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FISA
定款と競漕規則
附則

2013版

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Rules of Racing

2013 Edition

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附則1

定款第54条に対する細則一委員会、作業部会、管理委員会の任務

3. 委員会の具体的な任務

選手委員会

1. 責務範囲

- 1.1 FISA評議員会が、スポーツ(ボート競技)に影響を及ぼしている主要な問題に関わっている現役の漕手たちの意見に配慮していることを保証する手段を提供すること。

2. 目的と活動

- 2.1 幅広い意見交換のために、世界を代表する選手のネットワークを構築すること。
- 2.2 世界選手権における出漕者の招集や調査および/または会合に関して理事会をサポートすること。
- 2.3 FISAに関する問題についての選手らの見解を聞き、FISA評議員会へそれらの見解を届けられる状態にすること。
- 2.4 選手委員会へ委ねられたすべての問題について、評議員会に助言すること。
- 2.5 世界選手権とオリンピックの組織について分析し、気が付いたことを評議員会に報告すること。
- 2.6 競漕に関するどのような形であれすべての問題について出漕者の見解を、適当な形で評議員会へ知らせること。

APPENDIX 1

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

3. Specific Duties of the Commissions

Athletes Commission

1. General Areas of Responsibility

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

2. Objectives and Activities

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

3. 会員規定

- 3.1 この委員会の委員は、世界選手権またはオリンピックにおいて出漕者として出場した時点から数えて8年目の年の12月31日以降の委員会に参加することはできない。
- 3.2 この委員会の会長は、会長に選任された時点でこの委員会の委員としての資格を満たしている必要があり、その上で満4年の任期を委員長として務めることができる。

競漕委員会

1. 責務範囲

- 1.1 オリンピック、スプリント、エルゴメーターなど、あらゆる形式の競漕への人々の参加を奨励すること。
- 1.2 競漕における水準の向上をはかること。
- 1.3 競漕、特にFISAの行う大会に関連するすべての問題について、評議員会に助言をすること。

2. 目的と活動

- 2.1 コーチング; コーチング関係のことについて、以下の活動に携わること。
 - 2.1.1 コーチの認定と募集について助言すること。
 - 2.1.2 コーチらとの情報交換をすること。
 - 2.1.3 コーチの教育について助言すること。
 - 2.1.4 開発委員会と共同して、コーチ養成計画の履行を補助すること。
 - 2.1.5 年に一度、FISAコーチ会議を開催すること。

3. Membership

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

Competitive Rowing Commission

1. General Areas of Responsibility

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

2. Objectives and Activities

- 2.1. Coaching; To undertake the following activities in the coaching field:
 - 2.1.1. To advise on coach identification and recruitment.
 - 2.1.2. To liaise with coaches.
 - 2.1.3. To advise on coach education.
 - 2.1.4. To assist in the implementation of the Coaching Development Programme in conjunction with the Development Commission.
 - 2.1.5. To stage the annual FISA Coaches Conference.

2.1.6 特定のコーチング講座やセミナーにおいて補助を行うこと。

2.1.7 コーチ養成教材作成の補助を行うこと。

2.1.8 コーチ同士の交流ネットワークを構築すること。

2.2 競漕大会; 競漕大会に関連して、以下の活動に携わること。

2.2.1 以下の点に関する国際競漕大会の規定化。(i)構成(種目、艇種、カテゴリー) (ii)コンディション (iii)環境 (iv) 国際レガッタのプログラム

2.2.2 競漕大会の宣伝と発展の推進。

2.2.3 変更するかどうかという観点からの競漕大会の分析と反省。(例: 競漕水準、社会的経済的環境、他国からのアクセスのしやすさ、参加状況)

2.2.4 代替大会と補足的形式競漕大会の展開。

2.2.5 シード制など、評議員会またはFISA大会関連の規則によって大会に委託された課題の実行。

2.1.6. To assist in specific coaching courses and seminars.

2.1.7. To assist in the production of coach education material.

2.1.8. To implement a coaches' communication network.

2.2. Competition; to undertake the following activities in relation to competition:

2.2.1. Regulation of international rowing competition in terms of (i) composition (events, boat-classes, categories), (ii) conditions, (iii) environment, (iv) international regatta programme.

2.2.2. Promotion and development of competitions.

2.2.3. Analysis and review of competition from the point of view of changes e.g. in competitive standards, social and financial environment, global mobility, participation levels.

2.2.4. Development of alternative and of complementary types of competition.

2.2.5. Undertaking the tasks delegated to it by the Council or the Rules in relation to FISA Events, such as seeding.

開発委員会

1. 責務範囲

1.1 すべての面において、ローイングの普及に努めること。

1.2 FISA の発展活動プログラムが、関係する委員会により実行されるように、計画、調整すること。

1.3 FISA発展予算を管理すること。

Development Commission

1. General Areas of Responsibility

1.1. To promote the universality of rowing in all its aspects.

1.2. To plan and co-ordinate the FISA Development Programme Activities, to be carried out by relevant Commissions.

1.3. To manage the FISA Development Budget.

2. 目的と活動

- 2.1 FISAと提携する加盟国ボート協会を増加させること。
- 2.2 提携した加盟国ボート協会、特に発展途上にある漕艇国の漕艇水準の向上を支援すること。
- 2.3 質の高い教育プログラム教材を作成すること。
- 2.4 教育講座やセミナーを世界規模で計画、調整すること。
- 2.5 FISAボートコレクションやボート製造プログラムを計画、調整すること。
- 2.6 より多くのボート協会に、FISA選手権やオリンピックへの参加を奨励すること。

設備および技術委員会

1. 責務範囲

- 1.1 FISAの定款と競漕規則が適用される競漕大会における、ボートと設備に関する規則の遵守を確立、徹底させること。
- 1.2 競漕用設備に関する分野の発展を支援すること。
- 1.3 新しい技術とその競漕への適用の可能性を調査すること。

2. 目的と活動

- 2.1 選手の安全という観点から、競漕用の設備を検査すること。
- 2.2 FISAの発展プログラムに協力すること。
- 2.3 明確な水準に則った、安価な競漕用設備の生産を促進すること。
- 2.4 世界選手権において、監視団と協力して作業を行うこと。
- 2.5 ボートの製造と修理に関する情報や講座の普及を奨励、促進すること。

2. Objectives and Activities

- 2.1. To increase the number of federations affiliated with FISA.
- 2.2. To help raise the standards of rowing amongst member federations, particularly in the developing rowing nations.
- 2.3. To produce a high quality of educational programme material.
- 2.4. To plan and co-ordinate educational courses and seminars worldwide.
- 2.5. To plan and co-ordinate the FISA Boat Collection and Boat Building Programmes.
- 2.6. To stimulate a greater number of rowing federations to participate in FISA Championships and the Olympic Games.

Equipment and Technology Commission

1. General Areas of Responsibility

- 1.1. To establish and ensure compliance with rules concerning boats and equipment used in rowing events to which the FISA Statutes and Rules of Racing apply.
- 1.2. To support development in the field of rowing equipment.
- 1.3. To review new technology and its potential application to rowing.

2. Objectives and Activities

- 2.1. To check rowing equipment from the point of view of safety of the rowers.
- 2.2. To co-operate in the Development Programme of FISA.
- 2.3. To encourage the production of inexpensive rowing equipment complying with specified standards.
- 2.4. To work in co-operation with the Control Commission at FISA World Championships.
- 2.5. To encourage and promote dissemination of information and courses on boat building and repairs.

- 2.6 ボートというスポーツに関する設備や技術の製造業者たちにとってFISAとの接点となること。
- 2.7 使用されている設備を調査し、競漕用設備のための理論に基づいた製品や製図を作成すること。
- 2.8 新しい設備や技術を調査、評価し、また理事会に助言するため、規則第40条(改良)に関連する製造業者たちとの最初の接点となること。
- 2.9 ボート競技についての入手可能な科学的情報を収集し、調査すること。

大会委員会

1. 責務範囲

- 1.1 国際レガッタとすべてのFISA大会について、開催地、専門的な設備、選手の安全、大会の運営組織を考慮した基準を設置し、監視すること。

2. 目的と活動

- 2.1 組織委員会が、すべての主要な大会のための設備とレガッタ用コースの水準を改良する助言と支援をすること。
- 2.2 審判委員会と協同して、すべての主要な国際的大会におけるレガッタの組織化水準を維持し、また改善させること。
- 2.3 新しいコースや新しいレガッタを開発する際に、最初の構想から最終決定に至るまですべての段階において、助言と指針を提供すること。競漕委員会と協同して、FISA国際レガッタ年間カレンダーの構成への変更を把握し、調整すること。

- 2.6. To be the point of contact with FISA for the manufacturers of equipment and technology in the sport of rowing.
- 2.7. To survey equipment in use and produce theoretical material and drawings for rowing equipment.
- 2.8. To be the initial contact with manufacturers concerning Rule 40 (Innovations) to review and evaluate new equipment and technology and to advise the Executive Committee.
- 2.9. To collect and review scientific information available for the sport of rowing.

Events Commission

1. General Areas of Responsibility

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

2. Objectives and Activities

- 2.1. To advise and assist Organising Committees to improve the standard of facilities and regatta courses for all major international events.
- 2.2. To maintain and improve the standard of regatta organisation at all major international events in co-operation with the Umpiring Commission.
- 2.3. To provide advice and guidance at every stage from initial concept to final commissioning in the development of new courses and new regattas.

- 2.4 すべての面、すなわち a)既存コースの改良、b)新しいコースの開発、c)選手権や主要なレガッタの組織運営能力においてFISAの要求する事項を詳述した文書やマニュアルを作成し、定期的に更新すること。レガッタ用コースやレガッタを訪問、調査すること。
- 2.5 将来の世界選手権やオリンピックの候補地を調査する技術チームに人員を派遣すること。
- 2.6 スプリント、パラローイング、エルゴメーターおよび沿岸ローイングについての国際大会を運営する組織委員会に助言し、支援すること。

大会推進委員会

1. 責務範囲

- 1.1 組織委員会に対して、それらが開催する大会の普及のための方針や戦略的計画について助言する。
- 1.2 FISAと、FISAの主要な大会の過去、現在、未来の組織委員会との間で、以下の手段によって、普及のための戦略と活動についての知識の伝達を支援すること。
 - 1.2.1 大会の普及に関するFISAの知識伝達データベースを発達させ、また埋めることによって。
 - 1.2.2 大会普及分野に関する大会組織委員会間の交流を促進することによって。

2.4. To monitor and co-ordinate changes to the structure of the FISA international regatta calendar in co-operation with the Competitive Rowing Commission.

2.5. To prepare and regularly update documents and manuals which specify the FISA requirements for all aspects of: a) the upgrading of existing courses; b) the development of new courses; c) the organisation of championships and major regattas.

2.6. To visit and inspect regatta courses and regattas.

2.7. To provide members for the technical group responsible for inspecting candidates for future championships and Olympic Games.

2.8. To advise and assist organising committees in the organisation of international events for sprint rowing, Para-Rowing, ergometer rowing and coastal rowing.

Event Promotion Commission

1. General Areas of responsibility

1.1. To advise organising committees on their policy and strategic planning for the promotion of their event.

1.2. To assist with the transfer of knowledge on promotion strategies and activities between FISA and past, present and future organising committees of FISA's main events:

1.2.1. By developing/filling FISA's knowledge transfer database in the event promotion area;

1.2.2. By facilitating interaction between of organising committees of events in the event promotion area.

1.3 FISAの評議員会に対して大会推進に関するFISAの方針と接近方法について情報を提供する。

1.4 大会推進についての提案を評価する局面で評議員会に助言する。

2. 目的と活動

2.1 以下のことを通じて、FISAの主要な大会の組織委員会に助言する。

2.1.1 広報活動と同様に、すべてのメディアと通信プラットフォームを利用し、それらの大会を現地、その地域、国際共同体に宣伝すること。

2.1.2 競技の紹介、ソーシャルメディア、報告、情報流通を通して、大会関係者の経験を向上すること。

2.2 以下の場または方法で、大会の普及に関する知識の伝達を促進する。

2.2.1 FISAの要求による専門的会議において。

2.2.2 大会におけるデータ、サンプル、写真の収集からなる、大会後の報告を作成することによって。

2.2.3 主要な関係者に対する規格化された調査の評価を促進することによって。

2.2.4 他競技の大会の普及についての学び方を研究することによって。

2.2.5 一般的な大会の普及についての学び方を研究することによって。

1.3. To provide input to Council on FISA's policies and approach to event promotion.

1.4. To assist the Council in the assessment of the promotional aspects of bid submissions.

2. Objectives and Activities.

2.1. Advise organising committees of FISA's main events on:

2.1.1. promoting their event to the local, regional and international communities, utilising all media and communications platforms as well as public relations;

2.1.2. improving stakeholders experience at events through sport presentation, social media, reporting and information distribution.

2.2. Facilitate knowledge transfer on the area of event promotion:

2.2.1. At dedicated meetings upon FISA's request;

2.2.2. By producing post-event reports with collection of data, samples and photographs at events;

2.2.3. By facilitating the evaluation of a standardised survey of main stakeholders;

2.2.4. By studying the learnings on event promotion from other sports;

2.2.5. By studying the learnings on general event promotion.

2.3 以下の方法でFISAに情報を提供する。

2.3.1 FISA評議員会が大会に関与する際に、宣伝の規則やガイドラインの開発について評議員会に助言することによって。

2.3.2 大会におけるFISAの競技紹介方法や方針を分析することによって。

2.3.3 大会の中での大会関係者の経験に関連した組織委員会のためにFISAが設定した基準について評価し、助言すること。

マスターズ委員会

1. 責務範囲

1.1 国内的、国際的において、すべての形式でのマスターズローイングを普及させること。

1.2 他の委員会と提携しながら、室内、障害者、沿岸などの新しい競漕形式における標準的なマスターズの階級を設けること。

2. 活動と目的

2.1 年に一度、世界マスターズ大会を行うこと。

2.2 国際年間カレンダーのために、主要な国際マスターズレガッタの日程と開催地の情報を収集すること。

2.3 情報を文書の形で発行すること。

2.3. Provide input to FISA by:

2.3.1. Advising the FISA Council on the development of advertising rules and guidelines as they relate to events;

2.3.2. Analysing FISA's sport presentation approach and policies at events;

2.3.3. Assessing and advising on the standards that FISA sets for its organising committees related to stakeholders' experience of the event.

Masters Rowing Commission

1. General Areas of Responsibility

1.1. To promote Masters rowing in all its forms on a national and international basis.

1.2. In cooperation with other Commissions establish standard master classes in new forms of rowing like indoor, adaptive and coastal.

2. Objectives and Activities

2.1. To organise the World Rowing Masters Regatta annually.

2.2. To gather dates and locations of key international masters regattas for the international calendar.

2.3. To publish written information.

パラローイング委員会

1. 責務範囲

- 1.1 パラローイングに関するすべての領域を監督すること。
- 1.2 全ての競技レベルにおいて、人々のパラローイングへの参加を促進すること。
- 1.3 国内、国際、そしてパラリンピックのレベルにおいて、パラローイングの傾向を方向付け、把握すること。
- 1.4 FISAの要求に沿って、パラローイングに関して助言をすること。

2. 目的と活動

- 2.1 FISAの中に、障害者へも開かれた方針を作成すること。
- 2.2 障害者へも開かれた、水上または室内での競漕大会を発展させること。
- 2.3 パラローイングを活動的人生計画に含めること。

ローイング普及委員会

1. 責務範囲

- 1.1 国内的、国際的基盤において、以下の全ての形式でのローイングを普及させること。
 - 1.1.1 観光、フィットネス、レクリエーションとしてのローイング
 - 1.1.2 沿岸または伝統的なローイング
 - 1.1.3 エルゴメーターでのローイング

Para-Rowing Commission

1. General Areas of Responsibility

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

2. Objectives and Activities

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

Rowing for All Commission

1. General Areas of Responsibility

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

2. 目的と活動

- 2.1 以下の方法によって観光、フィットネス、レクリエーションとしてのローイングを普及させる。
 - 2.1.1 FISAによるツアーや国際的なツアーの拡大を参考にする。
 - 2.1.2 ある国の加盟協会がレクリエーションまたは観光としてのローイングを普及させる過程で、知識を共有するためにその加盟協会と提携すること。
 - 2.1.3 国際的なレクリエーションとしてのローイングの団体同士の交流を促進する。
- 2.2 以下の方法によって沿岸または伝統的なローイングを普及させる。
 - 2.2.1 世界沿岸選手権の計画を監督すること。
 - 2.2.2 沿岸でのローイングを新しい国や選手の間に普及させるために、加盟国ボート協会と提携すること。
 - 2.2.3 伝統的な沿岸漕艇団体同士の交流を促進する。
- 2.3 以下の方法によってエルゴメーターでのローイングを普及させる。
 - 2.3.1 エルゴメーターでのローイングの国際的な普及を促進すること。
 - 2.3.2 エルゴメーターでのローイングを普及させるために、加盟国ボート協会と提携すること。

2. Objectives and Activities

- 2.1. Promote Recreational, Touring and Fitness Rowing by:
 - 2.1.1. Overseeing the FISA Tour(s) and the expansion of international touring.
 - 2.1.2. Collaborating with member federations to share knowledge on ways to expand recreational & tour rowing within their own countries.
 - 2.1.3. Fostering communication between the global recreational rowing community.
- 2.2. Promote Coastal and Traditional Rowing by:
 - 2.2.1. Overseeing the staging of the World Rowing Coastal Championship regatta.
 - 2.2.2. Collaborating with member federations to develop coastal rowing in new countries and to new rowers.
 - 2.2.3. Fostering communication between the traditional coastal rowing communities.
- 2.3. Promote Ergometer Rowing by:
 - 2.3.1. Promoting and facilitating the international development of the ergometer rowing movement.
 - 2.3.2. Collaborating with member federations to develop ergometer rowing.

スポーツ医学委員会

1. 責務範囲

- 1.1 ローイングに関連した、すべての医事面について監督、助言すること。
- 1.2 世界選手権およびワールドカップにおいて、医事面および安全面でのサービスを管理すること。
- 1.3 スポーツにまつわる怪我の予防について研究し、普及させること。
- 1.4 トレーニングの生物学的側面を研究、管理し、公表すること。
- 1.5 コーチらの基本的な医学的教育を補助すること。
- 1.6 ドーピング監視を管理し、実行すること。

2. 目的と活動

- 2.1 要請があった場合、評議員会、コーチ会議および加盟国ボート協会に対して助言を与えること。
- 2.2 医療サービスのガイドラインを明文化し、発行すること。
- 2.3 運動生理学、スポーツ医療、生物力学に関する文献を作成すること。
- 2.4 アンチドーピングの規則を明文化し、その実践を促進すること。
- 2.5 FISAコーチ会議に参加すること。
- 2.6 発行文献によって情報を提供すること。

Sports Medicine Commission

1. General Areas of Responsibility

- 1.1. To oversee and advise on all medical aspects related to rowing.
- 1.2. To monitor medical and safety services at World Rowing Championships and regattas of the World Rowing Cup.
- 1.3. To investigate and promote the prevention of sports injuries.
- 1.4. To study, monitor and publicise biological aspects of training.
- 1.5. To assist in the basic medical education of coaches.
- 1.6. To regulate and undertake doping control.

2. Objectives and Activities

- 2.1. To provide advice and recommendations on request to the Council, Coaches Conference and national federations.
- 2.2. To formulate and publish guidelines for medical services.
- 2.3. To document literature related to exercise physiology, sports medicine and biomechanics.
- 2.4. To formulate and publish anti-doping rules and to assist in putting them into effect.
- 2.5. To participate in the FISA Coaches Conference.
- 2.6. To provide information by way of published material.

審判委員会

1. 責務範囲

- 1.1 世界中に審判制を普及させること。
- 1.2 世界中で一般的に、特に世界選手権や国際大会（レガッタ、スプリント、障害者、エルゴメーター、沿岸など）において、審判制を標準化し、また審判制の質を維持および改善すること。
- 1.3 国際審判員の資格と質を管理すること。

2. 目的と活動

- 2.1 FISAの大会における審判団の選出基準を維持し、改善すること。
- 2.2 世界選手権における審判団の仕事を監督すること。
- 2.3 最新式の教育方法を使用して、審判向けセミナーを実施すること。
- 2.4 国際審判員資格の取得のための試験を実施すること。
- 2.5 可能な限り多くの国際レガッタにおいて代表を務めること。
- 2.6 国際レガッタの審判会議に参加すること。

Umpiring Commis sion

1. General Areas of Responsibility

- 1.1. To promote umpiring throughout the world.
- 1.2. To standardise umpiring and to maintain and improve the quality of umpiring in general, in particular at FISA World Championships, and at international events (regattas, sprints, adaptive, ergometer, coastal, etc.) throughout the world.
- 1.3. To monitor the qualifications and quality of international umpires.

2. Objectives and Activities

- 2.1. To maintain and develop selection criteria for juries at FISA Events.
- 2.2. To supervise the work of the juries at World Rowing Championships.
- 2.3. To conduct umpires' seminars using the most modern educational techniques and methods.
- 2.4. To conduct examinations for international umpires licences.
- 2.5. To be represented at as many international regattas as possible.
- 2.6. To attend jury meetings at international regattas.

女子ローイング委員会

1. 責務範囲

- 1.1 女子大会への参加を促進すること。
- 1.2 女子ローイング活動に関する全ての領域を監督すること。
- 1.3 運営、コーチ、審判、調査といった活動に携わる女子を認定し、補助すること。

2. 目的と活動

- 2.1 加盟国ボート協会とのよりよい交流を深め、様々なチームと接触すること。
- 2.2 普及、宣伝においてFISAを補助すること。
- 2.3 他の国際スポーツ連盟と提携すること。
- 2.4 FISA開発プログラムに協力すること。
- 2.5 レガッタの結果、参加者数、体重制限などを調査し、評価をつけること。
- 2.6 各加盟国ボート協会における女子ローイングについての責任者たちと継続的に連絡をとること。
- 2.7 セミナーを開催すること。
- 2.8 毎年FISA総会に活動報告をすること。
- 2.9 女子ローイングを宣伝、促進するための資料などを収集すること。

Women's Rowing Commission

1. General Areas of Responsibility

- 1.1. To promote participation in women's events.
- 1.2. To oversee all areas of women's activity in rowing.
- 1.3. To identify and promote women in administration, coaching, umpiring and research.

2. Objectives and Activities

- 2.1. To establish better communication with national federations and to meet with teams.
- 2.2. To assist FISA in promotion and public relations.
- 2.3. To co-operate with other international sport federations.
- 2.4. To co-operate in the FISA Development Programme.
- 2.5. To investigate and evaluate regatta results, numbers of participants, weight limits etc.
- 2.6. To establish and maintain contacts with people responsible for women's rowing in each national federation.
- 2.7. To organise seminars.
- 2.8. To report each year to the FISA Congress.
- 2.9. To collect material for publicity and promotion of women's rowing.

青少年ローイング委員会

1. 責務範囲

- 1.1 青少年ローイング活動に関するすべての領域を監督すること。
- 1.2 すべての競技レベルにおいて、青少年の参加を促進すること。
- 1.3 国内のおよび国際的レベルにおいて、青少年ローイングの傾向を把握すること。
- 1.4 FISAの要請に従い、青少年ローイングに関して助言を与えること。

2. 目的と活動

- 2.1 FISA開発プログラムを補助すること。
- 2.2 特にローイングでは発展途上にある国で青少年の参加を推進すること。
- 2.3 競技システムに関する決定がなされるとき、青少年ローイング活動の利益を代表すること。
- 2.4 FISA青少年コーチ会議のためにテーマを設定し、また補助をすること。
- 2.5 会議を開くことなどによって、世界ジュニア選手権およびU-23世界選手権におけるコーチと選手との連携を保ち、また改善すること。
- 2.6 世界ジュニア選手権およびU-23世界選手権の実施計画の準備段階において、補助し、助言を与えること。
- 2.7 世界ジュニア選手権およびU-23世界選手権の組織概要、参加状況、結果を分析し、その成果を発行すること。
- 2.8 世界ジュニア選手権およびU-23世界選手権において、監視団を補助すること。

Youth Rowing Commission

1. General Areas of Responsibility

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

2. Objectives and Activities

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

4. ローイングと自然環境に関する作業部会の任務

1. 責務範囲

- 1.1 大会の計画と実行、また新しいボート競技施設の設計と建設において、環境保護に対する責任意識を高めること。
- 1.2 ローイング界に、環境問題に関する自覚を持たせること。
- 1.3 公共団体や環境保護団体、その他のスポーツ組織などの外部の組織と連絡をとること。
- 1.4 FISAの環境保護についての方策、指針の妥当性を調査し、評価すること。

2. 目的と活動

- 2.1 行動方針を作成、改訂し、また実施の際には補助をすること。
- 2.2 FISAの実施する大会に対して環境保護規定を設定し、その実施状況を監視すること。
- 2.3 新しい施設の計画、立地、設計、建設、運用に関して助言を与えること。
- 2.4 環境保護の点で、責任ある行動をボートクラブにとらせるために、各加盟国ボート協会に指針を提示すること。
- 2.5 ローイング界に、環境保護のための行動基準についての助言を与えること。
- 2.6 FISAの環境保護方針に則った企画、計画を実行すること。

4. Duties of the Working Group on Rowing and the Environment

1. General Areas of Responsibility

- 1.1. Promote environmental responsibility in the planning and staging of events, design and construction of new rowing facilities.
- 1.2. Raise awareness on environmental issues throughout the rowing community.
- 1.3. Liaise with external institutions such as public authorities, environmental organisations and other sporting bodies.
- 1.4. Monitor and evaluate the applications of FISA's environmental policies and guidelines.

2. Objectives and Activities

- 2.1. Create and revise policy and assist in its implementation.
- 2.2. Create environmental regulations for FISA operated events and monitor their application.
- 2.3. Make recommendations for planning, siting, design, construction and operation of new facilities.
- 2.4. Suggest guidelines to national federations for environmentally responsible operations of rowing clubs.
- 2.5. Make recommendations for environmental codes of conduct for the rowing community.
- 2.6. Undertake projects and programs which fulfil FISA's environmental policies.
- 2.3. To make any decisions appropriate to the circumstances in the interests of European Rowing.
- 2.4. To hold an annual General Assembly.
- 2.5. To ensure the execution of decisions taken by the General Assembly.
- 2.6. To ensure the observance of the Constitution and Rules of the European Rowing Championships.

5. 欧州ボート競技管理委員会の任務

1. 責務範囲

- 1.1 ヨーロッパにおけるローイングに関する方向性の指示、宣伝と発展に対する責任を追うこと。
- 1.2 ヨーロッパ各国ボート協会に所属する選手達のためのボート競技大会を開催すること

2. 目的と活動

- 2.1 ヨーロッパ選手権が毎年、確実に滞りなく開催されるよう調整すること。
- 2.2 ヨーロッパ選手権開催にあたっての構成、日程、時期を決定すること。
- 2.3 ヨーロッパ漕艇の利益に沿って、それぞれの状況においてすべての適切な決定を下すこと。
- 2.4 年に一度、総会を開くこと。
- 2.5 総会によって下された決定が確実に実行されるよう調節すること。
- 2.6 ヨーロッパ選手権の規則、規定が確実に遵守されるよう調整すること。
- 2.7 ヨーロッパ選手権、ヨーロッパジュニア選手権の構成において、適切な水準が確実に保たれるよう調節すること。
- 2.8 ヨーロッパ選手権への参加を促進すること。
- 2.9 他の形式（U-23、ジュニア、エルゴメーターなど）での競漕を調査すること。

5. Duties of the European Rowing Management Board

1. General Areas of Responsibility

- 1.1. To be responsible for directional guidance, promotion and development of European rowing.
- 1.2. To manage rowing competitions among the rowers of the European member federations.

2. Objectives and Duties

- 2.1. To ensure that European Rowing Championships are successfully staged every year.
- 2.2. To determine the format, programme and timing of the European Rowing Championships.
- 2.7. To ensure the maintenance of proper standards in the organising of the European Rowing Championships and European Rowing Junior Championships.
- 2.8. To increase participation in European Rowing Championships.
- 2.9. To investigate other forms of rowing competition (Under 23, Junior, ergometer rowing, etc.).

3. 欧州ボート競技管理委員会の会員資格

- 3.1 委員会は、総会において欧州の加盟国ボート協会によって選出された4名と、FISA評議員会によって任命された3名によって構成される。FISA評議員会はその7名のうちから1名を議長として任命する。
- 3.2 委員会委員は1期4年の任期を務める。必要に応じて、再任命、再選出により任期の更新が可能。
- 3.3 オリンピック開催の年と、その翌年、翌々年に開催されるそれぞれの総会においては、FISA評議員会が4年の任期を務める会員を任命し、欧州の加盟国ボート協会が同じ4年の任期を務める会員を選出する。オリンピック開催の前年には、欧州の加盟国ボート協会が選出する。

附則2

第57条に対する細則 - FISA倫理規程

1. 前文

FISAは世界のボート競技の高潔性を守る責務がある。FISAは、ボート競技を害するまたは貶めることになるような不法、不道德、または倫理的に不適切な行為からボート競技を守ることに懸命に努力する。本規程は、FISA内および外部の当事者との間の最も重要な行動基準を定義するものである。

本規程に拘束される個人の行動は、そうした個人があらゆる点でFISAの理念と目的を支持すること、およびそうした理念と目的を害するような如何なることも慎むということを反映していなければならない。こうした個人は、自らのFISAとそのメンバーに対する強い関与を尊重し、FISAとメンバーを代表し、FISAとメンバーに誠実、公正に、尊敬と高潔性をもって対応しなければならない。

3. Membership of the European Rowing Management Board

- 3.1. The Board shall consist of four members elected by the European Member Federations at a European General Assembly and three European members appointed by the FISA Council. The FISA Council shall appoint one of the seven members to act as Chair.
- 3.2. The members of the Board shall each serve for a period of four years, which can be renewed, subject to re-appointment or re-election as appropriate.
- 3.3. At each European General Assembly in an Olympic year and the two following years, the FISA Council shall appoint a member to serve for a four year period and the European Federations shall elect a member to serve for the same four year period. In the year before an Olympic year the European Member Federations shall elect a member to serve for a four year period.

APPENDIX 2

Bye-Law to Article 57 of the Statutes - FISA Code of Ethics

1. Preamble

FISA is responsible for safeguarding the integrity of the sport of rowing worldwide. FISA strives to protect the sport of rowing from illegal, immoral or unethical methods and practices that may harm it and bring it into disrepute. This Code defines the most important standards of behaviour and conduct within FISA as well as with external parties. The conduct of persons bound by this Code shall reflect the fact that they support the principles and objectives of FISA in every way and refrain from anything that could be harmful to these principles and objectives. They shall respect the significance of their commitment to FISA and its members, and represent them and behave towards them honestly, fairly, respectably and with integrity.

2. 本規程の適用対象

本規程は、FISAと関係する者、FISAのメンバー、FISAの活動を共にする者に適用される。その適用対象は以下のものを含む：

- FISAの権限の下で行われる大会に参加する者
- チーム、クラブ、各加盟国ボート協会または公認された連盟の役員(トレーナー、コーチ、チームの監督、代表者等)として活動する者
- 国際審判員または同様の役割を果たす者
- FISAの権限の下でその定款と競漕規則に基づいて行われる競漕会の運営者または参加者
- FISA、その評議員会、理事会、委員会、ワーキング・グループ、または運営委員会内で役割をもつ者
- そのほか、FISAと関係する者またはFISAの事業に参加する者

3. 本規程の適用

- 3.1 FISAの理事会は3人による倫理審査会を設置する。3名のうち2名は外部委員で、1名は理事会の委員とする。
- 3.2 倫理審査会の委員の名前は毎年公表されるFISAの倫理審査会は、本規程に関連して寄せられた不服申し立てについて、一般的に、または特定の事象に関連して聴取する。
- 3.3 FISAの理事会理事を含むすべての者は、本規程に基づいて、FISAの会長に対して書面で不服申し立てをすることができる。
- 3.4 倫理審査会は、不服申し立てに関して決定を下す際に、FISA定款第62条に規定されている原則を適用する。

2. Parties Covered

This Code covers any party that deals with FISA, is a member of FISA or shares in its activities, including a party which:

- Participates in an event under the authority of FISA
- Acts as an official (trainer, coach, team manager, delegate, representative, etc) of a team, a club, a national rowing federation, or a recognised confederation
- Officiates as an international umpire or in a similar role
- Organises or participates in a competition which is placed under FISA's authority, according to the Statutes and Rules of Racing
- Assumes any role within FISA, within its Council, its Executive Committee, one of its Commissions or Committees or Working Groups or Management Boards
- Otherwise deals with FISA and/or shares in its activities in relation to that dealing with FISA or involvement in its activities.

3. Application of the Code

- 3.1. The Executive Committee of FISA will appoint an Ethics Panel composed of three people; two external to FISA and one member of the FISA Executive Committee. The names of the people on the Ethics Panel will be published annually.
- 3.2. The FISA Ethics Panel will hear complaints received in relation to this Code, either generally or in relation to any specific matter.
- 3.3. Anyone, including the Executive Committee of FISA, may make a complaint in writing under the Code to the President of FISA, who will refer it to the Ethics Panel with any comments he chooses to make.
- 3.4. In reaching a decision on complaints that go before it, the Ethics Panel will apply the principles set out in Article 62 of the Statutes.

3.5 本規程は、本細則5から10に規定されている行動で本細則採択後に生じたものに適用される。本細則5から10に該当する行動であるか否かを判断することは、倫理審査会の責務である。

3.6 本規程に基づく倫理審査会の決定に対する如何なる上訴は、FISA定款第64条および第65条に基づいて、スポーツ仲裁裁判所にのみすることができる。

4. 処罰

4.1 本規程に違反するという決定を下す際は、倫理パネルはFISA憲章第63条に規定されている罰則を課することができる。その場合、罰則の範囲と期間、罰則の適用地域に関する決定を含む。罰則を課す際には、違反者の幫助と共謀、動機、状況、違反者の罪の程度を含め、当該案件の全ての要因を勘案する。その際、違反が繰り返されたものか、複数の違反がなされたかも勘案される。

4.2 倫理審査会は、罰則の停止や罰金の支払いに関し、FISA憲章第63条に規定されるその他の規程を適用することができる。

4.3 倫理審査会が適切と考える場合には、当該事案を捜査当局に通報する決定をすることがある。

3.5. This Code shall apply to any conduct referred to in paragraphs 5 to 10 hereof which occurs after adoption of this Bye-Law. It will be the responsibility of the Ethics Panel to decide whether any conduct referred to it falls within Articles 5 to 10 of this Bye-Law.

3.6. Any appeal against a decision of the Ethics Panel under this Code may be made only to the Court of Arbitration for Sport under Articles 64 or 65 of the FISA Statutes.

4. Sanctions

4.1. In the case of any decision that there has been an infringement of this Code, the Ethics Panel may impose the penalties set out in Article 63 of the Statutes, including deciding the scope and duration of the penalty, and the geographical area of the penalty. The penalty may be imposed by taking into account all relevant factors in the case, including the offender's assistance and cooperation, the motive, the circumstances and the degree of the offender's guilt, as well as whether the breach has been repeated or more than one breach has been committed.

4.2. The Ethics Panel may apply the other provisions of Article 63 of the Statutes, regarding suspension of a penalty or ordering payment of a fine.

4.3. The Ethics Panel may choose to notify the appropriate law enforcement authorities in a relevant case.

5. 適切な行動

5.1 本規程の対象となる者は、FISA定款、規則、細則、大会要項とともに、適用される全ての法律と規程を遵守する義務がある。

5.2 本規程の対象となる者は、倫理的で威厳をもった方法で、完全な高潔性と信頼性をもって行動しなければならない。

5.3 本規程の対象となる者は、私的、個人的、商業上やその他の便宜または利益のために、その地位を乱用してはならない。

5.4 本規程の対象となる者は、FISAと関わる際、およびFISAの活動に参加する際、常に、中立的立場をとり、その役割と高潔性に適合したやり方で行動しなければならない。

5.5 本規程の対象となる者が知ることとなった守秘されるべき情報は、機密扱いとする。守秘性を尊重する義務は、本規程の対象となる者が関係を停止した後も存続する。

5.6 本規程の対象となる者は、FISA内および外部の如何なる人に対しても、またそのような人から、仕事を受注する、またはその他の如何なる不適切な利益を得る目的で、個人的または不当な金銭、その他の利益を申し出たり、約束するとか、供与するなど受け入れてはならない。このような行為は禁止されている。これは、中間に入る者や関係者の存在によらず、直接または間接に行われたかによらない。特に、本規程の対象となる者は、その職務活動に関連していてその義務に反する行為や、その権限内の行為について、その行為の遂行または不作為と見返りに、不当な金銭、その他の利益を申し出たり、約束するとか、供与するとか、受け入れてはならない。

5. Relevant Conduct

5.1. Parties covered by this Code are obliged to respect all applicable laws and regulations as well as FISA's Statutes, Rules, Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.

5.2. Parties covered by this Code shall act in an ethical and dignified manner, and with complete integrity and credibility.

5.3. Parties covered by this Code may not abuse their position in any way to take advantage of their position for private, personal, commercial or other advantage or gain.

5.4. In all their dealings with FISA or their involvement in FISA's activities, parties covered by this Code shall remain neutral and act in a manner compatible with their function and integrity.

5.5. Information of a confidential nature in the knowledge of parties covered by this Code is to be treated as confidential. The obligation to respect confidentiality survives the termination of any relationship which makes a party covered by this Code.

5.6. Parties covered by this Code must not offer, promise, give or accept any personal or undue pecuniary or other advantage in order to obtain or retain business or any other improper advantage to or from anyone within or outside FISA. Such acts are prohibited, regardless of whether carried out directly or indirectly through, or in conjunction with, intermediaries or related parties. In particular, parties covered by this Code must not offer, promise, give or accept any undue pecuniary or other advantage for the execution or omission of an act that is related to their official activities and contrary to their duties or falling within their discretion.

5.7 本規程の対象となる者が、FISAの資産を横領し、また不正に使用することは禁じられている。これは、中間に入る者や関係者の存在によらず、直接または間接に行われたかによらない。

5.8 本規程の対象となる者は、自分自身または仲介者や関係者に、その責務を果たしている間に契約を交渉する対価として、利益を受け入れ、または利益を供与してはならない。

6. 開示義務

6.1 本規程の対象となる者は、本規程に違反する可能性のある事象について、FISA理事会に、直ちに報告しなければならない。

6.2 本規程の対象となる者は、事案に関する事実を明解にすることや、潜在的な違反を明解にすることに貢献するほか、倫理審査会から要求された情報を提供する義務がある。

7. 利益相反

7.1 本規程の対象となる者、FISAまたはその他の関係する団体の選挙に立候補する者は、その活動や今後の活動に関して、個人的な関係がある場合は、これをFISAまたは当該団体に明らかにしなければならない。

7.2 本規程の対象となる者に、独立して、公正および正しい方法で、高潔性をもって自らの義務を果たすことができなくなる、または出来なくなる可能性のあるような、個人的な利益がある場合には、利益相反の問題が生じる。この個人的な利益には、本規程の対象となる者、その家族、親族、友人、知り合いにとって利益となる可能性のあることが含まれる。解釈が必要な場合には、IOC倫理規程の「オリンピック関係者の行動に影響を与える利益相反に関する規則」を参照することとする。

5.7. Parties covered by this Code are prohibited from misappropriating or misusing FISA assets, regardless of whether carried out directly or indirectly through, or in conjunction with, intermediaries or related parties.

5.8. Parties covered by this Code are prohibited from accepting commission or promises of such commission for themselves or intermediaries and related parties for negotiating deals of any kind while performing their duties.

6. Duty of Disclosure

6.1. Parties covered by this Code shall immediately report any potential breach of this Code to the FISA Executive Committee.

6.2. Parties covered by this Code are obliged to contribute to clarifying the facts of a case, or clarifying possible breaches and to provide evidence requested by the Ethics Panel.

7. Conflict of Interests

7.1. Parties covered by this Code or parties standing for election to FISA or other relevant body shall disclose to FISA or that body any personal interests that could be linked with their activities or prospective activities,

7.2. Conflicts of interest arise if parties covered by this Code have, or appear to have private or personal interests that detract or may detract from their ability to perform their duties with integrity in an independent, fair and correct manner. Private or personal interests include gaining any possible advantage for the parties covered by this Code themselves, their family, relatives, friends, and acquaintances. In cases requiring interpretation, reference shall be made to the section entitled “Rules concerning conflicts of interest affecting the behaviour of Olympic parties” in the IOC Code of Ethics.

8. 贈答品およびその他の便宜供与

8.1 本規程の対象となる者は、FISAとの関わりおよびFISAの活動との関係において、以下のような場合にのみ、贈答品や便宜を供与または受領することが出来る:

i. 象徴的なもの、またはわずかの価値しかないもので、当人の職務上の活動や責任

分野の仕事をする、またはしないこととは関係がなく、当人の職務義務に反し

ないもの

ii. 不適切な金銭的利益やその他の利益を生み出さないもの

iii. 利益相反を起こさないもの

8.2 疑義がある場合には、贈答品を送ったり受領してはならない。

8.3 本規程の対象となる者が公式行事に家族や関係者を伴った場合、FISAはその費用を負担しない。ただし、FISA理事会が明示的に許可した場合はこの限りではない。かかる許可は書面でなされる。

8.4

9. 反差別およびハラスメント

1.1 本規程の対象となる者は、人種、技術、皮膚の色、民族、国籍、社会的な出自、性別、言語、宗教、政治的な意見やその他の意見、貧富、生まれやその他の地位、性的な出自やその他の理由に関する、軽蔑的または差別的な言葉や行動によって、国、個人、または複数人の集団の尊厳や高潔性を汚してはならない。

8. Gifts and other Benefits

8.1. Parties covered by this Code may only offer or accept gifts or other benefits in relation to their dealings with FISA or in conjunction with their involvement in FISA activities which.

i. have symbolic or trivial value exclude any influence for the execution or omission of an act that is related to their official activities or falls within their discretion are not contrary to their duties

ii. do not create any undue pecuniary or other advantage and

iii. do not create a conflict of interest.

Any gifts or other benefits not meeting all of these criteria are prohibited.

8.2. If in doubt, gifts shall not be offered or accepted.

8.3. Parties covered by this Code shall not offer to or accept from anyone within FISA cash in any amount or form or any reimbursement for expenses which are not official activities.

8.4. Parties covered by this Code may not be reimbursed by FISA for the costs associated with family members or associates accompanying them to official events, unless expressly permitted to do so by the FISA Executive Committee. Any such permission will be documented.

9. Non-Discrimination and Harassment

9.1. Parties covered by this Code may not offend the dignity or integrity of a country, private person or group of people through contemptuous, or discriminatory words or actions on account of race, skill, colour, ethnic, national or social origin, gender, language, religion, political opinion or any other opinion, wealth, birth or any other status, sexual orientation or any other reason.

9.2 ハラスメント(嫌がらせ)は禁止されている。ハラスメントは、個人または集団を孤立させる、排斥する、個人および集団の尊厳に影響を与える目的で、相当程度の期間、計画的に敵対的な行動を繰り返すこと、と定義する。

9.3 性的嫌がらせは禁止されている。性的嫌がらせは、求められていないのに性的に近付くことと定義する。その判断は、合理的な人間がその行為を望ましくない、または害があるかということに基づきとする。脅すこと、利益の約束、強制は特に禁じられる。

10. FISAの資源および資金調達

10.1 FISAの資源は、FISAの目的にのみ使用される。

10.2 本規程の対象となる者に分配されたFISAの資源は、一般的に受け入れられている会計原則に基づいて、会計上記録される。FISAは、こうした資金支援または分配の条件として、こうした会計上の記録を、独立した監査人に監査させるよう要求することがある。

10.3 FISAが本規程の対象となる者に金銭的な支援を行う場合、FISAの資源の利用方法について、会計上明確に記さなければならない。

10.4 本規程の対象となる者は、世界中でボート競技の発展と地位を向上させるために、報道関係者、スポンサー、パートナー、その他の支持者が行っている多大な貢献を認識している。しかしながら、このような支援は、スポーツ規則やFISAの定款と本規程に規定される原則に適用ものでなければならない。競漕会の創設と運営はFISA、各加盟国ボート協会、およびその他FISAが公認した独立組織のみが責任を負うものである。

9.2. Harassment is forbidden. Harassment is defined as systematic, hostile and repeated acts for a considerable duration, intended to isolate or ostracise a person or group and affect the dignity of a person or group.

9.3. Sexual Harassment is forbidden. Sexual harassment is defined as unwelcome sexual advances that are not solicited or invited. The assessment is based on whether a reasonable person would regard the conduct as undesirable or offensive. Threats, the promise of advantages and coercions are particularly prohibited.

10. FISA Resources and Finances

10.1. FISA resources may be used only for FISA purposes.

10.2. FISA resources distributed to parties covered by this Code shall be recorded in their accounts, which must be maintained in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. FISA may require an independent auditor to audit these accounts as a condition of such funding or distribution.

10.3. In cases where FISA gives financial support to parties covered by the Code the use of these FISA resources must be clearly demonstrated in the accounts;

10.4. The parties covered by the Code recognise the significant contribution that broadcasters, sponsors, partners and other supporters of rowing make to the development and prestige of the sport of rowing through-out the world. However, such support must be in a form consistent with the rules of sport and the principles defined in the FISA Statutes and this Code. They must not interfere in the running of rowing institutions. The organisation and staging of rowing competitions are the exclusive responsibility of FISA, the National Federations or other independent organisations recognised by FISA.

附則3

第58条に対する細則 - 競漕の操作と賭け事

スポーツの高潔性は、スポーツ事業および競技の結果に依存する。以下の行動はFISA定款第58条に違反するものとする(すべての事象において、影響を与えたことが直接であるか間接であるかを問わない)

1. 賭け事

- 1.1 FISAまたは加盟国ボート協会の権限において開催される大会(行事または競漕)において、如何なる形式であれ賭け事に参加し、それを支持し、助長すること。その者が直接参加している大会か、参加者の競技の中で開催されている大会かによらない。賭け事には、別の者と、行事または競漕の結果や経過、行動やその他の事象について賭けをすることを含む
- 1.2 ある者を、この条文に記載されている違反をするように、勧誘し、指示し、便宜を図り、奨励すること
- 1.3 この条文に規定されている違反に該当するような行動や事象に取り組むようにという申し出や勧誘について、FISAまたはその他の適切な当局に対し、(不適切な遅滞なく)すべてに開示することを怠ること

APPENDIX 3

Bye-Law to Article 58 - Manipulation of Competition and Betting

The integrity of sport depends on the outcome of sporting events and competitions. The following conduct shall constitute a violation of Article 58 of the FISA Statutes (in each case whether effected directly or indirectly):

1. Betting

- 1.1. Participation in, support for, or promotion of, any form of betting related to any event under FISA's authority or the authority of Member Federations ("Event or Competition" whether one in which the party is directly participating or is otherwise taking place in the participant's sport, including betting with another person on the result, progress, outcome, conduct or any other aspect of such Event or Competition.
- 1.2. Inducing, instructing, facilitating or encouraging a party to commit a violation set out in this article.
- 1.3. Failing to disclose to FISA or other competent authority (without undue delay) full details of any approaches or invitations received by the party to engage in conduct or incidents that would amount to a violation as set out in this article.

- 1.4 この条文で第三者による違反とされるようなことを示す事象や事実について知るに至った者が、FISAまたはその他の適切な当局に対し、（不適切な遅滞なく）すべて開示することを怠ること。この事象や事実には、この条文に規定されている違反に該当するような行動や事象に取り組むようにという申し出や勧誘が他の者になされたという場合を含む（が、それに限らない）。
- 1.5 この条文の規定に違反した可能性のある事象に関するFISAまたはその他の適切な当局による合理的な調査に対する協力を怠ること。これには、FISAまたは調査をするのに適切なその他の競技当局から要請された情報や書面の提出を怠ることを含む。

2. 結果の操作

- 2.1 大会（行事または競漕）の結果、経過、行為を含むあらゆる側面について、確定、計画、不適切に影響を与えようとする。また、そうしたことをする計画者となること。
- 2.2 大会（行事または競漕）において、賭けの対象となっていると知っている特定の事象で、その事象によって当該人または別の人間が利益を得ることが期待できる、または利益を既に得た際に、その事象が生じることを確実にするまたは確実にしようとする。
- 2.3 大会（行事または競漕）において、利益を得ることと引き換えに（または、実際利益が与えられる、または受領されるかどうかによらず、利益が与えられるという合理的な期待に基づいて）、自らの能力でベストを尽くすことを放棄すること。
- 2.4 この条文に記載されている違反をするように、勧誘し、指示し、便宜を図り、奨励すること。

1.4. Failing to disclose to FISA or other competent authority (without undue delay) full details of any incident, fact or matter that comes to the attention of the party that may evidence a violation under this article by a third party, including (without limitation) approaches or invitations that have been received by any other party to engage in conduct that would amount to a violation of this article;

1.5. Failing to cooperate with any reasonable investigation carried out by FISA or other competent authority in relation to a possible breach of this article, including failing to provide any information and/or documentation requested by FISA or competent competition authority that may be relevant to the investigation.

2. Manipulation of results

2.1. Fixing or contriving in any way or otherwise improperly influencing, or being a party to fix or contrive in any way or otherwise improperly influence, the result, progress, outcome, conduct or any other aspect of an Event or Competition.

2.2. Ensuring or seeking to ensure the occurrence of a particular incident in an Event or Competition which occurrence is to the party's knowledge the subject of a bet and for which he or another person expects to receive or has received a benefit.

2.3. Failing in return for a benefit (or the legitimate expectation of a benefit, irrespective of whether such benefit is in fact given or received) to perform to the best of one's abilities in an Event or Competition.

2.4. Inducing, instructing, facilitating or encouraging a party to commit a violation set out in this article.

3. 不正な行為

3.1 大会(行事または競漕)の結果、経過、行為を含むあらゆる側面について、確定、計画、不適切に影響を与えようとすることによって、賄賂やその他の利益(または、実際利益が与えられる、または受領されるかどうかによらず、利益が与えられるという合理的な期待)を享受し、申し出、または享受または申し出ることに合意すること。

3.2 ある者またはスポーツの評判を落とすことが合理的に予見される状況で、贈答品または利益(または、実際利益が与えられる、または受領されるかどうかによらず、利益が与えられるという合理的な期待)を提供、申し出、供与、要求または受け取ること。

3.3 この条文に記載されている違反をするように、勧誘し、指示し、便宜を図り、奨励すること。

4. 内部情報

4.1 内部情報を、賭けの目的または賭けに関して用いること。

4.2 賭け事に関係して利用されると合理的に考えられる状況において、利益を受けか受けないかによらず、他の者に内部情報を知らせること。

4.3 この条文に記載されている違反をするように、勧誘し、指示し、便宜を図り、奨励すること。

3. Corrupt Conduct

3.1. Accepting, offering, agreeing to accept or offer, a bribe or other benefit (or the legitimate expectation of a benefit, irrespective of whether such benefit is in fact given or received) to fix or contrive in any way or otherwise to influence improperly the result, progress, outcome, conduct or any other aspect of an Event or Competition.

3.2. Providing, offering, giving, requesting or receiving any gift or benefit (or the legitimate expectation of a benefit, irrespective of whether such benefit is in fact given or received) in circumstances that the party might reasonably have expected could bring him or the sport into disrepute.

3.3. Inducing, instructing, facilitating or encouraging a party to commit a violation as set out in this article.

4. Inside Information

4.1. Using inside information for betting purposes or otherwise in relation to betting.

4.2. Disclosing inside information to any person with or without benefit where the party might reasonably be expected to know that its disclosure in such circumstances could be used in relation to betting.

4.3. Inducing, instructing, facilitating or encouraging a party to commit a violation set out in this article.

5. その他の違反

5.1 この条文の違反に繋がるような行動をする試み、またはそのような行動をするという他の者との合意は、そうした試みや合意が実際違反に至ったかどうかによらず、違反が行われたのと同様に取り扱われる。ただし、その試みや合意に関わっていない第三者により発見される前に、そうした試みまたは合意を止めた場合には、この条文上の違反とはならない。

5.2 ある者によって行われる、この条文に規定されている種類の行為や不作為を知っていながら、助成、隠ぺい、またはそれに加担すること。

5.3 この条文に規定されている違反に該当するような行動や事象に取り組むようにという申し出や勧誘について、FISAまたはその他の適切な当局に対し、（不適切な遅滞なく）すべてを開示することを怠ること。

5.4 この条文で第三者による違反とされるようなことを示す事象や事実について知るに至った者が、FISAまたはその他の適切な当局に対し、（不適切な遅滞なく）すべてを開示することを怠ること。この事象や事実には、この条文に規定されている違反に該当するような行動や事象に取り組むようにという申し出や勧誘が他の者になされたという場合を含む（が、それに限らない）。

5.5 この条文の規定に違反した可能性のある事象に関するFISAまたはその他の適切な当局による合理的な調査に対し協力を怠ること。これには、FISAまたは調査をするに適切なその他の競技当局から要請された情報や書面の提出を怠ることを含む。

5. Other Violations

5.1. Any attempt by a party, or any agreement by a party with any other person, to engage in conduct that would culminate in the commission of any violation of this article shall be treated as if a violation had been committed, whether or not such attempt or agreement in fact resulted in such violation. However, there shall be no violation under this article where the party renounces his attempt or agreement prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the attempt or agreement.

5.2. Knowingly assisting, covering up or otherwise being complicit in any acts or omissions of the type described in this article committed by a party.

5.3. Failing to disclose to FISA or other competent authority (without undue delay) full details of any approaches or invitations received by the party to engage in conduct or incidents that would amount to a violation as set out in this article.

5.4. Failing to disclose to FISA or other competent authority (without undue delay) full details of any incident, fact or matter that comes to the attention of the party that may evidence a violation under this article by a third party, including (without limitation) approaches or invitations that have been received by any other party to engage in conduct that would amount to a violation of this article;

5.5. Failing to cooperate with any reasonable investigation carried out by FISA or other competent authority in relation to a possible breach of this article including failing to provide any information and/or documentation requested by FISA or other competent authority that may be relevant to the investigation.

附則4

規則第42条～第44条に対する細則－レガッタコース

1. 競漕選手権の為のFISAマニュアル

競漕規則と関係細則に従うことに加え、レガッタコースと技術的装置は「競漕選手権の為のFISAマニュアル」最新版に定められた仕様と解説にも従うこと。

2. 水域の拡張

2.1 概要

国際標準コースは、直線で6レーンを下回ってはならない。6レーンすべてが公平で同じ競漕条件であること。2001年2月以降に建設されたコースは、少なくとも8レーンがあること。6レーンに加え、スタートラインへの回漕、ウォームアップおよびクールダウンを安全に行える水域があること。世界選手権、オリンピック、パラリンピックおよびワールドカップには、少なくとも8レーンあることが望ましい。加えてコースの両側に、安全な回漕や競漕条件が平等でない場合に備えて競争レーンを移動させる為の水域を設けること。

2.2 水域の長さ

国際標準コースを設定するのに必要な、水域の最短の長さは2120mである。マスターズでの最短の長さは1150mである。

APPENDIX 4

Bye-Laws to Rules 42 to 44 – Regatta Courses

1. FISA Manual for Rowing Championships

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

2. Stretches of water

2.1. General

A standard international course shall be straight and shall not have less than 6 racing lanes. It shall provide fair and equal racing conditions for six crews. For a course constructed after February 2001, there must be a minimum of eight racing lanes. In addition to the 6 racing lanes there must be sufficient water width available to allow crews to get to the start, to warm up and to cool down safely. For a World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regatta and World Rowing Cup regatta, it is recommended to have a minimum of 8 racing lanes available, plus sufficient water width on both sides of the course to allow for both safe traffic patterns and for moving lanes in case of unequal conditions.

2.2. Length of Water

The minimum length of water necessary to contain the standard international course is 2,120 m. For a course for Masters the minimum length is 1,150 m.

2.3 水域の幅

国際標準コースは、少なくとも108m幅があること。すなわち、 $13.5\text{m} + (6\text{レーン} \times 13.5\text{m}) + 13.5\text{m} = 108\text{m}$

世界選手権、オリンピック、パラリンピックおよびワールドカップで 사용되는コースの最小幅は135mであること。すなわち、 $13.5\text{m} + (8\text{レーン} \times 13.5\text{m}) + 13.5\text{m} = 135\text{m}$ 。この幅は最小であり、TV道路が低い位置でコースの全長に亘り設置される場合に限り、この幅が認められる。

世界選手権、オリンピック、パラリンピックおよびワールドカップで 사용되는コースの推奨される理想的な幅は、少なくとも162mあること。すなわち、 $27\text{m} + (8\text{レーン} \times 13.5\text{m}) + 27\text{m} = 162\text{m}$ 。この幅によりコース両側の回漕およびTV用道路がない場合の水上的中継が行える。

2.4 水深

国際標準コースの水深は、深さが均一でない場合、すべてのレーンで最低3mあること。しかしながら、最小3.5mの深さが推奨される。多くの古い人工コースは、水深2mで建設されているが、コースすべての地点でその水深の均一性が保たれるのであれば、国際標準コースとして許可される。

2.5 自然条件

コースは風から可能な限り保護されなければならない。もしできない場合は、コース際の水域条件を変える可能性のある自然または人工的障害物(例えば、木、建物、構造物)を設けてはならない。国際標準コースには、水の流れが無いこと。水の流れがある場合は、レーンの条件を変えないために僅であること。レース中は自然または人工の波に影響されてはならない。コースの土手は、波を反射せず、消波するよう設計されなければならない。

2.3. Width of Water

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

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. $13.5\text{ m} + (8\text{ lanes} \times 13.5\text{ m each}) + 13.5\text{ m} = 135\text{ m}$. This width is a minimum and is only acceptable if a low level TV road is provided alongside the full length of the course.

The ideal recommended width of the course for a World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regatta and World Rowing Cup regatta shall be at least 162 m i.e. $27\text{ m} + (8\text{ lanes} \times 13.5\text{ each}) + 27\text{ m} = 162\text{ m}$. This width allows for traffic movements beside the course and for TV coverage from the water where there is no suitable TV road.

2.4. Depth of Water

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

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

2.5. Local Conditions

The course must be sheltered from wind as far as possible. If not, there should be no natural or artificial obstacles (such as woods, buildings, structures) in the immediate neighbourhood of the course which might cause unequal conditions on the water. On a standard international course there should be no stream. Any stream existing should be so slight as not to give rise to unequal conditions on the different lanes. The running of the race must not be influenced by natural or artificial waves. The banks must be so designed as to absorb and not to reflect waves.

2.6 平面図

コースの場所、コースの長さやレーン数、技術的設備の配置を表す平面図は、事前計画に含まなければならない。

3. 技術的設備－カテゴリーA

3.1 スタート区域

3.1.1 スタート台船

それぞれの艇のパウは、スタートラインに一直線に並ぶこと。艇の長さの違いに対応する為、スタート台船は前後に動くことが要求される。スタート台船は、堅牢な構造物で所定の位置にしっかりと固定することができること。世界選手権、オリンピック、パラリンピックおよびワールドカップで使用されるスタート台船は、競技役員やマスコミの代表が容易に行けるよう、少なくとも2m幅で陸地または橋と繋がっていること。

3.1.2 操舵の補助

クルーの操舵を補助する為アルバノシステムによるレーンは、最初の100mには、5m毎にブイを設置すること。これらのブイの色はその他大部分のコース分けをするブイとは違う色であること－3.2.3 ブイを参照。

3.1.3 発艇塔

発艇塔はコースの中心線上で、スタートラインより40～50m後ろに位置すること。発艇塔は、スタートラインからの距離により、水面上3～6mの位置に発艇員用の覆われた台座を備えること。発艇塔は、発艇員が線審小屋も含めすべてのスタート区域を見渡せるように建てられること。

2.6. Plan

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

3. Technical Installations – Category A

3.1. Start zone

3.1.1. Start Pontoons

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

3.1.2. Steering Aids

To assist crews with their steering, the Albano lanes shall be buoyed at 5 metres intervals for the first 100 metres of the course. These buoys shall be of a different colour from those marking the majority of the course – see 3.2.3 Buoys.

3.1.3. Start Tower

The start tower shall be between 40 and 50 metres behind the start line in the centre of the course. The tower shall be equipped with a covered platform for the Starter which shall be not less than 3 metres and not more than 6 metres above the water level, depending on the distance from the start line. The tower shall be built in such a way that the Starter has a clear view over the entire start area, including the aligner's hut.

3.1.4 発艇員の装置

発艇塔には、スタートを待つクルーが100m以上の距離から見える1～2個の時計を付けるか、または発艇員がスタートまでの残り時間を、各クルーに伝えることができる装置を付けること。レースが遅れていたり見合わせている場合、発艇員は新しいスタート時間を出漕者に判るよう大きな掲示板に表示すること。

発艇員は、すべての出漕艇が同時に聞こえるような拡声装置によりこの指示と命令を出すこと。加えて発艇塔は、赤旗、ベルおよびメガホンを備えていなければならない。これらの付加機器は、スタートが信号機と音声で行われる時の予備装置として提供される。発艇員が、出漕者にスタートの見合わせを知らせるため、掲示板とチョークまたはフェルトペンを用意しておくこと。

3.1.5 無線または電話による連絡

発艇員は、無線または電話により、スタート判定員、フィニッシュ判定員、監視団および審判長と連絡をとること。

3.1.4. Starter's Equipment

The tower should be equipped with either one or two large clocks that are clearly visible from a minimum distance of 100 m to the crews on the course and those crews waiting for the start, or with other equipment which will allow the Starter to inform the crews of the time remaining before the start of their race. In case of delay or postponement, a revised starting time shall be displayed to competitors on a large board by the Starter.

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

3.1.5. Radio or telephone communication

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

3.1.6 線審小屋

線審小屋は、スタートライン上に有り固定された構造物であること。それは一番手前のレーンより、15m～30mの間にあることが望ましい。小屋の床の高さは、水面より1m～2mの間にあること。線審小屋は大人4人が入っても耐えられる強度と、スタート判定員と線審がスタートライン上に縦にならんで座りスタートラインを見渡せる十分な広さがあること。スタート判定員は一番手前のレーンに近い位置に座り、線審はその後ろの少し高い位置に座る。線審とスタート台船上の役員およびイヤホーンを着けたウォーターマンとは、無線で連絡が取れること。

世界選手権、オリンピック、パラリンピック、ユースオリンピックおよびワールドカップにおいて、スタート判定員にはフライング検知システムが提供されなければならない。これには、発艇員のスタート合図に直接連動して静止画が撮れるビデオシステムが含まれる。このシステムは、スタートラインを映すビデオカメラとコンピューターおよび2台のモニターで構成される。

3.1.6. A ligner's Hut

This shall be a fixed structure placed exactly on the start line, ideally not less than 15 m from the first lane and no more than 30 m. The floor level of the hut should be between 1 m and 2 m above the water level. The hut should provide weather protection for up to 4 persons and there should be enough space so that the Judge at the Start and the Aligner can both be seated on the line of the start one behind the other, both clearly observing the start line. The Judge at the Start shall sit closer to the first lane with the aligner behind him, at a higher level. There shall be radio links between the Aligner and the start pontoon officials and boat holders who shall be provided with earphones.

For a World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas the Judge at the Start must be provided with a false start detection system including a “freeze-frame” video system connected directly to the Starter's start signal. This requires a video camera showing the start line, a computer and two monitors.

3.1.7 スタートライン

スタートラインは線審小屋にあるピンと垂直に張られたワイヤ（1mm）と、コースの対岸にある固定されたマーカの垂線を結んだ線のことである。固定されたマーカは垂直に分けられ、ゴールに近い方の半分は黒色に塗られ、もう半分は明るい黄色に塗られていること。垂直線とは、2色が接して作る線のことである。線審小屋には、第1のワイヤから80～100cm小屋の前方に位置するもう1本の垂直にピンと張られた細いワイヤ（1mm）がなければならない。この2番目のワイヤは動かすことができ、スタート判定員のビデオカメラの調整に用いられる。

3.1.8 その他の設備

スタート地点の近くに、簡単な補修が可能な施設を設けること（この施設には、堅牢な栈橋が必要である）。必要十分な恒久的または簡易トイレを設置すること。

3.1.9 スタート区域

スタート区域とは、スタートラインから100mまでの区間をいう。スタート区域には、アルバノシステムによる他の大部分のコースとは違う色のブイを5m間隔で設置すること。

3.1.7. The Start Line

The start line shall be the line running between a tautly stretched thin vertical wire (1 mm) in the aligner's hut and the vertical line on a fixed marker on the opposite side of the course. The fixed marker shall be divided vertically and painted one half black and the other half luminous yellow, with the black half in the direction of the finish. The vertical line shall be the line where the two colours meet. The aligner's hut must carry a second thin wire (1 mm) fixed vertically and along the line of the start (80 to 100 cm apart) at the front of the hut and kept in tension. The second wire shall be removable and used for aligning the video camera of the Judge at the Start.

3.1.8. Other Facilities

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

3.1.9. Start Zone

The start zone is the first 100 m of the course, from the start line to the 100 m line. The start zone shall be marked by Albano system buoys of a different colour from those marking the majority of the course and placed at 5 m intervals.

3.1.10 艇首を揃える発艇制御装置

すべてのレガッタにおいて、発艇員がスタートの号令をかけるまで各レーンの中央に、艇首を保持し艇首を揃える発艇制御装置を使用しても構わない。オリンピックとパラリンピックで使用するこの形式の発艇制御装置は、FISAの許可を必ず得なければならない。

この制御装置は、艇のパウを傷つけること無く保持するように設計されていること。この制御装置は、発艇員が電氣的スタートのスイッチを押した瞬間に艇を開放すること。また、この装置は、安全作動(Fail safe)仕様で設計されていること、例えば、もし装置の機構に不具合を生じた場合、この装置は直ちに艇首を放し、艇のいかなる部分も傷つけることの無い位置に移動すること。

3.1.11 可視信号と音声信号

世界選手権、オリンピック、パラリンピック、ユースオリンピックとそれぞれの大会の代表選考会、およびワールドカップにおいて、スタートは可視および音声信号から成る明りシステム(スタート灯)により行われる。可視信号を発し音声信号を鳴らすスピーカーを備えたスタート灯は、それぞれのスタート台船に隣接して固定されること。スタート灯の中心は、水面より0.7～1.1mの高さに固定されること。スタート灯は、各レーンのスタート台船の中心線から2.5m離れたところで、コース全体の中心に近い側に設置し、各レーンのクルーからよく見えること。スタート灯の可視信号は、3動作のみから成る。

(a)中立の黒色

(b)赤色信号

3.1.10. A lignment Control Mechanism

All regattas may use an alignment control mechanism in the centre of each lane which shall hold the bow of the boat in a fixed position on the start line until the Starter makes the start. At Olympic and Paralympic regattas the use of such an alignment control mechanism of a type approved by FISA shall be mandatory.

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

3.1.11. V isible Signal and Audible Signal

At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas the start shall be given using a lights system (“starting lights”) with a visible and an audible signal. The starting lights showing the visible signal and housing the loudspeaker emitting the audible signal shall be fixed adjacent to each start pontoon. The centre of the starting lights shall be fixed at a height of between 0.7 metres and 1.1 metres above the water level. A starting light shall be positioned 2.5 metres from the centre line of each start pontoon, on the side nearer the centre of the course and visible to the crew on that start pontoon.

The visible signals of the starting lights shall operate in only three positions,

a. a neutral (black) position,

b. a red light signal,

(c) 緑色信号

発艇員は、1つのボタンを押すことによりレースを開始する。このボタンは次のことを同時に行う、緑色の信号を点灯させる、音声信号を鳴らす、スタートライン上に設置されたスタート判定用ビデオ装置を停止させる、発艇制御装置(コースにある場合)を解除させる。

スタートシステムは、クルーに関する限り次の順番で制御するように設計されること。

(a) 中立(黒色)ー可視信号無し、音声信号無し

(b) 赤色信号ー音声信号無し

(c) (もし必要ならば、赤色信号から中立に戻る)

(d) 緑色信号と音声信号

スタート灯の可視信号は3種類(すなわち、中立、赤、および緑)以上の動作をしてはならない。またこのシステムは、赤色信号から緑色の信号を点灯させることなく中立に戻れること。このシステムは緑色の信号と、音声信号をまったく同時に作動させることが確実であること。

発艇員とスタート判定員から見える前述とは別のスタート灯も設置すること。電気的装置には重複するバックアップシステムも用意すること。赤色信号と緑色信号は、明るい太陽光の下でもスタート位置についてエイトのバウから確実に視認できること。

c. a green light signal.

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

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

a. neutral (black) – no lights – no sound signal,

b. red light, no sound signal,

c. (if necessary, return straight from red back to neutral),

d. green light and a sound signal.

The mechanism must not have more than three positions for the visible signal (neutral, red and green) and the control system must be capable of returning from red to neutral without passing through green. The mechanism must ensure that the green light and the sound signal are given at exactly the same time.

Separate starting light units shall be fixed so that they can be seen by the Starter and by the Judge at the Start. The electrical system shall be provided with a duplicate back-up system. Both the red and the green signals shall be clearly visible to the bow person in an eight when positioned on the start even in conditions of bright sunlight.

3.2 スタートとゴールの間

3.2.1 レーン

レーンにはアルバノシステムによるブイを並べる。各レーンは直線で、全長同じ幅であること。各レーンの幅は13.5mである。
(特別の状況にある場合、幅は12.5mまで減幅することも可)
国際標準コースは、ブイが施設された8レーンあることが望ましい。
(最小は6レーン)

世界選手権、オリンピック、パラリンピック、ユースオリンピックおよびワールドカップでは、ブイを敷設した8レーンが最小である。

3.2.2 レーン番号

発艇塔の発艇員がゴールに向および一番左側のレーンが、原則としてレーンNo.1である。しかし、テレビ中継がある場合、テレビ画面の一番上のレーンをNo.1とする。

3.2. Between Start and Finish

3.2.1. Lanes

The lanes shall be buoyed according to the Albano system. These lanes must be straight and of the same width over their whole length. The width of each lane shall be 13.5 m. (In special circumstances the width of each lane may be reduced to 12.5 m).

For a standard 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.

3.2.2. Lane numbering

In principle, lane No 1 should be on the left hand side of the Starter in the Start Tower looking towards the Finish. However, where an event is televised, the lane numbering should generally place lane 1 at the top of the television picture.

3.2.3 ブイ

ブイとブイとの間隔は、コースの中心軸に沿って12.5m以上離さないこと。ただし、5m間隔のスタート区域を除き10mが望ましい。ブイは球形または立方体形状でも良い。しかし、オールまたは艇がぶつおよびた時、艇やクルーに損傷や甚だしい妨害を与えず壊れる材質でできていること。ブイ(直径15cmまたは平方を超えないこと)の表面は柔軟であること(硬くない)。ブイの色はすべてのレーンで同じであること。ブイは如何なる気象条件の下でも容易に見えること。スタート区域(最初の100m)のブイと250m毎のマークの色は、他の大部分のコースのブイの色とは明らかに違うこと。コースの最終250mのブイの色は、最初の100mのブイと同じであること。または、他の大部分のコースのブイと明らかに区別がつくこと。しかしながら、最初の100mのブイと250m毎のマークは、テレビ視聴者が分かり易いように互い違いに違う色でも良い。スタートラインとゴールラインにはブイは設置しない。

3.2.4 距離標識

距離標識はスタートからゴールに向っての距離を表示する。スタートラインより250m毎のコース両側の岸に、距離を表示する最小2m x 1mのよく見える板を置くか、またはコース両側の水面に1m立方の立方体を設置すること。最初の250mの標識には250の表示、次の標識には500、以降同様に1750mの標識まで表示する。スタートラインとゴールラインに距離標識は設置しない。

3.2.3. Buoys

The space between buoys along the axis of the course shall be not more than 12.5 metres but preferably 10 metres except in the Start Zone where it shall be 5 metres. The buoys may be spherical or cuboid in shape but shall be of such material and design that when struck by an oar or boat they will deflect easily and not cause damage or undue interference to the boat or crew. The surface of these buoys (whose diameter shall not exceed 15 cm or square) shall be pliant (not hard). The colour of buoys shall be the same in all lanes. The colours should be easily visible in all weather conditions. In the Start Zone (the first 100 metres) and at every 250 metre mark the colour of buoys shall be a clearly different colour from the buoys in the majority of the course. In the last 250 metres the colour of buoys shall be the same as those in the first 100 m, or such other colour which is clearly distinct from the colour of buoys in the majority of the course. Except for the Start Zone and each 250 metre mark, each alternate line of buoys may be of alternating colours where this will assist television presentation. There shall be no buoys on the start line or on the finish line.

3.2.4. Distance Markers

The distance markers shall show the distance in the direction from start to finish. Every 250 metres beyond the start, the distance from the start shall be marked on both sides of the course, either by clearly visible boards of a minimum size of 2 m x 1 m on the banks or by cubes (1 m cube) on the water. They should read, at the first 250 metre mark – “250”, then “500”, and so on to the 1,750 metre mark. There shall be no distance mark at the start or at the finish.

3.2.5 中間計時500m毎の各クルーのタイムと順位を計測する機器を置くこと。世界選手権、オリンピック、パラリンピック、ユースオリンピックとそれぞれの大会の代表選考会、およびワールドカップにおいて、中間計時を行うためのビデオカメラは毎秒100コマ以下でないこと。

3.3 フィニッシュ区域

3.3.1 フィニッシュライン

フィニッシュラインとはフィニッシュ判定員のすぐ前にあるピンつと垂直に張られたワイヤ(1mm)と、コースの対岸にある固定されたマーカーの垂線を結んだ線のことである。固定されたマーカーは垂直に分けられ、スタートに近い方の半分は明るい黄色に塗られ、もう半分は黒色に塗られていること。垂直線とは、2色が接して作る線のことである。フィニッシュ判定員のすぐ前に置いた2本の垂直ワイヤ(80～100cm間隔で張ってある)で代用することができる。

フィニッシュラインは、コースの両外側の少なくとも5m離れた水面に置かれた白色のブイに刺した2本の赤旗で示される。必要ならば1本または2本の赤旗は、岸に設置することができる。これらの2本の旗は、フィニッシュライン上に正確にあること。そしてフィニッシュ判定員の視界やスタートに向かうクルーの進行を妨げてはならない。

3.2.5. Intermediate Times Equipment shall be provided every 500 metres for recording the intermediate times and placings of all crews. For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, video cameras providing less than 100 frames per second are not accepted for the taking of intermediate times.

3.3. The Finish Area

3.3.1. Finish Line

The finish line shall be the line running between a tautly stretched thin (1 mm) vertical wire immediately in front of the Judges at the Finish and the vertical line on a fixed marker on the far side of the course. The fixed marker shall be divided vertically and painted one half black and the other half luminous yellow, with the yellow half in the direction of the Start – the vertical line shall be the line where the two colours meet. Alternatively two vertical wires (80 to 100 cm apart) immediately in front of the Judges at the Finish may be used.

The finish line shall be marked on the water by two red flags placed on white buoys at least 5 metres outside the course on each side. If necessary, the two red flags (or one of them) may be placed on the bank. It is essential that these flags be exactly on the finish line and that they do not impede the view of the judges at the finish or the progress of crews going to the start.

3.3.2 判定塔

判定塔は、フィニッシュライン上に正確に建てられた構造物であること。コースの端より約30m離れた位置にあること。判定塔は3層から成る。この塔は、計時担当者、フィニッシュ判定員、フィニッシュの瞬間を写すカメラを収容できること。それに加えて、実況放送者、記録掲示板操作担当者、テレビカメラおよびFISAのレガッタ管理者も収容できること。判定塔には、各クルーがフィニッシュラインを超えた時に鳴らす警笛がなければならない。

3.3.3 フィニッシュラインを超えた区域

フィニッシュラインを超えた区域には、クルーが止まれるだけの障害物のない十分なスペースがあること。その距離は、理想的には200mである。艇庫がフィニッシュラインを超えた区域にある場合は、この距離は最重要である。それ以外の場合は、100mでも許される。

3.3.4 計測時間と結果

計測時間は、成績表とスコアボードに100分の1秒単位で表示されること。接戦の場合の順位は、100分の1秒を表示できる写真判定により決定されなければならない。

世界選手権、オリンピック、パラリンピック、ユースオリンピックにおいては、計時／結果表示／写真判定システムの完全なバックアップを用意すること。計時／結果表示／写真判定システムは「競漕選手権の為にFISAマニュアル」の最新版に載っている仕様と解説に従うこと。

3.3.2. Finish Tower

This must be a structure erected exactly on the finish line and placed approximately 30 metres from the outside of the racing lanes. It should have three levels. It should accommodate the timing, the Judges at the Finish and the photo-finish equipment together in the same room. In addition it can accommodate the commentary, the results board operator, TV cameras and a FISA regatta control room. There must be a loud hooter or horn to signal to each crew that it has crossed the finish line.

3.3.3. Area beyond the finish

There shall be sufficient clear water beyond the finish line to allow crews to stop. Ideally this should be 200 m. If the boathouse area is located beyond the finish line this is essential.

Under other arrangements a minimum distance of 100 m might be acceptable.

3.3.4. Timing and Results Systems

Times shall be shown to 1/100th of a second on the Results Sheets and on the Scoreboard.

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

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

3.3.5 結果表示またはビデオボード

結果表示またはビデオボードは、メインスタンドから見える位置にあること、また可能ならば競漕を終えた出漕者からも見えること。この結果表示またはビデオボードの運用は、「競漕選手権の為にFISAマニュアル」の最新版に載っている仕様と解説に従うこと。

4. 技術的設備－カテゴリーB

4.1 その他のコースは、カテゴリーBの技術的設備を備えていると分類される。

4.2 カテゴリーBコースの多くは、カテゴリーAコースと遜色ない施設と装置を備えている。この場合国際レガッタを開催することはできるが、世界選手権を主催することはできない。

附則5

FISA競漕規則第50条に対する細則 識別表示

1. 本規則の適用

以下の細則はFISA 規則に則って運営される国際レガッタに適用する。加えて以下に、世界選手権、ワールドカップおよびFISAが決めるその他の国際レガッタの識別表示規則を説明する。

3.3.5. Results/Video Board

A results and/or video board should be located in a position where it is visible from the main spectator areas and, if possible, by the competitors at the end of the race. The operation of the results/video board must comply with the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of “The FISA Manual for Rowing Championships”.

4. Technical installations – Category B

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

4.2. A number of Category B courses may well provide facilities and equipment which make them very close to or similar to Category A courses. In these cases it is quite possible to hold successful international regattas but it would not be possible for them to host World Championships.

APPENDIX 5

Bye-Laws to Rule 50 of the FISA Rules of Racing – Advertising Bye-Laws

1. Application of these Rules

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

これらの規則はコース開放(公式練習開始)時から大会終了までの期間、ボートとその装備に適用する。選手とその衣類は、レース時間中の選手が水上にいる間、および表彰台またはその近くにいる時(交通規則が適用されているすべての時間帯)および表彰式進行中に適用される。これらの規則はすべての大会役員および審判団にも適用する。これらの規則はオリンピックまたはユースオリンピック憲章が適用される場所では、オリンピックやユースオリンピックまたはIPC規則が適用されるパラリンピックには適用しない。

1.1 一般原則

規則第50条およびその細則に従っていないボートおよび選手は競漕することを許されず、発艇員か主審によって除外されるものとする。

規則第50条に違反しているボート、選手を発見した時はそのクルーはその出漕レースで最下位とする。また、そのクルーが次のレースでも再び衣類および/または装備に同様の違反をすれば、その大会から除外されるものとする。

表彰式に参加する選手が規則第50条およびその細則に従わない場合、当該レースの最下位とする、または除外とすることもある。既に与えられていたメダルは、そのペナルティを受けた次の順位のクルーに与えられるものとする。

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

1.1. General Principles

A boat which does not or rower(s) who do not comply with Rule 50 or its Bye-Laws will not be allowed to race and shall be excluded by the Starter or Umpire.

If a boat that is or rower(s) who are found to have raced but was not compliant with Rule 50 or its Bye-Laws, the crew shall be relegated to last place in the race concerned. If the crew races again in a later round of the same event with clothing and/or equipment that is again in breach of this rule, the crew shall be excluded from the event concerned.

Rower(s) participating in a victory ceremony who do not comply with Rule 50 or its Bye-Laws may be relegated to last place in the particular race, excluded from the event concerned or otherwise penalised. Medals already awarded to a crew which has been relegated or excluded shall be withdrawn and awarded to the next placed crew in that event.

1.2 FISAの独占権

次の権利は、世界選手権およびワールドローイングでのFISAの独占的な財産で、各組織委員会と協力して商品化されるものとする。

テレビの放映権、それは現在知られているすべての手段または今後生まれる方法でも、生中継か録画か、有料か無料かに拘わらず、地上波、衛星およびケーブル放送を含む；

商権、一般後援権、公式提供権、大会プログラム権、出版や優待および宣伝用資料の識別表示権などすべての商標権と後援権を含む。

1.3 識別表示とその寸法

次の各識別表示はこれらの規則の下で許可される。

- a. 製造業者
- b. 加盟国ボート協会名または所属クラブ名
- c. 船名
- d. 加盟国ボート協会または所属クラブのスポンサー名
- e. FISAの識別表示

これらはこの規則の目的に沿った識別表示である。

その識別表示の領域(面積)は、名前(文字)または記号の最も端になる点、または背景色(船の色)との境目の線に対し垂直および水平の線を引いて計算する。従って、面積は長方形や正方形の形で計算される。

(図省略)

1.4 FISA の識別表示

FISAの識別表示は、レガッタのスポンサー名および/またはロゴやFISAが特定する他の識別のいずれであってもよいが、これらの細則の下でFISAが使用するよう衣類または装備に確保してある領域である。

1.2. Exclusive Rights of FISA

The following rights are the exclusive property of FISA at all World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and shall be commercialised in cooperation with each Organising Committee: Television rights, including all means now known or hereafter devised, whether live or recorded, pay or free television including terrestrial, satellite or cable transmission; Commercial rights, including all commercial and sponsorship rights arising in relation to or in any way connected including signage rights, general sponsorship rights, official supplier rights, event programme rights, advertising rights on all promotional materials and publications and hospitality rights.

1.3. “Identification” and how it is measured

The following types of Identifications are permitted under these Rules:

- a. Manufacturer,
- b. Member federation or Club name,
- c. Boat name,
- d. Member federation or Club sponsor,
- e. FISA Identification

Each is an “Identification” for the purpose of this Rule.

The area of the Identification is calculated by drawing vertical and horizontal lines at right angles to each other extended from the most extreme points of the name or symbol, or of the background colour if this covers a larger area.

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

(図省略)

1.4. FISA Identification

A FISA Identification is a space reserved for use by FISA under these Bye-laws either on clothing or on equipment and which may be the regatta sponsor’s name and/or logo or such other identification as FISA shall specify.

1.5 製造業者がスポンサーの場合

製造業者がスポンサーでもあれば、スポンサーのために割り当てられた領域を使用することができる。しかし、指定された領域を組み合わせることにより1つの大きな領域を使用することはできない。仮に製造業者のために用意されている領域があっても、他の目的のために使うことはできない。

1.6 クルー内の識別表示

識別表示は、必ずしも艇と一緒にある必要はない。オールやスカルオールと衣類といった異なるアイテムで同じである必要もない。しかし、同一アイテムでは同一でなければならない。例えば、オール/スカルオールについてはクルーのすべてのオール/スカルオールが同じで形式の識別表示である必要があり、同様に衣服のどの部分をとってみても同一でなければならない。

1.7 国名識別表示

加盟国ボート協会代表クルーは、公式ユニフォームや装備品に特に制限のない範囲で国名識別表示をすることが許可されている。このような国名識別表示がある場合、規則第51条の下でFISAに提出し認可を得た公式のデザインでなければならない。国名識別表示には、公式ナショナルカラー、正式国名および/または頭字語および公式国旗(FISAの儀式のために承認された)を含む。加盟国ボート協会が領土または地域の場合は、国名識別表示はFISAによって使用の認可を得た色、名前、旗とする。
誤解を避けるために、この規定は、クラブ名で競漕する場合には適用しない。

1.5. A Manufacturer as Sponsor

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

1.6. Identifications within the Crew

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

1.7. National Identity

Member federations' crews are permitted to utilise all opportunities to display their national identity on their official uniforms and equipment in areas which are not otherwise restricted. Where such identity is on the uniform it must be a part of the official design submitted to and approved by FISA under Rule 51. National identity shall include the official national colours, the official country name and/or acronym and the official national flag (as approved for FISA ceremonies). Where the member federation is a region or territory, the national identification shall mean such colours, name and flag as are approved for use by FISA.

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

この条項の規定は、他のすべての条項とは別であり、他の如何なる許可されている識別表示を強調または変更するために使用されることもない。また、これらの細則の他の如何なる条項の意味も変更することを暗示していない。

2. レース用の服装

2.1 服装の統一

クルーのすべてのメンバーの服装は同じで、統一しなければならない。どんな識別表示も、同一艇の各クルーメンバーが揃え、同じように着用していなければならない。クルーが、シャツやショーツでなくレース用のワンピースユニフォームを着用している場合、これらの条項はシャツ・ショーツの上に着ているワンピースに対して適用する。ワンピースユニフォームを着て、シャツ・ショーツに許可されている識別表示がこのような方法で増強するように置き換えられてはならない。

2.2 レース用のシャツまたは同類のもの

世界選手権と FISA のワールドカップやその他の FISA の大会は、レースのシャツは、「一重」または「ノースリーブシャツ」スタイルでなければならない。

2.3 レース用のシャツまたは同類のものの識別表示

パラグラフ 1.7 の規定を除いて、加盟国ボート協会やクラブの識別表示は、一箇所だけ、且つ 100 平方 cm を超えてはならない。

製造業者の識別表示は、一箇所だけ、且つ大きさは 20 平方 cm を超えてはならない。

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

2. Racing Clothing

2.1. Uniform Clothing

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

2.2. Racing shirt or equivalent

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

2.3. Identification on the Racing Shirt or equivalent

Except for the provisions of paragraph 1.7, the identification of the member federation or club may appear once and may be no more than 100 sq cm in area.

The identification of the manufacturer may appear once and may be no more than 20 sq cm in area.

加盟国ボート協会やクラブのスポンサー識別表示は“広告スペース”内にのみ識別表示してもよい。レース用のシャツの広告スペースは一箇所だけで、その大きさは 100 平方 cm を超えてはならない。

世界選手権、ワールドカップやその他の FISA 大会の場合、FISA の識別表示がある特別服を着てもらふことがある。これは、出漕者のレース用シャツの下に FISA が特別に提供する T シャツを着てもらふもので、FISA の識別表示はそれぞれ(左右)の袖に一個所だけで、その大きさは 100 平方 cm を超えない。

コックスも同様に FISA の識別表示の服を着用する必要がある
(図省略)

2.4 帽子(頭にかぶるもの)に関する識別表示

加盟国ボート協会やクラブのスポンサーの識別表示は、一箇所だけ、50 平方 cm を超えないものが認められる。製造業者の識別表示は、一箇所だけ、大きさが 6 平方 cm を超えてはならない。

2.5 ショーツや同類のものに関する識別表示

加盟国ボート協会やクラブのスポンサーの識別表示は、広告スペース内でのみ識別表示できる。広告スペースは、エリア内で 50 平方 cm を超えてはならず、ショーツパンツの片側または両側に識別表示してもよいが、それぞれ 50 平方 cm を超えてはならない。

2.6 靴下に関する識別表示

製造業者の識別表示は、左右それぞれに一箇所だけ識別表示してもよいが、大きさはそれぞれ6平方 cm を超えてはならない。

Member federation or club sponsor identifications may only appear within an “Advertising Space”. There shall be only one Advertising Space on each racing shirt and the Advertising Space may be no more than 100 sq cm in area.

For World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and other FISA Events, FISA may require competitors to wear special clothing with the FISA identifications. This may take the form of a specially made T-Shirt, to be provided by FISA, which shall be worn under the rowers’ racing shirt. This FISA identification may appear once on each sleeve and each identification may be no more than 100 sq cm in area.

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

(図省略)

2.4. Identification on Headwear

On Headware, one “Advertising Space” no more than 50 sq. cm. is allowed. The identification of the manufacturer may appear once in a position separate from that of the Advertising Space and may be no larger than 6 sq cm.

2.5. Identification on the Shorts or the equivalent

Member federation or club sponsor identifications may only appear within an “Advertising Space”. The Advertising Space may not exceed 50 sq cm in area and may appear on one or both sides of the shorts, each side to be identical at 50 sq cm each.

2.6. Identification on Socks

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

2.7 メガネ類に関する識別表示

製造業者の識別表示は、メガネのアームに一箇所だけ、6 平方 cm 以内で識別表示できる。代わりに、識別表示を左右それぞれのアームに 2 回識別表示することもできるが、その場合は左右それぞれの識別表示が 3 平方 cm を超えてはならない。

2.8 その他の識別表示

パラグラフ 1.7 の規定を除いて、出漕者自身や出漕者が着たり持っている他の服装やアクセサリには如何なる識別表示も付けてはならない。

3. レース艇に関する識別表示

ボートには、製造業者、ボート名、加盟国ボート協会やクラブのスポンサー名、FISA の識別表示を付ることがある。

3.1 製造業者に関する識別表示

艇の外側(アウトサイド)に、製造業者の識別表示を、それぞれ(左右)の側に一箇所だけ識別表示を付けることができる。ただし、選手が占有している箇所、そうでなければこれらの細則で確保されている領域を除く箇所で、それぞれ 100 平方 cm を超えてはならない。

艇の船首から 50 cm 以内の箇所に、製造業者のロゴをそれぞれの側に一箇所だけ識別表示を付けることができるが、その広さは 80 平方 cm を超えてはならない。

ロゴは、テキスト(原文)を含めてはならない。

3.1.1 リガーとフィンに関する識別表示

各リガー上またはフィンのそれぞれの面に、製造業者の識別表示を一箇所だけ付けることができるが、大きさは 16 平方 cm を超えてはならない。

2.7. Identification on Eyewear

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

2.8. No other Identifications

Except for the provisions of paragraph 1.7, no Identifications may appear on any other clothing or accessories worn or carried by the competitors or on the competitors themselves.

3. Identification on Racing Boats

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

3.1. Identification of the Manufacturer

On the outside of the boat, the Identification of the manufacturer may appear once on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s), except those areas otherwise reserved by these Bye-laws, and each may be no more than 100 sq cm in area.

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

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

3.1.2 オールロックに関する識別表示

製造業社の識別表示は“広告スペース”内でのみ付けることができる。広告スペースは片方のサイドに 8 平方 cm 以内で識別表示するか、それぞれのサイドに 4 平方 cm ずつ識別表示するかである。

3.1.3 シューズとシートに関する識別表示

各靴(片方)や座席に、製造業者の識別表示を一箇所だけ付けることができるが、大きさは 6 平方 cm を超えてはならない。規則第 39 条の細則 3.1 で述べられている額の例外で、製造業者の他の識別表示は競漕用ボートでは許可されていない。

3.2 ボートに関するその他の識別表示

3.2.1、3.2.2、下記 3.2.3 または上記の 1.7 に規定されている場合を除き、ボート名または加盟国ボート協会やクラブのスポンサーの識別表示は、ボート上に許可された唯一の任意識別表示である。これらは交換可能であり、以下、「スポンサー識別表示」と呼ぶ。

スポンサー識別表示は唯一「広告スペース」内で識別表示してもよいが、ボート上のそれぞれの広告スペースの大きさは 800 平方 cm を超えてはならない。

3.2.1 シングルスカル、ダブルスカル、ペアおよび舵手付きペア

(図省略)

FISA/oc および加盟国ボート協会名略語、加盟国ボート協会/クラブ名略語、80cm

それぞれのサイドに 1 箇所だけの許可されている。

前後甲板(デッキ)の部分に、それぞれ一箇所だけのスペースが許可されている。

3.1.2. Identification on Swivels (Oarlocks) – The identification(s) of the manufacturer may only appear within an “Advertising Space”. The Advertising Space may not exceed 8 sq cm in area on one side or 4 sq cm on either side of the swivel, each side to be identical.

3.1.3. Identification on Shoes and Seats – On each shoe or seat, the identification of the manufacturer may appear only once and may be no more than 6 sq cm in area. With the exception of the plaque required under Bye-Law 3.1 to Rule 39, no other Identification of the manufacturer is allowed on racing boats.

3.2. Other Identifications on the Boat

Except as provided for in 3.2.1, 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 below or in 1.7 above, the name of the boat or the Identification of the sponsors of the member federation or club are the only other optional Identifications allowed on the boat. These are interchangeable and are hereinafter referred to as “Sponsor Identifications”.

Sponsor Identifications may only appear within an “Advertising Space”.

Each Advertising Space on a boat may be no more than 800 sq cm in size.

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

(図省略)

a. On each side of a single scull, a 2x, 2- or 2+, only one Advertising Space is allowed.

b. On the fore and aft deck areas of a single scull, 2x, 2-, 2+, only one Advertising Space each, is allowed.

c. 世界選手権、ワールドカップおよびその他の FISA 大会では、選手が占有する箇所の両サイドの最初の 80cm は FISA 識別表示および加盟国ボート協会名略語用スペースで、両サイドに一箇所ずつ表記する。FISA 識別表示の大きさは 600 平方 cm を超えてはならず、長さは 60cm を超えてはならない。加盟国ボート協会名略語の長さは 20cm を超えてはならない。

d. 国際レガッタでは、選手が占有する場所の最初の 60cm は組織委員会のスポンサー表記用である。組織委員会は、それぞれのサイドに一箇所 60 平方 cm を超えない大きさのそのスポンサー識別表示を表記してもよい。

3.2.2 クウオドルプルスカル、フォア、舵手付きフォア

(図省略)

FISA/oc および加盟国ボート協会名略語、加盟国ボート協会/クラブ名略語、100cm

a. それぞれのサイドに 2 箇所だけのスペースが許可されている。

b. 前後甲板(デッキ)の部分に、それぞれ一箇所だけ 800 平方 cm を超えないスペースが許可されている。

c. 世界選手権、ワールドカップおよびその他の FISA 大会では、選手が占有する箇所の両サイドの最初の 100cm は FISA 識別表示および加盟国ボート協会名略語用スペースで、両サイドに一箇所ずつ表記する。FISA 識別表示の大きさは 800 平方 cm を超えてはならず、長さは 80cm を超えてはならない。加盟国ボート協会名略語の長さは 20cm を超えてはならない。

c. For World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and other FISA Events, on a single scull, a 2x, 2- or 2+, the first 80 cm on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the FISA Identification and the member federation abbreviation, each of which may appear once on each side. The FISA Identification shall be no more than 600 sq cm in area. The space for the FISA Identification shall not exceed 60 cm in length and the space for the member federation abbreviations shall not exceed 20 cm in length.

d. For International Regattas, on a single scull, a 2x, 2- or 2+, the first 60 cm on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The organising committee may place identifications of their sponsor no more than 600 sq cm in area in this space once on each side.

3.2.2. Quadruple Sculls, Fours and Coxed Fours

(図省略)

a. On each side of a 4x, 4- or 4+, only two Advertising Spaces are allowed.

b. On the fore and aft deck areas of a 4x, 4-, 4+, only one Advertising Space each, no more than 800 sq cm in size, is allowed.

c. For World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and other FISA Events, on a 4x, 4- or 4+, the first 100 cm on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the FISA Identification and the member federation abbreviation, each of which may appear once on each side. The FISA Identification shall be no more than 800 sq cm in area. The space for the FISA Identification shall not exceed 80 cm in length and the space for the member federation abbreviation shall not exceed 20 cm in length.

d. 国際レガッタでは、選手が占有する場所の最初の 80cm は組織委員会のスポンサー表記用である。組織委員会は、それぞれのサイドに一箇所 800 平方 cm を超えない大きさのそのスポンサー識別表示を表記してもよい。

3.2.3 エイト

(図省略)

FISA/oc および加盟国ボート協会名略語、加盟国ボート協会/クラブ名略語、100cm

- a. それぞれのサイドに 4 箇所だけのスペースが許可されている。
- b. 前後甲板(デッキ)の部分に、それぞれ一箇所だけのスペースが許可されている。
- c. 世界選手権、ワールドカップおよびその他の FISA 大会では、選手が占有する箇所の両サイドの最初の 100cm は FISA 識別表示および加盟国ボート協会名略語用スペースで、両サイドに一箇所ずつ表記する。FISA 識別表示の大きさは 800 平方 cm を超えてはならず、長さは 80cm を超えてはならない。加盟国ボート協会名略語の長さは 20cm を超えてはならない。
- d. 国際レガッタでは、選手が占有する場所の最初の 80cm は組織委員会のスポンサー表記用である。組織委員会は、それぞれのサイドに一箇所 800 平方 cm を超えない大きさのそのスポンサー識別表示を表記してもよい。

d. For International Regattas, on a 4x, 4- or 4+, the first 80 cm on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The organising committee may place Identifications of their sponsor no more than 800 sq cm in area in this space once on each side.

3.2.3. Eights

(図省略)

- a. On each side of an eight, four Advertising Spaces are allowed.
- b. On the fore and aft deck areas of an eight, only one Advertising Space each is allowed.
- c. For World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and other FISA Events, on a 8+, the first 100 cm on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the FISA Identification and the member federation abbreviation, each of which may appear once on each side. The FISA Identification shall be no more than 800 sq cm in area. The space for the FISA Identification shall not exceed 80 cm in length and the space for the member federation abbreviation shall not exceed 20 cm in length.
- d. For International Regattas, the first 80 cm on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The organising committee may place Identifications of their sponsor no more than 800 sq cm in area in this space once on each side.

3.3 バウナンバーに関する識別表示

3.3.1 国際レガッタ

組織委員会のスポンサーの識別表示は、バウ番号の一番下に一箇所だけ識別表示してもよいが、文字の高さは 5cm を越えてはならない。

3.3.2 世界選手権、ワールドカップおよびその他の FISA 大会

FISA のスポンサーの識別表示は、バウ番号の一番下に一箇所だけ識別表示してもよいが、文字の高さは 5cm を越えてはならない。

4. レース用スカルオールおよびオール

4.1 適用

これらの細則は、スイープオールまたはスカルオールであろうと、それぞれのオールに適用される。

4.2 ブレードの色

FISA に登録している加盟国ボート協会の色または加盟国ボート協会が認めたクラブの色だけが認められる。

4.3 アウトボード

オールの襟から先のアウトボード部分には識別表示は認められない。

4.4 インボード

オールのハンドル先端から襟までのインボード部分には、次の識別表示が認められる。

3.3. Identification on Bow Numbers

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

3.3.2. For World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and other FISA Events – The Identification of a FISA sponsor may appear once on the bottom of the bow number and the lettering may be no more than 5 cm in height.

4. Racing Sculls and Oars

4.1. Application – These Bye-Laws apply to each oar, whether it be a sweep-oar or a sculling oar.

4.2. Blade Colours – Only the member federation colours as registered with FISA or the Club colours as registered with the member federations may appear on the blades.

4.3. The Outboard Section – No Identifications are allowed on the outboard section of the loom or shaft (that is, outboard from the collar).

4.4. Identification on the Inboard Section – On the inboard section of the loom or shaft (when measured from the attachment of the handle with the shaft to the collar) the following identifications are permitted:

4.4.1 スカルオールに関する識別表示

加盟国ボート協会やクラブのスポンサーの識別表示は、一箇所だけ認められるが、72 平方 cm を超えてはならない。製造業者の識別表示は、一箇所だけ認められるが、60 平方 cm を超えてはならない。

4.4.2 スweepオールに関する識別表示

加盟国ボート協会やクラブのスポンサーの識別表示は、一箇所だけ認められるが、100 平方 cm を超えてはならない。製造業者の識別表示は、一箇所だけ認められるが、60 平方 cm を超えてはならない。

4.5 追加識別表示の禁止

上記 1.7 の条項を除き、オールやスカルオールで許可される唯一の他の識別表示は、所有者、特にボートおよび/またはそれが使用されている位置を特定するための個別のマークだけである。

5. 大会役員の服装に関する識別表示

5.1 国際大会レガッタ

大会役員は組織委員会スポンサーの識別表示が着いた服装を着ることがある。

4.4.1. Identification on Sculls – On a scull, one “Advertising Space” of no more than 72 sq. cm. is allowed. In addition, the Identification of the manufacturer may appear once and may be no more than 60 sq cm in area.

4.4.2. Identification on Sweep Rowing Oars – On a sweep rowing oar, one “Advertising Space” of no more than 100 sq cm is allowed. In addition, the Identification of the Manufacturer may appear once and may be no more than 60 sq. cm in area.

4.5. No additional Identifications– Except for the provisions of paragraph 1.7 above, the only other markings allowed on oars or sculls are discrete marks to identify the owner, the particular boat and/or the position in which it is used.

5. Identification on Regatta Officials’ Clothing

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

5.2 世界選手権、ワールドグカップおよびその他の FISA 大会

FISA 大会役員には FISA の識別表示が着いた服装を着ることを要求することがある。

6. 主審艇に関する識別表示

6.1 国際レガッタ

組織委員会は、各主審艇にそれぞれ最大で 800 平方 cm の組織委員会識別表示を(最大 3 箇所)付けるよう要求することがある。

6.2 世界選手権、ワールドグカップおよびその他の FISA 大会

FISA は、各主審艇にそれぞれ最大で 800 平方 cm の FISA 識別表示を(最大 3 箇所)付けるよう要求することがある。

5.2. World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and other FISA Events – FISA may require regatta officials to wear clothing with FISA Identifications.

6. Identification on Umpire Boats

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

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

附則6(英文省略)

第67条に対する細則－FISA勝ち上がりシステム

世界選手権

世界選手権ケース1：出漕数7～8の場合

構成：予選2、敗者復活戦1、準決勝0。予選：各予選の1位は決勝Aへ進む。残りのクルーは敗者復活戦へ進む。敗者復活戦：敗者復活戦の上位4クルーは決勝Aへ進む。
出漕数が8の場合、残りのクルーは決勝Bへ進む。

世界選手権ケース1：出漕数7～8の場合の表

予選		敗者復活戦		決勝 B(出漕 数8の場合)	決勝 A
H		R			
H1	1	2. H1		FB5. R1 6. R1	FA1. H1 1. H2 1. R1 2. R1 3. R1 4. R1
	2	2. H2			
	3	3. H1			
	4	3. H2			
H2		4. H1			
		4. H2			
	1				
	2				
	3				
	4				

＊注：出漕数7の場合、決勝Bは行われない。

世界選手権ケース 2:出漕数 9～10 の場合

構成:予選2、敗者復活戦1、準決勝0。予選:各予選の上位2クルーは決勝Aへ進む。残りのクルーは敗者復活戦へ進む。敗者復活戦:敗者復活戦の上位2クルーは決勝Aへ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Bへ進む。

世界選手権ケース2:出漕数9～10の場合の表

予選	敗者復活戦		決勝 B	決勝 A
H	R			
H1	1	3. H1		
	2	R 3. H2		
	3	4. H1		
	4	4. H2	3. R1	1. H1
	5	5. H1	4. R1	2. H1
		5. H2	5. R1	F 1. H2
			6. R1	A 2. H2
H2	1			1. R1
	2			2. R1
	3			
	4			
	5			

世界選手権ケース3:出漕数11～12の場合

構成:予選2、敗者復活戦2、準決勝0。予選:各予選の1位は決勝Aへ進む。残りのクルーは敗者復活戦へ進む。敗者復活戦:各敗者復活戦の上位2クルーは決勝Aへ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Bへ進む。敗者復活戦の組み合わせ方には、2通りのやり方がある。

世界選手権ケース3:出漕数11～12の場合の表

予選	敗者復活戦 Options				決勝 B	決勝 A
H	RI	RII				
H1	R1			FB		
		1	2. H1		2. H1	
		2	3. H2		3. H2	
		3	4. H1		R1 4. H2	
		4	5. H2		5. H1	3. R1 1. H1
		5	6. H1		6. H1	4. R1 1. H2
H2	R2				5. R1 1. R1	
		1	2. H2		2. H2	3. R2 2. R1
		2	3. H1		3. H1	4. R2 1. R2
		3	4. H2		R2 4. H1	5. R2 2. R2
		4	5. H1		5. H2	
		5	6. H2		6. H2	
6						

世界選手権ケース4:出漕数13～15の場合

構成:予選3、敗者復活戦1、準決勝(A/B)2。予選:各予選の上位3クルーは準決勝(A/B)へ進む。残りのクルーは敗者復活戦へ進む。敗者復活戦:敗者復活戦の上位3クルーは準決勝へ進む。出漕数が14～15の場合、残りのクルーは決勝Cへ進む。準決勝:各準決勝の上位3クルーは決勝Aへ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Bへ進む。準決勝の組み合わせ方には、2通りのやり方がある。

世界選手権ケース4:出漕数13～15の場合の表

予選	敗者復活戦	準決勝 Options		決勝
H	R	S AB I	S AB II	F
<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>H1 3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>	R	<div>1. H1</div> <div>1. H3</div> <div>2. H2</div> <div>S AB 1 3. H1</div> <div>3. H3</div> <div>2. R</div>	<div>1. H1</div> <div>1. H2</div> <div>2. H3</div> <div>S AB 1 3. H2</div> <div>3. H1</div> <div>3. R</div>	<div>1. S AB 1</div> <div>2. S AB 1</div> <div>FA 3. S AB 1</div> <div>1. S AB 2</div> <div>2. S AB 2</div> <div>3. S AB 2</div>
<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>H2 3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>				<div>4. S AB 1</div> <div>5. S AB 1</div> <div>6. S AB 1</div> <div>4. S AB 2</div> <div>5. S AB 2</div> <div>6. S AB 2</div>
<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>H3 3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>				
<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>H3 3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>				
<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>H3 3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>				
<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>H3 3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>				
<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>H3 3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>				<div>4. R</div> <div>5. R</div> <div>FC *</div> <div>6. R</div>

*注:出漕数13の場合、決勝Cは行われない。

世界選手権ケース 5: 出漕数 16～18 の場合

構成: 予選3、敗者復活戦2、準決勝(A/B)2。予選: 各予選の上位2クルーは準決勝(A/B)へ進む。残りのクルーは敗者復活戦へ進む。敗者復活戦: 各敗者復活戦の上位3クルーは準決勝(A/B)へ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Cへ進む。敗者復活戦の組み合わせ方には、2通りのやり方がある。準決勝: 各準決勝(A/B)の上位3クルーは決勝Aへ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Bへ進む。準決勝の組み合わせ方には、2通りのやり方がある。

世界選手権ケース5: 出漕数16～18の場合の表

予選	敗者復活戦 Options		準決勝 Options		決勝
H	R I	R II	S I	S II	F
1	3.H1	3.H1	1.H1	1.H1	1.S AB 1
2	3.H2	3.H3	1.H2	1.H3	2.S AB 1
H1 3	R1 4.H3	R1 4.H2	S AB 1 2.H3	S AB 1 2.H2	FA 3.S AB 1
4	5.H2	5.H3	1.R2	1.R1	1.S AB 2
5	6.H1	6.H1	2.R1	2.R2	2.S AB 2
6	6.H3	6.H2	3.R2	3.R1	3.S AB 2
1	3.H3	3.H2	1.H3	1.H2	4.S AB 1
2	4.H1	4.H1	2.H1	2.H1	5.S AB 1
H2 3	R2 4.H2	R2 4.H3	S AB 2 2.H2	S AB 2 2.H3	FB 6.S AB 1
4	5.H1	5.H1	1.R1	1.R2	4.S AB 2
5	5.H3	5.H2	2.R2	2.R1	5.S AB 2
6	6.H2	6.H3	3.R1	3.R2	6.S AB 2
1					4.R1
2					5.R1
H3 3					FC 6.R1
4					4.R2
5					5.R2
6					6.R2

世界選手権ケース 6: 出漕数 19～20 の場合

構成: 予選4、敗者復活戦2、準決勝(A/B)2、準決勝(C/D)2。予選: 各予選の上位2クルーは準決勝(A/B)へ進む。残りのクルーは敗者復活戦へ進む。敗者復活戦: 各敗者復活戦の上位2クルーは準決勝(A/B)へ進む。残りのクルーは準決勝(C/D)へ進む。敗者復活戦の組み合わせ方には、2通りのやり方がある。準決勝: 各準決勝(A/B)の上位3クルーは決勝Aへ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Bへ進む。各準決勝(C/D)の最下位のクルーは決勝Dへ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Cへ進む。準決勝の組み合わせ方には、2通りのやり方がある。出漕数19の場合の特例: 準決勝(C/D)1および準決勝(C/D)2のそれぞれの最下位のクルーは決勝Dに進む。

世界選手権ケース6: 出漕数19～20の場合の表

予選	敗者復活戦 Options				準決勝 Options				決勝
H	R I		R II		S I		S II		F
H1	1	3.H1		3.H1		1.H1		1.H1	1.S AB 1
	2	4.H3		4.H2		1.H2		1.H3	2.S AB 1
	3	R1 5.H1	R1	5.H4	S AB 1	2.H3	S AB 1	2.H2	FA 3.S AB 1
	4	3.H2		3.H3		2.H4		2.H4	1.S AB 2
	5	4.H4		4.H4		1.R1		1.R1	2.S AB 2
		5.H3		5.H1		2.R2		2.R2	3.S AB 2
H2	1	3.H3		3.H2		1.H3		1.H2	4.S AB 1
	2	4.H1		4.H1		1.H4		1.H4	5.S AB 1
	3	R2 5.H2	R2	5.H3	S AB 2	2.H1	S AB 2	2.H1	FB 6.S AB 1
	4	3.H4		3.H4		2.H2		2.H3	4.S AB 2
	5	4.H2		4.H3		1.R2		1.R2	5.S AB 2
		5.H4		5.H2		2.R1		2.R1	6.S AB 2
H3	1					3.R1		3.R1	1. S CD 1
	2					4.R2		4.R2	2. S CD 1
	3				S CD 1	5.R1	S CD 1	5.R2	FC 3. S CD 1
	4					6.R2		6.R1	1. S CD 2
	5								2. S CD 2 3. S CD 2
H4	1					3.R2		3.R2	4. S CD 1
	2					4.R1		4.R1	4. S CD 2
	3				S CD 2	5.R2	S CD 2	5.R1	FD
	4					6.R1		6.R2	
	5								

出漕数19の場合の特例：準決勝(C/D)1および準決勝(C/D)2のそれぞれの最下位のクルーは決勝Dに進む。

世界選手権ケース7: 出漕数21～24の場合

構成: 予選4、敗者復活戦4、準決勝(A/B)2、準決勝(C/D)2。

予選: 各予選の1位は準決勝(A/B)へ進む。残りのクルーは敗者復活戦へ進む。敗者復活戦: 各敗者復活戦の上位2クルーは準決勝(A/B)へ進む。残りのクルーは準決勝(C/D)へ進む。敗者復活戦の組み合わせ方には、2通りのやり方がある。準決勝: 各準決勝(A/B)の上位3クルーは決勝Aへ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Bへ進む。各準決勝(C/D)の上位3クルーは決勝Cへ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Dへ進む。準決勝の組み合わせ方には、2通りのやり方がある。

世界選手権ケース7: 出漕数21～24の場合の表

予選		敗者復活戦 Options				準決勝 Options				決勝	
H		R I		R II		S I		S II		F	
H1	1	2.H1		2.H4		1.H1		1.H1		1.S AB 1	
	2	3.H2		3.H3		1.H3		1.H2		2.S AB 1	
	3	R1	4.H3	R1	4.H2	S AB 1	1.R2	S AB 1	1.R3	FA	3.S AB 1
	4	5.H4		5.H1		1.R4		1.R4		1.S AB 2	
	5	6.H1		6.H4		2.R1		2.R1		2.S AB 2	
	6					2.R3		2.R2		3.S AB 2	
H2	1	2.H2		2.H3		1.H2		1.H3		4.S AB 1	
	2	3.H3		3.H2		1.H4		1.H4		5.S AB 1	
	3	R2	4.H4	R2	4.H1	S AB 2	1.R1	S AB 2	1.R1	FB	6.S AB 1
	4	5.H1		5.H4		1.R3		1.R2		4.S AB 2	
	5	6.H2		6.H3		2.R2		2.R3		5.S AB 2	
	6					2.R4		2.R4		6.S AB 2	
H3	1	2.H3		2.H2		3.R1		3.R1		1.S CD 1	
	2	3.H4		3.H1		3.R3		3.R4		2.S CD 1	
	3	R3	4.H1	R3	4.H4	S CD 1	4.R2	S CD 1	4.R3	FC	3.S CD 1
	4	5.H2		5.H3		4.R4		4.R2		1.S CD 2	
	5	6.H3		6.H2		5.R1		5.R1		2.S CD 2	

6			5.R3	5.R4	3.S CD 2
1	2.H4	2.H1	3.R2	3.R3	4.S CD 1
2	3.H1	3.H4	3.R4	3.R2	5.S CD 1
H4 3	R4 4.H2	R4 4.H3	S CD 2 4.R1	S CD 2 4.R1	FD 6.S CD 1
4	5.H3	5.H2	4.R3	4.R4	4.S CD 2
5	6.H4	6.H1	5.R2	5.R3	5.S CD 2
6			5.R4	5.R2	6.S CD 2

世界選手権ケース8:出漕数25～26の場合

構成:予選5、敗者復活戦1、準々決勝4、準決勝(A/B)2、準決勝(C/D)2。予選:各予選の上位4クルーは準々決勝へ進む。残りのクルーは敗者復活戦へ進む。
敗者復活戦:敗者復活戦の上位4クルーは準々決勝へ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Eへ進む。準々決勝:各準々決勝の上位3クルーは準決勝(A/B)へ進む。残りのクルーは準決勝(C/D)へ進む。準々決勝の組み合わせ方には、2通りのやり方がある。準決勝:各準決勝(A/B)の上位3クルーは決勝Aへ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Bへ進む。各準決勝(C/D)の上位3クルーは決勝Cへ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Dへ進む。準決勝の組み合わせ方には、2通りのやり方がある。出漕数25の場合の特例:各準決勝(C/D)のそれぞれの最下位のクルーは決勝Eに進む。

世界選手権ケース8:出漕数25～26の場合

予選	敗者復活戦	準々決勝		準決勝		決勝
H	R	QI	QII	SI	SII	F
H1	1	5H1	1H1	1Q1	1Q1	1SAB1
	2	5H2	1H2	1Q2	1Q3	1SAB2
	3	5H3	3H3	SAB1	2Q2	FA 2SAB1
	4	5H4	3H4	2Q4	2Q4	2SAB2
	5	5H5	4H5	3Q1	3Q1	3SAB1
	6	6H1	4R	3Q3	3Q4	3SAB2
H2	1		1H3	1Q3	1Q2	4SAB1
	2		2H4	1Q4	1Q4	4SAB2
	3	Q2	3H1	SAB2	2Q1	FB 5SAB1
	4		3H5	2Q2	2Q3	5SAB2
	5		4H2	3Q2	3Q2	6SAB1
			2R	3Q4	3Q3	6SAB2
H3	1		1H4	4Q1	4Q1	1SCD1
	2		2H1	4Q2	4Q3	1SCD2
	3	Q3	2H5	SCD1	5Q3	FC 2SCD1
	4		3H2	5Q4	5Q4	2SCD2
	5		4H3	6Q1	6Q1	3SCD1
			3R	6Q3	6Q4	3SCD2
H4	1		1H5	4Q3	4Q2	4SCD1
	2		2H2	4Q4	4Q4	4SCD2
	3	Q4	2H3	SCD2	5Q1	FD 5SCD1
	4		4H1	5Q2	5Q3	5SCD2
	5		4H4	6Q2	6Q2	6SCD1

		1R	2R	6Q4	6Q3	6SCD2
H5	1 2 3 4 5					FE 5R 6R

出漕数25の場合の特例：各準決勝(C/D)のそれぞれの最下位のクルーは決勝Eに進む。

世界選手権ケース9:出漕数27～30の場合

構成:予選5、敗者復活戦2、準々決勝4、準決勝(A/B)2、準決勝(C/D)2。予選:各予選の上位4クルーは準々決勝へ進む。残りのクルーは敗者復活戦へ進む。敗者復活戦:各敗者復活戦の上位2クルーは準々決勝へ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Eへ進む。敗者復活戦の組み合わせ方には、2通りのやり方がある。準々決勝:各準々決勝の上位3クルーは準決勝(A/B)へ進む。残りのクルーは準決勝(C/D)へ進む。準々決勝の組み合わせ方には、2通りのやり方がある。準決勝:各準決勝(A/B)の上位3クルーは決勝Aへ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Bへ進む。各準決勝(C/D)の上位3クルーは決勝Cへ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Dへ進む。準決勝の組み合わせ方には、2通りのやり方がある。

世界選手権ケース9:出漕数27～30の場合の表

予選	敗者復活戦		準々決勝		準決勝		決勝
H	RI	RII	QI	QII	SI	SII	F
1	5H1	5H1	1H1	1H1	1Q1	1Q1	1SAB1
2	5H3	5H2	1H2	2H2	1Q2	1Q3	1SAB2
H1 3	R1 5H5	R1 5H5	Q1 3H3	Q1 2H5	SAB1 2Q3	SAB1 2Q2	FA 2SAB1
4	6H2	6H3	3H4	3H3	2Q4	2Q4	2SAB2
5	6H4	6H4	4H5	4H4	3Q1	3Q1	3SAB1
6	5H2	5H3	2R2	2R1	3Q3	3Q4	3SAB2
1	5H4	5H4	1H3	1H2	1Q3	1Q2	4SAB1
2	R2 6H1	R2 6H1	2H4	2H1	1Q4	1Q4	4SAB2
H2 3	6H3	6H2	Q2 3H1	Q2 2H4	SAB2 2Q1	SAB2 2Q1	FB 5SAB1
4	6H5	6H5	3H5	4H3	2Q2	2Q3	5SAB2
5			4H2	4H5	3Q2	3Q2	6SAB1
6			1R2	1R2	3Q4	3Q3	6SAB2
1			1H4	1H3	4Q1	4Q1	1SCD1
2			2H1	1H5	4Q2	4Q3	1SCD2
H3 3			Q3 2H5	Q3 3H2	SCD1 5Q3	SCD1 5Q2	FC 2SCD1
4			3H2	3H4	5Q4	5Q4	2SCD2
5			4H3	4H1	6Q1	6Q1	3SCD1

6			2R1	2R2	6Q3	6Q4	3SCD2
1			1H5	1H4	4Q3	4Q2	4SCD1
2			2H2	2H3	4Q4	4Q4	4SCD2
H4 3			Q4 2H3	Q4 3H1	SCD2 5Q1	SCD2 5Q1	FD 5SCD1
4			4H1	3H5	5Q2	5Q3	5SCD2
5			4H4	4H2	6Q2	6Q2	6SCD1
6			1R1	1R1	6Q4	6Q3	6SCD2
1							3R1
2							4R1
H5 3							FE 5R1
4							3R2
5							4R2
6							5R2

世界選手権ケース10:出漕数31～36の場合

構成:予選6、敗者復活戦3、準々決勝4、準決勝(A/B)2、準決勝(C/D)2、準決勝(E/F)2。予選:各予選の上位3クルーは準々決勝へ進む。残りのクルーは敗者復活戦へ進む。

敗者復活戦:各敗者復活戦の上位2クルーは準々決勝へ進む。残りのクルーは準決勝(E/F)へ進む。敗者復活戦の組み合わせ方には、2通りのやり方がある。準々決勝:各準々決勝の上位3クルーは準決勝(A/B)へ進む。残りのクルーは準決勝(C/D)へ進む。準々決勝の組み合わせ方には、2通りのやり方がある。準決勝:各準決勝(A/B)の上位3クルーは決勝Aへ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Bへ進む。各準決勝(C/D)の上位3クルーは決勝Cへ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Dへ進む。各準決勝(E/F)の上位3クルーは決勝Eへ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Fへ進む。準決勝の組み合わせ方には、2通りのやり方がある。出漕数31の場合の特例:各準決勝(E/F)のそれぞれの最下位のクルーは決勝Fに進み、残りのクルーは決勝Eに進む。

世界選手権ケース10:出漕数31～36の場合の表

予選	敗者復活戦		準々決勝		準決勝		決勝
H	RI	RII	QI	QII	SI	SII	F
1	4H2	4H1	1H1	1H1	1Q1	1Q1	1SAB1
2	4H5	4H5	1H2	1H6	1Q2	1Q3	1SAB2
H1 3	R1 5H6	R1 5H2	Q1 2H3	Q1 2H5	SAB1 2Q3	SAB1 2Q2	FA 2SAB1
4	5H3	5H6	3H6	3H4	2Q4	2Q4	2SAB2
5	6H1	6H3	1R1	1R2	3Q1	3Q1	3SAB1
6	6H4	6H4	2R3	2R3	3Q3	3Q4	3SAB2
1	4H1	4H2	1H3	1H2	1Q3	1Q2	4SAB1
2	4H4	4H6	1H4	1H5	1Q4	1Q4	4SAB2
H2 3	R2 5H5	R2 5H3	Q2 2H5	Q2 2H4	SAB2 2Q1	SAB2 2Q1	FB 5SAB1
4	5H2	5H4	3H4	3H3	2Q2	2Q3	5SAB2
5	6H3	6H1	1R3	1R3	3Q2	3Q2	6SAB1
6	6H6	6H5	2R2	2R1	3Q4	3Q3	6SAB2
1	4H3	4H3	1H5	1H3	4Q1	4Q1	1SCD1
2	4H6	4H4	2H1	2H1	4Q2	4Q3	1SCD2
H3 3	R3 5H1	R3 5H1	Q3 2H6	Q3 2H2	SCD1 5Q3	SCD1 5Q2	FC 2SCD1

	4	5H4	5H5	3H2	3H5	5Q4	5Q4	2SCD2
	5	6H2	6H2	3H3	3H6	6Q1	6Q1	3SCD1
	6	6H5	6H6	1R2	1R1	6Q3	6Q4	3SCD2
H4	1			1H6	1H4	4Q3	4Q2	4SCD1
	2			2H2	2H3	4Q4	4Q4	4SCD2
	3			Q4 2H4	Q4 2H6	SCD2 5Q1	SCD2 5Q1	FD 5SCD1
	4			3H1	3H1	5Q2	5Q3	5SCD2
	5			3H5	3H2	6Q2	6Q2	6SCD1
	6			2R1	2R2	6Q4	6Q3	6SCD2
H5	1					3R1	3R1	1SEF1
	2					3R3	3R2	1SEF2
	3					SEF1 4R2	SEF1 4R3	FE 2SEF1
	4					5R3	5R2	2SEF2
	5					6R1	6R1	3SEF1
	6					6R2	6R3	3SEF2
H6	1					3R2	3R3	4SEF1
	2					4R1	4R1	4SEF2
	3					SEF2 4R3	SEF2 4R2	FF 5SEF1
	4					5R1	5R1	5SEF2
	5					5R2	5R3	6SEF1
	6					6R3	6R2	6SEF2

出漕数31の場合の特例：各準決勝(E/F)のそれぞれの最下位のクルーは決勝Fに進み、残りのクルーは決勝Eに進む。

世界選手権ケース11：出漕数37～40の場合

構成：予選8、敗者復活戦4、準々決勝4、準決勝(A/B)2、準決勝(C/D)2、準決勝(E/F/G)3。予選：各予選の上位2クルーは準々決勝へ進む。残りのクルーは敗者復活戦へ進む。敗者復活戦：各敗者復活戦の上位2クルーは準々決勝へ進む。残りのクルーは準決勝(E/F/G)へ進む。敗者復活戦の組み合わせ方には、2通りのやり方がある。準々決勝：各準々決勝の上位3クルーは準決勝(A/B)へ進む。残りのクルーは準決勝(C/D)へ進む。準々決勝の組み合わせ方には、2通りのやり方がある。準決勝：各準決勝(A/B)の上位3クルーは決勝Aへ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Bへ進む。各準決勝(C/D)の上位3クルーは決勝Cへ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Dへ進む。各準決勝(E/F/G)の上位2クルーは決勝Eへ進む。各準決勝(E/F/G)の3～4位のクルーは決勝Fへ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Gへ進む。準決勝の組み合わせ方には、2通りのやり方がある。出漕数37～38の場合の特例：各準決勝(E/F)のそれぞれの最下位のクルーは決勝Gに進み、残りのクルーは決勝Fに進む。

世界選手権ケース11：出漕数37～40の場合の表

予選	敗者復活戦		準々決勝		準決勝		決勝
H	RI	RII	QI	QII	SI	SII	F
1	3H2	3H1	1H1	1H1	1Q1	1Q1	1SAB1
2	3H3	3H2	1H2	1H5	1Q2	1Q3	1SAB2
H1 3	R1 4H4	R1 4H3	Q1 2H3	Q1 2H2	SAB1 2Q3	SAB1 2Q2	FA 2SAB1
4	4H8	4H8	2H4	2H6	2Q4	2Q4	2SAB2
	5H1	5H6	1R2	1R1	3Q1	3Q1	3SAB1
	5H5	5H5	2R4	2R3	3Q3	3Q4	3SAB2
1	3H7	3H5	1H3	1H2	1Q3	1Q2	4SAB1
2	3H8	3H8	1H4	1H6	1Q4	1Q4	4SAB2
H2 3	R2 4H1	R2 4H6	Q2 2H5	Q2 2H1	SAB2 2Q1	SAB2 2Q1	FB 5SAB1
4	4H5	4H7	2H6	2H5	2Q2	2Q3	5SAB2
5	5H2	5H3	1R3	1R2	3Q2	3Q2	6SAB1
	5H6	5H4	2R2	2R4	3Q4	3Q3	6SAB2
1	3H4	3H3	1H5	1H3	4Q1	4Q1	1SCD1
2	3H5	3H4	1H6	1H7	4Q2	4Q3	1SCD2
H3 3	R3 4H2	R3 4H1	Q3 2H7	Q3 2H4	SCD1 5Q3	SCD1 5Q2	FC 2SCD1
4	4H6	4H5	2H8	2H8	5Q4	5Q4	2SCD2

5		5H3		5H2		1R1		1R3		6Q1		6Q1		3SCD1	
		5H7		5H7		2R3		2R1		6Q3		6Q4		3SCD2	
1		3H1		3H6		1H7		1H4		4Q3		4Q2		4SCD1	
2		3H6		3H7		1H8		1H8		4Q4		4Q4		4SCD2	
H4	3	R4	4H3	R4	4H2	Q4	2H1	Q4	2H3	SCD2	5Q1	SCD2	5Q1	FD	5SCD1
4		4H7		4H4		2H2		2H7		5Q2		5Q3		5SCD2	
5		5H4		5H1		1R4		1R4		6Q2		6Q2		6SCD1	
		5H8		5H8		2R1		2R2		6Q4		6Q3		6SCD2	
1										3R2		3R1		1SEFG1	
2										3R4		3R3		1SEFG2	
H5	3									SEFG1	5R1	SEFG1	5R2	FE	1SEFG3
4										5R3		5R4		2SEFG1	
5										6R1		6R1		2SEFG2	
										6R4		6R4		2SEFG3	
1										3R3		3R4		3SEFG1	
2										4R1		4R2		3SEFG2	
H6	3									SEFG2	4R2	SEFG2	4R1	FF	3SEFG3
4										5R4		5R3		4SEFG1	
5										6R2		6R2		4SEFG2	
														4SEFG3	
1										3R1		3R2		5SEFG1	
2										4R3		4R4		5SEFG2	
H7	3									SEFG3	4R4	SEFG3	4R3	FG	5SEFG3

4 5					5R2 6R3	5R1 6R3	6SEFG1
1 2 H8 3 4 5							

出漕数37～38の場合の特例：各準決勝(E/F)のそれぞれの最下位のクルーは決勝Gに進み、残りのクルーは決勝Fに進む。

世界選手権ケース12:出漕数41～48の場合

構成:予選8、敗者復活戦8、準々決勝(A/B/C/D)4、準々決勝(E/F/G/H)4、準決勝(A/B)2、準決勝(C/D)2、準決勝(E/F)2、準決勝(G/H)2。予選:各予選の上位2クルーは準々決勝へ進む。残りのクルーは敗者復活戦へ進む。敗者復活戦:各敗者復活戦の1位のクルーは準々決勝(A/B/C/D)へ進む。残りのクルーは準々決勝(E/F/G/H)へ進む。敗者復活戦の組み合わせ方には、2通りのやり方がある。準々決勝:各準々決勝(A/B/C/D)の上位3クルーは準決勝(A/B)へ進む。残りのクルーは準決勝(C/D)へ進む。各準々決勝(E/F/G/H)の上位3クルーは準決勝(E/F)へ進む。残りのクルーは準決勝(G/H)へ進む。準々決勝の組み合わせ方には、2通りのやり方がある。準決勝:各準決勝(A/B)の上位3クルーは決勝Aへ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Bへ進む。各準決勝(C/D)の上位3クルーは決勝Cへ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Dへ進む。各準決勝(E/F)の上位3クルーは決勝Eへ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Fへ進む。各準決勝(G/H)の上位3クルーは決勝Gへ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Hへ進む。準決勝の組み合わせ方には、2通りのやり方がある。出漕数41～42の場合の特例:準決勝(G/H)は行わず、準々決勝(E/F/G/H)のそれぞれの4～5位のクルーが決勝Gに進む。出漕数43の場合の特例:各準決勝(G/H)のそれぞれの最下位のクルーは決勝Hに進み、残りのクルーは決勝Gに進む。

世界選手権ケース12:出漕数41～48の場合の表

予選	敗者復活戦		準々決勝		準決勝		決勝
H	RI	RII	QI	QII	SI	SII	F
1	3H6	3H4	1H1	1H1	1QAD1	1QAD1	1SAB1
2	4H7	4H3	1H2	1H5	1QAD2	1QAD3	1SAB2
H1 3	R1 5H8	R1 5H2	QAD1 2H3	QAD1 2H2	SAB1 2QAD3	SAB1 2QAD2	FA 2SAB1
4	6H1	6H1	2H4	2H6	2QAD4	2QAD4	2SAB2
5			1R5	1R1	3QAD1	3QAD1	3SAB1
6			1R6	1R5	3QAD3	3QAD4	3SAB2
1	3H7	3H5	1H3	1H2	1QAD3	1QAD2	4SAB1
2	4H8	4H4	1H4	1H6	1QAD4	1QAD4	4SAB2
H2 3	R2 5H1	R2 5H3	QAD2 2H5	QAD2 2H1	SAB2 2QAD1	SAB2 2QAD1	FB 5SAB1
4	6H2	6H2	2H6	2H5	2QAD2	2QAD3	5SAB2
5			1R1	1R2	3QAD2	3QAD2	6SAB1
6			1R8	1R6	3QAD4	3QAD3	6SAB2
1	3H8	3H6	1H5	1H3	4QAD1	4QAD1	1SCD1
2	4H1	4H5	1H6	1H7	4QAD2	4QAD3	1SCD2
H3 3	R3 5H2	R3 5H4	QAD3 2H7	QAD3 2H4	SCD1 5QAD3	SCD1 5QAD2	FC 2SCD1
4	6H3	6H3	2H8	2H8	5QAD4	5QAD4	2SCD2
5			1R2	1R3	6QAD1	6QAD1	3SCD1
6			1R3	1R7	6QAD3	6QAD4	3SCD2

H4	1	3H1	3H7	1H7	1H4	4QAD3	4QAD2	4SCD1
	2	4H2	4H6	1H8	1H8	4QAD4	4QAD4	4SCD2
	3	R4 5H3	R4 5H5	QAD4 2H1	QAD4 2H3	SCD2 5QAD1	SCD2 5QAD1	FD 5SCD1
	4	6H4	6H4	2H2	2H7	5QAD2	5QAD3	5SCD2
	5			1R4	1R4	6QAD2	6QAD2	6SCD1
	6			1R7	1R8	6QAD4	6QAD3	6SCD2
H5	1	3H2	3H8	2R2	2R1	1QEH1	1QEH1	1SEF1
	2	4H3	4H7	2R3	2R6	1QEH2	1QEH3	1SEF2
	3	R5 5H4	R5 5H6	QEH1 3R4	QEH1 3R3	SEF1 2QEH3	SEF1 2QEH2	FE 2SEF1
	4	6H5	6H5	3R6	3R8	2QEH4	2QEH4	2SEF2
	5			4R1	4R4	3QEH1	3QEH1	3SEF1
	6			4R5	4R5	3QEH3	3QEH4	3SEF2
H6	1	3H3	3H1	2R4	2R4	1QEH3	1QEH2	4SEF1
	2	4H4	4H8	2R5	2R2	1QEH4	1QEH4	4SEF2
	3	R6 5H5	R6 5H7	QEH2 3R7	QEH2 3R7	SEF2 2QEH1	SEF2 2QEH1	FF 5SEF1
	4	6H6	6H6	3R8	3R1	2QEH2	2QEH3	5SEF2
	5			4R2	4R3	3QEH2	3QEH2	6SEF1
	6			4R6	4R6	3QEH4	3QEH3	6SEF2
H7	1	3H4	3H2	2R6	2R3	4QEH1	4QEH1	1SGH1
	2	4H5	4H1	2R8	2R8	4QEH2	4QEH3	1SGH2
	3	R7 5H6	R7 5H8	QEH3 3R2	QEH3 3R4	SGH1 5QEH3	SGH1 5QEH2	FG 2SGH1
	4	6H7	6H7	3R1	3R6	5QEH4	5QEH4	2SGH2
	5			4R3	4R2	6QEH1	6QEH1	3SGH1
	6			4R7	4R7	6QEH3	6QEH4	3SGH2
H8	1	3H5	3H3	2R1	2R5	4QEH3	4QEH2	4SGH1
	2	4H6	4H2	2R7	2R7	4QEH4	4QEH4	4SGH2
	3	R8 5H7	R8 5H1	QEH4 3R3	QEH4 3R2	SGH2 5QEH1	SGH2 5QEH1	FH 5SGH1
	4	6H8	6H8	3R5	3R5	5QEH2	5QEH3	5SGH2
	5			4R4	4R1	6QEH2	6QEH2	6SGH1
	6			4R8	4R8	6QEH4	6QEH3	6SGH2

出漕数41～42の場合の特例：準決勝(G/H)は行わず、準々決勝(E/F/G/H)のそれぞれの4～5位のクルーが決勝Gに進む。

出漕数43の場合の特例：各準決勝(G/H)のそれぞれの最下位のクルーは決勝Hに進み、残りのクルーは決勝Gに進む。

世界選手権ケース13:出漕数49以上の場合

構成:タイムトライアル、敗者復活戦2、準々決勝(A/B/C/D)4、準々決勝(E/F/G/H)4、準決勝(A/B)2、準決勝(C/D)2、準決勝(E/F)2、準決勝(G/H)2。タイムトライアル:上位21クルーは準々決勝(A/B/C/D)へ進む。22~27位のクルーは敗者復活戦へ進む。この敗者復活戦では上位3クルーが22~24位として準々決勝(A/B/C/D)へ進み、残りの3クルーは25~27位に位置付けられる。25~45位のクルーは準々決勝(E/F/G/H)へ進む。46~51位のクルーは敗者復活戦へ進む。この敗者復活戦では上位3クルーが46~48位として準々決勝(E/F/G/H)へ進む。残りは準々決勝、準決勝、決勝I、決勝Jなど、追加のレースに進むことになる。これはクルー数と、タイムトライアルやタイムトライアル46~51位による敗者復活戦における順位などに基づいて決められる。準々決勝:各準々決勝(A/B/C/D)の上位3クルーは準決勝(A/B)へ進む。残りのクルーは準決勝(C/D)へ進む。各準々決勝(E/F/G/H)の上位3クルーは準決勝(E/F)へ進む。残りのクルーは準決勝(G/H)へ進む。準々決勝におけるレーンは、タイムトライアルや敗者復活戦の結果に基づいてクルーに割り当てられる。準決勝:各準決勝(A/B)の上位3クルーは決勝Aへ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Bへ進む。各準決勝(C/D)の上位3クルーは決勝Cへ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Dへ進む。各準決勝(E/F)の上位3クルーは決勝Eへ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Fへ進む。各準決勝(G/H)の上位3クルーは決勝Gへ進む。残りのクルーは決勝Hへ進む。クルー数によっては、必要に応じて準決勝(I/J)などの追加のレースを行う。準決勝の組み合わせ方には、2通りのやり方がある。出漕数49,55,61等の場合の特例:下位の2クルーすなわち48・49位、54・55位、60・61位等のクルーは、それぞれ2クルーとも他のすべてのクルーの次の決勝に進む。この原則はより多くの出漕数の場合にも同様に適用される。

世界選手権ケース13:出漕数49以上の場合の表

タイム トライアル	敗者復活戦		準々決勝	準決勝		決勝
	R			SI	SII	F
1 2 3 4 5 6 TT	R1	TT22	TT1	1QAD1	1QAD1	1SAB1
		TT23	TT8	1QAD2	1QAD3	1SAB2
		TT24	QAD1 TT9	SAB1 2QAD3	SAB1 2QAD2	FA 2SAB1
		TT25	TT16	2QAD4	2QAD4	2SAB2
		TT26	TT17	3QAD1	3QAD1	3SAB1
		TT27	3R1	3QAD3	3QAD4	3SAB2
7 8 9 10 11 12		TT2	1QAD3	1QAD2	4SAB1	
		TT7	1QAD4	1QAD4	4SAB2	
		QAD2 TT10	SAB2 2QAD1	SAB2 2QAD1	FB	
		TT15	2QAD2	2QAD3	5SAB1	
		TT18	3QAD2	3QAD2	5SAB2	
		2R1	3QAD4	3QAD3	6SAB1 6SAB2	
13 14 15 16		TT3	4QAD1	4QAD1	1SCD1	
		TT6	4QAD2	4QAD3	1SCD2	
		QAD3 TT11	SCD1 5QAD3	SCD1 5QAD2	FC 2SCD1	
		TT14	5QAD4	5QAD4	2SCD2	

17			TT19	6QAD1	6QAD1	3SCD1
18			1R1	6QAD3	6QAD4	3SCD2
19			TT4	4QAD3	4QAD2	4SCD1
20			TT5	4QAD4	4QAD4	4SCD2
21			QAD4 TT12	SCD2 5QAD1	SCD2 5QAD1	FD 5SCD1
22			TT13	5QAD2	5QAD3	5SCD2
23			TT20	6QAD2	6QAD2	6SCD1
24			TT21	6QAD4	6QAD3	6SCD2
25			4R1	1QEH1	1QEH1	1SEF1
26			TT32	1QEH2	1QEH3	1SEF2
27			QEH1 TT33	SEF1 2QEH3	SEF1 2QEH2	FE 2SEF1
28			TT40	2QEH4	2QEH4	2SEF2
29			TT41	3QEH1	3QEH1	3SEF1
30			3R2	3QEH3	3QEH4	3SEF2
31			5R1	1QEH3	1QEH2	4SEF1
32			TT31	1QEH4	1QEH4	4SEF2
33			QEH2 TT34	SEF2 2QEH1	SEF2 2QEH1	FF 5SEF1
34			TT39	2QEH2	2QEH3	5SEF2
35			TT42	3QEH2	3QEH2	6SEF1
36			2R2	3QEH4	3QEH3	6SEF2
37			6R1	4QEH1	4QEH1	4SGH1
38			TT30	4QEH2	4QEH3	4SGH2
39			QEH3 TT35	SGH1 5QEH3	SGH1 5QEH2	FG 5SGH1
40			TT38	5QEH4	5QEH4	5SGH2
41			TT43	6QEH1	6QEH1	6SGH1
42			!R2	6QEH3	6QEH4	6SGH2
43		TT46	TT28	4QEH3	4QEH2	4SGH1
44		TT47	TT29	4QEH4	4QEH4	4SGH2
45	R2	TT48	QEH4 TT36	SGH2 5QEH1	SGH2 5QEH1	FH 5SGH1
46		TT49	TT37	5QEH2	5QEH3	5SGH2
47		TT50	TT44	6QEH2	6QEH2	6SGH1

48	TT51	TT45	6QEH4	6QEH3	6SGH2
Etc. 49		必要に応じて4R2, 5R2, 6R2, TT52, TT53等で準々決勝、準決勝、決勝など、追加のレースを行う。			

出漕数49,55,61等の特例：下位の2クルーすなわち48・49位、54・55位、60・61位等のクルーは、それぞれ2クルーとも他のすべてのクルーの次の決勝に進む。この原則はより多くの出漕数の場合にも同様に適用される。

附則7

規則第87条に対する細則 国際審判員資格

1. 受験者の年齢制限

国際審判員資格試験受験者の年齢は、受験の年の12月31日時点で56歳未満でなければならない。

2. 受験回数

受験生は、最初の国際審判員試験に不合格となった場合、1年間は次の試験を受験できない。2回目の試験で不合格となった場合、3年間次の試験を受験できない。さらに、3回目の試験で不合格となった場合、受験資格を失う。

3. 引退

国際審判員は、65歳となった年の12月31日以降、審判として従事することはできない。

4. 資格要件

FISA国際審判員として活動するためには、国内審判員としての資格を保有していなければならない。

5. 国内審判員資格の失効

国際審判員資格は、国内審判員資格が失効すると自動的に失効する。

APPENDIX 7

Bye-Law to Rule 87 – International Umpire's Licence

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

2. Number of examinations – Candidates for the International Umpire's license failing their first examination attempt shall not be accepted for further examination for one year. Candidates failing for a second time shall then not be accepted for further examination for another three years. Candidates failing the examination at the third attempt shall not be accepted for further examination.

3. Retirement – An International Umpire may no longer serve after 31st of December following their 65th birthday.

4. Pre-qualification – An umpire must hold a valid national umpiring license in order to act as a FISA International Umpire.

5. Expiry of National license – An International Umpire's license shall expire automatically upon the expiry of the umpire's national license.

6. 資格の再任

国際審判員資格を失効した者が国際審判員として活動するためには、再度、資格取得試験を受験し、合格しなければならない。

7. 国際審判員バッジ

国際レガッタ、世界選手権、ワールドカップの国際審判員はFISA国際審判員バッジを着用すること。

附則8

(翻訳文未着)

6. Re-qualification – The holder of an expired International Umpire’s license who wishes to act as an International Umpire shall first re-take and pass the examination.

7. International Umpire’s badge – International Umpires who are members of the Jury at an International regatta or World Rowing Championship or World Rowing Cup regatta, shall wear the FISA International Umpire’s badge.

APPENDIX 8

Bye-Laws to Rule 100 of the FISA Rules of Racing – FISA Anti-Doping Bye-Laws

Introduction

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

When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of the anti-doping rules in the Code and the fact that these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world with an interest in fair sport.

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

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

Scope

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

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

- World Rowing Championships,
- Continental Rowing Championships, Regional Games and Olympic Qualification Regattas,
- International Rowing Regattas and International Rowing events, including Rowing World Cup regattas,
- International rowing ergometer competitions,
- Olympic Games Rowing Regattas, if the International Olympic Committee has not imposed other rules and Paralympic Games Rowing Regattas, if the International Paralympic Committee has not imposed other rules.

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

ARTICLE 1 – DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.8 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 2 – ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

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

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1. The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Rower's Sample.

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

2.1.2. Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by either of the following: presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in the Rower's A Sample where the Rower waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analysed; or, where the Rower's B Sample is analysed and the analysis of the Rower's B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Rower's A Sample.

2.1.3. Excepting those substances for which a quantitative threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Rower's Sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

2.1.4. As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the Prohibited List or International Standards may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.

2.2. Use or Attempted Use by a Rower of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

2.2.1. It is each Rower's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his body. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Rower's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

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

2.3. Refusing or failing without compelling justification to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorized in these Anti-Doping Rules, or otherwise evading Sample collection.

2.4. Violation of applicable requirements regarding Rower availability for Out-of-Competition Testing set out in the International Standard for Testing including failure to file whereabouts information in accordance with Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing (a "Filing Failure") and failure to be available for Testing at the declared whereabouts in accordance with Article 11.4 of the International Standard for Testing (a "Missed Test"). Any combination of three Missed Tests and/ or Filing Failures committed within an eighteen-month period, as declared by FISA or any other Anti-Doping Organization with jurisdiction over a Rower, shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

2.5. Tampering, or Attempted Tampering, with any part of Doping Control.

2.6. Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods

2.6.1. Possession by a Rower In-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance, or Possession by a Rower Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Method or any Prohibited Substance which is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the Rower establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE 3 – PROOF OF DOPING

3.1. Burdens and Standards of Proof

FISA and its National Federations shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether FISA or its National Federation has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made.

This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Rules place the burden of proof upon the Rower or other Person alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability, except as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.6, where the Rower must satisfy a higher burden of proof.

3.2. Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

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

3.2.1. WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The Rower or other Person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Rower or other Person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then FISA or its National Federation shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

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

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

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

ARTICLE 4 – THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1. Incorporation of the Prohibited List

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

4.2. Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List

4.2.1. Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List and/or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three months after publication of the Prohibited List by WADA without requiring any further action by FISA. As described in Article 4.2 of the Code, FISA has the right to request that WADA expand the Prohibited List for the sport of rowing. FISA may also request that WADA include additional substances or methods, which have the potential for abuse in the sport of rowing, in the monitoring program described in Article 4.5 of the Code. As provided in the Code, WADA shall make the final decision on such requests by FISA.

At the time of the adoption of these rules, FISA has placed no additional substances or methods on the prohibited list.

4.2.2. Specified Substances

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

4.2.3. New Classes of Prohibited Substances

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

4.3. Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List

As provided in Article 4.3.3 of the Code, WADA's determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List and the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List is final and shall not be subject to challenge by a Rower or other Person based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.

4.4. Therapeutic Use

4.4.1. Rowers with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must obtain a TUE. The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (Article 2.1), Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method (Article 2.2), Possession of Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods (Article 2.6) or administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method (Article 2.8) consistent with the provisions of an applicable TUE issued pursuant to the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation.

4.4.2. Rowers intending to participate in World Rowing Cup regattas, Olympic and Paralympic Qualification regattas, Paralympic Games rowing regattas or senior World Rowing Championship regattas must obtain a TUE from FISA, regardless of whether the Rower has a valid TUE at the national level. The application for a FISA approved TUE must be made as soon as possible and (save in emergency situations) no later than 21 days before the Rower's participation in the Event. TUEs granted by FISA shall be reported to the Rower's National Federation by email and to WADA using ADAMS. Rowers not intending to participate in the FISA Events listed in 4.4.2 who are subject to Testing and who need to use a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons must obtain a TUE from their NADO or other body designated by their National Federation, as required under the rules of the NADO/other body. National Federations shall promptly report any such TUE's to FISA and WADA.

4.4.3. A committee of three medical doctors from the FISA Medical Commission will be appointed to consider applications for TUE's. 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 shall be the final decision of FISA.

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

4.4.3.2. This TUE application must be:

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

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

4.4.3.4. In an acute situation or emergency requiring the use of a medication which would normally require a TUE, the medical decision shall be made by the FISA Medical Delegate at the regatta or, in his or her absence, the regatta doctor. If long term medical treatment is required a TUE must be submitted in ADAMS.

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

ARTICLE 5 – TESTING

5.1. Authority to Test

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

5.2. Responsibility for FISA Testing

5.2.1. The FISA Anti-Doping Committee shall consist of:

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

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

5.2.2. Functions of the FISA Anti-Doping Committee:

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

- a. To undertake the preparation of and to supervise anti-doping tests (at competitions and out-of-competition) and therefore it shall:

Determine the FISA regattas where tests will be conducted.

The organizing 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 tests including sample collection and laboratory analysis to be conducted at the regatta through their NADO or a private testing agency.

Determine a test distribution plan including the number of countries to be tested during the training and out of season periods (out of competition tests), the federations to be tested, the number of samples per country, and the names of the Rowers to be tested.

b. To select the testing officials. It also may delegate the responsibility to carry out tests to a specialised agency;

c. To collaborate with WADA, the IOC Medical Commission and its Sub-commissions, other International Federations and National Anti-Doping Agencies;

d. To undertake a statistical analysis of all anti-doping tests conducted on Rowers during the year and to publish the results of such tests;

e. 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;

f. To encourage National Federations to co-operate with NADOs for testing and education of their Rowers;

g. To report regularly to the Council on the Anti-Doping situation within rowing.

5.2.3. The Sports Medicine Commission member appointed as FISA regatta doctor will supervise the in-competition testing conducted at a FISA regatta and is responsible to ensure that the doping test procedures are conducted according to the World Anti-Doping Code, more particularly to the International Standard for Testing and FISA's Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

5.2.4. In the absence of a representative of the Sports Medicine Commission, the President of the jury of the regatta shall appoint a member of the jury (an international umpire) to fulfil this role of supervising the in-competition testing at a FISA regatta.

5.2.5. The testing is undertaken by:

Testing officials from an agency appointed by the AntDoping Committee, recognised and engaged by the Executive Committee.

5.3. Testing Standards

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

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

If however, the Sample is collected for longitudinal haematological profiling ("the passport"), it may be used for anti-doping purposes in accordance with Article 2.2 of the Code.

5.4. Coordination of Testing

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

5.5. FISA Registered Testing Pool

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

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

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

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

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

a. All rowers having placed first in Olympic/ non Olympic/ Paralympic events at the previous year's World Championships/ Olympic/ Paralympic Games. All rowers who have retired while included in the Registered Testing Pool and who have notified FISA of a return to competition will be included six months before their return and for one year following the return to competition. All rowers under a doping sanction intending to return to competition will be included six months before the end of the sanction and for one year following the end of the sanction.

5.5.2.2. The FIS A Anti-Doping Committee shall also select rowers for inclusion in the Pool from the following three groups.

The number of rowers selected and the method of selection from each group shall be at the discretion of the FISA

Anti-Doping Committee:

a. Rowers having placed in the first three finishers in at least one of the two previous years in World Championships / World Rowing Cups / Olympic / Paralympic Games / Continental Games / Continental Championships.
b. Rowers from countries having participated in one of the two previous years in a World Rowing Cup/ World Rowing Championship regatta but where little or no anti-doping testing has been conducted on rowers in their country in the previous two years by a national anti-doping agency.

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

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

5.5.3. A Rower's failure to advise FISA of his whereabouts shall be deemed a Filing Failure for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Article 11.3.5 of the International Standard for Testing are met.

5.5.4. A Rower's failure to be available for Testing at his declared whereabouts shall be deemed a Missed Test for purposes of Article 2.4 where the conditions of Article 11.4.3 of the International Standard for Testing are met.

5.5.5. Each National Federation shall also assist its 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 Organizations) in accordance with Article 5.5.6.

5.5.6. Whereabouts information provided to FISA pursuant to Articles 5.5.2 and 5.7 shall be shared with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organizations having jurisdiction to test a Rower in accordance with Articles 11.7.1(d) and 11.7.3(d) of the International Standard for Testing, including the strict condition that it be used only for Doping Control purposes.

5.6. Retirement and Return to Competition

5.6.1. A Rower who has been identified by FISA for inclusion in FISA's Registered Testing Pool for that year shall continue to be subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing for one calendar year, that is until 31 December of that year, unless the Rower gives written notice to FISA that he has retired during the year. If the Rower is included for another year in FISA's Registered Testing Pool, then he will be informed by FISA of his inclusion for another calendar year.

5.6.2. A Rower who was included in the FISA Registered Testing Pool and has given notice of retirement to FISA may not resume competing at national and international rowing competitions unless he notifies FISA at least six(6) months before he expects to return to competition and makes himself available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing, including(if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of the International Standard for Testing in the manner set out in Article 11.3 of these standards, at any time during the period before actual return to competition.

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

5.7. Training Camp and Competition Forms

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

Failure to submit complete timely quarterly whereabouts may result in sanctions being imposed on the national federation.

5.8. Selection of Rowers to be Tested

5.8.1. At FISA Events, the FISA Anti-Doping Committee or its designated representative shall determine the number of tests based on placing, random tests and target tests to be performed.

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

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

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

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

Doping Control purposes.

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

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

ARTICLE 6 – ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

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

6.1. Use of Approved Laboratories

FISA shall send Doping Control Samples for analysis only to WADA accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited laboratory (or other laboratory or other method approved by WADA) used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by FISA. National Federations shall also send Doping Control Samples for analysis only to WADA accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA.

6.2. Purpose of Collection and Analysis of Samples

Samples shall be analysed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Program described in Article 4.5 of the Code or to assist FISA in profiling relevant parameters in a Rower's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling, for anti-doping purposes.

6.3. Research on Samples

No Sample may be used for any purpose other than as described in Article 6.2 without the Rower's written consent. Samples used (with the Rower's consent) for purposes other than Article 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Rower.

6.4. Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting

Laboratories shall analyse Doping Control Samples and report results in conformity with the International Standard for Laboratories.

6.5. Retesting Samples

A Sample may be re-analysed for the purposes described in Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of FISA or WADA. The circumstances and conditions for re-testing Samples shall conform to the requirements of the International Standard for Laboratories.

ARTICLE 7 – RESULTS MANAGEMENT

7.1. Results Management for Tests Initiated by FISA

Results management for Tests initiated by FISA (including Tests performed by WADA pursuant to agreement with FISA) shall proceed as set forth below:

7.1.1. The results from all analyses must be entered into ADAMS or sent to FISA in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorised representative of the laboratory. All communication must be conducted in such a way that the results of the analyses are confidential.

7.1.2. Upon receipt of an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the FISA Executive Director shall conduct a review to determine whether:

- a. the Adverse Analytical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE, or
- b. there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

7.1.3. If the initial review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the FISA Executive Director shall promptly notify the Rower of:

- a. the Adverse Analytical Finding;
- b. the anti-doping rule violated;
- c. the Rower's right to promptly request the analysis of the B Sample or, failing such request, that the B Sample analysis may be deemed waived;
- d. the scheduled date, time and place for the B Sample analysis (which shall be within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories which, at 1 January 2009 is 7 working days) if the Rower or FISA choose to request an analysis of the B Sample;
- e. the opportunity for the Rower and/or the Rower's representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis at the scheduled date, time and place if such analysis is requested; and
- f. the Rower's right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories. If FISA decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the Rower.

7.1.4. Where requested by the Rower or FISA, arrangements shall be made for the analysis of the B Sample, if possible within the time period specified in the International Standard for Testing which, at 1 January 2009 is 7 working days.

A Rower may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for

B Sample analysis. FISA may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.

7.1.5. The Rower and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the opening and analysis of the B Sample within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories for Testing which, at 1 January 2009, is 7 working days. Also a representative of the Rower's National Federation as well as a representative of FISA shall be allowed to be present.

7.1.6. If the B Sample does not confirm the result of the A Sample, then (unless FISA takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the laboratory shall immediately inform FISA. FISA shall then promptly inform the Rower through his National Federation.

7.1.7. If a Prohibited Substance or the Use of a Prohibited Method is identified, the findings shall be reported by the laboratory to FISA and WADA. FISA shall promptly inform the Rower.

7.1.8. For apparent anti-doping rule violations that do not involve Adverse Analytical Findings, FISA shall conduct any necessary follow-up investigation and, at such time as it is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall then promptly notify the Rower of the anti-doping rule which appears to have been violated, and the basis of the violation.

7.1.9. If applicable, for apparent anti-doping rule violations resulting from longitudinal haematological profiling (“the passport”), FISA may liaise with the National Anti-Doping Agency concerned in the creation of the passport, the follow-up investigation and the decision to proceed with the apparent anti-doping rule violation. Following confirmation from the respective Athlete Passport Management Units it shall be confirmed if FISA or the NADO will proceed to notify the Rower of the apparent anti-doping rule violation and conduct results management of the case.

7.2. Results Management for Atypical Findings

7.2.1. As provided in the International Standards, in certain circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of Prohibited Substances that may also be produced endogenously as Atypical Findings that should be investigated further.

7.2.2. If a laboratory reports an Atypical Finding in respect of a Sample collected from a Rower by or on behalf of FISA, the FISA Executive Director shall conduct a review to determine whether:

(a) the Atypical Finding is consistent with an applicable TUE that has been granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or

(b) there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Analytical Finding.

7.2.3. If the initial review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.2.2 reveals an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, the entire test shall be considered negative.

7.2.4. If the initial review of an Atypical Finding under Article 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, FISA shall conduct the follow-up investigation required by the International Standards. If, once that investigation is completed, it is concluded that the Atypical Finding should be considered an Adverse Analytical Finding, FISA shall pursue the matter in accordance with Article 7.1.3.

7.2.5. FISA will not provide notice of an Atypical Finding until it has completed its investigation and has decided whether it will bring the Atypical Finding forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding unless one of the following circumstances exists:

- a. If FISA determines the B Sample should be analysed prior to the conclusion of its follow-up investigation, it may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the Rower, with such notice to include a description of the Atypical Finding and the information described in Article 7.1.3(c) to (f).
- b. If FISA receives a request, either from a Major Event Organization shortly before one of its International Events or from a sports organization responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an International Event, to disclose whether any Rower identified on a list provided but the Major Event Organization or sports organization has a pending Atypical Finding, FISA shall so identify any such Rower after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Rower.

7.3. Results Management for Tests Initiated During Other International Events

Results management and the conduct of hearings from a test by the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, or a Major Event Organization, shall be managed, as far as sanctions beyond Disqualification from the Event or the results of the Event, by FISA.

7.4. Results Management for Tests initiated by National Federations or NADOs.

Results management conducted by National Federations shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management which underlie the detailed provisions set forth in Article 7. Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by a Rower who is a member of that National Federation shall be promptly referred to an appropriate hearing panel established pursuant to the rules of the National Federation or national law. Apparent anti-doping rule violations by Rowers who are members of another National Federation shall be referred to the Rower's National Federation for hearing or referred to FISA for adjudication if FISA decides to retain results management authority in the case. Each National Federation shall keep FISA updated on the results management process and the reasoned decision shall be reported to FISA Headquarters within 14 days of its conclusion.

Failure to keep FISA updated at all times on the results management process for an adverse analytical finding including a failure to:

- a. report to FISA an adverse analytical finding obtained in the course of a doping control carried out by the National Federation or in the National Federation's country or territory within 14 days of notice of such finding to the National Federation together with the name of the rower;
- b. notify FISA that an international or non-international level rower has been provisionally suspended by the National Federation, or has accepted a voluntary suspension;
- c. notify FISA that a Rower has waived his right to a hearing;
- d. notify FISA of the date of the hearing;
- e. hold a hearing for a rower within 2 months of the rower's request;
- f. send the complete reasoned decision as well as the complete file of the case to FISA within 90 days of the notice of the adverse analytical finding;

shall result in sanctions being imposed on the National Federation up to a maximum fine of CHF 25,000 and/or the suspension of the national federation until the next Congress.

7.5. Results Management for Whereabouts Violations

7.5.1. Results management in respect of an apparent Filing Failure by a Rower in FISA's Registered Testing Pool shall be conducted by FISA in accordance with Article 11.6.2 of the International Standard for Testing (unless it has been agreed in accordance with Article 5.5.4 that the National Federation or National AntiDoping Organization shall take such responsibility).

7.5.2. Results management in respect of an apparent Missed Test by a Rower in FISA's Registered Testing Pool as a result of an attempt to test the Rower by or on behalf of FISA shall be conducted by FISA in accordance with Article 11.6.3 of the International Standard for Testing. Results management in respect of an apparent Missed Test by such Rower as a result of an attempt to test the Rower by or on behalf of another Anti-Doping Organization shall be conducted by that other Anti-Doping Organization in accordance with Article 11.7.6 (c) of the International Standard for Testing.

7.5.3. Where, in any 18 month period from the first missed test or filing failure, a Rower in FISA's Registered Testing Pool is declared to have three Filing Failures, or three Missed Tests, or any combination of Filing Failures or Missed Tests adding up to three in total, whether under these Anti-Doping Rules or under the rules of any other Anti-Doping Organization, FISA shall bring them forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation.

7.6. Provisional Suspensions

7.6.1. If analysis of an A Sample has resulted in an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Prohibited Substance that is not a Specified Substance, and a review in accordance with Article 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or departure from the International Standard for Testing or the International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, the FISA Executive Director shall Provisionally Suspend the Rower pending the hearing panel's determination of whether he has committed an anti-doping rule violation.

7.6.2 In any case not covered by Article 7.6.1 where FISA decides to take the matter forward as an apparent anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Article 7, the FISA Executive Director may Provisionally Suspend the Rower pending the hearing panel's determination of whether he has committed an anti-doping rule violation.

7.6.3 Where a Provisional Suspension is imposed, whether pursuant to Article 7.6.1 or Article 7.6.2 either the hearing in accordance with Article 8 may be advanced to a date which avoids substantial prejudice to the Rower, or the Rower may be given an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing before imposition of the Provisional Suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension at the discretion of the FISA Executive Director. National Federations shall impose Provisional Suspensions in accordance with the principles set forth in this Article 7.6.

7.7. Domicile of the Rower

For the purposes of these rules, all Rowers shall be considered to have their domicile at the address of the National Federation concerned where all communications to Rowers shall be considered as being delivered.

7.8. Retirement from Sport during a Results Management Process

If a Rower or other Person retires while a results management process is underway, FISA retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If a Rower or other Person retires before any results management process has begun and FISA would have had results management jurisdiction over the Rower or other Person at the time the Rower or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, FISA has jurisdiction to conduct results management.

ARTICLE 8 – RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING

8.1. Hearings arising out of Anti-Doping Testing

When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated, the Rower, Athlete Support Personnel or other Person involved shall be brought before a disciplinary panel for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and if so what Consequences should be imposed.

8.2. Principles for a Fair Hearing

All hearings pursuant to either Article 8.3 or 8.4 shall respect the following principles:

- a timely hearing;
- fair and impartial hearing panel;
- the right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense;
- the right to be informed in a fair and timely manner of the asserted anti-doping rule violation;
- the right and a minimum of 10 days following notification to respond to the asserted anti-doping rule violation and resulting Consequences;
- the right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the hearing panel's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission);
- the Person's right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the hearing panel to determine the identity, and responsibility for the cost of the interpreter; and
- a timely, written, reasoned decision, specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any period of Ineligibility.
- the right to appear before a panel or to present an explanation of the circumstances and events associated with the test results either orally or in writing.

- if requested, the obligation to appear in person before the panel. The panel can request that the rower testify alone (without a representative but with an interpreter engaged by FISA) before the panel.

8.3. Hearings arising out of FISA Testing or Testing at an International Event

8.3.1. When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with FISA Testing or Testing at an International Event then the case shall be assigned to the FISA Doping Hearing Panel for adjudication.

8.3.2. The FISA Doping Hearing Panel shall consist of three persons appointed by the Executive Director of FISA in each case. It must include at least one lawyer and can request the written advice and/or presence of a medical or laboratory expert who is entitled to ask questions.

8.3.3. The appointed members shall have had no prior involvement with the case and shall not have the same nationality as the Rower or other Person alleged to have violated these AntiDoping Rules.

8.3.4. Hearings pursuant to this Article shall be completed expeditiously, in principle within 60 days, following the completion of the results management process described in Article 7. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted on an expedited basis. Decisions shall be announced, in principle, not more than 30 days following the conclusion of the Hearing.

8.3.5. The National Federation of the Rower or of Person(s) alleged to have violated these Anti-Doping Rules may attend the hearing as an observer.

8.3.6. FISA shall keep WADA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

8.3.7. A Rower or other Person may forego attendance at a hearing by acknowledging the Anti-Doping Rule violation and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by FISA. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Rower's or other Person's failure to challenge FISA's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within

21 days or failure to confirm within 21 days their attendance at the hearing. Where no hearing occurs, FISA shall submit to the persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.

8.3.8. Decisions of the FISA Doping Hearing Panel may be appealed to Court of Arbitration for Sport as provided in Article 13.

8.4. Hearings Arising Out of National Testing

8.4.1. When it appears, following the Results Management process described in Article 7, that these Anti-Doping Rules have been violated in connection with Testing other than in connection with FISA Testing or Testing at an International Event, the Rower or other Person involved shall be brought before a disciplinary panel of the Rower's or other Person's National Federation or NADO for a hearing to adjudicate whether a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurred and, if so, what Consequences should be imposed. A National Federation may appoint an independent tribunal as its disciplinary panel.

8.4.2. Hearings pursuant to this Article 8.4 shall be completed expeditiously, in principle within 60 days of the completion of the Results Management process described in Article 7.

Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted by an expedited process. Decisions shall be announced in principle not more than 30 days following the completion of the Hearing.

If the completion of the hearing and the announcement of a decision are inappropriately delayed beyond 90 days, FISA may elect to bring the case directly before the FISA Doping Hearing Panel which has then jurisdiction over the case. The relevant costs are at the expense of the National Federation.

8.4.3. National Federations shall keep FISA and WADA fully apprised as to the status of all pending cases and the results of corresponding hearings.

8.4.4. FISA and WADA shall have the right to attend hearings as an observer.

8.4.5. The Rower or other Person(s) may avoid a hearing by acknowledging the violation of these Anti-Doping Rules and accepting Consequences consistent with Articles 9 and 10 as proposed by the National Federation. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Rower's or other Person's failure to challenge the National Federation's or NADO's assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within 21 days. Where no hearing occurs, the National Federation shall submit to the persons described in Article 13.2.3 a reasoned decision explaining the action taken.

8.4.6. Decisions by National Federations or NADOs, whether as the result of a hearing or the Rower or other Person's acceptance of Consequences, may be appealed as provided in Article 13.

8.4.7. The FISA Doping Hearing Panel, appointed in accordance with paragraph 8.3.2, shall review all National cases when they are final at National level (having exhausted all possible appeals) and will decide within 60 days of receipt of all relevant documents for each case whether to re-open the case or not. If it decides not to reopen the case, the sanction already imposed at national level is automatically applied at an international level. If the FISA Doping

Hearing Panel decides to reopen the case, it will follow the same procedure defined from paragraph 8.3.1 to 8.3.3. (which means seeking the imposition of less or more severe sanctions, the imposition of sanctions where no sanctions have been imposed or seeking removal of sanctions where sanctions have been imposed) in order to ensure that an adequate sanction has been given and that all Rowers in the world are treated consistently and in an equal manner. The FISA Doping Hearing Panel may also intervene in cases involving rowing Rowers that other authorities or organisations were supposed to handle, but did not. If the FISA Doping Hearing Panel decides not to re-open the decision taken at National level, WADA may appeal the National decision to the Court of Arbitration for Sport.

8.4.8. Hearing decisions by the National Federation shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in Article 13 or required by applicable national law.

ARTICLE 9 – AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

A violation of these Anti-Doping Rules in connection with an In-Competition test automatically leads to Disqualification of the result obtained in that Competition with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

ARTICLE 10 – SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1. Disqualification of Results at an Event During which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs

An Anti-Doping Rule violation occurring during or in connection with an Event may lead to Disqualification of all of the Rower's individual results obtained in that Event with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.1.

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

10.2. Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

The period of Ineligibility imposed for a violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), Article 2.2 (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) and Article 2.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods) shall be as follows, unless the conditions for eliminating or reducing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Articles 10.4 and 10.5, or the conditions for increasing the period of Ineligibility, as provided in Article 10.6, are met: First violation: Two (2) years' Ineligibility.

10.3. Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of Ineligibility for violations of these Anti-Doping Rules other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows:

10.3.1. For violations of Article 2.3 (refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection) or Article 2.5 (Tampering with Doping Control), the Ineligibility period shall be two (2) years unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5, or the conditions provided in Article 10.6, are met.

10.3.2. For violations of Article 2.7 (Trafficking) or Article 2.8 (Administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility unless the conditions provided in Article 10.5 are met. An anti-doping rule violation involving

a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than Specified Substances, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for such Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of such Articles which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

10.3.3. F or violations of Article 2.4 (Filing Failures and/ or Missed Tests), the period of Ineligibility shall be: at a minimum one (1) year and at a maximum two (2) years based on the Rower's degree of fault.

10.4.E limination or Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility for Specified Substances under Specific Circumstances.

Wherea Rower or other Person can establish how a Specified Substance entered his or her body or came into his or her possession and that such Specified Substance was not intended to enhance the Rower's sport performance or mask the use of a performance-enhancing substance, the period of Ineligibility found in Article 10.2 shall be replaced with the following:

First violation: At a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility from future Events, and at a maximum, two (2) years of Ineligibility.

To justify any elimination or reduction, the Rower or other Person must produce corroborating evidence in addition to his or her word which establishes to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel the absence of an intent to enhance sport performance or mask the use of a performance enhancing substance. The Rower or other Person's degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing any reduction of the period of Ineligibility.

10.5. Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances

10.5.1. No Fault or Negligence

If a Rower establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in a Rower's Sample in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the Rower must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility eliminated. In the event this Article is applied and the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of Ineligibility for multiple violations under Article 10.7.

10.5.2. No Significant Fault or Negligence

If a Rower or other Person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in a Rower's Sample in violation of Article 2.1 (Presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), the Rower must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility reduced.

10.5.3. Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The FISA Doping Hearing Panel may, prior to a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of Ineligibility imposed in an individual case where the Rower or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to an Anti-Doping Organization, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in the Anti-Doping Organization discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another Person or which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or establishing a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules by another Person. After a final appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, FISA may only suspend a part of the applicable period of Ineligibility with the approval of WADA. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the antidoping rule violation committed by the Rower or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Rower or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than 8 years.

If FISA suspends any part of the period of Ineligibility under this Article, it shall promptly provide a written justification for its decision to each Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal the decision. If FISA subsequently reinstates any part of the suspended period of Ineligibility because the Rower or other Person has failed to provide the Substantial Assistance which was anticipated, the Rower or other Person may appeal the reinstatement pursuant to Article 13.2.

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

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

10.5.5. Where a Rower or Other Person Establishes Entitlement to Reduction in Sanction under More than One Provision of this Article

Before applying any reductions under Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 and 10.6. If the Rower or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under two or more of Articles 10.5.2, 10.5.3 or 10.5.4, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below onequarter of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

10.6. Aggravating Circumstances Which May Increase the Period of Ineligibility

If FISA establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Article 2.7 (Trafficking) and 2.8 (Administration) that aggravating circumstances are present which justify the imposition of a period of Ineligibility greater than the standard sanction, then the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable shall be increased up to a maximum of four years unless the Rower or other Person can prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that he did not knowingly violate the anti-doping rule.

A Rower or other Person can avoid the application of this Article by admitting the anti-doping rule violation as asserted promptly after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FISA.

10.7. Multiple Violations

10.7.1. Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation

For a Rower's or other Person's first anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility is set forth in Articles 10.2 and 10.3 (subject to elimination, reduction or suspension under Articles 10.4 or 10.5, or to an increase under Article 10.6). For a second anti-doping rule violation the period of Ineligibility shall be within the range set forth in the table below. Second Violation

RS

First Violation

FFMT NSF St AS TRA

RS 1-4 2-4 2-4 4-6 8-10 10-Life

FFMT 1-4 4-8 4-8 6-8 10-Life Life

NSF 1-4 4-8 4-8 6-8 10-Life Life

St 2-4 6-8 6-8 8-Life Life Life

AS 4-5 10-life 10-life Life Life Life

TRA 8-life Life Life Life Life Life

Definitions for purposes of the second anti-doping rule violation table:

RS (Reduced sanction for Specified Substance under Article 10.4):

The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 10.4 because it involved a Specified Substance and the other conditions under Article 10.4 were met.

FFMT (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned under Article 10.3.3 (Filing Failures and/or Missed Tests).

NSF (Reduced sanction for No Significant Fault or Negligence):

The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a reduced sanction under Article 10.5.2 because No Significant

Fault or Negligence under Article 10.5.2 was proved by the Rower.

St (Standard sanction under Articles 10.2 or 10.3.1): The antidoping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by the standard sanction of two years under Article 10.2 or 10.3.1.

AS (Aggravated sanction): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by an aggravated sanction under Article 10.6 because the Anti-Doping Organization established the conditions set forth under Article 10.6.

TRA (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking and administration or Attempted administration): The anti-doping rule violation was or should be sanctioned by a sanction under Article 10.3.2.

[Comment to Article 10.7.1: The table is applied by locating the Rower or other Person's first anti-doping rule violation in the left-hand column and then moving across the table to the right to the column representing the second violation. By way of example, assume a Rower receives the standard period of Ineligibility for a first violation under Article 10.2 and then commits a second violation for which he receives a reduced sanction for a Specified Substance under Article 10.4. The table is used to determine the period of Ineligibility for the second violation. The table is applied to this example by starting in the left-hand column and going down to the fourth row which is "St" for standard sanction, then moving across the table to the first column which is "RS" for reduced sanction for a Specified Substance, thus resulting in a 2-4 year range for the period of Ineligibility for the second violation. The Rower or other Person's degree of fault shall be the criterion considered in assessing a period of Ineligibility within the applicable range.]

10.7.2. Application of Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4 to Second Anti-Doping Rule Violation

Where a Rower or other Person who commits a second antidoping rule violation establishes entitlement to suspension or reduction of a portion of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.3 or Article 10.5.4, the hearing panel shall first determine the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility within the range established in the table in Article 10.7.1, and then apply the appropriate suspension or reduction of the period of Ineligibility. The remaining period of Ineligibility, after applying any suspension or reduction under Articles 10.5.3 and 10.5.4, must be at least one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

10.7.3. Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.4 or involves a violation of Article 2.4 (Filing Failures and/or and Missed Tests). In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight (8) years to life ban.

10.7.4. Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if FISA (or its National Federation) can establish that the Rower or other Person committed the second antidoping rule violation after the Rower or other Person received notice pursuant to Article 7 (Results Management), or after FISA (or its National Federation) made reasonable efforts to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation; if FISA (or its National Federation) cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction; however, the occurrence of multiple violations may be considered as a factor in determining Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6).

If, after the resolution of a first anti-doping rule violation, FISA discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the Rower or other Person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then FISA shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations would have been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be Disqualified as provided in Article 10.8. To avoid the possibility of a finding of Aggravating Circumstances (Article 10.6) on account of the earlier-in-time but later-discovered violation, the Rower or other Person must voluntarily admit the earlier anti-doping rule violation on a timely basis after notice of the violation for which he or she is first charged. The same rule shall also apply when FISA discovers facts involving another prior violation after the resolution of a second anti-doping rule violation.

10.7.5. Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during an Eight-Year Period

For purposes of Article 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same eight (8) year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

10.8. Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample under Article 9 (Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results), all other competitive results obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be Disqualified with all of the resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

10.8.1. As a condition of regaining eligibility after being found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, the Rower must first repay all prize money forfeited under this Article.

10.8.2. Allocation of Forfeited Prize Money.

Forfeited prize money shall be reallocated to other Rowers.

10.9. Commencement of Ineligibility Period

Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed.

10.9.1. Delays Not Attributable to the Rower or other Person

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Rower or other Person, FISA or Anti-Doping Organization imposing the sanction may start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred.

10.9.2. Timely Admission

Where the Rower promptly (which, in all events, means before the Rower competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FISA, the period of Ineligibility may start as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another antidoping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the Rower or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the period of Ineligibility going forward from the date the Rower or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or the date the sanction is otherwise imposed.

10.9.3. If a Provisional Suspension is imposed and respected by the Rower, then the Rower shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed.

10.9.4. If a Rower voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing from FISA and thereafter refrains from competing, the Rower shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the Rower's voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.

10.9.5. No credit against a period of Ineligibility shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the Provisional Suspension or voluntary Provisional Suspension regardless of whether the Rower elected not to compete or was suspended by his or her team.

10.10. Status During Ineligibility

10.10.1. Prohibition against Participation during Ineligibility

No Rower or other Person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in an Event or activity (other than authorized antidoping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by FISA or any National Federation or a club or other member organization of FISA or any National Federation, or in Competitions authorized or organized by any professional league or any international or national level Event organization. A Rower or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing.

10.10.2. Violation of the Prohibition of Participation during Ineligibility

Where a Rower or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in Article 10.10.1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and the period of Ineligibility which was originally imposed shall start over again as of the date of the violation. The new period of Ineligibility may be reduced under Article 10.5.2 if the Rower or other Person establishes he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence for violating the prohibition against participation. The determination of whether a Rower or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether a reduction under Article 10.5.2 is appropriate, shall be made by FISA.

10.10.3. Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction for Specified Substances as described in Article 10.4, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by FISA and its National Federations.

10.11. Reinstatement Testing

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of Ineligibility, a Rower must, during any period of Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility, make himself available for Out-of-Competition Testing by FISA, the applicable National Federation, and any other Anti-Doping Organization having Testing jurisdiction, and must, during the last six months of the ineligibility period, comply with the whereabouts requirements of Article 11.3 of the International Standard for Testing. If a Rower subject to a period of Ineligibility retires from sport and is removed from Out-of-Competition Testing pools and later seeks reinstatement, the Rower shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the Rower has notified FISA and the applicable National Federation and has been subject to Out-of-Competition Testing for a period of time equal to the [longer of (a) the period set forth in Article 5.6 and (b)] period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Rower had retired. During such remaining period of Ineligibility, a minimum of 3 tests must be conducted on the Rower with at least three months between each test. The National Federation shall be responsible for conducting the necessary tests, but tests by any Anti-Doping Organization may be used to satisfy the requirement. The results of such tests shall be reported to FISA. In addition, immediately prior to the end of the period of Ineligibility, a Rower must undergo Testing by FISA for the Prohibited Substances and Methods that are prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing. Once the period of a Rower's suspension has expired, and the Rower has fulfilled the conditions of reinstatement, then the Rower will become automatically re-eligible and no application by the Rower or by the Rower's National Federation will then be necessary.

10.12. Imposition of Financial Sanctions

FISA may provide for financial sanctions on account of anti-doping rule violations. However, no financial sanction may be considered a basis for reducing the period of Ineligibility or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under the Code.

ARTICLE 11 – CONSEQUENCES TO CREWS

11.1. If a member of a crew is found to have committed a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules during a Competition, the whole crew shall be disqualified from the Competition and the Rower concerned and any crew which included him shall be disqualified from all Competitions at the Event.

ARTICLE 12 – SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

12.1. The FISA Executive Committee has the authority to withhold some or all funding or other non financial support or suspend from membership in FISA National Federations that are not in compliance with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

12.2. National Federations shall be obligated to reimburse FISA for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules committed by a Rower or other Person affiliated with that National Federation.

12.3. FISA may elect to take additional disciplinary action against National Federations with respect to recognition, the eligibility of its officials and Rowers to participate in International Events and fines based on the following:

12.3.1. Four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving Articles 2.4 and 10.3) are committed by Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12-month period in testing conducted by FISA or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the National Federation or its National Anti-Doping Organization.

In such event the FISA may in its discretion elect to:

- a. ban all Athlete Support Personnel and federation board members of that National Federation for participation in any FISA activities for a period of up to two years and/or
- b. fine the National Federation in an amount up to CHF 100,000. (For purposes of this Rule, any fine paid pursuant to Rule 12.3.2 shall be credited against any fine assessed.)

12.3.1. 1.If eight or more (four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules other than violations involving Articles 2.4 and 10.3) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.3.1 by Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel or other Persons affiliated with a National Federation within a 12- month period in testing conducted by FISA or Anti-Doping Organizations other than the National Federation or its National Anti- Doping Organization, then FISA may suspend that National Federation's membership for a period of up to 4 years or declare ineligible all presently active Athlete Support Personnel and federation board members and staff from any activities in the federation for up to 4 years.

12.3.2. More than one Rower, Athlete Support Personnel or other Person from a National Federation commits an Anti-Doping Rule violation during an International Event. In such event FISA may fine that National Federation in an amount up to CHF 100,000.-.

12.3.3. A National Federation has failed to make diligent efforts to keep FISA informed about a Rower's whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from FISA. In such event FISA may fine the National Federation in an amount up to 25,000 CHF per Rower in addition to all of FISA costs incurred in Testing that National Federation's Rowers.

ARTICLE 13 – APPEALS

13.1. Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 13.2.1 through 13.4 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review authorized in these rules must be exhausted (except as provided in Article 13.1.1).

13.1.1. WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within FISA or its National Federation's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the FISA or its National Federation's process.

13.2. Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, and Provisional Suspensions. The following decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13:

- a decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed,
- a decision imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, or, a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed,
- a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription or statute of limitations); a decision under Article 10.10.2 (prohibition of participation during Ineligibility);
- a decision that FISA or a National Federation lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences,
- a decision by any National Federation or NADO not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under Article 7.4;
- and a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing or otherwise in violation of Article 7.4 may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2.

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

13.2.1. Appeals Involving International-Level Rowers

In cases arising from competition in an International Event or in cases involving International-Level Rowers, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

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

13.2.2. Appeals Involving National-Level Rowers

In cases involving Rowers who do not have a right to appeal under Article 13.2.1, each National Federation shall have in place an appeal procedure that respects the following principles: a timely hearing, a fair and impartial hearing panel; the right to be represented by a counsel at the person's expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. FISA's rights of appeal with respect to these cases are set forth in Article 13.2.3 below.

13.2.3. Persons Entitled to Appeal

In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS:

- a. the Rower or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
- b. the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;
- c. FISA and any other Anti-Doping Organization under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed;
- d. the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and

e. WADA.

In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the National Federation's rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties:

a. the Rower or other Person who is the subject of the decision being appealed;

b. the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered;

c. FISA; and

d. WADA.

For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA and FISA shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing body.

13.3.Failure to Render a Timely Decision by FISA and its National Federations
Where, in a particular case, FISA or its National Federations fail to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if FISA or its National Federations had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA's costs and attorneys fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by FISA or its National Federations.

13.4.A Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption

Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Rower, FISA, or National Anti-Doping Organization or other body designated by a National Federation which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny TUE's, and which are not reversed by WADA, may be appealed by International-Level Rowers to CAS and by other Rowers to the national level reviewing body described in Article 13.2.2. If the national level reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a TUE, that decision may be appealed to CAS by WADA.

When FISA, National Anti-Doping Organizations or other bodies designated by National Federations fail to take action on a properly submitted TUE application within a reasonable time, their failure to decide may be considered a denial for purposes of the appeal rights provided in this Article.

13.5. Appeal from Decisions Pursuant to Article 12 Decisions by FISA pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the National Federation.

13.6. Time for Filing Appeals

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be thirty (30) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings having led to the decision subject to appeal:

- a. Within ten (10) days from notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request from the body having issued the decision a copy of the file on which such body relied;
- b. If such a request is made within the ten-day period, then the party making such request shall have thirty (30) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.

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

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

ARTICLE 14 – NATIONAL FEDERATIONS INCORPORATION OF FISA RULES, REPORTING AND RECOGNITION

14.1. Incorporation of FISA Anti-Doping Rules

All National Federations shall comply with these Anti Doping Rules. These Anti-Doping Rules shall also be incorporated either directly or by reference into each National Federations Rules. All National Federations shall include in their regulations the procedural rules necessary to effectively implement these Anti-Doping Rules. Each National Federation shall obtain the written acknowledgement and agreement, of all Rowers subject to Doping Control and Athlete Support Personnel for such Rowers. Notwithstanding whether such written acknowledgement and agreement has been signed, the Rules of each National Federation shall specifically provide that all Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons under the jurisdiction of the National Federation shall be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules.

14.2. Statistical Reporting

14.2.1. Before 31st January each year, each National Federation shall provide a report to FISA Headquarters on the anti doping tests conducted on its Rowers during the preceding year, indicating the number of in-competition and out-of competition tests conducted as well as the results of these tests and any sanctions imposed in the case of positive results or other doping offences. Failure to provide a report to FISA Headquarters by 31 January each year on the anti-doping tests conducted on its Rowers during the previous year may result in sanctions being imposed on the national federation.

FISA shall periodically publish Testing data received from National Federations as well as comparable data from Testing under FISA's jurisdiction.

14.2.2. FISA shall publish annually a general statistical report of its Doping Control activities during the calendar year with a copy provided to WADA.

14.3. Doping Control Information Clearinghouse

When a National Federation has received an Adverse Analytical Finding on one of its Rowers it shall report the following information to FISA and WADA within fourteen (14) days of the process described in Article 7.1.2 and 7.1.3: the Rower's name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection and the analytical result reported by the laboratory. The National Federation shall also regularly update FISA and WADA on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7 (Results Management), Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) or Article 13 (Appeals), and comparable information shall be provided to FISA and WADA within 14 days of the notification described in Article 7.1.9, with respect to other violations of these Anti-Doping Rules. In any case in which the period of Ineligibility is eliminated under Article 10.5.1 (No Fault or Negligence) or reduced under Article 10.5.2 (No Significant Fault or Negligence), FISA and WADA shall be provided with a written reasoned decision explaining the basis for the elimination or reduction. Neither FISA nor WADA shall disclose this information beyond those persons within their organisations with a need to know until the National Federation has made public disclosure or has failed to make public disclosure as required in Article 14.4 below.

14.4. Public Disclosure

14.4.1. Neither FISA nor its National Federation shall publicly identify Rowers whose Samples have resulted in Adverse Analytical Findings, or who were alleged to have violated other Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules until it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged or the Rower has been Provisionally Suspended.

Once a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules has been established, it shall be publicly reported within 21 days. FISA or its National Federation must also report within 21 days appeal decisions on an anti-doping rule violation. FISA or its National Federation shall also, within the time period for publication, send all hearing and appeal decisions to WADA.

14.4.2. In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Rower or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be disclosed publicly only with the consent of the Rower or other Person who is the subject of the decision. FISA or its National Federation shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall publicly disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Rower or other Person may approve.

14.4.3. Neither FISA nor its National Federation or WADA accredited laboratory, or official of either, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of a pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Rower, other Person or their representatives.

14.5. Recognition of Decisions by FISA and National Federations

Any decision of FISA or a National Federation or a NADO regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognized by all National Federations, which shall take all necessary action to render such results effective.

ARTICLE 15 – RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, the Testing, TUE's and hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory to the Code which are consistent with the Code and are within the Signatory's authority, shall be recognised and respected by FISA and its National Federations. FISA and its National Federations may recognize the same actions of other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

ARTICLE 16 – STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No action may be commenced under these Anti-Doping Rules against a Rower or other Person for a violation of an anti-doping rule contained in these Anti-Doping Rules unless such action is commenced within eight years from the date the violation occurred.

ARTICLE 17 – FISA Compliance Reports to WADA

FISA will report to WADA on FISA's compliance with the Code every second year and shall explain reasons for any noncompliance.

ARTICLE 18 – AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

18.1. These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by the FISA Council.

18.2. Except as provided in Article 18.5, these Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

18.3. The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of these Anti-Doping Rules are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of these Anti-Doping Rules or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

18.4. The INTRODUCTION and the APPENDIX I DEFINITIONS shall be considered integral parts of these Anti- Doping Rules.

18.5. These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code. The comments annotating various provisions of the Code may, where applicable, assist in the understanding and interpretation of these Anti-Doping Rules.

18.6. Notice to a Rower or other Person who is a member of a National Federation

is accomplished by delivery of the notice to the National Federation.

18.7. These Anti-Doping Rules shall come into full force and effect on 1 January 2009 (the “Effective Date”). They shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that:

18.7.1. Any case pending prior to the Effective Date, or brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation that occurred prior to the Effective Date, shall be governed by the predecessor to these Anti-Doping Rules in force at the time of the anti-doping rule violation, subject to any application of the principle of *lex mitior* by the hearing panel determining the case.

18.7.2. Subject always to Article 10.7.5, anti-doping rule violations committed under rules in force prior to the Effective Date shall be taken into account as prior offences for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10.7. Where such pre-Effective Date anti-doping rule violation involved a substance that would be treated as a Specified Substance under these Anti-Doping Rules, for which a period of Ineligibility of less than two years was imposed, such violation shall be considered a Reduced Sanction violation for purposes of Article 10.7.1. Definitions Adverse Analytical Finding. A report from a laboratory or other approved Testing entity that identifies in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method. Anti-Doping Organization. A Signatory that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the Doping Control process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, other Major Event Organizations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organizations.

Athlete Support Personnel. Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel parent or any other Person working with, treating or assisting a Rower participating in or preparing for sports Competition.

Attempt. Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an Attempt to commit a violation if the Person renounces the attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the Attempt. Atypical Finding. A report from a laboratory or other WADA-approved entity which requires further investigation as provided by the International Standard for Laboratories or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an Adverse Analytical Finding.

CAS. The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Competition. A single race, match, game or singular athletic contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-meter dash in athletics. For stage races and other athletic contests where prizes are awarded on a daily or other interim basis the distinction between a Competition and an Event will be as provided in the rules of the applicable International Federation. Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations. A Rower's or other Person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification means the Rower's results in a particular Competition or Event are invalidated, with all resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) Ineligibility means the Rower or other Person is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any Competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.9; and (c) Provisional Suspension means the Rower or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing).

Disqualification. See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations above.

Doping Control. All steps and processes from test distribution planning, through to ultimate disposition of any appeal including all steps and processes in between such as provision of whereabouts information, sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, TUE's results management and hearings.

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

Event Period. The time between the beginning and end of an Event, as established by the ruling body of the Event. In-Competition. For purposes of differentiating between In-Competition and

Out-of-Competition Testing "In-Competition" means the period commencing 24 hours before the first event of said Competition through to 24 hours after the last event at such Competition.

Independent Observer Program. A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and may provide guidance on the Doping Control process at certain Events and report on their observations.

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

Ineligibility. See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations above.

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

International-Level Rower. Rowers designated by one or more International Federations as being within the Registered Testing Pool for an International Federation.

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

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

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

Metabolite. Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minor. A natural Person who has not reached the age of majority as established by the applicable laws of his or her country of residence.

National Anti-Doping Organization. (“NADO”) The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. This includes an entity which may be designated by multiple countries to serve as regional Anti-Doping Organization for such countries. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country’s National Olympic Committee or its designee.

National Event. A sport Event involving international or national level Rowers that is not an International Event.

National Federation. A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognized by FISA as the entity governing the sport of rowing in that nation or region.

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

No Advance Notice. A Doping Control which takes place with no advance warning to the Rower and where the Rower is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through Sample provision.

No Fault or Negligence. The Rower’s establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had used or been administered the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

No Significant Fault or Negligence. The Rower’s establishing that his or her fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for No Fault or Negligence, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation.

Out-of-Competition. Any Doping Control which is not In-Competition.

Participant. Any Rower or Athlete Support Personnel.

Person. A natural Person or an organization or other entity.

Possession. The actual, physical possession, or the constructive possession (which shall be found only if the person has exclusive control over the Prohibited

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

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

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

Prohibited Substance. Any substance so described on the Prohibited List.

Provisional Hearing. For purposes of Article 7.6, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) that provides the Rower with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

Provisional Suspension. See Consequences above.

Publicly Disclose or Publicly Report. To disseminate or distribute information to the general public or persons beyond those persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14.

Registered Testing Pool. The pool of top level Rowers established separately by each International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organization who are subject to both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation's or Organization's test distribution plan. Retroactive TUE. As defined in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

Rower. Any Person who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation) the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization, including but not limited to those Persons in its Registered Testing Pool), and any other competitor in sport who is otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of any Signatory or other sports organization accepting the Code. All references to "rowers" shall include scullers and coxswains. All provisions of the Code, including, for example, Testing, and TUE's must be applied to international and national-level competitors. Some National Anti-Doping Organizations may elect to test and apply anti-doping rules to recreational-level or masters competitors who are not current or potential national caliber competitors. National Anti-Doping Organizations are not required, however, to apply all aspects of the Code to such Persons. Specific national rules may be established for Doping Control for non-international-level or national-level competitors without being in conflict with the Code. Thus, a country could elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require TUE's or whereabouts information. In the same manner, a Major Event Organization holding an Event only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not require advance TUE or whereabouts information. For purposes of Article 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration) and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any Person who participates in sport under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports organization accepting the Code is a Rower.

Sample. Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.
[Comment to Sample: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]

Signatories. Those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code, including the International Olympic Committee, International Federations, International Paralympic Committee, National Olympic Committees, National Paralympic Committees, Major Event Organizations, National Anti-Doping Organizations, and WADA.

Specified Substances. As defined in Article 4.2.2.

Substantial Assistance. For purposes of Article 10.5.3, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an Anti-Doping Organization or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

Tampering. Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring or providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organization.

Target Testing. Selection of Rowers for Testing where specific Rowers or groups of Rowers are selected on a non-random basis for Testing at a specified time.

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

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

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

TUE. As defined in Article 2.6.1

TUE Panel. As defined in Article 4.4.3.

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

USE. The utilization, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

WADA. The World Anti-Doping Agency.

附則9

大会要項および/またはFISA競漕規則の例外～オリンピックおよびオリンピック代表選考会

要項1-適用

この要項はFISA競漕規則を除外することなくオリンピックに適用する。

また、FISA主催のオリンピック代表選考会にも同様に適用される。

要項2-統治

オリンピックはオリンピック憲章により統制される。オリンピックおよびオリンピック代表選考会はこの要項に加え、FISA競漕規則および関係細則に基づき行われるものとする。

要項3-資格

オリンピック憲章第41条参照。

規則4-種目

FISA競漕規則第37条参照。

要項5-レーシングカラー

クルーはそれぞれの国のオリンピック委員会によるエントリーなので、出漕者のレース用カラーは国際オリンピック委員会により規制される。

APPENDIX 9

Event Regulations and/or Departures from the FISA Rules of Racing – Olympic Games and Olympic Qualification Regattas

Regulation 1 – Application

These regulations apply to Olympic Games regattas together with and not in exclusion of the FISA Rules of Racing. They also apply equally and by analogy to Olympic qualification regattas organized by FISA.

Regulation 2 – Governance

The Olympic Games are governed by the Olympic Charter. The Olympic Games and Olympic Qualification regattas shall be rowed according to the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws in addition to these Regulations.

Regulation 3 – Eligibility

Refer to Article 41 of the Olympic Charter.

Regulation 4 – Boat Classes

Refer to Rule 37 of the FISA Rules of Racing.

Regulation 5 – Racing Colours

As crews are entered by their National Olympic Committees, their racing colours are regulated by the IOC.

要項6-エントリー

オリンピック憲章第45条参照。

要項7-エントリー制限

オリンピック憲章第45条参照。

要項8-クルーの変更

FISA競漕規則第59条および第60条参照。

要項9-勝ち上がりシステム

オリンピックで使用される勝ち上がりシステムは、FISA競漕規則と関係細則に規定されているシステムとなる。

要項10-得点

オリンピック開催年において、FISAチームトロフィーは以下の計算により世界選手権の種目（オリンピックでの種目およびその年の世界選手権で開催される残りの非オリンピック種目）で最も多くの得点を獲得した加盟国ボート協会に授与される。

1位:8ポイント、2位:6ポイント、3位:5ポイント、4位:4ポイント

5位:3ポイント、6位:2ポイント、7位:1ポイント

Regulation 6 – Entries

Refer to Article 45 of the Olympic Charter.

Regulation 7 – Restrictions on Entries

Refer to Article 45 of the Olympic Charter.

Regulation 8 – Crew Changes

Refer to Rules 59 and 60 of the FISA Rules of Racing.

Regulation 9 – Progression System

The progression system used at the Olympic regatta will be the FISA Progression System prescribed in the Rules of Racing and the related Bye-Laws.

Regulation 10 – Point Score

In the Olympic year, the FISA Team Trophy will be awarded to the member federation obtaining the most points in the events of the World Rowing Championships (the events at the Olympic Games together with the remaining non-Olympic events held at the World Rowing Championships of that year) according to the following calculation:

1st: 8 points, 2nd: 6 points, 3rd: 5 points, 4th: 4 points, 5th: 3 points, 6th: 2 points, 7th: 1 points.

要項11-タイトル、賞、カップ

オリンピック優勝者のタイトルは、IOCによりオリンピックの勝者に授与される。優勝者には金メダルが授与される。各種目2位には銀メダルが授与される。各種目3位には銅メダルが授与される。

表彰式において、優勝者が代表する国の国歌が演奏される。優勝者、2位、3位が代表する国の国旗が掲揚される。上述のメダルはオリンピック組織委員会から供給される。

要項12-例外的ケース

例外的なケースにおいて決定を下す必要が生じた場合(例:レースの延期、レガッタの一時中止)FISA 理事会またはその指名を受けた者は、技術代表団、審判長、競漕委員長、IOCと協議して決定を行うものとする。

要項13-要項の解釈

FISAの権限の範囲内で、理事会は、競漕規則、関係細則および大会要項でカバーされないすべてのケースを解決するものとする。オリンピック期間中に発生した紛争に対しても同様とする。理事会の決定は最終的なものである。本項の下で理事会によるいかなる決定事項は速やかに文書によりFISA加盟国ボート協会へ連絡されるものとする。

Regulation 11 – Titles, Prizes and Cups

The title of Olympic Champion shall be conferred on winning competitors at an Olympic Games Regatta by the International Olympic Committee. They shall each be awarded a gold plated medal. Those finishing second in each event shall be awarded silver medals. Those finishing third in each event shall be awarded bronze medals.

At the victory ceremony, the national anthem of the country which the winning competitors represent shall be played. The national flags of the three countries which the winning competitors, the competitors finishing second and the competitors finishing third represent shall be raised. Above medals shall be supplied by the Olympic Organising Committee.

Regulation 12 – Exceptional Cases

Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., postponing of a race or suspension of the regatta), the FISA Executive Committee or its designee, in consultation with the Technical Delegates, President of the Jury and the Competition Manager and the IOC, shall make such decisions.

Regulation 13 – Interpretation of Regulations

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

附則10

大会要項および/またはFISA競漕規則の例外～世界選手権

要項1-適用

この要項はFISA競漕規則や関係細則を除外することなく以下の大会に適用する。

- ・ 世界選手権
- ・ ジュニア世界選手権
- ・ U-23世界選手権

規則2-統治

上記に記載の大会は、この要項に加え、FISA競漕規則および関係細則に基づき行われるものとする。

要項3-世界選手権のポイント

FISAチームトロフィーは以下の計算により世界選手権の種目で最も多くの得点を獲得した加盟国ボート協会に授与される。

1位:8ポイント、2位:6ポイント、3位:5ポイント、4位:4ポイント

5位:3ポイント、6位:2ポイント、7位:1ポイント

オリンピック開催年は、オリンピックの結果はオリンピック種目の得点計算に用いられ、残りの種目の得点はオリンピック開催年の世界選手権の結果により決定される。

APPENDIX 10

Event Regulations and/or Departures from the FISA Rules of Racing – World Rowing Championships

Regulation 1 – Application

These regulations apply to:

- ・ World Rowing Championships,
- ・ World Rowing Junior Championships and
- ・ World Rowing Under 23 Championships

together with and not in exclusion of the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.

Regulation 2 – Governance

The events listed above shall be rowed according to the FISA Rules of Racing and Racing Bye-Laws in addition to these Regulations.

Regulation 3 – Point Score for World Rowing Championships

The FISA Team Trophy will be awarded to the member federation obtaining the most points in events at the World Rowing Championships according to the following calculation:

1st 8 points

2nd 6 points

3rd 5 points

4th 4 points

5th 3 points

6th 2 points

7th 1 point

In the year of the Olympic Games the results of the Olympic regatta will be used to calculate the points for the Olympic events and the points for the remaining events shall be determined by the results of the World Rowing Championships of that year in those events.

要項4-タイトル、賞、カップ

「世界選手権」「ジュニア世界選手権」「U-23世界選手権」の大会優勝者のタイトルは勝者に授与される。優勝者には金メダルと賞状が授与され、加盟国ボート協会には大きなブロンズ製の金メッキメダルが授与される。各種目2位には銀メダルが授与され、加盟国ボート協会には大きなブロンズ製の銀メッキメダルが授与される。各種目3位には銅メダルが授与され、加盟国ボート協会には大きなブロンズ製の同メッキメダルが授与される。

表彰式において、優勝者が代表する国の国歌が演奏される。優勝者、2位、3位が代表する国の国旗が掲揚される。上述のメダル、賞状はFISAが提供するものであるが、費用は大会組織委員会の負担である。

附則11

大会要項および/またはFISA競漕規則の例外～ワールドカップ

要項1-適用

この要項はFISA競漕規則を除外することなくワールドカップに適用する。

要項2-統治

ワールドカップは、この大会要項に加え、FISA競漕規則および関係細則に基づき行われるものとする。

Regulation 4 – Titles, Prizes and Cups

At the following events:

- World Rowing Championships,
- World Rowing Junior Championships and
- World Rowing Under 23 Championships

the title of Champion shall be conferred on winning competitors. They shall each be awarded a gold plated medal and a diploma. A large bronze gilt medal shall be awarded to the member federations of the winners. Those finishing second in each event shall be awarded silver medals, and a large silver plated bronze medal will be awarded to the member federation. Those finishing third in each event shall be awarded bronze medals, and a large bronze medal will be awarded to the member federation. At the victory ceremony, the national anthem of the country which the winning competitors represent shall be played. The national flags of the three countries which the winning competitors, the competitors finishing second and the competitors finishing third represent shall be raised. Above medals and diplomas shall be supplied by FISA but at the cost of the Organising Committee.

APPENDIX 11

Event Regulations and/or Departures from the FISA Rules of Racing – World Rowing Cup Regattas Regulations

Regulation 1 – Application

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

Regulation 2 – Governance

World Rowing Cup regattas shall be rowed according to the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws in addition to these Event Regulations.

要項3-適格(規則第19条)

ワールドカップでは、加盟国ボート協会の代表として、加盟国市民または加盟国所属のクラブで活動している出漕者でなければならない。ワールドカップ大会においては、出漕者は所属する加盟国ボート協会の代表として、加盟国ボート協会の名称で出漕しなければならない。

要項4-種目(規則第36条)

ワールドカップは、その時点で有効なオリンピックの種目で開催さる。それぞれのワールドカップでは、非オリンピック種目についてもレースが行われることもあるがその追加種目についてはワールドカップ種目とはならない。

要項5-レース時のカラー(規則第50条)

すべてのワールドカップにおいて、クルーは加盟国ボート協会のナショナルカラーのユニフォームを着用しなければならない。念の為、このユニフォームは加盟国ボート協会に登録されたユニフォームと同一である必要はない。オールのブレード両面は加盟国ボート協会のカラーであること。

要項6-エントリーに関する制限(規則第53条)

各加盟国は、ワールドカップ第1戦ではそれぞれの種目に4クルー、第2戦・第3戦は各2クルーまで出漕することができる。

要項7-最低エントリー数(規則第53条)

規定のエントリー期限までに、6クルー以下のエントリーとなった種目については、その種目は行わない。加盟国ボート協会には速やかに通知され、キャンセルとなった種目にエントリーしたクルーはその他の種目にエントリーすることができる。

Regulation 3 – Eligibility (Rule 19)

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

Regulation 4 – Boat Classes (Rule 36)

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

Regulation 5 – Racing Colours (Rule 50)

In every World Rowing Cup race, crews shall wear a racing uniform of their member federation bearing the national colours. For purposes of clarification, this uniform need not be the same as the registered uniform of the Federation.

The blades of all oars and sculls shall be painted on both sides in the colours of member federation.

Regulation 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.

Regulation 7 – Minimum Entries (Rule 53)

If, at the entry deadline described above, there are fewer than six entries in a particular event, this event may be cancelled. Member federations will be informed immediately and the rowers in the cancelled events may be entered in other events.

要項8-エントリー(規則第54条)

エントリーは、レガッタの最初の予選が行われる日の週の月曜日深夜までに、eメールでFISAへ提出しなければならない。エントリー用紙には、出漕者および補漕予定選手を含め、クルーの名前と生年月日を記載すること。エントリーの締め切り後、速やかに、種目ごとのエントリーリストがすべての関係加盟国ボート協会に送付される。

要項9-ポイント

ワールドカップ各大会では、種目ごとに、それぞれのレースについて最上位の加盟国ボート協会から順に次の点数が付与される。

1位:8ポイント、2位:6ポイント、3位:5ポイント、4位:4ポイント、
5位:3ポイント、6位:2ポイント、7位:1ポイント

ポイントは、7位までに入ったクルーの加盟国ボート協会の第2またはその他のクルーには付与されない。これらのポイントは、他の加盟国ボート協会には分配されない。

要項10-タイトル、賞、カップ

それぞれの大会で、最高得点を獲得した加盟国ボート協会は、ワールドカップレガッタネーションカップの勝者となる。各年の3大会が終了した時点で、3大会の各種目で最高得点を獲得した加盟国ボート協会に種目ごとのワールドカップチャンピオンの称号が与えられる。3大会のすべての種目の合計で最高得点を獲得した加盟国ボート協会をその年のワールドカップ勝者の称号が与えられる。

Regulation 8 – Entries (Rule 54)

Entries must be received by e-mail at FISA no later than midnight on the Monday of the week before the date of the first heat of the regatta. Entry forms must include the names and the birth dates of the competitors, including all potential spare rowers as well. Soon after the closing of entries, a list of all entries showing the member federations entered in each event will be sent to all federations concerned.

Regulation 9 – Point Score

At each regatta, in each event, of the World Rowing Cup, the highest placing boat from a member federation in each boat class will be awarded the following points:

1st 8 points
2nd 6 points
3rd 5 points
4th 4 points
5th 3 points
6th 2 points
7th 1 point

Points will not be awarded to the second or other crews of a member federation placing a crew in one of the first 7 places. These points will not be distributed to other national federations.

Regulation 10 – Titles, Prizes and Cups

At each regatta, the member federation with the most points at that regatta will be declared winner of the World Rowing Cup Regatta Nation Cup. Following the completion of all three World Rowing Cup regattas in each year, the title of World Rowing Cup Champion in each World Rowing Cup boat class shall be conferred on the member federation with the most points earned from racing in that boat class in all three World Rowing Cup regattas. Each year the member federation with the most points overall from all World Rowing Cup boat classes in all three World Rowing Cup regattas will be declared winner of the World Rowing Cup for that year.

要項11-例外(規則第86条)

例外的なケースにおいて決定を下す必要が生じた場合(例:レースの延期、レガッタの一時中止)FISA 理事会またはその指名を受けた者は、技術代表団、審判長、組織委員会委員長協議して決定を行うものとする。

要項12-要項の解釈(定款第9条)

理事会は、ワールドカップにおいて提起された紛争および競漕規則・細則でカバーできないすべてのことについて、必要な決定を下すことができる。

要項13-ワールドカップの勝ち上がりシステム(規則第54条)

ワールドカップでは、以下に規定するFISAワールドカップ勝ち上がりシステムにより、A/B決勝進出クルーの組み合わせを決定する。

ワールドカップケース

ワールドカップケース1、2、3、4、5

FISA勝ち上がりシステムと同一(附則6)

Regulation 11 – Exceptional Cases (Rule 86)

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

Regulation 12 – 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.

Regulation 13 – World Rowing Cup Progression System (Rule 67)

At World Rowing Cup regattas, the Progression system to determine the A and B finalists shall be the FISA World Rowing Cup Progression System prescribed below in these Regulations.

World Rowing Cup Cases

World Rowing Cup Cases 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Same as FISA Progression System (Appendix 6)

ワールドカップケース6a: 19クルーエントリー

形式 予選4レース、敗者復活2レース、準決勝A/B、決勝A、B、C、D

予選 各予選上位2クルーが準決勝A/B、残りのクルーが敗者復活に進む

敗者復活 各敗者復活の上位2クルーは準決勝A/Bへ、3位、4位クルーおよび最下位以外のクルーは決勝Cへ進出する。下位2クルーは決勝Dへ進出する、敗者復活には2つの組み合わせがある。

準決勝 準決勝A/Bの各上位3クルーは決勝Aへ、残りのクルーは決勝Bへ進出する。

準決勝には2つの組み合わせがある。

表ーワールドカップケース6a: 19クルーエントリー

(表省略)

ワールドカップケース6b: 20クルーエントリー

形式 予選4レース、敗者復活2レース、準決勝A/B、決勝A、B、C、D

予選 各予選上位2クルーが準決勝A/B、残りのクルーが敗者復活に進む

敗者復活 各敗者復活の上位2クルーは準決勝A/Bへ、3位、4位、5位のクルーは決勝Cへ進出する。各6位クルーは決勝Dへ進出する、敗者復活には2つの組み合わせがある。

準決勝 準決勝A/Bの各上位3クルーは決勝Aへ、残りのクルーは決勝Bへ進出する。

準決勝には2つの組み合わせがある。

表ーワールドカップケース6b: 20クルーエントリー

(表省略)

World Rowing Cup Case 6a: 19 entries

Format: Four heats, two repêchages, two semi-finals A/B, finals A to D.

Heats: The first two crews of each heat go forward to semi-finals A/B; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchages.

Repêchages: The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals A/B; the 3rd and 4th placed crews from each repêchage together with the remaining non-last placed crews from the repêchages go forward to final C. The two last placed crews from the repêchages go forward to final D

There are two options for the repêchages.

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

Table for World Rowing Cup Case 6a: 19 entries

(表省略)

World Rowing Cup Case 6b: 20 entries

Format: Four heats, two repêchages, two semi-finals A/B, finals A to D.

Heats: The first two crews of each heat go forward to semi-finals A/B; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchages.

Repêchages: The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals A/B; the 3rd, 4th & 5th placed crews from each repêchage go forward to final C; the 6th placed crews in each repêchage go forward to final D. There are two options for the repêchages.

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

Table for World Rowing Cup Case 6b: 20 entries

(表省略)

ワールドカップケース7: 21～24クルーエントリー

形式 予選4レース、敗者復活4レース、準決勝A/B、決勝A、B、C、D

予選 各予選の勝者は準決勝A/Bへ、残りのクルーは敗者復活4レースへ進出

敗者復活 各敗者復活の上位2クルーは準決勝A/Bへ、各敗者復活の4位クルーのうちタイムの早い2クルーは決勝Cへ、敗者復活の残りのクルーは決勝Dで進出する。

敗者復活は2つの組み合わせがある。

準決勝 準決勝A/Bの各上位3クルーは決勝Aへ、残りのクルーは決勝Bへ進出する。

準決勝には2つの組み合わせがある。

表ーワールドカップケース7: 21～24クルーエントリー

(表省略)

World Rowing Cup Case 7: 21 to 24 entries

Format: Four heats, four repêchages, two semi-finals A/B, finals A to D.

Heats: The winner of each heat goes forward to semi-finals A/B; the remaining crews go forward to the four repêchages.

Repêchages: The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals A/B; the 3rd placed crews from each repêchage together with the two fastest 4th placed crews from the repêchages go to final C; the remaining crews from the repêchages go forward to final D. There are two options for the repêchages.

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

Table for World Rowing Cup Case 7: 21 to 24 entries

(表省略)

ワールドカップケース8: 25～30クルーエントリー

形式 予選6レース、準々決勝4レース、準々決勝A./B、決勝A、B、C、D、E
予選 予選から24クルーが準々決勝へ進出。進出するクルーは、フィニッシュしなかったクルーと予選のタイムがもっとも遅かったクルーを除き、もっとも速いタイムから24クルーとする。

注) エントリーが25の場合 予選のタイムが最下位2クルーは決勝Eへ、
エントリーが26～30クルーの場合 準々決勝へ進出しなかったクルーは決勝Eへ
エントリーが30クルーの場合 各予選の最下位は決勝Eへ進出する

準々決勝 各敗者復活の上位2クルーは準決勝A/Bへ、各敗者復活の4位クルーのうちタイムの早い2クルーは決勝Cへ、敗者復活の残りのクルーは決勝Dで進出する。準々決勝には2つの組み合わせがある。

準決勝 準決勝A./Bの各上位3クルーは決勝Aへ、残りのクルーは決勝Bへ進出する。
準決勝には2つの組み合わせがある。

表ーワールドカップケース8: 25～30クルーエントリー
(表省略)

World Rowing Cup Case 8: 25 to 30 entries

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

Semi-finals: The first three crews in semi-finals A/B go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B.

There are two options for the semi-finals.

Table for World Rowing Cup Case 8: 25 to 30 entries
(表省略)

(註)

1. 30クルー以下の場合、4H6は予選の最下位の中で最も早いクルー、4H5は予選の最下位のうち2番目に早いクルー、4H4は予選の最下位のうち3番目に早いクルー、4H3は予選の最下位のうち4番目に早いクルー、4H2は予選の最下位のうち5番目に早いクルーをもって、24クルーとする。
2. 1stQ&2ndQ5thは準々決勝の5位のうち1番目、2番目に早いクルーを意味する。3rd&4thQ5thは準々決勝の5位のクルーのうち、3番目、4番目に早いクルーを意味する。
3. (特殊ケース)25クルーの場合、予選の最下位のうち1番目、2番目に遅いクルーは決勝Eに、26～30クルーの場合、準々決勝に進出できなかったクルーは決勝Eに、30クルーの場合、予選の最下位が決勝Eに進出する。

ワールドカップケース9:31～36クルーエントリー

形式 予選6レース、準々決勝4レース、準決勝A/B、決勝A、B、C、D、E、F
予選 各予選から上位4クルーが準々決勝へ進出。準々決勝に進出できなかった予選上位6クルーは、決勝Eへ、残りのクルーは決勝へ進出する。

注)エントリーが31の場合 予選のタイムが最下位2クルーは決勝Fへ、

準々決勝 各準々決勝の上位3クルーは準決勝A/Bへ、各準々決勝の4位、5位のクルーは決勝Cへ、残りのクルーは決勝Dへ進出する。準々決勝は2つの組み合わせがある。

Note: For less than 30 entries, 4H6 is fastest last-placed crew from heats; 4H5 is second-fastest last-placed crew from heats; 4H4 is third-fastest last-placed crew from heats; 4H3 is fourth-fastest last-placed crew from heats; 4H2 is fifth-fastest last-placed crew from heats; to make up 24 crews.

Note: 1st.& 2nd Q5th means the fastest and second fastest 5th-placed crews from the quarter-finals. 3rd & 4th Q5th means the third fastest and fourth fastest 5th-placed crews from the quarter-finals.

Note the special cases: For 25 entries, the two slowest last-placed crews from the heats 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 from the heats go forward to final E.

World Rowing Cup Case 9: 31 to 36 entries

Format: Six heats, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals A/B, finals A to F
Heats: The first four crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the six fastest crews from the heats not progressing to the quarter-finals go forward to final E; the remaining crews from the heats go forward to final F.

Note: for 31 crews the two slowest last-placed crews in the heats go forward to final F.

Quarter-finals: The first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals A/B. The 4th placed crews from the quarter-finals 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.

準決勝 準決勝A./Bの各上位3クルーは決勝Aへ、残りのクルーは決勝Bへ進出する。

準決勝には2つの組み合わせがある。

表ーワールドカップケース9:31～36クルーエントリー
(表省略)

(註)

1. 1stQ&2ndQ5thは準々決勝の5位のうち1番目、2番目に早いクルーを意味する。3rd&4thQ5thは準々決勝の5位のクルーのうち、3番目、4番目に早いクルーを意味する。
2. (特殊ケース)エントリーが31の場合、予選の最下位のうち、1番目、2番目に遅いクルーは決勝Fへ進出する。

ワールドカップケース10:37～48クルーエントリー

形式 予選8レース、準々決勝4レース、準決勝A/B、
決勝A、B、C、D、E、F、G(37～42エントリー)
決勝A、B、C、D、E、F、G、H(43～48エントリー)

予選 各予選から上位3クルーが準々決勝へ進出。準々決勝に進出できなかった予選上位6クルーは決勝Eへ、次の予選上位6クルーは決勝Fへ、残りのクルーは決勝Hへ進出する。

Semi-finals: The first three crews in semi-finals A/B go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B.

There are two options for the semi-finals.

Table for World Rowing Cup Case 9: 31 to 36 entries
(表省略)

Note: 1st.& 2nd Q5th means the fastest and second fastest 5th-placed crews from the quarter-finals. 3rd & 4th Q5th means the third fastest and fourth fastest 5th-placed crews from the quarter-finals.

Note the special case: for 31 crews the two slowest last-placed crews in the heats go forward to final F.

World Rowing Cup Case 10: 37 to 48 entries

Format: Eight heats, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals A/B, finals A to G (37 to 42 entries) and A to H (43 to 48 entries).

Heats: The first three crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the six fastest crews from the heats not progressing to the quarter-finals go forward to final E; the next six fastest crews from the heats go forward to final F; the next six fastest crews from the heats go forward to final G and the remaining crews from the heats go forward to final H.

注) エントリーが37の場合 予選のタイムが最下位2クルーは決勝Gへ進出、
エントリーが43の場合 予選のタイムが最下位2クルーは決勝Hへ進出

準々決勝 各準々決勝の上位3クルーは準決勝A/Bへ、各準々決勝の4位、5位のクルーは決勝Cへ、残りのクルーは決勝Dへ進出する。

準々決勝は2つの組み合わせがある。

準決勝 準決勝A/Bの各上位3クルーは決勝Aへ、残りのクルーは決勝Bへ進出する。

準決勝には2つの組み合わせがある。

表ーワールドカップケース10:37~48クルーエントリー
(表省略)

(註)

1. 1stQ&2ndQ5thは準々決勝の5位のうち1番目、2番目に早いクルーを意味する。

3rd&4thQ5thは準々決勝の5位のクルーのうち、3番目、4番目に早いクルーを意味する。

2. 37クルーの場合、予選の最下位のうち1番目、2番目に遅いクルーは決勝Gに、43クルーの場合、1番目、2番目に遅いクルーは決勝Hへ進出する。

Note: for 37 crews the two slowest last placed crews from the heats go forward to final G, for 43 crews the two slowest last-placed crews from the heats go forward to final H.

Quarter-finals: The first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals A/B. The 4th placed crews from the quarter-finals 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.

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

Table for World Rowing Cup Case 10: 37 to 48 entries
(表省略)

Note: 1st & 2nd Q5th means the fastest and second fastest 5th-placed crews from the quarter-finals. 3rd & 4th Q5th means the third fastest and fourth fastest 5th-placed crews from the quarter-finals.

Note the special cases: for 37 crews the two slowest last-placed crews from the heats go forward to final G; for 43 crews the two slowest last-placed crews from the heats go forward to final H;

ワールドカップケース11:49およびそれ以上のクルーエントリー

形式 タイムトライアル、準々決勝A/B/C/D、準決勝A/B、決勝

タイムトライアル 上位24クルーが準々決勝A/B/C/Dへ、25～30位が決勝Eへ、31～36位が決勝Fへ、37～42位が決勝Gへ、43～48位が決勝Hへ進出する等。

準々決勝 準々決勝A/B/C/Dの各上位3クルーが準決勝A/Bへ進出。

各準々決勝の4位、5位のクルーは決勝Cへ、残りのクルーは決勝Dへ進出する。

準々決勝は2つの組み合わせがある。

準決勝 準決勝A/Bの各上位3クルーは決勝Aへ、残りのクルーは決勝Bへ進出する。

準決勝には2つの組み合わせがある。

表ーワールドカップケース11:49およびそれ以上のクルーエントリー
(表省略)

World Rowing Cup Case 11: 49 and more entries

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

Time trial: The first 24 crews go forward to the quarter-finals A/B/C/D. Crews 25-30 go forward to final E, crews 31-36 go forward to final F, crews 37-42 go forward to final G, crews 43-48 go forward to final H, etc.

Quarter-finals: the first three crews in each quarter-final A/B/C/D go forward to semi-finals A/B. The 4th placed crews from the quarter-finals 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.

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

Table for World Rowing Cup Case 11: 49 and more entries
(表省略)

(註)

1. 1stQ&2ndQ5thは準々決勝の5位のうち1番目、2番目に早いクルーを意味する。3rd&4thQ5thは準々決勝の5位のクルーのうち、3番目、4番目に早いクルーを意味する。
2. 49、55、61クルーの場合、タイムトライアルの最下位、および次のクルーは次の決勝(決勝G等)へ進出する。

附則12

大会要項および/またはFISA競漕規則の例外～マスターズ世界選手権

要項1-適用

この要項はFISA競漕規則および関連付則を除外することなくマスターズに適用する。

要項2-統治

マスターズは国際レガッタであり、この規則に加えFISA競漕規則および関係細則に基づき行われるものとする。

Note: 1st & 2nd Q5th means the fastest and second fastest 5th-placed crews from the quarter-finals. 3rd & 4th Q5th means the third fastest and fourth fastest 5th-placed crews from the quarter-finals.

Note the special cases: for 49, 55, 61, etc., crews the two slowest last placed crews from the time trial go forward together to next final.

APPENDIX 12

Event Regulations and/or Departures from the FISA Rules of Racing – World Rowing Masters Regatta

Regulation 1 – Application

These regulations apply to the World Rowing Masters regatta together with and not in exclusion of the Rules of Racing.

Regulation 2 – Governance

World Rowing Masters Regattas are international regattas and shall be rowed according to the FISA Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws in addition to these Event Regulations.

要項3-種目

マスターズの種目は以下とする。

男子:1x,2x,2-,4x,4+,4-,8+

女子:1x,2x,2-,4x,4+,4-,8+

混合:2x,4x,8+

要項4-マスターズ年齢カテゴリー(規則第32条および第32条細則)

選手は27歳に到達する年の始めからマスターズ大会に出漕できる。マスターズ大会における選手の年齢はその大会の年にその選手が到達する年齢とする。マスターズ大会は以下のクルーの年齢カテゴリーにて開催される。

A 最低年齢:27歳

B 平均年齢:36歳またはそれ以上

C 平均年齢:43歳またはそれ以上

D 平均年齢:50歳またはそれ以上

E 平均年齢:55歳またはそれ以上

F 平均年齢:60歳またはそれ以上

G 平均年齢:65歳またはそれ以上

H 平均年齢:70歳またはそれ以上

I 平均年齢:75歳またはそれ以上

J 平均年齢:80歳またはそれ以上

K 平均年齢:85歳またはそれ以上

年齢カテゴリーはマスターズクルーのコックスには適用しない。

Regulation 3 – Boat Classes

The World Rowing Masters Regatta offers racing in the following boat classes-

Men 1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4+, 4-, 8+

Women 1x, 2x, 2-, 4x, 4+, 4-, 8+

Mixed 2x, 4x, 8+

Regulation 4 – Masters Age Categories (Rule 32 and Bye-Law to Rule 32)

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.

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 or more

Age categories do not apply to coxswains of Masters crews.

要項5-健康および体力(規則99条細則)

各出漕者は自身の健康と体力に責任をもつものとする。マスターズ選手にとって、問診、毎年の健康診断、IOC推奨手順を受けたECG(心電図検査)を含む健康診断を受けることは選手個人の責任である。各出漕者は健康診断受診済みであることの医師により署名された確認書を用意しなければならない。

要項6-年齢の証明

マスターズ漕手は公的書類(パスポート、写真付IDカード)の提示により自身の年齢を証明しなければならない立場にある。

要項7-混合マスターズ種目(規則第33条)

マスターズでは(男女)混合種目を開催することができる。コックスを除く出場クルーの半数が女性、半分が男性であるものとする。コックスの性別は問わない。

要項8-エントリー後および最初の予選1時間前までのクルー変更(規則第59条)

マスターズクルーの場合、補漕の年齢がクルーの平均年齢を1歳以上低くするような結果となる場合またはクルーの年齢カテゴリーが変わるような場合、補漕は認められない。

要項9-勝ち上がりシステム

マスターズでは、エントリー数がレース可能なレーン数と同数または少ない種目は、即決勝となる。エントリー数がレース可能なレーン数を超える種目は、エントリーは2つ以上の決勝に分割される。

Regulation 5 – Health and Fitness (Bye-Law to Rule 99)

Each competitor shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. For Masters rowers, it is a personal responsibility of the rower to undergo a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, an annual physical examination and ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure.

Regulation 6 – Proof of Age

Masters rowers must be in a position to prove their age by presentation of an official document (passport or photo identity card).

Regulation 7 – Mixed Masters events (Rule 33)

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

Regulation 8 – Crew Changes after the Entry Deadline and up to one hour before the First Heat (Rule 59)

In the case of Masters crews, a substitute shall not be permitted if the age of the substituting rower would result in the lowering of the average age of the crew by more than one year or would change the age category of the crew concerned.

Regulation 9 – Progression System

At World Rowing Masters Regattas, there will be a final for events where the number of entries is the same or fewer than the number of available racing lanes. Where the number of entries in an event exceeds the number of available racing lanes, the entry will be divided into two or more finals.

要項10-選手の服装(規則第51条)

マスターズで、同一クルーのメンバーは統一された服装(シャツやショーツまたはそれらと同類のものおよび如何なる追加の服装も)で競漕するものとする。服装統一に関するこの規則は混成クルーには強制しない。

要項11-スタートゾーンでの故障

マスターズでは、まだスタートゾーンにいるクルーがボートや装備に損傷を被った場合、問題があることを示すためクルーのメンバーは手を揚げるものとし、発艇員または主審はレースを止めるものとする。主審はその損傷を調査した後、必要に応じ審判長と相談して、係る主張が正当なものであるか否かを決定する。マスターズ競漕委員会は、マスターズ大会前に公表していれば、損傷を被ったクルーが修理を完了しスタートの準備を整える、またはレースから除外されるまでの時間制限を設定することができる。

この規則において、艇の艇首が100mラインを超えていない場合はスタートゾーンにいるものとする。

要項12-レースの実施

マスターズでは、モータボートからの波による迷惑が掛らないようにするため、固定位置審判が用いられるものとする。通常、レース追跡用のモータボートは使用しない。水上モータボートの使用は大会の効率的な運営、コースのメンテナンスや安全のための最小限とするが、マスターズ競漕委員会の裁量で主審艇がレースを追跡することができる。

Regulation 10 – Rowers’ Clothing (Rule 51)

At World Rowing Masters Regattas, members of the same crew shall compete wearing uniform clothing (racing shirt and shorts or equivalent and any additional garments). The regulation regarding uniform clothing will not be enforced in mixed crews.

Regulation 11 – Damage while in the Start Zone

At World Rowing Masters Regattas, if a crew, while still in the start zone, sustains damage to its boat or equipment, then a member of the crew shall raise an arm to indicate that there is a problem. The Starter or Umpire shall stop the race. The Umpire shall decide, after having examined the damage, whether the claim was justified, after consulting (if necessary) with the President of the Jury. The Masters Rowing Commission may establish, if announced in advance of the masters regatta, a uniform time limit within which a crew that sustains damage must complete repairs and be ready to start, or else withdraw from the race.

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

Regulation 12 – Conduct of Races

At World Rowing Masters Regattas, static umpiring positions shall be used, in order to eliminate the nuisance of wash from motor boats. Normally, no motor boats shall follow the races, and the number of such boats on the water shall be the absolute minimum for the efficient operation and maintenance of the course and for safety. At the discretion of the Masters Rowing Commission, an Umpire’s launch may be used to follow races.

要項13-タイトル、賞、カップ

各決勝の勝者にメダルが授与される。メダルのデザインはマスターズ競漕委員会の承認によるものとする。

要項14-例外的ケース

例外的なケースにおいて決定を下す必要が生じた場合(例:レースの延期、レガッタの一時中止)、スターズ競漕委員会委員長は審判長、大会組織委員会会長と協議して係る決定を行うものとする。

要項15-要項の解釈

理事会を代表してスターズ競漕委員会は競漕規則、関係細則、大会要項でカバーされないすべてのケースを解決するものとする。マスターズ期間中に発生した紛争に対しても同様とする。スターズ競漕委員会の決定が最終的なものである。

附則13

(翻訳文未着)

Regulation 13 – Titles, Prizes and Cups

Medals will be awarded to the winners of each final. The design of the prize medals shall be subject to the approval of the Masters Rowing Commission.

Regulation 14 – Exceptional Cases

Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., suspension of the regatta), the Chair of the Masters Rowing Commission, in consultation with the President of the Jury and the Chair of the Organising Committee shall make such decisions.

Regulation 15 – Interpretation of Regulations

On behalf of the Executive Committee, the Masters Rowing Commission shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing, the Bye-Laws and the present Regulations, as well as on disputes which may arise during a World Rowing Masters Regatta. The decision of the Masters Rowing Commission shall be final.

APPENDIX 13

Event Regulations and/or Departures from the FISA Rules of Racing – Para-Rowing Competition Regulations 2013

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

Regulation 1 – Application (Rule 2)

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

Regulation 2 – Right to Participate (Rule 18)

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

Regulation 3 – Eligibility (Rule 19)

No rower may compete in a Para-Rowing event under these Rules unless they have submitted an Para-Rowing Rower Classification Application Form to FISA through their national federation and have been classified as set out in the FISA Classification Regulations for Para-Rowing Rowers.

Regulation 4 – Coxswains (Rule 27)

For Para-Rowing events there is no restriction on coxswains in respect of Para-Rowing eligibility, sex or age. The minimum weights of coxswains shall apply to Para-Rowing events.

Regulation 5 – Mixed Masters Events (Rule 33)

Masters Para-Rowing events may also be held for mixed crews without restriction on the ratio of men and women, provided that at least one rower of each sex is included in the crew.

Regulation 6 – World Rowing Championships Para-Rowing Boat Classes (Rule 36)

World Rowing Championships include the following Para-Rowing events:

- LTA Mixed coxed four (LTAMix4+)
- LTA Mixed double sculls (LTAMix2X)
- TA Mixed double sculls (TAMix2x)
- AS Men's single sculls (ASM1x)
- AS Women's single sculls (ASW1x)

In Mixed Para-Rowing events half of the rowers in a crew shall be men and half shall be women. In the 4+, the coxswain may be either a man or a woman. An LTAMix4+ crew may include a maximum of two rowers whose disability is visual impairment, only one of whom may have a sport class of LTA-B3. An LTAMix2x crew may include a maximum of one rower whose disability is visual impairment and that rower may be either LTA-B1 or LTA-B2.

Regulation 7 – Paralympic Games Boat classes (Rule 37)

The programme at the Paralympic Regatta includes the following events:

LTA Mixed coxed four (LTAMix4+)

TA Mixed double sculls (TAMix2x)

AS Men's single sculls (ASM1x)

AS Women's single sculls (ASW1x)

In Mixed Para-Rowing events half of the rowers in a crew shall be men and half shall be women. In the 4+, the coxswain may be of either sex. An LTAMix4+ crew may include a maximum of two rowers whose disability is visual impairment, only one of whom may have a sport class of LTA-B3.

Regulation 8 – Boats and Equipment (Rule 39)

1. General Aspects

1.1. The use of FISA Standard Para-Rowing boats is mandatory for all Para-Rowing AS1x and TAMix2x events.

1.2. The Council shall determine the design of FISA Standard Para-Rowing boats and any changes thereto. The design shall be a part of these Regulations. This design must be obtained from FISA to build an AS1X or a TAMix2X boat. Recommended specifications are also available.

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 60.

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.

1.5. The minimum weight of FISA Standard Para-Rowing boats shall be as specified in these Regulations (Regulation, Rule 34: Boat Weights).

2. Para-Rowing LTAMix4+ and LTAMix2X

2.1. Boats used in LTAMix4+ 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.

2.2. Boats used in the LTAMix2X events shall be subject to the same restrictions as those for 2X events under the Rules of Racing.

3. Standard Para-Rowing TA Mix2x

3.1. The FISA Standard Para-Rowing TAMix2x has a fixed seat and may have stabilising pontoons. The hull, the pontoons where fitted, and the seat fixing are part of the Standard specifications. The seat itself and the rigger design of the Standard Para-Rowing TAMix2x are not restricted.

3.2. TAMix2x rowers are required to comply with the strapping requirements set out in point 5 of this Regulation.

4. Standard Para-Rowing AS1x

4.1. The FISA Standard Para-Rowing 1x 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 and shall, at a minimum, touch the water. The hull, the pontoons and the seat fixing are part of the Standard specifications.

4.2. The seat itself and the rigger design of the Standard Para-Rowing AS1x are not restricted, except that the design of the seat must be compatible with the Standard seat fixing and the design of the rigger must allow the stabilising pontoons to be correctly fixed.

4.3. AS1x rowers are required to comply with the strapping requirements set out in point 5 of this Regulation.

5. Strapping

5.1. TAMix2x 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.

5.2. AS1x 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 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.

5.2.1. Additionally, the AS1x 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.

6. General Strapping Requirements

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.

6.2. The colour of the all straps must be a contrasting colour from the rowers' racing uniform so that they can be clearly seen.

6.3. All straps for each rower must be released in the same manner and direction.

6.4. Any hand strapping must be able to be released immediately by quick mouth action.

6.5. Additional strapping may be used by any rower provided the requirements of these Regulations are met.

6.6. To avoid accidents arising from capsizing, all boats shall be equipped with stretchers or shoes that allow the rowers to get clear of the boat without using their hands and with the least possible delay.

6.7 It is solely the responsibility of the rower to ensure that all strapping is compliant with these Regulations.

6.8 Penalty for non-compliance – 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 non-compliant strap or movement in a later round of the same event, then the penalty shall be the exclusion of the crew.

7. Eyewear for Visually Impaired Rowers

7.1. Rowers classified as visually impaired must wear FISA or IBSA approved eyewear at all times when on the water during training, warm up, cool down, and competition from the opening day of the course until completion of the final race of their competition. Such eyewear shall completely block all light. All eyewear must be checked to ensure a secure fit and complete light occlusion by an IBSA doctor during classification or by a FISA International Classifier if an IBSA doctor is not present. (Samples of eyewear can be found on www.worldrowing.com.)

Regulation 9 – Boat Weights (Rule 41)

In addition to the requirements of Rule 34, the minimum weights for Para-Rowing boats shall include pontoons where used. The weight of the AS1x and TA2x boats shall include the strapping which is firmly attached to the boat, the seat and/or to its fittings.

Straps, paddings and other items directly related to Para-Rowing which are not bolted, screwed, or glued directly 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 bolted, screwed, or glued directly 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:

4+ 51kg

LTA2x 27kg

TA2x 37kg

AS1x 24kg.

Regulation 10 – Length of the Course (Rule 43)

For Para-Rowing events the length of the standard course shall be 1,000 metres straight. The Executive Committee may decide to waive the use of starting pontoons for Para-Rowing events.

Regulation 11 – Rowers’ Clothing and Blade Colours (Rule 51)

One or both rowers in the TAMix2x event may extend their racing uniform to cover their legs. Where both rowers cover their legs in this manner, such coverings shall be identical in colour and design.

Where AS1x rowers are using chest strapping and this strapping obscures the Identifications permitted to be worn on the racing shirt or equivalent, those Identifications which are so obscured may be repeated on the strapping material but shall not be visible on both the racing shirt and the strapping at the same time.

Regulation 12 Entries (Rule 54)

No entry shall be accepted for an Para-Rowing event unless the rower concerned has submitted all required medical documentation to the Chief Classifier by the deadline stipulated by FISA and has been given a sport class by FISA. All rowers must be classified by a FISA International Classification Panel prior to competition. A rower without a FISA sport class or whose sport class has been withdrawn may not compete in Para-Rowing events.

Regulation 13 – Crew Changes before the First Heat (Rule 59)

A rower whose sport class has been withdrawn or changed after the close of entries and before the first heat, may be replaced by another eligible rower from the same Federation.

Regulation 14 – Crew Changes after the First Heat (Rule 60)

The crew of a rower whose sport class is withdrawn or changed to make them ineligible for that event after the first heat shall not compete again in that event.

Regulation 15 – Safety of Para-Rowing Rowers (Rule 62)

AS and TA rowers require special safety procedures which shall be agreed between FISA and the Organising Committee. In particular, the Organising Committee or the President of the Jury may require additional rescue boats to be present on the course for all Para-Rowing events, but particularly for AS events.

Particular care must be taken in weather conditions which may generate extreme uncontrolled body temperatures.

Safety requirements for strapping are set out at Regulation 8.5 and 8.6.

Regulation 16 – Traffic Rules on the Course (Rule 63)

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

Regulation 17 – Fairness – General Principles (Rule 66)

At all times when on the water during training, warm up, cool down, and competition from the opening day of the course until completion of the final race of their competition, all Para-Rowing rowers must row with the prescribed equipment which must be used according to the boat class as described at Regulation, Rule 33 and /or classification requirements as described in the FISA Classification Regulations. Equipment in this context refers to eyewear, strapping and pontoons.

Failure to comply with these requirements may lead to a penalty being imposed on the crew in accordance with these Rules, including (but not limited to), where such failure to comply is judged to have taken place during a race, relegation to last place in the particular race or exclusion of the crew. The appropriate penalty in all circumstances shall be at the discretion of the Jury.

Regulation 18 – Starting Procedure for LTAMix4+ and LTAMix2X

(Rule 73) The LTAMix4+ and LTAMix2X event may include rowers with visual impairment.

Therefore, at the start of each race in an LTAMix4+ and LTAMix2X 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.

Regulation 19 – Yellow Card for LTAMix4+ (Rule 74)

When the Starter awards a warning indicated by a Yellow Card to a crew in the LTAMix4+ event, the coxswain of that crew shall raise his arm to acknowledge that he understands that the penalty has been awarded to his crew.

Regulation 20 – Interference (Rule 77)

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

Regulation 21 – Finish of the Race for LTAMix4+ and LTA Mix2x (Rule 79)

At the finish of the race in the LTAMix4+ and LTAMix2x 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!”

Regulation 22 – Objections (Rule 82)

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

Regulation 23 – Duties of the Umpire – Position of the Umpire’s launch (Rule 97)

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

Regulation 24 – Duties of the Control Commission (Rule 95)

For Para-Rowing rowers and boats the Control Commission should also check the following:

1. Accessibility of the pontoon area for rowers, such as those using wheelchairs or assisted by guide dogs, or authorised caregivers;
2. Compliance of all boats with FISA Standard Para-Rowing boats specifications;
3. Safety measures in TAMix2x and AS1x boats including foot stretcher and strapping;
4. Correct fixing of pontoons on AS1x boats in accordance with Regulation 33.4 above;
5. Correct use of eyewear by visually impaired rowers in LTA events; and,
6. Correct body strapping of rowers in AS and TA sport classes;

Control Commission members may be assisted in the above by members of the Para-Rowing Rowing Commission and/or FISA International Classifiers.

Regulation 25 – Responsibility for Decisions on Strapping and Movement Compliance

At Paralympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas FISA International Classifiers and/or members of the FISA Para-Rowing Commission will observe the strapping and movement of rowers while racing and shall have the sole 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 or Commission members will communicate such determination to the Race Umpire who shall relegate the crew to last place in that race.

附則14

大会要項および/またはFISA競漕規則の例外～2013沿岸競漕規則

FISA 評議員会により例外規則として承認されたここに記載する事項を除き、国際レガッタに適用される規則は国際沿岸競漕大会に適用され、世界選手権に適用される規則は世界沿岸選手権に適用される。

要項1-競漕、ボート、大会(規則第1条)

沿岸競漕大会は、参加するすべての出漕者がこの要項に定められている沿岸競漕ボートを使う大会であり、本要項に適合する海または内陸部においては大きな水面を有するコースにおいて競漕が行われる。

要項2-適用(規則2)

これらの要項は、FISA競漕規則を除外とすることはなく、国際沿岸競漕大会と世界沿岸選手権に適用する。

要項3-世界沿岸選手権(規則第4条)

世界沿岸選手権は、毎年開催されるものとする。

要項4-世界沿岸選手権の特定(規則第6条)

原則として、3年前に、FISAの普及委員会は世界沿岸選手権の最も適当な開催地候補を選定し、承認のためにそれを評議員会に提案するものとする。

APPENDIX 14

Event Regulations and/or Departures from the FISA Rules of Racing – Coastal Rowing Competition Regulations 2013

Rules applying to International Regattas shall apply to international Coastal Rowing regattas and rules applying to World Championship regattas shall apply to World Rowing Coastal Championship regattas except as provided in these Regulations, which are approved by the FISA Council as Departures from the Rules.

Regulation 1 – Rowing, Boats, Regattas (Rule 1)

A Coastal Rowing regatta is a regatta in which all competitors use Coastal Rowing boats as defined in these Regulations and where the competition course is on the open sea or on a large inland body of water and in accordance with these Regulations.

Regulation 2 – Application (Rule 2)

These Regulations apply to International Regattas for Coastal Rowing and the World Rowing Coastal Championship regatta together with and not in exclusion of the FISA Rules of Racing.

Regulation 3 – World Rowing Coastal Championships (Rule 4)

The World Rowing Coastal Championship regatta shall be held every year.

Regulation 4 – Attribution of World Rowing Coastal Championships (Rule 6)

In principle, three years in advance, the FISA Rowing for All Commission shall select the most suitable candidate to host the World Rowing Coastal Championships and propose it to the Council for approval.

要項5-参加する権利(規則第7条)

世界沿岸選手権は、所属する加盟国ボート協会によって指名されるクラブチームのみ参加することができる。

要項6-適格性(規則第19条)

世界沿岸選手権に参加するために、出漕者は所属する加盟国ボート協会によって認められたクラブチームのメンバーでなければならない。

要項7-誓約(規則第23条)

選手は定款第56条による誓約書に署名すれば世界沿岸選手権に出漕できる。
各チームの役員は、選手の大会での身分証が発行される前にFISAに署名済み誓約書を提出しなければいけない。

要項8-年齢区分(規則第24条)

FISAによって承認されている沿岸競漕大会の選手の年齢区分は、以下の通りである:

1. シニア

要項9-さらなる区分(規則第25条)

沿岸競漕大会において、年齢区分以外にFISAによって承認されている区分はない。

Regulation 5 – Right to Participate (Rule 7)

The World Rowing Coastal Championships are open only to club crews nominated by their member federations.

Regulation 6 – Eligibility (Rule 19)

To compete in a World Rowing Coastal Championship regatta, a competitor shall be a member of a club recognised by the member federation.

Regulation 7 – Commitment (Rule 23)

Rowers may only compete at World Rowing Coastal Championship regattas if they have submitted a signed commitment form, according to Art. 56.
Each team official must have submitted a signed commitment form to FISA before accreditation may be issued at the event.

Regulation 8 – Age Categories (Rule 24)

The following age categories for rowers are recognised by FISA for Coastal Rowing:

1. Seniors

Regulation 9 – Additional Categories (Rule 25)

Except for the age categories, FISA does not recognise any additional categories for Coastal rowing.

要項10-ボートの種類(規則第35条)

FISAが承認している沿岸競漕大会のボートの種類は以下の通りである。

ソロ(C1x)

ダブル(C2x)

舵手付4人スカル(C4x+)

舵手付フォア(C4+)

要項11-世界沿岸選手権のボートクラス(規則第36条)

世界沿岸選手権では、以下の種目が開催される:

男性(M) C1x、C2x、C4x+

女性(W) C1x、C2x、C4x+

要項12-沿岸競漕大会用ボートの構造(規則第39条)

国際沿岸競漕大会と世界沿岸選手権に使用されるボートは、以下の3つの測定条件を満たさなければならない:

1. 最大長;
2. 最少重量;
3. 以下の2つの箇所で測られるボートの最小幅であって、それらは全体の最大幅の梁の位置での外側で測ったものとする。
 - (1) 全体的な幅;
 - (2) ボートの最深部における特定の深さから特定される2番目の梁の位置での幅

Regulation 10 – Classes of Boat (Rule 35)

The following classes of boat are recognised by FISA for Coastal Rowing:

Solo (C1x)

Double (C2x)

Coxed Quadruple Sculls (C4x+)

Coxed Four (C4+)

Regulation 11 – World Rowing Coastal Championships Boat Classes (Rule 36)

World Rowing Coastal Championships are held in the following events:

Men (M) C1x, C2x, C4x+

Women (W) C1x, C2x, C4x+

Regulation 12 – Construction of Coastal Rowing Boats (Rule 39)

Coastal Rowing boats used in international Coastal Rowing regattas and World Rowing Coastal Championships must meet the following three measurement requirements:

1. Maximum permitted length over all;
2. Minimum permitted weight of boat;
3. Minimum permitted width of the boat measured at the following two locations, all measurements taken externally at the station of maximum overall beam:
 1. width overall;
 2. width at the Secondary Beam Measurement Point which shall be located at the specified height from the deepest point of the boat at that station.

許容される最大長と、最少重量は以下のとおり:

	最大長	最少重量
C1X	6.00m	35kg
C2X	7.50m	60kg
C4X+, C4+	10.70m	150kg

沿岸競漕ボートに最小長の規定はない。

最小幅は以下の通り:

		二番目の梁の測定位置	
	全体幅	ボートの最深部からの測定高	測定ポイントでの幅
C1X	0.75m	0.19m	0.55m
C2X	1.0m	0.23m	0.70m
C4X+, C4+	1.3m	0.30m	0.90m

沿岸競漕ボートでは、すべての選手はボートの中心軸に直線に着席しなければならない、また舵手付ボートでは舵手は漕手の後部に直立に座ることが要求される。規則第33条の細則に規定する浮揚条件と、「漕艇の安全に関する最低限の指針」に加え、沿岸競漕ボートには3つの防水区画を備えなければならない。これらの区画には、この区画に進むための防水ハッチまたはポートがある。ボートは自動排水装置という、ボートが前進することによりまたは操舵席の床からオープンとなった船尾に自動的に排水される構造に設計されなければならない。

The minimum permitted widths are as follows:

(表省略)

There is no minimum length for Coastal Rowing boats.

Secondary Beam Measurement Point

The minimum permitted widths are as follows:

(表省略)

In Coastal Rowing boats, all rowers must be seated in line over the axis of the boat and all coxed boats shall be designed so that the coxswain is required to sit upright to the stern of the rowers.

In addition to the flotation requirements referred to in Bye-Law to Rule 33 and in the “Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing”, Coastal Rowing boats should be constructed with three (3) watertight compartments. These compartments may have watertight hatches or ports for access to these areas.

Boats must be designed and constructed so that the hulls are self-bailing; self-bailing shall mean that water in the boat will automatically be removed with through hull bailers by the forward movement of the boat, or by a cockpit floor properly pitched aft to an open transom.

12.1 伝統的な沿岸競漕ボートの異なったデザイン

国際沿岸競漕大会の組織委員会は、伝統的なデザインのボートと別のデザインのボートを一緒に沿岸競漕大会で競漕させることもあれば、別々の大会を設けることがあるかもしれない。それは組織委員会の判断であり、それぞれの競漕の目的次第で各々のデザインを分類してもしなくてもよい。

12.2 沿岸競漕ボートと器材の要求条件

すべてのボートは、FISAによって規定される安全性能と特定の沿岸競漕大会への参加のためにそれぞれの国、地域および/または当局によって規定される更なる必要条件も満たさなければならない。特に：

(i) 防水区画、ビルトイン式の浮揚バッグまたはタンクを備え付けるボートは、FISAによって規定される最小限の浮揚基準を満足しなければならない。(国際沿岸競漕大会において旧式の沿岸競漕用ボートが他の全ての安全な要求を満たす場合、組織委員会が大会への参加を認める場合もある。)

(ii) ボートには、各選手がそれぞれ国際標準型ライフジャケットを携帯しなければならない。なお、舵手は乗艇中常時ライフジャケットを着用しなければならない；

(iii) ボートには、乗艇時の喫水線より約100mm上に牽引用の15m長ロープを付けた牽引用の留め金を備えなければならない。牽引用留め金とロープは、強風と厳しい海象条件下で浸水したボートにクルーを乗せたまま安全に牽引できる十分な強度を必要とする。なお、ロープの一端は救出用ボートに選手が投げられるよう、選手の手が届く位置になければならない；

(iv) どのようなバラストも、構造上しっかりとボートに取り付けられなければならない。

12.1. Traditional Coastal Rowing Boats of Different Design

The organising committee of an international Coastal Rowing regatta may establish separate events for Coastal Rowing boats of different traditional designs or may allow such boats to compete in races together with boats of other designs, and at the discretion of the organising committee may or may not categorise each design individually for the purpose of the competition.

12.2. Requirements for Coastal Rowing Boats and Equipment

All boats must meet the safety requirements set down by FISA and any additional requirements set down by any national, regional and/or local authority for participation in the particular Coastal regatta.

In particular:

i. Boats must meet the minimum flotation standards set down by FISA, either with the required watertight compartments or built-in flotation utilising bags or tanks. (At an international Coastal Rowing regatta where the organising committee accepts entries from traditional Coastal Rowing boats exceptions to the FISA Flotation Guidelines may be made by the organising committee for a class of boats if the boats meet all other safety requirements.)

ii. Boats must carry a life jacket for every crew member, of a type which meets recognized international standards. Coxswains must wear a life jacket at all times in the boat;

iii. Boats must have a towing eye located approximately 100 mm above the loaded waterline on the bow fitted with a 15 m buoyant line.

Both the towing eye and the line shall be of sufficient strength to allow safe towing of the swamped boat with crew members on board in strong wind and sea conditions. The loose end of the line must be within hand-reach of a rower for the purpose of throwing to a rescue boat if required;

(v) 沿岸競漕大会では、安全上の理由で、各々のボートは組織委員会または海上関係当局により許可または要求されているラジオまたは通信機器の携行を要する。

(vi) 審判は、その自由裁量で、特定のボートが安全基準を満たさないと判断した場合、そのボートまたはクルーの海上への進水またはレースに参加することを拒否することができる。

12.3 ボート登録番号

国際沿岸競漕大会に参加するすべてのボートは、練習かレースへの出漕かを問わず、進水する前に組織委員会へ登録し、その登録番号をボートに取り付けなければならない。

各ボートは、識別および安全のため以下に示す様式によりその登録番号をボートの両舷に表示すること。

登録は、加盟国ボート協会またはクルーの名前が登録された所属クラブの責任である。この要項による登録を怠ったクルーまたは登録番号を識別表示しないクルーは罰則を与えられる。

個々の登録番号の文字サイズは、高さ20cmが最小サイズであり、その背景は番号が見やすいような色とする。

世界沿岸選手権では登録番号識別表示は組織委員会により割り当てられる。

iv. Any ballast must be fixed securely to the structure of the boat.

v. During Coastal Rowing races, for safety reasons each boat shall be permitted to carry such radio or telecommunication equipment as permitted or required by the organising committee or by other maritime authorities for such events.

vi. The Jury may at its discretion refuse permission for a particular boat or crew to go on the water or to participate in the regatta if it believes the boat is unsafe.

12.3. Boat Registration Numbers

All boats participating in an international coastal rowing regatta must be registered with the organising committee before going on the water, whether for training or competition, and shall be allocated a registration identification number. Each boat must display its registration identification number on both sides of the bow in the manner described below for the purpose of identification and safety.

Registration is the responsibility of the national federation or the club in whose name the crew is entered, and the crew concerned. Any crew failing to register their boat in accordance with these Regulations or failing to properly display the registration identification at all times at a regatta may be penalized.

The individual numbers and/or letters making up the registration identification on the boat shall each be minimum of 20cm high and shall be in contrasting colour to the background.

At a World Rowing Coastal Championships the registration identification numbers shall be allocated by the organising committee.

12.4 クルー・レース番号

配艇式のボートを使う場合、各クルーは登録番号に加えてさらにレース番号の貼付を求められる。

ビーチフィニッシュの大会ではすべてのクルーは一人以上の選手に乗艇中と決勝線通過時にそのクルー番号を表示すること。

要項13-ボートの重量(規則第41条)

国際沿岸競漕大会と世界沿岸選手権で使用するボートの最小重量はこの要項12で規定されている。

要項14-コース規定(規則第42条)

国際沿岸競漕大会のコースは、可能な限りすべてのクルーに対し公平な条件となるようにする。これは出漕するすべてのクルーがスタート地点で同時にスタートできるような十分なコース幅とすることである。(クルー登録時にコース確認用の予選があった場合を除く。)

可能であれば、組織委員会はレースの進行と競漕艇が浜辺の観客から見やすいように コースを設計する。

また、組織委員会は風の方向や波向きを考慮して設計する。このためビーチ・スタートやビーチフィニッシュを採用することもある。

コースの長さは規則第15条に規定される。

12.4.Crew Racing Numbers

At races where crews are using shared pool boats each competing crew will be required to display an additional crew racing number in addition to a boat registration number.

For races with beach finishes which require one or more crew members to exit the boat and cross the finish line on foot, every crew member crossing the finish line must clearly display their crew number on their personage.

Regulation 13 – Weight of Boats (Rule 41)

The defined minimum weights for boats used in international Coastal Rowing regattas and World Rowing Coastal Championships shall be as set out in Regulation, Rule 39 of these Regulations.

Regulation 14 – Characteristics (Rule 42)

The race course for international Coastal Rowing regattas shall provide, as far as possible, fair and equal racing conditions for all crews. This shall require sufficient width of the start line to allow all the crews in each event to start at the same time (except in the case where there are preliminary heats, the process for which shall have been notified to all teams at the time of their entry).

Wherever possible, the organising committee shall design the course so that the action of the race and competing boats can be seen by spectators on shore. In designing the course the organising committee shall take advantage of wind and wave direction, coastal features and beaches. This may include beach starts or finishes.

The length of course shall be as provided in Regulation, Rule 43.

コースは地形によって直線、長方形、三角形または多角形となる。

安全のため、ボートが逆行するようなレイアウトとなるコースは認めない。

同一のコースが二回以上使われることもある。原則として、最初のブイによるターン角度が45度以上の場合、1km以内の近くにあってはならない。

同種目の予選が別々のコースで行われる場合、同日に行われるレース用のコースの距離とコンディションは同様でなければならない。

14.1 コースマーカー

(i) 大会要項と各クルーの登録時に配布される資料には、コースレイアウトとブイの形状、GPS情報を記載しなければならない。コースレイアウト図は監視団詰所にも表示する;

(ii) 可能であれば組織委員会は安全のため、ターニングブイには既存の係留ブイ、ビーコンのような固体型ではなく空気膨張式タイプのブイを使用すること;

(iii) 組織委員会は、浅瀬にボートが座礁する危険を回避するため、そのような水域を明示し、適切な場所に警告ブイを置くこと。

14.2 スタートとフィニッシュライン

(i) スタートラインとフィニッシュラインは、2つの目印またはブイにより明示する。

(ii) スタートラインとフィニッシュラインは、原則として、次または直前のターニングマーカーからのルートに対して直交すること。

(iii) タイムレースを除くすべてのレースのために、スタートラインは出漕するすべてのクルーが同時にスタートできる十分な広さとする。

The course may be straight, rectangular, triangular or point to point or of such other shape as may be suited to the location. For safety purposes the layout of the course shall not allow boats to be travelling in opposite directions in the same water. The course may be covered more than once. In principle there should be no turning marker closer than one kilometre (1 km) from the start if the required angle of the turn at that marker is greater than 45 degrees. Where an event has separate preliminary heats, the courses used for the respective heats may be different from one heat to the next but must be of the same racing distance and the racing conditions of each course on the day must be similar.

14.1. Course Markers

- i. A plan of the course(s) showing the location of all course markers together with their description and their GPS position, must be included in the Notice of Regatta and also in the instructions issued to all crews upon arrival at the regatta. The plan shall also be displayed at the Control Commission;
- ii. For safety purposes, wherever buoys are used to mark the turning points, the organising committee should, wherever possible, use inflatable marker-type buoys rather than existing solid moorage buoys and beacons;
- iii. The organising committee shall take all necessary precautions in setting out the course markers and the course to avoid any risks of boats grounding in shallow waters, including by clearly marking such areas and placing warning buoys in the appropriate locations.

14.2. Start and Finish Lines

- i. The start line and finish line shall be visually marked by the alignment of two landmarks or buoys.
- ii. The orientation of the start or finish line shall in principle be perpendicular to the route to be taken to or from the next or previous turning point respectively.
- iii. For all races, except for races against the clock, the start line shall be wide enough to allow all competitors in the race to align and start at the same time.

(iv) フィニッシュラインも水面の場合またはオプションとして浜辺の場合もスタートライン同様の広さとする。ビーチフィニッシュの場合は、一人以上のメンバーがビーチのフィニッシュラインを通過または旗に触った時点とする。

要項15-コースの長さ(規則第43条)

国際沿岸競漕大会

原則として、コース長はないので各競漕大会によって任意に決められる。しかし、各大会のコース長は、FISA 国際競漕大会カレンダー(規則第17条)に記載され、大会要項によりすべての参加者に通知される。気象条件等により、レース長は、組織委員会との協議によって審判長が変更することもある。

世界沿岸選手権

原則として、コース長は男女とも6kmから8kmとする。しかし、コース 距離は安全、気象状況、個々の地点の条件、決勝進出クルー数、コースマーカー、観客への配慮、発艇、判定施設等条件により変更することがある。悪天候の場合、審判長は競漕役員および組織委員会と協議して、距離を変更する場合がある。

要項16-レーン数(規則第44条)

沿岸競漕大会では、通常各レースで同時スタートするクルー数の制限はない。これは、スタートラインの長さ、コース長、気象状況と救助艇の数による。コースにはレーンの区画がない。スタートラインの幅に制限がある場合、組織委員会は大会要項に記載し、クルーへすべての種目において一度にスタートできる最大ボート数を周知する。(規則第19条)

iv. The finish line may either be on the water, or if such an option is possible, on the beach. Where a beach finish is provided, the finish shall be a finish line or a flag situated at a designated point on the beach and a crew shall have finished the race when one or more members of the crew has crossed the line or touched the flag as required.

Regulation 15 – Length of the Course (Rule 43)

International Coastal Rowing regattas – In principle there is no specified racing distance and this may vary from regatta to regatta. However, the length of the course in each case shall be shown in the FISA International Regatta Calendar (Rule 17) and shall be notified to all participants in the Notice of Regatta. The racing distance may be changed by the President of the Jury in the case of adverse weather conditions, in consultation with the organising committee.

World Rowing Coastal Championships – In principle the racing distance shall be between 6km and 8 km and shall be the same for men and women. The distance may vary depending on factors relating to the individual venue for the Championships taking into account safety, favourable weather conditions, progression to finals, positioning of course markers, spectator visibility and start and finish facilities. In adverse weather conditions the distance may be changed by the President of the Jury, in consultation with the Race Director and the organising committee.

Regulation 16 – Number of Lanes (Rule 44)

Coastal rowing regattas shall normally be raced without limit to the number of crews in each race. This will be subject to the dimensions of the start line, the length of the course and all safety considerations, including weather conditions and provision of safety boats. There shall be no delineated lanes. Where there is a limit on the width of the start line, the organising committee shall indicate in the Notice of Regatta and in the information to crews the maximum number of boats which can be accommodated on the start line at one time in any category in accordance with the Regulation, Rule 66 in these Regulations.

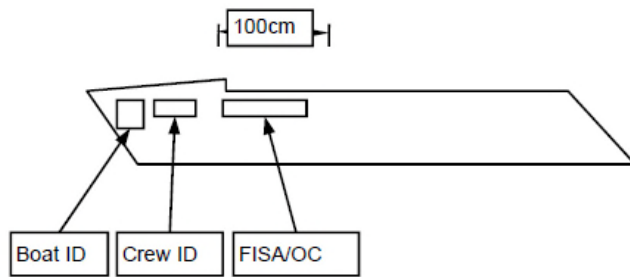
要項17-FISA表示規則(規則第50条細則)

17.1 レース用のシャツまたは同類のものの識別表示

世界沿岸選手権と他のFISA沿岸大会では、FISAはFISA識別表示を付けた特別な服装の着用を競漕者に要求する場合がある。これは特製のTシャツまたはビブス(Bib)で、FISAによって提供される。着用は出漕者のレーススーツの内または外とする。

17.2 ボートの識別表示

17.2.1 ソロおよびダブル



a) 世界沿岸選手権およびその他のFISA沿岸大会では、登録番号とFISA表示スペースは、以下の様式によりボートの両舷に規定される。

(i) 公式ボート登録番号はバウに最も近い場所、次にクルー登録番号が配置される。

(ii) 2014年1月1日付けで、その次の100cmは、FISA識別表示のために確保される。FISA識別表示面積は1200 cm²以下で、および両舷に掲載可能。登録番号用スペースは、長さ80cm以下とする。

Regulation 17 – FISA Advertising Rules (Bye-Laws to Rule 50)

17.1. Identification on the racing shirt or equivalent

For World Rowing Coastal Championship, and other FISA Coastal Events, FISA may require competitors to wear special clothing with the FISA Identifications. This may take the form of a specially made T-Shirt or bib, to be provided by FISA, which shall be worn under or over the rowers' racing shirt.

17.2. Identifications on the boat

17.2.1. Coastal Solos and Doubles

(図省略)

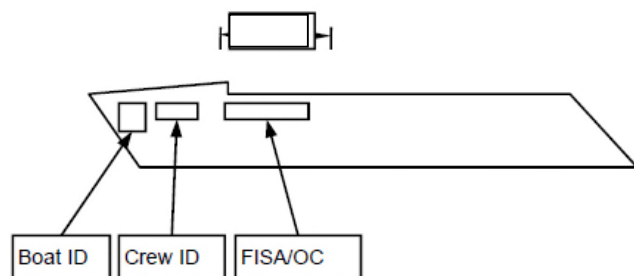
a. For World Rowing Coastal Championships and other FISA Coastal Rowing Events, the following order of identifications and advertising space is applied to each side of the boat.

i. The official event boat identification number will be placed closest to the bow followed by the crew identification number.

ii. Effective 1 January 2014, the first 100 cm on each side of the boat in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the FISA Identification. The FISA Identification shall be no more than 1,200 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for the Identification may not exceed 80 cm in length.

- b) 加盟国ボート協会またはクラブスポンサー識別表示は上記スペース以外に掲示する。
- c) 配艇による世界沿岸選手権とFISA沿岸大会では前述する如何なる識別表示も配置してはならない。
- d) 2014年1月1日から、国際沿岸漕艇大会では、公式ボート登録番号とクルー登録番号の後の100cmは、組織委員会のスポンサーのために確保される。登録番号の面積は1200 cm²以下、両舷表示とし長さは80cm以下とする。

17.2.2 クオドルプル



- a) 世界沿岸選手権およびその他のFISA沿岸大会では、登録番号とFISA表示スペースは、以下の様式によりボートの両舷に規定される。
- (i) 公式ボート登録番号はバウに最も近い場所、次にクルー登録番号が配置される。
- (ii) 2014年1月1日付けで、その次の120cmは、FISA識別表示のために確保される。FISA識別表示面積は1600 cm²以下で、および両舷に掲載可能。登録番号用スペースは、長さ100cm以下とする。

- b. Member federation or Club sponsor Identifications may appear on the boat except in those areas reserved for the boat and crew identification numbers and the FISA Identifications.
- c. Pool boats – At the World Rowing Coastal Championships and other FISA Coastal events crews using boats provided by the OC (“pool boats”) will not have the right to place any advertising or identifications on the boat.
- d. For International Coastal Rowing Regattas, the first 100 cm on each side of the boat in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The Identification shall be no more than 1,200 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for this Identification may not exceed 80cm in length.

17.2.2. Coastal Quadruple Sculls

(図省略)

- a. For World Rowing Coastal Championships and other FISA Coastal Rowing Events, the following order of identifications and advertising space is applied to each side of the boat.
- i. The official event boat identification number will be placed closest to the bow followed by the crew identification number.
- ii. Effective 1 January 2014, the first 120 cm on each side of the boat in the section of the boat occupied by the rowers is reserved for the FISA Identification. The FISA identification shall be no more than 1,600 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for the identification may not exceed 100 cm in length.

- b) 加盟国ボート協会またはクラブスポンサー識別表示は上記スペース以外に掲示する。
- c) 配艇による世界沿岸選手権とFISA沿岸大会では前述する如何なる識別表示も配置してはならない。
- d) 2014年1月1日から、国際沿岸漕艇大会では、公式ボート登録番号とクルー登録番号の後の120cmは、組織委員会のスポンサーのために確保される。登録番号の面積は1600 cm²以下、両舷表示とし長さは100cm以下とする。

17.3 バウ番号の識別表示

国際沿岸大会

組織委員会のスポンサーの表示はバウ番号の周り、および文字サイズは10cm以下とする。

世界沿岸選手権とFISAの沿岸大会

FISAスポンサーの表示はバウ番号の周り、および文字サイズは10cm以下とする。

17.4 レース用のスカルオールとオール

17.4.1 配艇オール

世界沿岸選手権とFISA沿岸大会において組織委員会により用意される配艇オールを使用するクルーは、加盟国ボート協会またはクラブに割り当てられる表示スペースを使う権利はなく、このスペースはボートの所有者に割り当てられる。

b. Member federation or Club sponsor Identifications may appear on the boat except in those areas reserved for the boat and crew identification numbers and the FISA Identifications.

c. Pool boats – At the World Rowing Coastal Championships and other FISA Coastal events crews using boats provided by the OC (“pool boats”) will not have the right to place any advertising or identifications on the boat.

d. For International Coastal Rowing Regattas, the first 120 cm on each side of the boat in the section of the boat occupied by the rowers is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee The Identification shall be no more than 1,600 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for this Identification may not exceed 100 cm in length.

17.3. Identifications on bow numbers

International Coastal Regattas – The Identification of an organising committee sponsor may appear once in the area around the bow number and the lettering may be no more than 10 cm in height.

For World Rowing Coastal Championship, and other FISA Coastal regattas, the Identification of a FISA sponsor may appear once in the area around the bow number and the lettering may be no more than 10 cm in height.

17.4. Racing Sculls and Oars

17.4.1. Pool Oars

At the World Rowing Coastal Championships and other FISA Coastal events crews using oars or sculls provided by the OC (“pool oars”) will not have the right to use the advertising space allotted to member federations or clubs. This will be retained by the boat’s owner.

17.4.2 ブレードカラー

FISAに登録された加盟国ボート協会の色、加盟国ボート協会に登録されたクラブの色またはFISAに登録された配艇用オールの色だけが許可される。

要項18-安全～一般原則(規則第61条)

18.1 レース役員

組織委員会は、現地海象状況に詳しく沿岸競漕大会の経験を有する者をレース役員に任命する。レース役員は地方管区海上保安庁とともに大会におけるすべての情報に関する責任を持ち、すべての必要な安全措置(救助を含む)のレース前準備を確保する。なお、これらすべては必要な海洋法等を満足するものとする。レース役員は審判長との連携を密にし、悪天候等における決定に参加する。レース役員と審判長の判断が一致しない場合、何れにおいても審判長の判断が優先される。

18.2 クルー・キャプテン会議

大会開始前に、すべてのチーム監督、舵手とクルー・キャプテンが参加しなければならない会議が組織委員会によって開催される。この会議で、レース役員は、大会の安全な運営のために必要とされるすべての情報(現地海上の規則、潮の干満、流れ、特定の地形、既知の危険性と安全規則を含む)を説明し、すべての出席者に提供する。更に必要であると判断した場合、舵手とクルー・キャプテンは組織委員会により海上のコース見聞に参加することがある。

17.4.2. Blade Colours

Only the member federation colours as registered with FISA, the Club colours as registered with the member federations or ‘pool oar’ colour as registered with FISA may appear on the blades.

Regulation 18 – Safety – General Principles (Rule 61)

18.1. Race Director

The organising committee shall appoint a Race Director who is very familiar with local water conditions and who has experience of Coastal Rowing events. The Race Director shall be responsible for all communications with the local maritime authority and shall ensure that all safety requirements, including rescue services, are in place before the start of races and that all local maritime rules and regulations are met. The Race Director shall cooperate closely with the President of the Jury and shall participate in any decisions in case of adverse weather conditions. In any case where the Race Director and the President of the Jury are not in agreement on an issue regarding safety, the decision of the President of the Jury shall prevail.

18.2.Crew Captains’ Meeting

Before the start of the competition, a meeting shall be convened by the organising committee at which all team managers, coxswains and crew captains must participate. At this meeting, the Race Director will explain and provide to all participants all information reasonably required for the safe running of the event (including local maritime rules, tidal movements, currents, specific topography, known dangers and safety rules). If deemed necessary, the coxswains, and the crew captains, may be invited to view the course from a motor launch of the organising committee.

18.3 選手の義務

18.3.1 一般的な義務

すべての漕手と舵手は：

- FISA競漕規則に加えて現地海洋法に精通し遵守する;
- 海上では、適切なライフジャケットを着るか何時でも手が届く範囲に個々のライフジャケットを用意する。また舵手は何時でもライフジャケットを着用していること;
- 自艇が浸水または転覆した際、ボートが牽引される場合に何をすべきか理解する。

18.3.2 クルー・キャプテンの義務

国際海事法により、すべての遠洋航海船は、安全と航海に関する責任者を指名しなければならない。沿岸競漕大会では、これを、「クルー・キャプテン」と称する。各クルーに指名されたクルー・キャプテンを、規則第39条に基づき登録時に組織委員会に文書で通知すること。その通知は、加盟国ボート協会またはクルーの名前が登録された所属クラブの責任である。クルー・キャプテンを通知しなかったクルーは、海上へ進水することはできない。

クルー・キャプテンは、以下に対する責任を負う：

出艇前に：

- クルーの危険を予測する能力、予測された状況に対処する能力に責任をとる;
- 潮流と予期される気象状況に精通する;
- 進水する日付と時刻、予定漕艇距離とそのルートを監視団に登録する;
- ボートと安全装備状態をチェックする。

18.3. Rowers' Obligations

18.3.1. General obligations

All rowers and coxswains must:

- be familiar with and respect local maritime rules in addition to the FISA Rules of Racing;
- wear appropriate life jackets or have an individual life jacket on board within easy and convenient reach for their personal use at all times when on the water. Coxswains shall wear a life jacket at all times when on the water;
- know what to do in the event of their boat swamping or capsizing and if their boat requires to be towed.

18.3.2. Crew Captain's obligations

According to international maritime law, all sea-going vessels must have one person responsible for safety and navigation. In Coastal Rowing, this will be one member of the crew who will be designated the "Crew Captain". The designated Crew Captain for every boat shall be notified to the organising committee in writing at the time of the crew's Registration under Rule 39. Such notification is the responsibility of the national federation or the club in whose name the crew is entered, and the crew concerned.

Any crew for which a Crew Captain has not been notified shall not be permitted on the water.

The Crew Captain shall be responsible to:

Before every outing:

- take responsibility for assessing the risks and the ability of the crew to cope with the prevailing and forecast conditions;
- familiarize himself with the current and expected weather conditions;
- register the outing with the Control Commission, showing the date and time of the outing, the estimated length of the outing and the route to be taken;
- check the condition of the boat and the safety equipment on board.

海上で:

- クルーがすべての航法と安全規則を順守することを確認する;
- クルーのすべてのメンバーが必要に応じてライフジャケットを着ることを求める;
- 天候が悪化するならば、クルーの安全のため、必要な決定をする;
- クルーの安全に影響を及ぼすかもしれない天候または海面状況のどんな変化にも注視する。

帰艇後:

- 監視団へクルーの帰艇を連絡する;
- クルーの復帰登録を完了する。

18.4 特別な沿岸漕艇における安全上の項目

18.4.1 一般的な循環流の原則

海峡や港の外での海上の漕艇は、気象状況、潮流、海流と一般的な海の交通に対する特別な注意を必要とする。漕手と舵手は、一般的な国際海洋法および現地特有状況に精通しなければならない。

安全対策とローカル規則は、組織委員会と審判により厳に適用され、クルーによって厳しく遵守されなければならない。

18.4.2 海洋漕艇に関する重要な規則

ローイングボートは、以下の通過をじゃましてはならない:

- 幅が狭い水路またはレーンを交差する船;
- 交通航路を通過する動力船;
- 重い貨物の運搬船。

During the outing:

- ensure that the crew respects all navigational and safety rules;
- require that all members of the crew wear their life jackets as necessary;
- make necessary decisions for the safety of the crew if the weather deteriorates;
- monitor any changes in the weather or water conditions which might affect the safety of the crew.

After the outing:

- inform the Control Commission of the return of the crew;
- complete the register to indicate the crew's return.

18.4.Special Coastal Rowing Safety Considerations

18.4.1. General Rules of Circulation

Rowing at sea outside of channels and ports requires special attention to weather conditions, tides, water currents and general maritime traffic.

Rowers and coxswains must familiarize themselves with general international maritime navigation rules as well as the specific conditions of the area.

Safety measures and local rules must be vigorously applied by the organising committee and the Jury and must be strictly observed by the crews.

18.4.2. Important rules for rowing at sea

Rowing boats must not hinder the passage of:

- boats that can only navigate safely in a narrow channel or access lane;
- boats with mechanical propulsion in a traffic lane;
- ships with heavy cargo.

18.4.3 衝突を避けること:

2杯のローイングボートが衝突する可能性がある場合、双方の艇は他の艇に航路を譲るために右舷側へ舵を切る。念の為、「右舷」は漕手の左側を意味する。

18.5 避難所

避難所は、各艇が悪天候時に直ぐに発見することができ、そしてクルーメンバーが問題なく退避できる港、湾である。そのような避難所は、組織委員会によりすべてのクルーに知らされなければならない。避難所は、潮時、風と海流の状況に非常に依存している。状況によっては、特定の時刻だけの避難所かもしれない、ほかの時は危険で近づき難い場合がある。避難所へのルートは艇の速度にもより、選手がどのようなルートを取ろうとも、避難所へ退避するすべてのルートを認識しなければならない。

18.6 転覆

クルーは、クルーの安全確保のため、定期的に転覆する練習をし、すべてのステップに習熟しなければならない。

要項19-FISA勝ち上がりシステム(規則第67条)

組織委員会は、規則第44条に従い、一度にスタートできる最大クルー数を明示する。同一種目に参加しているクルーの数が最大スタート数を超える場合、予選の勝ち上がり方式が採用される。このような場合、各々の予選から次のラウンドへ進出するクルーの数は、最大クルー数を予選の回数で割った数となる。

各々の予選のクルー数は可能な限り同数とし、原則として各予選から勝ち上がる数は同一とする。

18.4.3. Avoiding collisions:

When two rowing boats are on a potential collision course, both boats should move to starboard to give way to the other boat.
For clarification, “starboard” means the left hand side of the rowers as they are seated in the boat (bowside).

18.5.Shelters

Shelters are ports and bays where boats can easily find refuge in adverse weather conditions and where the crew members can be safely disembarked. Such shelters must be made known by the organising committee to all crews as part of the information to crews. Shelters may be very dependent on the tidal, wind and current conditions. Depending on the conditions, an area may be considered a shelter at a certain time of day only, and may be dangerous and inaccessible at other times. Whatever the route followed by the rowers, they must be aware of all the possibilities of access to the shelters in accordance with the navigational limits imposed on their vessel.

18.6.Capsizing

Crews should regularly practice their capsize drill and familiarise themselves with all the steps to ensure the safety of the crew.

Regulation 19 – FISA Progression System (Rule 67)

The organising committee shall stipulate the maximum number of crews which can be accommodated on the Start line at one time in accordance with Regulation, Rule 44 in this document. Should the number of crews taking part in an event exceed the number of positions available on the Start line, a system of heats shall be adopted. In such case, the number of crews progressing to the next round from each heat shall be the number of available places on the Start line divided by the number of heats which are required.

The number of crews in each heat shall be as equal as possible and in principle the same number of crews from each heat shall progress to the next round.

同一種目に出漕するクルー数が最大クルー数より少ない場合、その種目の予選をなくし決勝とすることができる。

国際沿岸競漕大会での組織委員会と世界沿岸選手権でのFISAは、各予選の勝ち上がり数を制限し、決勝進出クルーを制限することがある。各種目の決勝戦のボート数の最小は8クルーとし、最大は同時にスタートできる最大数とする。

このような情報は大会の要項に記載され、大会の前にクルーに伝えられる情報に含めなければならない。

要項20 - 抽選とレーンの決定(規則第68条)

予選の勝ち上がりシステムが必要とされる場合、最初のレースの抽選は最初のレースの前日か、適切であればそれ以前のクルー・キャプテン会議で行われる。抽選とは、どのクルーがどのレースに参加するかであり、レーンは割り当てられない。

しかし、スタートラインが最初のターニングブイに対し直交していないビーチ・スタートの場合、各クルーのスタート位置は無作為抽選によって審判により決定される。予選が行われた場合は上位クルーから最初のブイに近い場所が指定される; そして、世界沿岸選手権の場合、各種目最初のレースではシードクルーの順位によりターニングブイから近い位置に割り当てられる。

If an event has fewer entries than there are places on the Start line, there shall be a direct final with no preliminary races for that event.

The organising committee in the case of international coastal regattas, and FISA in the case of World Rowing Coastal Championships, may place a limit on the number of boats in each heat and /or the number of boats to progress to the Final. In principle the minimum number of boats in the Final should be eight (8) in any one event and the maximum will be equal to the number of available boats or space available. Such information shall be included in the Notice of Regatta and shall be included in all information given to crews before the regatta.

Regulation 20 - The Draw and Determining the Lanes (Rule 68)

Where a system of preliminary heats is required, a draw for the first round shall take place at the Crew Captains' meeting on the day before the first heat takes place, or earlier if appropriate. The draw shall be to decide which crews take part in which heats. There shall be no lanes allocated.

However, for beach starts where the line of the start is not perpendicular to the first turning marker, crews' starting positions will be allocated by the Jury by random draw, where there has been a preliminary round the positions shall be allocated based on the ranking of crews in the preliminary round with the higher ranking crews at the end nearest to the first turning marker; and if there is seeding of crews at the World Rowing Coastal Championships, the higher seeded crews shall, in the first round of the event only, be allocated starting positions at the end nearest to the first turning marker.

要項 21-悪天候状況(規則第 71 条)

審判長は、悪天候条件等による出漕者および大会関係者の安全確保のため、レース役員、組織委員会と協議し、レースの遅延、延期または中止、またはコースの変更に関するすべての決定を行う。

これには、レースでのボートの最大数を制約することもある。レースのボートの最大数をこの要項の下で減らす場合、審判長は予選での着順または予選がなかった場合、加盟国ボート協会によって提出されるクルー・ランキングによって決定する。

要項22-スタート(規則第72条)

沿岸競漕大会では発艇水域がない。艇の故障については、各クルー自己の責による。

各クルーは、指定された発艇時刻の2分前に発艇線の近くに待機しなければならない。

発艇員は、遅れたクルーを待つことなく発艇することもある。

要項23-発艇手順(規則第73条)

23.1 スタート(海上)

各艇は自由に自身の発艇位置を確保できるが、他のボートの妨害をしないことは各クルーの責任となる。他艇を妨害しそうな場合、各クルーは適切な回避措置をしなければならないが、発艇員または主審からそのような指示がされた場合その指示に従わねばならない。

Regulation 21 – Adverse Weather Conditions (Rule 71)

The President of the Jury, in consultation with the Race Director and the organising committee, shall take all decisions on any delay, postponement or cancellation of races, or of changes to the course, resulting from adverse weather conditions or other matters relating to the safety of competitors and officials on the water or the fairness of the course.

This may include reducing the maximum number of boats in races. If the number of boats in a race is reduced under this Regulation, the President of the Jury may use the ranking in the preliminary heats to seed the races or, if there have been no preliminary heats, the crew ranking issued by the member federation shall be used.

Regulation 22 – At the Start (Rule 72)

There shall be no start zone in Coastal Rowing events. Crews are responsible for their own equipment if there is damage.

Crews must be in the vicinity of the start line two minutes before the designated start time.

The Starter may start the race without reference to absentees.

Regulation 23 – The Starting Procedure (Rule 73)

23.1. The Start (floating)

Each boat shall be at liberty to find its own position on the Start line but 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.

発艇員は発艇員としての権限の下で他の主審の補助を受けることもある。

発艇員の位置は、原則として発艇線の後方およそ50-100mで、発艇員からはすべてのボートを明瞭に視認できる位置とする。発艇信号は発艇位置のすべてのクルーから明瞭に確認できる必要がある。発艇員は明らかに目立つ服装としなければならない。

線審は、正確に発艇線上に位置する。

線審は、発艇時に発艇線のコース側にいるすべての艇を特定する責任を負う。線審は発艇員と主審にこれを即座に通知する。そして、問題のあるクルーには規則第73条に従って通知する。発艇手順は以下の通り：

(i) 発艇合図がされる時に艇の一部分もコース側にはみ出さないことを確実にするのは各クルーの責任である。また、線審はスタート合図の前にクルーにいかなる指示もしない。発艇水域の各クルーは、発艇員または主審の指示にいつでも確実に従う。指示に従わないクルーは警告を与えられる。この規則の(iii)、(vi)と(vii)に示されるように3分、2分と1分の表示後、発艇員は艇の位置に関わらず定刻で発艇する。

(ii) 発艇3分前に、発艇員は同時に：

- 3つのボールを1つずつ上げる(各々のボールは赤地に白い十字線、発艇線から明瞭に確認でき、直径50cmを超える大きさ)；そして、
- ラッパを3回、はっきり且つ短く鳴らす。

(iii) すべてのクルーは、発艇線の付近に待機する。例え若干のクルーが待機位置に到着しなくとも、3分前でスタート準備が始まる。

The Starter may be assisted by other umpires under the authority of the Starter. The position of the Starter shall in principle be approximately 50-100 meters behind the line of the Start and shall be such that the Starter has a clear view of all boats and the starting signals are clearly visible to all crews on the Start line. A clearly distinguishing jacket should be worn by the Starter.

There shall be a Judge at the Start who shall be positioned exactly on the line of the Start.

The Judge at the Start shall be responsible to identify any boats which are on the course-side of the Start Line at the time the start signal is given. He shall immediately notify the Starter and Umpires of his decision in this regard and the offending crews shall be notified in accordance with Regulation, Rule 73. The starting procedure shall be as follows:

- i. It shall be the responsibility of each crew to ensure that no part of their boat is on the course-side of the Start Line at the time the start signal is given and the Judge at the Start shall not be obliged to give any instructions to crews in this regard prior to the start signal being given. Crews in the Start area shall at all times closely follow the instructions of the Starter or Umpire. Any crew not following such instructions may be penalized. After giving the 3-minute, 2-minute and 1-minute signals respectively as provided in paragraphs (iii), (vi) and (vii) of this Regulation, the Starter may start the race at the given time without reference to the position of any crew.
- ii. Three minutes before the start, the Starter shall simultaneously:
 - hoist three balls one above the other (each ball shall have white cross on a red back ground, be clearly visible from the Start line and shall be not smaller than 50cm in diameter); and
 - sound 3 clear, short blast with a hooter.
- iii. All boats shall remain within the vicinity of the start line. At the expiry of the 3 minutes the start can be given even if some boats have not reached the start position.

(iv) 各クルーは、発艇までの残り時間について自己管理する。発艇時刻に発艇線に近く、且つフライングしないことはクルーの責任である。線審はあまりに多くのボートが発艇線を通過、そしてレースが安全または公平に開始できないと判断しない限り配置状態について各クルーに指示はしない。

(v) 発艇2分前に、発艇員は同時に：

- 上げられた3つのボールのうち1つを落し；そして、
- ラッパを2回、はっきり且つ短く鳴らす。

(vi) 発艇1分前に、発艇員は同時に：

- 残りの2つのボールのうち1つを落し；そして、
- ラッパを1回、はっきり且つ短く鳴らす。











(vii) 発艇時刻に、発艇員は、同時に発艇合図をする：

- 残った1つのボールを落す；そして、
- ラッパを1回、長く鳴らす。

ボールは、発艇3分前合図から正確に3分毎に下げる。

レースの正式な発艇は、一つのボールが動き始めるその瞬間である。

発艇手順概略図

Time	Visual signals	Audio signals
-3 minutes	 3 balls (red with white cross)	 3 short blasts of hooter
-2 minutes	 2 balls (red with white cross)	 2 short blasts of hooter
-1 minutes	 1 balls (red with white cross)	 1 short blasts of hooter
START	 drops	 LONG Long blast of hooter
Mass false start	 Waving Starter waving red flag	 repeated Repeated short blasts of hooter

iv. Each crew shall be responsible to be aware of the time remaining before the start. It is the responsibility of crews to be close to the start line at the start time of the race and not to cause a false start. There will be no instructions given to crews concerning alignment unless the Judge at the Start considers that too many boats are over the start line and that the race cannot be started in a safe or fair manner.

v. Two minutes before the start time, the Starter shall simultaneously:

- lower one of the three raised balls; and
- sound two clear, short blasts with the hooter.

vi. One minute before the start, the Starter shall simultaneously:

- lower one of the two remaining balls; and
- sound one clear, short blast with the hooter.

vii. At the Start time, the Starter shall give the signal to start by simultaneously:

- lowering the one remaining ball; and
- sound one long blast with the hooter.

The ball should be lowered exactly 3 minutes after the beginning of the starting sequence.

The official start of the race will be considered the moment the single ball starts to be lowered.

Summary table of starting sequence (floating)

(図省略)

(viii) 線審が、多くのクルーが発艇時刻に発艇線のコース側にいると判断した、または発艇員が多くのクルーが自己の責によらずスタートに遅れると判断した場合、発艇員はその判断により発艇時刻を遅らせることができる。または発艇員は定刻通りに発艇することができるが、その場合これらの要項と規則によりペナルティを与える。

23.2 発艇(ビーチ・スタート)

(i) ボートは、浜辺の水際に一列に並べる。この要項と規則第67条によりボートの発艇位置が割り当てられた場合、それに従ってボートが一列に並べられる。

(ii) 発艇員は、各クルーに、水際から約8m離れて自己のボートを持つように命じる。通常のビーチ・スタートでは、スタート合図がされたあと、すべての選手は自己のボートを海上へ運びボートに乗り込むことができる。

発艇員はクルーに準備し、発艇線に自己のボートを持ってくるよう命ずる。線審は、ボートが一列に並んでいるかどうかを判断する唯一の審判である。

ランニングスタートが行われる場合、各クルーから1人のランナーが指定される。ビーチにある発艇線から発艇合図により他のメンバーのところへ走っていき乗艇する。

発艇合図により、残りの乗員は自己のボートを海上へ運びボートに乗り込むことができる。

発艇員の判断により、ソロまたは他の種目でウォーターマンが使われることある。

viii. Should the Judge at the Start consider that many crews are on the course-side of the Start line at the designated start time, or should the Starter find that many crews are late to the Start through reasons beyond their control; the Starter may delay the Start at his sole discretion. Alternatively he may start the race on time and if appropriate may award penalties as provided in these Regulations and Rules.

23.2. The Start (Beach Starts)

i. The boats shall be lined up on the beach near the water's edge. If under Regulation, Rule 67 the starting position of boats has been allocated, the boats shall line up and start in accordance with those positions.

ii. The Starter shall direct the crews to float and hold their boats approximately 8 m 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.

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.

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.

(iii) 各クルーは他艇の妨害をしない責任を負う。

そのような妨害が起こるか、起こりそうな場合、各クルーは適切な回避措置を取らなければならないが、発艇員または主審から指示があった場合はその指示に従わなければならない。妨害を引き起こしたクルーは発艇員または主審から警告を与えられることがある。

23.3 発艇手順(ビーチ・スタート)

発艇員は発艇としての権限の下で他の主審の補助を受けることがある。

発艇員の位置はランニングスタートの場合、発艇線と全艇が明瞭に確認でき、すべての出漕者からは発艇信号が明瞭に確認できる必要がある。発艇員は明らかに目立った服装としなければならない。

発艇員は5分前、4分前、3分前とクルーに知らせる。

線審はきちんと自己の責任を遂行することができるような位置に配置される。ランニングスタートの場合、審判長は、この目的のために発艇に2人の線審を配置することがある。線審は発艇合図前に(ランニングスタートの)ランナーが発艇線を横切ることがないか、残りのメンバーが自己のボートに乗り込み始めることがないかを確認するための責任がある。

ビーチ・スタートの手順は、以下の通り:

- (i) スタート2分前に、自己のスタート位置(ランニングスタートの場合、ランナーは発艇線)に位置し、発艇員の管理下にいないなければならない。
- (ii) 発艇員は発艇時刻に遅れるクルーにペナルティを与えるか、そのクルーを待つことなく発艇させることができる。
- (iii) 2分前に、発艇員は「Two Minutes ! 」と言う。

iii. 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.

23.3.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 competitors.

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:

- i. 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.
- ii. The Starter may penalise a crew which is late to the start and may start the race without reference to absentees.
- iii. When there is two minutes to the start, the Starter shall say “Two minutes!”

(iv) 発艇時刻に発艇員は明瞭に見えるようスタート旗を掲げ、一気に振り下ろすことにより合図する。そして、同時にラッパを1回長く鳴らす。

レースの正式な開始は、旗が振り下ろされる始める瞬間である。

23.4 スタートの遅れ

何らかの理由で発艇が遅れる場合、発艇員はどのような種目の発艇が遅れるかを知らせる。全部のレースが遅れる場合、発艇員はすべての信号を降ろして、遅れを待機しているクルーに知らせた後に再び3分前からの手順を開始する。

要項24-不正スタート(規則第74条)

海上スタート

クルーの、ボートまたは装備のどんな部分でも発艇合図がされる時に発艇線のコース側にある場合は不正スタートとなる。

ビーチ・スタート

発艇合図がされる前にランニングスタートのランナーが発艇線を越えた場合、選手が自己のボートに乗り込み始めた場合は不正スタートとなる。

線審が唯一は不正スタートの判断を行う。

24.1 不正スタートの結果

24.1.1 個々の不正スタート

(i) 海上スタート

不正スタートしたクルーは、レースを継続しても良いが、2分のペナルティを与えられ、主審によって速やかに知らされる。

iv. At the Start time, the Starter shall give the signal to start by standing clearly visible, raising and dropping in one downward motion the 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.

23.4.Delays of Start

Where the start of any specific boat category is delayed for any reason, the Starter shall inform that boat category or categories of the delay.

Where the whole race is to be delayed the Starter shall lower all signals and begin the 3 minutes countdown process again after announcing this to the waiting crews.

Regulation 24 – False Start (Rule 74)

Floating Start – A crew commits a false start when any part of its crew, boat or equipment is on the course-side of the Start Line at the time the Start signal is given.

Beach Start – A crew commits a false start if, in the case of a running start, the crew's nominated runner crosses the set start line before the start signal is given and in all cases if any crew member starts to board their boat before the start signal is given.

The Judge at the Start shall be the sole judge of a false start.

24.1. Consequences of a False Start

24.1.1. Individual false start

i. Floating Start – A crew committing a false start shall be allowed to continue with the race but shall be awarded a time penalty of 2 minutes and shall be immediately informed of the penalty by the Umpire in the manner set out in Regulation Rule 97.

(ii) ビーチ・スタート

不正スタートが行われた場合、線審はレースを中止し、不正スタートがランナーによるか乗員によるか当該クルーおよび発艇員に速やかに知らせる。再スタート時、発艇員はそのクルーに10秒のペナルティを与える。発艇合図の後、10秒間待機し、発艇員の声と旗で経過を合図し、スタートさせる。

一つのレースで2回不正スタートしたクルーは発艇員により除外される。

24.1.2 複数の不正スタート

レースで線審が複数のボートの不正スタートを認めた場合、発艇員はレースを止めて、再スタートを行うことができるか、そのままレースを継続し不正スタートしたすべてのクルーにペナルティを与える。発艇員がレースを止める場合、赤旗を揚げて、ラッパを複数回短く鳴らす。

気象状況またはその他の外的要因により複数のクルーが不正スタートした場合であっても、線審は発艇が公平であると判断した場合、発艇員に対しペナルティのあるなしに関わらずレースを続けるよう助言できる。

要項25-選手の責任(規則第76条)

すべてのクルーは、規則に従い競漕する。クルーが規則に従わず他のクルーを妨害するか、それによって有利な状況を生み出した場合ペナルティを与えられる。何らかの理由により、組織委員会により設定された全コースを漕がなかった場合や、ターニングマーカーを回らなかったクルーはレース終了後、判定員、主審または組織委員会にその旨自己により申告しなければならない。この場合のクルーの結果はDNFと表示される。

ii. Beach Start – Where a false start is committed, whether by a runner or by a crew member, the Judge at the Start shall stop the race and notify the crew that it has committed a false start and shall inform the Starter accordingly. In restarting the race, the Starter shall award a 10 second penalty to that crew and for this purpose that crew shall be required to wait for 10 seconds after the start signal is given before making any move to start their race. The Starter shall indicate by voice and flag when the 10 seconds has elapsed and the crew may start.

A crew causing two false starts in the same race in a Beach Start shall be excluded by the Starter.

24.1.2. Multiple false start

If in a race the Judge at the Start indicates that a number of boats have committed a false start, the Starter may decide to stop the race and give the start again or he may allow the race to continue and award penalties to all boat concerned. If he decides to stop the race, the Starter shall do so by hoisting a red flag and sounding repeated short blasts on the hooter. Where there is a mass false start caused by weather conditions or other external influences, but the Judge at the Start considers the start to have been fair, he may advise the Starter to allow the race to continue with or without penalties to individual crews.

Regulation 25 – Responsibility of Rowers (Rule 76)

All crews shall compete in accordance with the rules. If a crew does not comply with the rules, including if it impedes or interferes with another boat or gains any advantage thereby, it may be penalised.

A crew, which for any reason does not complete the full course as designated by the organising committee, including not rounding all or any of the turning markers, is responsible to declare this to the Finish Judge or other Umpire or to the organising committee at the end of the race. The result of such crew shall show DNF.

要項 26-妨害(規則第 77 条)

追い越されるのを妨害する、この要項に示される通りにコースを譲らない、またはコースを譲らなかったことが原因で接触したクルーが妨害をしたということになる。

26.1 コースを譲る原則

3杯以上のクルーが同じ線上にいて、舵手が追い越すのに十分なスペースがないと合理的に考えるとき、舵手はそのボートに対し「(Boat Number - !) - Attention ! - Give Way!!」と言い、呼ばれたクルーは十分なスペースを空けるようそのコースを変えなければならず、これに反した場合主審によりペナルティを与えられる。

何れのクルーも、ターニングマーカーまたは他のマーカーに向っている場合、故意に他のボートを干渉してはならない。

二艇以上の同一クラブのクルーがその他のクルーを不利にせしめた場合や自己を有利にするよう協力した場合、同一のクラブまたは加盟国ボート協会のすべてのクルーは失格とされることがある。

26.2 衝突

ボートまたはオールとの接触が発生した場合、またクルーから抗議があった場合、主審は接触の起因となったクルーを決定し、ペナルティを与える場合がある。

Regulation 26 – Interference (Rule 77)

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.

26.1. 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 national federation(s) involved in such cooperative action may be disqualified.

26.2. Collisions

In case of collisions (of boats or oars), and if one of the crews protest, the Umpire shall decide who is at fault and may impose a penalty on the boat responsible for the collision.

26.3 追い越し

追い越しをする際に追い越されるクルーとの妨害を避けるための責任として、追い越されるクルーは、追い越しているクルーのコースを妨害してはならない。

追い越されるクルーが妨害するか、コースを変えて妨害するとか他の方法により妨害した場合、そのクルーに対し主審は60秒のペナルティを与えるか除外する、または規則に則り他の適切な処置をとることができる。

26.4 ターニングマーカーの廻り方

ターニングマーカーを回るクルーは他のクルーへの妨害を避けなければならない、追い越す際の原則を守らなければならない。

クルーは自己の操舵に責任があり、主審(ターニングマーカーの主審を含む)の指示に従わなければならない。

最終的な着順を与えられるためには、各クルーは組織委員会によって配置されたすべてのターニングマーカーを回って全コースを漕了しなければならない。

要項27-レースの判定(規則第79条)

ボートの舳が2つのブイで明示されるフィニッシュラインを通過した時、クルーはレースを終える。クルーはすべての選手により発艇し、レースを終えなければならない。

ビーチフィニッシュの場合、クルーの1人以上のメンバーがフィニッシュラインを通過したか、必要な場合ビーチフラッグを触ったときクルーはレースを終える。ビーチフィニッシュではすべての選手がビーチを出発し、ビーチに到着しなければならない。

26.3.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.

26.4.Rounding of a Turning Marker

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 crew must round all turning markers and must complete the full course as designated by the organising committee.

Regulation 27 – Finish of the Race (Rule 79)

A crew has finished the race when the bow of its boat has crossed the finish line between the 2 buoys. All crew members must start and finish the race. Where, in accordance with Regulation, Rule 42, a beach finish is provided, a crew shall have finished the race when one or more members of the crew has crossed the line or touched the flag on the beach as required. For beach finish races all crew members must start and arrive at the beach.

これらの必要条件に違反したクルーはレースの着順が与えられず、結果はDNFとして表示される。

要項28-デッドヒート(規則第80条)

二つ以上のクルーの着順が決定されるにはあまりにも間隔がない場合、その結果はそれに関連するクルーによるデッドヒートと宣言される。デッドヒートであった場合、以下の手順により結果が決定される:

- (i) どんな予選であっても、そのデッドヒートに関連した一つのクルーしか次のラウンドに上がれない場合であっても、次のラウンドに必要な十分な数のボートが用意できる状況であればデッドヒートに関与したすべてのクルーが次のラウンドに進むことができる。利用できる十分なボートがないならば、審判長とレース役員は、関連するクルー・キャプテンの立会いの下で、用意できるボートの数まで無作為抽選によって次のラウンドへ進むクルーを決定する。
- (ii) 決勝でデッドヒートが起きた場合、最終着順は同着とし、次の着順は欠番とする。同着がメダルの着順であった場合、組織委員会追加メダルを提供する。

要項29-審判長(規則第90条)

審判長は、審判メンバーに各々の役割を割り当て、それを統括する。審判長は会議において議長を務め、組織委員会と特にレース役員との協議を確実に行う。

A crew in contravention of these requirements shall not be ranked in the race and shall be shown on the results as DNF.

Regulation 28 – Dead Heats (Rule 80)

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

- i. In any preliminary round, if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if only one of the crews would progress into the next round, then, on the condition that sufficient boats are available for this purpose, all crews involved in the dead-heat shall progress to the next round. If there are not sufficient boats available then the President of the Jury and the Race Director, in the presence of the concerned Crew Captains, shall conduct a random draw between the crews involved in the dead heat to determine which of those crews shall so progress, up to the number of boats available for this purpose.
- ii. In a final, if a dead-heat occurs between crews, then they shall be given equal placing in the final order and the next placing(s) shall be left vacant. If the tied placing is for a medal position then the organising committee shall provide additional medals.

Regulation 29 – President of the Jury (Rule 91)

The President of the Jury shall allot duties to each member of the Jury and shall supervise their activities. He shall take the Chair at meetings and ensure proper co-ordination with the organising committee and especially Race Director.

要項30-審判構成(規則第91条)

原則として、審判団は以下のポジションにより構成される:

- 審判長
- 発艇員
- 線審
- 主審
- ターニングマーク主審
- 判定員、そのうち1名は判定長
- 監視団、そのうち1名は上級監視員

審判長、発艇員、線審、主審、判定長、上級監視員は、国際審判員の資格を必要とする。

国際沿岸競漕大会では審判員は組織委員会によって指名される。

世界沿岸選手権では、審判員はFISA審判委員会によって指名され、監督される。

要項31-罰則(規則第93条)

審判員は、規則の違反に対し適切な罰則を適用する。審判員が利用できる罰則は、以下の通り:

- (i) 叱責
- (ii) タイムペナルティ
- (iii) イエローカード(クルーが競漕する次のラウンドに持ち越される)
- (iv) この規則で特定される降格
- (v) レッドカードまたは除外(問題となった本大会のすべてのラウンドから)

Regulation 30 – Composition of the Jury (Rule 92)

In principle, the Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties:

- the President of the Jury
- Starter
- Judge at the Start
- Race Umpire
- Turning Mark Umpires
- Judges at the Finish, one of whom shall be the Senior Judge
- Members of the Control Commission, one of whom shall be the senior member

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.

International Coastal Rowing regattas – The Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee.

World Rowing Coastal Championships – The Jury shall be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission.

Regulation 31 – Penalties (Rule 81)

The Jury shall impose appropriate penalties in any case of breach of the rules. The

penalties available to the Jury are:

- i. reprimand
- ii. time penalty
- iii. Yellow Card (applying to the next round in which the crew competes)
- iv. relegation where specifically provided in these Rules
- v. Red Card or exclusion (from all the rounds of the event in question)

(vi) 失格(本大会のすべての種目から)

主審は、妨害されたクルーが妨害されなければ次のラウンドに進めたと判断すれば、妨害されたクルーを次のラウンド(が開催されるなら)に進んでもよいという指示をすることができる。

要項32-異議(規則第82条)

そのレースが正当に行われなかったと主張するクルーは、レース終了直後、フィニッシュラインを離れる前にそのクルーのメンバーによって挙手により主審に対し異議を申し立てることができる。

要項33-抗議(規則第83条)

異議が拒絶されたクルー、または異議が認められたことにより失格または除外されたクルー、DNSまたはDNFとされたクルー、発表された着順に異議を唱えるクルーは主審が異議に対して決定した1時間後までに、または着順が発表された1時間後までに審判長に対し書面により抗議することができる。その場合、CHF 100または等価額の保証金が必要であるが、抗議またはそれに続く上訴が認められた場合は払い戻される

審判委員会において抗議が正当なものかどうか決定される。その決定は、関係する大会の次のラウンドまでに、如何なる場合でも遅くともその日の最後のレースの2時間後までには決定する。

vi. disqualification (from all events in the regatta)

The Umpire may also order that a crew which has been interfered with be allowed to proceed to the next round of an event (where such rounds are held) if he considers that but for the interference the crew would have so progressed of its own accord.

Regulation 32 – Objections (Rule 82)

A crew claiming that its race was not in order may make an objection to the Umpire immediately after the finish of the race and before leaving the area of the finish line by a member of the crew raising an arm.

Regulation 33 – Protests (Rule 83)

A crew or crews whose objection has been rejected or who are affected by the acceptance of the objection or a crew that has been disqualified or excluded or ruled DNS or DNF, as well as crews disputing the published results may lodge a protest in writing to the President of the Jury not later than one hour after the Umpire has communicated his decision regarding the objection or, in the case of disputing the published results, no later than one hour after the results have been published. It shall be accompanied by a deposit of CHF 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest or a subsequent appeal is allowed.

The Board of the Jury shall decide if the protest was justified. It will make its decision before the next round of races in the event concerned, and, in any case, no later than two hours after the last race of the day.

異議申し立てに基づくその大会の決勝に関する抗議であっても、その大会の表彰式は延期されず実施する。審判委員会の決定が最終着順を変える結果の場合、公認の成績はそれによって変えられ、メダル授与に関連するならばその決定に従って必要に応じてメダルが改めて与えられる。

要項34-抗議の結果(規則第84条)

審判委員会は、抗議に関してその結果から以下を含む処置を決定する:

- (i) 叱責
- (ii) タイムペナルティ
- (iii) イエローカード(クルーが競漕する次のラウンドに持ち越される)
- (iv) この規則で特定される降格
- (v) レッドカードまたは除外(問題となった本大会のすべてのラウンドから)
- (vi) 失格(本大会のすべての種目から)

適切な罰(もしあれば)の適用後、審判委員会は必要に応じて、不利益を被ったクルーが妨害されなければ次のラウンドに進めたと判断すれば、繰り上がることも含め、予選ラウンドから次のラウンドへ勝利の可能性を回復するための措置をとることができる。

要項35-上訴(規則第85条)

理事会は、上訴委員会の代表を指名する。

審判委員会の決定に対する上訴は、容認された異議が審判委員会によって覆された場合、または発表された成績に対する抗議が審判委員会によって拒絶されたクルーからのみなされる。

In the case of a protest concerning the final of an event arising from an objection, the victory ceremony of that event will not be postponed. If the subsequent decision of the Board of the Jury changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, then the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.

Regulation 34 – The Outcome of the Protest (Rule 84)

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

- i. reprimand
- ii. time penalty
- iii. Yellow Card (applying to the next round in which the crew competes)
- iv. relegation where specifically provided in these Rules
- v. Red Card or exclusion (from all the rounds of the event in question)
- vi. disqualification (from all events in the regatta)

After application of the appropriate penalty, if any, the Board of the Jury may also take any other available measures to restore the chances of a crew that has suffered disadvantage, including, where appropriate, and where there are preliminary rounds, to allow the crew concerned to proceed to the next round if the Board of the Jury considers that but for the interference the crew would have so progressed of its own accord.

Regulation 35 – Appeals (Rule 85)

The Executive Committee shall designate its representatives who shall comprise the Appeals Committee.

上訴は、同日中に上訴委員会に書面によって提出されなければならない。その決定は、関係する大会の次のラウンドの前に出される。

上訴に関する上訴委員会の決定がイベントの最終結果を変えるならば、公認の成績がそれに応じて変わり、メダルに関係する着順であればその決定に従いメダルが再度授与される。

原則として、世界沿岸選手権では表彰式は上訴のために延期されることはない。この規則の下、上訴委員会の決定が最終のものとなる。

要項36-例外的なケース(規則第86条)

国際沿岸競漕大会と世界沿岸選手権

例外的なケースの決定が必要な場合、審判長はその決定をするためのメンバーを指名し、統轄する。

要項37-監視団(規則第95条)

通常の任務に加えて、沿岸競漕大会の監視団はクルーの登録番号の適切な表示と規則第39条によって規定される基準について必要により詳細を記録する。

要項38-発艇員と線審(規則第96条)

発艇員と線審は正しい発艇手順を確実に実施する。

ビーチ・スタートを除いてボートを並べることがないため、線審はスタート時にクルーに指示は与えない。発艇合図がなされる前に発艇線よりコース側に入らないのは各クルーの責任である。

An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury may only be made by a crew 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 appeal must be submitted in written form to the Appeals 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 Appeals 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. At World Rowing Coastal Championship regattas as a general rule the victory ceremony will not be postponed for an appeal. Decisions of the Appeals Committee under this rule are final.

Regulation 36 – Exceptional Cases (Rule 87)

International Coastal Rowing regattas and World Rowing Coastal Championships – Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases, the President of the Jury shall appoint and preside over a body to make such decisions.

Regulation 37 – Control Commission (Rule 95)

In addition to its other duties, the Control Commission at Coastal Rowing events shall check the correct display of the boat registration numbers and that the numbers required to be worn by crew members are correctly displayed and shall record the details as required by Regulation, Rule 39.

Regulation 38 – The Starter and the Judge at the Start (Rule 96)

The Starter and the Judge at the Start shall ensure that the correct starting procedure is followed. There shall be no Aligner. Except for a beach start, the Judge at the Start shall not be obliged to give instructions to any crew on their alignment at the Start. It is wholly the responsibility of the crews not be on the course side of the start line at the time the start signal is given.

要項39-主審(規則第97条)

審判長はレース役員と相談して、各レースを管理するために、主審の数を決定する。同一レースで複数主審がいる場合、各主審の責務は同等である。

主審はレースの適切な運営と選手の安全を確保する。特に自己を有利にしているまたは外的要因により不利を被るクルーがあるか注意し、適切な罰を不正を犯したクルーに与える。主審はクルーに操舵指示は与えないが、事故を避ける場合は与えることもある。

すべての任務中の審判艇には、彼らと他のボートを区別するための識別フラグまたは目印をつける。

必要な場合、主審はレース中にペナルティを与える。ペナルティを与える場合、主審はレースを止め、スタート地点またはその場から再スタートを行うことがある。その場合、主審は、どの地点から再スタートするのか、または後程再スタートするのか速やかにクルーに伝える。後者の場合、主審は審判長と協議し、新しい発艇時刻を各クルーに伝える。

主審は、障害がレースの結果に影響を及ぼしたか、障害の影響が重要でなかったかどうか、その状況により、何も行動をとらない場合も、その状況に見合う行動をとる場合もある。

主審はレースを続け、終了後にペナルティを与えることもできる。

原則として、クルーにタイムペナルティを与える場合、主審はクルーに対し：「(Boat Number!)」 - 「(Reason for Penalty)！」 - 「Time Penalty! (60seconds)！」。主審は同時に「Penalty 60s」と書いた白い板をクルーに示す。

Regulation 39 – The Umpire (Rule 97)

The President of the Jury, in consultation with the Race Director, shall decide the number of Umpires to supervise each race. Where there is more than one Umpire, the Umpires shall have equal status in their areas of responsibility.

The Umpire shall ensure the proper conduct of the race and the safety of the rowers. In particular, he shall observe whether any crew gains any advantage or suffers any disadvantage from its opponents or from external factors and shall impose appropriate penalties on crews at fault. The Umpire shall not give any steering indications to crews. Nevertheless, he shall endeavour to ensure that accidents are avoided.

All active umpires' boats shall carry an identification flag or marker to distinguish them from other water craft.

If necessary, the Umpire may impose penalties during the race. He may also stop the race, impose any necessary penalties and order the race to be re-started, either from the start or from some other point (in which case he may order the crews to re-start in the positions they held at the time the race was stopped) either immediately or later. In the latter case, he shall decide on the new starting time in consultation with the President of the Jury and he shall inform the crews concerned.

Where the Umpire has serious doubt whether the impediment affected the result of the race, or considers the effect of the impediment was not significant, he may decline to take any action or he may take such action as he sees fit in the circumstances.

The Umpire may also allow the race to continue and impose penalties after the race has finished. However, in principle, if a crew is to be awarded a time penalty the Umpire should make every attempt to advise the crew at the time the penalty

is awarded by saying to the crew: “(Boat Number!)” – “(reason for penalty)!” – “Time Penalty! (60 seconds)!”. The Umpire shall at the same time show to the crew a white board displaying the text “Penalty 60s”.

要項40-判定員(規則第98条)

判定員はクルーの舳がフィニッシュラインを通過した順に着順を決定する。

ビーチフィニッシュでは指定された一人以上の選手がフィニッシュラインを通過するか、ビーチフラッグに触れた順に着順を決定する。

判定員はレースが正常に行われたことを確認し、結果を有効にする責任を持つ。

要項41-選手の健康(規則第99条)

各々の出漕者は、自己の健康と体調に対して責任を負う。IOCの推薦する手順であるアンケート、毎年 of 身体検査とECGを含む出漕者集団事前検診を受けることは、沿岸競漕大会の

選手個人の責任である。沿岸競漕大会の選手はこれら調査が実施されたことを証明する医師の署名入り確認書を提出しなければならない。

附則15

大会要項および/またはFISA競漕規則の例外～ワールドローイングツアー

要項1-資格

すべての加盟国ボート協会所属の選手はワールドローイングツアーに参加申し込みをすることができる。

Regulation 40 – Judges at the Finish (Rule 98)

The Judges at the Finish shall determine the order in which the bows of the boats cross the finish line.

In the case of a beach finish they shall determine the order in which the designated rower or rowers cross the finish line or touch the flag as required. They shall ascertain that the race was in order. They shall be responsible for validating the results.

Regulation 41 – Health of Rowers (Rule 99)

Each competitor shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. For Coastal rowers, it is a personal responsibility of the rower to undergo a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, an annual physical examination and ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure. Coastal rowers must be prepared to present a written confirmation that the screening has been carried out, signed by a doctor.

APPENDIX 15

Event Regulations and/or Departures from the FISA Rules of Racing – World Rowing Tours

Regulation 1 – Eligibility

Rowers from all member federations shall be entitled to apply to participate in World Rowing Tours.

要項2-ツアー参加の志望者

参加候補者の申し込みは当該加盟国ボート協会に提出されるものとし、次いで参加者最終選考のため、加盟国ボート協会からFISA普及委員会に提出される。

要項3-参加者

加盟国ボート協会はワールドローイングツアー参加候補者が以下の要求事項に合致することを確認する責任がある。

- a) 候補者が如何なる年齢要求事項も充足していること。
- b) 候補者が良好な知識と能力またはローイングとスカリング両方の漕艇テクニックを有すること。
- c) 候補者が所定の距離を漕ぐために必要な良好な健康と体調にあり、また更に、通常は他人の助けに頼らないで自身で危険な状況に対処することができること。
- d) 候補者がツアーで着るタイプの服で少なくとも300mの水泳能力があること。

要項4-安全

参加者は当該国の安全当局が推奨する、またはツアーが開催される管轄当局が要求する個人用浮揚具を携行するものとする。

要項5-保険(規則第7条)

参加者は自身の保険手配について責任を有するものとする。

Regulation 2 – Candidates for Participation in Tours

Applications of candidates for participation shall be filed with their national federation and subsequently submitted by the national federation to the FISA Rowing for All Commission for final selection of participants.

Regulation 3 – Participants

The member federations shall be responsible to verify that candidate participants for World Rowing Tours comply with the following requirements:

- a. Candidates shall comply with any stipulated age requirements.
- b. Candidates shall possess good knowledge and ability or rowing techniques, both for sculling and rowing.
- c. Candidates shall be in good health and have the physical condition necessary for rowing the distances proposed and shall be furthermore in a position to handle risk situations on their own and in general not depend on the help of others.
- d. Candidates shall be capable of swimming a distance of at least 300 m in the type of clothing likely to be worn at the tour concerned.

Regulation 4 – Safety

Each participant of a World Rowing Tour shall carry with him a personal flotation device as recommended by his national authorities or as required by the authority under whose jurisdiction the Tour is held.

Regulation 5 – Right to Participate (Rule 7)

Each participant of a World Rowing Tour shall be responsible for his own insurance arrangements.

附則16

大会要項および/またはFISA競漕規則の例外～大会の入札および準備要項

本要項は以下の大会に適用する：

世界選手権

ジュニア世界選手権

U-23世界選手権

ワールドカップ

世界マスターズ

世界沿岸選手権

1. 入札プロセスの開始

本要項に関する大会は、原則として、それに先立つ下記の所定年数前に、当該大会を計画準備しようとする加盟国ボート協会の管轄となる。入札アンケートはその管轄されることとなる期日の1年以上前に準備される。

世界選手権	4年
ジュニア世界選手権	3年
U-23世界選手権	3年
世界マスターズ	3年
ワールドカップ	2年
世界沿岸選手権	2年

APPENDIX 16

Event Regulations and/or Departures from the FISA Rules of Racing – Event Bidding and Preparation Regulations

Applicable to:

World Rowing Championships,
World Rowing Junior Championships,
World Rowing Under 23 Championships,
World Rowing Cup Regattas,
World Rowing Masters Regattas,
World Rowing Coastal Championships.

1. Start of the Bid Process

The relevant events shall in principle be attributed to a member federation for organisation a specified number of years in advance. A Bid Questionnaire will be available at least one year before the attribution date of the event.

- World Rowing Championships Four years
- World Rowing Junior Championships Three years
- World Rowing Under 23 Championships Three years
- World Rowing Masters Regattas Three years
- World Rowing Cup Regattas Two years
- World Rowing Coastal Championships Two years

2. 入札アンケートおよび予算

上記大会を計画準備しようとするすべての加盟国ボート協会は、原則として、大会予算を守り、理事会によって規定された期限内に入札アンケートに詳細な回答をしなければならない。アンケートの回答は、落札時にFISAと締結する大会に関する合意文書の一部を構成することとなる。

3. 保証および請合

入札しようとする加盟国ボート協会は、評議員会に幾つかの項目に関する保証を書面で提出しなければならない。入札参加を表明する立候補ボート協会および政府機関は、落札時には大会に関する合意文書へサインすることに合意することを書面で提出しなければならない。

4. 入札および主催費用

理事会は、入札手続きおよび大会主催権獲得のための費用を告知する。これらの費用は、意向表明が受け付けられる少なくとも3か月前に決定され告知される。

5. 入札に対する監査

理事会は、各立候補ボート協会の費用負担において、入札アンケートへの回答を参照しつつ、大会開催予定地の状況に対する評価を行うため、当該立候補地へ専門家(世界選手権では5人迄、その他の大会では3人迄)を派遣することがある。

2. Bid Questionnaire and Budget

Each member federation interested in organizing one of the events listed above must submit an event budget and detailed answers to the Bid Questionnaire within the period prescribed by the Executive Committee. The answers to the questionnaire will form part of the Event Agreement signed with FISA if the bid is successful.

3. Guarantees and Undertaking

Each bidding federation must present written guarantees on several topics to the Council in writing. The Candidate federation and any governmental authority(ies) presenting the bid must submit a written undertaking in which they agree to sign the Event Agreement if they are successful.

4. Bidding and Hosting Fees

The Executive Committee may 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.

5. Bid Inspection Visit

The Executive Committee may send to the candidate venues, at the cost of the respective Candidate federations, a group of experts (up to five persons for World Championships and three persons for all others) to evaluate, in reference to the answers given in the questionnaires, the conditions under which the Championships would be held at each venue.

6. 開催権の帰属決定

・世界選手権、ジュニア世界選手権およびU-23世界選手への入札(規則第6条)

評議員会は、すべての最終入札者の取り纏めを行い、最低限の要求条件を満たさぬ者を除外し、最も適切な候補を選択し、最終承認を求め総会に提案する。総会は提案された候補の承認投票を行うが、複数候補が提案された場合には、有効投票数のうちの多数決にてこれらの内から1つの候補を選択する。総会が評議員会の提案した候補または候補群のうちの1つでもこれを受け容れることができない場合には、最低要求条件を満足した当該大会のすべての候補を選出可能とするための2回目の投票を実施する。

FISAは世界選手権の開催権を適切な候補に帰属させるよう努める。

・ワールドカップへの入札

理事会は全入札者を評価し、最も適切な開催地および組織委員会を選択し、最終承認のため評議員会へ提案する。

・世界マスターズへの入札

マスターズ競漕委員会は全候補を評価し、最も適切な候補を選択し、最終承認のため評議員会へ提案する。

・世界沿岸選手権への入札

普及委員会は全候補を評価し、最も適切な候補を選択し、最終承認のため評議員会へ提案する。

6. Attribution

・ 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. 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.

7. 大会に関する合意および商業権に関する合意

当該大会を開催することになった加盟国ボート協会は、その請合事項を遵守するために、直ちにFISAとの大会に関する合意および商業権に関する合意を適切に行う。

8. 大会日程

評議員会は、大会の日程を少なくともその2年前に決定する。

9. TV放映権および商業権

上記大会に関する以下の権利はFISAの独占的な所有に帰するものであり、大会に関する合意に従ってそれぞれの組織委員会と協同して利用する：

- ・TV放映権…放映方法として、現時点で既知または今後発明される双方を、実況または録画の双方を、有料または無料の双方を、地上波、衛星放送、またはケーブル放送のすべてを含む。
- ・商業権…これは以下の様な権利に関係することにより、または関係する方法により生ずるすべての商業上のまたはスポンサーとしての権利を含む。即ち、一般的広告権、公式サプライヤ権、イベント運営権、プロモーション用資材・出版物に関する広告権、ホスト権。
- ・商品化権…以下の使用およびライセンス賦与の権利。即ち、FISA, World Rowingの名称および公式エンブレム、公式大会ロゴ、その他のFISAとして登録された名称、エンブレム、ロゴ。

7. Event Agreement and Commercial Rights Agreement

The member federation to which the relevant regatta is attributed shall immediately enter into an Event Agreement and Commercial Rights Agreement, where applicable, with FISA to comply with its undertakings.

8. Event Dates

The Council shall decide the dates of the relevant events at least two years in advance.

9. Rights – Television and Commercial

The following rights are the exclusive property of FISA at all the above listed events and shall be exploited in cooperation with each Organising Committee in accordance with the Event Agreement:

- ・ Television rights, including all means now known or hereafter devised, whether live or recorded, pay or free television including terrestrial, satellite or cable transmission;
- ・ Commercial rights, including all commercial and sponsorship rights arising in relation to or in any way connected including signage rights, general sponsorship rights, official supplier rights, event programme rights, advertising rights on all promotional materials and publications and hospitality rights; and
- ・ Merchandising rights, the right to use and licence the name and official emblem of FISA, World Rowing, the official event logo, and other names, emblems and logos as registered by FISA.

入札のための文書には、これらの権利による収益がどのように扱われるのかを詳細に明記する。FISAはライセンスを受けた商品、World Rowingおよび上記大会のロゴに関係する他の商品類の排他的販売権を保持し、組織委員会は、これらの選手権大会の現地において、これら販売活動のためのスペースをFISAに対し無料で提供するものとする。

10. 準備のための費用

大会を計画準備する者は、当該大会の開催決定後、FISAにより指名された者による視察の全費用に責任を持つ。彼らは現地を視察し、大会に先立ち、組織委員会と共にその準備状況を取りまとめる。

世界選手権	視察者20名まで
ジュニア世界選手権	同上6名まで
U-23世界選手権	同上6名まで
世界マスターズ	同上9名まで
ワールドカップ	同上6名まで
世界沿岸選手権	同上6名まで

11. 大会組織のための費用

入札文書には、当該組織委員会が責任を持つ大会の計画準備のための費用を明記すること。

The bid documents shall specify in detail how the proceeds of the sale of these rights shall be handled. FISA also reserves the exclusive right to sell licensed merchandise and other products related to World Rowing and the event logo at all the events listed above, and the Organising Committee shall provide space for this activity at the venue of the Championships without charges to FISA.

10. Preparation Expenses

The organisers of the events will be responsible for the entire expenses of inspection visits after the event is attributed by individuals designated by FISA to inspect the venue and review preparations with the Organising Committee prior to the events, as follows:

- World Rowing Championships up to 20 individual visits
- World Rowing Junior Championships 6 individual visits
- World Rowing Under 23 Championships 6 individual visits
- World Rowing Masters Regattas 9 individual visits
- World Rowing Cup Regattas 6 individual visits
- World Rowing Coastal Championships 6 individual visits

11. Organisational Expenses

The bid documents shall specify in detail certain organisational expenses for which the Organising Committee shall be responsible.

附則17

(翻譯文未着)

APPENDIX 17

FISA Para-Rowing Classification

Regulations

The FISA Para-Rowing Classification Regulations are an integral part of the FISA

Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.

1. Introduction to Classification

1.1. Classification: An Overview

1.1.1. In accordance with the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) Classification Code, the term “classification”, as used in these Rules, refers to the process by which Athletes are assessed by reference to the impact of impairment on their ability to compete in the Sport of Para-Rowing. The purpose of Classification is to provide a structure for competition.

Classification is undertaken to ensure that an Athlete’s Impairment is relevant to sport performance and to ensure that the Athlete competes equitably with other Athletes. Classification determines the eligibility to compete and groups Athletes for Competition.

1.1. 2. The allocation to an Athlete of a Sport Class is determined by a physical and technical assessment of the Athlete, and, if required, Observation in Training and/or Competition. These processes are explained in these Classification Regulations.

1.1. 3. A Sport Class will be allocated to an Athlete who has an impairment that is the direct result of a health condition which has resulted in a permanent and verifiable activity limitation.

1.1. 4. Following is a list of eligible impairments accepted by FISA Para-Rowing: visual impairment, strength impairment, decreased range of motion, limb deficiency, hypertonia, ataxia, and athetosis.

1.1. 5. A Sport Class will be allocated to an Athlete if an Athlete meets the minimum disability to compete as an adaptive rower. Refer to Appendix 1 for the Minimum Disability requirements for Para-Rowing.

1.2. IPC Classification Code

1.2.1. Para-Rowing has implemented these Classification Regulations having regard to the IPC Classification Code (the IPC Code). In the event that these Classification Regulations fail to provide for a matter in respect of which there is provision in the IPC Code, the provisions appearing in the IPC Code shall apply and be regarded as being part of these Regulations.

2. Classifiers

2.1. Classification Personnel

2.1.1. The IPC Classification Code and FISA Para-Rowing recognize Classifiers as FISA Rowing officials.

2.1.2. The following personnel have a key role in the administration, organization and execution of classification, and are appointed by the FISA Executive Committee in consultation with the FISA Para-Rowing Commission:
Head of Classification

The Head of Classification is the person responsible for the direction, administration, coordination, and implementation of classification matters for FISA.

Classifier

A Classifier is a person appointed and certified by FISA as being competent to evaluate Athletes (as part of a Classification Panel) at the occasion of FISA Recognized Competition.

Chief Classifier

A Chief Classifier is a Classifier appointed for a specific FISA Recognized Competition, responsible for the direction, administration, co-ordination and implementation of classification matters at that Competition. The duties of the Chief Classifier may include, but are not limited to, liaising with the organizing committees and teams before a Competition to identify and notify Athletes who require Athlete Evaluation; liaising with organizing committees and FISA before a Competition to ensure travel, accommodations, and working logistics are provided for Classifiers; supervising Classifiers to ensure that Classification Regulations are applied appropriately during a specific Competition; and supervising Classifiers and trainee Classifiers in their duties as members of Classification Panels.

2.1.3. FISA Classifiers must be qualified in one or more of the following disciplines: Medical Classifier: A qualified medical doctor, doctor of osteopathic medicine, or physiotherapist.

Technical Classifier: A person with extensive practical knowledge of rowing, such as a rowing coach, sport scientist, former rower, or similarly qualified person.

2.2. Classifiers – Levels and Duties

FISA categorizes its Classifiers (all of whom must comply with the IPC and FISA Classifier Code of Conduct at all times) as follows:

2.2.1. Trainee – An individual who is in the process of formal training by FISA, but has not met the requirements as a FISA Level One International Classifier. A Trainee Classifier shall not serve on an International Classification Panel but may continue to practice their skills at a national level. They may only issue a sport class status of New.

2.2.2. Level 1 International Classifier – An individual who has successfully completed a FISA Advanced International Classification Workshop, has demonstrated their ability to classify rowers, has shown competence in performing all of the classification tasks and has met the requirements of the FISA Para-Rowing Commission to be appointed as a FISA International Classifier.

A FISA International Classifier may be appointed to serve on a FISA Classification Panel at a FISA Recognized Competition and is qualified to determine the Sport Class and Sport Class Status of a rower wishing to compete at a FISA or IPC event. A FISA Level One Classifier may also serve on a Classification Protest Panel. A FISA Level One Classifier may also assist the Para-Rowing Commission (at regattas) with monitoring compliance with the rules and regulations regarding equipment including but not limited to, straps, goggles, and pontoons.

2.2.3. Level 2 International Classifier – An individual appointed as such by the FISA Executive Committee, in consultation with the Head of Classification, who has completed the requirements necessary to serve on a FISA International Classification Panel and who has a high level of experience and has demonstrated adept judgment on classifications as an International Classifier and when relevant, arbiter of protests. A Level Two International Classifier may be appointed to act as Chief Classifier at an international regatta and may conduct International Classification Workshops to identify, train, and evaluate candidates to serve as International Classifiers in cooperation with the FISA ParaRowing Commission. A FISA Level Two Classifier may also serve on a Classification Protest Panel. A FISA Level Two Classifier may also assist the Para-Rowing Commission (at regattas) with monitoring compliance with the rules and regulations regarding equipment including but not limited to, straps, goggles, and pontoons.

3. Classification Panels and Classification

3.1. Classification Panels

3.1.1. A Classification Panel is comprised of two Classifiers empowered by the Rules of the Sport of Para-Rowing to evaluate Athletes and allocate Sport Classes.

3.1.2. The Head of Classification and FISA Para-Rowing Commission shall appoint Classification Panels for a particular Competition (including FISA recognized international competitions).

3.1.3. A Classification Panel for rowers without visual impairments must include a suitably accredited and qualified Medical Classifier and Technical Classifier. For rowers with visual impairments, a Classification Panel must include 2 suitably accredited VI Classifiers who have been trained and certified through the International Blind Sports Federation (IBSA).

3.1.4. Members of a Classification Panel shall not have any other official responsibilities within a Competition other than in connection with Classification and the Para-Rowing Commission.

3.1.5. Members of Classification Panels shall have no significant relationship with any Athlete (or any member of Athlete Support Personnel) that might create any real or apparent Conflict of Interest.

3.1.6. Members of a Classification Panel must disclose any relationship with a team, Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel that would otherwise constitute a Conflict of Interest.

3.2. National Classification

3.2.1. All Athletes who wish to participate in FISA Competitions should, where possible, be first classified in their country. National level classification may comprise panels with Trainee Classifiers or a combination of Trainee and International Classifiers in accordance with these Regulations.

3.3. International Classification

3.3.1. "International Classification" refers to the process of Athlete Evaluation (as explained in these Classification Regulations) that is undertaken at, or before, a FISA Recognized Competition.

3.3.2. An Athlete must be allocated a Sport Class by an International Classification Panel prior to being eligible to compete in a FISA Recognized Competition, except in an exceptional circumstance (refer 3.3.5 below).

3.3.3. International Classification must be conducted by an “International Classification Panel”. An International Classification Panel shall normally be comprised of one Medical Classifier and one Technical Classifier, both of whom have been duly certified by FISA.

3.3.4. For rowers with visual impairments, a Classification Panel must include two suitably accredited VI Classifiers who have been trained and certified through the International Blind Sports Federation (IBSA).

3.3.5. If the circumstances of a Competition so require, the Head of Classification(or Chief Classifier) may designate that a Classification Panel may consist of one qualified International Classifier in special cases, in particular where the number of available Classifiers is reduced prior to or at a Competition through unforeseen circumstances. In such instances Review status shall be issued. In this case the athlete will be classified at or prior to the next competition he or she wishes to enter.

3.3.6. An International Classification Panel may seek additional medical, sport, or scientific expertise if it considers that this would assist it in completing the process of Athlete Evaluation.

3.4. Preparing Classification Panels for Competition

3.4.1. The Head of Classification should, where possible, appoint a Chief Classifier at least three months prior to a Competition. Classification Panels shall, where possible, be appointed two months before a Competition.

3.4.2. The Head of Classification may act as the Chief Classifier at a Competition. The Head of Classification and the Chief Classifier shall identify which Athletes will require Athlete Evaluation at a Competition.

3.4.3. The Chief Classifier shall provide the Local Organizing Committee for the Competition with an Athlete Evaluation schedule prior to the Competition, and to the National Federations and/or teams on or before their arrival at the Competition.

3.4.4. In respect of Competitions where physical and/or visual impaired Athletes are to compete, the Chief Classifier must ensure that Classification Panels are certified to conduct Athlete Evaluation in respect of physical and/or visual impaired Athletes.

4. Classification: Athlete Evaluation

4.1. Athlete Evaluation

4.1.1. “Athlete Evaluation” is the process by which an Athlete is assessed by a Classification Panel in order that the Athlete may be allocated a Sport Class and a Sport Class Status.

4.1.2. Athlete Evaluation and its associated processes shall be conducted in English.

4.1.3. The Athlete and the relevant National Federation are jointly responsible for ensuring that the Athlete attends Athlete Evaluation.

4.1.4. The Athlete must agree to and accept the terms of the FISA Para-Rowing Consent Form prior to participating in Athlete Evaluation.

4.1.5. Athletes must attend Athlete Evaluation in the attire and with all necessary sports equipment, including cushions, straps, and any additional equipment that each particular rower uses specific to them. Athlete must provide a recognized form of identification, such as a passport, ID card, or Competition Accreditation.

4.1.6. If an Athlete has a health condition that causes pain, which limits or prohibits full effort, the Classification Panel may decide that Athlete Evaluation will not take place. The Classification Panel may, in its sole discretion, agree to Athlete Evaluation taking place at a later time and date in such circumstances.

However, ultimately if the Athlete does not have a Sports Class and a Sports Class Status then they will not be Eligible to Compete at the Competition.

4.1.7. The Athlete must disclose details of any medication routinely used by the Athlete prior to Athlete Evaluation. The Classification Panel may in its sole discretion decline to proceed with Athlete Evaluation if it considers that the use of such medication will affect its ability to conduct Physical and Medical Assessment. The Classification Panel may agree to Athlete Evaluation taking place at a later time and date in such circumstances.

4.1.8. An Athlete shall attend Athlete Evaluation with all relevant medical documentation. The purpose of this documentation is to permit the Classification Panel to verify that an Athlete's impairments are the direct result of a health condition which has resulted in a permanent and verifiable activity limitation.

Medical documentation includes but is not limited to medical history or results from any relevant investigations (MRI, CT scan, EMG, EEG, nerve conduction, visual tests), Athlete's date of birth, and date of injury.

4.1.9. The documentation must be in English, and be dated, signed by an appropriate medical authority and provide contact details for the signing medical authorities (e.g. on letterhead).

4.1.10. Where the medical documentation is not written in English, an official translation shall be provided. Any translation must be accompanied by an official certification that it is a true and correct translation.

4.1.11. If the Classification Panel deems that such documentation is necessary and it is not available, the Athlete Evaluation may be deferred until the documentation is available and a Sport Class will not be assigned. If the documentation does not provide evidence beyond reasonable doubt that the impairments result from a permanent and verifiable health condition, the Athlete will be issued a Sport Class of Not Eligible.

4.1.12. One person may accompany Athletes during Athlete Evaluation. This person should be familiar with the Athlete's Impairment and sporting ability. An interpreter may also accompany the Athlete if the Athlete's primary language is not English. The accompanying people may not influence the Athlete Evaluation in any way.

4.1.13. Video footage and/or photography may be utilized by the Classification Panel for all classification purposes connected to the Competition.

4.2. Athlete Evaluation Process

The Athlete Evaluation process shall encompass one or more of the following:

4.2.1. Physical Assessment

The Classification Panel shall conduct a physical assessment of the Athlete in accordance with the Sport Profiles for the Sport Classes within FISA Para-Rowing, so as to establish that the Athlete exhibits a permanent Impairment that qualifies the Athlete for participation in the Sport.

4.2.2. Technical Assessment

The Classification Panel shall conduct a technical assessment of the Athlete which may include, but is not limited to, an assessment of the Athlete's ability to perform, in a noncompetitive environment, the specific tasks and activities that are part of rowing. Technical assessment is primarily performed on an Ergometer, but may also be performed on water when deemed necessary.

4.2.3. Specified Means of Physical and Technical Assessment

These Regulations may specify certain means of conducting Physical and Technical Assessment. These means are explained in the FISA Classifiers Manual and may be amended and/or updated from time to time by the FISA Para-Rowing Commission.

4.2.4. Observation Assessment

4.2.4.1. The Classification Panel may conduct an Observation Assessment, which shall involve observing an Athlete performing the specific skills that are part of the Sport.

4.2.4.2. Observation Assessment shall only take place if a Classification Panel can not complete the Athlete Evaluation without observing the Athlete in Competition or on Water (for example, in situations where the Athlete is borderline as between Sport Classes).

5. Sport Class and Sport Class Status

5.1. Sport Class

5.1.1. A sport class in rowing allows the grouping of athletes according to the way in which each athlete's impairment limits his/her functional ability for rowing. Through the rowing classification process, it is determined which athletes are eligible to compete in rowing and how they are grouped together for competition.

5.1.2. These Regulations provide for a range of Sport Classes, as explained in the Appendices to these Regulations. The means by which a Sport Class is allocated is explained in the FISA Para-Rowing Classifiers Manual, which may be amended and/or updated from time to time by the FISA Adaptive Commission with approval from FISA Council. A Sport Class will be allocated to an Athlete following completion of the Athlete Evaluation. Refer to Appendix 1 for specific information on Sport Classes.

5.2. Sport Class Status

5.2.1. A Sport Class Status will be allocated to an Athlete following allocation of a Sport Class.

5.2.2. The following designations shall be used to indicate Sport Class Status

5.2.2.1. Sport Class Status New (N):

Sport Class Status New (N) is assigned to an Athlete who:

- Has not been evaluated by a FISA International Classification Panel, but who has been classified by two Trainee Classifiers (one Medical and one Technical), or one Trainee and one International Classifier, within their own federation or region.
- N Status Athletes must complete an Athlete Evaluation prior to competing at an International or FISA Recognized Event.

5.2.2.2. Sport Class Status Review (R)

Sport Class Status Review (R) is assigned to an Athlete who:

- Has been previously evaluated by a FISA International Classification Panel but is subject to re-evaluation.

The Athlete must attend Athlete Evaluation and the Sport Class may be changed before or during an event. R Status Athletes include, but are not limited, to Athletes who have fluctuating and/or progressive Impairments, or, because of their age or date of injury, have impairments that may not have stabilized.

- Has been evaluated by a FISA International Classification Panel with at least one of the Classifiers from the classifiers own country.

If a FISA International Classification Panel assigns an Athlete with a Sport Class with a Sport Class Status Review, it shall set a date that shall be referred to as the

“Review Date”. Prior to the Review Date, the Athlete:

- Shall not be required to attend Athlete Evaluation;
- Shall retain the Sport Class assigned to that Athlete, with Sport Class Status Review, and be permitted to compete accordingly;
- May, at the Athlete’s request, attend Athlete Evaluation. A Review Date may only be set by a FISA International Classification Panel.

5.2.2.3. Sport Class Status Confirmed (C)

Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) is assigned to an Athlete who:

- Has been evaluated by a FISA International Classification Panel and the International Classification Panel have determined that the Athlete’s Sport Class will not change. An Athlete with a Confirmed Sport Class will not have that Sport Class altered before or during Competition, and will not be required to complete Athlete Evaluation at Events recognized by FISA. An Athlete with a C Sport Class must, however, undergo Athlete Evaluation if a Protest is made under Exceptional Circumstances (Refer 7.4 below);
- Has been previously evaluated by a FISA International Classification Panel and allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (Refer 5.2 below), and wishes to undertake Athlete Evaluation. Such request needs to be accompanied by an application for Medical Review with clearly documented change of medical condition since the previous assessment.

5.2.3. Restrictions on Allocating Confirmed Status

An Athlete cannot be assigned Sport Class Status Confirmed if the Classification Panel that designated the relevant Sport Class consisted of one Classifier only.

5.2.4. Athlete Application to Change Sport Class (“Medical Review”)

This Section applies to an Athlete with:

- Sport Class Status Confirmed, or
- Sport Class Status Review with a Review Date set;

who wishes to use the “Medical Review” process to have his or her Sport Class Status reviewed.

An Athlete to whom this Section applies believes that, as a result of a medical intervention (for example, surgery or other treatment), or there is a progression of his or her disability, that his or her Impairment and Activity Limitations are no longer consistent with the Sport Profile for that Athlete’s Sport Class, may request that the Head of Classification designate that either:

- The Athlete’s Sport Class Status shall be amended to Review Status, or;
- The Athlete’s Review Date is amended.

Any such request must be made in accordance with the “Medical Review” process guidelines as determined by FISA.

5.3. Sport Class: Ineligible to Compete

5.3.1. If an Athlete does not meet the requirements to be assigned a Sport Class for Para-Rowing, the Athlete will be considered ineligible to compete and assigned a Sport Class of Not Eligible.

5.3.2. If a FISA International Classification Panel allocates an Athlete a Sport Class of Not Eligible at an Event, the Athlete shall undergo Athlete Evaluation by a second Classification Panel either at that Event or as soon as practical thereafter. If the second Classification Panel confirms that the Athlete’s Sport Class is NE, the Athlete will not be permitted to compete at that Competition, and will have no further right to Protest.

5.3.3. An Athlete who has been assigned a Sport Class of NE may only undertake further Athlete Evaluation with the express permission of the Head of Classification. This permission may be granted if:

5.3.3.1. The Head of Classification is provided with information which demonstrates that there has been a significant change in the Athlete's circumstances (for example, medical factors) since the Athlete's most recent evaluation; and/or

5.3.3.2. Sport Class allocation criteria have changed since the Athlete's most recent evaluation, and the Head of Classification believes that, in the interests of fairness, the Athlete should be permitted an opportunity to undertake Athlete Evaluation; and/or

5.3.3.3. The Head of Classification is provided with any other information that demonstrates that, in the interests of fairness, the Athlete should be permitted an opportunity to undertake Athlete Evaluation.

5.3.4. For the avoidance of doubt, the restrictions placed on an Athlete detailed above shall apply with the Sport of Para-Rowing only.

5.4. Allocation of Sport Class to Athletes

5.4.1. Following completion of the Physical and Technical Assessment the Athlete will be allocated a Sport Class and Sport Class Status.

5.4.2. An Athlete will be permitted to compete at an International Event following the allocation of a Sport Class and Sport Class Status of either Review or Confirmed.

5.4.3. The Sport Class and Sport Class Status allocated to the Athlete following completion of the Athlete Evaluation will be notified to the National team representative for the Athlete and a copy of the classification documentation will be provided before the end of competition. The Classification Master List will also be updated on www.worldrowing.com as soon as possible following the event.

6. Failure to Comply with Classification Requirements

6.1. Athlete Failure to attend Evaluation

6.1.1. If an Athlete fails to attend Athlete Evaluation, the Athlete will not be allocated a Sport Class or Sport Class Status, and will not be permitted to compete at that Event.

- 6.1.2. Should the Chief Classifier be satisfied that a reasonable explanation exists for the failure to attend Athlete Evaluation; an Athlete may be given a second and final chance to attend the evaluation.
- 6.1.3. Failure to attend Athlete Evaluation includes not attending the evaluation at the specified time or place; or not attending the evaluation with the appropriate equipment/clothing and/or documentation; or not attending evaluation accompanied by the required Athlete Support Personnel.
- 6.2. Non –Cooperation during Evaluation
- 6.2.1. An Athlete who, in the opinion of the Classification Panel, is unable or unwilling to participate in an Athlete Evaluation shall be considered non cooperative during evaluation.
- 6.2.2. If the Athlete fails to cooperate during the Athlete Evaluation, the Athlete will not be allocated a Sport Class or Sport Class Status, and will not be permitted to compete at the Event.
- 6.2.3. Should the Chief Classifier be satisfied that a reasonable explanation exists for the failure to cooperate during the evaluation, then the Athlete may be given a second and final opportunity to attend and cooperate.
- 6.2.4. Any Athlete found to have been non cooperative during an evaluation shall not be permitted to undergo any further Athlete Evaluation for a minimum of twelve (12) months starting from the date upon which the Athlete failed to cooperate.
- 6.3. Intentional Misrepresentation
- 6.3.1. An Athlete, who, in the opinion of the Classification Panel, is intentionally misrepresenting skill and/or abilities will not be allocated a Sport Class or Sport Class Status, and will not be permitted to compete at that Event.
- In addition:
- The Athlete will not be allowed to undergo any further evaluation for a minimum of two (2) years from the date upon which the Athlete intentionally misrepresented skills and/or abilities;

- The Head of Classification will remove the Sport Class and Sport Class Status allocated to the Athlete from the FISA Para-Rowing master list and the FISA web list;

- The National Federation will be informed of the decision by the Chief Classifier at the event, and will also be informed in writing by the Head of Classification within 4 weeks of the event.

6.3.2. An Athlete who, on a second and separate occasion, intentionally misrepresents skills and/or abilities will receive a lifetime ban from FISA events. Intentional Misrepresentation After Evaluation

6.3.3. This Clause applies to an Athlete who:

- Has been designated with a Review or Confirmed Sport Class, and
- After the designation of the Review or Confirmed Sport Class, is subject to any form of “medical intervention” (such as surgery, a pharmacological intervention, or other corrective treatment).

6.3.4. If such an Athlete knows (or should know) that the effect of the medical intervention is that his or her Impairment and Activity Limitations are no longer consistent with the Sport Profile for the Athlete’s Sport Class, that Athlete must provide details of the medical intervention to the Head of Classification, in accordance with the Medical Review Process as determined by FISA.

6.3.5. If the Athlete fails to provide details of the medical intervention to the Head of Classification, the Athlete will be deemed to have intentionally misrepresented his/her skill and/or abilities if:

- The Athlete’s Sport Class is subsequently changed as a result (in total or in part) of the medical intervention, and
- The International Classification Panel responsible for changing the Athlete’s Sport Class believes that the Athlete either knew, or should have known, that the effect of the medical intervention was that his or her Impairment and Activity Limitation no longer match the Sport Profile for the Athlete’s Sport Class.

6.3.6. In such circumstances, at a minimum, the Athlete will not be allocated a Sport Class or Sport Class Status, and will not be permitted to compete at that Event.

6.4. Failure to Attend/Misrepresentation and Consequences for Athlete Support Personnel

6.4.1. FISA shall enforce sanctions on Athlete Support Personnel who assist or encourage an Athlete to fail to attend Athlete evaluation; to fail to cooperate; intentionally misrepresent skills and/or abilities or disrupt the evaluation process in any other way.

6.4.2. Those who are involved in advising Athletes to intentionally misrepresent skills and/or abilities will be subject to sanctions, which are at least as severe as the sanctions given to the Athlete.

6.4.3. These sanctions shall apply to Athlete Support Personnel who assist or encourage an Athlete to fail to provide information relating to medical intervention, in accordance with the Medical Review Process.

6.4.4. In this circumstance, reporting the Athlete Support Personnel to the appropriate parties is an important step in deterring intentional misrepresentation by the Athlete.

6.5. Publication of Penalties

FISA will disclose on its website details of penalties imposed upon Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel found in breach of these Regulations and Bye-Laws.

7. Protests and Appeals

7.1. Protests

7.1.1. The term “Protest” refers to the procedure by which a formal objection to an Athlete’s Sport Class is made and subsequently resolved.

7.1.2. A successful Protest will result in Athlete Evaluation being conducted by a Classification Panel, which will be referred to as a “Protest Panel”.

7.1.3. FISA may only resolve a Protest in respect of a Sport Class allocated by FISA. A Protest received regarding a rower with a visual impairment will be referred to the International Blind Sports Federation (IBSA) to resolve.

7.1.4. Protests shall be resolved in a manner that minimizes the impact on Competition participation, Competition schedules and results.

Athlete Evaluation and allocation of Sport Class may protest their own athletes. Following the resolution of the Protest, the Athlete's Sport Class may change, and shall be designated:

- Confirmed (C) Status; or
- Review (R) Status; or
- Not Eligible to Compete (NE)

7.3. Protest Procedures during Competitions

7.3.1. Protests may be submitted by a National Federation representative authorized to submit Protests (for example, the Chef de Mission or Team Manager) and/or the Chief Classifier.

7.3.2. The Chief Classifier shall be the person authorized to receive Protests on behalf of FISA regarding classification issues.

7.3.3. An Athlete's Sport Class may be protested by the Athlete's National Federation within two (2) hours of the Classification Panel's decision regarding the Sport Class being published.

7.3.4. Protests must be submitted in English on a designated Protest form that is available on the FISA website. The information and documentation to be submitted with the Protest form must include the following:

- The name, and national federation of the Athlete whose Sport Class is being protested;
- Details of the decision being protested;
- The reason for the Protest, including why you feel the rower was placed in the incorrect sport class;
- Any documents and other evidence to be offered in support of the Protest; the signature of the National Federation representative or the Chief Classifier, where applicable; and
- A fee of one hundred (100) Euros (unless there is a Protest by the Chief Classifier).

7.2. Who May Submit a Protest

7.2.1. Any National Federation or the Chief Classifier following completion of

7.3.5. Upon receipt of the completed Protest form, supporting documents, and fee, the Chief Classifier shall conduct a review to determine if there is a valid reason for a Protest and if all the necessary information is included. If it appears to the Chief Classifier that if there is no valid reason for a Protest, or the Protest form has been submitted without all necessary information, the Chief Classifier shall decline the protest and notify all relevant parties. FISA will retain the Protest fee.

7.3.6. If the Protest is declined, the Chief Classifier shall provide a verbal explanation to the National Federation as soon as is possible, and a written explanation as soon as is practical.

7.3.7. If the Protest is accepted, the Chief Classifier shall appoint a Protest Panel to conduct the Athlete Evaluation.

7.3.8. The Members of the Protest Panel should have had no direct involvement in the evaluation that led to the most recent allocation of the Athlete's sport Class, unless the most recent evaluation took place more than eighteen (18) months prior to the Protest being submitted.

7.3.9. The Chief Classifier will notify all relevant parties of the time and date for the Athlete Evaluation that will be conducted by the Protest Panel.

7.3.10. All documentation submitted with the Protest form shall be provided to the Protest Panel.

7.3.11. The Protest Panel may seek additional medical, sport, or scientific expertise in reviewing an Athlete's Sport Class (including from the initial Classification Panel whose decision is the subject of the Protest).

7.3.12. Athlete Evaluation following a Protest shall follow the same process as described in these Regulations. All relevant parties shall be notified of the Protest decision as quickly as possible following Athlete Evaluation. FISA will retain the Protest fee unless the Protest is upheld.

7.3.13. The decision of the Protest Panel is final and is not subject to any further Protest.

7.4. Protests in Exceptional Circumstances

7.4.1. A Chief Classifier may make a Protest in Exceptional Circumstances in respect of any Athlete at any time during or prior to a Competition.

Exceptional circumstances may result from:

- A change in the degree of Impairment of an Athlete;
- An Athlete demonstrating significantly less or greater ability prior to or during Competition which does not reflect the Athlete's current Sport Class;
- An error made by a Classification Panel which has led to the Athlete being allocated a Sport Class which is not in keeping with the Athlete's ability.

7.4.2. The procedure for the making of a Protest in Exceptional Circumstances shall be as follows:

- The Chief Classifier shall advise the Athlete and relevant National Federation and/or National Paralympic Committee that a Protest is being made in Exceptional Circumstances;
- The processes and procedures referred to in Regulation 7.3 above (where relevant) will apply to Protests made in Exceptional Circumstances.

7.5. Responsibility for Ensuring Compliance with Protest Rules

7.5.1. A National Federation making a Protest is solely responsible for ensuring that all Protest process requirements are observed.

7.6. Appeals

7.6.1. The term: "appeal" refers to a procedure by which a formal objection to the manner in which classification procedures have been conducted is submitted and subsequently resolved.

7.6.2. Appeals must be submitted in written form to the FISA Executive Committee on the same day as the decision being appealed. A decision will be given before the next round of the event being appealed.

7.6.3. The decisions of the Executive Committee under this rule are final.

8. Ad Hoc Rules for Paralympic Games and Major Events

These Classification Regulations may be amended, supplemented, or superseded by the Classification Guide for a Paralympic Games. The Classification Guide for a Paralympic Games shall detail the timeframes within which the Classification Guide will take precedence over these Regulations. Appendix One to FISA Classification Regulations and Bye-laws Qualifying Disabilities:

Only an athlete having impairment with a minimum disability that leads to a permanent and verifiable activity limitation shall be eligible to compete in Para-Rowing.

Sport Classes and Eligibility Requirements for each Sport Class

A. LTA (Includes LTA-PD, LTA-B1, LTA-B2, LTA-B3)

Rowers with a verifiable and permanent disability who have functional use of their legs, trunk and arms for rowing, and who can utilise the sliding seat to propel the boat will be assigned to the LTA class after being evaluated by a FISA Classification Panel.

Eligible LTA rowers may typically have a minimum disability equivalent to one of the following:

- Amputee.
- Neurological Impairment equivalent to incomplete lesion at S1.
- Cerebral Palsy Class 8 (CPISRA).
- Visual Impairment: 10% of vision in best eye with best correction (from visual acuity above 2/60 up to visual acuity of 6/60 and/or a visual field of more than 5% and less than 20%)

LT A class rowers must meet minimum disability requirements in at least one of the following disability groups:

1. LTA–PD Physical Disability

The minimum physical disability is a full loss of three fingers on one hand, OR at least a tarsal metatarsal amputation of the foot, OR the loss of ten points on one limb or fifteen points across two limbs when assessed using the Functional Classification Test as set out in the Classification Application Form for Physical Disabilities. **For the LTAMix2x boat class, rowers must have a minimum disability of a loss of at least 20 points in one limb when assessed using the Functional Classification Test as set out in the Classification Application Form for Physical Disabilities.

2. LTA–B1, LTA–B2, LTA–B3 Visual impairment

Prior to any FISA event at which they wish to compete, a rower with visual impairment must have been classified by an ophthalmologist or the International Blind Sports Federation (IBSA) in one of the B3 (LTA–B3), B2 (LTA–B2) or B1 (LTA–B1) classes. Refer to <http://www.ibsa.es>. The FISA forms must be completed with supporting documentation and submitted to FISA by the closing date for entries for the event at which the rower wishes to compete (refer to the Vision Qualification Form). Prior to competing at the World Rowing Championships, any Paralympic Qualification Regatta, or the Paralympic Games, all Visually Impaired rowers must undergo a classification by a VI Classification Panel. This may occur prior to or at the event during the classification evaluation period. B. TA

Rowers who have functional use of the trunk and who are not able to use the sliding seat to propel the boat because of significantly weakened function or mobility of the lower limbs will be assigned to the TA class after being evaluated by a FISA Classification Panel. Eligible TA rowers may typically have a minimum disability equivalent to at least one of the following:

- Bilateral around knee amputation, or significantly impaired quadriceps, or
- Neurological impairment equivalent to a complete lesion at L3 level, or an incomplete lesion at L1, or
- Combination of the above such as one leg with around knee amputation and one leg with significant quadriceps impairment; or
- Classification by the international sports federation for rowers with cerebral palsy (CPISRA) as eligible to be in CP Class 5.

C. AS Rowers who have minimal or no trunk function (i.e. shoulder function only) will be assigned to the AS class after being evaluated by a FISA Classification Panel. An AS class rower is able to apply force predominantly using the arms and/or shoulders. These athletes will likely also have poor sitting balance.

Eligible rowers may typically have a minimum disability equivalent to at least one of the following:

- Cerebral Palsy Class 4 (CP-ISRA); or
 - Neurological Impairment with a complete lesion at T12 level, or an incomplete lesion at T10
- D. NE (Not Eligible)

This sport class is issued to rowers who have undergone the FISA Classification Process and have not met the minimum disability to be eligible to compete as an adaptive rower.

Rowing Outside of Assigned Sport Class:

Rowers may compete in a more functional sport class than their assigned sport class, but not a less functional sport class. For example, a rower classified as TA may compete in LTA events, but may not compete in AS events.

附則18

(翻譯省略)

APPENDIX 18
Entry Forms – Summary of Entries
entry Forms – Individual Entry Form

附則19

APPENDIX 19 – Regatta Report Form

(翻訳省略)