

<b>Appendix 1 - Bye-Laws to Rules 35 to 37 - Courses</b>	<b>Appendix 2 Bye-Laws to the Rules of Racing - Courses</b>	
<b>1. FISA Manual for Rowing Championships</b>		
<i>In addition to conforming to the Rules of Racing and to the Racing Bye-laws a course and all its technical equipment must also comply with the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of "The FISA Manual for Rowing Championships".</i>		
<b>2. Stretches of water</b>		
<b>2.1 General</b>		
<i>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.</i>		
<i>For a World Rowing Championship or Rowing World Cup regatta it is recommended to have a minimum of 8 racing lanes available, plus sufficient water width on both sides of the course to allow for both safe traffic patterns and for moving lanes in case of unequal conditions.</i>	<i>For a World Rowing Championship, <u>Olympic and Paralympic</u> regatta <del>or and Rowing</del> World Rowing Cup regatta it is recommended to have a minimum of 8 racing lanes available, plus sufficient water width on both sides of the course to allow for both safe traffic patterns and for moving lanes in case of unequal conditions.</i>	
<b>2.2 Length of Water</b>		
<i>The minimum length of water necessary to contain the standard course is 2,150 m. For a course for Masters the minimum length is 1,150 m.</i>	<i>The minimum length of water necessary to contain the standard <u>international</u> course is <del>2,150</del> <u>2,120m</u>. For a course for Masters the minimum length is 1,150 m.</i>	Consistent terminology
<b>2.3 Width of Water</b>		
<i>The standard international course shall be at least 108m wide i.e. <math>13.5 + (6 \times 13.5) + 13.5 = 108m</math>.</i>	<i>The standard international course shall be at least 108m wide i.e. <math>13.5\text{m} + (6 \text{ lanes} \times 13.5\text{m each}) + 13.5\text{m} = 108m</math>.</i>	clarification
<i>The minimum recommended width of the course for a World Rowing Championship or Rowing World Cup regatta shall be at least 135m i.e. <math>13.5 + (8 \times 13.5) + 13.5 = 135m</math>. This width is a minimum and is only acceptable if a low level TV road is provided alongside the full length of the course.</i>	<i>The minimum recommended width of the course for a World Rowing Championship, <u>Olympic and Paralympic</u> <del>regatta or and</del> Rowing World Cup regatta shall be at least 135m i.e. <math>13.5\text{m} + (8 \text{ lanes} \times 13.5\text{m each}) + 13.5\text{m} = 135m</math>. This width is a minimum and is only acceptable if a low level TV road is provided alongside the full length of the course.</i>	clarification
<i>The ideal recommended width of the course for a World Rowing Championship or Rowing World Cup regatta shall be at least 162 m i.e. <math>27 + (8 \times 13.5) + 27 = 162m</math>. This width allows for traffic movements beside the course and for TV</i>	<i>The ideal recommended width of the course for a World Rowing Championship, <u>Olympic and Paralympic</u> <del>or and</del> Rowing World Cup regatta shall be at least 162 m i.e. <math>27\text{m} + (8 \text{ lanes} \times 13.5 \text{ each}) + 27\text{m} = 162m</math>. This width</i>	clarification

coverage from the water	allows for traffic movements beside the course and for TV coverage from the water <u>where there is no suitable TV road.</u>	
<b>2.4 Depth of Water</b>		
For a standard international course the depth of water must be at least 3 metres throughout all racing lanes at the shallowest point if the depth over the course is unequal. However, it is recommended that a course should have a minimum depth of 3.5 metres.		
A number of old, artificial courses were constructed with an even depth of 2 metres. As long as they remain with an equal depth at all points on the course then they can still be accepted as a standard course.	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 <u>international</u> course.	consistent terminology
<b>2.5 Local Conditions</b>		
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.	On a standard <u>international</u> 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.	consistent terminology
<b>2.6 Plan</b>		
A plan showing the location of the course, the length and the number of lanes and the layout of the technical installations must be included in the advance programme.		
<b>3. Technical Installations - Category A (For FISA Championships)</b>	<b>3. Technical Installations - Category A (<del>For FISA Championships</del>)</b>	Omit "FISA Championships" here and just use Category A
<b>3.1 Start zone</b>		
<b>3.1.1 Start pontoons</b>		
The bows of each boat shall be aligned on the start line. This requires the use of start pontoons which may be moved forwards or backwards in order to allow for boats of different lengths. They must be of a solid construction and able to be firmly fixed in position. For a World Rowing Championship or Rowing World Cup regatta the start pontoons must be connected by land or by a Start Bridge, minimum 2m wide, allowing easy access for officials and for representatives of the media.	The bows of each boat shall be aligned on the start line. This requires the use of start pontoons which may be moved forwards or backwards in order to allow for boats of different lengths. They must be of a solid construction and able to be firmly fixed in position. For a <del>World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regattas</del> <u>World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regattas</u> <del>or and Rowing World Cup regatta</del> <u>regattas</u> 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.	

<b>3.1.2 Steering Aids</b>		
<p>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 3.2.2 Buoys.</p>	<p><del>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 3.2.2 Buoys.</del></p> <p>To assist crews with their steering, the Albano lanes <del>to</del> shall be buoyed at 5 metres intervals for the first 100 metres of the course. These buoys shall be of a different colour from those marking the majority of the course - see 3.2.2 Buoys.</p>	<p>Only require the 5m interval buoys and no other steering guides.</p>
<b>3.1.3 Start Tower</b>		
<p>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.</p>		<p>We capitalise the "S" in "Starter" and other jury members in the Rules</p>
<b>3.1.4 Starter's Equipment</b>		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>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, <del>and a megaphone or a microphone and loudspeakers.</del> This additional equipment shall be provided as back-up where the start is given by a traffic light system of visible and audible signals. <del>a</del> A board and chalks or felt markers shall be provided to enable the Starter to inform crews of any postponement of races.</p>	<p>Do not repeat microphone. Where there are traffic lights, we still need bells &amp; flags.</p>
<b>3.1.5 Radio or telephone communication</b>		
<p>The starter shall be in direct communication by radio and/or telephone with the Judge at the Start, the Judge at the</p>	<p>The Starter shall be in direct communication by radio and/or telephone with the Judge at the Start, the Judge at the</p>	<p>We require radio <u>AND</u> telephone for connection of these positions.</p>

<i>Finish, the Control Commission and the President of the Jury.</i>	<i>the Finish, the Control Commission and the President of the Jury.</i>	
<b>3.1.6 Aligner's Hut</b>		
<i>This shall be a fixed structure placed exactly on the start line, ideally not less than 15 m from the first lane and no more than 30 m. The floor level of the hut should be between 1 m and 2 m above the water level. The hut should provide weather protection for up to 4 persons and there should be enough space so that the Judge at the Start and the aligner can both clearly observe the start line. The Judge at the Start shall sit closer to the first lane with the aligner behind him, at a higher level. There shall be radio links between the aligner and the start pontoon officials who shall be provided with earphones.</i>	<i>This shall be a fixed structure placed exactly on the start line, ideally not less than 15 m from the first lane and no more than 30 m. The floor level of the hut should be between 1 m and 2 m above the water level. The hut should provide weather protection for up to 4 persons and there should be enough space so that the Judge at the Start and the <u>Aligner</u> can both <u>be seated on the line of the start one behind the other</u>, both clearly <del>observe</del> observing the start line. The Judge at the Start shall sit closer to the first lane with the aligner behind him, at a higher level. There shall be radio links between the <u>Aligner</u> and the start pontoon officials <u>and boatholders</u> who shall be provided with earphones.</i>	Clarification
<i>For a World Rowing Championship or Rowing World Cup regatta the hut must also be provided with false start control equipment, producing a "freezing the picture" system. This requires a video camera, a computer, two monitors and a printer.</i>	<i>For a World Rowing Championship, <u>Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas</u> and <del>or</del> Rowing World Cup <del>regatta</del> <u>regattas</u> the <del>hut</del> Judge at the Start must also be provided with <u>a false start control equipment, producing detection system including a "freezing the picture-freeze-frame" video system connected directly to the Starter's start signal.</u> This requires a video camera <u>showing the start line</u>, a computer <u>and</u> two monitors. <del>and a printer.</del></i>	No printer needed.
<b>3.1.7 The Start Line</b>		
<i>The start line shall be defined as the line running between a thin vertical wire in the aligner's hut and the vertical line painted on to a fixed marker on the far side of the course. The fixed marker shall be divided vertically and painted one half black and the other half luminous yellow, with the black half in the direction of the finish. The vertical line shall be the line where the two colours join. The aligner's hut must carry two thin wires (1 mm) fixed vertically and along the line of the start (40 to 50 cm apart) at the front of the hut and kept in tension.</i>	<i>The start line shall be <del>defined as</del> the line running between a <u>tautly stretched thin vertical wire (1 mm)</u> in the aligner's hut and the vertical line <del>painted on to</del> a fixed marker on the <u>far opposite</u> side of the course. The fixed marker shall be divided vertically and painted one half black and the other half luminous yellow, with the black half in the direction of the finish. The vertical line shall be the line where the two colours <del>join</del> <u>meet</u>. The aligner's hut must carry <del>two a second thin wire</del> <u>wires (1 mm)</u> fixed vertically and along the line of the start (80 to 100 cm apart) at the front of the hut and kept in tension. <u>The second wire shall be removable and used for aligning the video camera of the Judge at the Start.</u></i>	clarification?
<b>3.1.8 Other Facilities</b>		
<i>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</i>		

as a permanent fixture or by using temporary units.		
<b>3.1.9 Start Zone</b>		
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) placed at 5m intervals and also by two white flags outside the limits of the course at the 100 m mark.	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 <u>from those marking the majority of the course (red) and placed at 5m intervals</u> and also by two white flags outside the limits of the course at the 100 m mark.	We can do away with the white flags if there is no breakage rule.
<b>3.1.10 Alignment Control Mechanism</b>		
World Rowing Championship, Olympic Games regattas and International regattas may use an alignment control mechanism in the centre of each lane which shall hold the bow of the boat in a fixed position on the start line until the starter makes the start.	<del>World Rowing Championship, Olympic Games regattas and International</del> <u>All</u> regattas may use an alignment control mechanism in the centre of each lane which shall hold the bow of the boat in a fixed position on the start line until the starter makes the start. <u>At Olympic and Paralympic regattas the use of such an alignment control mechanism of a type approved by FISA shall be mandatory.</u>	Not mandatory at World Championships, so the Rules requirement is to say it is acceptable at all regattas.
Such a mechanism shall be designed to hold the bow safely, without any risk of damage to the boat. It shall release the bow of the boat immediately when an electrical signal is triggered by the starter. The mechanism shall also be designed to operate in a “fail safe” manner i.e. if there is any fault with the mechanism, and then it shall immediately release the bow of the boat and move to a position such that no damage can be caused to any part of the boat.		
<b>3.1.11 Visible Signal and Audible Signal</b>		
At World Rowing Championship, Rowing World Cup and Olympic Games regattas the start shall be given using a visible and an audible signal. The traffic lights showing the visible signal and the loudspeaker emitting the audible signal shall be fixed adjacent to each start pontoon. The centre of the traffic lights shall be fixed at a height of between 0.7 metres and 1.1 metres above the water level. Each traffic light shall be positioned 2.5 metres from the centre line of the start pontoon, on the side nearer the centre of the course and facing the crew in that lane.	At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, <u>Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and Rowing World Cup and Olympic Games</u> regattas the start shall be given <u>using a lights system with</u> 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. <u>Each A</u> traffic light shall be positioned 2.5 metres from the centre line of <del>the</del> <u>each</u> start pontoon, on the side nearer the centre of the course <u>and visible to the crew on that start pontoon.</u>	clarification
There shall be: – a visible signal which operates in only three positions,		
(a) a neutral (black) position,		
(b) a red light signal,		

<i>(c) a green light signal.</i>		
<i>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).</i>		
<i>The control system shall be designed to allow the following order of events as far as the crews are concerned:</i>		
<i>(a) neutral (black) – no lights - no sound signal,</i>		
<i>(b) red light, no sound signal,</i>		
<i>(c) (if necessary, return straight from red back to neutral),</i>		
<i>(d) green light and a sound signal.</i>		
<i>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.</i>		
<i>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.</i>		
<b>3.2 Between Start and Finish</b>		
<b>3.2.1 Lanes</b>		
<i>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).</i>		
<i>For a standard course it is recommended that there should be eight buoyed lanes, (minimum is six).</i>	<i>For a standard international course it is recommended that there should be eight buoyed lanes, (minimum is six).</i>	<i>Consistent terminology</i>
<i>For a World Rowing Championships or Rowing World Cup regattas there shall be a minimum of 8 buoyed lanes.</i>	<i>For a World Rowing Championships Championship, Olympic, Paralympic or Rowing World Cup regattas there shall be a minimum of 8 buoyed lanes.</i>	<i>More flexibility for Qualification regattas and YOG, so omitted here.</i>
<b>3.2.2 Lane numbering</b>		
<i>In principle, lane No 1 should be on the left hand side of the starter in the Start Tower looking towards the Finish.</i>	<i>In principle, lane No 1 should be on the left hand side of the starter in the Start Tower looking towards the Finish. However, where an event is televised, the lane numbering should generally place lane 1 at the top of the television picture.</i>	
<b>3.2.3 Buoys</b>		

<p>The space between buoys along the axis of the course shall be not more than 12.5 metres but preferably 10 metres. The surface of these buoys (whose diameter shall not exceed 15 cm) shall be pliant (not hard) and their colour, luminous yellow-orange, shall be the same in all lanes. Each lane shall be marked by a red buoy every 250m. All the buoys in the first 100 metres and in the last 250 metres shall also be red.</p>	<p>The space between buoys along the axis of the course shall be not more than 12.5 metres but preferably 10 metres <u>except in the Start Zone where it shall be 5 metres. The buoys may be spherical or cuboid in shape but shall be of such material and design that when struck by an oar or boat they will deflect easily and not cause damage or undue interference to the boat or crew.</u> The surface of these buoys (whose diameter shall not exceed 15 cm or -??- cm square) shall be pliant (not hard). <del>and their colour, luminous yellow-orange, shall be the same in all lanes. Each lane shall be marked by a red buoy every 250m. All the buoys in the first 100 metres and in the last 250 metres shall also be red.</del></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Start zone 5m spacing</li> <li>• Allow for cuboid polystyrene buoys. Define general reason for other materials.</li> <li>• Size of cuboid buoys to be determined</li> </ul> <p>- Moved to paragraph below.</p>
	<p><del>and their</del> The colour, <del>luminous yellow-orange,</del> of buoys shall be the same in all lanes. The colours should be <u>easily visible in all weather conditions. Each lane shall be marked by a red buoy In the Start Zone (the first 100 metres) and at every 250m metre mark the colour of buoys shall be red. All the buoys in the first 100 metres and in the last 250 metres shall also be red. In the last 250 metres the colour of buoys shall be red, or such other colour which is clearly distinct from the colour of buoys in the majority of the course. Except for the Start Zone and each 250 metre mark, each alternate line of buoys may be of alternating colours where this will assist television presentation.</u></p>	<p>Clarification of colours to allow more variety and ALSO an attempt to allow alternating rows of buoy colours to assist TV broadcasting clarity. But keep red as the standard colour at start and each 250m. Last 250m can be different but should be clear.</p>
<p>There shall be no buoys on the start line or 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.</p>	<p><del>There shall be no buoys on the start line or 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.</del></p>	<p>Now covered in the previous paragraph. No colours specified except for start and 250m points.</p>
<p><b>3.2.4 Distance Markers</b></p>		
<p>The distance marker at the finish shall be 2000. Every 250 metres beyond the start, the distance from the start shall be marked on both sides of the course, either by clearly visible boards of a minimum size of 2 m x 1 m on the banks or by cubes (1 m cube) on the water. They should read, at the first 250 metre mark - "250", then "500", and so on to the 1750 metre mark.</p>	<p><del>The distance marker markers shall show the distance in the direction from start to finish at the finish shall be 2000.</del> Every 250 metres beyond the start, the distance from the start shall be marked on both sides of the course, either by clearly visible boards of a minimum size of 2 m x 1 m on the banks or by cubes (1 m cube) on the water. They should read, at the first 250 metre mark - "250", then "500", and so on to the 1750 metre mark. There shall be no distance mark at the start or at the finish.</p>	<p>No distance mark at the finish.</p>
<p><b>3.2.5 Intermediate Times</b></p>		
<p>Equipment shall be provided every 500 metres for recording</p>	<p>Equipment shall be provided every 500 metres for</p>	

<i>the intermediate times and placings of all competitors. For FISA Championships and Rowing World Cup regattas video cameras are not accepted for the taking of intermediate times.</i>	<i>recording the intermediate times and placings of all competitors. For <u>FISA Championships World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas</u> and Rowing World Cup regattas video cameras <u>providing less than 100 frames per second</u> are not accepted for the taking of intermediate times.</i>	<i>To allow video systems such as IMAS and to give more accurate intermediate timing and results.</i>
<b>3.3 The Finish Area</b>		
<b>3.3.1 Finish Line</b>		
<i>The finish line shall be marked by a vertical wire tautly stretched immediately in front of the Judges at the Finish. On the other bank there shall be a corresponding and clearly visible vertical line (a board divided vertically and painted one half black and the other half luminous yellow, with the yellow half in the direction of the Start. The vertical line shall be the line where the two colours join.) Alternatively two vertical wires may be used.</i>	<i>The finish line shall be <del>marked by a</del> the line running between a <u>tautly stretched thin (1 mm) vertical wire immediately in front of the Judges at the Finish and the vertical line painted on to a fixed marker on the far side of the course.</u> <del>On the other bank opposite side of the course there shall be a corresponding and clearly visible vertical line (a board divided vertically and painted one half black and the other half luminous yellow. The fixed marker shall be divided vertically and painted one half black and the other half luminous yellow, with the yellow half in the direction of the Start. The Start – the vertical line shall be the line where the two colours meet.)</del> Alternatively two vertical wires <u>(80 to 100 cm apart)</u> immediately in front of the Judges at the Finish may be used.</i>	<i>Change to closer match the description of the Start Line (3.1.7 above)</i>
<i>The finish line may be marked on the water by two red flags placed on white buoys at least 5 metres outside the course on each side. If necessary, the two red flags (or one of them) may be placed on the bank. It is essential that these flags be exactly on the finish line and that they do not impede the view of the judges at the finish or the progress of crews going to the start.</i>	<i>The finish line <del>may shall</del> be marked on the water by two red flags placed on white buoys at least 5 metres outside the course on each side. If necessary, the two red flags (or one of them) may be placed on the bank. It is essential that these flags be exactly on the finish line and that they do not impede the view of the judges at the finish or the progress of crews going to the start.</i>	<i>Clarification</i>
<b>3.3.2 Finish Tower</b>		
<i>This must be a structure erected exactly on the finish line and placed approximately 30 metres from the outside of the racing lanes. It should have three levels. It should accommodate the timing, the Judges at the Finish and the photo-finish equipment together in the same room. In addition it can accommodate the commentary, the results board operator, TV cameras and a FISA regatta control room. There must be a loud hooter or horn to signal to each crew that it has crossed the finish line.</i>		
<b>3.3.3 Area beyond the finish</b>		
<i>There shall be sufficient clear water beyond the finish line to allow crews to stop. Ideally this should be 200m. If the</i>		

<p><i>boathouse area is located beyond the finish line this is essential. Under other arrangements a minimum distance of 100 m might be acceptable.</i></p>		
<p><b>3.3.4 Timing and Results Systems</b></p>		
<p><i>Times shall be shown to 1/100th of a second on the Results Sheets and on the Scoreboard.</i></p>		
<p><i>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.</i></p>		
<p><i>For World Championship regattas, a full back up of the timing/ results/ photo finish systems shall be provided. The timing/results/photo-finish systems must comply with the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of "The FISA Manual for Rowing Championships".</i></p>	<p><i>For World <u>Rowing</u> Championship, <u>Olympic</u>, <u>Paralympic</u> and <u>Youth Olympic</u> regattas, a full back up of the timing/ results/ photo finish systems shall be provided. The timing/results/photo-finish systems must comply with the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of "The FISA Manual for Rowing Championships".</i></p>	
<p><b>3.3.5 Results/Video Board</b></p>		
<p><i>A results and/or video board should be located in a position where it is visible from the main spectator areas and, if possible, by the competitors at the end of the race. The operation of the results/video board must comply with the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of "The FISA Manual for Rowing Championships".</i></p>		
<p><b>4. Technical installations - Category B</b></p>		
<p><i>4.1 All other courses shall be classified as having Category B technical installations.</i></p>		
<p><i>4.2 A number of Category B courses may well provide facilities and equipment which make them very close to or similar to Category A courses. In these cases it is quite possible to hold successful international regattas but it would not be possible for them to host World Championships.</i></p>		