



**ROWING AUSTRALIA RULES OF
RACING AND RELATED BY-LAWS**

Rule Book

2008 Edition

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PART I SCOPE

RULE 1 ROWING, BOATS, REGATTAS, ROWERS

Rowing is the propulsion of a displacement boat, with or without coxswain, by the muscular force of one or more rowers, using oars as simple levers of the second order and sitting with their backs to the direction of movement of the boat. Rowing on a machine or in a tank which simulates the action of rowing in a boat is also considered as rowing.

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

A rowing regatta is a sporting competition consisting of one or more events divided, if necessary, into a number of races, in one or more classes of boats for rowers divided, as a general rule, into different categories of sex, age or weight.

RULE 2 APPLICATION

RA is empowered under the Articles to govern the conduct and control regattas and competitions at selected and approved venues in Australia. These events are the pinnacle of regattas conducted in Australia. These rules are created to ensure the orderly conduct of such events.

- 2.1 These Rules and the relevant By-Laws shall apply to the conduct of all regattas and competitions conducted under the auspices of RA and provide direction for the administration of competition within the sport.
- 2.2 Any Member Association, club or individual who participates in any capacity in a rowing competition governed by these Rules is deemed to accept without exception or reservation the application of these Rules, the related By-Laws, particularly those relating to the authority and jurisdiction of RA and of the Australian Court of Arbitration for Sport.

- 2.3 Each Member Association is responsible for ensuring that the organisation of any RA Event within its State or Territory complies with the requirements of these Rules.

RULE 3 EXCEPTIONS

- 3.1 The host Member Association or the Organising Committee, acting in agreement with RA may, in exceptional cases, depart from these provisions.
- 3.2 In any such case, the Board shall be notified immediately after the regatta and the reasons for such change shall be given.

RULE 4 CODES AND POLICIES

Each competitor, coach, official and employee of RA agrees, in entering into any RA Event, or being involved in the conduct of any RA Event, and while a member of, or having nominated for, any team representing RA, to abide by, and conform to, the terms of any Code or Policy that the Board may adopt and maintain to govern the conduct of such persons from the date of commencement of the RA Event, appointment as a coach or employee or the date of nomination for or selection to any team until the later of:

- 72 hours after their release from an RA Event;
- 7 days after their release from a trial; or
- 6 weeks after their release from a representative team.

Current Codes and Policies shall be maintained on the Rowing Australia website.

RULE 5 AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATIVE TEAMS

This rule is currently under review.

RULE 6 RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE

- 6.1 Registration with Member Associations

6.1.1 Clubs, Institutes and Schools must be registered with their Member Association in order to be eligible to enter RA Events.

6.1.2 Any School competing in an RA Event shall comply with RULE 12.5, RULE 12.6 and RULE 18.

6.2 Transfer Between Interstate Clubs

6.2.1 All competitors who wish to compete for a Club in a different State other than the Club they last competed for or were registered with, must apply for and be granted, a transfer prior to being eligible to enter an RA Event and be permitted to race.

6.2.2 A competitor requiring a transfer shall apply to the Member Association with which he/she was last affiliated.

6.2.3 Such competitor shall not be entitled to row for a Club affiliated with a Member Association other than the Member Association with which they were affiliated in their prior year unless:

6.2.3.1 they receive a clearance and approval to transfer from the prior Member Association;
or

6.2.3.2 A period of 21 days has elapsed from the date of their service of a request for transfer has been delivered to the Member Association from whom they seek clearance, and that Member Association has not indicated their objection pursuant to the provisions of RULE 6.2.4.

6.2.4 A Member Association shall be entitled to refuse a clearance and transfer approval to any applicant if:

6.2.4.1 Any monies are outstanding to it or a Club affiliated with it;

6.2.4.2 Disciplinary action has been taken and the terms of such action have not been fulfilled.

6.3 State or Territory of Origin

Purpose

Member Associations wish to ensure that all rowers who commenced their rowing career in a State or Territory, and no matter where they are resident in Australia, are available to compete for that State or Territory in the Interstate Events unless he/she has applied for and been granted a change of domicile.

6.3.1 For the purposes of this Rule:

“Domicile or State of Domicile”, shall mean the indicia of residence, including a person’s housing, and/or work commitment, postal address and period of permanent residence;

“Rower” shall mean all competitive oarspersons, including coxswains, in all categories of sweep oared or sculling boats catered for in the Interstate Events, regardless of their status at the time they were first affiliated as provided in 6.3.3;

“State of Origin” subject to this Rule shall mean the State or Territory of first affiliation of a rower with RA, through their Member Association.

6.3.2 Except as provided in this Rule, all rowers competing in the Interstate Events must row for the State or Territory through which they were first affiliated with RA through their Member Association in accordance with Article 7 of the Constitution.

If a rower:

6.3.2.1 is domiciled in a State or Territory other than their State or Territory of Origin; and

6.3.2.2 has been a registered rower with the Member Association in the State or Territory of Domicile for a continuous period of six (6) months in the case of an Youth rower or two (2) years in the case of all other rowers;

then the rower may request, through the Member Association of the State or Territory

of Domicile, by written application to the Board, by no later than the 30th of November in the year prior to competition, a clearance to compete for the State or Territory of Domicile rather than the State of Origin.

- 6.3.3 An application for clearance must provide evidence of the rower's membership of a Club and the Member Association for a continuous period of not less than six months in the case of a Youth rower, or two years in the case of all other rowers, prior to the date of application for clearance, and the onus of proof shall be with the applicant.
- 6.3.4 The Board, through the CEO, shall forward a copy of the application to the Member Association of the State of Origin within two working days of its receipt, and the Member Association of the State of Origin shall have fourteen (14) days from the date of being forwarded from the Board to object to the granting of the requested clearance.
- 6.3.5 If no objection from the Member Association of the State of Origin is received within the period specified, a clearance will be deemed effective from the expiration of that period, and the State of Origin and the State of Domicile will be notified accordingly.
- 6.3.6 Upon receipt of a written objection, the Board will appoint a panel of three Councillors of RA who represent Member Associations not involved in the application for clearance to receive submissions from the respective Member Associations, who shall then submit their decision to the Board for ratification. The Board shall then advise the parties of their decision, and such decision shall be binding on all parties.
- 6.3.7 For the purposes of this rule, any registered members of the Tweed Heads Rowing and Aquatic Club Limited who resides in New South Wales side of the border and within fifteen kilometres of the Queensland border may for the purposes of this rule be deemed a resident of Queensland.

RULE 7 DEFINITIONS

- 7.1 “RA Event” a rowing event conducted under the auspices of RA including the Interstate Rowing Championships and National Rowing Championships as defined in these Rules and other events approved by the Board. The regattas at which these events are held shall be conducted under these Rules and related By-Laws.
- 7.2 “Interstate Events” are events conducted at the Interstate Rowing Championships, open only to crews and scullers representing Member Associations and such crews and scullers shall only compete in the registered colours of their State or Territory Associations.
- 7.3 “National Rowing Championships” are events open to all competitors and to all crews comprised of competitors who are members of Clubs affiliated to Member Associations or Members of Clubs affiliated to other National Rowing Federations recognised by RA.
- 7.4 “Australian Rowing Championships” shall mean the National Rowing Championships and the Interstate Rowing Championships conducted at the same venue on consecutive days and shall be described at all times and in all documents as “The (insert sponsor and year) Australian Rowing Championships”.
- 7.5 “The Board” shall mean the Board of RA.
- 7.6 “Member Associations” shall mean the members of RA.
- 7.7 “RA” shall mean Rowing Australia Ltd.
- 7.8 “Organising Committee” the committee appointed by a Member Association awarded the right to conduct an RA Event for the purposes of conducting the event.
- 7.9 “Clubs” means an organisation holding membership of a Member Association.

- 7.10 “Code” means any code of conduct adopted by RA to govern the conduct of competitors, coaches, officials and employees of RA.
- 7.11 The “Competition Manager” means the person appointed to that position by the Board in accordance with RULE 8 by law 1.1 including a person appointed temporarily in the absence of the encumbered.
- 7.12 “Umpires Committee” means the sub committee of RA appointed by the Board in accordance with by law to the articles 3.4.
- 7.13 “Competition Commission” means the sub committee of RA appointed by the Board in accordance with by law to the articles 2.3.
- 7.14 “Regatta Committee” means the sub committee of RA appointed by the Board in accordance with by law to the articles 3.3.
- 7.15 “FISA” means the International Federation of Rowing Associations.

RULE 8 RA EVENTS

8.1 Control by RA

RA Events shall take place under the authority of RA, which may give directions to the Organising Committee through the Competition Manager and/or the President of the Jury to supervise and verify the application of the RA Rules of Racing and By-Laws or any variation of them approved by RA. Details of any departures from the RA Rules of Racing or By-Laws must be provided to competing Member Associations at the time of their invitation to take part in the Regatta.

8.2 Date for the Event

The Board shall determine the dates for the conduct of all RA Events.

8.3 Venue Selection for the Event

- 8.3.1 The Board shall invite Member Associations to express an interest to conduct a RA Event under the provisions of these Rules and to the specifications determined by the Board.
- 8.3.2 The Board shall ensure that the Member Association which has been selected to conduct the RA Event is notified at least 18 months prior to the conduct of the event.
- 8.3.3 Member Associations which express an interest to conduct a RA Event will need to display to the Board that they are capable of conducting the event within the provisions of these Rules and staging terms, and have successfully conducted a major event to the satisfaction of the Board, at the proposed venue at least 12 months prior to the date of conduct of the proposed RA Event.
- 8.3.4 Should any Member Association be unable to display to the Board that they are able to meet the required standard for the conduct of the RA Event at least twelve months before the conduct of the event, then the Board shall be entitled to award the conduct of that event to an alternate Member Association, and on such venue and on such commercial arrangements, as it sees fit.

8.4 Notice of Regatta

- 8.4.1 The Member Association conducting a RA Event shall send a Notice of the regatta, calling for entries in accordance with these Rules.
- 8.4.2 The preliminary notice of a regatta which must be mailed to RA, each of the Member Associations, Clubs and Schools affiliated with a Member Association at least six months before the date of the regatta must contain the following items:
 - 8.4.2.1 the place, time(s) and days(s) of the RA Event;

- 8.4.2.2 the program of races. Where applicable the order of races shall be as laid down by the Board;
- 8.4.2.3 the amount of entry fees and deposits;
- 8.4.2.4 a plan of the course accompanied by a statement outlining those respects in which the course does not meet the requirements of RA as detailed in these Rules, such variations having previously been approved by the Board;
- 8.4.2.5 the date and closing time for entries; and
- 8.4.2.6 the address for entries and correspondence.

8.5 Entries

The Organising Committee will communicate details of entries received in accordance with the requirement of RULE 46.

8.6 Accommodation for RA Events

The Member Association conducting the RA Event regatta shall forward to the Chief Executive Officer of RA and the Secretary of each Member Association at least six months before the date of the RA Event a statement setting out the following information:

- 8.6.1 Local hotel accommodation and tariffs;
- 8.6.2 Coaching launches, availability and charges;
- 8.6.3 Boatsheds from which the crews may train and the location of such sheds in relation to hotels.

8.7 Staging Agreement

The Member Association that is awarded the conduct of a RA Event shall enter into a Staging Agreement, which shall provide, amongst other things:

- 8.7.1 The monetary agreements between the Member Association and RA;

- 8.7.2 Dates for the conduct of the RA Event;
- 8.7.3 Appropriate recognition and involvement of sponsors of RA;
- 8.7.4 Monitoring of the preparations for the conduct of the RA Event;
- 8.7.5 Inspection of facilities;
- 8.7.6 Insurance;
- 8.7.7 Naming of the RA Event;
- 8.7.8 Division of responsibilities for the conduct of the RA Event;
- 8.7.9 Promotion of the ideals of RA, and their recognition;
- 8.7.10 Creation of an Organising Committee for the conduct of the RA Event, and the representation of RA on that Committee;
- 8.7.11 Recognition by the Member Association that the RA Event is the intellectual property of RA;
- 8.7.12 Agreed reporting processes;
- 8.7.13 Arrangements for the sale of merchandise;
- 8.7.14 Any other terms and conditions on which the parties may agree.

8.8 Staging Fees and Contributions to RA

- 8.8.1 The Member Association conducting the Australian Rowing Championships
 - 8.8.1.1 shall contribute 10% of the gross entry fee receipts (excluding deposits) for the Australian Rowing Championships to RA within 30 days of the conclusion of the regatta. The funds are for the purpose of covering RA expenses in the preparation of and attendance at the event;
 - 8.8.1.2 shall contribute a Staging Fee of Ten Thousand Dollars Australian (AU\$10,000) to

RA within 30 days of the conclusion of the regatta.

8.8.2 The Member Association conducting the Australian Masters Rowing Championships

8.8.2.1 shall contribute a Staging Fee of Three Thousand Five Hundred Dollars Australian (AU\$3,500) to RA within 30 days of the conclusion of the regatta.

8.8.3 The staging fee represents a return on the intellectual property owned by RA but ceded, in part by way of Staging Agreement, to the Member Association hosting the Event.

8.8.4 The Staging Fee shall be reviewed annually by the Board and advised to the Council at the July meeting to be applicable no earlier than 18 months from the date of review.

8.9 Trophy Levy

8.9.1 The Member Association conducting the Australian Rowing Championships

8.9.1.1 shall contribute Four Thousand Dollars Australian (AU\$4,000.00) to the funds of RA within thirty days of the conclusion of the regatta;

8.9.2 The Member Association conducting the Australian Masters Rowing Championship

8.9.2.1 shall contribute Fifty Cents Australian (AU\$0.50) from each seat fee collected to the funds of RA within thirty days of the conclusion of the regatta.

8.9.3 Such contributions shall be accumulated in a separate fund or account and shall be used solely for the purpose of acquiring, refurbishing, upgrading, updating and generally retaining at a high standard all perpetual trophies of RA.

8.9.4 The fund shall also be used for the provision of safety boxes, security devices and insurances necessary to cover the perpetual trophies on an annual basis including transport to and from and presentation at the Australian Rowing Championships and Australian Masters Rowing Championships.

8.10 Reports on Conduct of Regatta

8.10.1 Report on Arrangements for RA Events

Three months prior to the start of an RA Event the Organising Committee of the Member Association conducting the RA Event shall inform the Competition Commission through the Chief Executive Officer of RA of the arrangements for the regatta and the schedule for the completion of those arrangements.

8.10.2 Official Program

The Member Association conducting the Australian Championship Regatta shall forward six (6) copies of the official program for the regatta to the Chief Executive Officer of RA, who shall forward copies, including the results, to Her Majesty the Queen, and such other kindred bodies as may be determined by the Board.

The Secretary of such Member Association shall also forward two copies of the program to each other Member Association immediately the program is printed.

8.11 Report on Regatta

The Member Association conducting the RA Event shall provide a written report and financial statement, duly audited and certified, to the Chief Executive Officer of RA in time for inclusion in the agenda papers of the Annual General Meeting following the regatta. The Chief Executive Officer of RA shall forward copies of the report to all Board Members, RA Office-bearers, Councillors and the Secretary of each Member Association.

8.11.1 Briefing of Competitors

Prior to all RA Events the coaches, rowers, coxswains, scullers, umpires and starters shall be called to a meeting to be convened by the Organising Committee, which meeting shall be conducted by the Umpires Committee. At such meeting RA's Rules and Racing Code shall be explained and attendees informed that such Rules and the Code will be strictly enforced. The venue and timing of the meeting shall be advised by the Organising Committee to all competing crews at the time the summary of entries is circulated.

By-Law to RULE 8 – RA Events

1 Role of the Competition Manager

1.1 The Board shall appoint the Competition Manager who will assume the position of Chairman, RA Regatta Committee. The Chief Executive Officer of RA shall notify the Organising Committee of the Regatta, the President of the Jury, the Safety Officer and the Medical Officer of the appointment of the Competition Manager.

1.2 The Competition Manager shall:

- be a licensed RA Umpire;*
- have been consistently active as an Umpire for a period of not less than five years;*
- have had hands on experience in conducting major rowing events; and*
- have a sound knowledge of the Rules of RA as well as its policies and procedures.*

1.3 In general, the duties of the Competition Manager are to ensure that the RA Rules of Racing and By-Laws are complied with, and that the regatta is satisfactorily run both from the safety and competitive points of view.

- 1.4 *The Competition Manager will maintain a continual liaison with the other committees of the Competition Commission of RA.*
- 1.5 *The Competition Manager will maintain a continual liaison with the Organising Committee for any event being conducted on behalf of RA and shall have the authority to agree the facilities to be provided on behalf of RA.*
- 1.6 *The Competition Manager shall monitor and report to the Board of RA on the preparations for each RA Event, in particular, addressing issues relating to the responsibilities of the Organising Committee.*
- 1.7 *The Competition Manager should arrive at the RA Event site at least one day before the Briefing of Competitors Meeting and should stay for the whole time of the regatta. They should make themselves known to the Chairman of the Organising Committee, the President of the Jury, the Safety Officer and the Medical Officer.*
- 1.8 *On arrival the Competition Manager should inspect the regatta course with a representative of the Organising Committee and the President of the Jury taking particular note of safety aspects, including warm-up and cool down areas, traffic rules in racing and training, and areas where crews will be marshalled. They will also inspect the boating area, to ensure that the arrangements for boating and disembarking are satisfactory and that the traffic rules are adequately displayed. They will also ensure that the minimum requirements for the regatta required by the Rules of Racing and By-Laws are in place (e.g. distance markers, photo finish, weighing arrangements, medical facilities, rescue services, etc.).*
- 1.9 *Once the Competition Manager is satisfied that the course and event environs meet the requirements of the RA Rules the Competition Manager shall declare it fit for use and hand over the course to the President of the Jury for competition.*

- 1.10 *The Competition Manager shall attend the Briefing of Competitors Meeting and observe the draw. In a regatta where RA has decided that seeding is necessary, the Competition Manager will ensure that the seeding recommendations received from the Seeding Committee are put into effect, and that the competitors are made aware that seeding is being practiced.*
- 1.11 *The Competition Manager shall attend at least the first meeting of the Jury and should notify the Jury of any problems that she/he foresee, either from a safety or competitive point of view. However, the Competition Manager should leave the Jury to carry out its role as set out in the Rules of Racing.*
- 1.12 *During the regatta, the Organising Committee and/or the President of the Jury shall consult the Competition Manager on any matter where there is any uncertainty concerning the application of RA Rules. The Competition Manager shall advise the Organising Committee, President of the Jury of any failure to comply with RA Rules. In the event of a disagreement between Organising Committee, President of the Jury and the Competition Manager the position of the Competition Manager shall prevail.*
- 1.13 *The legal responsibility for matters of safety rests with the Organising Committee and nothing in the Rules of Racing or By-Laws shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Competition Manager.*
- 1.14 *Within two months of the end of the event, the Competition Manager shall send a report to the RA Board, who shall then forward it to the Organising Committee of the Regatta. The report should set out comments, proposals, and criticisms in a prescribed format.*

2 National Rowing Championship Events

The National Rowing Championships shall, unless otherwise approved by the Board, comprise the events set out in Appendix 5.

3 *The order of conduct of the events provided in this By Law 3 shall be as approved by the Board.*

4 *Australian Master's Championships Events*

The Australian Master's Championship shall, unless otherwise approved by the Board, comprise the events set out in Appendix 6.

RULE 9 INTERSTATE EVENTS

9.1 Purpose

The Interstate Events are promoted to develop the competition between representative crews from the Member Associations and the conduct of such events is essential to the development and profile of the sport of rowing.

9.2 Date for Conduct

Unless the Board shall otherwise determine, the Interstate events between the Member Associations shall be conducted upon the last day of the Australian Rowing Championships each year on dates determined by the Board.

9.3 State Colours

Each Member Association crew shall wear its racing colours when competing as a Member Association crew and the following racing colours have been registered by the Member Association with, and approved by, RA as their respective colours:

- New South Wales: Light blue singlet, Waratah on left breast;
- Queensland: Maroon singlet with white 'Q' on the left breast;

- South Australia: Red singlet with navy blue and gold stripes and with a State monogram on left breast;
- Tasmania: Myrtle green singlet with a map of Tasmania in primrose surrounding a rampant lion in rose;
- Victoria: Navy blue singlet with a white letter 'V' on left breast;
- Western Australia: Gold and black singlet;
- Australian Capital Territory: Royal Blue and Gold singlet.

The Member Associations may, at least three months prior to the conduct of an Interstate Event, apply to the Board for approval to change or vary its racing colours, and for the registration of alternate State colours.

9.4 Status of Competitors

- 9.4.1 Subject to RULE 6.3, Interstate events shall be open to competitors who are citizens of Australia or that have been a resident in the State or Territory of Australia for which they intend to compete for a continuous period of not less than 12 months prior to the close of entries.
- 9.4.2 The status of competitors set out in these Rules shall apply to each of the Interstate Events.
- 9.4.3 These Rules relating to lightweight rowers shall apply to Lightweight rowers in Interstate Events.
- 9.4.4 These Rules relating to replacement and changes to crews shall apply to Interstate Events.
- 9.4.5 These Rules relating to coxswains shall apply to coxswains in the Interstate Events.
- 9.4.6 Unless otherwise determined by the Council, not more than one entry shall be made from each Member Association for each Interstate Rowing Championship for any one or more of such Championships, which such determination shall be made one year prior to it taking effect.

9.4.7 Unless otherwise determined by the Board, each crew shall comprise representatives of a single Member Association.

9.5 Events

The Interstate Events shall consist of the following races with their respective trophies:

- Women's Single Scull for the Nell Slatter Trophy
- Men's Single Scull for the President's Cup
- Women's Lightweight Quad Scull for the Victoria Cup
- Men's Lightweight Four for the Penrith Cup
- Women's Youth Eight for the Bicentennial Trophy
- Men's Youth Eight for the Wilkinson Cup
- Women's Eight for the Queen Elizabeth II Trophy and ULVA Trophy
- Men's Eight for the King's Cup

All Interstate Rowing Championships shall be rowed as straight final races, except where a variation of this Rule is made by the Board and/or where entries exceed the number of lanes approved for racing on any particular course.

9.6 Overall Points Score

9.6.1 At the conclusion of the Interstate Events, RA will present the RA Interstate Cup, which shall be known as "Sponsor Name" Interstate Cup and shall be presented on an annual basis to the Member Association which secures the highest overall score for events conducted in the Interstate Regatta.

9.6.2 States shall be awarded points in each event on the following basis:

- First place: 8 points

- Second place: 6 points
- Third place: 5 points
- Fourth place: 4 points
- Fifth place: 3 points
- Sixth place: 2 points
- Seventh place: 1 point

9.7 Interstate Regatta Draw

The draw for starting positions for Interstate Events shall be conducted at such time and place as arranged by the Chairman of the Organising Committee in conjunction with the Chief Executive Officer of RA.

RULE 10 TROPHIES AND MEDALLIONS

10.1 The perpetual trophies of RA shall be under the control of the Chief Executive Officer of RA. The trophies may be released by the Chief Executive Officer to:

- 10.1.1 the Organising Committee for exhibition and subsequent presentation to winning representative crews; or
- 10.1.2 the Member Association of the winning representative crews for special occasion.

Provided that the Organising Committee or Member Association requesting possession of the trophies:

- 10.1.2.1 indemnifies RA for all approved transport costs;
- 10.1.2.2 provides adequate and acceptable undertakings as to security of the trophies to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive Officer; and
- 10.1.2.3 returns the trophies to the control of the Chief Executive Officer within such time frame as he may direct.

- 10.2 The perpetual trophies shall be insured by RA for such sum as the Board may from time to time determine.
- 10.3 The perpetual trophies, while in the control of the Chief Executive Officer, shall be kept in safe custody.
- 10.4 The perpetual trophies shall not leave Australia.
- 10.5 After each RA Event, a uniform silver gilt plate or other suitable form shall be affixed to or inscribed upon each Trophy. On each gilt plate or other suitable form shall be inscribed the year and name of the winning crew and where possible the member(s) of the winning crew.
- 10.6 Notwithstanding the provisions of this Rule regarding care and control of the perpetual trophies, the ownership thereof shall always remain with RA.
- 10.7 The members of the crews, coxswains and coaches winning RA Events shall be presented with suitably inscribed quality medallions or trophies inscribed with the venue, event and date. Such trophies shall be of a type approved by RA.
 - 10.7.1 Edward Kenny Memorial Medallions shall be presented to the members of the crew, coxswain and coach winning the Eight Oared Championship of Australia for the King's Cup.
 - 10.7.2 Edward Kenny Memorial Medallions shall be presented to the sculler winning the Interstate Men's Single Scull for the President's Cup and his coach.
 - 10.7.3 City of Penrith Medals shall be presented to the members of the crew and coach winning the Interstate Men's Lightweight Four for the Penrith Cup.
 - 10.7.4 Noel F. Wilkinson Memorial Medallions shall be presented to the members of the crew, coxswain and coach winning the Australian Youth Eight Oared Championship of Australia for the Noel F. Wilkinson Cup.

- 10.8 If any RA Event is abandoned at any time, the Board, in consultation with the Council, shall decide the question of the custody of the perpetual trophy for such event.
- 10.9 In the event that any of the National Rowing Championship events is won by an overseas crew, any trophy for that event shall remain under the control of the Chief Executive Officer.

RULE 11 PRIZES

- 11.1 Cash prizes may be awarded for regattas and races conducted under the auspices of Rowing Australia.
- 11.2 Competitors may receive cash prizes for competition.
- 11.3 Any such prize shall be paid to the School, Club or State Association of any competitors winning such prize, or to Rowing Australia, and not directly to competitors.
- 11.4 Such School, Club, State Association or Board may distribute such prizes among the competitors who won it to them.

PART II ROWERS AND COXSWAINS

SECTION 1. GENERAL

RULE 12 ELIGIBILITY AND INSURANCE

- 12.1 RA Events shall be open to all competitors who are authorised to compete by their affiliated Member Association and who are eligible under these Rules.
- 12.2 Each Member Association shall ensure that their competitors shall have a state of health and fitness which allows them to compete at a level commensurate with the competition level of the particular event and ensure each competitor, team official and the Member Association carries appropriate health, accident and property insurance covering their persons, equipment and property.
- 12.3 Entries for RA Events will be accepted only if they are accompanied by a signed commitment form from each competitor, team official and coach unless such a commitment is already accepted and acknowledged by RA. This form must be received by the RA headquarters no later than one hour before the commencement of the draw for the regatta.
- 12.4 All rowers shall be eligible to compete in the Open category in the appropriate weight division.
- 12.5 School events are restricted to crews consisting of representatives of one school only.
- 12.6 Subject to RULE 16.6, no competitor may race for two different Clubs, Institutes or Schools at the same regatta but a competitor may represent his State and his Club and his School at a Regatta.

RULE 13 CATEGORIES

The following categories of rowers are recognised by RA:

- 13.1 School (men and women)

- 13.2 Under 17 (men and women)
- 13.3 Under 19 (men and women)
- 13.4 Under 21 (Youth) (men and women)
- 13.5 Under 23 (men and women)
- 13.6 Open (men and women)
- 13.7 Masters (men and women and mixed)
- 13.8 Adaptive
- 13.9 Rowers Score Category – Calculated as per the formula outlined in Rule 28

In addition to these categories, a lightweight category for men and women (see RULE 24) is recognised by RA.

RULE 14 ADDITIONAL CATEGORIES

A Member Association may, in the case of regattas held under its jurisdiction, establish additional categories.

RULE 15 LICENCES

- 15.1 The Board may decide on the introduction of licenses for all categories of rowers.
- 15.2 Where applicable, the jury shall appoint a person to check the licenses of all competitors at the beginning of every regatta not later than two hours before the first race of the rowers concerned.

RULE 16 COXSWAINS

- 16.1 Coxswains are members of the crew. However, a women's crew may be steered by a man, a men's crew may be steered by a woman.

- 16.2 Age categories shall apply to coxswains, except in Under 23 + masters categories.
- 16.3 The minimum weight for a coxswain (wearing racing uniform) is 55kg. for men's Open, men's Masters, men's Under 23, men's Under 21 (Youth) and Under 19 (junior) men's crews, and 50 kg for women's Open, women's Masters, women's Under 23, women's Under 21, women's Under 19, Schoolboy, Schoolgirl, Under 17 (men and women) and adaptive and masters mixed crews.
- 16.4 To make up this weight, a coxswain may carry deadweight in a sealed bag which shall be placed in the boat as close as possible to his/her person. No article of racing equipment shall be considered as part of this deadweight. At any time, before or until immediately after the race, the Control Commission may require the deadweight to be reweighed.
- 16.5 These provisions shall also apply to coxswains in lightweight races.
- 16.6 Notwithstanding the provisions of RULE 12.6, a coxswain may steer for any number of Clubs or Institutes at a regatta.

RULE 17 WEIGHING OF COXSWAINS

- 17.1 Coxswains shall be weighed wearing racing uniform by a person duly authorised by the Organising Committee on tested scales not less than one hour and not more than twenty four hours before their first race at each regatta in which they are competing. Where two regattas are conducted at the same venue on consecutive days, a coxswain who has weighted in for the first regatta is not required to weigh in for the second regatta if at the first regatta he/she weighed in at the required weight.
- 17.2 The Organising Committee may require on the occasion of the first weighing or subsequently the deposit of an official identity card with photograph.

17.3 The weighing scales should indicate the weight of the coxswain to 0.1kg.

RULE 18 SCHOOL COMPETITORS

A school competitor is one who:

18.1 Qualifies as Under 21 (Youth) under the provisions of these Rules; and

18.2 Is attending a secondary school as a full time day student.

RULE 19 UNDER 17

A rower or coxswain shall be classified as an Under 17 rower until 31 December of the year in which the rower reaches the age of 16.

RULE 20 UNDER 19

A rower or coxswain shall be classified as an Under 19 rower until 31 December of the year in which the rower reaches the age of 18.

RULE 21 UNDER 21 (YOUTH)

A rower or coxswain shall be classified as an Under 21 rower until 31 December of the year in which the rower reaches the age of 20.

RULE 22 UNDER 23

A rower or coxswain shall be classified as an Under 23 rower until 31 December of the year in which the rower reaches the age of 22.

RULE 23 SENIORS

A rower or coxswain who is too old to be classified an Under 23 shall be classified as Senior.

RULE 24 LIGHTWEIGHTS

Lightweights shall be classified as follows:

The average weight of a men's crew (excluding coxswain) shall not exceed 70 kg. No individual oarsman shall weigh more than 72.5 kg. A single sculler (male) shall not weigh more than 72.5 kg.

The average weight of a women's crew (excluding coxswain) shall not exceed 57 kg. No individual oarswoman shall weigh more than 59 kg. A single sculler (female) shall not weigh more than 59 kg.

Lightweight rowers shall be weighed wearing at least their racing shirts and shorts or equivalent by a person duly authorised by the Organising Committee conducting the Regatta on tested scales not less than one hour and not more than two hours before the starting time appearing in the program for their first race in which they are competing, each day of the competition. They shall present themselves at the weighing centre already wearing their racing shirts and shorts or equivalent. The weighing scales should indicate the weight of the rower to 0.1 kg.

If a rower has races in other events on a day of racing, the weight recorded for the first event may be applied to qualify for subsequent events.

Rowers may re-weigh for other events after their weigh-in for their first event on a day of racing, within the time limits applicable to that event. This weight may also be carried forward for any other races in which the rower competes on that day of racing.

The Organising Committee may require on the occasion of the first weighing or subsequently the deposit of an official identity card with photograph.

If the first race is subsequently postponed or cancelled, the lightweight rower is not required to be weighed later on the same day for that event.

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

RULE 25 MASTERS

The age of a Masters rower shall be that which he or she attains during the current calendar year.

By-Law to RULE 25 — Masters (Men, Women and Mixed)

Masters 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.*

The average age of a crew (excluding the coxswain) will be calculated by dividing the total number of years of age of the crew by the number of members of the crew rounded down to the nearest whole number.

Age categories do not apply to coxswains of master crews.

Each competitor shall be responsible for his own health and fitness.

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

The handicaps that will apply at Australian Masters Championships are contained in Appendix 6.

RULE 26 MIXED MASTERS EVENTS

Mixed crew events may be held for master's 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.

RULE 27 ADAPTIVE

27.1 An adaptive rower is a rower with a disability who meets the minimum criteria set out in the RA Classification Policy (Appendix 7).

27.1.1 The adaptive categories recognised by RA include:

- LTA (legs, trunk and arms) – rowers have use of their legs, trunk and arms, are able to utilise the sliding seat; and must meet the minimum disability requirements in intellectual disability and/or, visual impairment and/or physical disability.
- TA (trunk and arms) – rowers have trunk movement but are unable to use the sliding seat because of significantly weakened function of the lower limb/s.
- A (arms only) – rowers have no or minimal trunk function, they are able to apply force predominantly using the arms and/or shoulders.

27.1.2 Athletes competing at an RA National Event must have a current classification as outlined in the RA Classification Policy.

27.1.3 Coxswains of adaptive crews may be either gender and are not required to have a disability.

27.2 The adaptive boat classes offered at RA Events shall be:

27.2.1 Determined by the RA Board and published at least six months in advance of the RA Event.

27.2.2 Periodically reviewed to ensure that participation levels are maximized.

- 27.3 The design and specifications of boats and equipment permitted in these adaptive events will be published on the RA Website, and will not be changed within six months of an RA Event.
- 27.4 The following equipment regulations shall be adopted at RA Events:
- 27.4.1 The method of strapping used in all boat classes shall be of a design which allows immediate release with single movement in case of emergency.
 - 27.4.2 All strapping shall be non-elastic.
 - 27.4.3 Arms Only Boats must have a fixed seat and must have stabilising pontoons. The pontoons must be fixed in position so that when the rower is seated in the balanced stationary boat with both pontoons to be horizontal and shall, at a minimum, touch the water.
 - 27.4.4 The Arms Only Boat shall have a high seat back to which the athlete is strapped so that only the arms and shoulders can move during rowing. The strap should be at the level of the diaphragm, directly below the nipples or breasts, and be tight enough to restrict any trunk movement without causing breathing problems.
 - 27.4.5 The Trunk and Arms Boat shall have a seat to which the athlete is strapped at the hips to fix the pelvis so that the rower is not able to use the foot stretcher for leverage.
 - 27.4.6 Any athlete with a vision impairment who competes in an LTA boat class must wear RA approved eyewear when competing. Such eyewear will completely block all light and will be checked by

Classifiers during competition to ensure that they comply with this requirement.

- 27.5 No appeal is permitted against the classification of another rower.
- 27.6 An athlete may appeal against their own classification by lodging an appeal in accordance with the Adaptive Classification Appeals Policy. This appeal must be submitted in writing:
 - 27.6.1 To the RA Competition Manager within 1 hour of the rower receiving notification of their classification in the case of the classification being carried out at an RA Regatta; or
 - 27.6.2 To the RA CEO within 48 hours of the rower receiving notification of their classification in the case of the classification being carried out at an event other than an RA Regatta.
 - 27.6.3 The Appeal Fee of \$100.00 must be submitted at the time the written appeal is submitted.

RULE 28 ROWER SCORE CATEGORY

- 2.8.1 The Rowers Score Category is currently under review

PART III CLASSES OF BOAT

RULE 29 CLASSES OF BOAT

The following classes of boat are recognised by RA:

- Single Sculls (1x)
- Double Sculls (2x)
- Pair (2-)
- Coxed Pair (2+)
- Quadruple Sculls (4x)
- Coxed Quad Scull (4x+)
- Four (4-)
- Coxed Four (4+)
- Coxed Eight (8+)

RULE 30 BLANK

This rule is intentionally left blank.

PART IV BOATS AND CONSTRUCTION

RULE 31 FREE CONSTRUCTION

The construction, design and dimensions of boats and oars shall, in principle, be unrestricted subject to the limits laid down in these Rules.

Nevertheless the Board of RA may, in By-Laws to these Rules, impose appropriate requirements.

By-Laws to RULE 31 — Boats and Equipment

1 Requirements for racing boats:

- 1.1 *The bows of all boats shall be fitted with a white ball, minimum diameter 4 cm, in rubber or similar material fitted in a safe manner unless the bow of the boat is so constructed as to afford equivalent protection and visibility.*
- 1.2 *All boats shall comply with the requirements set out in the By-Laws to RULE 32, below (name, symbol, etc.).*
- 1.3 *During racing, no wireless transmission equipment shall be used, whether for sending or receiving.*
- 1.4 *No substances or structures like riblets capable of modifying the natural properties of water or of the surface layer of the water shall be applied to the hull.*
- 1.5 *To avoid accidents arising from capsizing, all boats shall be equipped with stretchers or shoes that allow the competitors to get clear of the boat without using their hands and with the least possible delay.*
- 1.6 *The edges of blades must have a minimum thickness throughout as follows:*
 - *oars 5 mm;*
 - *sculls 3 mm.*

This thickness shall be measured 3 mm from the outer edge of the blade for oars and 2 mm for sculls.

- 1.7 *The opening of the coxswain's seat must be at least 70 cm long and it must be as wide as the boat for at least 50 cm. The inner surface of the enclosed part must be smooth and no structure of any sort may restrict the inner width of the coxswains section.*
- 1.8 *All boats used in eights events at RA Events shall be in a minimum of two sections, with no section longer than 11.9 metres.*
- 1.9 *At RA Events, the Board may require crews to carry on their boats such equipment as it considers desirable for the better promotion of the sport of rowing (e.g. mini cameras) provided that such equipment is identical for all boats in a race.*
- 1.10 *Boats constructed or delivered after 1st January 2007 must have a production plaque or equivalent visible and permanently affixed inside the boat, up to 50 sq cm in area, on which is written the name and address of the boat builder, its mark or logo, the year the boat was constructed, the average weight of the crew for which the boat is designed, and the weight of the boat on construction or upon delivery.*
- 1.11 *Boats constructed or delivered after 1st January 2007 must also show on the production plaque (in 1.10 above) whether the boat meets the FISA Guideline for Minimum Flotation: "A boat when full of water with a crew of average weight equal to the design weight stated on the boat's production plaque, seated in the rowing position should float such that the top of the seat is a maximum of 5 cm below the static waterline."*
- 1.12 *Length of Boats – Minimum length of racing boats — The minimum overall length of a racing boat shall be 7.20 metres. This will be measured from the front of the bow ball to the furthest aft extent of the boat, which may include an extension beyond the hull. If an extension is used it will terminate in a 40 mm ball as described in By-Law 29:1.1. If a boat cannot be*

correctly aligned because it is less than the minimum overall length, the Starter may exclude the crew from the race.

1.13 *Width of Boats – Minimum width of Adaptive racing boats – The minimum width of an adaptive racing boat shall be 370 mm. This will be a horizontal measurement of the inside of the hull at the level of the rails. This restriction will only apply to the following adaptive boat classes:*

- *AM1x*
- *AW1x*
- *TAM1x*
- *TAW1x*
- *LTAM1x Div 2*
- *LTAW1x Div 2*

RULE 32 BOAT WEIGHTS

All boats used in RA Events shall be of defined minimum weight.

By-Law to RULE 32 — Boat Weights

1 *Minimum weights for boats are the following:*

Type of boat	Arms Only 1x	Trunk & Arms 1x	1x	2x	2-	2+	4x	4x+	4-	4+	8+
Weight in kg	22	20	14	27	$\frac{2}{7}$	32	52	54	$\frac{5}{0}$	51	96

2 *The minimum weight of the boat shall include only the fittings essential to their use; in particular — riggers, stretchers, shoes, slides and seats. The minimum weight shall not include the oars or sculls, the bow number, any sound amplification equipment and loudspeakers or any other kind of electronic equipment.*

3 *Weighing Scales*

The weighing scales shall be provided by a RA approved manufacturer and shall indicate the weight of the boat to 0.1 kg. The scales shall be connected to a printer so that a printed record of the boat weight is immediately available.

At the beginning of each official training day and of each racing day the scales shall be tested, using calibrated (gauged) weights, by a person duly authorised by the Organising Committee conducting the regatta and the member of the Control Commission responsible for boat weighing.

4 *Test weighing of boats*

The weighing scale(s) shall be available to the crews at least 48 hrs before the first race of the regatta for the test weighing of their boats. The scales shall be located on a horizontal inflexible floor, inside a building or a tent to provide protection from the wind. The weighing area shall be easily accessible from the incoming pontoons and shall be exclusively reserved for the weighing of boats during the regatta.

5 *Responsibility for the weight of a boat*

It is solely the responsibility of the crew that their boat has the required minimum weight.

6 *Official Boat Weighing Procedure*

The person authorised by the President of the Jury shall make a random draw before the start of each racing session. He shall also have the right to include additional boats to this list if there is a suspicion that certain boats are underweight. He shall deliver copies of this draw to the responsible person at the Control Commission.

Members of the Control Commission shall inform the nominated crews as they leave the water after cooling-down and they, or people appointed for that purpose, shall

accompany the crews to the weighing scales. Once the crew has been nominated no extra weight of any description can be added to the boat until the boat has been weighed.

Adaptive Rowing Boats will be weighed with the following equipment included:

A1x boats will be weighed with:

Pontoons attached
Custom seat and padding which is incorporated within the construction of the seat

TA1x boats will be weighed:

Without pontoons even in the circumstance where an athlete chooses to race with pontoons
Custom seat and padding which is incorporated within the construction of the seat.

Normally certain items of equipment shall be allowed to remain fixed in the boat. In this case the following standard weight allowances shall be subtracted from the measured boat weight:

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

The crew shall have the option of removing all such equipment at any time during the weighing procedure. The member of the Control Commission and the representative of the crew shall identify and agree the number and type of equipment items and record this information in writing.

If the member of the Control Commission has concerns that the equipment in a particular boat is much heavier than the standard weight allowances (above) then the crew shall be asked to take this equipment out of the boat before it is officially weighed.

At the official weighing of the boat the normal wetted surface of the boat is accepted. However, any standing water must be removed before the weighing, in particular any water between the shoulders and under the canvas. All other items (cox boxes, tools, clothes, sponges, bottles, etc.) must be taken out of the boat before the weighing.

The boat shall be officially weighed and the member of the Control Commission shall record on the printed result the name of the crew, the event and the number and type of equipment items included in the weighing. Both the crew representative and the member of the Control Commission shall sign the printed result.

7 *Failure to make the minimum weight*

If a boat is below the minimum weight, the member of the Control Commission shall write the words "First Boat Weighing" on the printed result sheet. He shall then test the scales with the gauged weights, observed by the crew representative, and print out the result of this test. He shall record on the printed test result the name of the crew and the event and shall write the words "Test Weighing" on the printed result sheet. Both the crew representative and the member of the Control Commission shall sign the printed result of this test.

The boat concerned shall then be weighed for the second time. The member of the Control Commission shall record on the printed result the name of the crew, the event and the number and type of equipment items included in the weighing. He shall write the words "Second Boat Weighing" on the printed result sheet. Both the crew representative and the member of the Control Commission shall sign the printed result.

The member of the Control Commission shall deliver the three printed results (First Boat Weighing, Test Weighing of the scales and Second Boat Weighing) to the President of the Jury.

The penalty for having raced in an underweight boat shall be that the crew is relegated to last place in the particular race. If the crew races again in an underweight boat in a later round of the same event then the penalty shall be the exclusion of the crew.

No other or later reweighing, except the one mentioned above, shall be considered as valid.

PART V COURSES

RULE 33 CHARACTERISTICS

The standard course for a RA Event shall provide fair and equal racing conditions for six crews racing in separate, parallel lanes over a distance of 2,000 metres.

For a RA Event the standard course must be provided with technical installations and equipment to Category A as defined in the By-Laws. In addition it must also comply with all the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of "The RA Manual for Rowing Championships".

In order to be classified as a championship course, full details of the course concerned must be submitted in writing to RA by the applicants, and the course must be inspected at the cost of the Member Association concerned and approved by a person appointed by RA for that purpose.

The Board of RA may lay down special requirements for RA Events other than Interstate Events which shall be referred to the Council.

RULE 34 LENGTH OF THE COURSE

- 34.1 The standard racing distances shall be 2,000 metres straight for Men and Women other than Masters. For Masters (Men, Women and Mixed crews) the course shall be 1,000 metres straight.
- 34.2 The provisions of this Rule require the use of moveable starting installations in order that the bows of all boats of whatever class may be aligned on the same start line.
- 34.3 The length of the course and all intermediate distances shall be measured by an independent qualified surveyor and an accurate, certified plan shall be held by the Organising Committee conducting the Regatta. This plan shall be available for inspection by RA at any time.

- 34.4 The Board may depart from this Rule where necessary for regattas in multi-sport competitions or other championships.
- 34.5 The non-standard course may be shorter (for example, sprints) or longer (for example, long distances, head of the river, etc.) than the standard course. It is not necessary that the course be straight.

RULE 35 NUMBER OF LANES

On standard courses, races shall normally be held over six lanes but, in principle, the course shall have at least eight lanes.

By-Laws to RULE 33 to RULE 35

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

PART VI ORGANISATION OF REGATTAS

SECTION 1. GENERAL

RULE 36 AUTHORITY OF RA

- 36.1 All RA Events are under the overriding authority of RA and subject to the terms of any Staging Agreement entered into between RA and the Member Association concerned. An Organising Committee shall be responsible for the organisation of regattas or competition.
- 36.2 The Competition Manager will oversee the work of the Organising Committee on meeting the RA requirements for the event while regularly informing the Board on the progress.
- 36.3 The preparation of the Regatta Program shall be at the direction of the Competition Manager.
- 36.4 The Member Association which has been awarded the right to conduct a RA Event, at least eighteen (18) months before the commencement of the regatta in the case of the Australian Rowing Championships, and six (6) months before the commencement of any other event, appoint an Organising Committee which shall be made up of:
- 36.4.1 A Chairman;
 - 36.4.2 Portfolio office bearers in the areas of Finance, Promotion, Regatta Control, Venue Management, Program and Administration;
 - 36.4.3 Such other personnel as the Member Association shall deem appropriate.
- 36.5 Upon appointment of the Organising Committee, the Member Association shall forward full and detailed particulars of the members of that Committee to the Chief Executive Officer of RA.
- 36.6 The Organising Committee appointed by the Member Association or other body that is conducting the Regatta is

responsible for its organisation and direction and for the course and all necessary installations and equipment both on and off the water as set out in these Rules.

RULE 37 DUTIES OF THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE

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

- Draw up and distribute the advance program including the date and time of the Briefing of Competitors Meeting;
- Make available a stretch of water and technical equipment conforming to the present Rules of Racing;
- Appoint a Safety Adviser;
- Appoint a Medical Officer;
- Take all other steps that may be required to ensure the proper organisation of the regatta.

Provide to the satisfaction of the Competition Manger, sufficient personnel to ensure that all on shore facilities are adequately staffed so as to ensure their effective and efficient operation, and the maintenance of those facilities for the duration of the event.

By-Law to RULE 37 — Duties of the Organising Committee

- 1 Authority of RA — All RA Events are under the authority of RA and of the Member Association concerned.*
- 2 Responsibility of the Organising Committee — An organising committee is responsible for the preparation and running of the regatta.*
- 3 Date and Programme — In agreement with the relevant Member Association, the organizing committee fixes the date and programme of the regatta. For its part, the Member Association shall submit the proposed date to FISA for*

approval not later than 30th September of the year preceding the event.

- 4 *Course, Installations, Advance Programme, Jury — The organising committee is responsible for the course and all necessary installations and equipment, both on land and on the water. It is also responsible for the organisation of the regatta. It shall draw up an advance programme which shall also describe the type of course installations and send it to all those concerned. RA shall appoint the Jury.*
- 5 *Safety Adviser — The Organising Committee shall appoint a person as the regatta Safety Adviser with specific responsibilities for ensuring that all the appropriate safety measures, including traffic rules, have been considered and then implemented for the safe running of the regatta. Nevertheless, the legal responsibility for safety matters rests with the Organising Committee as a whole, and nothing in the Rules of Racing or Racing Bye-Laws shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Safety Adviser personally.*
- 6 *Medical Officer — The Organising Committee shall appoint a person as the regatta Medical Officer with specific responsibility for ensuring that appropriate medical support and facilities are readily accessible to the regatta. First aid facilities and a rescue service on the water must always be available.*
- 7 *Compliance with Rules of Racing — The Organising Committee is responsible for ensuring the proper running of the races and heats in accordance with the Rules of Racing. The Board of RA may nominate Technical Delegates to any event held under the RA Rules of Racing to report on the conduct of the event.*
- 8 *Radio and Telephone Communications — It is essential that there should be direct telephone and/or radio communication between the President of the Jury, the finish, the start and the Control Commission in order to enable the members of the Jury properly to carry out their duties. It is also essential that radio communication is provided between the rescue service*

on the water and the medical staff on duty at the course to deal with any emergency.

RULE 38 DISPUTES, APPEALS AND CASES NOT COVERED

- 38.1 The Competition Manager shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing and the relevant by laws for RA Events, as well as on disputes.
- 38.2 Appeals against a decision of the Competition Manager made under RULE 38.1 may be referred to the Board for review.
- 38.3 Any decision made by the Board under this Rule shall immediately be final and shall be communicated to the Member Association and any other relevant person in writing.

RULE 39 SPONSORSHIP CONTRACTS

Competitors entering RA Events may enter into sponsorship contracts provided these contracts are reviewed and approved by RA and their Member Association in advance, and that these contracts are in compliance with RA rules.

RULE 40 RA MERCHANDISING RIGHTS

- 40.1 At all RA Events RA retains the right to sell RA merchandise, souvenirs and other articles. The Organising Committee shall provide sites for this activity at no cost to RA.
- 40.2 All goods of whatever kind and description for distribution or sale or ordering for later delivery at a RA Event or any company, agent or affiliate of RA shall be under the authority, direction and control at all times of the Board.
- 40.3 The Board may at any time delegate, transfer, assign or licence all or part or parts of its authority and rights herein to such person(s), committee or organisation as it decides upon terms and conditions acceptable to it.

SECTION 2. ADVERTISING PROVISIONS

RULE 41 COMMERCIAL PUBLICITY, SPONSORSHIP AND ADVERTISING

The Board may prescribe By-Laws regarding commercial publicity, sponsorship and advertising at RA Events.

By-Law to RULE 41 — RA Advertising Rules

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

RULE 42 ROWERS' CLOTHING

- 42.1 The Board shall keep a national register listing the racing colours of each Club, Institute and School in Australia. Member Associations shall assist the Board to maintain the Register by informing RA of the colours of Clubs, Institutes and Schools affiliated with them or any alterations thereto.
- 42.2 Each member of a Club or School, or of a composite crew in the case of a Club or Institute crew competing in a RA Event, shall wear the registered racing colours of such crew member's Club, Institute or School when racing in regattas under the auspices of RA.
- 42.3 Each member of a Club or school competing in an RA Event shall wear the racing uniform of their Club or school and other garments which must all be identical in design and colour except for permitted sponsor identifications which shall nonetheless be identical within each crew. Except as provided for composite crews, members of the same crew shall compete in identical clothing.
- 42.4 The racing uniform shall be designed so that the shoulders and arms of the t-shirts provided by RA (if any) are seen clearly.
- 42.5 If any members of a crew wear headwear, then the headwear worn by those crew members shall be identical.

- 42.6 Any changes in design or colours of racing uniforms or blades registered with RA must be submitted to the Board of RA at least two months before the date of the RA Event.
- 42.7 The Board may issue further regulations regarding rowers' clothing at RA Events, in particular, including use of a t-shirt provided by RA or other RA sponsor identification as in the By-Laws to RULE 41.
- 42.8 The blades of all oars and sculls shall be painted in the same manner on both sides in the colours of their Club or School or a consistent colour.
- 42.9 Crews competing in the Interstate Regatta shall wear the racing uniform of their Member Association. The blades of all oars and sculls shall be painted on both sides in the colours of their Association or a consistent colour.
- 42.10 National Crews — Each crew competing in an RA Event as a National crew shall wear the registered racing colours of its National Rowing Federation.

SECTION 3. ENTRIES, WITHDRAWALS AND CREW CHANGES

RULE 43 AUTHORISATION OF THE MEMBER ASSOCIATION

A crew may compete in a RA Event only if authorised in writing by its Member Association. The latter shall be held responsible for the payment of the entry fees.

If an Organising Committee allows a crew to enter a regatta without written authorisation from the relevant Member Association then that Association cannot be held responsible for the crew and for its actions.

RULE 44 RESTRICTIONS ON ENTRIES

- 44.1 RA Events — No competitor may compete for two different clubs, institutes, schools or states at the same regatta.

- 44.2 Interstate Regatta — No Member Association may enter more than one crew in each event.
- 44.3 Composite Crews — Clubs may, with the approval of the Member Associations with which they are affiliated, enter composite crews in RA Events.
- 44.4 Composite Crews — No composite crews shall be allowed in Interstate Events.

RULE 45 ENTRIES

The entry of a crew for a RA Event shall be made in a manner approved by the Board. The entry shall be valid only if all details have been completed. The organisers of a RA Event must accept every valid entry made by the closing date.

By-Law to RULE 45 — Entries

- 1 *Entries shall be made in the form approved by the Board and must include:*
 - 1.1 *the name of the Member Association(s) or Member Association(s) with which the competitors are affiliated;*
 - 1.2 *the classification of the event entered;*
 - 1.3 *the name of the Club, Institute or School to which the competitors belong, where appropriate;*
 - 1.4 *the names of the competitors including their positions in the crew;*
 - 1.5 *declare the eligibility of the competitor to compete in the event.*

- 2 *Each entry in a RA Event shall be validated:*
 - 2.1 *Validation of Entries shall be undertaken in a manner as may be approved by the Board from time to time.*
 - 2.2 *Each Member Association must validate each entry that contains competitors from that Member Association. Such validation shall indicate that the said competitors are eligible to compete in the race for*

which they have entered and that the said Member Association has no objection to such entry.

- 2.3 *Entries received from the Australian Institute of Sport may be validated by an official of the Australian Institute of Sport as may be approved by the Board from time to time without further reference to each competitor's Member Association.*
 - 2.4 *Any entry that includes competitors from two or more Member Associations must be signed or approved by each Member Association with which the competitors therein are affiliated.*
 - 2.5 *Validation of an entry by a Member Association/Australian Institute of Sport will confirm acceptance by the Member Association/Australian Institute of Sport of financial liability for that entry.*
 - 2.6 *Entries that are not validated by a Member Association/Australian Institute of Sport will not be accepted.*
- 3 *No entry shall be accepted if all rowers and the coxswain (if applicable), and the Member Association Club, Institute or School they represent, have not been named in the entry form.*
 - 4 *Under no circumstances shall entries in a RA Event be accepted after the closing date.*
- 5 *Entry Fees and Deposits*
 - 5.1 *The Organising Committee responsible for the conduct of a regatta may charge such entry fees and deposits therefore as are approved by the Board at least six months prior to the regatta.*
 - 5.2 *The deposit paid in respect of any crew or sculler shall be refunded to the Member Association or Australian Institute of Sport lodging the entry upon that crew's or sculler's participation in the event for which it has been entered.*
 - 5.3 *If a crew or sculler does not start in any race for which it has entered, the deposit paid in respect of that crew*

shall be forfeited to the Organising Committee. If a crew or sculler starts in any of the eliminatory races in any event and subsequently withdraws from further races in the event, the deposit shall be forfeited to the Organising Committee.

- 5.4 *The Organising Committee shall refund all deposits which it is obliged to refund under this By-Law to the relevant Member Association or the Australian Institute of Sport as soon as practicable and in any event not later than one month after the conclusion of the regatta. The Chief Executive Officer of RA shall be notified when all deposits required to be refunded have been refunded.*

6 *Regatta Draw*

The procedures relating to the draw are set out in RULE 60 and RULE 61.

RULE 46 LIST OF ENTRIES

No later than seven days after the closing of entries, the Competition Manager shall ensure that a list of entries and provisional program is provided to all participating Member Associations, Clubs, Institutes and Schools.

RULE 47 FALSE DECLARATIONS

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

RULE 48 OBJECTIONS TO AN ENTRY

Any objection to an entry shall be made in writing and lodged in writing within one hour after the completion of the race with the Competition Manager. After consultation, the Competition Manager and the Board shall decide if the objection was upheld.

RULE 49 WITHDRAWALS

- 49.1 If a Club or School withdraws from an event for which it is entered, it shall give as much notice as possible in writing to the Organising Committee at the latest it shall give notice of the withdrawal at the Team Managers Meeting on the day preceding the first race of the event.
- 49.2 A withdrawal once made is irrevocable.
- 49.3 In the event of a withdrawal the deposit paid in respect of that crew shall be forfeited to the Organising Committee.
- 49.4 If a crew or sculler does not start in any event for which it has entered, the deposit paid in respect of that crew shall be forfeited to the Organising Committee.
- 49.5 If a crew or sculler is withdrawn from an event for which it has been entered, the Team Manager for the crew shall give as much notice as possible but, in any case, no less than two (2) hours prior to the scheduled start time for the race, in writing, to the Organising Committee.
- 49.6 If a crew or sculler fails to start in a race for which it is entered, or fails to provide two hours notice of such intention not to race the crew shall be liable, through its Member Association, to a fine of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars Australian (AU\$250).
- 49.7 In the event of a withdrawal the Organising Committee may conduct a new draw.
- 49.8 This Rule also relates to a crew/sculler that withdraws after the first race.

By-Law to RULE 49 — Withdrawals

Withdrawals will only be received by the Organising Committee.

RULE 50 CREW CHANGES BEFORE THE FIRST HEAT

- 50.1 Crews — Member Associations, Clubs, Institutes or Schools may substitute up to one half the number of rowers (as well as the coxswain, if applicable) in all crews originally entered by them.
- 50.2 Any substitution to a crew shall be communicated in writing to the Organising Committee at least one hour before the first race of the event. The Organising Committee must maintain the alteration in their official records.
- 50.3 Single Scullers — Subject to RULE 50.4, no substitute is permitted for a single sculler.
- 50.4 Single Scullers Interstate Rowing Championships — A single sculler may be replaced at an Interstate Event by advice in writing to the Organising Committee at least one hour before the event.
- 50.5 The written declaration notifying the change of name and status of any replacements must be certified by the Secretary, the Team Manager or nominated State Official of a Member Association, to confirm that the notified substitute competitor(s) is/are registered rower(s) with the Member Association with which their Club or School is affiliated.

By-Law to RULE 50 — Changes After the Entry Deadline and Before the First Heat

Changes and withdrawals will only be received by the Organising Committee.

RULE 51 CHANGES AFTER THE FIRST HEAT

- 51.1 Crews — No change may be made in a crew which has already raced in a heat of its event, except:
- 51.1.1 in the case of serious illness; or
 - 51.1.2 accident

in which case a medical certificate shall be required. In such a case the change must be approved by the RA Medical Officer or his/her delegate, who may require a separate medical examination of the rower concerned. The replaced rower may compete again at any point during the competition on production of a further medical certificate, and with the approval of the same Medical Officer or his delegate, and the President of the Jury.

- 51.2 Not more than one half of the rowers in a crew (plus the coxswain, if applicable) may be changed in accordance with this Rule.
- 51.3 Single scullers — No substitution may be made of a single sculler once he/she has competed in his/her heat.

SECTION 4. SAFETY AND FAIRNESS

RULE 52 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The principles guiding the Competition Manager, Organising Committee and the Jury in charge of the regatta shall be:

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

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

RULE 53 SAFETY — GENERAL PRINCIPLES

- 53.1 Detailed measures to ensure the safety of competitors shall be included in the By-Laws, but an Organising Committee must in addition check the particular safety aspects of its regatta venue and impose further safety measures as appropriate.
- 53.2 During the official opening hours of the course, a medical and rescue service shall be ready to act both on the land and on the water.

- 53.3 The Organising Committee shall announce the official opening day of the course for training (a minimum of one day before the start of all RA Events except Australian Rowing Championships when the course shall be opened at least two days prior to commencement), and shall also announce the opening time and the closing time of the course on each day of training and of racing
- 53.4 The Board may remove the right to conduct a RA Event if it is not satisfied that the By-Laws regarding safety have been observed.
- 53.5 All rowers shall compete in their races in accordance with the Rules in force relating to the safety of their boats, oars, sculls and other items of equipment. In addition it is the responsibility of Member Associations, rowers, coaches Clubs and Schools to ensure that all their equipment is in a suitable condition for the water conditions prevailing during the event. They shall comply with the instructions of the Jury and of the Organising Committee on any matter relating to safety.
- 53.6 At RA Events, all care will be taken to provide the safest conditions possible. However, the ultimate responsibility for safety lies with the Member Association, Club or School for whom the rower is competing and with the individual. In this respect RA accepts no legal liability.

By-Law to RULE 53 — Team Managers

At RA Events each participating Member Association, Club or School shall appoint a Team Manager. The Team Manager, or his delegate, shall attend each official Team Managers' meeting and shall communicate information from the meeting concerning racing and safety to all rowers and coaches in their team. Failure of a Member Association, Club or School to appoint a Team Manager or failure of a Team Manager to attend official meetings or communicate information may result in the Member Association, Club or School being penalised by the Board.

RULE 54 TRAFFIC RULES ON THE COURSE

- 54.1 The Organising Committee must publish, and display clearly in the boathouse or embarkation area, the traffic rules to be followed to control the movement of the boats on the water. These rules must cover:
- 54.1.1 Traffic rules for training
 - 54.1.2 Traffic rules for racing
- 54.2 It is the responsibility of every rower, coach and team manager to read, to understand and to obey all the traffic rules. In addition the rowers, while warming up or cooling down shall:
- 54.2.1 Not cross the finish line (in any direction) while boats from another race are in the process of finishing;
 - 54.2.2 Stop when competing crews approach their position;
 - 54.2.3 Not follow a race over all or part of the course, even outside the buoyed area, when not taking part in a race.

By-Law to RULE 54 — Traffic Rules on the Course

A copy of the traffic rules must be sent to every Member Association, School or Club entered together with the list of entries. The traffic rules must also be published in the official program and large signs must be clearly displayed in the boating area. These signs should be located beside the pontoons where the crews go out on to the water.

The traffic rules for training shall identify at least one clear lane of water (13.5m) as a neutral lane between crews travelling in opposite directions on the water. If it is not possible to provide the neutral lane, then the crews travelling in opposite directions must be separated by a “swimming line”, or equivalent, as a continuous, physical barrier.

The traffic rules for racing shall also cover the warm-up area and the cool-down area. They shall also take into consideration the safe movement of any boat taking part in the victory ceremony.

RULE 55 OTHER BOATS ON THE WATER

During the official hours of training and racing no boat (moving or fixed) shall be allowed on the regatta course or the training areas without the specific authority of the President of the Jury. The President of the Jury shall determine the position and the movement of all approved vessels, i.e. umpires' launches, rescue boats, television boats etc. He/she will also control and approve the personnel and equipment carried on such vessels.

RULE 56 BLANK

This rule is intentionally left blank.

RULE 57 FAIRNESS — GENERAL PRINCIPLES

All rowers shall compete fairly, showing respect for their opponents and for the race officials. In particular, they shall be at the start on time, stay in their assigned lane throughout the duration of the race and follow instructions of the officials at all times.

Failure to comply with these requirements may lead to a penalty being imposed on the crew. The race officials shall ensure that the Rules of Racing are applied fairly to all competitors.

RULE 58 FAIRNESS — INNOVATIONS

- 58.1 Significant innovations in equipment including, but not limited to, boats, oars, related equipment and clothing, must meet the following requirements before they are allowed for use in RA Events:
- 58.1.1 They must be available to all competitors (no exclusive patents);
 - 58.1.2 The costs involved must be reasonable;
 - 58.1.3 There must be equal chances for all competitors;
 - 58.1.4 They must be safe and environmentally sound.
- 58.2 The innovation must be submitted to the Board for evaluation. If it is judged to meet the above conditions and is approved for

use, it must be readily available for all competitors by January 1st in order to be authorised for use in national regattas that year. Crews with unapproved innovations shall not be allowed to compete. The Board has the sole authority to decide all matters under this Rule including whether an innovation is significant, whether it is readily available, whether the costs are reasonable and whether it is safe and environmentally sound.

RULE 59 FAIRNESS — WEATHER

Provisions to be applied when unfair weather conditions prevail at RA Events are set out in RULE 64 and the President of the Jury, or the Fairness Committee as the case may be, shall decide when they should apply.

SECTION 5. PROGRESSION SYSTEM

RULE 60 PROGRESSION SYSTEM

60.1 Should the number of crews taking part in an event exceed that of the available starting positions, the progression system adopted by RA from time to time or time trials shall be used. The draw shall be random unless the Board decides in the case of a major event that the heats should be seeded.

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

60.2 The Fairness Committee may alter the progression system at any time. Other than for situations where adverse weather has caused changes, the Fairness Committee will provide ample notice to competitors of any alternative system that will be used.

By-Law to 60 — RA Progression System

The system of Heats, Repêchages and Semi-finals used at RA Events is as follows:

H = Heat

<i>R</i>	<i>= Repêchage</i>
<i>S A/B</i>	<i>= Semi-finals for Finals A & B</i>
<i>S C/D</i>	<i>= Semi-finals for Finals C & D, etc</i>
<i>S A/B/C</i>	<i>= Semi-finals for Finals A & B & C</i>
<i>S D/E/F</i>	<i>= Semi-finals for Finals D & E & F, etc.</i>
<i>FA</i>	<i>= (Final A) Final for places 1-6</i>
<i>TT</i>	<i>= Time-Trial</i>
<i>X</i>	<i>= Out of the competition</i>

In the cases where there are options these shall be chosen by a draw.

The Board shall decide whether or not to hold Finals B, C, D, E and so on, together with the relevant Semi-finals. In the cases where there are options these shall be chosen by a draw.

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

RULE 61 THE DRAW

- 61.1 At RA Events, the draw for each round of racing shall be undertaken under the direction of the Competition Manager at a place and time nominated by the Competition Manager. The draw shall be made available to competitors at least 60 minutes before the start of each round of racing for that event.
- 61.2 If an event has a Final only, then the draw for lanes shall also take place at the main draw.
- 61.3 If a crew withdraws after the draw, but at least two hours before the start of the first heat and if the number of crews remaining in the event involves another variant of the heats and repêchages, or if the withdrawal results in an avoidable imbalance between the number of crews in each heat, the President of the Jury shall hold a new draw by lot.

61.4 In the case of difficult conditions where delays or postponements are not possible, the system to determine lanes may be modified by the Jury, in consultation with the Fairness Committee, in order to complete the regatta. Any modification will consider the previous results at the regatta in placing crews in the better lanes in accordance with RA rules.

By-Law to RULE 61 — Determining the Lanes (Normal Conditions)

Where appropriate the Board shall appoint a Seeding Committee for a particular event. The purpose of seeding is to avoid having all the faster boats in an event being drawn into the same heat in the first round. The Seeding Committee will apply criteria determined by the Board and published in advance.

For the heats (or final where there are no heats), a draw shall be held to determine the lane to be occupied by each crew except where the crews have been seeded. Any seeded crews shall be drawn in lanes such that there are unseeded crews on both sides of the seeded crews. There shall be a random draw for the order of the heats so that the highest seeded crew is not always in heat 1. The seeding order shall only affect the placing of crews in the heats, it shall not be taken into account for any of the later rounds of competition.

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

RULE 62 WITHDRAWALS AND DISQUALIFICATIONS AFTER THE DRAW

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

62.1 If the withdrawal, exclusion or disqualification takes place before the start of the first heat or the start of the first

repêchage or the start of the first semi-final of the event the President of the Jury may take the appropriate steps to modify the Draw or to make a new Draw. The result of the race will show the crew as DNS (Did Not Start), EXC (Excluded) or DSQ (Disqualified) and the crew will be placed last in the overall ranking of that event.

- 62.2 If a crew stops rowing during a heat, a repêchage or a semi-final and does not finish the race then the result of the race will show the crew as DNF (Did Not Finish). The number of crews stipulated in the draw will go forward to the next round. The crew that does not finish the race will not race again in the event and will be placed last in the overall ranking of that event. In the case of a problem outside the control of a crew which prevents the crew from finishing a race, the President of the Jury may decide to place that crew last in that race.
- 62.3 If a crew is excluded or disqualified after the start of the first heat of the event, then the result of the race will show the crew as EXC or as DSQ. The number of crews stipulated in the draw will go forward to the next round. The crew that has been excluded or disqualified will not race again in the event and will be placed last in the overall ranking of the event or events.
- 62.4 In any final, if a crew withdraws before the start of the race or if a crew stops rowing during the race and does not finish the race, then the result of the race will show the crew as DNS (Did Not Start) or DNF (Did Not Finish). The crew that withdraws or stops during the race will be placed last in that final.

RULE 63 TIME TRIALS

In the case of a very large entry in certain events and/or limited time availability or in adverse conditions, the Fairness Committee may decide to hold Time-Trials instead of or in combination with heats, repêchages, semi-finals and finals as provided below.

By-Law to RULE 63 — Time Trials

- 1 *If the Time-Trial System is used for the heats then in each separate heat the highest seeded crew starts first and the second highest seeded crew shall start second. The remaining crews shall start in the order of their lanes, as given from the official draw.*
- 2 *If the Time-Trial System is used for repêchages, semi-finals or finals then in each separate race the crews shall start in order according to their placings in the previous round. Where two crews have the same placing, (e.g. both were heat winners), then there shall be a draw to determine their starting order.*
- 3 *Each separate race shall be started at not more than five-minute intervals.*
- 4 *Crews in each race compete in the same lane and shall be started at approximately 30-second intervals.*
- 5 *Crews start with a “flying start” and are timed from the 100m mark. They race 1900m.*
- 6 *If a crew is caught by any crew that starts behind them then they must move out of the lane to allow the overtaking crew to pass safely. Once the crew has overtaken them then they must move back into the original lane.*
- 7 *In a Time-Trial, RULE 69 (Damage while in the Start Zone) does not apply.*

RULE 64 ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS

- 64.1 At all RA Events other than the Australian Rowing Championships the President of the Jury shall be the Fairness Committee and may after consultation with the appropriate members of the Jury make changes to the program if the weather creates unfair or unrowable conditions.
- 64.2 At the Australian Rowing Championships, the President of the Jury, the Competition Manager and a representative of the

Athletes Commission or their nominee shall form a Fairness Committee. Two members shall form a quorum for the Fairness Committee, one of which shall be the President of the Jury.

By-Law to RULE 64 — Alternative programs in cases of Adverse Weather Conditions

- 1 *It is the duty of the Fairness Committee to determine that the weather has created, or is about to create, unfair or unrowable conditions. It is then their responsibility to implement the appropriate program from the alternatives described below. In applying these alternatives the Fairness Committee will always consider (1.1), (1.2) and (1.3) before considering (1.4) or (1.5e).*
 - 1.1 *To use the lanes offering the most equal conditions.*
 - 1.2 *To delay the racing program, either to later in the same day or to the next day, if the weather forecast indicates that the conditions are likely to improve.*
 - 1.3 *To start racing earlier than previously announced, provided that the announcement of the new times is made by announcement widely on the previous day.*
 - 1.4 *To re-allocate the lanes for each individual race, using the placings from the previous round to put the crews with the better placings (or the seeded crews for the heats or final where there are no heats or the fastest in the case of a Time-Trial) in the better lanes. For a heat, the unseeded crews shall start in the order of their lanes, as assigned to them in the official draw. Where two or more crews have the same placing in the immediately previous round, (e.g. each were heat winners), then there shall be a draw to determine their lanes.*
 - 1.5 *To implement the Time-Trial System for each individual race, e.g. if there were four heats from the official draw, then there shall be four separate Time-Trial Races.*

- 2 *After the Fairness Committee has determined that alternatives (1.1) to (1.5) in By Law 62:1) above are not appropriate solutions to the difficulties created by adverse weather conditions and after consultation with the teams at a Team Managers' Meeting convened for this purpose, it is the duty of the Fairness Committee to decide whether to implement one of the following solutions in order to continue the regatta:*
- 2.1 *To omit a round, or part of a round, of the event (e.g. semi-finals) where adverse conditions have stopped racing for a significant period of time. In such a case the composition of the next rounds will be determined on the basis of the results of those rounds that have been completed and may necessitate more than six crews in each race. Wherever possible the rankings of the crews in the previous rounds will be used as the basis for the composition of the next rounds.*
- 2.2 *To reduce the length of the race to no less than 1,000 m where conditions are so adverse that no other alternative is possible.*
- 2.3 *To remove particular events.*

SECTION 6. THE START

RULE 65 AT THE START

- 65.1 The first 100 metres of the Regatta Course constitutes the start zone. A crew may enter the start zone if permitted by the Starter, but shall not enter the racing lanes until all crews from the preceding race have left the start zone and the Starter has attributed a lane to the crew.
- 65.2 Crews must be attached to their starting positions at least two minutes before the designated start time.
- 65.3 The Starter may start the race without reference to absentees. A crew arriving late at its starting position may be awarded a Yellow Card by the Starter.

RULE 66 THE STARTING PROCEDURE

- 66.1 The Starter shall inform the crews of their starting positions. He shall start the race when the crews are ready and when the Judge at the Start indicates that the crews are correctly aligned.
- 66.2 The Judge at the Start alone shall decide if the boats are correctly aligned and if one or more crews have committed a false start.
- 66.3 Should the Judge at the Start deem the start to be faulty, the Starter shall stop the race and shall award a Yellow Card to the crew or crews which, in the opinion of the Judge at the Start, caused the false start. A crew receiving two Yellow Cards which apply to the same race, for any infringement whatsoever, shall be excluded from the event.

By-Law to RULE 66 — The Starting Procedure

1 Starting Procedure (with flags)

Crews must attach themselves to their start pontoons at least two minutes before the starting time of their race. Two minutes before the designated start time, the Starter shall announce "Two minutes" and this shall signify to the crews that they are formally under Starter's orders. The announcement of "Two minutes" shall also be an instruction to the crews to prepare to race i.e. remove additional clothing, check equipment etc.

Before giving the start commands, the Starter shall ensure that the Umpire and the Judge at the Start are ready. When the boats are aligned and the crews are ready to race, the Starter shall make a roll-call by announcing — in lane order — the names of each of the crews in the race. Once the roll-call begins the crews must make sure that their boats are straight. Each crew is responsible for being both straight and ready to race at the end of the roll-call.

Once the roll-call begins the Starter shall take no further notice of any crew which then indicates that it is not ready or that it is

not straight. After the last crew has been named in the roll-call the Starter shall check that the Judge at the Start is indicating that the crews are still correctly aligned and shall then say: "Attention".

The Starter shall then raise the red flag.

After a clear pause the Starter shall give the start by dropping the red flag quickly to one side and simultaneously saying: "Go" The pause between the raising of the flag and the start command (dropping the red flag and saying "Go") shall be clear and variable.

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

2 Starting Procedure (with traffic lights)

Crews must attach themselves to their start pontoon at least 2 minutes before the starting time of their race. At this stage, the traffic lights on the start pontoon are in a neutral state. Two minutes before the designated start time, the Starter shall announce "Two minutes" and this shall signify to the crews that they are formally under Starter's orders. The announcement of "Two Minutes" shall also be an instruction to the crews, to prepare to race i.e. remove additional clothing, check equipment, etc.

Before giving the start command the Starter shall ensure that the Umpire and the Judge at the Start are ready. When the boats are aligned and the crews are ready to race the Starter shall make a roll-call by announcing — in lane order — the names of each of the crews in the race.

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

Once the roll-call begins, the Starter shall take no further notice of any crew that then indicates it is not ready or it is not

straight. After the last crew has been named in the roll-call the Starter shall check that the Judge at the Start is indicating that the crews are still correctly aligned and shall then say: "Attention".

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

- a) change the red light to green;*
- b) make an audible signal through the loudspeakers;*
- c) start the timing system for the race;*
- d) freeze the picture on the monitor in the Aligner's hut;*
- e) release the Alignment Control Mechanism (if provided).*

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

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

3 Quick Start

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

The Starter shall then either:

- a) raise the red flag; or*
- b) press the button for the red light.*

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

- a) *by dropping the red flag quickly to one side and simultaneously saying: "Go"; or*
- b) *by pressing the button to turn the red light to green and simultaneously to make an audible signal.*

RULE 67 FALSE START

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

By-Law to RULE 67 – Consequences of a False Start

After the start command has been given, the Starter shall look towards the Judge at the Start to satisfy himself that it was a good start. Should the Judge at the Start indicate that this not be so, the Starter shall stop the race by ringing his bell and waving his red flag from side to side. If the traffic lights start system includes both visual and audible signals to indicate a false start then these shall be used (instead of the bell and the red flag) by flashing the red light and sounding the audible signal repeatedly. If traffic lights are used, the Judge at the Start may also initiate both visual and audible sounds to indicate a false start.

In the case of a false start, the Judge at the Start shall inform the Starter of the name of the crew or crews to be penalised and the Starter shall award that crew or crews a Yellow Card when they have returned to their starting position by stating "(Name of Crew), False Start, Yellow Card!".

The Starter shall instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker adjacent to the starting position of the crew or crews at fault. This Yellow Card shall remain in effect until the race has been rowed and shall therefore apply in the case of a postponement or a re-row.

RULE 68 OBJECTIONS AT THE START

A crew excluded or disqualified at the start may make an objection to the Umpire or the Starter at the time. The Umpire or the Starter shall decide immediately on the objection and shall communicate his decision to the crews in the race and to the other race officials.

SECTION 7. DURING THE RACE

RULE 69 DAMAGE WHILE IN THE START ZONE

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

RULE 70 RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ROWERS

All rowers shall compete in their races in accordance with the rules. Rowers are responsible for their own steering. Each crew shall have a lane reserved for its own use and shall remain completely (i.e., including its oars or sculls) within this lane throughout the race. If a crew leaves its own lane then it does so at its own risk. If it impedes or interferes with any of its opponents or gains any advantage thereby, it may be penalised.

RULE 71 INTERFERENCE

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

In no case may the Umpire alter a placing.

By-Laws to RULE 71 — Consequences of Interference

- 1 *Warning a crew — If a crew is about to interfere with another by its wash or by leaving its lane, the Umpire shall raise his white flag, call to the crew at fault, stating the name of the crew and indicate the required change of direction by lowering his flag to that side. In principle, the Umpire may not steer a crew unless there is an obstruction in its lane.*
- 2 *Stopping a crew — To ensure the safety of the competitors and to prevent damage to boats and equipment, the Umpire may intervene by raising his white flag, naming the crew and giving the command “Stop”.*
- 3 *Alerting the Umpire — If, during a race, a crew considers that it is being interfered with by another crew and is suffering a disadvantage thereby, then a member of the crew should, if possible, draw the attention of the Umpire to the interference at the time the interference occurs to indicate that it intends to make an objection.*
- 4 *Remedying a disadvantage — If a crew is placed at a disadvantage, the first priority is to restore its chances of winning. The imposition of any penalties is a secondary priority. Should a crew's chance of winning be lost, the Umpire must take the most appropriate course of action provided by the Rules. He may, for example, stop the race, impose the appropriate penalty and order the race to be re-rowed. Depending on circumstances, he may allow the race to continue and the Umpire will then announce his decision after the race is over. He may not simply penalise the crew at fault while the crew that has suffered interference does not have its chances restored to it.*

RULE 72 COACHING DURING RACING

It is prohibited to give any instructions, advice or directions to rowers or crews that are racing with any electric, electronic or other technical device, either directly or indirectly.

SECTION 8. THE FINISH

RULE 73 FINISH OF THE RACE

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

By-Laws to RULE 73 — Finish of the Race

- 1 *The race was in order — A race is over only when the last crew has crossed the finish line. Even if he is satisfied that the race was in order, the Umpire must check to be sure that no crew is making an objection under RULE 71 or RULE 74 before indicating to a Judge at the Finish, by raising his white flag, that the race was in order. Before leaving the finish area he shall make sure that a Judge at the Finish has acknowledged his signal.*

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

RULE 74 OBJECTIONS

A crew claiming that its race was not in order or was improperly judged may make an objection to the Umpire immediately after the finish of the race and before leaving the finish area by raising an arm. The Umpire of the race decides on the objection and

communicates his decision to the crews in the race and to the other race officials.

By-Law to RULE 74 — Objections

If a crew considers that the race was not in order a member of the crew must raise his arm to indicate that it is making an objection. In this case the Umpire shall not raise any flag but he shall consult with the objecting crew and consider their objection. The Umpire may then decide upon one of a number of alternative actions e.g.:

- a) *He may over-rule the crew's objection and raise a white flag to signify that he has decided that the race was in order;*
- b) *He may accept the crew's objection and raise a red flag to signify that he has decided that the race was not in order. In this case he must go to the Judges at the Finish in order to give them his decision and any necessary explanations. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, must not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision;*
- c) *He may decide to seek further information regarding the objection. In this case, he shall raise a red flag and then take any necessary further steps to resolve the issues relating to the objection, e.g., consult with other officials, consult with other persons, consult with the President of the Jury etc. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, must not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision. If there is likely to be a long delay in resolving the objection, the Judges at the Finish may announce an "unofficial" result of the race but with the clear statement "Subject to an Objection".*

RULE 75 DEAD-HEATS

When the order of finish between two or more crews cannot be determined, then the result is declared a dead heat between the crews involved. If there is a dead-heat, the following procedure shall operate:

1. In a heat, a repêchage or a semi-final if a dead-heat occurs between crews, then they shall be given equal placing in the final

order of that race and the next placing(s) shall be left vacant. If all crews involved in the dead-heat progress anyway into the next round their relative positions in the next round shall be decided by lot. If insufficient lanes exist in the subsequent round the President of the Jury, shall determine the method of progression and relative position.

2. In a final, if a dead-heat occurs between crews, then they shall be given equal placing in the final order and the next placing(s) shall be left vacant. If the tied placing is for a medal position then the Organising Committee shall provide additional medals.

SECTION 9. PROTESTS, OUTCOME OF PROTESTS, APPEALS

RULE 76 PROTESTS

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

The Board of the Jury shall decide if the protest was justified. It will make its decision before the next round of races in the event concerned, and, in any case, no later than two hours after the last race of the day.

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

RULE 77 THE OUTCOME OF THE PROTEST

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

1. reprimand;

2. Yellow Card (applying to the next round in which the crew is concerned);
3. relegation (in minimum boat weight violations);
4. exclusion (from all the rounds of the event in question);
5. disqualification (from all events in the regatta);
6. re-row (for a specified number of crews).

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

RULE 78 APPEALS

An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury by a person affected can only be made to the Board on the same day. A decision will be given before the next round of the event concerned. Decisions of the Board under this rule are final.

SECTION 10. THE JURY

RULE 79 RA UMPIRES

79.1 Any umpire who has held a Member Association Umpires Licence that is recognised by the RA Umpire Accreditation Scheme (if any) for at least three years may become a RA umpire, provided that:

79.1.1 he/she has normal sight and hearing; and

79.1.2 he/she passes the examination held by RA.

79.1.3 The RA Umpires' Licence is valid for a period of four years. *The holder of an expired licence who wishes to act as an umpire shall take a fresh examination.*

When the holder participates in an Umpires seminar organised by RA, the licence is automatically extended for the next four years.

These seminars are normally organised at RA Events or at the request of a Member Association.

In the latter case, the Member Association must pay the travel and accommodation expenses of the RA experts who attend.

79.1.4 The expiry of a Member Association licence automatically results in the cessation of validity of a RA licence.

Lapsing of Licences

79.2 A licence automatically lapses where:

79.2.1 The licence holder has not complied with all or any of the requirements of By-Law 2 to this Rule.

79.2.2 The Board revokes a licence under By-Law 3 to this Rule.

79.2.3 Where, for any reason, the licence holder does not hold a current licence to umpire regattas in the State which issued the licence referred to in RULE 79.1.

By-Law to RULE 79 — RA Umpires

1 *Setting of Examination*

The Umpires Committee shall set the theoretical and practical examinations that each of the licence applicants seeks to attain.

The Umpires Committee shall undertake the conduct of examinations and shall refer their recommendations to the Board for the grant of a licence.

2 *Issue and Renewal of Licences*

2.1 *The Board may issue a licence upon receipt of advice in writing from the Umpires Committee that a candidate has passed the examination;*

2.2 *The Board may renew a licence upon receipt of advice in writing from the Umpires Committee that the licence holder seeking renewal has:*

- 2.2.1 *Been an active umpire at regattas held under the auspices of a Member Association; and*
- 2.2.2 *Officiated at no less than one regatta held under the auspices of RA (excluding the regatta at which the licence was issued or renewed) during the four (4) years preceding the date upon which the Umpires Committee considers the request for renewal; and*
- 2.2.3 *Participated in a satisfactory manner as determined by the Umpires Committee in a seminar to be held by the Umpires Committee during the preceding four (4) years.*

3 *Review Of Licence*

The Umpires Committee may at any time review the performance or eligibility of a holder of a licence to retain the licence and may submit a report with recommendations as it deems appropriate to the Board.

4 *Advice Of State Licence Holders*

Prior to the first day of March each year, each Member Association shall advise the Chief Executive Officer in writing of the names of every current officials licence holder in that State.

RULE 80 COMPOSITION OF THE JURY

80.1 The jury shall be appointed by the RA Umpires Committee and shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties:

- 80.1.1 President of the jury
- 80.1.2 Starter
- 80.1.3 Judge at the Start
- 80.1.4 Umpire
- 80.1.5 Judge at the Finish, one shall be the senior judge

80.1.6 Supervisors of the Control Commission.

80.2 All members of the Jury shall be holders of a RA umpire's licence.

RULE 81 ROLE OF THE JURY

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

RULE 82 COLLABORATION WITH THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE

The proper running of a regatta requires close collaboration between the Competition Manager, Organising Committee and the Jury. The members of the Jury shall, within the scope of their duties, maintain a constant check on the various items of technical equipment on the course.

RULE 83 THE BOARD OF THE JURY

The Board of the Jury shall consist of the President of the Jury and two other members of the Jury, designated by the President of the Jury on a daily basis prior to the start of each season of racing. The names of the Board of the Jury shall be displayed on the notice boards in the boathouse area each day. This Board shall decide on any protests made according to RULE 76.

The President of the Jury shall also nominate three substitutes. In the case of a protest, no-one directly involved in the dispute (e.g. the umpire or the starter) shall constitute part of the Board which decides that protest. In such a case, the President of the Jury shall call upon one or more of the substitutes.

RULE 84 PRESIDENT OF THE JURY

84.1 The Umpires Committee shall appoint a President of the Jury for each session of racing at an RA Event.

84.2 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 Competition Manager and the Organising Committee.

RULE 85 EXCEPTIONAL CASES

Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases (e.g. postponement of a heat or suspension of the regatta), the Fairness Committee shall preside over it.

RULE 86 SAFETY OF ROWERS

The safety of rowers and coxswains must be the prime concern of the Jury at all times during the regatta. The President of the Jury shall ensure proper co-ordination between the Competition Manager, Jury and the Organising Committee, in particular with the Safety Adviser and with the Medical Officer.

RULE 87 PENALTIES

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

1. reprimand;
2. Yellow Card (it will apply to the next round in which the crew competes);
3. relegation (in minimum boat weight violations);
4. exclusion (from all the rounds of the event in question);
5. disqualification (from all events in the regatta).

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

RULE 88 THE REGATTA REPORT

The Jury shall carry out its duties until the end of the regatta.

The President of the Jury shall make available to the Competition Manager a report on a standard form of RA outlining an incident that occurs at an RA Event within 24 hours of that incident.

The President of the Jury shall write a Regatta Report on the standard form of RA which shall include comments on the running of the races and on any incidents and disputes arising. This report shall be received at RA not later than 7 days after the regatta. The Board may require this report to be forwarded to it.

The Competition Manager shall ensure that the complete results of the RA Event shall be available to RA within 2 days of the completion of the Event.

RULE 89 THE STARTER AND THE JUDGE AT THE START

The Starter and the Judge at the Start shall ensure that the correct starting procedure is followed.

By-Laws to RULE 89 — Duties of the Starter and the Judge at the Start

1 Starter

1.1 *General Duties — Before taking up his duties, the Starter must satisfy himself that all equipment and installations required by the Rules covering the start and the course are present and in working order. The Starter shall check that the steering guides are present and that the radio and/or telephone communication with the Judge at the Start, the President of the Jury, the Judges at the Finish and the Control Commission is in working order. The Starter shall also make certain that any crews on the water are obeying the prescribed traffic rules.*

1.2 *Languages — In principle, the Starter and the Umpire give their information in English. If, for any reason, the use of another language enables a member of the Jury to be better understood by a crew, a competitor or an accompanying official, he may repeat his information in that language.*

- 1.3 *Unfair conditions — The Starter shall consider whether the wind is likely to create unequal conditions and, after consultation as described in a) and b) below, he shall take whatever steps may be necessary in accordance with these rules to ensure a fair race. The Starter shall consult with the President of the Jury who will consult with the Fairness Committee.*
- 1.4 *Information to Crews — The Starter shall inform the crews of the time remaining before the start and tell them (as soon as they enter the starting zone for the first time) in which lane they will race. In addition, he shall inform the crews when there is five minutes, four minutes and three minutes remaining before the start time. He shall check that the competitors' equipment and clothing are in order.*
- 1.5 *Starting Procedures — The Starting Procedures to be employed by the Starter (including Quick Starts and False Starts) are described in the By-Law to RULE 660 in the Rules of Racing.*
- 1.6 *Exclusion — The Starter shall exclude from the race a crew having received two Yellow Cards that apply to the same race.*
- 1.7 *Late Arrival — The Starter may award a Yellow Card to crews arriving late (less than 2 minutes before the start time) at their starting positions or not ready to race at the designated start time. He may exclude a crew arriving after the start time.*
- 1.8 *Postponement — Should it be necessary to postpone a race (e.g. equipment breakage) or should some other unexpected event occur (e.g. lightning), the Starter shall consult with the Umpire and the President of the Jury; then inform the crews of the new starting time both verbally and in writing (legible to all competitors) on a board affixed to the start tower. The Starter shall inform the Control Commission and the Judge at the Finish of the new starting time and the President of the Jury of anything unusual. In all cases, crews must inquire from a member of the Jury regarding any changes before getting out of the boat.*

2 *Judge at the Start*

- 2.1 *Communications — Before taking up his duties, the Judge at the Start shall ensure that the radio and telephone link with the Starter and between the aligner and the officials on the starting platforms is in working order. The Judge at the Start sits at the front of the aligner's hut, in line with the start line.*
- 2.2 *Aligning — The Organising Committee shall appoint the aligner and the officials on the starting platforms. The aligner instructs these officials to adjust the position of the boats until they are correctly aligned. The aligner sits behind the Judge at the Start, in line with the start line, seated on a higher (30cm) chair or platform, looking over the head of the Judge at the Start.*
- 2.3 *The Judge at the Start checks that the aligner has positioned all the boats with their bows exactly on the start line. When he is satisfied that this is the case he indicates this to the Starter by raising his white flag. (Where a white and red light are available for this purpose, the Judge at the Start shall use these lights in place of the white and red flags.) Should correct alignment be lost during the subsequent starting procedure he shall lower his flag or switch off the white light until the boats are realigned.*
- 2.4 *False Start — Should he consider that there is a false start, the Judge at the Start shall inform the Starter and the Umpire by waving a red flag or displaying a red light. After the race has been stopped, he shall inform the Starter of the name of the crew or crews which caused the false start. The decision as to whether one or more crews caused a false start is the sole responsibility of the Judge at the Start.*
- 2.5 *Contact with the Umpire — Before the start, the Judge at the Start shall make contact with the Umpire to assure himself that the latter is ready.*

RULE 90 THE UMPIRE

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

If necessary, the Umpire may stop the race, impose any necessary penalties and order the race to be re-rowed from the start, either immediately or later. In the latter case, he shall decide on the new starting time in consultation with the President of the Jury and he shall inform the crews concerned.

The Umpire may also allow the race to continue and exclude crews after the race has finished. He may confine any re-row to such crews as he shall designate. However, when the Umpire 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 order a re-row of the race or of the crews involved in the incident.

By-Laws to RULE 90 — Duties of the Umpire

- 1 *Precedence — Except for the duties specifically attributed to them, both the Starter and the Judge at the Start are subordinate to the Umpire.*
- 2 *Duties on the Way to the Start — On the way to the start, the Umpire shall inspect the course installations to ensure that they are in proper order and shall satisfy himself that there are no obstacles on the course. He also makes certain that any crews on the water are following the prescribed traffic rules. Should he find any defect in the installations, he shall inform (e.g. by radio from the start if necessary) the President of the Jury and he shall also inform any crews concerned.*

3 *Duties during the Starting Procedure — During the starting procedure, the Umpire's launch should either be immediately beside the Judge at the Start or behind the crews, in the centre of the course. Should the start for any reason be faulty, the Umpire may order the Starter to stop the race or may stop it himself by ringing a bell and waving his red flag.*

4 *Duties in the Start Zone — As soon as the race has started, the Umpire's launch shall follow immediately the competitors in the centre of the course. If a crew, while still in the start zone, indicates that it has suffered damage to its boat or equipment, and if the Starter has stopped the race, the Umpire shall decide, after having examined the damage, whether the claim was justified and shall if necessary apply any appropriate penalties. He may himself stop the race, if there is delay on the part of the Starter.*

Position of the Umpire's Launch — During the race, the Umpire must ensure that his launch is so placed as best to enable him to take action as effectively as possible. The position of the Umpire's launch depends on the progress of the race and the possible positions of the crews in the subsequent heats; it may also depend on weather conditions.

5 *The Umpire must satisfy himself that crews whom he may wish to address can hear him. Should it be necessary to overtake one or more crews, he must see to it that they are not hampered more than is necessary by the wash of his launch.*

6 *Type of Race — The Umpire's decision may be influenced by the type of race (heat, repêchage, semi-final or final). He must therefore take this factor as well as the position in the subsequent races into account in considering any action which he may take under these rules*

7 *Safety — The Umpire shall take every care to ensure the safety of the competitors and he must do his utmost to prevent damage to boats and equipment. When necessary, he may call a crew's attention by raising his white flag, stating the name of the crew, and stop it by giving the command "Stop".*

Should one or more competitors fall into the water or should any boat capsize or sink, the Umpire must satisfy himself that the rescue service is in action and, if not, himself take any necessary measures.

- 8 *Adverse Weather — In the case of squalls or sudden deterioration of the weather, it is the responsibility of the Umpire to decide if the race may be started, is to continue or if it is to be stopped. The safety of the competitors is more important than any of the provisions of the Rules of Racing.*
- 9 *Clothing — When officiating, the Umpire shall stand upright in his launch and wear the prescribed clothing.*
- 10 *Overall Ability, Coaching — The Umpire must keep himself informed on rowing questions in general. It is also desirable that he should get to know the racing characteristics of individual crews and coaches. As coaching with electric, electronic or other technical devices is not allowed during racing, the Umpire must make a regular check on the area adjacent to the course.*

RULE 91 JUDGES AT THE FINISH

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

By-Laws to RULE 91 — Duties of the Judge at the Finish

- 1 *Duties - The duties of the Judges at the Finish are as follows:*
 - 1.1 *To determine the order in which the bows of the boats cross the finish line;*
 - 1.2 *To satisfy themselves that the Umpire has indicated, by raising his white flag, that the race was in order and to indicate to the Umpire acknowledgement of his signal by raising a white flag or displaying a white light;*
 - 1.3 *To list the crews in their correct order of finish;*

- 1.4 *To check that the official results on the result sheet and on the scoreboard are correct. The senior Judge at the Finish shall sign the official record of the results.*
- 2 *Position — In order to enable the officials in the finish tower to carry out their duties correctly, they must be seated one behind the other and one above the other along the projection of the finish line. As a general rule, there shall be at least two judges, one of them the senior judge, at the finish.*
- 3 *Timing — Intermediate times and finish times shall be recorded to 1/100th of a second. The necessary equipment shall be operated by specialists who do not form part of the team of Judges at the finish. If the order of finish can be clearly determined by the naked eye, times taken by hand-operated timing equipment may be used. Where photo finish equipment is in use, the times shown on the result sheets and on the scoreboard shall be taken from the photo-finish for all the crews in the race.*
- 4 *Photo-finish — In the case of a close finish the Judge at the Finish shall determine the order of finish by viewing the picture produced by the photo-finish system. If the Judge at the Finish is not able to determine the order of finish between two or more crews then the result will be declared as a dead heat between the crews involved. The necessary equipment shall be operated by specialists who do not form part of the team of Judges at the Finish. Organisers must provide equipment specially designed for the purpose. In principle, the photo-finish system shall record at a minimum rate of 100 frames per second.*

RULE 92 CONTROL COMMISSION

The Control Commission shall ensure that the composition of the crews is correct and that their equipment is in order. It shall also assist in the identification of the rowers required to undergo doping tests after their race.

By-Laws to RULE 92 — Duties of the Control Commission

The Organising Committee shall appoint the members of the Control Commission taking into account the regatta program and the number of competitors. The President of the Jury or his delegate(s) shall supervise the activities of the Control Commission which shall carry out its duties in the boathouse area and at the boat stages. In particular, the Control Commission is responsible for checking the following points:

- 1 Crew changes before the race;*
- 2 The provision of substitutes for competitors who have fallen ill between heats of a race;*
- 3 Weighing of coxswain;*
- 4 Dead weight to be carried by coxswains (before and after the race);*
- 5 Weighing of competitors in lightweight events;*
- 6 Classification of competitors where necessary;*
- 7 The ages of Junior, Under 23 and Masters competitors and, where applicable, the average ages of Masters crews;*
- 8 Boats and equipment:*
 - a) provision of a white ball on the bow of each boat (or equivalent construction);*
 - b) lane numbers;*
 - c) possible use of unauthorised radios for coaching and water soluble chemicals intended to increase the speed of the boat, and structures prohibited by the By-Laws to RULE 31;*
 - d) where applicable, minimum weights of boats;*
 - e) conformity of the boat with the rules regarding advertising;*
 - f) painting of oar-blades where required.*

- 9 *Uniform clothing of competitors and its conformity with the rules regarding advertising;*
- 10 *Where doping tests are carried out, the Control Commission is responsible for seeing that the competitors required to undergo tests are taken to the officials responsible for this immediately after getting out of the boat;*
- 11 *At RA Events, that the photographing of competitors has taken place (if required by the Board), either before the Heats or immediately after the Heats, and the checking of the competitors' identity with those photographs before each subsequent race.*

PART VII ANTI-DOPING RULES

RULE 93 ANTI-DOPING

Doping is strictly prohibited.

The fight against doping in rowing is regulated by the Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code, that the RA Board has formally adopted as FISA rules and that the RA Board has the power to clarify and/or supplement, by appropriate By-Laws.

In rowing, for those who infringe doping provisions, a penalty may be imposed extending to, in a relevant case, a life ban from all competition.

By-Laws to RULE 93 — Anti-Doping

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

PART VIII CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

RULE 94 CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

These Rules were approved by the Board effective immediately on 10 February 2006.

APPENDIX 1. COURSES

Regulations for RA Events Regatta Courses

1 RA Manual for Rowing Championships

In addition to conforming to the Rules of Racing and to the Racing By-laws a course and all its technical equipment must also comply with the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of “The RA 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 RA Events it is recommended to have a minimum of 8 racing lanes available, plus sufficient water width on both sides of the course to allow for both safe traffic patterns and for moving lanes in case of unequal conditions.

2.2 Length of Water

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

2.3 Width of Water

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

The minimum recommended width of the course for RA Events shall be at least 135m i.e. $13.5 + (8 \times 13.5) + 13.5 = 135\text{m}$.

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 RA Events shall be at least 162m i.e. $27 + (8 \times 13.5) + 27 = 162\text{m}$.

This width allows for traffic movements beside the course and for TV coverage from the water.

2.4 Depth of Water

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

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

2.5 Local Conditions

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

On a standard course there should be no stream. Any stream existing should be so slight as not to give rise to unequal conditions on the different lanes. The running of the race must not be influenced by natural or artificial waves. The banks must be so designed as to absorb and not to reflect waves.

2.6 Plan

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

3 Technical Installations — Category A (For RA Events)

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 RA Events, Regattas the start pontoons must be connected by land or by a Start Bridge, minimum 2m wide, allowing easy access for officials and for representatives of the media.

3.1.2 Steering Aids

The centre of each lane shall be marked by pairs of steering markers placed behind the start line. These steering markers must be clearly visible over the first 200 metres of the course.

An alternative to the construction of large steering markers behind the start is to fix smaller steering aids onto the start installation itself, and, in addition, for the Albano lanes to 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 Starter's Equipment

The tower should be equipped with either one or two large clocks that are clearly visible from a minimum distance of 100m to the crews on the course and those crews waiting for the start, or with other equipment which will allow the starter to inform the crews of the time remaining before the start of their race. In case of delay or postponement, a revised starting time shall be displayed to competitors on a large board by the starter. The starter shall give his instructions and orders by means of a microphone connected to loudspeakers so arranged that they may be heard simultaneously by all competitors.

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

3.1.5 Radio or telephone communication

The starter shall be in direct communication by radio and/or telephone with the Judge at the Start, the Judge

at the Finish, the Control Commission and the President of the Jury.

3.1.6 Aligner's Hut

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

For RA Events, it is preferred if the hut be provided with false start control equipment, producing a "freezing the picture" system. This requires a video camera, a computer, two monitors and a printer.

3.1.7 The Start Line

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

3.1.8 Other Facilities

There shall be facilities for effecting minor repairs in the neighbourhood of the start, (this will require a substantial pontoon). Adequate toilet facilities should

be provided either as a permanent fixture or by using temporary units.

3.1.9 Start Zone

The start zone is the first 100m of the course, from the start line to the 100m line. The start zone shall be marked by Albano system buoys of a different colour (red) and also by two white flags outside the limits of the course at the 100m mark.

3.1.10 Alignment Control Mechanism

RA Events may use an alignment control mechanism in the centre of each lane which shall hold the bow of the boat in a fixed position on the start line until the starter makes the start.

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

3.1.11 Visible Signal and Audible Signal

At RA Events the start shall be given using a visible and an audible signal.

The traffic lights showing the visible signal and the loudspeaker emitting the audible signal shall be fixed adjacent to each start pontoon.

The centre of the traffic lights shall be fixed at a height of between 0.7 metres and 1.1 metres above the water level. Each traffic light shall be positioned 2.0 metres from the centre line of the start pontoon, on the side

nearer the centre of the course. There shall be a visible signal which operates in only three positions:

- a neutral (black) position;
- a red light signal;
- a green light signal.

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

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

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

The mechanism must not have more than three positions for the visible signal (neutral, red and green) and the control system must be capable of returning from red to neutral without passing through green.

The mechanism must ensure that the green light and the sound signal are given at exactly the same time.

Separate traffic light units shall be fixed so that they can be seen by the starter and by the Judge at the Start.

The electrical system shall be provided with a duplicate, back-up system. Both the red and the green

signals shall be clearly visible to the bow person in an eight even in conditions of bright sunlight.

3.2 Between Start and Finish

3.2.1 Lanes

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

The width of each lane shall be 13.5m. (In special circumstances the width of each lane may be reduced to 12.5m).

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

For RA Events there shall be a minimum of 8 buoyed lanes.

3.2.2 Lane numbering

Lane No 1 should be on the left hand side of the starter in the Start Tower looking towards the Finish.

3.2.3 Buoys

The space between buoys along the axis of the course shall be not more than 12.5 metres but preferably 10 metres. The surface of these buoys (whose diameter shall not exceed 15cm) shall be pliant (not hard) and their colour, luminous yellow-orange, shall be the same in all lanes. There shall be a line of buoys of a different colour every 250 metres, (red). It is recommended that all the buoys in the first 100 metres and in the last 250 metres shall also be of this different colour.

Note: By-law 3.1.2 authorises buoys in first 100m of course at 5 metre intervals in certain situations.

There shall be no buoys on the start line nor on the finish line. In particular venues it is acceptable to use white (or other colours) buoys instead of yellow buoys as long as these alternative colours are clearly visible to the rowers and to the officials.

3.2.4 Distance Markers

The distance marker at the finish shall be 2000. Every 250 metres beyond the start, the distance from the start shall be marked on both sides of the course, either by clearly visible boards of a minimum size of 2m x 1m on the banks or by cubes (1m cube) on the water. They should read, at the first 250 metre mark — “250”, then “500”, and so on to the 1750 metre mark.

3.2.5 Intermediate Times

Equipment to the satisfaction of the Competition Commission shall be provided every 500 metres for recording the intermediate times and placings of all competitors.

Timing equipment may be installed on the bank adjacent to the course, provided the personnel who will operate such equipment are not more than 15 metres from the nearest lane.

Where the timing equipment is to be located on a floating platform, then such platform shall be fixed and located off the course no closer than 5 metres to the nearest lane.

The timing equipment shall be housed in an adequate structure to provide protection for the operators of such equipment from the elements.

Any floating installation shall be stable, in a fixed position and of such dimension considered safe for the operators of any equipment.

3.3 The Finish Area

3.3.1 Finish Line

The finish line shall be marked by a vertical wire tautly stretched immediately in front of the Judges at the Finish. On the other bank there shall be a corresponding and clearly visible mark (a black band on a board painted luminous-yellow). Alternatively two vertical wires may be used.

The finish line may be marked on the water by two red flags placed on white buoys at least 5 metres outside the course on each side. If necessary, the two red flags (or one of them) may be placed on the bank. It is essential that these flags be exactly on the finish line and that they do not impede the view of the judges at the finish nor the progress of crews going to the start.

3.3.2 Finish Tower

This must be a structure erected exactly on the finish line and placed approximately 30 metres from the outside of the racing lanes. It should have three levels. It should accommodate the timing, the Judges at the Finish and the photo-finish equipment together in the same room. In addition it can accommodate the commentary, the results board operator, TV cameras and a RA 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 200m. If the boathouse area is located beyond the finish line this is essential. Under other arrangements a minimum distance of 100m might be acceptable.

3.3.4 Timing and Results Systems

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

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

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

3.3.5 Results/Video Board

A results and/or video board should be located in a position where it is visible from the main spectator areas and, if possible, by the competitors at the end of the race.

The operation of the results/video board must comply with the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of "The RA Manual for Rowing Championships".

4 Technical installations — Category B

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

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 regattas but it would not be possible for them to host RA Events.

5 Adjustment for Regattas

The provisions of these rules shall apply to all regattas conducted under the auspices of RA, but may be adjusted with the concurrence of the Board to suit the requirements of the event or the venue for the event.

6 Grading of Courses

- 6.1 For the ease of conduct of events and inspection of facilities, the Board, on the recommendation of the Competition Commission, shall grade all rowing courses in Australia into the following categories:
 - 6.1.1 Level 1 (“RA – International Standard Courses”) which are courses which have been approved by RA for the conduct of International events;
 - 6.1.2 Level 2 (“RA – National Standard Courses”) which are courses deemed by the Competition Commission to comply with the standards provided in these Rules as suitable for the conduct of the RA Events;
 - 6.1.3 Level 3 (“Other Events”) which are courses deemed by the Competition Commission not to meet the standard required for the conduct of an Australian Rowing Championship, but under the direction of the

Competition Commission are suitable for other events;

- 6.1.4 Level 4 (“Unclassified”) which are all courses which have not been classified by the Board as either Level 1,2 or 3, or courses which are not suitable for the *conduct of events under the auspices* of RA.
- 6.2 All Member Associations, or the Person or Body responsible for the Administration of a Rowing Course, shall be entitled to apply to the Board for the grading or reclassification of a rowing course, which shall be subject to the:
 - 6.2.1 Ability to show that the course to be inspected complies with the standards provided under these rules;
 - 6.2.2 Ability to show that events, of a standard acceptable to the Board, have been conducted on the course.
- 6.3 The Competition Commission shall review course categories on a regular basis. The following ratings are applicable to the rowing courses nominated:
 - 6.3.1 LEVEL 1 (International Standard Courses)
Penrith Lakes (NSW)
Lake Barrington (Tas)
 - 6.3.2 LEVEL 2 (National Standard Courses)
Nagambie (Vic)
 - 6.3.3 LEVEL 3 (Other Events)
Wivenhoe (Qld)
Westlakes (SA)
Penrith River (NSW)
Carrum (Vic)
Ballarat (Vic)
Bucca Weir (Qld)
Fitzroy River (Qld)
 - 6.3.4 LEVEL 4 (Unclassified)

All rowing courses in Australia with the exception of the above-named.

7 Courses not meeting requirements

Any Member Association or other body which has been awarded the conduct of a regatta to which these Rules apply, on a course which does not fulfill the requirements of these Rules in any respect, must apply in writing to the Board for permission to vary such requirements

The application must be lodged with the Chief Executive Officer for consideration by the Competition Commission, and its report and recommendation to the Board.

The application must specify in what respects the proposed course will not meet such requirements or varies from the standards provided in these Rules.

The Board may, in its discretion, and on the advice of the Competition Commission, approve such variations.

APPENDIX 2. ADVERTISING

BY-LAW TO RULE 41 — RA ADEVERTSING RULES

1 General Principles

- 1.1 These rules:
 - 1.1.1 Apply to all regattas conducted under the auspices of Rowing Australia;
 - 1.1.2 Apply to competitors, boats and oars as well as to regatta officials and umpires when they are on the water during the hours of the regatta, and at any time on or near the victory pontoon or stage.
- 1.2 Subject to meeting any advertising and signage requirements of Rowing Australia on behalf of its sponsors, all forms of fixed advertising at Australian Championship Regattas and any other event conducted by or on behalf of Rowing Australia shall be under the control of the Organising Committee appointed by the Board for that event.
- 1.3 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.
- 1.4 If the area reserved for the manufacturer is not used by the manufacturer, it cannot be used for another purpose.
- 1.5 The advertising does not necessarily have to be the same on the boat, the clothing and the oars/sculls, but within each description it must be identical.
- 1.6 This Rule applies for each individual crew — that is to say the advertising on the clothing of the rowers of a coxless four of one Club or State Association does not necessarily have to be the same for the rowers of an eight from the same Club or State Association.

2 Restriction on Advertising on Equipment

Boats, equipment and competitors clothing shall be subject to the following restrictions:

- 2.1 A boat may carry the name or symbol of the manufacturer as a plaque (or equivalent), so long as the dimensions of the plaque are not greater than an area of 50cm^2 , inside the boat, as well as, outside the boat, one identification, placed once on each side of the shell in the cockpit area (including the saxboard) with a maximum area of 100cm^2 per identification. This identification being placed at the rear of the cockpit in sizes no larger than 5cm in width and 20cm in length.

Identifications on Boats (Not to Scale)

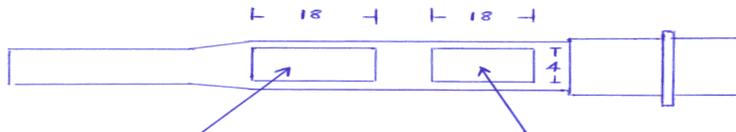


**Name and/or logo of sponsor
Of Rowing Australia up to 800cm^2
(Refer Rule 4.4.4(1))**

**Manufacturer's name and/or
logo up to 100cm^2
(Refer Rule 4.4.2(1))**

- 2.2 On each scull the inboard section of the loom or shaft may carry identification of the manufacturer to a maximum area of 72cm^2 . This identification being placed adjacent to the sleeve in sizes no larger than 4cm in width and 18cm in length.

Identification on Sculls (Not to Scale)

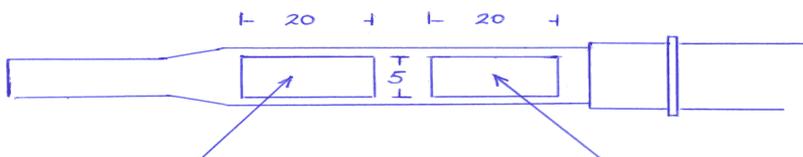


**Name and or logo of sponsor
Of Rowing Australia up to 72cm^2
(Refer Rule 4.4.4(2))**

**Manufacturer's name and/or
logo up to 72cm^2
(Refer Rule 4.4.2(2))**

- 2.3 On each sweep oar the inboard section of the loom or shaft may carry identification of the manufacturer to a maximum area of 100cm². This identification being placed adjacent to the sleeve in sizes no larger than 5cm in width and 20cm in length.

Identification on Sweep Oars (Not to Scale)



**Name and/or logo of sponsor
Of Rowing Australia up to 100cm²
(Refer Rule 4.4.4(3))**

**Manufacturer's name and/or
logo up to 100cm²
(Refer Rule 4.4.2(3))**

3 Restriction on Advertising on Competitors Clothing

- 3.1 A clothing manufacturer may, on each piece of clothing (with the exception of a hat, head band or socks) worn by a competitor, have identification of its company or brand name not exceeding 16cm² in area.
- 3.2 The clothing of all members representing the same School, Club, Institute or State Association in a crew must be identical and uniform and any sponsor identification must be worn on the same part of the clothing by each crew member from the same School, Club, Institute or State Association.

4 Rowing Australia Sponsors Advertising

The Board, on reasonable notice, may require, during the conduct of an Australian Rowing Championship or any other event conducted by or on behalf of Rowing Australia, the identification of a sponsor of Rowing Australia to be displayed as follows:

- 4.1 On a boat on both sides of the boat (including the sax board) and once on either the bow or stern canvas in area up to 800cm². This identification being placed

once on the bow canvas (i.e. in the cockpit section) in sizes no larger than 12.5cm in width and 64cm in length.

- 4.2 On sculls or oars on the inboard section to an area up to 50cm² with a maximum height of 5cm.
- 4.3 On rowing tops or zoot suits or similar (or other garment/top worn in racing or at a presentation ceremony) on the right breast and on the right thigh and not more than 50cm² in area.
- 4.4 On rowing tops or zoot suits or similar (or other garment/top worn in racing or at a presentation ceremony) advertising in addition to 4.4.3.(1) and 4.4.4(3) only on the left breast, on the front left thigh and in the centre of the front neck line and not more than 50cm² in area in each case.

5 Blades of Oars and Sculls

Only the colours of State Associations, Institutes, Schools or Clubs may be displayed on the blades of sculls and oars.

6 Enforcement

The Board, through the CEO or nominee, may, upon the request of the Organising Committee of the Australian Rowing Championships or any other event conducted on behalf of Rowing Australia or its representative or on its own volition, may instruct any person that any advertising matter in conflict with these rules be modified or removed. The penalty for non-compliance with such instruction shall be disqualification from the regatta of the offending State Association, Club, School, Institute, crew or individual.

7 Limitation

The display of advertising material showing tobacco or tobacco products is prohibited.

APPENDIX 3. PROGRESSION SYSTEM

BY-LAW TO RULE 60 — RA PROGRESSION SYSTEM

Case 1: 7 to 8 entries

- Format: Two heats, one repêchage and no semi-finals.
 Heats: The winner of each heat goes forward to the final A; the remainder go into the repêchage.
 Repêchage: The first four crews in the repêchage go forward to final A; if there are 8 entries the remainder go forward to final B.

Case 2: 9 to 12 entries

- Format: Two heats, two repêchages and no semi-finals.
 Heats: The winner of each heat goes forward to final A; the remainder go forward to the repêchages.
 Repêchage: The first two crews in each repêchage go forward to final A; the remainder go forward to final B. There are two options for the repêchages.

RA Progression System Tables

Case 2: RA Progression System for 9 to 12 entries

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

Case 3: 13 to 15 entries

- Format: Three heats, one repêchage and two semi-finals A/B.
- Heats: The first three crews of each heat go forward to the semi-finals A/B; the remainder go forward to the repêchage.
- Repêchage: The first three crews in the repêchage go forward to the semi-finals; if there are 14 or 15 entries the remainder go forward to final C.
- Semi-finals: The first three crews of each semi-final go forward to final A; the remainder go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.

RA Progression System Tables

Case 3: RA Progression System for 13 to 15 entries

Heats H	Repechage		Semi-final Options		Finals F		
		R	SI	SII			
H1	1	R1	S1	S1	1.S1		
	2				1.H1	1.H1	2.S1
	3				1.H3	1.H2	3.S1
	4				2.H2	2.H3	1.S2
	5				3.H1	3.H2	2.S2
	3.H3				3.H1	3.S2	
H2	1		4.H1	S2	S2	4.S1	
	2		5.H1			1.H2	5.S1
	3		4.H2	2.H1	1.H1	6.S1	
	4		5.H2	2.H3	2.H2	4.S2	
	5		4.H3	3.H2	3.H3	5.S2	
H3	1		5.H3	S2	S2	6.S2	
	2					1.R	4.R
	3					1.R	5.R
	4			3.R	2.R	6.R	
	5				FC		

Case 4: 16 to 18 entries

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

RA Progression System Tables

Case 4: RA Progression System for 16 to 18 entries

Heats H	Repechage Options		Semi-final Options		Finals					
	RI	RII	SI	SII	F					
H1	1	3.H3		1.H1		1.S AB1				
	2	3.H2		1.H2		2.S AB1				
	3	4.H3	R1	S AB1	S AB1	FA	3.S AB1			
	4	5.H1					4.H2	1.R2	1.R1	1.S AB2
	5	6.H2					5.H3	2.R1	2.R2	2.S AB2
	6	6.H3					6.H1	3.R2	3.R1	6.S AB2
H2	1	3.H3		1.H3		4.S AB1				
	2	4.H1		2.H1		5.S AB1				
	3	4.H2	R2	S AB2	S AB2	FB	6.S AB1			
	4	5.H2					4.H3	1.R1	1.R2	4.S AB2
	5	5.H3					5.H1	2.R2	2.R1	5.S AB2
	6	6.H1					6.H3	3.R1	3.R2	6.S AB2
H3	1					4.R1				
	2					5.R1				
	3					6.R1				
	4					4.R2				
	5					5.R2				
	6					6.R2				

Case 5: 19 to 20 entries

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

RA Progression System Tables

Case 5: RA Progression System for 19 to 20 entries

Heats		Repechage Options		Semi-final Options		Finals
H	RI	RII	SI	SII	F	
H1	R1	R1	S AB1	S AB1	FA	1.H1
						1.H2
						2.H3
						3.H4
						1.R1
						2.R2
H2	R2	R2	S AB2	S AB2	FB	1.H3
						1.H4
						2.H1
						2.H4
						1.R2
						2.R1
H3			S CD1	S CD1	FC	3.R1
						4.R2
						5.R1
						6.R2
H4			S CD2	S CD2	FD	3.R2
						4.R1
						5.R2
						6.R1

Case 6: 21 to 24 entries

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

RA Progression System Tables

Case 6: RA Progression System for 21 to 24 entries

Heats		Repechage Options		Semi-final Options		Finals
H	RI	RII	SI	SII	F	
H1	R1	R1	S AB1	S AB1	FA	1.H1
						1.H3
						1.R2
						1.R4
						2.R1
						2.R3
H2	R2	R2	S AB2	S AB2	FB	1.H2
						3.H3
						4.H1
						5.H4
						2.R2
						2.R4
H3	R3	R3	S CD1	S CD1	FC	3.R1
						3.R3
						4.R2
						4.R4
						5.R1
						5.R3
H4	R4	R4	S CD2	S CD2	FD	3.R2
						3.R4
						4.R1
						4.R3
						5.R2
						5.R4

Case 7: 25 to 30 entries

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

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

Repêchages: The first two crews in each repêchage go forward to semi-finals A/B/C; the remainder go forward to semi-finals D/E. There are two options for the repêchages.

Semi-finals: The first two crews in each semi-final A/B/C go forward to final A, the third and fourth place crews in each semi-final A/B/C go forward to final B, the fifth and sixth place crews in each semi-final A/B/C go forward to final C. For 25 entries, two semi-finals D/E shall be held. The last place crews go forward to final E; the remainder go forward to final D. For 26 to 30 entries, two semi-finals D/E shall be held. The first three crews in each semi-final D/E go forward to final D; the remainder go forward to final E. There are two options for the semi-finals.

RA Progression System Tables

Case 7: RA Progression System for 25 to 30 entries

Heats		Repechage Options		Semi-final Options		Finals
H	RI	R1I	R1I	SI	SII	F
H1	1	3.H1	3.H6	1.H1	1.H2	1.S ABC1
	2	4.H2	4.H5	1.H2	1.H3	2.S ABC1
	3	5.H3	5.H4	2.H3	2.H4	1.S ABC2
	4	3.H4	3.H1	2.H4	2.H5	2.S ABC2
	5	4.H5	4.H2	1.R1	1.R2	1.S ABC3
		5.H6	5.H3	2.R2	2.R3	2.S ABC3
H2	1	3.H2	3.H5	1.H3	1.H4	3.S ABC1
	2	4.H3	4.H5	1.H4	1.H5	4.S ABC1
	3	5.H4	5.H6	2.H5	2.H6	3.S ABC2
	4	3.H5	3.H3	2.H6	2.H1	4.S ABC2
	5	4.H6	4.H1	1.R2	1.R3	3.S ABC3
		5.H1	5.H2	2.R3	2.R1	4.S ABC3
H3	1	3.H3	3.H4	1.H5	1.H6	5.S ABC1
	2	4.H4	4.H6	1.H6	1.H1	6.S ABC1
	3	5.H5	5.H5	2.H1	2.H2	5.S ABC2
	4	3.H6	3.H2	2.H2	2.H3	6.S ABC2
	5	4.H1	4.H3	1.R3	1.R1	5.S ABC3
		5.H2	5.H1	2.R1	2.R2	6.S ABC3

H4	1			3.R1	3.R2	1.S DE1
	2			3.R2	4.R1	2.S DE1
	3			4.R3	4.R3	3.S DE1
	4			5.R1	5.R2	1.S DE2
	5			6.R2	5.R1	2.S DE2
				6.R3	6.R3	3.S DE2
H5				3.R3	3.R3	4.S DE1
				4.R2	3.R1	5.S DE1
				4.R1	4.R2	6.S DE1
				5.R3	5.R3	4.S DE2
				5.R2	6.R1	5.S DE2
				6.R1	6.R2	6.S DE2

Case 8: 31 to 36 entries

- Format:** Six heats, six repêchages, three semi-finals A/B/C and semi-finals D/E or D/E/F.
- Heats:** The winner of each heat goes forward to semi-finals A/B/C; the remainder go forward to the six repêchages.
- Repêchages:** The first two crews in each repêchage go forward to semi-finals A/B/C; the remainder go forward to semi-finals D/E or D/E/F. There are two options for the repêchages.
- Semi-finals:** The first two crews in each semi-final A/B/C go forward to final A, the third and fourth place crews in each semi-final A/B/C go forward to final B, the fifth and sixth place crews in semi-finals A/B/C go forward to final C. For 31 or 32 entries, three semi-finals D/E/F shall be held. The first two crews in each semi-final D/E/F go forward to final D, the last crew in each goes forward to final F and the remainder go forward to final E. For 33 or more entries, three semi-finals D/E/F shall be held. The first two crews in each semi-final D/E/F go forward to final D, the third and fourth crews in each semi-final D/E/F go forward to final E and the remainder go forward to final F. There are two options for the semi-finals.

RA Progression System Tables

Case 8: RA Progression System for 31 to 36 entries

Heats		Repechage Options		Semi-final Options		Finals
H		RI	RII	SI	SII	F
H1	1	2.H1	2.H6	1.H1	1.H2	1.S ABC1
	2	3.H2	3.H5	1.H2	1.H3	2.S ABC1
	3	4.H3	4.H4	1.R3	1.R4	1.S ABC2
	4	5.H4	5.H3	1.R4	1.R5	2.S ABC2
	5	6.H5	6.H2	2.R5	2.R6	1.S ABC3
				2.R6	2.R1	2.S ABC3
H2	1	2.H2	2.H5	1.H3	1.H4	3.S ABC1
	2	3.H2	3.H4	1.H4	1.H5	4.S ABC1
	3	4.H4	4.H3	1.R5	1.R6	3.S ABC2
	4	5.H5	5.H2	1.R6	1.R1	4.S ABC2
	5	6.H6	6.H1	2.R1	2.R2	3.S ABC3
				2.R2	2.R3	4.S ABC3

H3	1	2.H3	2.H4	1.H5	1.H6	5.S ABC1
	2	3.H4	3.H3	1.H6	1.H1	6.S ABC1
	3	4.H5	4.H2	1.R1	1.R2	5.S ABC2
	4	5.H6	5.H1	1.R2	1.R3	6.S ABC2
	5	6.H1	6.H6	2.R3	2.R4	5.S ABC3
				2.R4	2.R5	6.S ABC3
H4	1	2.H4	2.H3	3.R1	3.R1	1.S DEF1
	2	3.H5	3.H2	3.R3	3.R4	2.S DEF1
	3	4.H6	4.H1	4.R5	4.R2	1.S DEF2
	4	5.H1	5.H6	4.R2	4.R5	2.S DEF2
	5	6.H2	6.H5	5.R4	5.R3	1.S DEF3
				5.R6	5.R6	2.S DEF3
H5	1	2.H5	2.H2	3.R5	3.R3	3.S DEF1
	2	3.H6	3.H1	3.R2	3.R6	4.S DEF1
	3	4.H1	4.H6	4.R4	4.R1	3.S DEF2
	4	5.H2	5.H5	4.R6	4.R4	4.S DEF2
	5	6.H3	6.H4	5.R1	5.R2	3.S DEF3
				5.R3	5.R5	4.S DEF3
H6	1	2.H6	2.H1	3.R4	3.R2	5.S DEF1
	2	3.H1	3.H6	3.R6	3.R5	6.S DEF1
	3	4.H2	4.H5	4.R1	4.R3	5.S DEF2
	4	5.H3	5.H4	4.R3	4.R6	6.S DEF2
	5	6.H4	6.H3	5.R5	5.R1	5.S DEF3
				5.R2	5.R4	6.S DEF3

Case 9: 37 to 54 entries

- Format:** Nine heats, nine repêchages, three semi-finals A/B/C, three semifinals D /E/F and semi-finals G/H or G/H/ I.
- Heats:** The winner of each heat goes forward to semi-finals A/B/C; the remainder go forward to the nine repêchages.
- Repêchages:** The winner of each repêchage goes forward to semi-finals A/B/C; the second and third in each repêchage go forward to semi-finals D/E/F; the remainder go forward to final G (if there are 38 to 42 entries) or to semifinals G/H (if there are 43 to 48 entries) or to semi-finals G/H/I (if there are 49 to 54 entries). There are two options for the repêchages.
- Semi-finals:** The first two crews in semi-finals A/B/C go forward to final A, the third and fourth crews in semi-finals A/B/C go forward to final B, and the remainder to final C. The first two crews in each semi-final D/E/F go forward to final D, the third and fourth crews in each semi-final D/E/F go forward to final E, and the remainder go forward to final F.

For 43 entries, the last crew in each semi-final G/H goes forward to final H, the remainder go forward to final G.

For 44 to 48 entries, the first three crews in each semi-final G/H go forward to final G, the remainder go forward to final H.

For 49 or 50 entries, the first two crews in semi-finals G/H/I go forward to the final G, the last crew in semi-finals G/H/I goes forward to final I, and the remainder to final H.

For 51 to 54 entries, the first two crews in semi-finals G/H/I go forward to final G, the third and fourth crews in semi-finals G/H/I go forward to final H, and the remainder go forward to final I. There are two options for the semi-finals. If semi-finals G/H/I and finals G/H or G/H/I are raced, crews will be drawn in the semi-finals G/H (43 - 48 entries) or G/H/I (49 - 54

entries) so that: (a) the fourth place crews from the repêchages are distributed as evenly as possible across the semi-finals and (b) the crews are distributed as evenly as possible across the semifinals.

RA Progression System Tables

Case 9: RA Progression System for 37 to 54 entries

Heats		Repechage Options		Semi-final Options		Finals	
H	RI	RII	SI	SII	F		
H1	1	2.H1	2.H9	1.H1	1.H2	1.S ABC1	
	2	3.H2	3.H8	1.H2	1.H3	2.S ABC1	
	3	4.H3	4.H7	1.H3	1.H4	1.S ABC2	FA
	4	5.H4	5.H6	1.R7	1.R7	2.S ABC2	
	5	6.H5	6.H5	1.R5	1.R6	1.S ABC3	
	6			1.R4	1.R5	2.S ABC3	
	R1	R1	S ABC1	S ABC1			
H2	1	2.H2	2.H8	1.H4	1.H5	3.S ABC1	
	2	3.H3	3.H7	1.H5	1.H6	4.S ABC1	
	3	4.H4	4.H6	1.H6	1.H7	3.S ABC2	FB
	4	5.H5	5.H5	1.R9	1.R1	4.S ABC2	
	5	6.H6	6.H4	1.R6	1.R9	3.S ABC3	
	6			1.R2	1.R8	4.S ABC3	
	R2	R2	S ABC2	S ABC2			
H3	1	2.H3	2.H7	1.H7	1.H8	5.S ABC1	
	2	3.H4	3.H6	1.H8	1.H9	6.S ABC1	
	3	4.H5	4.H5	1.H9	1.H1	5.S ABC2	FC
	4	5.H6	5.H4	1.R3	1.R4	6.S ABC2	
	5	6.H7	6.H3	1.R5	1.R3	5.S ABC3	
	6			1.R1	1.R2	6.S ABC3	
	R3	R3	S ABC3	S ABC3			
H4	1	2.H4	2.H6	2.R1	2.R2	1.S DEF1	
	2	3.H5	3.H5	2.R2	2.R3	2.S DEF1	
	3	2.H6	4.H4	2.R3	2.R4	1.S DEF2	FD
	4	5.H7	5.H3	3.R7	3.R7	2.S DEF2	
	5	6.H8	6.H2	3.R5	3.R6	1.S DEF3	
	6			3.R4	3.R5	2.S DEF3	
	R4	R4	S DEF1	S DEF1			
H5	1	2.H5	2.H5	2.R4	2.R5	3.S DEF1	
	2	3.H6	3.H4	2.R5	2.R6	4.S DEF1	
	3	4.H7	4.H3	2.R6	2.R7	3.S DEF2	FE
	4	5.H8	5.H2	3.R9	3.R1	4.S DEF2	
	5	6.H9	6.H1	3.R8	3.R9	3.S DEF3	
	6			3.R2	3.R8	4.S DEF3	
	R5	R5	S DEF2	S DEF2			
H6	1	3.H6	2.H4	2.R7	2.R8	5.S DEF1	
	2	3.H7	3.H3	2.R8	2.R9	6.S DEF1	
	3	4.H8	4.H2	2.R9	2.R1	5.S DEF2	FF
	4	5.H9	5.H1	3.R3	3.R4	6.S DEF2	
	5	6.H1	6.H9	3.R6	3.R3	5.S DEF3	
	6			3.R1	3.R2	6.S DEF3	
	R6	R6	S DEF3	S DEF3			
H7	1	2.H7	2.H3	For semi-finals and finals in cases of 43-54 entries, see the notes in the text			
	2	3.H8	3.H2				
	3	4.H9	4.H1				
	4	5.H1	5.H9				
	5	6.H2	6.H8				
	6						
	7						

H8	1	2.H8	2.H2	For semi-finals and finals in cases of 43-54 entries, see the notes in the text
	2	3.H9	3.H1	
	3	4.H1	4.H9	
	4	5.H2	5.H8	
	5	6.H3	6.H7	
	6			
H9	1	2.H9	2.H1	
	2	3.H1	3.H9	
	3	4.H2	4.H8	
	4	5.H3	5.H7	
	5	6.H4	6.H6	
	6			

Case 10: 55 entries and over

- Format:** Time-Trials, nine repêchages, three semi-finals A/B/C, three semi-finals D/E/F and three semi-finals G/H/I.
- Time-Trials:** There shall be a Time-Trial for all the crews as the first round. The highest seeded crew starts first, the second highest seeded crew starts second and so on. Unseeded crews start after the seeded crews, in a random draw order. The Time-Trial takes place over 2000m or over a lesser distance as close as practicable to 2000m. The crews start in the same lane. The first 63 crews go forward to the next round, the remaining crews are eliminated. The first nine crews in the Time-Trial go forward to semi-finals A/B/C; the remaining crews go forward to the nine repêchages with places allocated using the Time-Trial results. After the first round the system to be used is the same as Case 9, with nine repêchages and three semi-finals.
- Repêchages:** The winner of each repêchage goes forward to semi-finals A/B/C; the second and third crews in each repêchage go forward to semi-finals D/E/F; the last crew in each repêchage is eliminated and the remaining crews go forward to semi-finals G/H/I.
- Semi-finals:** The first two crews in each semi-final A/B/C go forward to final A, the third and fourth crews in each semi-final A/B/C go forward to final B, and the remainder go forward to final C. The first two crews in each semi-final D/E/F go forward to final D, the third and fourth crews in each semi-final D/E/F go forward to final E, and the remainder go forward to final F. The first two crews in each semi-final G/H/I go forward to final G, the third and fourth crews in semi-finals G/H/I go forward to final H, and the remainder go forward to final I. There are two options for the semi-finals.

RA Progression System Tables
Case 10: RA Progression System for 55 entries and over

Time Trial	Repechage	Semi-final Options		Finals
TT	R11	SI	SII	F
	R1 10.TT 27.TT 28.TT 45.TT 46.TT	S ABC1 1.TT 6.TT 7.TT 1.R7 1.R5 1.R4	S ABC1 3.TT 4.TT 9.TT 1.R7 1.R6 1.R5	FA 1.S ABC1 2.S ABC1 1.S ABC2 2.S ABC2 1.S ABC3 2.S ABC3
	R2 13.TT 24.TT 31.TT 42.TT 49.TT	S ABC2 3.TT 4.TT 9.TT 1.R9 1.R8 1.R2	S ABC2 2.TT 5.TT 8.TT 1.R1 1.R9 1.R8	FB 3.S ABC1 4.S ABC1 3.S ABC2 4.S ABC2 3.S ABC3 4.S ABC3
	R3 14.TT 23.TT 32.TT 41.TT 50.TT	S ABC3 2.TT 5.TT 8.TT 1.R3 1.R6 1.R1	S ABC3 1.TT 6.TT 7.TT 1.R4 1.R3 1.R2	FC 5.S ABC1 6.S ABC1 5.S ABC2 6.S ABC2 5.S ABC3 6.S ABC3
	R4 17.TT 20.TT 35.TT 38.TT 53.TT	S DEF1 2.R1 2.R2 2.R3 3.R7 3.R5 3.R4	S DEF1 2.R2 2.R3 2.R4 3.R7 3.R6 3.R5	FD 1.S DEF1 2.S DEF1 1.S DEF2 2.S DEF2 1.S DEF3 2.S DEF3
	R5 18.TT 19.TT 36.TT 37.TT 54.TT	S DEF2 2.R4 2.R5 2.R6 3.R9 3.R8 3.R2	S DEF2 2.R5 2.R6 2.R7 3.R1 3.R9 3.R8	FE 3.S DEF1 4.S DEF1 3.S DEF2 4.S DEF2 3.S DEF3 4.S DEF3
	R6 52.TT 39.TT 34.TT 21.TT 16.TT	S DEF3 2.R7 2.R8 2.R9 3.R3 3.R6 3.R1	S DEF3 2.R8 2.R9 2.R1 3.R4 3.R3 3.R2	FF 5.S DEF1 6.S DEF1 5.S DEF2 6.S DEF2 5.S DEF3 6.S DEF3
	R7 51.TT 40.TT 33.TT 22.TT 15.TT	S GHI 1 4.R7 4.R8 4.R9 5.R6 5.R1 5.R3	S GHI 1 4.R4 4.R5 4.R9 5.R1 5.R2 5.R3	FG 1.S GHI1 2.S GHI1 1.S GHI2 2.S GHI2 1.S GHI3 2.S GHI3
	R8 48.TT 43.TT 30.TT 25.TT 12.TT	S GHI 2 4.R1 4.R2 4.R3 5.R5 5.R9 5.R4	S GHI 2 4.R2 4.R7 4.R8 5.R4 5.R5 5.R6	FH 3.S GHI1 4.S GHI1 3.S GHI2 4.S GHI2 3.S GHI3 4.S GHI3

	47.TT 44.TT 29.TT 26.TT 11.TT	S GHI3	4.R4 4.R5 4.R6 5.R2 5.R8 5.R7	S GHI3	4.R1 4.R3 4.R6 5.R7 5.R8 5.R9	FI	5.S GHI1 6.S GHI1 5.S GHI2 6.S GHI2 5.S GHI3 6.S GHI3
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APPENDIX 4. ANTI DOPING

BY LAWS TO RULE 93 – ANTI-DOPING POLICY

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This policy is adopted by RA consistent with its obligations to FISA and the Australian Olympic Committee to adopt and implement an anti-doping policy that conforms with the World Anti-Doping Code (Code). In doing so the RA commits to the purposes of the World Anti-Doping Program and the Code, namely:
- to protect the athletes' fundamental right to participate in doping-free sport and thus promote health, fairness and equality for athletes worldwide; and
 - to ensure harmonised, coordinated and effective anti-doping programs at the international and national level with regard to detection, deterrence and prevention of doping.
- 1.2 The fundamental rationale of the Code and of this policy is the preservation of the spirit of sport, namely the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind that is characterised by the following values:
- Ethics, fair play and honesty
 - Health
 - Excellence in performance
 - Character and education
 - Fun and joy
 - Teamwork
 - Dedication and commitment
 - Respect for rules and laws
 - Respect for self and other participants
 - Courage
 - Community and solidarity.

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of the sport.

2 Application of Anti-Doping Policy

2.1 This policy applies to:

- (1) Athletes
- (2) Athlete, Support Personnel;
- (3) Persons seeking nomination by RA to the Australian Olympic Committee for selection to an Australian Olympic Team and participation in the Olympic Games; and
- (4) Members.

2.2 Sanctions are applicable in the event of any Anti-Doping Rule Violation or other breach of this policy.

3 Obligations

3.1 All Athletes:

- (1) must be knowledgeable of and comply with all anti-doping policies and rules applicable to them, namely the Code, these Anti-Doping Rules and all the policies and rules of Anti-Doping Organisations;
- (2) must be available for Sample collection conducted according to the Code and provide accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information on a regular basis as appropriate or required by RA and any Member to whom the Athlete is affiliated or belongs as a member;
- (3) must take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and Use; and
- (4) inform medical personnel of their obligation not to Use Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate the anti-doping policies and rules applicable to them.
- (5) who are not regular members of any Member must be available for Sample collection and

provide accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information on a regular basis if required by the conditions of eligibility established by RA, the Australian Olympic Committee, the Australian Paralympic Committee, FISA, a Major Event Organiser or as applicable.

- 3.2 As a condition of nomination by RA to the Australian Olympic Committee for selection to an Australian Olympic Team and participation in the Olympic Games, all Persons who are not Athletes but participate in the sport as an athlete or competitor (however described) must be available for Sample collection conducted according to the Code and provide accurate and up-to-date whereabouts information on a regular basis if required during the year before the Olympic Games.

In particular:

- (1) up-to-date whereabouts information must be provided in the manner prescribed from time to time in writing by the ADCO at the direction of or with the prior approval of the Australian Olympic Committee; and
- (2) if, in the year preceding the 2004 Olympic Games but before the adoption of this policy a Person:
 - (a) is not subject to the then anti-doping policy of RA; and
 - (b) breaches his or her obligations under this Article or otherwise commits an Anti-Doping Rule Violation;

then this policy will apply retrospectively to any such breach or Anti-Doping Rule Violation as if this policy was in force from 13 August 2003, being one year before the commencement of the 2004 Olympic Games.

3.3 All Athlete Support Personnel must:

- (1) be knowledgeable of and comply with all anti-doping policies and rules applicable to them or Athletes whom they support, namely the Code, this policy and the policies and rules of Anti-Doping Organisations;
- (2) co-operate with the Athlete Testing program; and
- (3) use their influence on Athlete values and behaviour to foster anti-doping attitudes.

3.4 Each Member must:

- (1) comply with these Anti-Doping Rules;
- (2) co-operate with National Anti-Doping Organisations and ASDA;
- (3) by 1st January 2005;
 - (a) adopt and implement an anti-doping policy that conforms with the Code and these Anti-Doping Rules;
 - (b) require Persons who or affiliated clubs:
 - (i) participate in sport under its authority or under the authority of one of its members; or
 - (ii) are registered as an athlete or competitor (however described) or as an Athlete Support Personnel with it or one of its members or affiliated clubs;
to recognise and be bound by its anti-doping policy, the Code and this Policy;
 - (c) require Persons who:
 - (i) participate as an athlete or competitor (however described) in sport under its

authority or under the authority of one of its members of affiliated clubs; or

- (ii) are registered as an athlete or competitor (however described) with it or with one of its members or affiliated clubs;

to be available for Sample collection and provide accurate and up to date whereabouts information;

- (d) require as a condition of membership or affiliation that the policies, rules and programs of its members and affiliated clubs are in compliance with the Code; and
- (e) take appropriate action to discourage non-compliance with the Code and its anti-doping policy.

3.5 RA must:

- (1) provide Anti-Doping Organisations, including ASDA, timely and accurate Athlete contact information;
- (2) support and assist Anti-Doping Organisations, including ASDA to conduct Doping Control;
- (3) make this Policy available to Members, Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel;
- (4) develop and implement, in consultation with ASDA and FISA, drug education and information programs for Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel;
- (5) support the initiatives of the ASC, ASDA, FISA and the AOC to stop Doping in sport;
- (6) adopt and implement anti-doping policies and rules which confirm with the Code, FISA the AOC and the ASC anti-doping core provisions;

- (7) jointly participate in any investigation and/or hearing with the ASC and the AOC;
- (8) require all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel within their jurisdiction to recognise and be bound by anti-doping rules in conformance with the Code, FISA, the AOC, the ASC and these Anti-Doping Rules; and
- (9) not disclose or use any information about a person who is alleged to have, or has committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation until after the conclusion of the hearing, except (for a purpose under these rules) to the ASC, the AOC, APC, ASDA and FISA.

4 Testing

- 4.1 RA will recognise the results of laboratory analysis of Testing by Anti-Doping Organisations and ASDA conducted in accordance with the Code.
- 4.2 RA may request ASDA to conduct Testing and laboratory analysis of Samples of Athletes in accordance with the Code. ASDA is obliged as a condition of each request to conduct an initial review pursuant to Article 7.1 of the Code and any follow-up investigation required pursuant to Articles 7.3 and 7.4 of the Code and to advise RA of the results thereof.

5 Breaches of This Policy

- 5.1 The commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation is a breach of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 5.2 Articles 6 (Definition of Doping), 7 (Anti-Doping Rule Violations), 8 (Proof of Doping), 9 (The Prohibited List), 10 (Testing), 11 (Analysis of Samples) and 20 (Limitation Period) of the Code apply to determine whether any Anti-Doping Rule Violation has been committed.

6 Definition of Doping

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the Anti-Doping Rule Violations set forth in Article 7.1 through Article 7.8 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

7 Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The following constitute Anti-Doping Rule Violations:

7.1 The Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's bodily specimen

(1) It is each Athlete's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body. Athletes are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their bodily Specimens.

Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under Article 7.1.

(2) Excepting those substances for which a quantitative reporting threshold is specifically identified in the Prohibited List, the detected presence of any quantity of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample shall constitute an Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

(3) As an exception to the general rule of Article 7.1, the Prohibited List may establish special criteria for the evaluation of Prohibited Substances that can also be produced endogenously.

7.2 Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

(1) 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.

- 7.3 Refusing, or failing without compelling justification, to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorised in these Anti-Doping Rules, or otherwise evading Sample collection.
- 7.4 Violation of the requirements regarding Athlete availability for Out-of-Competition Testing including failure to provide required whereabouts information set forth in Article 10.3 (Athlete whereabouts requirements) and missed tests which are declared based on reasonable rules.
- 7.5 Tampering, or Attempting to tamper, with any part of Doping Control.
- 7.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods.
 - (1) Possession by an Athlete at any time or place of a substance that is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing or a Prohibited Method unless the Athlete establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted in accordance with Article 9.4 (Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.
 - (2) Possession of a Prohibited Substance that is prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing or a Prohibited Method by an Athlete Support Personnel in connection with an Athlete, Event or Training unless the Athlete Support Personnel establishes that the Possession is pursuant to a Therapeutic Use Exemption granted to an Athlete in accordance with Article 9.4(Therapeutic Use) or other acceptable justification.
- 7.7 Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.
- 7.8 Administration or Attempted administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method to any

Athlete, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an Anti-Doping Rule Violation or any Attempted violation.

8 Proof of Doping

8.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

RA or FISA shall have the burden of establishing that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether RA or FISA has established an Anti-Doping Rule Violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing body 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 Athlete 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.

8.2 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:

- (1) WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for laboratory analysis. The Athlete may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard occurred.
- (2) If the Athlete rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Standard occurred, then FISA or RA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

- (3) Departures from the International Standard for Testing which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such results. If the Athlete establishes that departure from the International Standard occurred during Testing then FISA or RA shall have the burden to establish that such departures did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

9 The Prohibited List

9.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List

This policy incorporates the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code and is available on WADA's website at www.WADA-ama.org. (The World Anti-Doping Code is also available on WADA's website at www.WADA-ama.org.)

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

Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List and/or a revision, the Prohibited List and revisions shall go into effect under this policy three months after publication of the Prohibited List by WADA without requiring any further action by RA. In accordance with Article 4.2 of the Code the Prohibited List is the expanded List adopted by the FISA and the Monitoring Program is the Program including additional substances and methods adopted by the FISA.

9.3 Criteria for Including Substances and Methods on the Prohibited List

As provided in Article 4.4.3 of the Code, WADA's determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List shall be final and shall not be subject to challenge by an Athlete or other Person.

9.4 Therapeutic Use

Athletes with a documented medical condition requiring the Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must first obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) in accordance with the WADA International TUE Standard. (The WADA International Therapeutic Use Exemption Standard is available on WADA's website at www.WADA-ama.org.)

- (1) Athletes included by FISA in its Registered Testing Pool and other Athletes prior to their participation in any International Event must obtain a TUE from FISA (regardless of whether the Athlete previously has received a TUE at the national level). TUE's granted by FISA shall be reported to RA and to WADA. Other Athletes subject to Testing must obtain a TUE from a Recognised Medical Authority. RA shall promptly report any such TUE's to FISA and WADA.
- (2) International-Level Athletes who are included in FISA's Registered Testing Pool, should apply to FISA for the TUE at the same time the Athlete first provides whereabouts information to FISA and, except in emergency situations, no later than 21 days before the Athlete's participation at an International Event.
- (3) Athletes participating in International Events who are not included in FISA's Registered Testing Pool must, except in emergency situations, request a TUE from FISA no later than 21 days before the Athlete's participation at an International Event.
- (4) WADA, at the request of an Athlete or on its own initiation, may review the granting or denial of any TUE to an International Level Athlete or a national level Athlete that is included in a Registered Testing Pool. 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 18.

10 Testing

10.1 Authority to Test

All Athletes agree to submit to In-Competition Testing and Out-of-Competition Testing (at any time or place, with or without advance notice) by a Drug Testing Authority and/or an Anti-Doping Organisation.

10.2 Testing Standards

All Testing shall be conducted substantially in conformity with the WADA International Standard for Testing⁴ in force at the time of Testing.

10.3 Athlete Whereabouts Requirements

Athletes must provide accurate whereabouts information to the relevant authority and keep this information updated at all times.

The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each Athlete, however, it shall be the responsibility of RA to use its best efforts to assist the relevant Anti-Doping Organisation in obtaining whereabouts information as requested by the relevant Anti-Doping Organisation.

- (1) International level athletes — FISA shall establish a Registered Testing Pool of those Athletes who are required to provide up-to-date whereabouts information to FISA. FISA may revise its Registered Testing Pool from time to time in accordance with its criteria.

Each Athlete in the FISA Registered Testing Pool shall provide whereabouts information in accordance with the applicable requirements as determined by FISA.

An Athlete who fails to satisfy FISA applicable requirements will have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation pursuant to Article 7.4 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

- (2) National level athletes — ASDA shall establish a national Registered Testing Pool of those Athletes who are required to provide up to date whereabouts information to ASDA. The national-level pool shall include International-Level Athletes from Australia as well as other national-level Athletes.
 - (a) RA shall assist ASDA to establish the national-level Registered Testing Pool, as required.
 - (b) ASDA shall define and document criteria for Athletes to be included in the national-level Registered Testing Pool in accordance with the International Testing Standard.
 - (c) The criteria shall be reviewed at least annually and updated as required.
 - (d) Athletes included in the Registered Testing Pool may be revised from time to time.
 - (e) Each Athlete in the national-level Registered Testing Pool shall provide whereabouts information in accordance with the applicable requirements as determined by ASDA.
 - (f) An Athlete who fails to satisfy ASDA applicable requirements will have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation pursuant to Article 2.4 of the Code and Article 7.4 of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- (3) Whereabouts information provided pursuant to Articles 10.3.(1) and 10.3.(2) shall be shared with WADA, FISA and other Drug Testing

Authorities having jurisdiction to test an Athlete on the strict condition that it be used only for Doping Control purposes.

10.4 Retirement and Return to Competition

An Athlete who has been identified by the FISA for inclusion in FISA's Registered Testing Pool shall be subject to FISA retirement and return to Competition Anti-Doping Rules.

An Athlete who has been identified by RA for inclusion in its national Registered Testing Pool shall be subject to the following anti-doping rules:

- (1) An Athlete may retire from competition by notifying RA in writing.
- (2) An Athlete's retirement date will be the date RA receives the notice.
- (3) Retirement does not:
 - (a) excuse the Athlete from giving a Sample requested on or before their retirement date;
 - (b) prevent the analysis of a Sample given by the Athlete on or before their retirement date;
 - (c) affect the results of Testing under (a) or (b) above; or
 - (d) exempt the Athlete from this Policy in relation to an Anti-Doing Rule Violation committed before their retirement date.
- (4) An Athlete may make a written request to RA for reinstatement six months after their retirement date. The request is taken to be made on the date RA receives the request.
- (5) Reinstatement will be at the discretion of RA.
- (6) This Policy will apply to the Athlete from the date of their reinstatement request.

- (7) During the six-month period following the reinstatement request the Athlete must be available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules.
- (8) A retired Athlete may not compete in Competitions and Events conducted by or under the auspices of RA until the following periods expire:

For international competitions and events — 12 months from the date of the reinstatement request.

For domestic competitions and events — 12 months from the date of the reinstatement request.

- (9) An Athlete may apply to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) to be eligible to compete in international Competitions and Events before the period set out in Article 10.4.(8) expires.
- (10) An Athlete may apply to the Anti-Doping Control Officer (ADCO) to be eligible to compete in domestic Competitions and Events before the period set out in Article 10.4.(8) expires. The ADCO will grant the application if:
 - (a) the Athlete has been subject to Out of Competition Testing;
 - (b) the results of the Out of Competition Testing have disclosed no violation of these Anti-Doping Rules;
 - (c) there is no other evidence available to the ADCO to suggest that the Athlete has breached these Anti-Doping Rules during the period of his retirement; and
 - (d) it is in the opinion of the ADCO to grant the application.

10.5 Selection of Athletes for Testing [FISA Articles 5.8 and 5.9]

- (1) At International Events, the FISA Anti-Doping Committee or its designated representative shall determine the number of tests based on placing, random test and target tests to be performed.
- (2) Athletes to be tested at International Event 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 athletes (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,
or such other system adopted by FISA from time to time.
- (3) At National Events, RA shall determine the number of Athletes selected for Testing in each Competition and the procedures for selecting the Athletes for Testing.
- (4) In addition to the selection procedures set forth in Articles 10.5 (1) and 10.5(2) above, the FISA Anti-Doping Committee at International Events, and RA at National Events, may also select Athletes or teams for Target Testing so long as such Target Testing is not used for any purpose other than legitimate Doping Control purposes.
- (5) Athletes shall be selected for Out-of-Competition Testing by the FISA Anti-Doping Committee or by RA through a process that substantially complies with the International Standard for Testing in force at the time of selection.

RA and Members or the organising committees for National Events shall provide access to Independent Observers at Events as directed by FISA.

11 Analysis of Samples

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

11.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

Doping Control Samples collected under these Anti-Doping Rules must be analysed by WADA-accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by WADA.

11.2 Substances Subject to Detection

Laboratories shall analyse Doping Control Samples and report results in accordance with the relevant WADA International Standard/s.

11.3 Research on Samples

No Sample may be used for any purpose other than the detection of substances (or classes of substances) or methods on the Prohibited List, or as otherwise identified by WADA pursuant to its Monitoring Program, without the Athlete's written consent, and in accordance with the relevant WADA International Standard/s.

12 Results Management

RA will recognise the results of laboratory analysis of Testing by Anti-Doping Organisations and ASDA conducted in accordance with the WADA International Standard for Testing.

When the ADCO receives information that a Person may have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the ADCO will investigate the matter. The ADCO may consult affected/interested parties about their participation in any investigation and/or hearing.

Results management conducted by RA shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management. Results of all Doping Controls shall be reported to FISA within 14 days of the conclusion of RA results management process. Any apparent Anti-Doping Rule Violation by an Athlete who is registered with or participates under the authority of RA or a Member or who is otherwise subject to these Anti-Doping Rules shall be promptly referred to an appropriate hearing panel established pursuant to Article 13. Apparent Anti-Doping Rule Violations by Athletes who are Members of another National Sporting Organisation shall be referred to the Athlete's National Sporting Organisation for hearing.

12.1 Notification of an Alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation

For any apparent Anti-Doping Rule Violation RA will conduct any necessary follow-up investigation and shall then promptly, within 10 days, send the Person a letter ("infraction notice") which:

- (1) notifies the Person of the anti-doping rule/s which appear/s to have been violated and the basis of the violation;
- (2) encloses a copy of this Policy;
- (3) states that the ADCO will refer the matter to hearing within 14 days (unless the Person gives a written waiver under article 12.4); and
- (4) states that if the Person does not respond within 14 days a hearing can be held in absentia or RA may apply a sanction in accordance with Article 15.

12.2 The ADCO will:

- (1) immediately disclose information about a Person who is alleged to have or has committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under these Anti-Doping Rules to the ASC, FISA, AOC, APC;
- (2) consult the ASC, FISA, AOC, APC about their participation in any investigation and hearing;

- (3) assist in any investigation and hearing on behalf of the ASC, FISA, AOC, APC; and
 - (4) consult the ASC, FISA, AOC, APC about a joint referral to a hearing.
- 12.3 The ADCO will refer the matter to a hearing in accordance with Article 13.
- 12.4 The ADCO may decide not to refer the matter to hearing if the Person in writing:
 - (1) acknowledges they have admitted the Anti-Doping Rule Violation; and
 - (2) waives the right to hearing in relation to:
 - (a) whether the Person committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation; and
 - (b) what sanctions apply.
- 12.5 Provisional Suspensions
 - (1) RA may impose a Provisional Suspension on any Person whose Sample is the subject of an Adverse Analytical Finding or who is issued with an infraction notice or who is subject to an investigation.
 - (2) RA may impose the following Provisional Suspension
 - (a) suspend financial or other assistance to the Person;
 - (b) suspend the Person from Competition in Events and Competitions conducted by or under the auspices of RA or any Member; and
 - (c) suspend the Person's licence, affiliation or participation permit (if relevant).
 - (3) RA may apply the Provisional Suspension from:
 - (a) the date of the infraction notice;
 - (b) following the 14 day submission period; or

- (c) or as deemed appropriate by RA or FISA until the determination of the hearing.
- (4) If a Provisional Suspension is imposed, either the hearing in accordance with Article 13 shall be advanced to a date which avoids substantial prejudice to the Athlete, or the Athlete shall 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.

13 Right to a Fair Hearing

13.1 Principles of a Fair Hearing

All hearings conducted pursuant to Article 13 will respect the following principles:

- a timely hearing;
- fair and impartial hearing body;
- the right to be represented by counsel at the Person's own expense;
- the right to be fairly and timely informed of the asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violation;
- the right to respond to the asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violation and resulting consequences;
- the right of each party to present evidence, including the right to call and question witnesses (subject to the hearing body's discretion to accept testimony by telephone or written submission);
- the Person's right to an interpreter at the hearing, with the Doping Panel to determine the identity, and responsibility for the cost of the interpreter; and
- a timely, written, reasoned decision.

Subject to these principles, the hearing will be conducted in the manner that the hearing body determines is appropriate, with as little formality and technicality, and as quickly, as proper consideration of the issue permits.

- 13.2 The ADCO will wait 14 days (or shorter period agreed between the ADCO and the Person) after sending a letter under Article 12.1 and then will appoint CAS to conduct the hearing.
- 13.3 CAS will determine:
- (1) if the Person has committed a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules;
 - (2) if so, what sanction will apply; and
 - (3) how long the sanction will apply.
- 13.4 CAS will give the ADCO a written statement of:
- (1) the findings of the hearing;
 - (2) what sanction (if any) will apply; and
 - (3) for how long the sanction (if any) will apply.
- This will be read in accordance with Article 15.
- 13.5 Results of all Anti-Doping Rule Violations and any sanction imposed under these Anti-Doping Rules shall be reported to the ASC, ASDA, FISA AOC, APC, those other Persons entitled to notification under Article 14.1 of the Code and other relevant organisations within 14 days of the relevant determination under the results management process.
- 13.6 Hearings pursuant to this Article shall be completed expeditiously and in all case, unless there are exceptional circumstances, within three months of the completion of the Results Management process described in Article 12. Hearings held in connection with Events may be conducted by an expedited process.
- 13.7 The ASC, ASDA AOC, APC, FISA, WADA and any Member with whom the Athlete is affiliated shall have the right to attend hearings as an observer or an interested party.
- 13.8 Decisions by RA, whether as the result of a hearing or the Athlete or other Person's acceptance of

Consequences, may be appealed as provided in Article 18.

- 13.9 Hearing decisions by RA shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in Article 18 or required by applicable national law.
- 13.10 A hearing by CAS under these Anti-Doping Rules will be conducted:
- (a) by a single arbitrator appointed by the Permanent Secretary of the Oceania Registry of CAS;
 - (b) as an ordinary arbitration proceeding; and
 - (c) pursuant to the Code of Sports Related Arbitration, provided that the Award and the arbitrator's reasons therefore will be made public and to this extent Rule 43 of the Code of Sports Related Arbitration will not apply.

If CAS determines that a person has committed an Anti Doping Rule Violation, it will impose on the person the relevant sanction pursuant to Article 15.

Subject to the right of appeal pursuant to Article 18, the determination of CAS will be final and binding on the parties and no person may institute or maintain proceedings in any court of tribunal other than CAS. In particular, and without restricting the generality of the foregoing and for further and better assurance notwithstanding that such provisions have no applicability, neither party will have the right of appeal under Section 38 of the Commercial Arbitration Act of any of the Australian States or to apply for the determination of a question of law under Section 39 (1) (a) of such Act.

14 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 individual result obtained in that Competition with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

15 Sanctions on Individuals

15.1 Disqualification of Results in Event During which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs

An Anti-Doping Rule Violation occurring during or in competition with an Event may lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete's individual results obtained in that Event with all consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 15.1(1).

- (1) If the Athlete establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Athlete's individual results in the other Competition shall not be disqualified unless the Athlete's results in Competition other than the Competition in which the Anti-Doping Rule Violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Athlete's Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

15.2 Imposition of Ineligibility for Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

Except for the specified substances identified in Article 15.3, the period of Ineligibility imposed for a violation of Article 7.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers, Article 7.2 (Use or Attempted Use of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method) and Article 7.6 (Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods) shall be:

First Violation: Two (2) years' Ineligibility

Second Violation: Lifetime Ineligibility.

However, the Athlete or other Person shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of Ineligibility is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing this sanction as provided in Article 15.6

15.3 Specified Substances

The Prohibited List may identify specified substances which are particularly susceptible to unintentional Anti-Doping Rules Violations because of their general availability in medicinal products or which are less likely to be successfully abused as Doping agents. Where an Athlete can establish that the Use of such a specified substance was not intended to enhance sport performance, the period of Ineligibility found in Article 15.2 shall be replaced with the following:

First Violation: At a minimum, a warning and reprimand and no period of Ineligibility from future Events, and at a maximum, one (1) year's Ineligibility.

Second Violation: Two (2) years' Ineligibility.

Third Violation: Lifetime Ineligibility.

However, the Athlete or other Person shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of Ineligibility is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing (in the case of a second or third violation) this sanction as provided in Article 15.6.)

15.4 Additional Sanction

- (1) RA and/or the ASC, [AOC], [APC] and any Member may require the Athlete or other Person to repay all funding and grants received from RA and/or ASC [AOC] [APC] and any Member of the occurrence of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation.
- (2) CAS in addition to applying the sanction outlined in Article 15.1 to 15.3 may determine that a Person that has committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, is required to go to counselling for a specified period.

- (3) Where the hearings or appeals body determines that an employee or contractor of RA has committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, RA will take disciplinary action against the employee or contractor.

15.5 Ineligibility for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of Ineligibility for other violations of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be:

- (1) For violations of Article 7.3 (refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection) or Article 7.5 (Tampering with Doping Control), the Ineligibility periods set forth in Article 15.2 shall apply.
- (2) For violations of Article 7.7 (Trafficking) or Article 7.8 (administration of Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method), the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime Ineligibility. 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 referenced in Article 15.3, shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for such Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, violations of such Articles which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, may be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.
- (3) For violations of Article 7.4 (whereabouts violations or missed tests), the period of Ineligibility shall be:

First Violation: Three (3) months to one (1) year Ineligibility.

Second and subsequent violations: Two (2) years' Ineligibility.

15.6 Elimination or Reduction of Period of Ineligibility Based on Exceptional Circumstances

- (1) If the Athlete establishes in an individual case involving an Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 7.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers) or Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method under Article 7.1 that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated. When a Prohibited Substance or its Markers or Metabolites is detected in an Athlete's Specimen in violation of Article 7.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable 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 15.2, 15.3 and 15.5.
- (2) This Article 15.6 (2) applies only to Anti-Doping Rule Violations involving Article 7.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers), use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method under Article 7.2, failing to submit to Sample collection under Article 7.3, or administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method under Article 7.8. If an Athlete establishes in an individual case involving such violations 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 minimum 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 an Athlete's Specimen in violation of Article 7.1 (presence of Prohibited Substance), the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited

Substance entered his or her system in order to have the period of Ineligibility reduced.

- (3) The FISA Executive may also reduce the period of Ineligibility in an individual case where the Athlete has provided the substantial assistance to FISA which results in FISA discovering or establishing an Anti-Doping Rule Violation by another Person involving Possession under Article 7.6(2) (Possession by Athlete Support Personnel), Article 7.7 (Trafficking) or Article 7.8 (administration to an Athlete). The reduced period of Ineligibility may not, however, be less than one-half of the minimum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than 8 years.

15.7 Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

- (1) For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 15.2, 15.3, 15.4 and 15.5, a second Anti-Doping Rule Violation may be considered for purposes of imposing sanctions only if FISA or RA can establish that the Athlete or other Person committed the second Anti-Doping Rule Violation after the Athlete or other Person received notice, or after FISA or RA made a reasonable attempt to give notice, of the first Anti-Doping Rule Violation if FISA or RA cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.
- (2) Where an Athlete, based on the same Doping Control, is found to have committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation involving both a specified substance under Article 15.3 and another Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, the Athlete, shall be considered to have committed a single Anti-Doping Rule Violation but the

sanction imposed shall be based on the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method that carries the most severe sanction.

- (3) Where an Athlete is found to have committed two separate Anti-Doping Rule Violations, one involving a specified substance governed by the sanctions set forth in Article 15.3 (specified substances) and the other involving a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method governed by the sanctions set forth in Article 15.2 or a violation governed by the sanctions in Article 15.5(1), the period of Ineligibility imposed for the second offence shall be a minimum two years' Ineligibility and at a maximum three years' Ineligibility. Any Athlete found to have committed a third Anti-Doping Rule Violation involving any combination of specified substances under Article 15.3 and any other Anti-Doping Rule Violation under Article 15.2 or 15.5(1) shall receive a sanction of lifetime Ineligibility.

15.8 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection

In addition to the automatic Disqualification of the results in the Competition which produced the positive Sample under Article 14 (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 Doping 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.

15.9 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

The period of Ineligibility shall start of the date of the hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of Provisional

Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility to be served. Where required by fairness, such as delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Athlete, RA imposing the sanction may start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection.

15.10 Status During Ineligibility

No Person who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in an Event or activity (other than authorised anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorised or organised by FISA or RA or its Members. This would preclude but not be limited to:

- a. practising/training with a national team;
- b. acting as a coach or sport official;
- c. selection in any representative team;
- d. competing in any Competition/Events;
- e. receiving, directly or indirectly, funding or assistance from RA;
- f. use of official RA or Member facilities;
- g. holding any position with RA.

In addition, for any Anti-Doping Rule Violation not involving specified substances described in Article 15.3, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person will be withheld by FISA, RA and/or its Members. A Person subject to a period of ineligibility longer than four years may, after the period of Ineligibility, may participate in local sport Events in a sport other than sports subject to the jurisdictions of FISA or RA, but only so long as the local sport Event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or International Event.

This article would not prohibit the Person from participating in sport on a purely recreational level.

15.11 Reinstatement Testing

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of Ineligibility, an Athlete must, during any period of Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility, make him or herself available for Out-of-Competition Testing by FISA or RA, and any other Anti-Doping Organisation having Testing jurisdiction, and must provide current and accurate whereabouts information as provided in Article 10.3. If an Athlete subject to a period of Ineligibility retires from sport and is removed from Out-of-Competition Testing pools and later seeks reinstatement, the Athlete shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the Athlete has notified FISA or RA and has been subject to Out-of-Competition Testing for a period of time equal to the longer of the period set forth in Article 10.4 or the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete had retired.

16 Consequences to Teams

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 Athlete concerned and any crew which included him shall be disqualified from all Competitions at the Event.

17 Review of a Finding of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation or a Sanction

17.1 A Person may make an application to the ADCO, AOC, APC for a review of a finding of a Doping offence or a sanction where new and relevant information becomes available which was:

- (1) not considered by CAS at the hearing; and
- (2) not available to the Person at the time of the hearing.

17.2 The application must:

- (1) be in writing; and
 - (2) set out the new and relevant information.
- 17.3 The ADCO will consider the application and if he or she considers it more probably than not that the new information would have altered either the finding of a Doping offence or the sanction will refer the application to CAS to:
 - (1) review the finding that the Person committed the Doping offence; and
 - (2) decide whether to reduce or withdraw the sanction.
- 17.4 Any review conducted pursuant to Article 17.3 will apply Articles 6, 7, 8, 9, 14 and 15 of these Anti-Doping Rules.
- 17.5 A sanction will remain in force during the review unless CAS decides otherwise.
- 17.6 The ADCO must inform:
 - (1) the Person;
 - (2) any relevant sporting organisations;
 - (3) the ASC;
 - (4) ASDA;
 - (5) the AOC, APC; and
 - (6) any Person or organisation informed of the original determination under Article 13.5.

of any change to the original determination as a result of the review. The ADCO may then inform other Persons or organisations as the ADCO thinks appropriate.

18 Appeals

18.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in Article 18.2 through

18.4. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decisions review authorised in Article 8.2.7 of the FISA Code must be exhausted.

18.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, and Provisional Suspensions

A decision that an Anti-Doping Rule Violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, a decision that no Anti-Doping Rule Violation was committed, a decision that FISA or RA lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged Anti-Doping Rule Violation or its consequences, [and a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 18.2.

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

- (1) In all cases the decision may be appealed exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (“CAS”) in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.
- (2)
 - (a) Any such appeal will apply Articles 6,7,8,9,12 and 15 of these Anti-Doping Rules.
 - (b) Any appeal from a determination of CAS must be solely and exclusively resolved by the determination of CAS Appeals Division. The determination of CAS Appeals Division will be final and binding on the parties to the appeal and no Person may institute or maintain proceedings in any court or tribunal other than CAS Appeals Division. In particular, and without

restricting the generality of the foregoing and for further and better assurance, notwithstanding that such provisions have no applicability, neither party will have the right of appeal under Section 3 of the Commercial Arbitration Act of any of the Australian States or to apply for the determination of a question of law under Section 39(1)(a) of such Act.

- (c) The ADCO must inform any Person or organisation informed of the original determination of any change to the original determination as a result of the appeal.
 - (d) The outcome of all appeals must be reported to the ASC and ASDA AOC FISA APC within 14 days of the conclusion of the appeal.
 - (e) The ADCO may then inform other Persons or organisations as the ADCO thinks appropriate. FISA's rights of appeal with respect to these cases are set forth in Article 18.2(3).
- (3) In cases under Article 18.2(1), the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS:
- (a) the Athlete 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) if and any other Anti-Doping Organisation under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed;
 - (d) the AOC, APC, 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) ASC;
- (f) FISA;
- (g) WADA.

An appeal will be a re-hearing of the matters appealed against and the provisions of Article 13 will apply, *mutatis mutandis* to any appeal.

18.3 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a Therapeutic Use Exemption

Decisions by WADA reversing the grant or denial of a TUE exemption may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the Athlete, FISA or RA or other body designated by RA which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny therapeutic use exemptions, and which are not reversed by WADA may be appealed by Athletes to CAS.

18.4 Time for Filing Appeals

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be within twenty (20) days of the Hearing.

19 Confidentiality and Reporting

19.1 Incorporation of Relevant Anti-Doping Rules

RA shall comply with FISA Anti-Doping Rules. All Member Organisations shall comply with the RA Anti-Doping Rules. Any procedural rules necessary to effectively implement these Anti-Doping Rules shall be deemed to be included in them. The Rules of each Member Organisation shall specifically provide that all Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons under the jurisdiction of the Member Organisations shall be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules.

19.2 Public Disclosure

RA must not publicly disclose the identity of a Person who is suspected of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation until

it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with Article 13 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, and no appeal has been lodged against any determination made. No later than twenty (20) days after an Anti-Doping matter has been finalised, RA must Publicly Report its results including any sanction imposed.

19.3 Recognition of Decisions by FISA and other National Sporting Organisations

Any decision of FISA or RA regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognised by all National Sporting Organisations, which shall take all necessary action to render such results effective.

20 Statute of Limitations

No action may be commenced under these Anti-Doping Rules against an Athlete 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.

21 Recognised Anti-Doping Rule Violations and Doping Offences

21.1 RA will recognise and respect all determinations of:

- (1) Anti-Doping Organisations and other National Sporting Organisations that a person has committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation provided the finding is consistent with the Code and within the authority of the body concerned;
- (2) International Federations and other National Sporting Organisations that a person has committed a Doping Offence.

21.2 This sub-clause will apply if:

- (1) an Anti-Doping Organisation has adopted and implemented an anti-doping policy that confirms with the Code; or
- (2) a National Sporting Organisation has adopted and implemented an anti-doping policy that conforms with the Code and used CAS as the sole body to hear and determine all causes at first instance in respect of alleged Anti-Doping Violations.

Upon being advised of a determination under Article 21.1, the ADCO will give the Person concerned notice in writing of:

- (3) the recognition by the RA of such determination; and
- (4) the automatic imposition of the applicable sanction under Article 15 for the period determined by the Anti-Doping Organisations or CAS to apply to the Anti-Doping Rule Violation in question.

21.3 This sub-clause will apply in respect of all other determinations by Anti-Doping Organisations and National Sporting Organisations. Upon being advised of a determination under Article 21.1 or if a person to whom this policy applies admits committing an Anti-Doping Rule Violation or Doping Offence, the CEO will give the Person concerned notice in writing of the determination recognised by the RA and the sanction to be imposed under Article 15.

21.4 If, as a result of the application of Article 21.3, the Person concerned believes there are circumstances entitling CAS to reduce the sanction pursuant to Article 15.6 the person concerned may by notice in writing given to the CEO in writing within 14 days of the day of receipt of advice require the matter to be referred for hearing by CAS solely on the issue of the sanction to be imposed under these Anti-Doping Rules in respect of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

- 21.5 Except as provided in the Code, no Person may appeal against or challenge any recognition of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation or Doping Offence by the RA under this Article 21 unless that Person has first exhausted all his or her rights or appeal and other legal rights (if any) in respect of the hearing and determination of the Anti-Doping Organisation or other National Sporting Organisation concerned and whether before any tribunal as provided for in the anti-doping policy of the Anti-Doping Organisation or other National Sporting Organisation concerned or in a court of law. In the event that a Person challenges or appeals the hearing or determination of the Anti-Doping Organisation or other National Sporting Organisation concerned, the RA will defer recognition of the Anti-Doping Rule Violation or Doping Offence pending the conclusion of the challenge or appeal and will abide by the decision of the tribunal or court concerned.
- 21.6 If a Person recorded as having committed an Anti-Doping Rule Violation is subsequently found not to have committed that Anti-Doping Rule Violation or is otherwise cleared or pardoned of any relevant wrongdoing by CAS or other Anti-Doping Organisation acting in conformity with the Code, the RA will overturn the Anti-Doping Rule Violation and any sanction which had been imposed as a result of that Anti-Doping Rule Violation.

22 Disputes

Any dispute regarding the construction and/or application of this policy must be solely and exclusively resolved by CAS according to the Code of Sports-Related Arbitration. The decision of CAS will be final and binding on the parties concerned and no Athlete or person may institute or maintain proceedings in any court or tribunal other than CAS. In particular, and without restricting the generality of the foregoing and for further and better assurance notwithstanding that such provisions have no applicability, neither party will have the right of appeal under Section 38 of the Commercial

Arbitration Act of any of the Australian States or to apply for the determination of a question of law under Section 39(1)(a) of such Act.

23 Article 23 — Amendment and Interpretation of Anti-Doping Rules

- 23.1 These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by RA subject to ASC approval.
- 23.2 Except as provided in Article 23.5, these Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.
- 23.3 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.
- 23.4 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.
- 23.5 These Anti-Doping Rules shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the date these Anti-Doping Rules came into effect.
- 23.6 Words in the singular include the plural and vice versa.
- 23.7 A Person includes a body corporate.
- 23.8 Words not defined in this policy have the meaning ascribed to them in the Code unless a contrary meaning appears from the context.
- 23.9 Reference to “including” and similar words are not words of limitation.
- 23.10 In this policy, the following words have the following respective meanings.

Adverse Analytical Finding: A report from a laboratory or other approved Testing entity that identifies in a Specimen 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 Control Officer (ADCO). Means the Anti-Doping Control Officer appointed by RA to give effect to this Policy and, if no Person is appointed, the Chief Executive or equivalent officer of RA.

Anti-Doping Organisation: 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 Organisations that conduct Testing at their Events, WADA, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organisations.

Anti-Doping Rule Violation: As outlined in Article 7.

Athlete — Means:

- (a) For purposes of Doping Control, any Person who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation) or national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organisation) and any additional Person who participates in sport at a lower level if designated by the Person's National Anti-Doping Organisation. For purposes of anti-doping information and education, any Person who participates in sport under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports organisation accepting the Code; and
- (b) any Person who:
 - (i) is registered as an athlete or competitor (however described) with

- RA or under the authority of a Member; or
- (ii) participates, or has in the previous five years participated, in any sporting activity conducted, authorised, recognised or controlled, either directly or indirectly, by RA or under the authority of a Member; or
 - (iii) has otherwise agreed to be bound by this Anti-Doping Policy.

Athlete Support Personnel: Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical or para-medical Personnel working with or treating Athletes 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 enunciates the Attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the Attempt.

Australian Olympic Committee (AOC): Means the Australian Olympic Committee Inc.

Australian Paralympic Committee (APC): Means the Australian Paralympic Committee Inc.

Australian Sports Commission (ASC): Means the Australian Sports Commission established by the Australian Sports Commission Act 1989.

Australian Sports Drug Agency (ASDA): Means the Australian Sports Drug Agency established by the Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990.

Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee (ASDMAC): Means the Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee established by the Australian Sports Drug Agency Act 1990.

CEO Means Chief Executive Officer of RA

Code: The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition: A single race, match, game or singular athletic contest. For example, the finals of the Olympic 100-metre dash. 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 FISA.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations: An Athlete's or other Person's violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification means the Athlete'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 Athlete 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 12.5; [and (c) Provisional Suspension means the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Competition prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 13 (Right to a Fair Hearing).]

Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS): Means the Court of Arbitration of Sport (Oceania Registry).

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

Doping: The occurrence of one or more of the Anti-Doping Rule Violations set forth in Article 7.1 through Article 7.8 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

Doping Control: The process including test distribution planning, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, results management, hearings and appeals.

Doping Offence: Means a breach of anti-doping rule, regulation, by-law or policy of a sporting organisation that would have been an Anti-Doping Rule Violation has the sporting organisation adopted and

implemented an anti-doping policy that conforms with the Code.

Drug Testing Authority: Means:

- (a) ASDA;
- (b) an agency appointed by ASDA, FISA or RA or a national drug testing authority which:
 - (i) operates under its own statute, rules and regulations; and
 - (ii) has samples analysed by a FISA approved or a WADA accredited laboratory, or
- (c) an agency which conducts testing on Athletes for the detection of prohibited substances where:
 - (i) the methods of testing substantially accord with ITS; and
 - (ii) the sample is analysed by a FISA approved or an WADA accredited laboratory.

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

FISA: Means the Federation Internationale des Societes d’Aviron

In-Competition: For purposes of differentiating between In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing, unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or other relevant Anti-Doping Organisation, an In-Competition test is a test where an Athlete is selected for Testing in connection with a specific Competition.

Independent Observer Program: A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe the

Doping Control process at certain Events and report on observations. If WADA is Testing In-Competition at an Event, the observers shall be supervised by an independent organisation.

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 Organisation, or another international sport organisation is the ruling body for the Event or appoints the technical officials for the Event.

International-Level Athlete: Athletes 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.

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

Marker: A compound, group of compounds or biological parameters that indicates the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

Members: Mean those organisations that are members of RA and Member means any one of them.

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

National Event: A sport Event involving international or national-level Athletes that is not an International Event.

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

National Sporting Organisation: A national or regional entity which is a Member of or is recognised by FISA as the entity governing FISA's sport in that nation or region or is recognised by the ASC as a National Sporting Organisation. This includes National Sporting Organisations for Athletes with a Disability.

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

No Fault or Negligence: The Athlete'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 Athlete'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 Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel.

Person: A natural Person or an organisation or other entity, including an Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel and Member.

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 no longer intends to have Possession and has renounced the Person's previous Possession.

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 12.4, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 13 (Right to a Fair Hearing) that

provides the Athlete 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 19.

Recognised Medical Authority: The Australian Sports Drug Medical Advisory Committee (ASDMAC) established under the amended ASDA Act 1990, or an authority recognised by the ASDMAC which may authorise the Use of a Prohibited Substance and/or Prohibited Method for a therapeutic purpose.

Registered Testing Pool: The pool of top level Athletes established separately by each International Federation and National Anti-Doping Organisation who are subject to both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation's or Organisation's test distribution plan.

Sample/Specimen: Any biological material collected for the purposes of Doping Control.

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 Organisations, National Anti-Doping Organisations, and WADA.

Tampering: Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.

Target Testing: Selection of Athletes for Testing where specific Athletes or groups of Athletes 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.

Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE): Means Therapeutic Use Exemption in accordance with the WADA International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

APPENDIX 5. NATIONAL ROWING CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS

BY-LAW TO RULE 8 BY-LAW 2 — RA EVENTS

1. The National Rowing Championships shall, unless otherwise approved by the Board, comprise the events set out below:

Code	Class	Status	Boat
U17M1X	Men	Under 17	Single Scull
U17M2X	Men	Under 17	Double Scull
U17M4X+	Men	Under 17	Coxed Quad Scull
U17W1X	Women	Under 17	Single Scull
U17W2X	Women	Under 17	Double Scull
U17W4X+	Women	Under 17	Coxed Quad Scull
U19M1X	Men	Under 19	Single Scull
U19M2-	Men	Under 19	Coxless Pair
U19M2X	Men	Under 19	Double Scull
U19M4-	Men	Under 19	Coxless Four
U19M4+	Men	Under 19	Coxed Four Coxless Quad Scull
U19M4X	Men	Under 19	
U19M8+	Men	Under 19	Coxed Eight
U19W1X	Women	Under 19	Single Scull
U19W2-	Women	Under 19	Coxless Pair
U19W2X	Women	Under 19	Double Scull
U19W4-	Women	Under 19	Coxless Four Coxless Quad Scull
U19W4X-	Women	Under 19	
U19W8+	Women	Under 19	Coxed Eight
U23M1X	Men	Under 23	Single Scull
U23M2-	Men	Under 23	Coxless Pair
U23M2X	Men	Under 23	Double Scull
U23M4-	Men	Under 23	Coxless Four
U23M4+	Men	Under 23	Coxed Four Coxless Quad Scull
U23M4X	Men	Under 23	
U23M8+	Men	Under 23	Coxed Eight
U23ML1X	Lightweight Men	Under 23	Single Scull

U23ML2-	Lightweight Men	Under 23	Coxless Pair
U23ML2X	Lightweight Men	Under 23	Double Scull
U23ML4-	Lightweight Men	Under 23	Coxless Four
U23W1X	Women	Under 23	Single Scull
U23W2-	Women	Under 23	Coxless Pair
U23W2X	Women	Under 23	Double Scull
U23W4-	Women	Under 23	Coxless Four Coxless Quad Scull
U23W4X	Women	Under 23	
U23W8+	Women	Under 23	Coxed Eight
U23WL1X	Lightweight Women	Under 23	Single Scull
U23WL2X	Lightweight Women	Under 23	Double Scull Coxless Quad Scull
U23WL4X	Lightweight Women	Under 23	
OM1X	Men	Open	Single Scull
OM2-	Men	Open	Coxless Pair
OM2X	Men	Open	Double Scull
OM4-	Men	Open	Coxless Four
OM4+	Men	Open	Coxed Four Coxless Quad Scull
OM4X	Men	Open	
OML1X	Lightweight Men	Open	Single Scull
OML2-	Lightweight Men	Open	Coxless Pair
OML2X	Lightweight Men	Open	Double Scull
OML4-	Lightweight Men	Open	Coxless Four Coxless Quad Scull
OML4X	Lightweight Men	Open	
OML8+	Lightweight Men	Open	Coxed Eight
OW1X	Women	Open	Single Scull
OW2-	Women	Open	Coxless Pair
OW2X	Women	Open	Double Scull
OW4-	Women	Open	Coxless Four Coxless Quad Scull
OW4X	Women	Open	
OW8+	Women	Open	Coxed Eight
OWL1X	Lightweight Women	Open	Single Scull
OWL2X	Lightweight Women	Open	Double Scull Coxless Quad Scull
OWL4X	Lightweight Women	Open	
SB1X	School Boy	School	Single Scull
SB4+	School Boy	School	Coxed Four

SB4X+	School Boy	School	Coxed Quad Scull
SB8+	School Boy	School	Coxed Eight
SBU178+	School Boy	School Under 17	Coxed Eight
SG1X	School Girl	School	Single Scull
SG4+	School Girl	School	Coxed Four
SG4X+	School Girl	School	Coxed Quad Scull
SG8+	School Girl	School	Coxed Eight
AM1X	Adaptive Men	Arms Only	Single Scull
TAM1X	Adaptive men	Trunk & Arms Leg, Trunk & Arms	Single Scull
LTAM1X	Adaptive Men	Leg, Trunk & Arms	Single Scull
LTAM2X	Adaptive Men	Arms	Double Scull
AM1X Div 2	Adaptive Men	Arms Only	Single Scull
LTAM1X Div 2	Adaptive Men	Leg, Trunk & Arms	Single Scull
AW1X	Adaptive Women	Arms Only	Single Scull
TAW1X	Adaptive Women	Trunk & Arms Leg, Trunk & Arms	Single Scull
LTAW1X	Adaptive Women	Leg, Trunk & Arms	Single Scull
LTAW2X	Adaptive Women	Arms	Double Scull
AW1X Div 2	Adaptive Women	Arms Only	Single Scull
LTAW1X Div 2	Adaptive Women	Leg, Trunk & Arms	Single Scull

APPENDIX 6. AUSTRALIAN MASTERS CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS

BY-LAW TO RULE 8 BY-LAW 4 — RA EVENTS

1. The Australian Master's Championship shall, unless otherwise approved by the Board, comprise the events set out below:

Table A

WOMENS		MENS		MIXED	
Scull	Sweep	Scull	Sweep	Scull	Sweep
WA1X	WA2-	MA1X	MA2-	MixAB2X	MixAB4+
WA2X	WA4+	MA2X	MA4+	MixAB4X	MixAB8+
WA4X	WA8+	MA4X	MA8+	MixC2X	MixC4+
WB1X	WB2-	MB1X	MB2-	MixC4X	MixC8+
WB2X	WB4+	MB2X	MB4+	MixD2X	MixD4+
WB4X	WB8+	MB4X	MB8+	MixD4X	MixD8+
WC1X	WC2-	MC1X	MC2-	MixE2X	MixE4+
W CofC 1X	WC4+	M CofC 1X	MC4+	MixE4X	MixE8+
WC2X	WC8+	MC2X	MC4-	MixFH2X	MixFH4+
WC4X	WD2-	MC4X	MC8+	MixFH4X	MixFH8+
WD1X	WD4+	MD1X	MD2-		
WD2X	WD8+	MD2X	MD4+		
WD4X	IWD8+	MD4X	MD4-		
IWD4X	WE2-	IMD4X	MD8+		
WE1X	WE4+	ME1X	IMD8+		
WE2X	WE8+	ME2X	ME2-		
WE4X	WF2-	ME4X	ME4+		
WF1X	WF4+	MF1X	ME4-		
WF2X	WF8+	MF2X	ME8+		
WF4X	WGH2-	MF4X	MF2-		
WGH1X	WGH4+	MG1X	MF4+		
WGH2X	WGH8+	MG2X	MF8+		
WGH4X		MG4X	MG2-		

MH1X	MG4+
MH2X	MG8+
MH4X	MH2-
MI1X	MH4+
MI2X	MH8+
MI4X	MI2-
	MI4+
	MI8+

2. Where mixed age events are held the following time handicaps will apply.

Table B

Men's Events

1x, 2-

Cat.	Time (seconds)									
A	85	65	51	40	31	22	15	7	2	GO
B	83	63	49	38	29	20	13	5	GO	
C	78	58	44	33	24	15	8	GO		
D	70	50	36	25	16	7	GO			
E	63	43	29	18	9	GO				
F	54	34	20	9	GO					
G	45	25	11	GO						
H	34	14	GO							
I	20	GO								
J	GO									

2x, 4+

Cat.	Time (seconds)									
A	76	57	44	34	26	19	13	7	2	GO
B	74	55	42	32	24	17	11	5	GO	
C	69	50	37	27	19	12	6	GO		
D	63	44	31	21	13	6	GO			
E	57	38	25	15	7	GO				
F	50	31	18	8	GO					
G	42	23	10	GO						
H	31	13	GO							
I	19	GO								
J	GO									

4-, 4x, 8+

Cat.	Time (seconds)									
A	70	53	42	33	26	19	12	6	2	GO
B	68	51	40	31	24	17	10	4	GO	
C	64	47	36	27	20	13	6	GO		
D	58	41	30	21	14	7	GO			
E	51	34	23	14	7	GO				
F	44	27	16	7	GO					
G	37	20	9	GO						
H	28	11	GO							
I	17	GO								
J	GO									

Women's Events

1x, 2-

Cat.	Time (seconds)									
A	94	72	57	45	35	25	17	8	2	GO
B	92	70	55	43	33	23	15	6	GO	
C	86	64	49	37	27	17	9	GO		
D	77	55	40	28	18	8	GO			
E	69	47	32	20	10	GO				
F	59	37	22	10	GO					
G	49	27	12	GO						
H	37	15	GO							
I	22	GO								
J	GO									

2x, 4+

Cat.	Time (seconds)									
A	85	64	50	38	29	21	15	8	2	GO
B	83	62	48	36	27	19	13	6	GO	
C	77	56	42	30	22	13	7	GO		
D	70	49	35	23	15	7	GO			
E	64	43	29	17	8	GO				
F	56	35	21	9	GO					
G	47	26	12	GO						
H	35	14	GO							
I	21	GO								
J	GO									

4-, 4x, 8+

Cat.	Time (seconds)									
A	79	60	47	37	29	21	14	7	2	GO
B	77	58	45	35	27	19	12	5	GO	
C	72	53	40	30	22	14	7	GO		
D	65	46	33	23	15	7	GO			
E	58	39	26	16	8	GO				
F	50	31	18	8	GO					
G	42	23	10	GO						
H	31	13	GO							
I	19	GO								
J	GO									

Mixed Events

2x, 4+

Cat.	Time (seconds)									
A	81	61	47	36	27	20	14	7	2	GO
B	79	59	45	34	25	18	12	5	GO	
C	74	54	40	29	20	13	7	GO		
D	67	47	33	22	13	6	GO			
E	61	41	27	16	7	GO				
F	54	34	20	9	GO					
G	45	25	11	GO						
H	34	14	GO							
I	20	GO								
J	GO									

4-, 4x, 8+

Cat.	Time (seconds)									
A	75	57	45	35	28	20	13	7	2	GO
B	73	55	43	33	26	18	11	5	GO	
C	68	50	38	28	21	13	6	GO		
D	62	44	32	22	15	7	GO			
E	55	37	25	15	8	GO				
F	47	29	17	8	GO					
G	40	22	10	GO						
H	30	12	GO							
I	18	GO								
J	GO									

Relative Handicaps Between Men, Women and Mixed A to H

Boat	Class	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1x	Men	74	72	67	59	52	43	34	23
	Women	57	55	49	40	32	22	12	GO
	Mixed	65	64	58	49	42	32	23	12
2x	Men	66	64	59	53	47	40	32	22
	Women	50	48	42	35	29	21	12	GO
	Mixed	58	56	51	44	38	31	22	11
4x	Men	62	60	56	50	43	36	29	20
	Women	47	45	40	33	26	18	10	GO
	Mixed	55	53	48	32	35	27	20	10

Handicaps for Older Age Groups (included in tables above)

Seconds Added				
Age Category	Boat	Men	Women	Mixed
I (75+ add to H handicap)	1x, 2-	14	15	15
	2x, 4+	13	14	14
	4-, 4x, 8+	11	13	12
J (80+ add to I handicap)	1x, 2-	20	22	21
	2x, 4+	19	21	20
	4-, 4x, 8+	17	19	18