testing when it is available;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>g. To encourage Member Federations to co-operate with their NADOs for the Testing and education of their Rowers;</p> <p>h. To report regularly to the Council on the Anti-Doping situation within rowing.</p>	
<p>5.4.1 At FISA Events, the FISA Doctor or its designated representative shall determine the number of tests based on placing, random tests and target tests to be performed.</p>	<p>5.4.1 At FISA Events, the FISA Doctor or its designated representative shall determine the number of tests based on placing, random tests and target tests to be performed.  <u>During the testing procedure, a Rower's accreditation card (if it has a photo and the Rower's name) shall be deemed as appropriate for the purpose of identification of the Rower.</u></p>	<p>To reflect current practices</p>
<p>5.4.5 Rowers shall be selected for Out-of-Competition Testing by the FISA Anti-Doping Committee, by National Federations or by the NADOs through a process that substantially complies with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations in force at the time of selection.</p>	<p>5.4.5 Rowers shall be selected for Out-of-Competition Testing by the FISA Anti-Doping Committee, by National Federations or by the NADOs through a process that substantially complies with <u>the International Standard for Testing and Investigations</u> <del>ISTI</del> in force at the time of selection.</p>	<p>Acronym already used earlier</p>
<p>5.6.1.1 Each Rower in the Registered Testing Pool shall:  a. advise FISA of his whereabouts on a quarterly basis, beginning on 31 December each year so that it remains accurate and complete at all times. 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 and managed by the NADO. The Whereabouts Filing must also include, for each day during the following quarter, one specific 60-minute time slot between 5 a.m. and 11 p.m. each day where</p>	<p>5.6.1.1 Each Rower in the Registered Testing Pool shall:  a. advise FISA of his whereabouts on a quarterly basis, beginning on <u>1 January</u> <del>31 December</del> each year so that it remains accurate and complete at all times. 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 and managed by the NADO. The Whereabouts Filing must also include, for each day during the following quarter, one specific 60-minute time slot between 5 a.m. and 11</p>	

the Rower will be available and accessible for Testing at a specific location;	p.m. each day where the Rower will be available and accessible for Testing at a specific location;	
	<u>5.6.3 Criteria for inclusion in Registered Testing Pool</u>	NEW
5.6.2.1 The criteria below determine the Rowers to be included in the FISA Registered Testing Pool for the calendar year.	<u>5.6.3.1</u> -The criteria below determine the Rowers to be included in the FISA Registered Testing Pool for the calendar year.	
5.6.2.2 The FISA Anti-Doping Committee shall select Rowers for inclusion in the Pool using the following criteria. The number of Rowers selected and the method of selection from each group shall be at the discretion of the FISA Anti-Doping Committee:	<del>5.6.2.2</del> -The FISA Anti-Doping Committee shall select Rowers for inclusion in the Pool using the following criteria. The number of Rowers selected and the method of selection from each group shall be at the discretion of the FISA Anti-Doping Committee:	
<p>a. Rowers having placed first in Olympic / non-Olympic/ Paralympic Events at the previous year's World Championships / Olympic / Paralympic Games.</p> <p>b. 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>d. Rowers having placed in the first three finishers in at least one of the two previous years in World Championships / World Rowing Cups / Olympic / Paralympic Games / Continental Games / Continental Championships.</p> <p>e. Rowers from countries having participated in one of the two previous years in a World Rowing Cup / World Rowing Championship regatta but where the FISA Anti-Doping Committee has determined that little or no anti-doping testing has been conducted on rowers in their country in the previous two years by a NADO.</p> <p>f. Rowers having competed in any international regatta based on analytical testing results or performance.</p> <p>There is an obligation on each such Rower to keep FISA informed about where the Rower can be found 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.</p>	<p>a. Rowers having placed first in Olympic / non-Olympic/ Paralympic Events at the previous year's World Championships / Olympic / Paralympic Games.</p> <p>b. 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>d. Rowers having placed in the first three finishers in at least one of the two previous years in World Championships / World Rowing Cups / Olympic / Paralympic Games / Continental Games / Continental Championships.</p> <p>e. Rowers from countries having participated in one of the two previous years in a World Rowing Cup / World Rowing Championship regatta but where the FISA Anti-Doping Committee has determined that little or no anti-doping testing has been conducted on rowers in their country in the previous two years by a NADO.</p> <p>f. Rowers having competed in any international regatta based on analytical testing results or performance.</p> <p><del>There is an obligation on each such Rower to keep FISA informed about where the Rower can be found 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.</del></p>	
	<u>5.6.4</u> There is an obligation on each such Rower to keep FISA informed about where the Rower can be found 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.	
5.6.2.3 A Rower's failure to advise FISA of his correct 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.	<u>5.6.5</u> A Rower's failure to advise FISA of his correct 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.	
5.6.2.4 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 Annex I.4 of ISTI are met.	<u>5.6.6</u> 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 Annex I.4 of ISTI are met.	
5.6.2.5 Each Member Federation shall also assist its NADO 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 NADO 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 Organisations).	<u>5.6.7</u> Each Member Federation shall also assist its NADO 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 NADO 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 Organisations).	
5.6.3 A Rower in FISA's Registered Testing Pool for that year shall continue to be subject to the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of Annex 1 to ISTI until 31 December of that year, unless the Rower gives written notice to FISA that he has retired.	<u>5.6.8</u> A Rower in FISA's Registered Testing Pool for that year shall continue to be subject to the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of Annex 1 to ISTI until 31 December of that year, unless the Rower gives written notice to FISA that he has retired.	
5.6.4 Whereabouts information relating to a Rower shall be shared (through ADAMS) with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organisations having authority to test that Rower, shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times, shall be used exclusively for the purposes set out in Article 5.6 of the Code, and shall be destroyed in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information once it is no longer relevant for these purposes.	<u>5.6.9</u> Whereabouts information relating to a Rower shall be shared (through ADAMS) with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organisations having authority to test that Rower, shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times, shall be used exclusively for the purposes set out in Article 5.6 of the Code, and shall be destroyed in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information once it is no longer relevant for these purposes.	
5.9.1 Before 31 December of each year, each Member Federation must provide to FISA Headquarters quarterly training camp and main training location whereabouts for the following year. 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	5.9.1 Before 31 December of each year, each Member Federation must provide to FISA Headquarters quarterly training camp and main training location whereabouts for the following year. 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	

<p>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 Member 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 Member Federation.</p>	<p>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 training camp. It is the responsibility of the Member 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, <u>dates of training camps, names of rowers attending the training camp</u> or training camp contacts must be immediately communicated to FISA Headquarters.                  Failure to submit complete timely quarterly whereabouts <u>information</u> or any changes thereto may result in sanctions being imposed on the Member Federation.</p>	
<p>7.3.1                  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, the Rower's NADO and WADA.</p>	<p>7.3.1                  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.  <u>g -</u> If FISA decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the Rower, the Rower's NADO and WADA.</p>	<p>Is a consequence of a-f.</p>
<p>7.5.3                  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;                  g - may result in sanctions being imposed on the Member Federation.</p>	<p>7.5.3                  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 may result in sanctions being imposed on the Member Federation.</p>	
<p>7.10.1 A Rower or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted may admit that violation at any time, waive a hearing, and accept the Consequences that are mandated by these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (where some discretion as to Consequences exists under these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws) that have been offered by the FISA Hearing Panel.</p>	<p>7.10.1 A Rower or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted may admit that violation at any time, waive a hearing, and accept the Consequences that are mandated by these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws <u>or, (where some discretion as to Consequences exists under these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, ) that as,</u> have been offered by the FISA Hearing Panel.</p>	
<p>8.1.4.1 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.</p>	<p>8.1.4.1 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, <u>It must also include an external expert in the field of anti-doping. This member must not have or have had any role in the governance of FISA. This external member may be a member of a "pool" of potential hearing panel members from different areas of expertise. The persons chosen by the Executive Director of FISA to be on a</u></p>	

	<p><u>Hearing Panel will be selected so that there is no conflict of interest and appropriate expertise given the nature of the case. The FISA Doping Hearing Panel <del>and</del> can request the written advice and/or presence of a medical or laboratory expert who is entitled to ask questions if the Panel does not already have a person with such expertise.</u></p>	
<p>8.1.6 The principles contained in Article 14.3.6 shall be applied to all cases involving a Minor. The Mandatory Public Reporting requirement does not apply where the Rower or other Person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a Minor.          The principles contained at Article 14.3.6 shall be applied in cases involving a Minor.          [NOTE: Article 14.3.6 specifies that the mandatory Public Reporting requirement set out in Article 14.3.2 does not apply where the Athlete or other Person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a Minor. Any optional Public Reporting in a case involving a Minor shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.]</p>	<p>8.1.6 The principles contained in Article 14.3.6 shall be applied to all cases involving a Minor. The Mandatory Public Reporting requirement does not apply where the Rower or other Person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a Minor.  <u>The principles contained at Article 14.3.6 shall be applied in cases involving a Minor.</u>  <u>[NOTE: Article 14.3.6 specifies that the mandatory Public Reporting requirement set out in Article 14.3.2 does not apply where the Athlete or other Person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a Minor. Any optional Public Reporting in a case involving a Minor shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.]</u></p>	Redundant
<p>10.7.2 A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfils the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.4 or 10.5, 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 lifetime Ineligibility.</p>	<p>10.7.2 A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfils the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.4 or 10.5, or involves a violation of Article 2.4 (Filing Failures and/or <del>and</del> Missed Tests). In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight (8) years to lifetime Ineligibility.</p>	
<p>10.11.2 Timely Admission</p>	<p>10.11.2 Timely Admission  <u>Where the Rower or other Person promptly (which, in all events, for a Rower 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. This Article shall not apply where the period of Ineligibility has already been reduced under Article 10.6.3.</u></p>	New wording

Definitions		
<p><b>Rower:</b>            Any Person who competes in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation), or the national level (as defined by each NADO). An Anti-Doping Organisation has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to a Rower who is neither an International-Level Rower nor a National-Level Rower, and thus to bring them within the definition of "Rower."</p>	<p><b>Rower:</b>            Any Person who competes in <del>sport rowing</del> at the international level (as defined by <del>each International Federation FISA</del>), or the national level (as defined by each NADO) (<u>National-Level Rower</u>). An Anti-Doping Organisation has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to a Rower who is neither an International-Level Rower nor a National-Level Rower, and thus to bring them within the definition of "Rower."</p>	

<b>APPENDIX 10                      BYE-LAWS TO RULES 42 TO 44 – REGATTA COURSES</b>		
<p>2.3 Width of Water – The standard international course shall be at least 108 m wide i.e. 13.5 m + (6 lanes x 13.5 m each) + 13.5 m = 108 m.</p> <p>The minimum recommended width of the course for a World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regatta and World Rowing Cup regatta shall be at least 135 m i.e. 13.5 m + (8 lanes x 13.5 m each) + 13.5 m = 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.</p> <p>The ideal recommended width of the course for a World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regatta and World Rowing Cup regatta shall be at least 162 m i.e. 27 m + (8 lanes x 13.5 each) + 27 m = 162 m. This width allows for traffic movements beside the course and for TV coverage from the water where there is no suitable TV road.</p>	<p>2.3 Width of Water – The standard international course shall be at least <del>108 m wide i.e. 13.5 m + (6 lanes x 13.5 m each) + 13.5 m = 108 m.</del> <u>105m wide, i.e. 15m + (6 lanes x 12.5m each) + 15m = 105m.</u></p> <p>The minimum <del>recommended</del> width of the course for a World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regatta and World Rowing Cup regatta shall be <del>at least 135 m i.e. 13.5 m + (8 lanes x 13.5 m each) + 13.5 m = 135 m</del> <u>116 m, i.e. 8 m + (8 lanes x 12.5 m) + 8 m = 116 m.</u> This width is a minimum and is only acceptable if a low level TV road is provided alongside the full length of the course <u>and a return channel is provided as described in the FISA Manual.</u></p> <p>The ideal recommended width of the course for a World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regatta and World Rowing Cup regatta shall be at least <del>162 m i.e. 27 m + (8 lanes x 13.5 each) + 27 m = 162 m</del> <u>150 m, i.e. 25 m + (8 lanes x 12.5 m) + 25 m = 150 m.</u> This width allows for traffic movements beside the course and for TV coverage from the water where there is no suitable TV road.</p>	<p>New provisions based on an acceptable standard lane width of 12.5m instead of 13.5m.</p> <p>Part of initiatives to reduce costs of course construction whilst maintaining minimum standards.</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>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 international course</p>	<p>2.4 Depth of Water – For a standard international course the depth of water must be at least <del>3 metres</del> <u>2 metres</u> throughout all racing lanes <u>if the depth of the course is equal at all points, or at least 3 metres</u> at the shallowest point if the depth over the course is unequal. <del>However, it is recommended that a course should have a minimum depth of 3.5 metres. A course depth of 2 metres represents the minimum competition requirements. A depth greater than 2 metres may be required to allow for aquatic plant growth. However given the varying nature of this across the world it is recommended that this is studied on an individual basis for each course.</del></p> <p><del>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 international course</del></p>	<p>This change is based on an expert's advice on Course Depth.</p>
<p>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).</p>	<p>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 <u>not less than 12.5m and not more than 13.5 m</u> <u>15 metres and all lanes on the course shall be of identical width.</u> <del>(In special circumstances the width of each lane may be reduced to 12.5 m).</del></p>	<p>This change is to reduce standard width to 12.5m lanes as a cost saving initiative for new courses.</p>

<p>For a standard international course it is recommended that there should be eight buoyed lanes, (minimum is six).                  For World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games regattas or World Rowing Cup regattas there shall be a minimum of 8 buoyed lanes.</p>	<p><b>The Executive Committee may approve a minimum lane width of 12 m in exceptional circumstances.</b>                  For a standard international course it is recommended that there should be eight buoyed lanes, (minimum is six).                  For World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games regattas or World Rowing Cup regattas there shall be a minimum of 8 buoyed lanes.</p>	
<p><b>APPENDIX 11                  BYE-LAWS TO RULE 50 – FISA ADVERTISING RULES</b></p>	<p><b>APPENDIX 11                  BYE-LAWS TO RULE 50 – FISA ADVERTISING RULES</b></p>	
<p><b>1. Application of these Rules</b>                  1.8. National Identity                  1.8.1. Crews competing in the name of their member federation are permitted to display their national identity on their official uniforms and equipment except in those areas specifically reserved for other use under these Bye-Laws.</p>	<p><b>1. Application of these Rules</b>                  1.8. National Identity                  1.8.1. Crews competing in the name of their member federation are permitted to display their national identity on their official uniforms and equipment except in those areas specifically reserved for other use <u>or where Identifications are prohibited</u> under these Bye-Laws.</p>	<p>f.i. on the outboard section of sculls/oars</p>
<p><b>2. Racing Clothing</b>                  2.1. Racing Uniform</p>		
<p>2.1.2. The Identifications on the racing uniform of a crew must be identical for each member of the crew. However, at international regattas, within a composite club crew, members of the same club must wear the uniform and identifications of their own club.</p>	<p>2.1.2. The Identifications on the racing uniform of a crew must be identical for each member of the crew. However, at international regattas, <u>members of a composite crew shall either wear an identical uniform and identifications or each member of the crew shall</u> wear the uniform and identifications of <del>their</del> <u>his</u> own club. <del>However, at international regattas, within a composite club crew, members of the same club must may wear the uniform and identifications of their own club.</del></p>	<p>To reflect the change in Bye-Law to Rule 51</p>
<p>2.2.7. If FISA does not require rowers to wear a FISA T-shirt under the racing shirt (2.2.6), the crew members may wear a T-shirt under the racing shirt providing (1) that any Identification on the T-shirt is limited to a manufacturer's Identification of not more than 10 sq cm and (2) that all members of the crew must wear a T-shirt of the same colour and design. For the avoidance of doubt, the "same design" requires all such shirts to have sleeves of equal length.</p>	<p>2.2.7. If FISA does not require rowers to wear a FISA T-shirt under the racing shirt (2.2.6.), the crew members may wear a T-shirt under the racing shirt providing <u>inged</u> (1) that any Identification on the T-shirt is limited to a manufacturer's Identification of not more than 10 sq <del>cm</del> <u>and cm and a non-commercial identification on each sleeve, which has previously been approved under Bye-law 2.2.6.</u> and (2) <u>in that race</u> all members of the crew must <del>a</del> wear a T-shirt of the same colour and design. For the avoidance of doubt, the "same design" requires all such shirts to have sleeves of equal length.</p>	<p>Slight modification to reflect current use.</p>

<p>2.4 Headwear                  2.4 .1 A crew is permitted to wear headwear.                  2.4.2 If two or more members of a crew wear headwear, such headwear shall be identical in colour and design except as otherwise provided in 2.4.4. below. The manufacturer may be different as long as the colour and design are identical. Within a crew, the positioning of any Identifications on headwear must be identical.</p>	<p>2.4 Headwear                  2.4 .1 A crew is permitted to wear headwear.                  2.4.2 If two or more members of a crew wear headwear, such headwear shall be identical in colour and design except as otherwise provided in 2.4.4. below. The manufacturer may be different as long as the colour and design are identical. <del>Within a crew, the positioning of any Identifications on headwear must be identical.</del></p>	<p>The determination of identical placement when multiple locations are allowed and different sponsors may have different size and shape identifications which makes this determination more challenging.</p>
<p>2.5.2 At international regattas, all socks and leg coverings shall be of the same design, colour and length within the crew, except only as provided in the sponsor Identifications in 2.6.4. below. The manufacturer may be different as long as the colour, design and length are identical. Within a crew, the positions of any Identifications on socks or leg coverings must be identical.</p>	<p>2.5.2 At international regattas, all socks and leg coverings shall be of the same design, colour and length within the crew, except only as provided in the sponsor Identifications in 2.6.4. below. The manufacturer may be different as long as the colour, design and length are identical. <del>Within a crew, the positions of any Identifications on socks or leg coverings must be identical.</del></p>	<p>2.5.2 has the same positioning problems as 2.4 hats above.</p>
<p>2.5.4 The socks or leg coverings (but not both) of individual crew members may also display one sponsor Identification of not more than 50 sq cm on each leg and distinctly separate from the manufacturer's identification. Subject to 1.2.4, these may be different within a crew and, with the agreement between the individual rower(s) and the member federation, may be offered to the sponsor(s) of the individual rowers in the crew and may, accordingly, subject to 2.6.2. below, vary between crew members and be different on each leg</p>	<p>2.5.4 The socks or leg coverings (but not both) of individual crew members may also display one sponsor Identification of not more than 50 sq cm on each leg and distinctly separate from the manufacturer's identification. Subject to 1.2.4, these may be different within a crew and, with the agreement between the individual rower(s) and the member federation, may be offered to the sponsor(s) of the individual rowers in the crew and may, accordingly, subject to <del>2.6.2. below</del> <u>2.5.2 above</u>, vary between crew members and be different on each leg</p>	<p>Typo.</p>
<p>2.6 Identification on Shoes                  2. 6 .1 The identification of the manufacturer may appear once on each shoe and may be no more than 10 sq cm per shoe.                  2.6.2 Where shoes are fitted in the boat and a quick-release strap connects the shoes, a further manufacturer's identification of no more than 10 sq cm is permitted on this strap.                  This Bye-Law applies to all shoes worn by an athlete during the times specified in 1.1.3.</p>	<p>2.6 Identification on Shoes  <u>Shoes shall be regarded as individual equipment and each rower may wear shoes of a different colour and manufacturer in the boat. Shoes worn at FISA Events, including the quick-release strap connecting them, may carry the Identification of the Manufacturer as generally used on products sold through the retail trade during the period of six months or more prior to the relevant event.</u>  <del>2. 6 .1 The identification of the manufacturer may appear once on each shoe and may be no more than 10 sq cm per shoe.                  2.6.2 Where shoes are fitted in the boat and a quick-release strap connects the shoes, a further manufacturer's identification of no more than 10 sq cm is permitted on this strap.                  This Bye-Law applies to all shoes worn by an athlete during the times specified in 1.1.3.</del></p>	<p>To reflect current use.</p>
<p><b>3. Identification on Racing Boats</b></p>	<p><b>3. Identification on Racing Boats</b></p>	
<p>3.3 FISA Reserved Space                  3.3.1 International Regattas</p>	<p>3.3 FISA Reserved Space                  3.3.1 International Regattas</p>	<p>Formatting</p>

<p>On a 1x, 2x, 2- or 2+, the first 60 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The Identification shall be no more than 800 sq cm in area.</p> <p>c. On a 4x, 4-, 4+ or 8+, the first 80 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The Identification shall be no more than 800 sq cm in area.</p>	<p>a. On a 1x, 2x, 2- or 2+, the first 60 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The Identification shall be no more than 800 sq cm in area.</p> <p><del>e. b.</del> On a 4x, 4-, 4+ or 8+, the first 80 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The Identification shall be no more than 800 sq cm in area.</p>	
<p><b>APPENDIX 17          WORLD ROWING CUP REGATTAS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA          RULES OF RACING</b></p>		
<p>6. Restrictions on Entries (Rule 53)          Each member federation may enter up to four crews in each event of the 1st World Rowing Cup regatta and a maximum of two crews in each event of the 2nd and 3rd World Rowing Cup regattas.</p>	<p>6. Restrictions on Entries (Rule 53)          Each member federation may enter up to four crews in each event of the 1st World Rowing Cup regatta and a maximum of two crews in each event of the 2nd and 3rd World Rowing Cup regattas. <a href="#">This restriction applies to the International and World Rowing Cup events on the World Rowing Cup programmes.</a></p>	<p>To clarify for all events being held at a World Cup regatta.</p>
<p>13. Interpretation of Regulations (Article 9)          The Executive Committee shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and the present Event Regulations, as well as on disputes which may arise during a World Rowing Cup regatta. The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final</p>	<p>13. Interpretation of Regulations (Article 9)          The Executive Committee <a href="#">or its delegates</a> shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and the present Event Regulations, as well as on disputes which may arise during a World Rowing Cup regatta. The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final</p>	
<p>World Rowing Cup Case 8: 25 to 30 entries          Format – Six heats, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals AB, finals A to E.          Heats – Twenty four crews from the heats go forward 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 fastest time, to make up 24 crews.          Note the special cases: for 25 entries, the two slowest last-placed crews from the heats shall go forward to final E; for 26 to 30 entries, the crews not progressing to the quarter- finals go forward to final E; for 30 entries all last placed crews in the heats go forward to final E.          Quarter-finals – the first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals AB. The 4th placed crews from each quarter-final together with the two fastest 5th placed crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final C; the remaining crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final D. There are two options for the quarter-finals.</p>	<p>World Rowing Cup Case 8: 25 to 30 entries          Format – Six heats, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals AB, finals A to E.          Heats – Twenty four crews from the heats go forward 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 fastest time, to make up 24 crews.          Note the special cases: for 25 entries, <del>the two slowest last-placed crews from the heats shall go forward to</del> <a href="#">the slowest last-placed crew from the heats is eliminated and there is no</a> final E; for 26 to 30 entries, the crews not progressing to the quarter- finals go forward to final E; for 30 entries all last placed crews in the heats go forward to final E.          Quarter-finals – the first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals AB. The 4th placed crews from each quarter-final together with the two fastest 5th placed crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final C; the remaining crews from</p>	



<p>Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.</p>	<p>the quarter-finals go forward to final D. There are two options for the quarter-finals.                  Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.</p>	
<p><b>APPENDIX 18                  PARA ROWING COMPETITION REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING</b></p>		
<p><b>6. World Rowing Championships Para Rowing Boat Classes (Rule 36)</b>                  World Rowing Championships include the following Para Rowing events:                  PR3 Mixed coxed four (PR3 Mix4+)                  PR3 Mixed double sculls (PR3 Mix2x)                  PR2 Mixed double sculls (PR2 Mix2x)                  PR1 Men's single sculls (PR1 M1x)                  PR1 Women's single sculls (PR1 W1x)                  In mixed Para Rowing events, half of the rowers in a crew shall be male and half shall be female.                  A PR3 Mix4+ crew may include a maximum of two rowers whose impairment is visual, only one of whom may have a sport class of PR3 B3.                  A PR3 Mix2x crew may include a maximum of one rower whose impairment is visual and that rower may be either PR3 B1 or PR3 B2. PR3 Mix2x rowers with a physical impairment must have a minimum of a loss of 20 points in one limb when assessed using the Functional Classification Test as set out in the Classification Application form for Physical Impairment.</p>	<p><b>6. World Rowing Championships Para Rowing Boat Classes (Rule 36)</b>                  World Rowing Championships include the following Para Rowing events:                  PR3 Mixed coxed four (PR3 Mix4+)                  PR3 Mixed double sculls (PR3 Mix2x)  <a href="#">PR3 Men's pair (PR3 M2-)</a>  <a href="#">PR3 Women's pair (PR3 W2-)</a>                  PR2 Mixed double sculls (PR2 Mix2x)  <a href="#">PR2 Men's single sculls (PR2 M1x)</a>  <a href="#">PR2 Women's single sculls (PR2 W1x)</a>                  PR1 Men's single sculls (PR1 M1x)                  PR1 Women's single sculls (PR1 W1x)                  In mixed Para Rowing events, half of the rowers in a crew shall be male and half shall be female.                  A PR3 Mix4+ crew may include a maximum of two rowers whose impairment is visual, only one of whom may have a sport class of PR3 B3.                  A PR3 Mix2x crew may include a maximum of one rower whose impairment is visual and that rower may be either PR3 B1 or PR3 B2.  <a href="#">A PR3 pair crew may include one rower whose impairment is visual.</a>                  PR3 Mix2x rowers with a physical impairment must have a minimum of a loss of 20 points in one limb when assessed using the Functional Classification Test as set out in the Classification Application form for Physical Impairment.</p>	<p>Decision of the 2017 FISA Congress</p> <p>Requirement for the new boat.</p>
<p><b>7. Paralympic Games Boat classes (Rule 37)</b>                  The events programme for the Paralympic Games regatta shall be determined by the IPC Governing Board after consultation with FISA in accordance with the IPC Rule Book. The FISA Congress shall vote to select a</p>	<p><b>7. Paralympic Games Boat classes (Rule 37)</b>                  The events programme for the Paralympic Games regatta shall be determined by the IPC Governing Board after consultation with FISA in accordance with the IPC Rule Book. The FISA Congress</p>	<p>Announced during 2017 by the IPC.</p>

<p>recommended Paralympic programme that the FISA Executive Committee shall submit to the IPC.  The 2016 Paralympic Games regatta programme was as follows:  PR3 Mixed coxed four (PR3 Mix4+)  PR2 Mixed double sculls (PR2 Mix2x)  PR1 Men's single sculls (PR1 M1x)  PR1 Women's single sculls (PR1 W1x)  The 2020 Paralympic Games regatta programme will be decided by the IPC in September 2017 and will be included in the Rule Book Updates 2018.</p>	<p>shall vote to select a recommended Paralympic programme that the FISA Executive Committee shall submit to the IPC.  The <del>2016</del> <u>2020</u> Paralympic Games regatta programme <del>was is</del> as follows:  PR3 Mixed coxed four (PR3 Mix4+)  PR2 Mixed double sculls (PR2 Mix2x)  PR1 Men's single sculls (PR1 M1x)  PR1 Women's single sculls (PR1 W1x)  <del>The 2020 Paralympic Games regatta programme will be decided by the IPC in September 2017 and will be included in the Rule Book Updates 2018.</del></p>	
<p><b>8. Boats and Equipment (Rule 39)</b></p>	<p><b>8. Boats and Equipment (Rule 39)</b></p>	
<p>8.1 General Aspects  8.1.1 The use of FISA Standard Para Rowing boats is mandatory for all Para Rowing PR1 1x and PR2 2x events.  8.1.2 The Council shall determine the design of FISA Standard Para Rowing boats (the FISA Standard Design) and any changes thereto. The design shall be a part of these Regulations. The FISA Standard Design is available from FISA upon request and all boats used in PR1 1x and PR2 2x events at international regattas under these Rules and Regulations must comply specifically with this FISA Standard Design.  8.1.3 Those parts of the Standard Para Rowing Boats which are not specified in these Regulations may be modified subject to these Regulations and subject to Rule 40.  8.1.4 No changes in the standard design of FISA Standard Para Rowing Boats shall be made except in the year following the Paralympic Games.  8.1.5 The minimum weight of FISA Standard Para Rowing boats shall be as specified in these Regulations (Regulation 9).</p>	<p>8.1 General Aspects  8.1.1 The use of FISA Standard Para Rowing boats is mandatory for all Para Rowing PR1 1x, <u>PR2 1x</u> and PR2 2x events.  8.1.2 The Council shall determine the design of FISA Standard Para Rowing boats (the FISA Standard Design) and any changes thereto. The design shall be a part of these Regulations. The FISA Standard Design is available from FISA upon request and all boats used in PR1 1x, <u>PR2 1x</u> and PR2 2x events at international regattas under these Rules and Regulations must comply specifically with this FISA Standard Design.  8.1.3 Those parts of the Standard Para Rowing Boats which are not specified in these Regulations may be modified subject to these Regulations and subject to Rule 40.  8.1.4 No changes in the standard design of FISA Standard Para Rowing Boats shall be made except in the year following the Paralympic Games.  8.1.5 The minimum weight of FISA Standard Para Rowing boats shall be as specified in these Regulations (Regulation 9).</p>	<p>Note the requirement of the standard boat for PR2 1x</p>
<p>8.2 Para Rowing PR3 Mix4+ and PR3 Mix2x Boats  8.2.1 Boats used in PR3 Mix4+ events shall be subject to the same restrictions as those for coxed fours (4+) under the FISA Rules of Racing. No additional restrictions shall apply.  8.2.2 Boats used in the PR3 Mix2x events shall be subject to the same restrictions as those for double sculls (2x) events under the Rules of Racing.</p>	<p>8.2 Para Rowing PR3 Mix4+, <u>PR3 2-</u> and PR3 Mix2x Boats  8.2.1 Boats used in PR3 Mix4+ events shall be subject to the same restrictions as those for coxed fours (4+) under the FISA Rules of Racing. No additional restrictions shall apply.  <u>8.2.2 Boats used in PR3 2- events shall be subject to the same restrictions as those for pairs (2-) under the FISA Rules of Racing. No additional restrictions shall apply.</u>  <del>8.2.2</del> <u>8.2.3</u> Boats used in the PR3 Mix2x events shall be subject to the same restrictions as those for double sculls (2x) events under the Rules of Racing. <u>No additional restrictions shall apply.</u></p>	<p>Standard pairs may be used.</p>
<p>8.3. Standard Para Rowing PR2 Mix2x Boats</p>	<p>8.3. Standard Para Rowing PR2 Mix2x Boats</p>	

<p>8.3.1. The FISA Standard Para Rowing PR2 Mix2x boat has a fixed seat and may have stabilising pontoons. The hull, the pontoons where fitted, and the seat fixing shall comply with the FISA Standard Design specifications. The seat itself and the rigger design of the Standard Para Rowing PR2 Mix2x boat are not restricted except that the design of the seat must be compatible with the FISA Standard Design seat fixing.              8.3.2. PR2 Mix2x rowers are required to comply with the strapping requirements set out in point 5 of this Regulation.</p>	<p>8.3.1. The FISA Standard Para Rowing PR2 Mix2x boat has a fixed seat and may have stabilising pontoons. The hull, <u>and</u> the pontoons where fitted, <del>and the seat fixing</del> shall comply with the FISA Standard Design specifications. The seat <del>itself</del> and the rigger design of the Standard Para Rowing PR2 Mix2x boat are not restricted <del>except that the design of the seat must be compatible with the FISA Standard Design seat fixing.</del>  <del>8.3.2. PR2 Mix2x rowers are required to comply with the strapping requirements set out in point 5 para 8.5 of this Regulation.</del></p>	<p>8.4.4 Para Rowing Commission proposed to deregulate all knee strapping. The only requirement for strapping will now relate to safety, not to functional limitations. Therefore PR2 no longer has a strapping requirement.</p>
<p>8.4 Standard Para Rowing PR1 1x Boat              8.4.1 The FISA Standard Para Rowing PR1 1x boat has a fixed seat and must have stabilising pontoons installed, attached to the riggers at a minimum distance of 60 cm from centre line of pontoon to centre line of boat. The pontoons should be fixed in position so that when the rower is seated in the balanced boat both pontoons shall be horizontal to the boat when checked from the side and shall, at a minimum, touch the water. The hull and the pontoons shall comply with the FISA Standard Design specifications.              8.4.2 The seat itself and the rigger design of the Standard Para Rowing PR1 1x boat are not restricted, except that the design of the seat must be compatible with the FISA Standard Design seat fixing and the design of the rigger must allow the stabilising pontoons to be correctly fixed.              8.4.3 PR1 1x rowers are required to comply with the strapping requirements set out in point 5 of this Regulation.</p>	<p>8.4 Standard Para Rowing PR1 1x <u>and PR2 1x Boats Boat</u>              8.4.1 The FISA Standard Para Rowing PR1 1x boat has a fixed seat and must have stabilising pontoons installed, <u>and</u> attached to the riggers at a minimum distance of 60 cm from centre line of pontoon to centre line of boat. <del>The pontoons should be fixed in position so that when the rower is seated in the balanced boat both pontoons shall be horizontal to the boat when checked from the side and shall, at a minimum, touch the water.</del> The hull and the pontoons shall comply with the FISA Standard Design specifications.  <del>8.4.2. The FISA Standard Para Rowing PR2 1x boat has a fixed seat and may be used with no stabilising pontoons. The hull shall comply with the FISA Standard Design specifications.</del>  <del>8.4.2 8.4.3.</del> The seat itself and the rigger design of the Standard Para Rowing PR1 <u>and PR2</u> 1x boat are not restricted, except that <del>the design of the seat must be compatible with the FISA Standard Design seat fixing and for PR1 1x rowers</del> the design of the rigger must allow the stabilising pontoons to be correctly fixed.  <del>8.4.3 8.4.4</del> PR1 1x rowers are required to comply with the strapping requirements set out in <del>point 5</del> <u>8.5</u> of this Regulation.</p>	<p>The pontoons are not mandatory for PR2 1x               8.4.4 Para Rowing Commission proposed to deregulate all knee strapping. The only requirement for strapping will now relate to safety, not to functional limitations. Therefore PR2 no longer has a strapping requirement. But PR1 will retain a requirement as per 8.5 for safety.</p>
<p>8.5 Strapping</p>	<p>8.5. Strapping</p>	
<p>8.5.1. PR2 2x Strapping Requirements – Rowers shall be secured with a strap to prevent flexion and extension of the knee(s) during rowing. The strap must be secured under the seat or rails and over the thighs, as close to the knees as possible.</p>	<p>8.5.1 <del>PR2 2x Strapping Requirements – Rowers shall be secured with a strap to prevent flexion and extension of the knee(s) during rowing. The strap must be secured under the seat or rails and over the thighs, as close to the knees as possible.</del>  <u>All strapping shall comply with the requirements of 8.6.1 below.</u></p>	<p>8.5.1. Para Rowing Commission proposed to deregulate all knee strapping. PR1 requirement will be for safety only.</p>
<p>8.5.2 PR1 1x Strapping Requirements – Rowers shall use a strap that must be secured to the seat back and around the torso just covering the xiphoid process (bone at the bottom of the sternum). The rower’s lumbar region must remain in contact with the seat when the rower reaches forward when rowing, during training, warm up, cool down and racing. The purpose of the strapping is</p>	<p><del>8.5.2</del> PR1 1x Strapping Requirements – <u>PR1 rowers shall use a mandatory trunk strap which is for safety purpose only. Rowers shall use a strap that This strap</u> must be secured to the seat back and around the <u>trunk. In addition to the mandatory trunk strap, rowers may use additional strapping.</u> <del>torso just covering the xiphoid process (bone at the bottom of the sternum). The rower’s</del></p>	<p><b><u>MAJOR CHANGE FOR PARA ROWING – existing 8.5.2</u></b>              The chest strap is now only for safety.</p>

<p>to prevent movement of the lumbar region away from the seat and it must be tight enough to do so. The design and placement of the seat and all straps must allow the lumbar region to be visible from the side during rowing. The straps must be attached to the seat on both sides. The point at which the strap is attached to the seat should be no lower than the top edge of the supportive portion of the strap at the front of the torso. Straps will be assessed with the rower in a static position with the spine straightened by bearing the weight of the upper body through the arms while the buttocks and back remain in contact with the seat. The rower's movement will be observed and assessed during rowing (training and racing) by members of the Para Rowing Commission and FISA International Classifiers. The supportive portion of the back rest of the seat must not be lower than the level of the attachment points of the front strap. The back of the seat may be covered with a soft material to prevent injuries, but the covering material must not be thicker than 2 cm. If a bracket is attached to the strap it must not rotate at the attachment point.</p> <p>8.5.3 Additionally, the PR1 1x rower shall be secured with a strap to prevent flexion and extension of the knee(s) during rowing. The strap must be secured under the seat or rails and over the thighs, as close to the knees as possible.</p>	<p><del>lumbar region must remain in contact with the seat when the rower reaches forward when rowing, during training, warm up, cool down and racing. The purpose of the strapping is to prevent movement of the lumbar region away from the seat and it must be tight enough to do so.</del> The design and placement of the seat and all straps must allow the lumbar region to be visible from the side during rowing. The straps must be attached to the seat on both sides. <del>The point at which the strap is attached to the seat should be no lower than the top edge of the supportive portion of the strap at the front of the torso. Straps will be assessed with the rower in a static position with the spine straightened by bearing the weight of the upper body through the arms while the buttocks and back remain in contact with the seat.</del></p> <p><u>PR2 Strapping Requirements – Leg strapping is optional for PR2 rowers.</u></p> <p>The rower's movement will be observed and assessed during rowing (training and racing) by members of the Para Rowing Commission and FISA International Classifiers. <del>The supportive portion of the back rest of the seat must not be lower than the level of the attachment points of the front strap. The back of the seat may be covered with a soft material to prevent injuries, but the covering material must not be thicker than 2 cm. If a bracket is attached to the strap it must not rotate at the attachment point.</del></p> <p><del>8.5.3 Additionally, the PR1 1x rower shall be secured with a strap to prevent flexion and extension of the knee(s) during rowing. The strap must be secured under the seat or rails and over the thighs, as close to the knees as possible.</del></p>	<p>Existing 8.5.3 All knee strapping is only for safety.</p>
<p>8.6 General Strapping, Shoes and Stretchers Requirements</p>	<p>8.6 General Strapping, Shoes and Stretchers Requirements</p>	
<p>8.6.1 All straps must be a minimum width of 50 mm, be of non-elastic material, be without mechanical buckles and must be able to be released immediately by the rower with a single quick hand action of pulling on the free end of the strap.</p>	<p>8.6.1. <del>All</del> <u>Where used, all</u> straps, <u>whether optional or mandatory under these Regulations</u>, must be a minimum width of 50 mm, be of non-elastic material, be without mechanical buckles and must be able to be released immediately by the rower with a single quick hand action of pulling on the free end of the strap.</p>	
<p>8.6.8 Penalty for non-compliance          The penalty for having raced with non-compliant strapping and/or in the case of a <b>AS</b> 1x rower if the lumbar region of the rower does not stay in contact with the seat when reaching forward, shall be that the crew is relegated to last place in the particular race. If two or more crews in the same race have a non-compliant strap or movement, they shall all be relegated and they shall be ranked in the descending order of their finish. If the crew races again with a</p>	<p><del>8.6.8 Penalty for non-compliance</del>  <del>The penalty for having raced with non-compliant strapping and/or in the case of a AS 1x rower if the lumbar region of the rower does not stay in contact with the seat when reaching forward, shall be that the crew is relegated to last place in the particular race. If two or more crews in the same race have a non-compliant strap or movement, they shall all be relegated and they shall be ranked in the descending order of their finish. If the crew races again with a</del></p>	<p>All strapping is now only for safety – 8.5</p>

<p>non-compliant strap or movement in a later round of the same event, then the penalty shall be the exclusion of the crew.</p>	<p><del>non-compliant strap or movement in a later round of the same event, then the penalty shall be the exclusion of the crew.</del></p>																																					
	<p><del>NEW - 8.6.8 All athletes are subject to protests in accordance with Regulation 5 of the FISA Para Rowing Classification Regulations. The Chief Classifier may make a Protest if it is in the interests of fairness.</del></p>																																					
<p><b>9. Weight of Boats (Rule 41)</b>                  The minimum weights for Para Rowing boats shall include pontoons where used.                  The weight of the PR1 1x and PR2 2x boats shall include the strapping which is firmly fastened to the boat, to the seat and/or to its fittings. It shall also include seat pads which are attached to the seat.                  Other items, whether directly related to Para Rowing or not, and which are not firmly fastened to the boat or seat shall not be included in the weight of the boat. Equipment that replaces a part of the body (prosthesis) even if firmly fastened to the boat or seat shall not be included as part of the weight of the boat.                  The minimum weights of Para Rowing boats are:</p>	<p><b>9. Weight of Boats (Rule 41)</b>                  The minimum weights for Para Rowing boats shall include pontoons where used.                  The weight of the PR1 1x, <del>PR2 1x</del> and PR2 2x boats shall include the strapping which is firmly fastened to the boat, to the seat and/or to its fittings. It shall also include seat pads which are attached to the seat.                  Other items, whether directly related to Para Rowing or not, and which are not firmly fastened to the boat or seat shall not be included in the weight of the boat. Equipment that replaces a part of the body (prosthesis) even if firmly fastened to the boat or seat shall not be included as part of the weight of the boat.                  The minimum weights of Para Rowing boats are:</p>																																					
<p>The minimum weights of Para Rowing boats are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="138 783 831 927"> <thead> <tr> <th>Designation</th> <th>Boat Type</th> <th>Minimum Weight (kg)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PR1 1x</td> <td>PR1 single sculls</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PR2 2x</td> <td>PR2 double sculls</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PR3 2x</td> <td>double sculls</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PR3 4+</td> <td>coxed four</td> <td>51</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Designation	Boat Type	Minimum Weight (kg)	PR1 1x	PR1 single sculls	24	PR2 2x	PR2 double sculls	37	PR3 2x	double sculls	27	PR3 4+	coxed four	51	<p>The minimum weights of Para Rowing boats are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="862 783 1545 981"> <thead> <tr> <th>Designation</th> <th>Boat Type</th> <th>Minimum Weight (kg)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PR1 1x</td> <td>PR1 single sculls</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td><del>PR2 1x</del></td> <td><del>PR2 single sculls</del></td> <td><del>22</del></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PR2 2x</td> <td>PR2 double sculls</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PR3 2x</td> <td>double sculls</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td><del>PR3 2-</del></td> <td><del>pair</del></td> <td><del>27</del></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PR3 4+</td> <td>coxed four</td> <td>51</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Designation	Boat Type	Minimum Weight (kg)	PR1 1x	PR1 single sculls	24	<del>PR2 1x</del>	<del>PR2 single sculls</del>	<del>22</del>	PR2 2x	PR2 double sculls	37	PR3 2x	double sculls	27	<del>PR3 2-</del>	<del>pair</del>	<del>27</del>	PR3 4+	coxed four	51	<p>PR2 1x - the weight of the Standard Para 1x boat without pontoons</p>
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<p><b>17. Starting Procedure for PR3 Mix4+ and PR3 Mix2x (Rule 74)</b>                  The PR3 Mix4+ and PR3 Mix2x events may include rowers with visual impairment. Therefore, at the start of each race in a PR3 Mix4+ and PR3 Mix2x event the Starter shall give an additional verbal indication to crews as follows:                  After completing the roll call and stating the word "Attention!", the Starter shall say the words "Red Flag!" at the same time as he raises the red flag (or in the case where traffic lights are used, "Red Light!" at the same instant that he presses the button to activate the red light). He shall then proceed with the start in the normal way.</p>	<p><b>17. Starting Procedure for PR3 Mix4+, <del>PR3 2-</del> and PR3 Mix2x (Rule 74)</b>                  The PR3 Mix4+, <del>PR3 2-</del> and PR3 Mix2x events may include rowers with visual impairment. Therefore, at the start of each race in a PR3 Mix4+, <del>PR3 2-</del> and PR3 Mix2x event the Starter shall give an additional verbal indication to crews as follows:                  After completing the roll call and stating the word "Attention!", the Starter shall say the words "Red Flag!" at the same time as he raises the red flag (or in the case where traffic lights are used, "Red Light!" at the same instant that he presses the button to activate the red light). He shall then proceed with the start in the normal way.</p>	<p>New boat classes</p>																																				
<p><b>18. Yellow Card for PR3 Mix4+ and PR3 Mix2x</b></p>	<p><b>18. Yellow Card for PR3 Mix4+ and PR3 Mix2x</b></p>																																					

<p>When the Starter awards a Yellow Card to a crew in the PR3 Mix4+ or PR3 Mix2x event, a member of that crew shall raise his arm to acknowledge that the penalty has been awarded to the crew.</p>	<p>When the Starter awards a Yellow Card to a crew in the PR3 Mix4+, <u>PR3 2-</u> or PR3 Mix2x event, a member of that crew shall raise his arm to acknowledge that the penalty has been awarded to the crew.</p>	
<p><b>20. Finish of the Race for PR3 Mix4+ and PR3 Mix2x (Rule 80)</b>                  At the finish of the race in the PR3 Mix4+ and PR3 Mix2x events, when raising the white flag the Umpire shall clearly state the words "WHITE FLAG!" for all crews to hear. Should he raise the red flag, he shall similarly clearly state the words "RED FLAG!"</p>	<p><b>20. Finish of the Race for PR3 Mix4+, <u>PR3 2-</u> and PR3 Mix2x (Rule 80)</b>                  At the finish of the race in the PR3 Mix4+, <u>PR3 2-</u> and PR3 Mix2x events, when raising the white flag the Umpire shall clearly state the words "WHITE FLAG!" for all crews to hear. Should he raise the red flag, he shall similarly clearly state the words "RED FLAG!"</p>	
<p><b>22. Duties of the Control Commission (Rule 95)</b>                  For para rowers and boats, the Control Commission should also check the following:                  22.1 Accessibility of the pontoon area for rowers, such as those using wheelchairs or assisted by guide dogs, or caregivers;                  22.2 Compliance of boats with FISA Standard Para Rowing Design specifications;                  22.3 Safety measures in PR2 Mix2x and PR1 1x boats including foot stretcher and strapping;                  22.4 Correct fixing of pontoons on PR2Mix2x boats (where fitted) and PR1 1x boats in accordance with Regulation 8 point 4 above; and                  22.5 Correct body strapping of rowers in PR1 and PR2 sport classes;                  22.6 Control Commission members may be assisted in the above by members of the Para Rowing Commission and/or FISA International Classifiers.</p>	<p><b>22. Duties of the Control Commission (Rule 95)</b>                  For para rowers and boats, the Control Commission should also check the following:                  22.1 Accessibility of the pontoon area for rowers, such as those using wheelchairs or assisted by guide dogs, or caregivers;                  22.2 Compliance of boats with FISA Standard Para Rowing Design specifications;                  22.3 Safety measures in PR2 Mix2x, <u>PR2 1x</u> and PR1 1x boats including foot stretcher and strapping;                  22.4 Correct fixing of pontoons on PR2Mix2x <u>boats and PR2 1x boats</u> (where fitted) and PR1 1x boats in accordance with Regulation 8 point 4 above; and                  22.5 Correct <del>body</del> strapping of rowers in PR1 and PR2 sport classes;                  22.6 Control Commission members may be assisted in the above by members of the Para Rowing Commission and/or FISA International Classifiers.</p>	<p>Reference to body strapping is removed.</p>
<p><b>24. Responsibility for Decisions on Strapping and Movement Compliance</b>                  At Paralympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas, FISA International Classifiers and members of the FISA Para Rowing Commission will observe the strapping and movement of rowers while racing and shall have the primary responsibility of determining if the strapping or the movement of any rower is not compliant with these Regulations. Where they determine that a rower is non-compliant, these Classifiers and Commission members will communicate such determination to the Race Umpire who shall apply the appropriate penalty under these Regulations, which may include relegation of the crew to last place in that race. In deciding the appropriate penalty, the umpire</p>	<p><b>24. Responsibility for Decisions on <del>Strapping and</del> Movement Compliance</b>                  At Paralympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas, FISA International Classifiers and members of the FISA Para Rowing Commission will observe the <del>strapping and</del> movement of rowers while <del>training and</del> racing and shall have the primary responsibility of determining if <del>the strapping or</del> the movement of any rower is not <del>compliant with these Regulations in accordance with their Sport Class and/or their medical/classification records. Where they determine that a rower is non-compliant, these Classifiers and Commission members will communicate such determination to the Race Umpire who shall apply the appropriate penalty under these Regulations, which may include relegation of the crew to</del></p>	<p>All strapping is deregulated – see above.</p>

<p>may consult with the concerned classifier or Commission member and the Chief Classifier.</p>	<p><del>last place in that race. In deciding the appropriate penalty, the umpire may consult with the concerned classifier or Commission member and the Chief Classifier. Where the Chief Classifier determines at a regatta that a rower's movement is outside of that rower's Sport Class and/or not in accordance with their medical/classification records, a protest may be made by FISA in accordance with Regulation 5 of these Regulations. Any protest lodged under these Regulations shall not affect the result of the rower at that regatta or any prior results.</del></p>	
<p><b>APPENDIX 20                  WORLD ROWING MASTERS REGATTA REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING</b></p>		
<p><b>5. Masters Age Categories (Rule 32)</b>                  A rower may compete in Masters rowing events from the beginning of the year during which he attains the age of 27. The age of a rower in a Masters rowing event shall be that which he attains during the year of the event.                  Events at World Rowing Masters Regattas shall be held in the following crew age categories:                  Minimum age: 27 years                  Average age: 36 years or more                  Average age: 43 years or more                  Average age: 50 years or more                  Average age: 55 years or more                  Average age: 60 years or more                  Average age: 65 years or more                  Average age: 70 years or more                  Average age: 75 years or more                  Average age: 80 years or more                  Average age: 85 years or more                   Age categories do not apply to coxswains of Masters crews.</p>	<p><b>5. Masters Age Categories (Rule 32)</b>                  A rower may compete in Masters rowing events from the beginning of the year during which he attains the age of 27. The age of a rower in a Masters rowing event shall be that which he attains during the year of the event.                  Events at World Rowing Masters Regattas 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                  K. Average age: <del>85-83</del> years or more                  L. Average age: 86 years or more                  M. Average age: 89 years or more                   Age categories do not apply to coxswains of Masters crews.</p>	<p>As in Bye-Law to Rule 32</p>
<p><b>APPENDIX 22                  COASTAL ROWING COMPETITION REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING</b></p>		
<p>24. 2 The Start (Beach Starts)                  24. 2.1 The boats shall be lined up on the beach near the water's edge. If under Regulation 21, the starting position of boats has been allocated, the boats shall line up and start in accordance with those positions.</p>	<p>24.2 The Start (Beach Starts)                  24.2.1 The boats shall be lined up on the beach near the water's edge. If under Regulation 21, the starting position of boats has been allocated, the boats shall line up and start in accordance with those positions.                  24.2.2 Boat Handlers - There shall be up to two boat</p>	

<p>24.2.2 The Starter shall direct the crews to float and hold their boats approximately 8m apart at the edge of the water. In a normal beach start, all crew members shall be holding their boat standing in the water next to their boats and can only start to board their boat after the start signal has been given.</p> <p>24. 2.3 The Starter shall then order the crews to get ready and bring their boats into line. The Judge at the Start shall be the sole judge of whether the boats are in line.          If a running start is used one nominated crew member from each crew shall be a runner. The runners will start behind a set running start line located on the beach and when the start signal is given shall run to their boat to join the other crew members.</p> <p>24. 2.4 The remaining crew members shall be holding their boats and standing in the water next to their boats and can only start to board their boat after the start signal has been given.          Boat holders may be used for the solo and other boats at the discretion of the Starter.</p> <p>24. 2.5 It is the responsibility of each crew to ensure that it does not interfere with other boats. Where such interference occurs or is going to occur, each crew must take appropriate avoiding action, but shall follow the instruction of the Starter or Umpire whenever such instructions are given. A crew causing interference may be penalised by the Starter or the Umpire.</p>	<p><u>handlers per boat. The boat handlers shall, in principle, be provided by the teams and are recognised as official support crew members. The role of the boat handler is to support the departure and arrival of the crew from and to the beach. The boat handlers for each crew should wear matched uniforms that conform to the rules, and in a colour which is different from the crew (alternatively the boat handlers may wear a coloured bib). In rougher conditions and at the discretion of the President of the Jury the number of boat handlers may be increased. Boat handlers may not board the boat at any time but may assist the crew in any other way, including rudder fixing, etc. When the boat returns to the beach the boat handlers may “catch” the boat to slow its progress when it reaches the beach and a crew member disembarks to run to the finish line.</u></p> <p><u>The boat handlers shall comply with any instructions of the race officials and shall at all times be subject to the rules of racing.</u></p> <p><u>The boat handlers will support the crews in holding the best pointing for the boat for the crew members to board and depart. The boat handlers must not board the boat or move in to any position where the typical water surface is above their shoulders when standing on the sea bed.</u></p> <p><del>24.2.2</del> <del>24.2.3</del> <del>The</del> <u>When the Starter shall direct</u> <del>directs</del> the crews to <del>float</del> <u>put their boats on the water (24.3.3 below), and they shall</u> hold their boats approximately 8m apart at the edge of the water. In a normal beach start, all crew members shall be holding their boat standing in the water next to their boats and can only start to board their boat after the start signal has been given.</p> <p><del>24.2.3</del> <del>24.2.4</del> <u>The Starter shall then order the crews to get ready and bring their boats into line. The Judge at the Start shall be the sole judge of whether the boats are in line.</u>          If a running start is used one nominated crew member from each crew shall be a runner. The runners will start behind a set running start line located on the beach and when the start signal is given shall run to their boat to join the other crew members.</p> <p><del>24.2.4</del> <del>24.2.5</del> <u>The remaining crew members shall be holding their boats and standing in the water next to their boats and can only start to board their boat after the start signal has been given.</u></p>	<p>Clarification on the role and responsibility of boat handlers.</p>
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	<p><del>Boat holders handlers may be used for the solo and for other boats at the discretion of the Starter.</del></p> <p><del>24.2.5 24.2.6</del> It is the responsibility of each crew to ensure that it does not interfere with other boats. Where such interference occurs or is going to occur, each crew must take appropriate avoiding action, but shall follow the instruction of the Starter or Umpire whenever such instructions are given. A crew causing interference may be penalised by the Starter or the Umpire.</p>	
<p>24.3 The Start Procedure (Beach Start)                  The Starter may be assisted by other umpires under the authority of the Starter. The position of the Starter shall be such that the Starter has a clear view of the running start line (in case of running starts) and all boats and the starting signals are clearly visible to all race rowers. A clearly distinguishing jacket should be worn by the Starter.                  The Starter shall inform the crews when there is five minutes, four minutes and three minutes remaining before the start time.                  There shall be a Judge at the Start who shall be positioned in such location as to be able to properly carry out his responsibilities. In the case of a running start, the President of the Jury may allocate two Judges at the Start for this purpose.                  The Judge at the Start shall be responsible to identify any nominated runner who crosses the set running start line before the start signal is given (in the case of a running start) and any crew whose member(s) start to board their boat before the start signal is given.                  The starting procedure for beach starts shall be as follows:                  24 . 3 . 1 Crews must be at their start positions (and in the case of a running start, nominated runners must be at the running start line) and under the control of the Starter two minutes before the starting time of their race.                  24.3. 2 The Starter may penalise a crew which is late to the start and may start the race without reference to absentees.                  24.3.3 When there is two minutes to the start, the Starter shall say "Two minutes!"                  24.3.4 At the Start time, the Starter shall give the signal to start by standing clearly visible, and dropping in one downward motion the raised start flag, simultaneously sounding a hooter in one long blast.                  The official start of the race will be the moment the flag starts to be dropped.</p>	<p>24.3 The Start Procedure (Beach Start)                  The Starter may be assisted by other umpires under the authority of the Starter. The position of the Starter shall be such that the Starter has a clear view of the running start line (in case of running starts) and all boats and the starting signals are clearly visible to all race rowers. A clearly distinguishing jacket should be worn by the Starter.                  The Starter shall inform the crews when there is five minutes, four minutes and three minutes remaining before the start time.                  There shall be a Judge at the Start who shall be positioned in such location as to be able to properly carry out his responsibilities. In the case of a running start, the President of the Jury may allocate two Judges at the Start for this purpose.                  The Judge at the Start shall be responsible to identify any nominated runner who crosses the set running start line before the start signal is given (in the case of a running start) and any crew whose member(s) start to board their boat before the start signal is given.                  The starting procedure for beach starts shall be as follows:                  24 . 3 . 1 Crews must be at their start positions (and in the case of a running start, nominated runners must be at the running start line) and under the control of the Starter two minutes before the starting time of their race.                  24.3. 2 The Starter may penalise a crew which is late to the start and may start the race without reference to absentees.                  24.3.3 When there is two minutes to the start, the Starter shall say "Two minutes!" <u>Any time thereafter the Starter will ask the crews to place their boats on the water, by saying 'Move to the water'.</u>  <u>Once the order to place the boats on the water is given, the crews are under starters orders and the Starter may start the</u></p>	

	<p><u>race at any time.</u></p> <p>24.3.4 At the Start time, the Starter shall give the signal to start by standing clearly visible, and dropping in one downward motion the raised start flag, simultaneously sounding a hooter in one long blast.                  The official start of the race will be the moment the flag starts to be dropped.</p>	
<p>27. Interference (Rule 78)                  A crew causes interference to another crew if it changes course to prevent another crew from passing, if it does not give way when required under this regulation, or causes a collision with another crew through not giving way when required by these regulations.</p> <p>2 7.1 Rules of Giving Way                  When three or more boats are on the same line and a coxswain reasonably considers that there is not enough room between his boat and the others the coxswain may call by its boat number one of the crews and say "(Boat Number --!)" –"Attention!" – "Give Way!!", and the boat called must change its course sufficiently to leave the crowded boat enough room or it may be penalised by the Umpire.                  No boat or boats may deliberately or otherwise cause interference to another boat which is on a course towards a turning marker or other course mark.                  If two or more crews co-operate to cause disadvantage to another crew or crews or to assist another crew or crews, all crews of the club(s) or member federation(s) involved in such cooperative action may be disqualified.</p> <p>2 7. 2 Collisions                  In case of collisions (of boats or oars), and if one of the crews protests, the Umpire shall decide who is at fault and may impose a penalty on the boat responsible for the collision.</p> <p>2 7. 3 Overtaking                  It is the responsibility of a crew overtaking another crew to avoid interfering with the crew being overtaken; a crew which is being overtaken must not obstruct the course of an overtaking crew.                  If a crew being overtaken obstructs or interferes with the overtaking crew by changing its course or in any other manner, the Umpire may penalise the crew causing obstruction or interference or hindrance by awarding a time penalty of 60 seconds, or may exclude the crew or take other appropriate measures under the rules.</p> <p>2 7. 4 Rounding of a Turning Marker</p>	<p>27. Interference (Rule 78)                  A crew causes interference to another crew if it changes course to prevent another crew from passing, if it does not give way when required under this regulation, or causes a <u>severe</u> collision with another crew through not giving way when required by these regulations.</p> <p><u>2 7.1 Severe Collision</u>  <i>A crew causes a severe collision when one or more of the following occur:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>damage to a boat</u></li> <li>- <u>personal injury</u></li> <li>- <u>forcing another boat off the race course or to miss a turning marker</u></li> <li>- <u>a rower is struck by the blades of another boat</u></li> </ul> <p><i>In the event of a protest arising from a severe collision, the Umpire shall decide who is at fault and may impose a 60 second penalty on the crew responsible. A Red Card may be imposed in cases of a blatant disregard for the safety of other rowers.</i></p> <p><del>2.7.1</del> <u>2.7.2</u> Rules of Giving Way                  When three or more boats are on the same line and a coxswain reasonably considers that there is not enough room between his boat and the others the coxswain may call by its boat number one of the crews and say "(Boat Number --!)" –"Attention!" – "Give Way!!", and the boat called must change its course sufficiently to leave the crowded boat enough room or it may be penalised by the Umpire.                  No boat or boats may deliberately or otherwise cause interference to another boat which is on a course towards a turning marker or other course mark.                  If two or more crews co-operate to cause disadvantage to another crew or crews or to assist another crew or crews, all crews of the club(s) or member federation(s) involved in such cooperative action may be disqualified.</p> <p><u>2-7-2 Collisions</u></p>	<p>Due to the nature of coastal rowing, boats will sometimes touch oars whether this be from rowing in close proximity or being tossed by waves and washes. There is an agreement that minor clashes of oars are a part of racing, however when a collision or interference causes injury of rowers, damage to equipment or boats then it violated the basic premise of safety that the rules are established to protect.</p> <p>The goal of defining a severe collision and assigning a specific penalty to the severe collision is to indicate when the tenets of safety are violated and penalties will be imposed. It is also an attempt to reduce the number of protests and resulting penalties when an incidental interference has occurred.</p> <p>The Severe Collision section was moved up front since the other sections refer back to it.</p>

<p>At the turning markers crews should avoid interference with other crews and observe the rules of overtaking.                  Crews are responsible of their own steering and shall follow direction given by Umpires, including Umpires at the turning marker.                  In order to be placed in the final ranking for the event, all crews must round all turning markers and must complete the full course as designated by the organising committee.</p>	<p><del>In case of collisions (of boats or oars), and if one of the crews protests, the Umpire shall decide who is at fault and may impose a penalty on the boat responsible for the collision.</del></p> <p>2 7. 3 Overtaking                  It is the responsibility of a crew overtaking another crew to avoid <u>interfering a severe collision</u> with the crew being overtaken; a crew which is being overtaken must not obstruct the course of an overtaking crew.                  If a crew being overtaken obstructs or <u>interferes causes a severe collision</u> with the overtaking crew by changing its course or in any other manner, the Umpire may penalise the crew causing obstruction or <u>interference severe collision or hindrance</u> by awarding a time penalty of 60 seconds, or may exclude the crew or take other appropriate measures under the rules.</p> <p>2 7. 4 Rounding of a Turning Marker                  At the turning markers crews should avoid <u>interference severe collisions</u> with other crews and observe the rules of overtaking.                  Crews are responsible of their own steering and shall follow direction given by Umpires, including Umpires at the turning marker.                  In order to be placed in the final ranking for the event, all crews must round all turning markers and must complete the full course as designated by the organising committee.</p>	
<p>31. Composition of the Jury (Rule 92)                  In principle, the Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• President of the Jury;</li> <li>• Starter;</li> <li>• Judge at the Start</li> <li>• Race Umpire;</li> <li>• Turning Mark Umpires;</li> <li>• Judges at the Finish, one of whom shall be the Senior Judge;</li> <li>• Members of the Control Commission, one of whom shall be the senior member.</li> </ul> <p>The President of the Jury, the Starter, the Judge at the Start, the Race Umpire, Senior Judge at the finish and the senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire's licence.</p>	<p>31. Composition of the Jury (Rule 92)                  In principle, the Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• President of the Jury;</li> <li>• Starter;</li> <li>• Judge at the Start</li> <li>• Race Umpire;</li> <li>• <u>Key</u> Turning Mark Umpires;</li> <li>• Judges at the Finish, one of whom shall be the Senior Judge;</li> <li>• Members of the Control Commission, one of whom shall be the senior member.</li> </ul> <p><u>In races that have a large number of crews, two Race Umpires can be used. One shall be appointed the senior Race Umpire.</u>  <u>The Recording Umpire shall centrally monitor the</u></p>	<p>These changes will allow a greater number of NTO's to be placed at Turning Marks and to allow the ITO to be better placed around the course and to reduce the number of ITO's.</p>

<p>The International Coastal Rowing regattas - The Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee.                  The World Rowing Coastal Championships - The Jury shall be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission</p>	<p><a href="#">progression of the crews around the course and record in real time the penalties as awarded by the Race Umpire(s) and any Key Turning Mark Umpires.</a>  <a href="#">The Recording Umpire can award relevant penalties for crews that fail to complete the course.</a>                  The President of the Jury, the Starter, the Judge at the Start, the Race Umpire, <a href="#">Key Turning Mark Umpires</a>, <a href="#">Recording Umpire</a>, Senior Judge at the finish and the senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire's licence.                  The International Coastal Rowing regattas - The Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee.                  The World Rowing Coastal Championships - The Jury shall be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission</p>	
<p><b>APPENDIX 23                  BEACH ROWING SPRINTS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING</b></p>		<p>Subject to advice from <a href="#">Rowing For All Commission</a></p>
<p><b>5. Characteristics (Coastal Regulation 15, Rule 42)</b></p>		
<p>5.3 Race Format                  There are two options for the format of the rowing section of Beach Sprints. The organising committee shall decide which format shall be used and this shall be notified in the Notice of Regatta and shall be included in all information to teams and displayed at the venue. The same format should be used for all events at a regatta.</p> <p>Option 1 – “Slalom out / slalom back” –                  When all crews are in their boats they shall race from the beach in a slalom fashion around each of the three buoys in turn in their respective racing lanes, turning around the last buoy and again racing slalom fashion around each buoy back to the beach, ensuring that they go around each buoy in turn in the correct direction. The diagram at Annex 1 refers.</p> <p>Option 2 – “Slalom out / straight back” -                  When all crews are in their boats they shall race from the beach in a slalom fashion around each of the three buoys in turn in their respective racing lanes, turning around the last buoy. After rounding the last buoy they shall then race directly in a straight line back to the designated point on the beach. Crews must ensure that they go around each of the three buoys in turn in the</p>	<p>5.3 Race Format                  There are two options for the format of the rowing section of Beach Sprints. The organising committee shall decide which format shall be used and this shall be notified in the Notice of Regatta and shall be included in all information to teams and displayed at the venue. The same format should be used for all events at a regatta.</p> <p>Option 1 – “Slalom out / slalom back” –                  When all crews are in their boats they shall race from the beach in a slalom fashion around each of the three buoys in turn in their respective racing lanes, turning around the last buoy and again racing slalom fashion around each buoy back to the beach, ensuring that they go around each buoy in turn in the correct direction. The diagram at Annex 1 refers.</p> <p>Option 2 – “Slalom out / straight back” -                  When all crews are in their boats they shall race from the beach in a slalom fashion around each of the three buoys in turn in their respective racing lanes, turning around the last buoy. After rounding the last buoy they shall then race directly in a straight line back to the designated point on</p>	

<p>correct direction on the outward sector. The diagram at Annex 2 refers.</p>	<p>the beach. <u>(Note: Crews not taking a straight line course back to the beach or arriving at the beach at other than the designated point shall not be penalised as long as they do not interfere with another crew and they otherwise comply with the requirements of these regulations.)</u> Crews must ensure that they go around each of the three buoys in turn in the correct direction on the outward sector. The diagram at Annex 2 refers.</p>	
<p><b>APPENDIX 24        INDOOR ROWING COMPETITION REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING</b></p>		
<p>9. Age Categories (Rule 24)        The following age categories for indoor rowing are recognised by FISA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Juniors</li> <li>• Under 23</li> <li>• Seniors</li> <li>• Masters</li> </ul> <p>The age of an athlete for indoor rowing events shall be the age at the date of the competition. Where the competition includes several days the age shall be as at the scheduled date of the final for the event concerned. A Junior rower shall not have attained the age of 18 and an Under 23 rower shall not have attained the age of 23 by the relevant date.</p>	<p>9. Age Categories (Rule 24)        The following age categories for indoor rowing are recognised by FISA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Juniors</li> <li>• Under 23</li> <li>• Seniors</li> <li>• Masters</li> </ul> <p>The age of an athlete for indoor rowing events shall be the age at the date of the competition. Where the competition includes several days the age shall be as at the scheduled date of the final for the event concerned. A Junior rower shall not have attained the age of <del>18-19</del> and an Under 23 rower shall not have attained the age of 23 by the relevant date.</p>	<p>Correcting a mistake</p>
<p><b>APPENDIX 25        EVENT BIDDING AND PREPARATION REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING</b></p>		
<p>Applicable to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Rowing Championships,</li> <li>• World Rowing Junior Championships, World Rowing Under 23 Championships,</li> <li>World Rowing Cup Regattas,</li> <li>• World Rowing Masters Regattas,</li> <li>• World Rowing Coastal Championships.</li> </ul>	<p>Applicable to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Rowing Championships,</li> <li>• World Rowing Junior Championships, World Rowing Under 23 Championships, World Rowing Cup Regattas,</li> <li>• World Rowing Masters Regattas,</li> <li>• World Rowing Coastal Championships,</li> <li>• <u>World Rowing Indoor Championships.</u></li> </ul>	<p><u>Reference</u> A Strategic Framework for Event Attribution at 270717</p>
<p>4. Bidding and Hosting Fees        The Executive Committee may announce fees for entering the bid process, submitting a bid and for winning the right to host the event. These fees will be determined and announced at least three months before the request for expressions of interest are due to be received.</p>	<p>4. Bidding and Hosting Fees        The Executive Committee may <del>announce determine</del> fees for entering the bid process, <del>for</del> submitting a bid and for <del>winning the attribution</del> of the right to host the event. These fees will be determined and announced at least three months before the request for expressions of interest are due to be received.</p>	
<p>5. Bid Inspection Visit</p>	<p>5. Bid Inspection Visit</p>	

<p>The Executive Committee may send a group of experts (up to five persons for World Championships and three persons for all others) to the candidate venues, at the cost of the respective Candidate federations, to evaluate, in reference to the answers given in the questionnaires, the conditions under which the Championships would be held at each venue.</p>	<p>The Executive Committee may send a group of experts (up to five persons for World Championships and three persons for all others) to the candidate venues, at the cost of the respective Candidate federations, to evaluate <a href="#">all aspects of the bid, and</a>, in reference to the answers given in the questionnaires, the conditions under which the Championships would be held at each venue.</p>	
<p><b>6. Attribution</b>          World Rowing Championships, World Rowing Junior Championships, World Rowing Under 23 Championships Bids (Rule 6):          The Council shall review all final bids, reject any that do not satisfy the minimum requirements and then select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Congress for final approval. As part of this proposal to Congress, the Council shall set out its reasons for selecting its recommended candidate(s).          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 the relevant Championships that have satisfied the minimum requirements shall be eligible.          FISA shall encourage a worldwide attribution of World Rowing Championship regattas to suitable candidates.          • World Rowing Cup Bids: The Executive Committee will evaluate all bids and select the most suitable venue(s) and organising committee(s) and propose it (them) to the Council for final approval.          • World Rowing Masters Regatta Bids: The Masters Rowing Commission will evaluate all candidates and select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Council for final selection.          • World Rowing Coastal Championships Bids: The Rowing for All Commission will evaluate all candidates and select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Council for final selection.</p>	<p><b>6. Attribution</b>          World Rowing Championships, World Rowing Junior Championships, World Rowing Under 23 Championships Bids (Rule 6):          The Council shall review all final bids, reject any that do not satisfy the minimum requirements and then select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Congress for final approval. As part of this proposal to Congress, the Council shall set out its reasons for selecting its recommended candidate(s).          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 the relevant Championships that have satisfied the minimum requirements shall be eligible.          FISA shall encourage a worldwide attribution of World Rowing Championship regattas to suitable candidates.          • World Rowing Cup Bids: The Executive Committee will evaluate all bids and select the most suitable venue(s) and organising committee(s) and propose it (them) to the Council for final approval.          • World Rowing Masters Regatta Bids: The Masters Rowing Commission will evaluate all candidates and select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Council for final selection.          • World Rowing Coastal Championships Bids: The Rowing for All Commission will evaluate all candidates and select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Council for final selection.          • <a href="#">World Rowing Indoor Championships Bids: The Executive Committee will evaluate all candidates and</a></p>	

	<u>select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Council for final selection.</u>	
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2017 Article Bye-Law	Marked up with Proposed Amendment - 2018	Explanation
<p><b>Bye-Law to Article 18 – Recognition of Continental Rowing Confederations (Appendix 3)</b>            To be recognised by FISA, a Continental Rowing Confederation shall provide the FISA Council with the following:            .....            4. Written confirmation whether the Continental Olympic Association recognises the confederation as a member and that the Statutes of the confederation are not inconsistent with the principles of the Olympic Charter;</p>	<p><b>Bye-Law to Article 18 – Recognition of Continental Rowing Confederations (Appendix 3)</b>            To be recognised by FISA, a Continental Rowing Confederation shall provide the FISA Council with the following:            .....            4. Written confirmation whether the Continental Olympic Association recognises the confederation as <del>a member</del> <u>the continental federation for rowing</u> and that the Statutes of the confederation are not inconsistent with the principles of the Olympic Charter;</p>	<p>To clarify the wording</p>
<p><b>Bye-Law to Article 58 – Individual and Written Confirmation of Commitments</b>  <b>Rower’s Commitment Form (Appendix 7)</b></p>	<p><b>Bye-Law to Article 58 – Individual and Written Confirmation of Commitments</b>  <u>If a rower is not able to provide consent for the commitment form by reason of age, physical impairment or mental disorder then it may be necessary for a parent or guardian to provide consent by signing the commitment form on behalf of the rower.</u>  <b>Rower’s Commitment Form (Appendix 7)</b></p>	<p>Required wording from the World Anti-doping Code to remain “code compliant”</p>
<p><b>Bye-Law to Article 60 – Manipulation of Competition and Betting (Appendix 9)</b>            The integrity of sport depends on the outcome of sporting events and competitions. The following conduct shall constitute a violation of Art. 60 of the FISA Statutes (in each case whether effected directly or indirectly):            1. ....</p>	<p><b>Bye-Law to Article 60 – Manipulation of Competition and Betting (Appendix 9)</b>  <del>The integrity of sport depends on the outcome of sporting events and competitions.</del> The following conduct shall constitute a violation of Art. 60 of the FISA Statutes (in each case whether effected directly or indirectly):            1.....</p>	<p>To eliminate redundancy</p>
<p><b>Bye-Laws to Rule 32 – Masters</b>            The age of a rower in a Masters rowing event shall be that which he reaches 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            K. Average age: 85 years or more</p>	<p><b>Bye-Laws to Rule 32 – Masters</b>            The age of a rower in a Masters rowing event shall be that which he reaches 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            K. Average age: <del>85-83</del> years or more  <u>L. Average age: 86 years or more</u>  <u>M. Average age: 89 years or more</u></p>	<p>From the Masters Rowing Commission to create more categories for rowers over 80 years of age</p>



<p>Age categories do not apply to coxswains of Masters crews. Each rower in a Masters Rowing event shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. (Refer to Rule 99 – Health of Rowers). Every Masters rower must be in a position to prove his age by presentation of an official document (passport or identity card). Refer to Appendix 20 – World Rowing Masters Regatta Regulations.</p>	<p>Age categories do not apply to coxswains of Masters crews. Each rower in a Masters Rowing event shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. (Refer to Rule 99 – Health of Rowers). Every Masters rower must be in a position to prove his age by presentation of an official document (passport or identity card). Refer to Appendix 20 – World Rowing Masters Regatta Regulations.</p>																																																																																																				
<p><b>Rule 36 – World Championship Boat Classes</b>                  World Rowing Championships are held in the following events:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="159 517 792 788"> <tr><td>Men (M)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td>2-</td><td>2+</td><td>4x</td><td>4-</td><td></td><td>8+</td></tr> <tr><td>Women (W)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td>2-</td><td></td><td>4x</td><td>4-</td><td></td><td>8+</td></tr> <tr><td>Lightweight Men (LM)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td>2-</td><td></td><td>4x</td><td>4-</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Lightweight Women (LW)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td></td><td></td><td>4x</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Para Rowing (APR)</td><td>PR1 M1x</td><td>PR1 W1x</td><td>PR2 Mix 2x</td><td>PR3 Mix 2x</td><td></td><td></td><td>PR3 Mix 4+</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Under 23 Men (BM)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td>2-</td><td></td><td>4x</td><td>4-</td><td>4+</td><td>8+</td></tr> <tr><td>Under 23 Women (BW)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td>2-</td><td></td><td>4x</td><td>4-</td><td></td><td>8+</td></tr> <tr><td>Under 23 Lightweight Men (BLM)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td>2-</td><td></td><td>4x</td><td>4-</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Under 23 Lightweight Women (BLW)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td></td><td></td><td>4x</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Junior Men (JM)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td>2-</td><td></td><td>4x</td><td>4-</td><td>4+</td><td>8+</td></tr> <tr><td>Junior Women (JW)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td>2-</td><td></td><td>4x</td><td>4-</td><td></td><td>8+</td></tr> </table> <p>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 Championship regattas.</p>	Men (M)	1x	2x	2-	2+	4x	4-		8+	Women (W)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+	Lightweight Men (LM)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-			Lightweight Women (LW)	1x	2x			4x				Para Rowing (APR)	PR1 M1x	PR1 W1x	PR2 Mix 2x	PR3 Mix 2x			PR3 Mix 4+		Under 23 Men (BM)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-	4+	8+	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-	4+	8+	Junior Women (JW)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+	<p><b>Rule 36 – World Championship Boat Classes</b>  <u>Men (M) 1x, 2x, 4x, 2-, 4-, 8+</u>  <u>Women (W) 1x, 2x, 4x, 2-, 4-, 8+</u>  <u>Lightweight Men (LM) 1x, 2x, 4x, 2-</u>  <u>Lightweight Women (LW) 1x, 2x, 4x, 2-</u>  <u>Para Rowing 1 (PR1) M1x, W1x</u>  <u>Para Rowing 2 (PR2) Mix2x, M1x, W1x</u>  <u>Para Rowing 3 (PR3) Mix2x, Mix4+, M2-, W2-</u>  <u>Under 23 Men (BM) 1x, 2x, 4x, 2-, 4-, 4+, 8+</u>  <u>Under 23 Women (BW) 1x, 2x, 4x, 2-, 4-, 4+, 8+</u>  <u>Under 23 Lightweight Men (BLM) 1x, 2x, 2-, 4x</u>  <u>Under 23 Lightweight Women (BLW) 1x, 2x, 4x, 2-</u>  <u>Junior Men (JM) 1x, 2x, 4x, 2-, 4-, 4+, 8+</u>  <u>Junior Women (JW) 1x, 2x, 4x, 2-, 4-, 4+, 8+</u></p> <p>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.</p>	<p><u>New Rule 36 as approved in 2017 Ordinary Congress</u></p>
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<p>2.3 Flotation – All boats used in World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, all international regattas and international matches shall meet the flotation requirements specified in FISA’s Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing, i.e. that “A boat when full of water with a crew of average weight equal to the design weight stated on the boat’s production plaque, seated in the rowing position should float such that the top of the seat is a maximum of 5 cm below the static waterline. It shall be the sole responsibility of the club or member federation using a boat to ensure that it complies with this requirement.</p>	<p>2.3 Flotation – All boats used in World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, all international regattas and international matches shall meet the flotation requirements specified in FISA’s Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing, i.e. <del>that</del> “A boat when full of water with a crew of average weight equal to the design weight stated on the boat’s production plaque, seated in the rowing position should float such that the top of the seat is a maximum of 5 cm below the static waterline”. It shall be the sole responsibility of the club or member federation using a boat to ensure that it complies with this requirement.</p>	<p>Insert missing closing “</p>																																																																																																			

<p><b>Bye-Laws to Rule 46 – Duties of the Organising Committee</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Medical Officer - The organising committee shall appoint a <del>person</del> <u>medical doctor</u> as the regatta Medical officer with specific responsibility for ensuring that appropriate <u>overall</u> medical support and facilities are readily accessible to the regatta. <u>This responsibility shall include -</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Provision of the required level of medical services and first aid facilities for all competitors, officials, spectators and other persons attending the event.</u></li> <li>• <u>Close co-operation with the rescue services on the water and provision of related emergency services support;</u></li> </ul> <p><u>The Medical officer shall work closely with and report to the FISA regatta doctor on arrangements and set up of the medical support and facilities and cooperation with rescue services; First aid and rescue and emergency services must be available during all venue opening times.</u></p>	<p>From the Sports Medicine Commission to provide further clarity</p>
<p><b>Rule 51 – Rowers’ Clothing and Blade Colours</b></p> <p>1. International Regattas</p> <p>1.1 Members of the same crew shall compete wearing identical clothing except as allowed under the Bye-Laws. If any members of the crew wear headwear, then the headwear worn by those crew members shall be identical except as allowed under the Bye-Laws.</p> <p>1. 2 The colours and design of the blades of all oars and sculls shall be identical on both sides.</p> <p>1. 3 Coxswains may race wearing additional clothing in the colours of their crew.</p> <p>2. World Rowing Championship regattas</p> <p>2 .1 Members of national crews shall wear the registered racing uniform of their member federation. The blades of all oars and sculls shall be in the registered colours of their federation.</p> <p>2.2 The design and colours of racing uniforms and blades shall be registered with the FISA Executive Committee in accordance with Art. 14 of the Statutes. A request to change the registered design and colours of racing uniforms or blades must be received by the FISA Executive Committee at least three months before the first proposed use in competition.</p> <p>3. The Council may issue further regulations regarding rowers’ clothing at World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas in particular, including use of a t-shirt provided by FISA or other FISA sponsor identification as defined in the Bye-Laws to Rule 50.</p>	<p><b>Rule 51 – Rowers’ Clothing and Blade Colours</b></p> <p><del>1. International Regattas</del></p> <p><del>1.1</del> <u>1.1</u> Members of the same crew shall compete wearing identical clothing except as allowed under the Bye-Laws. If any members of the crew wear headwear, then the headwear worn by those crew members shall be identical except as allowed under the Bye-Laws.</p> <p><del>1. 2</del> <u>2</u> The colours and design of the blades of all oars and sculls shall be identical on both sides.</p> <p><del>1. 3</del> <u>3</u>. Coxswains may race wearing additional clothing in the colours of their crew.</p> <p><del>2. 4</del> <u>4.1</u> World Rowing Championship regattas</p> <p><del>2. 4</del> <u>4.1</u> Members of national crews shall wear the registered racing uniform of their member federation. The blades of all oars and sculls shall be in the registered colours of their federation.</p> <p><del>2. 2</del> <u>4.2</u> The design and colours of racing uniforms and blades shall be registered with the FISA Executive Committee in accordance with Art. 14 of the Statutes. A request to change the registered design and colours of racing uniforms or blades must be received by the FISA Executive Committee at least three months before the first proposed use in competition.</p> <p><del>3.</del> <u>4.3</u> The Council may issue further regulations regarding rowers’ clothing at World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas in particular, including use of a t-shirt provided by FISA or other FISA sponsor identification as defined in the Bye-Laws to Rule 50.</p>	<p>Rule 51 – the original drafting for Rule 51 has been changed by the re-formatting at editing stage.</p> <p><b>The Rule is now corrected as shown.</b></p> <p>Existing paras 1.1 – 1.3 apply to <u>both</u> International regattas AND World Championships, etc. Existing paras numbered 2.1 – 2.2 and 3 apply <u>only</u> to World Championships.</p>
<p><b>Bye-Law to Rule 51 – Rowers’ Clothing and Blade Colours</b></p>	<p>Bye-Law to Rule 51 – Rowers’ Clothing and Blade Colours</p>	<p>To match the change made to Appendix 11, 2.1.2</p>

<p>At international regattas, within a crew entered as a composite club crew, members of the same club must wear the uniform and identifications of their own club.</p>	<p>At international regattas, <u>members of a composite crew shall either wear an identical uniform and identifications or a crew entered as a composite club crew, members of the same club must each member of the crew shall</u> wear the uniform and identifications of <del>their</del> <u>his</u> own club.</p>	
<p><b>Bye-Law to Rule 68 – Determining the Lanes (Normal Conditions)</b></p>	<p><b>Bye-Law to Rule 68 (additional wording)</b></p>	
	<p>...          At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, if a crew withdraws after the heats and this results in an avoidable imbalance in the next round of racing (eg., Semi-finals CD with 5 and 3 crews), the Executive Committee or its appointed delegate may decide to alter the progression system to balance the number of crews in each race.</p>	<p>To reflect current practice.</p>
<p>...          2. For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, the Executive Committee shall appoint a Fairness Committee consisting of three persons with appropriate experience and ability to take the appropriate measures if the weather has created, is about to create, or is lightly to create unfair or unrowable conditions. The President of the Jury shall implement the decisions of the Fairness Committee.</p>	<p>...          2. For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, the Executive Committee shall appoint a Fairness Committee consisting of three persons with appropriate experience and ability to take the appropriate measures if the weather has created, is about to create, or is <del>lightly</del> <u>likely</u> to create unfair or unrowable conditions. The President of the Jury shall implement the decisions of the Fairness Committee.</p>	<p>To correct an error</p>
<p><b>Bye-Law to Rule 72 – Yellow and Red Cards</b></p>	<p><b>Bye-Law to Rule 72 - Yellow and Red Cards</b>  <u>[at the end]</u>  <u>If a penalty is applied by a member of the jury, it shall be shown on the race result in the following form:</u>  <u>DSQ – Disqualification;</u>  <u>EXC – Exclusion;</u>  <u>REL – Relegation.</u></p>	<p>The penalty relegation is mentioned. However the abbreviation “REL”, used on result sheets was not mentioned and is now added at the end of the Bye-Law.</p>
<p><b>Rule 74 – The Starting Procedure</b>          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</p>	<p><b>Rule 74 – The Starting Procedure</b>          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 <del>and</del> <u>or</u> 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</p>	<p>This is a correction to the Rule.</p>

<p>crew causing two false starts or receiving two Yellow Cards which apply to the same race, for any infringement whatsoever, shall be awarded a Red Card and be excluded from the event.</p>	<p>crew causing two false starts or receiving two Yellow Cards which apply to the same race, for any infringement whatsoever, shall be awarded a Red Card and be excluded from the event.</p>	
<p><b>Rule 85 – Appeals</b>                  1. International Regattas .....                  2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury may only be made by a person whose accepted objection has been overturned by the Board of the Jury or whose protest against the published results was rejected by the Board of the Jury. The protest must 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. If the decision of the Executive Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.</p>	<p><b>Rule 85 – Appeals</b>                  1. International Regattas .....                  2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury may only be made by a person whose accepted objection has been overturned by the Board of the Jury or whose protest against the published results was rejected by the Board of the Jury. The <del>protest</del> <a href="#">appeal</a> must 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. If the decision of the Executive Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.</p>	<p>This is a correction to the Rule as it was an error.</p>
<p><b>Rule 91 – President of the Jury</b>                  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 of the Jury and ensure proper co-ordination with the organising committee. The President of the Jury shall chair the Board of the Jury under Rule 83.</p>	<p><b>Rule 91 – President of the Jury</b>                  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 of the Jury and ensure proper co-ordination with the organising committee. The President of the Jury shall chair the Board of the Jury under <del>Rule 83</del> <a href="#">Rule 93</a>.</p>	<p>This is a correction of a typo.</p>
<p><b>Bye-Laws to Rule 98 – Duties of the Judge at the Finish</b>                  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.</p>	<p><b>Bye-Laws to Rule 98 – Duties of the Judge at the Finish</b>                  3. Position – <del>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.</del> As a general rule, there shall be at least two Judges, one of them the Senior Judge, at the finish. <a href="#">They shall be positioned so as to enable them to carry out their responsibility to determine the finish order.</a></p>	<p>To reflect different practices (f.i. international regatta vs. world events regattas).</p>