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* Due to the important quantity of changes in the FINA By Laws and FINA Doping Control Rules, they are published in their entirety in this Addendum. For the remaining Rules (except High Diving, which are completely new), only the changes made since the printing of the Handbook 2013-2017 are published.
C 3 DEFINITIONS

C 3.1 Aquatics – means swimming, open water swimming, diving, high diving, water polo, synchronized swimming and Masters programme / activity.

C 3.11 FINA Technical Committees – means the FINA technical committees, one for each of the six FINA disciplines and Masters, including all members therein appointed by the Bureau in accordance with FINA Rules C 19.1.1.

C 3.12 Member, Member Federation - means the national federations affiliated to FINA in a country or Sport Country recognized by FINA in accordance with FINA Rule C 7, C 8 and C 9.

C 5 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of FINA are:

e) to adopt necessary uniform rules and regulations and to hold competitions in swimming, open water swimming, diving, high diving, water polo, synchronised swimming, and masters,

C 7 MEMBERSHIP

C 7.1 The national body governing swimming, open water swimming, diving, high diving, water polo, synchronised swimming, and Masters in any country or Sport Country shall be eligible for membership in FINA.

C 12 SANCTIONS

C 12.2 Sanctions are:

   e) cancellation of results
   f) return of awards, medals, prizes, etc

C 12.5 In cases involving violation of FINA DC Rules, sanctions shall be applied by the FINA Doping Panel (FINA Rule C 22).

C 12.6 In cases of a disciplinary nature referred by the FINA Executive, sanctions shall be applied by the FINA Disciplinary Panel (FINA Rule C 23).

C 12.7 In cases involving violation of the FINA Code of Ethics, sanctions shall be applied by the Ethics Panel (FINA Rule C 24).

C 12.10 FINA may take no action with respect to violation of FINA Rules unless such action is taken within 10 years of the event to which it relates. Sexual misconduct, bribery and corruption are not subject to such limitation period. The limitation period, when applicable, shall be prolonged if proceedings are opened and/or suspended.
C 14 CONTINENTAL ORGANISATIONS

C 14.6 Continental Organisations shall:

C 14.6.2 work closely with FINA in every domain so as to achieve the Objectives stated in the FINA Rule C 5,

C 16 TECHNICAL CONGRESS

C 16.1 The Technical Congress is authorised to decide upon all technical matters concerning the competitive sport in swimming, open water swimming, diving, high diving, water polo, synchronised swimming, and Masters and shall have the power to determine the Technical Rules of FINA.

C 16.3 The Technical Congress shall consist of:

C 16.3.1 two duly appointed delegates of each affiliated Member, if the Technical Congress is divided into separate meetings for individual disciplines. If the Technical Congress is for two or more disciplines combined, each Member may appoint up to one delegate for each discipline. Notice of the appointed delegates, certified in writing by the Member they represent, must be lodged with the Honorary Secretary at least thirty (30) days prior to the commencement of the Technical Congress. In each Technical Congress, each Member has two votes, regardless of the number of delegates.

C 17 BUREAU

C 17.6.1 Sixteen (16) members shall be elected by the General Congress in accordance with the elections of their respective Continental Organisations and the following geographical representation:

a) three (3) from Africa,
b) four (4) from America,
c) four (4) from Asia,
d) four (4) from Europe,
e) one (1) from Oceania.

The Continental Organisations shall inform the FINA Executive Director in writing of the names of their candidates at least three (3) months in advance. Only candidates proposed by the respective Continental Organisations can be presented for vote in the General Congress provided that they have been previously approved by the Member Federation of which those candidates are citizens.

C 17.7.3 the Honorary Secretary;

C 17.7.3.1 Candidates for the Honorary Secretary shall be nominated in writing to the FINA Executive Director at the latest three (3) months before the General Congress. The FINA Executive Director shall notify to all FINA Members the candidates for the Honorary Secretary at least two (2) months prior to the General Congress.
C 17.7.4 the Honorary Treasurer.

**C 17.7.4.1** Candidates for the Honorary Treasurer shall be nominated in writing to the FINA Executive Director at the latest three (3) months before the General Congress. The FINA Executive Director shall notify to all FINA Members the candidates for the Honorary Treasurer at least two (2) months prior to the General Congress.

C 17.13 Any vacancy in the office of President shall be filled for the remaining term by the Honorary Secretary. Otherwise, the Bureau shall have the authority to fill any vacancy, until the next General Congress, which occurs through death or resignation of any member of the Bureau elected in accordance with FINA Rule C 17.4, subject to compliance with the appropriate geographical representation set out in FINA Rule C 17.6 and in consultation with the respective Continental Organisation.

C 17.15 Rights and duties of the Bureau shall include the following:

**C 17.15.9** to approve the title of international referee, starter, or judge on presentation of registered and certified candidates by the FINA Technical Committees.

These titles are to be awarded to the swimming, open water swimming, diving, high diving, water polo, and synchronised swimming referees, starters, and judges who have received satisfactory marks for their officiating at major international competitions,

**C 17.15.10** to establish rules of order for the meetings of the General Congress, Technical Congress, Bureau, Committees, etc., provided that they will not be in opposition to the FINA Constitution,

**C 17.15.11** to determine the dates and sites of World Championships and other FINA competitions and to organise and control all swimming, open water swimming, diving, high diving, water polo, and synchronised swimming competitions at the Olympic Games, World Championships, and other FINA competitions,

**C 17.15.12** to appoint and instruct the FINA Committees in accordance with FINA Rule C 19 as well as to control their activities,

C 17.16 The FINA Bureau is not authorised to make any changes in the Constitution, General Rules, Technical Rules, Facilities Rules, Medical Rules and Doping Control Rules.

C 19 COMMITTEES

**C 19.1** FINA shall have Technical Committees, Specialised Committees and FINA Judicial Panels.

**C 19.1.1** The Technical Committees are:

d) the High Diving Committee consisting of 15 members,
e) the Water Polo Committee consisting of 15 members,
f) the Synchronised Swimming Committee consisting of 15 members,
g) the Masters Committee consisting of 15 members.
C 19.1.2 The Specialised Committees are:
   l) the Swimwear Approval Committee consisting of up to 5 members,

C 19.3 The members of the Technical Committees and the Specialised Committees shall be appointed by the Bureau at its first meeting, subject to the approval of the Member Federation to which each appointee is affiliated. Members appointed for a committee shall be from different Member Federations. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Bureau, whenever it deems necessary, may appoint to the Specialised Committees additional experts in the area for which this committee has been established.

C 19.7 From the members appointed to the Technical Committees, the Athletes’ Committee, the Coaches’ Committee, the Media Committee and the Sports Medicine Committee, the FINA Bureau shall appoint a Chair, a Vice-Chair and an Honorary Secretary for each such FINA Committee, and such individuals, together with the FINA Bureau Liaison (as defined in FINA Rule C 19.12), shall be known as the “Commission” for the respective FINA Committee. The Chairman of these Commissions shall be the FINA Bureau Liaison.

C 19.11 The FINA Bureau shall have the authority to fill any vacancy which occurs through death, resignation or removal of any member of the Technical Committee, Specialised Committee or Judicial Panel.

C 20 POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

The powers and duties of the Technical Swimming, Open Water Swimming, Diving, High Diving, Water Polo, Synchronised Swimming and Masters Committees are:

C 20.1 to analyse the requirement for improvements of the Technical Rules for Swimming, Open Water Swimming, Diving, High Diving, Water Polo, Synchronised Swimming and Masters, as applicable, and to consider corresponding proposals received from any Member. When the Technical Committee decides on a proposal for amendments or changes to the Technical Rules, the decision by vote should be made with at least two thirds (2/3) positive vote of the participants on the respective Technical Committee Meeting. The Technical Committee submits in these cases recommendations to the Bureau,

C 21 POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE SPECIALISED COMMITTEES

C 21.3 Doping Control Review Board (DCRB)

C 21.3.5 The DCRB may review and make recommendations to the Bureau regarding FINA’s doping control programme and may make proposals for additions or amendments to the Doping Control Rules for consideration by the Congress. The DCRB should also approve the Therapeutic Use Exemptions on behalf of FINA in accordance with the FINA Doping Control Rules and WADA Code.

C 21.4.2 The powers and duties of the Sports Medicine Committee are:
   c) to give recommendations on any matter regarding conditions of health in the practice of swimming, open water swimming, diving, high diving, water polo, synchronised swimming and Masters.
C 21.10 Legal Committee
C 21.10.1 The powers and duties of the Legal Committee are:
  c) to conduct administrative reviews regarding whereabouts violations referred to the Legal Committee,

C 22 DOPING PANEL
C 22.7 A person may not serve on the FINA Doping Panel if he or she:
  a) is a member of the Bureau, a Technical Committee, Specialised Committee or other Judicial Panel; or

C 22.9 Whenever necessary the Chairman of the Doping Panel shall appoint one or three persons from the Doping Panel to adjudicate all matters before it. No member of the Doping Panel shall be appointed to hear a specific case when he or she is a citizen of the country of the individual or organisation suspected of violating FINA Rules; the Chair of the Doping Panel may also determine situations in which a Panel member should not be applied due to other potential conflicts.

C 24 ETHICS PANEL
C 24.1 The FINA Ethics Panel shall consist of six members appointed by the newly elected FINA Bureau at its first meeting for a term of 4 years. The FINA President shall appoint the chairperson of the FINA Ethics Panel from amongst its members.
C 24.2 A person may not serve on the Ethics Panel if he or she:
  a) is a member of the FINA Bureau, a FINA Technical Committee, a FINA Specialised Committee or other FINA Judicial Panel,
  b) cannot speak English or French,
  c) has no knowledge of Aquatics as well as FINA,
  d) is a member of the Bureau of the Regional Organisations
C 24.3 Members of the FINA Ethics Panel may be appointed for such number of successive terms as considered appropriate by the FINA Bureau.
C 24.4 If a member of the FINA Ethics Panel should die or resign, a replacement shall be decided by the FINA Bureau in compliance with C 24.2 until the next elections of the FINA Ethics Panel.
C 24.5 The matters are transferred to the Ethics Panel by the FINA Executive.
C 24.6 At least three members of the FINA Ethics Panel (as determined by the Chairperson), shall be appointed as required on a case by case basis, to decide on the matter(s).
C 24.7 The FINA Ethics Panel shall have the power to hear and decide any violation of the Code of Ethics, including to impose sanction(s) as set out in C 24.9,
C 24.8 The FINA Ethics Panel shall act in accordance with the principles of natural justice and shall determine its own procedure.
C 24.9 For any violation of the FINA Code of Ethics, the FINA Ethics Panel may impose any or more of the following sanctions:

a) a warning or reprimand;
b) a suspension for a fixed period of up to 4 years from holding office or other position held by an Official and/or until a specified set of conditions have been met to the satisfaction of the FINA Ethics Panel;
c) a return of any FINA award;
d) a ban for a fixed period of up to a lifetime from taking part in any Aquatics related activity;
e) a recommendation to the FINA Executive of the notification of the matter to the appropriate law enforcement authorities.

C 25 FINANCIAL MONITORING AND CONTROL

C 25.1 The fiscal year of FINA is the calendar year. For each calendar year the FINA Office shall establish a statement of accounts. These annual statements of accounts shall be audited by a certified public accountant and be approved by the Bureau.

C 25.2 The statement of accounts at the end of the fourth year and the four year statement of results, established by the Honorary Treasurer and audited by a certified public accountant, shall be approved by the General Congress.

C 27 PRINTING OF RULES

All Rules of FINA are solely for the benefit of Members and may be reprinted or translated by Members under their responsibility, with the understanding that in all cases where the translated text differs in interpretation, the English version shall prevail. Any other organisations desiring to publish these Rules shall obtain the permission of FINA
I. PREAMBLE

It is the aim of the Fédération Internationale de Natation (FINA) and the entire Aquatic family to promote the highest possible ethical values within the sport of Aquatics.

In furtherance of this aim, the FINA Extraordinary Congress on 29 November 2014 has adopted the following FINA Code of Ethics, which lays down the principles of ethical conduct applicable to the FINA Family (the Code).

II. SCOPE OF APPLICABILITY

This Code shall apply to all FINA members, FINA staff, persons elected or appointed to any position within the organization of FINA or the Continental Organizations (collectively referred to herein as “Officials”), and other individuals engaged in FINA activities. It shall also apply to consultants and contractually-connected persons/firms representing or serving FINA.

III. FINA ETHICS PANEL

There shall be a FINA Ethics Panel established pursuant to Rule C 24 of the FINA Constitution, which shall carry out its functions in accordance with this Code.

IV. DEFINITIONS

Words used in this Code of Ethics shall have the same meaning as set out in the FINA Constitution and the FINA Rules, unless specified otherwise.

V. ETHICAL PRINCIPLES IN AQUATICS

A. EQUALITY
   1. No discrimination on the basis of gender, race, religion, or political opinion shall be tolerated.

B. DIGNITY
   2. All forms of harassment, be they physical, psychological, professional or sexual, are strictly prohibited.

C. FAIR PLAY
   3. Fair play is the basic guiding principle in the sport of Aquatics.
   
   4. Betting on Aquatics and other corrupt practices relating to the sport of Aquatics by any person being subject to this Code, including improperly influencing the outcomes and results of an event or competition are prohibited. Any person being subject to this Code is forbidden from having stakes, either actively or passively, in any entity or organization that promotes, brokers, arranges or conducts such activities or transactions.
5. Any person being subject to this Code shall exercise due care and diligence in fulfilling their roles for, or on behalf of FINA and not disclose information received if such disclosure is made maliciously in order to damage the interests of FINA.

6. No FINA staff or Bureau member shall make adverse comments on a policy adopted by the FINA Bureau once the FINA Bureau decision has been taken.

D. INTEGRITY

7. No Official shall, directly or indirectly, solicit, accept or offer any concealed remuneration, commission, benefit or service of any nature connected with their participation in Aquatics or with their function as an Official.

8. No Official shall solicit or accept benefits, entertainment or gifts in exchange for, or as a condition of, the exercise of their duties, or as an inducement for performing an act associated with their duties or responsibilities except that gifts, hospitality or other benefits associated with their official duties and responsibilities may be accepted if such gifts, hospitality or other benefits:

   a) are within the bounds of propriety, a normal expression of courtesy, or within the normal standards of hospitality;
   b) would not bring suspicion on the Official’s objectivity and impartiality; and
   c) would not compromise the integrity of FINA

9. No Official may be involved with any company, association, firm or person whose activity is inconsistent with the objectives or interests of FINA. If it is unclear, whether this kind of a connection exists in any given situation, the matter shall be submitted to the Ethics Panel for a decision

E. NEUTRALITY

10. No Official shall, directly or indirectly, solicit, accept or offer any concealed remuneration, commission, benefit or service of any nature connected with their participation in Aquatics or with their function as an Official.

F. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

11. In discharging their duties to FINA, all Officials shall act for the benefit of FINA when making decisions that affect, or may affect, FINA and to do so without reference to their own personal interests, either financial or otherwise.

12. When performing an activity for FINA or before being elected or appointed, the candidate or Official shall disclose to the Ethics Panel any personal interests that could be linked with their prospective FINA activities. The Ethics Panel may draw the attention of the candidate or Official to potential conflicts of interest that it identifies.

13. Officials shall avoid any situation that could lead to conflicts of interest. Potential conflicts of interest arise:

   a) if Officials have, or appear to have, private or personal interests that detract from their ability to perform their duties with integrity in an independent and purposeful manner. Private or personal interests include gaining any possible advantage for the persons bound by this Code themselves, their family, relatives, friends and acquaintances;
b) if the opinion or decision of an Official, acting alone or within an organisation, is influenced by, or may be reasonably considered as liable to be influenced by relations that such Official has, has had or is on the point of having, with another person or organisation that would be affected by the person’s opinion or decision;  
c) if an Official is also involved in the executive day to day running of Continental/ National federations of Aquatic sports.

In the following non-exhaustive list of examples, the circumstances in which a conflict of interests could arise are personal and/or material involvement (salary, shareholding, various benefits) with:

a) suppliers of the party concerned;  
b) sponsors, broadcasters, various contracting parties;  
c) organisations liable to benefit from the assistance of the party concerned (including subsidy, approval clause or election).

14. Officials shall not perform their duties in matters with an existing or potential conflict of interest. Should a conflict of interest, or the appearance of a conflict of interest, arise, or if there is a danger of such conflict arising, the individual concerned must refrain from taking any further part in the handling of the matter. If it is unclear whether such a conflict of interest exists in any given situation, the matter may be submitted to the Ethics Panel.

15. If an objection is made concerning an existing or potential conflict of interest of an Official, it shall be reported immediately to the Ethics Panel for appropriate measures.

16. If an Official neglects to declare a situation of a potential conflict of interest, the FINA President or one of the FINA Executive members may refer the matter to the Ethics Panel.

G. RESOURCES

17. Any contribution made by sponsors, partners and other supporters of sports events must be consistent with the principles set out in this Code of Ethics. By virtue of their position, they must not be allowed to interfere with the running of the sport of Aquatics.

H. CONFIDENTIALITY

18. Officials shall not disclose improperly information entrusted to them in confidence by FINA. The obligation to respect confidentiality survives the termination of any relationship which makes a person subject to this Code.

VI. IMPLEMENTATION AND DUTY OF REPORTING AND CO-OPERATION

1. Persons bound by this Code shall immediately report any potential violation of this Code to the Ethics Panel.

2. At the request of the Ethics Panel, persons bound by this Code are obliged to contribute to clarifying the facts of the matter or clarifying possible violations.

3. The FINA Ethics Panel may make recommendations to the FINA Bureau for the modification, amendment or deletion of provisions in this Code of Ethics.
VII. EXEMPTION FROM LIABILITY

Except in the case of gross negligence no member of the FINA Ethics Panel or FINA Office staff may be held personally liable in respect of any steps taken in relation to the implementation of any provision or procedure in accordance with this Code.

VIII. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Code comes into force on 29 November 2014.
These General Rules are basic regulations for FINA competitions in all kinds of Swimming, Open Water Swimming, Diving, High Diving, Water Polo, Synchronised Swimming, and Masters Competitions as well as for uniform regulations for the development of competition facilities.

**GR 9  OLYMPIC GAMES, WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS, WORLD SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS (25m) AND GENERAL RULES FOR FINA COMPETITIONS**

**GR 9.1 Organisation**

**GR 9.1.1** FINA alone shall have the right to organise World Championships and other FINA competitions for Swimming, Diving, High Diving, Water Polo, Synchronised Swimming, and Open Water Swimming. The words World and FINA may not be used in connection with any Swimming, Diving, High Diving, Water Polo, Synchronised Swimming, or Open Water Swimming event without the consent of FINA.

**GR 9.6 Programming**

**GR 9.6.1 Programme of Events**

(* Indicates event conducted only at World Championships at present.)

### GR 9.6.1.1 Swimming - World Championships (25m)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freestyle</td>
<td>50m, 100m, 200m</td>
<td>50m, 100m, 200m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>400m, 1500m</td>
<td>400m, 800m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backstroke</td>
<td>50m, 100m, 200m</td>
<td>50m, 100m, 200m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breaststroke</td>
<td>50m, 100m, 200m</td>
<td>50m, 100m, 200m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly</td>
<td>50m, 100m, 200m</td>
<td>50m, 100m, 200m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ind. Medley</td>
<td>100m, 200m, 400m</td>
<td>100m, 200m, 400m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relays</td>
<td>Freestyle 4x50m, 4x100m</td>
<td>4x50m, 4x100m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4x200m</td>
<td>4x200m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medley 4x50m, 4x100m</td>
<td>4x50m, 4x100m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mixed Relays 4x50m Freestyle and 4x50m Medley</td>
<td>4x50m Freestyle* and 4x50m Medley*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Entry times achieved in 25m and 50m pools will be accepted. Heats and semi-finals may be swum using 10 lanes. Finals can be only swum using 8 lanes.

### GR 9.6.1.2 Swimming - World Championships (50m)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freestyle</td>
<td>50m, 100m, 200m</td>
<td>50m, 100m, 200m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>400m, 800m*, 1500m*</td>
<td>400m, 800m, 1500m*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backstroke</td>
<td>50m*, 100m, 200m</td>
<td>50m*, 100m, 200m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breaststroke</td>
<td>50m*, 100m, 200m</td>
<td>50m*, 100m, 200m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly</td>
<td>50m*, 100m, 200m</td>
<td>50m*, 100m, 200m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ind. Medley</td>
<td>200m, 400m</td>
<td>200m, 400m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relays</td>
<td>Freestyle 4x100m, 4x200m</td>
<td>4x100m, 4x200m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medley 4x100m, 4x100m</td>
<td>4x100m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mixed Relays 4x100m Freestyle* and 4x100m Medley*</td>
<td>4x100m Freestyle* and 4x100m Medley*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Only entry times achieved in 50m pools will be accepted. Heats and semi-finals may be swum using 10 lanes. Finals can be only swum using 8 lanes.

**GR 9.6.1.3 Diving**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Mixed Team Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Springboard</td>
<td>1m*, 3m</td>
<td>1m*, 3m</td>
<td>3m*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platform</td>
<td>10m</td>
<td>10m</td>
<td>10m*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synchronised</td>
<td>3m, 10m</td>
<td>3m, 10m</td>
<td>3m*, 10m*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GR 9.6.1.4 High Diving**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27m</td>
<td>20m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GR 9.6.1.6 Synchronised Swimming**

**Women**

- Solo Technical Routine*
- Solo Free Routine*
- Duet Technical Routine
- Duet Free Routine
- Team Technical Routine
- Team Free Routine
- Free Combination*

**Woman and man**

- Mixed Duet Technical Routine*
- Mixed Duet Free Routine*
BL 1  PROCEDURE AND REGULATIONS COVERING AFFILIATION FEES

BL 1.1  The Treasurer shall send to all the affiliated Members of FINA, during the first week of October each year, a notice accompanied by an invoice requesting payment of the affiliation fee in January for the subsequent year.

BL 1.2  Any Member whose affiliation fee is not paid by the end of January each year must be notified immediately by the Treasurer, requesting payment and advising the delinquent Member that if payment is not received by March 31st, they will be under suspension from April 1st until the fee is paid or until the Bureau has decided otherwise.

BL 1.3  The Treasurer shall, in the month of April, notify any Member whose affiliation fee has not been paid by March 31st that they are suspended and that any Member whose fee is not paid by the July 1st may be declared unaffiliated by the Bureau.

BL 1.4  The Treasurer, in the months of April and July, shall forward to the President and Honorary Secretary of FINA, the list of the Members who have not paid the affiliation fee.

BL 1.5  The Honorary Secretary shall notify all Members of all suspensions and loss of affiliation and when membership status has been reinstated.

BL 1.6  All notices related to BL 1.2 and BL 1.3, forwarded to Members by the Treasurer or Secretary, shall be sent by registered mail.

BL 2  MAIL VOTE

BL 2.1  Where a vote by mail is required or decided to be taken, the Honorary Secretary shall mail by registered air mail, to each member of the Bureau a clear statement to the question to be voted upon with a request that each member shall send his vote thereon to the Honorary Secretary of FINA and the request shall state on what date the voting shall be closed. This date shall not be less than one calendar month after the question has been mailed.

BL 2.2  The Honorary Secretary may at any time, when sufficient votes have been received to either carry or reject the question, announce the result of the same and the result so announced shall be decisive. The ballots cast by each member shall be kept in the files.

BL 2.3  Within five days of closing the mail vote the Honorary Secretary shall mail to each Bureau member a copy of the question and a result of the vote.

NOTE: These procedures for the taking of a mail vote shall apply not only to the FINA Bureau but also to all of the FINA Technical Committees, except that the procedure will be carried out by the Secretary of the respective Technical Committee rather than by the Honorary Secretary of FINA.

BL 3  RULES OF ORDER FOR CONGRESSES

BL 3.1  The President or other person appointed pursuant to C 15.7 or C 16.4, as Chairman, regulates the course of business of the meeting and is assisted by the presidium as follows:
a) The Executive Committee members of the FINA Bureau.
b) The Honorary Life President.

BL 3.2 At the Congress meeting, only matters appearing on the agenda may be discussed as provided by C 15.8 or C 16.2. All discussions, proposals, recommendations, and resolutions shall be on the basis of the established rules of FINA. If such one of those proposed recommendations or resolutions is not in accordance with the established rules, it shall be automatically rejected.

BL 3.3 Motions for changes or extensions of the agenda may be proposed by accredited members of the Congress at any time up to the end of the Congress, provided they are urgent and are approved by two thirds majority vote in favour, as provided in C 15.13 or C 16.7.

BL 3.4 Procedures
BL 3.4.1 Motions shall be dealt with according to the order of precedence as printed in the respective supplement or bulletin, providing that the proposals of the Bureau shall take precedence.

BL 3.4.2 Motions are listed by number in order of precedence number 1 having a higher priority than any greater number.

BL 3.4.3 The action proposed by the FINA Bureau shall be first announced at each motion. (Motion recommended or not recommended.)

BL 3.4.4 The main motion may be amended and the amended motion also amended (i.e. further amendment). An amendment to a motion must be voted on before the main motion as amended is brought to a vote.

BL 3.4.5 The proposals, in order of precedence, shall be discussed and voted upon, provided that such proposals are not similar in meaning and intent to those already rejected.

BL 3.4.6 Motions, except those of the Bureau, require a second before discussion can commence. The President must explicitly ask for a second to the motion. Questions on the motion, points of order, or withdrawn motions do not require a second.

BL 3.4.7 The delegate proposing the motion shall be given the privilege of speaking briefly to the motion if he wishes. He has the right of reply before a vote is taken.

BL 3.4.8 Except as provided in BL 3.4.7, delegates may speak only once to the motion. The period of speeches may be limited. If this is the case, the duration will be announced previously.

BL 3.4.9 All accredited members of the Congress, according to C 15.2 or C 16.3 have the right to ask questions during the debate on any agenda item and make comments on the method of voting. In addition, the Bureau has the right to present to the delegates, in written form, its recommendation in relation to a motion submitted pursuant to C 15.8 or C 16.2, provided always that such a submission is made not later than one hour before the beginning of the Congress.

BL 3.4.10 The President or Chairman has the flexibility and power to make any
necessary decisions in order to expedite the business of the Congress in an efficient and practical manner.

**BL 3.5 Voting**

*BL 3.5.1* Before submitting a motion to a vote, the President shall present the question concerned in concise, clear, and unequivocal terms.

*BL 3.5.2* The decisions shall be made on the basis of simple majority vote of the delegates present and voting.

*BL 3.5.3* The Chairman will propose for the approval of the Congress at least three scrutineers, for all votings. Their report shall be given to the Chairman or the Secretary.

*BL 3.5.4* The methods of voting which may be adopted by the meeting (for and against) are

  a) by show of hands,
  b) by a standing vote (Division)
  c) by calling the roll (Division),
  d) by a secret ballot, proposed and seconded, or
  e) by electronic equipment.

*BL 3.5.5* If the correctness of a vote is questioned, the President or Chairman of the meeting shall decide the validity of the complaint, taking care that this correctness will not be a reopening of a motion already voted. If somebody asks to reopen the question, it shall be necessary to have two-thirds majority in favour. If not, this motion shall be rejected.

**BL 3.6 Elections**

If required, the election of the Bureau and officers shall be by secret ballot and in conformity with the provisions of C 17.4, C 17.6 and C 17.7. In the case of a draw for place in the ballot for the election of the Bureau, a new ballot will be taken based on the candidates involved.

**BL 3.7 Revision Committee**

*BL 3.7.1* At all Congresses a Revision Committee shall be appointed in order to correct, improve, update, change, or amend amendments to motions suggested during the discussion of a motion or any other recommendation to the Congress made by the Bureau or proposed by the delegates for the conformity of the decisions of the Congress.

*BL 3.7.2* When an amendment or a recommendation has been referred to the Revision Committee, decisions concerning the motion in question shall be adjourned, but the Congress shall continue with the agenda until the Revision Committee has reported back to the Congress.

**BL 3.8 Minutes of the Meeting**

*BL 3.8.1* At each Congress, a full record of the minutes of the proceedings of
the Congress shall be kept. The minutes must be available to all Members within a period of four (4) months following the Congress.

**BL 3.8.2** If no objections arise within a period of an additional two (2) months, the minutes stand approved as circulated.

**BL 3.8.3** The original draft minutes must be retained until they are finally confirmed.

**BL 3.8.4** The minutes shall be published in the FINA Circular. For special reasons, the FINA Members may be informed in written form of the decisions reached before they are published in the Bulletin.

**BL 4** RULES OF ORDER FOR THE BUREAU AND COMMITTEES

**BL 4.1** The Honorary Secretary shall ensure that the first notice of any duly called meeting will be mailed at least four (4) months ahead of the date of the meeting. If a quorum is not assured thirty (30) days before the date of the meeting, the meeting is to be cancelled.

**BL 4.2** The President of FINA or in his absence the Honorary Secretary shall take the Chair at all meetings of the Bureau.

**BL 4.3** Should neither the President nor the Honorary Secretary be present at the meeting, those present and entitled to vote shall elect one of their members as Acting Chairman.

**BL 4.4** The Chairman shall have a second or casting vote in the event of a tie in the voting.

**BL 4.5** The President or Chairman has the authority and power to make any necessary decisions in order to expedite the business of the meeting in an efficient and practical manner.

**BL 4.6** In the interval between meetings, any action that might lawfully be taken may also be taken by a mail vote.

**BL 4.7** The Honorary Secretary shall keep records of each meeting.

**BL 5** SELECTION OF MEMBERS OF TECHNICAL AND SPECIALISED COMMITTEES

**BL 5.1** The composition of the Technical Committees as listed in C 19.1.1 shall consist of at least one member from each geographical region: Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe and Oceania.

**BL 5.2** Each Member shall have the right to make proposals for candidates for membership on the Technical and Specialised Committees as described in C 19.5 to the FINA Office.

**BL 6** TECHNICAL OFFICIALS

The maximum age of Technical Officials (Judges, Starters and Referees) when officiating at FINA Championships or FINA Competitions, except Masters and Water Polo, shall be sixty five (65) years during the year of competition. For Water Polo, the age limit shall be fifty five (55) years during the year of competition. Technical Officials on the FINA Lists of International Referees, Starters or Judges above that age shall be entitled to officiate until the end of their appointment.
BY LAWS

BL 7 ADVERTISING AT FINA WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS AND FINA COMPETITIONS

PREAMBLE: Identification in FINA Rule GR 6.1 means the normal display of the name, designation, trademark, logo or any other distinctive sign of the manufacturer of the item or of any other advertiser permitted in accordance with this rule.

BL 7.1 Advertising

Advertising identification appearing on swimwear, pool deck equipment and official’s uniforms at FINA Championships and Competitions, with exception for FINA World Masters Championships, is permitted as follows:

BL 7.1.1 Swimsuits:
• One (1) manufacturer’s logo of a maximum size of 30cm² when worn. Where one-piece body suits are used, two (2) logos of the manufacturer shall be permitted, one above the waist and one below the waist of a maximum size of 30 square centimetres each when worn. These two (2) logos of the manufacturer shall not be placed immediately adjacent to each other. Where two-piece body suits are used, the two (2) logos of the manufacturer shall be placed on one part each.

The logo has to be calculated taking into consideration the entire surface of the logo, as shown below:

- One (1) sponsor’s logo of a maximum of 30cm² when worn.
- One (1) flag and one (1) country name (code) of a maximum size of 50cm² when worn. Repetitions of the national flag, elements thereof or, the colours of the national flag, included as a design element of the swimsuit, shall not be considered under this rule.

Examples:

Bl 7.1.2 Swimming Caps:
• One (1) manufacturer’s logo of a maximum size of 20cm² on the front.
• One (1) flag and/or country name (code) of a maximum size of 32cm². The side on which the flag and country name (code) shall be printed will be advised by FINA.
• For FINA Championships one (1) FINA Partner’s logo of the size decided by FINA on a case by case basis. The side on which the Partner’s logo shall be printed will be advised by FINA.
For FINA competition, one (1) flag and/or country name (code) of a maximum size of 32cm² can be printed twice (meaning that the flag and country name can appear on both sides of the cap). This to be advised by FINA whenever applicable.

- Athlete’s name of a maximum size of 20cm². The athlete’s name shall be printed on the same side as the flag and country name (code). Printing the athletes’ name isn’t compulsory.
- It is permissible to wear two (2) caps. Both caps must comply with the advertising rules.

**BL 7.1.3 Water Polo Caps:**

- One (1) country code of a maximum height of 4cm on the front side of the cap.
- One (1) manufacturer’s logo of a maximum size of 6cm² on the front, back or side.
- One (1) player number of a maximum height of 10cm on both sides of the cap.
- One (1) country flag of a maximum height of 4cm on the back side of the cap.
- One (1) sponsor logo (at the discretion of the NF) of a maximum size of 6cm² on the back side.

**Notes:**
- Only one (1) manufacturer logo can be displayed (i.e. front, back side, etc.)
- Only one (1) sponsor logo can be displayed (i.e. front, back, side, etc.)
- Player number to be put on both sides.

In addition to the above, please refer to rule WP 4.
**BY LAWS**

BL 7.1.4 Goggles:
- Two (2) manufacturer logos of a maximum size of 6cm² each are allowed on goggles but only on the spectacle frame or band.

BL 7.1.5 Athletes Bibs:
- The maximum size of the Bibs shall be 24cm (width) x 20cm (height).
- The height of the digits on the Bibs shall be no less than 6cm and no more than 10cm.
- The maximum height of the identification above the digits shall be 6cm. The identification may display the name/ FINA Partner’s logo.
- The maximum height of the identification below the digits shall be 4cm. The identification may display the name/logo of the Host City and the year.
- The Bibs shall be printed in suitable colours in order to ensure maximum visibility of the digits.
- The Bibs must be worn fully visible during Athletes’ introduction and award ceremonies.

An athlete removing the Bib before being presented at the start of an event or before completion of the victory ceremony may be disqualified.

Only one FINA Sponsor may be displayed on Bibs. However, there may be one sponsor for men and another for women at the same Championships.

![Bib Presentation Bibs](image1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bib</th>
<th>Presentation Semi-Final</th>
<th>Presentation Final (+ Relay)</th>
<th>Award</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SW</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DV</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SY</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OWS</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BL 7.1.6 Pool deck equipment
- A maximum of two (2) advertising identifications of which one shall be of the manufacturer and the other one of a sponsor are permitted, with a maximum
size of 40cm² each when worn for any of the clothing items listed below, and a maximum size of 6cm² each for any of the accessories and equipment items listed below.

\[ a \times b = 6 \text{ cm}^2 \]

Identification on clothing must be placed on the top breast side so that Bibs requested by FINA may be worn well visible below.

For upper-body clothing items only, the manufacturer’s logo (being a design mark of maximum of 8cm in width) may additionally be displayed in the form of a strip in one of the following positions:

a) around the bottom of both sleeves; or
b) centered down the outer seam of both sleeves (from the collar across the top of the shoulders down to the bottom of the sleeve).

For lower-body clothing items only, the manufacturer’s logo (being a design mark of maximum of 8cm in width) may additionally be displayed in the form of a strip centered down the outer seam of both legs (from the waistband down to the bottom of the leg).

- T-shirt (40cm²)
- Polo shirt (40cm²)
- Casual shirt (40cm²)
- Sweat shirt (40cm²)
- Bath robe (40cm²)
- Tracksuit top (40cm²)
- Pants (40cm²)
- Shorts (40cm²)
- Skirts (40cm²)
- Windbreaker (40cm²)
- Towels (6cm²)
- Baseball caps (6cm²)
- Hats (6cm²)
- Socks (6cm²)
- Footwear (6cm²)
- Bags (not greater than 10% of the surface area of the item, to a maximum size of 60cm²)
BL 7.1.7 Any advertising identifications which are not indicated in these regulations are not permitted. In the event that any clothing or other items of equipment contravenes these regulations, the competitor must immediately remove the offending item(s) and replace it/them with clothing that complies with FINA rules. In the event that the breach is not immediately remedied the competitor may be requested to wear attire provided by the event organizer.

BL 7.1.8 FINA reserves the right to request Federations taking part in FINA Championships and Competitions to present any advertising identification in this rule for examination and approval of FINA prior to the event in question.

BL 8 SWIMWEAR

BL 8.1 All swimwear used at Olympic Games and FINA Events (pool and open water competitions) shall be swimwear approved by FINA in accordance with the rules and procedures set forth in the FINA Requirements for Swimwear Approval (FRSA) issued by the FINA bureau and valid on the date of approval. Following an approval process conducted by the Swimwear Approval Commission, a list of approved swimwear is published by FINA (the Approved List) each year. The Approved List is published each year before December 31 and is valid starting from January 1 of the subsequent year.

BL 8.2 In swimming competitions the competitor must wear only one swimsuit in one or two pieces. No additional items, like arm bands or leg bands shall be regarded as parts of a swimsuit.

BL 8.3 From January 1, 2010 swimwear for men shall not extend above the navel nor below the knee, and for women, shall not cover the neck, extend past the shoulder, nor shall extend below knee. All swimsuits shall be made from textile materials.

BL 8.4 From June 1, 2010 Open Water swimwear for both men and women shall not cover the neck, extend past the shoulder, nor shall extend below the ankle. All Open Water swimsuits shall comply with the FINA Criteria for Materials and Approval Procedures.

BL 8.5 From January 15, 2010 in Masters Pool Swimming competitions the rules BL 8.1, BL 8.2 and BL 8.3 apply. From June 1, 2010 the rule BL 8.4 applies also for the Masters Open Water competitions.

[NOTE TO BL 8.5: It is clarified that swimsuits which fulfill the shape requirement set forth in BL 8.3, respectively BL 8.4 (for Open Water Swimming) can be accepted even if they do not bear a valid FINA approval label provided they effectively and evidently fulfill the material requirements set forth in the current FINA Requirements for Swimwear Approval. This is the case for swimsuits made of traditional permeable textile (i.e. open mesh material) material (such as cotton, Nylon, Lycra and the like) with no application of surface treatment closing the open mesh structure. In case of doubt in this respect and when notably such doubt concerns a swimsuit used at the occasion of a World record, an actual check of the swimsuit can be required from the competitor or Certifying Official and the swimsuit is to be forwarded to the FINA Office for submission to an actual control of all or parts of the requirements.]

BL 8.6 For team events in open water swimming, all swimmers from the same team must wear the same colour caps which shall also comply with the FINA rule BL 7.1.2.
BL 9 OLYMPIC GAMES, WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS AND WORLD SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS (25m)

PREAMBLE: The programme of events at the Olympic Games established by the IOC on proposal of the FINA Bureau shall be announced as soon as it has been approved. The programme of events at the World Championships shall be as in GR 9.6

BL 9.1 Officials
The Judges nominated must be of the same nationality as the FINA Member Federation signing the form and fully certified by the respective Technical Committee. The FINA Technical Committees will propose Technical Officials (Judges and Referees) to act at the Olympic Games or World Championships from the current FINA Officials Lists in the respective discipline, for approval by the FINA Bureau or FINA Executive. For no show of nominated officials the respective Federation will be fined 2’000 Swiss Francs.

BL 9.2 Facilities

BL 9.2.1 At Olympic Games and World Championships Rules FR 3, FR 6, FR 8 and FR 11 shall apply.

BL 9.2.2 At Olympic Games and World Championships approved Automatic Officiating Equipment shall be provided and used.

BL 9.2.3 For the FINA World Championships all venues shall be available for use at least 5 days before the opening ceremony. For all other FINA events all pools shall be available for use by entered competitors before the competition begins. Swimming, Open Water Swimming, Water Polo, Synchronised Swimming - five (5) days prior, Diving, High Diving - eight (8) days prior.

BL 9.2.4 During the competition days the pools shall be available for training when competitions are not in progress.

BL 9.2.5 Seating positions along the side of the pool shall be provided for all competitors, team officials and unassigned technical officials, from which they may properly observe training and competitions.

BL 9.3 Entries

BL 9.3.1 a) Each Federation concerned must confirm its desire to take part in the World Championships to the Organising Federation at least four (4) months before the beginning of the Championships with a copy to the FINA Office. Forms for confirmation shall be distributed to all Members of FINA to reach them at least one (1) month in advance of the required date.

b) Thirty (30) days before: Final confirmation by each Federation of the actual number of male and female competitors they will be sending.

BL 9.3.2 For Olympic Games, entries shall be made on official forms signed by the Secretary of the respective National Olympic Committee and delivered to the Organising Committee of the Country holding the Games, on or before the date determined
by the International Olympic Committee. The Honorary Secretary of FINA or his deputy shall claim these entries at least seven (7) days before the start of the first competition.

**BL 9.3.3** For World Championships, entries shall be made on official entry forms signed by the Secretary of the respective Member and delivered to the Organising Committee on or before the date determined by FINA. The Honorary Secretary of FINA or his deputy shall claim these entries at least five (5) days before the start of the first competition.

**BL 9.3.4**

**BL 9.3.4.1** Competitors entered for Diving, Water Polo, and Synchronised Swimming cannot swim relay events, and those entered for Swimming, Diving, and Synchronised Swimming cannot be used as Water Polo reserves, with the proviso that one and the same swimmer could compete in Water Polo as well as other Swimming competitions, if officially entered for such competitions.

**BL 9.3.4.2** Each competitor at World Championships and FINA competitions must wear on the chest over their tracksuit such advertising as supplied by FINA when being introduced prior to the start of each event and during the victory ceremony.

**BL 9.3.5** At least seven (7) days before the commencement of the Olympic Games or the World Championships, the Secretaries of the Members sending competitors shall forward to the Organising Committee of the Country hosting the competition a list of any competitors entered who are not starting, so that the non starters may be eliminated from the entries.

**BL 9.3.6** **Swimming**

**BL 9.3.6.1** For each individual event at the World Championships, the FINA Bureau will establish Standard Entry Times in two levels: “A” and “B”, of which “B” shall be easier to achieve. Standard Entry Times can only be achieved in competitions approved for that purpose by FINA.

For each individual event at the World Championships, each National Federation may enter a maximum of two (2) competitors. To enter two swimmers in the same event, both of them must have achieved the “A” Standard Entry Time. To enter one swimmer in an event, the competitor must have achieved at least the “B” Standard Entry Time.

**BL 9.3.6.2** At the World Championships, National Federations may enter swimmers who have not achieved either Standard Entry Time as follows:

a) With no swimmers who have achieved the “A” or “B” Standard Entry Time: National Federations may enter up to four (4) swimmers, two (2) men and two (2) women.

b) With one (1) or two (2) swimmers who has achieved the “A” or “B” Standard Entry Time: National Federations may enter up to a maximum of four (4) swimmers (two (2) men and two (2) women), and with three (3) swimmers who have achieved the “A” or “B” Standard Entry Time, one (1) additional swimmer provided that
both genders are represented.

**c) The swimmers who have not achieved either Standard Entry Time will only be permitted to enter up to two (2) individual events each.**

**BL 9.3.6.3** At the World Championships, each National Federation may enter only one (1) team in each relay. All swimmers entered in individual events can be used in relays, even if they have not achieved the “B” Standard Entry Time for the corresponding stroke and distance of the relay in which they are entered. Each National Federation may enter additional swimmers for relays only, provided that they have achieved the “B” Standard Entry Time for the corresponding stroke and distance of the relay in which they are entered.

The following formula shall apply:
- One (1) Relay – two (2) additional swimmers
- Two (2) Relays – four (4) additional swimmers
- Three (3) Relays – six (6) additional swimmers
- Four (4) Relays – eight (8) additional swimmers
- Five (5) Relays – ten (10) additional swimmers
- Six (6) Relays – twelve (12) additional swimmers

**BL 9.3.6.4** For each individual event at the Olympic Games, the FINA Bureau will establish Standard Entry Times of two types: an “Olympic Qualifying Time” (OQT) and a «FINA/Olympic Selection Time,” of which the «FINA/Olympic Selection Time” shall be easier to achieve. Standard entry times can only be achieved in competitions approved for that purpose by FINA.

**BL 9.3.6.4.1 Olympic Qualifying Time (OQT)**

For each individual event at the Olympic Games, each National Federation/NOC may enter a maximum of two (2) competitors. To enter two swimmers in the same event, both swimmers must have achieved the “Olympic Qualifying Time.” To enter one swimmer in an event, the competitor must have achieved at least the OQT or must have achieved the “FINA/Olympic Selection Time,” and be invited by FINA to compete.

Swimmers who achieve the “Olympic Qualifying Time” in one or more individual events are automatically qualified to participate in the Olympic Games.

**BL 9.3.6.4.2 FINA/Olympic Selection Time**

After determining the number of swimmers who have achieved the Olympic Qualifying Time, the number of swimmers entered in relays and the number of swimmers of National Federations/NOCs who have not achieved either Standard Entry Time based on BL 9.6.3.5, swimmers with the FINA/Olympic Selection Times may be invited. The number of invitations will be determined by the athlete quota/target established by the International Olympic Committee.
Swimmers who achieve the “FINA/Olympic Selection Time” are eligible to be invited to participate in the Olympic Games and will be invited to compete in the Olympic Games until the IOC quota/target is reached. FINA will invite swimmers with FINA/Olympic Selection Times to participate based upon the following:

- In individual events, swimmers will be compared to an Olympic Games Qualification Rankings compiled from 1 March 2015 through 1 July 2016, using only FINA-approved competitions, with only two athletes per country permitted into the rankings (if a country has more than two, those additional athletes will not be included).

- Those athletes with the highest Olympic Games Qualification ranking will be invited first until the IOC quota/target is reached.

- Should there be a tie in selection of the IOC quota/target, all athletes who are tied will have their times compared to the FINA Points Table from 1 January 2016, and those athletes with the highest point scores will be invited first until the IOC quota/target is reached. For example, if there are three spots remaining, and five athletes tie in the Olympic Games Qualification ranking placing, those athletes’ times will be given a point score and the athletes with the top three FINA Point Table scores will be invited to participate at the Olympic Games.

The priority order for qualification into the Olympic Games will be:

- All athletes with Olympic Qualifying Times
- Athletes on relays
- Universality athletes
- Invited athletes who have achieved a FINA/Olympic Selection Time

**BL 9.3.6.4.3 NFs/NOCs without qualified athletes – Universality**

National Federations/NOCs with no swimmers who have achieved either Standard Entry Time may enter one (1) man and one (1) woman (Universality), provided that those swimmers participated in the 16th FINA World Championships – Kazan 2015 and are invited by FINA to compete.

**BL 9.3.6.5** In the Olympic Games, not more than sixteen (16) teams can be entered in each relay competition. The top twelve (12) finishers at the 16th FINA World Championships – Kazan 2015 shall be qualified based upon the results achieved. The four (4) other teams...
shall be selected by FINA on the basis of the fastest times achieved in the fifteen-month period before the Olympic Games (1 March 2015 through 1 June 2016) in competitions approved for that purpose by FINA. If any qualified teams are not able to participate for any reason, available slots will be filled on the basis of next fastest times achieved in the fifteen-month period before the Olympic Games in competitions approved for that purpose by FINA. Individual times may not be aggregated for relay qualification purposes.

Each National Federation/NOC may enter only one (1) team in each relay event. All swimmers entered in individual events can be used in relays, even if they have not achieved the FINA/Olympic Invitational Time for the corresponding stroke and distance of the relay in which they are entered.

Each National Federation/NOC may enter additional swimmers for relays only, provided that they have achieved the “FINA/Olympic Invitational Time” for the corresponding stroke and distance of the relay in which they are entered.

The following formula shall apply:

- One (1) Relay – two (2) additional swimmers
- Two (2) Relays – four (4) additional swimmers
- Three (3) Relays – six (6) additional swimmers
- Four (4) Relays – eight (8) additional swimmers
- Five (5) Relays – ten (10) additional swimmers
- Six (6) Relays – twelve (12) additional swimmers

If an NOC enters relay-only swimmers for a specific event, these swimmers must swim either in the heat or final of that relay event. Should a relay-only swimmer not compete, this will lead to the disqualification of the respective team.

**BL 9.3.6.6 Electronic Entries**

- Entries for the FINA World Championships, the FINA World Swimming Championships (25m), and the FINA World Junior Swimming Championships shall be made electronically, when available.
- FINA will maintain a listing of times achieved during the qualification period, called the FINA Rankings.
- National Federations will enter swimmers using the FINA Rankings as the entry time for seeding purposes. Where no valid time information is recorded in the FINA Rankings, the swimmer will be entered with no time. Relays will be entered with no time and seeded randomly for the heats’ sessions.
- Only valid times included in the FINA Rankings at the date of the deadline for entries and achieved within the qualification period can be accepted as entry times.
- When all entries are completed, the National Federation must transmit the entry list to the FINA Office in accordance with the established entry deadline.
• The heats, semi-finals and finals shall be arranged in accordance with Rule SW 3, under the supervision of the Technical Swimming Committee.

**BL 9.3.6.7** The composition of a relay team may be changed between heats and finals of an event. When preliminaries are swum, medals shall be awarded to those swimmers who swam in the heats and the final race.

**BL 9.3.6.8** The names of swimmers actually swimming on a relay must be submitted at least one hour before the start of the session in which the event is to take place, in the order in which they are to swim. The names of swimmers in medley relay events must be listed for their respective strokes.

**BL 9.3.6.9** Each Member may enter a maximum number of twenty-six (26) men and twenty-six (26) women swimmers.

**BL 9.3.6.10** The heats, semi-finals and finals shall be arranged in accordance with Rule SW 3, under the supervision of the Technical Swimming Committee.

**BL 9.3.6.11** The entry list shall be published at least four (4) days before the first day of competition.

**BL 9.3.6.12** In every event, in the Olympic Games and World Championships, including 800m and 1500m Freestyle for women and 800m and 1500m Freestyle for men, competitors shall be seeded for the heats in accordance with the times submitted on the official entry form.

Swimmers shall be advanced to semi-finals and finals on the basis of their times in the heats and semi-finals.

In the World Swimming Championships (25m) and World Junior Swimming Championships, the 800m Freestyle for women and the 1500m Freestyle for men may at the discretion of the Bureau be conducted on a timed final basis with the fastest heat only conducted during the finals session.

In distances of 50m, 100m and 200m, heats, semi-finals and finals will be held. At the World Swimming Championships (25m) and World Junior Swimming Championships events of 200 m and above only heats and finals will take place.

**BL 9.3.7** Open Water Swimming

**BL 9.3.7.1** Entries
For the Olympic Games and the World Championships each member may enter a maximum of two (2) males and two (2) females per individual event. For team events in the World Championships, the member can enter only one (1) team per event. Only swimmers who are entered
in individual events at the World Championships can take part in the Team Event.

**BL 9.3.7.2 Numbering of swimmers**
The numbering of athletes is to appear on the arms, upper backs and hands of competitors. On the arms the numbers shall be arranged vertically. On the upper backs and hands the numbering is horizontally. The numbering of the arms and backs is made with an ink template: 100 mm high x 60 mm wide. The numbering of the hands of competitors is allowed by marking pens. For athletes with darker skin and full body swim suits a white marker pen will be required.

**BL 9.3.7.3 Identification**
In events of 10 km and under it is mandatory for the head or cap to display on each side the «national-three letter code» and may display the swimmer’s national flag. The country code shall be a minimum of 0.04m in height.

**BL 9.3.7.4 Finish Approach**
For Olympic Games, World Championships and all FINA events, the Finish Approach (OWS 7.1) is part of the course, and swimmers shall remain within the rows of buoys throughout their approach to the Finish.

**BL 9.3.7.5 Events**
5 km Team Event as Time Trial
a) A team shall consist of three (3) swimmers, either one (1) man and two (2) women or two (2) men and one (1) woman.
b) Every team shall start with all swimmers together sixty (60) seconds after the preceding team.
c) The allocation of starting positions shall be taken from automatic random draw. The ranking shall be decided by the individual time achieved by the third swimmer of the team. Only one team per NF is allowed.

**BL 9.3.7.6 OLYMPIC GAMES**

**BL 9.3.7.6.1 Events**
Only events in 10 km will be held for both Men and Women

**BL 9.3.7.6.2 The Start**
For Olympic Games the start shall be from a fixed platform.

**BL 9.3.7.6.3 Qualification for Rio 2016 Olympic Games**

1. 16th FINA World Championships - Kazan 2015
   The first ten (10) finalists from the 10 km event – men and women – will qualify. 20 Marathon Swimmers (10 Men & 10 Women)
2. FINA Olympic Marathon Swim Qualifier 2016
   Only NF/NOC not having qualified swimmers through point 1 above may elect to send two (2) athletes per
event. Each NF/NOC will qualify only one (1) athlete per event. 18 Marathon Swimmers (9 Men & 9 Women)

**Continental Representation**
The first eligible finisher in the 10 km event – Men and Women – from each of five (5) Continents will qualify, 10 Marathon Swimmers (5 Men & 5 Women)
In the event that a NF/NOC has previously qualified one (1) or two (2) swimmers, the selection process will move to the next eligible finisher in the FINA Olympic Marathon Swim Qualifier event to ensure that each of these competitions yields a competitor.

**Host Nation**
One (1) male and one (1) female marathon swimmer from the host nation if not previously qualified, will qualify. 2 Marathon Swimmers (1 Man & 1 Woman)
If the host nation qualifies two (2) athletes through the Point 1 above or one (1) athlete through the Points above, than this slot will be added to Point 2 and allow it to yield an additional 10th qualification.

**BL 9.3.7.7 WORLD JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS**

**BL 9.3.7.7.1 Age Groups as at 31st December of the year of the competition**
- 14-16 years Boys and Girls
- 17-18 years Boys and Girls

**BL 9.3.7.7.2 Individual Events**
- 14-16 years 5 km Boys and Girls
- 17-18 years 7.5 km Boys and Girls

**BL 9.3.7.7.3 Team Events**
- A team comprises of three (3) swimmers (either two (2) boys and one (1) girl or two (2) girls and one (1) boy)
- Two age categories:
  - 14-16 years
  - 17-18 years
- Distance of the team event: 3 km for both categories
- For the team event, swimmers from the 14-16 age group category (maximum two (2) swimmers) can swim in the 17-18 age group category according to the team distribution for boys / girls and the rule of one (1) team per Federation age group.

**BL 9.3.7.7.4 Entries**
- Two (2) athletes per Federation per Event in the individual events
- One (1) team per Federation per age group in the Team Event
BY LAWS

BL 9.3.8 Diving

BL 9.3.8.1 At the Olympic Games and the World Championships, in springboard and platform Diving contests only dives prescribed by the FINA Rules for Diving shall be executed.

BL 9.3.8.2 World Championships
Each Member may enter a maximum of two (2) competitors, regardless of standards, for each individual event and one (1) team of two (2) competitors for each synchronised diving event.

BL 9.3.8.3 Olympic Games

BL 9.3.8.3.1 General
An NF/NOC may enter up to two (2) divers for each individual event (springboard or platform) and up to two (2) divers in each synchronised diving event (springboard or platform) on the same height, for which the divers and/or federation team is qualified.

2016 Olympic Qualification System:

Phase I
16th FINA World Championships - Kazan 2015
Individual Diving Events: 3 Metre and 10 Metre Men and Women
12 Finalists (earned qualification positions for their NF/NOC)
Synchronised Diving Events: 3 Metre and 10 Metre Men and Women
Top Three (3) Finalists plus the Host Nation (BRA)

Phase II
The Champion in each of the Continental Championships so designated to FINA and conducted in 2015 or 2016 but prior to the 20th FINA Diving World Cup 2016 shall earn a position for his/her National Federation / NOC.

Phase III
FINA World Cup 2016, Rio (BRA)
Individual Diving Events: 3 Metre and 10 Metre Men and Women
18 Semi-Finalists (earned qualification positions for their NF/NOC to a maximum of two (2) per NF/NOC)
To qualify for the remaining ranked placings for the Individual events, up to a maximum of (34) divers, will be determined from the preliminary events, 19th places and higher.

Synchronised Diving Events: 3 Metre and 10 Metre Men and Women
Top Four (4) placed teams, excluding those teams previously qualified in Phase I.

BL 9.3.8.3.1.1 Following the conclusion of the 20th FINA Diving World Cup 2016 and not
BY LAWS

later than fourteen (14) days thereafter each National Federation/NOC will be notified the number of divers that National Federation/NOC may enter in the Olympic Games. The total number of divers to be entered shall not to exceed one hundred and thirty six (136).

**BL 9.3.8.3.1.2** No later than thirty (30) days prior to the closing deadline for the receipt of entries by the Olympic Games Organising Committee, the National Federation/NOC shall advise FINA the number of the allowed divers that the National Federation / NOC will enter in each event. If a diver will be entered both as a team member in synchronised diving and as an individual competitor on the same height, that diver should only be counted as one person. (Example: If both synchronised divers in springboard also compete individually in springboard, the total number of springboard divers shall be reported as two (2)).

**BL 9.3.8.3.2 Synchronised Diving (Springboard and Platform)**

There shall be eight (8) synchronised diving teams in each event.

Synchronised diving teams shall be qualified by National Federation / NOC according to the following:

a) The first three (3) teams from the 16th FINA World Championships - Kazan 2015
b) One (1) team from the Host Country
c) The first four (4) additional teams from the 20th FINA Diving World Cup 2016

If any of the eight (8) qualified teams withdraws it shall be replaced by the next ranked team at the 20th FINA Diving World Cup 2016. If so, in accordance with FINA Office, the substitution shall be announced by FINA latest 30 days prior the event starts.

**BL 9.3.8.3.3 Individual Diving (Springboard and Platform)**

**BL 9.3.8.3.3.1** All divers participating in individual events must meet the FINA Diving Qualifying Requirements as specified in BL 9.3.8.3.3.4.

**BL 9.3.8.3.3.2** A National Federation / NOC is limited to entering a maximum of two (2) divers in each individual event.

**BL 9.3.8.3.3.3** There shall be a maximum of thirty-four (34) divers - participating in each individual event.
**BY LAWS**

**BL 9.3.8.3.3.4** Individual divers shall be qualified by National Federation / NOC according to the following:

a) The first twelve (12) finalists in each individual event from 16th FINA World Championships - Kazan 2015 shall earn a position for his/her National Federation / NOC.

b) The Champion in each of the Continental Championships so designated to FINA and conducted in 2015 or 2016 but prior to the 20th FINA Diving World Cup 2016 shall earn a position for his/her National Federation / NOC.

c) Additional divers up to a maximum of thirty-four (34) in each event according to their ranking from the 20th FINA Diving World Cup 2016 shall earn a position for his/her National Federation / NOC.

**BL 9.3.8.3.3.5** If a diver qualified in accordance with BL 9.3.8.3.3.4 has not been entered to the Olympic Games a substitute shall be selected according to the same rule to the extent that the aggregate of all entries (Synchronised Diving and Individual Diving) does not exceed one hundred and thirty six (136).

**BL 9.3.9  Synchronised Swimming**

**BL 9.3.9.1** For Olympic Games, team routines shall consist of eight (8) competitors. The total number of competitors entered by each Federation (unless otherwise specified) may not exceed nine (9) competitors.

For World Championships and FINA competitions, team routines shall consist of eight (8) competitors and ten (10) for Free Combination. For FINA competitions, the total number of competitors entered by each Federation (unless otherwise specified) may not exceed twelve (12) competitors. For World Championships, the total number of competitors entered by each Federation (unless otherwise specified) may not exceed fourteen (14) competitors including maximum two male competitors only if the Federation enters Mixed Duets.

**BL 9.3.9.2** Each Member may enter one Solo Tech, one Solo Free, one Duet Tech, one Duet Free, one Mixed Duet Tech, one Mixed Duet Free, one Team Tech, one Team Free and one Free Combination in the World Championships and subject to IOC approval in the Olympic Games.

**BL 9.3.9.3** World Championships events

| Solo, Technical Routine | Mixed Duet, Technical Routine |
| Solo, Free Routine | Mixed Duet, Free Routine |
| Duet, Technical Routine | Team, Technical Routine |
| Duet, Free Routine | Team, Free Routine |
| Combination | |
**BY LAWS**

**BL 9.3.9.4 Olympic Qualifying Tournament**
In the year of the Olympic Games, or as close as possible to the Olympic Games, a Qualifying Tournament shall be held.

**BL 9.3.9.5 Olympic Games**

**BL 9.3.9.5.1 Teams**
The Olympic competition shall be for a maximum of eight (8) teams selected in the following manner:

a) Automatically one (1) team from the Continental Championships of the five (5) continents. The Host Country will be representative of that continent.

b) The other three (3) teams shall qualify from the Olympic Games Qualifying Tournament in Synchronised Swimming in the year of the Olympic Games.

c) If for any reason qualified teams do not wish to participate in the Olympic Games, then the next ranked team(s) from the Olympic Games Qualifying Tournament shall be invited to attend.

**BL 9.3.9.5.2 Duets**
The competition shall be for a maximum of twenty-four (24) duets selected in the following manner:

a) The Host Country automatically qualifies

b) One (1) duet from the Continental Championships of the five (5) continents.

c) Eight (8) duets from the teams qualified as above

d) Plus the next ranked duets from the Olympic Games Qualifying Tournament.

e) If for any reason a qualified duet does not wish to participate in the Olympic Games then the next ranked duet(s) from the Olympic Games Qualifying Tournament shall be invited to attend.

**BL 9.3.10 Water Polo**

For Water Polo, an entry of a maximum of thirteen (13) players may be accepted.

**BL 9.3.10.1 Qualification for Olympic Games - Men**

**BL 9.3.10.1.1** The competition shall be between a maximum of twelve (12) teams selected in the following manner:

**BL 9.3.10.1.2** The first team from the preceding year’s World League. If this team has already qualified as the continental representative (BL 9.3.10.1.4) then the next ranked team from the World League qualifies.

**BL 9.3.10.1.3** The first two (2) teams from the preceding World Championships. If any one of these two (2) teams has already qualified as the continental representative (BL 9.3.10.1.4) or from the preceding year’s World League (BL 9.3.10.1.2) the next ranked team from the World Championships qualifies.
BL 9.3.10.1.4 Automatically one (1) team from the Continental Championships of the five (5) continents or if already qualified at the preceding year’s World League (BL 9.3.10.1.2) or at the 16th FINA World Championships - Kazan 2015 (BL 9.3.10.1.3), then the next ranked team from the continental championships will qualify.

BL 9.3.10.1.5 The Host Country will automatically qualify

BL 9.3.10.1.6 The other three (3) teams are to come from the highest placed teams at the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament - Men.

BL 9.3.10.1.7 If, for any reason, no team enters from a continent, or if there is an unfilled vacancy from among the teams qualified from the preceding year’s World League or preceding World Championship, the next ranking team(s) will then be taken in order from their placing at the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament - Men.

BL 9.3.10.1.8 FINA has authority to amend BL 9.3.10.1 and list in chronological order to reflect the qualification of teams in accordance with the timing of FINA Events.

BL 9.3.10.2 Olympic Games Qualification Tournament - Men

BL 9.3.10.2.1 The competition shall be between a maximum of twelve (12) teams selected through continental qualification tournaments or continental championships in the following manner:

BL 9.3.10.2.2 The twelve (12) teams from the continents shall be selected according to the following formula: Europe - 5; Americas - 3; Asia - 2; Africa - 1; and Oceania - 1. The Host Country will be considered to be a representative from that Continent.

BL 9.3.10.2.3 The highest qualifying team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championship shall be entitled to represent that continent; if any teams do not accept, then the next highest ranking team willing to accept and participate in the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament shall qualify.

BL 9.3.10.2.4 If there is an unfilled vacancy from a continent, then that vacancy shall be filled by the next highest placed team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championship with the following rotation: host continent of the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania and Africa.

BL 9.3.10.3 Qualification for Olympic Games - Women

BL 9.3.10.3.1 The competition shall be for a maximum of
eight (8) teams selected in the following manner:

**BL 9.3.10.3.2** Automatically one (1) team from the Continental Championships of the five (5) continents. The Host Country will be the representative of that continent.

**BL 9.3.10.3.3** The other three (3) teams qualify from the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament - Women

**BL 9.3.10.3.4** If for any reason, qualified teams do not wish to participate in the Olympic Games, the next ranking team(s) will then be taken in order from their placing at the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament - Women

**BL 9.3.10.4** Olympic Games Qualification Tournament - Women

**BL 9.3.10.4.1** The competition shall be between a maximum of twelve (12) teams selected through continental qualification tournaments or continental championships.

**BL 9.3.10.4.2** The twelve (12) teams from the continents shall be selected according to the following formula: Europe - 5; Americas - 3; Asia - 2; Africa - 1; and Oceania - 1. The Host Country will be considered to be a representative from that Continent.

**BL 9.3.10.4.3** The highest qualifying team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championship shall be entitled to represent that continent; if any teams do not accept, then the next highest ranking team willing to accept and participate in the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament shall qualify.

**BL 9.3.10.4.4** If there is an unfilled vacancy from a continent, then that vacancy shall be filled by the next highest placed team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championship with the following rotation: host continent of the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania and Africa.

**BL 9.3.10.5** Qualification for World Championships - Men

**BL 9.3.10.5.1** The competition shall be between a maximum of sixteen (16) teams selected in the following manner:

**BL 9.3.10.5.2** The four (4) highest ranking teams from the preceding World Cup or Olympic Games, two (2) highest ranking teams from the preceding year’s World League, one (1) team from the host country and nine (9) teams from the five (5) continents to be selected through continental qualification tournaments or continental championships. The nine (9) teams from the continents shall be selected according
to the following formula: Europe - 3; Americas - 2; Asia - 2; Africa - 1; and Oceania - 1.

**BL 9.3.10.5.3** If any one of the teams qualified from the preceding year’s World League are in the first four (4) from the preceding World Cup or Olympic Games, the next ranked team from that World Cup or Olympic Games qualifies.

**BL 9.3.10.5.4** The highest qualifying team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championships shall be entitled to represent that continent; if any team does not accept, then the next highest ranking team willing to accept and participate in the World Championships shall qualify.

**BL 9.3.10.5.5** If the host country is already included in the four (4) highest ranking teams from the preceding World Cup or Olympic Games, then that entry position shall be filled by the next highest placed team from that World Cup or Olympic Games.

**BL 9.3.10.5.6** If another of the four (4) highest ranking teams from the preceding World Cup or Olympic Games or one (1) of the two (2) highest ranking teams from the preceding year’s World League does not enter, then that position shall be filled from the next highest placed team from that World Cup or Olympic Games.

**BL 9.3.10.5.7** If no team enters from a continent or if there is an unfilled vacancy from among the teams qualifying from the preceding World Cup, Olympic Games or preceding year’s World League, then each vacancy for that World Championship shall be filled by the next highest placed team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championships with the following rotation: Asia, Americas, Europe, Oceania and Africa.

**BL 9.3.10.6 Qualification for World Championships - Women**

**BL 9.3.10.6.1** The competition shall be between a maximum of sixteen (16) teams selected in the following manner:

**BL 9.3.10.6.2** The four (4) highest ranking teams from the preceding World Cup or Olympic Games, two (2) highest ranking teams from the preceding year’s World League, one (1) team from the host country and nine (9) teams from the five (5) continents to be selected through continental qualification tournaments or continental championships. The nine (9) teams from the continents shall be selected according to the following formula: Europe - 3; Americas - 2; Asia - 2; Africa - 1; and Oceania - 1.

**BL 9.3.10.6.3** If any one of the teams qualified from the preceding year’s World League are in the first four (4) from
the preceding World Cup or Olympic Games, the next ranked team from that World Cup or Olympic Games qualifies.

**BL 9.3.10.6.4** The highest qualifying team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championships shall be entitled to represent that continent; if any team does not accept, then the next highest ranking team willing to accept and participate in the World Championships shall qualify.

**BL 9.3.10.6.5** If the host country is already included in the four (4) highest ranking teams from the preceding World Cup or Olympic Games, then that entry position shall be filled by the next highest placed team from that World Cup or Olympic Games.

**BL 9.3.10.6.6** If another of the four (4) highest ranking teams from the preceding World Cup or Olympic Games or one (1) of the two (2) highest ranking teams from the preceding year’s World League does not enter, then that position shall be filled from the next highest placed team from that World Cup or Olympic Games.

**BL 9.3.10.6.7** If no team enters from a continent or if there is an unfilled vacancy from among the teams qualifying from the preceding World Cup or Olympic Games or preceding year’s World League, then each vacancy for that World Championship shall be filled by the next highest placed team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championship with the following rotation: Asia, Americas, Europe, Oceania and Africa.

**BL 9.3.10.7** World Junior Championships - Men (Age as in WPAG 2) 20 years and under

**BL 9.3.10.7.1** The competition may be between either a maximum of sixteen (16) teams or a maximum of twenty (20) teams.

**BL 9.3.10.7.2** For a sixteen team (16) competition, the competition must occur at one site; for a twenty (20) team competition, the competition may occur at two (2) sites in one country. A host may bid for either a system (16) team or a twenty (20) team competition. The host country will be responsible for the transportation of the teams from one site to another as required. This transportation will be at the expense of the host country.

**BL 9.3.10.7.3** In the case of a maximum sixteen (16) team competition, the teams shall include the highest ranking team from the preceding World Junior Championships with the remaining teams selected through continental qualification tournaments.
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or continental championships according to the following formula: Host - 1; Europe - 6; Americas - 4; Asia - 2; Oceania - 2 and Africa - 1. The highest ranking team from the preceding World Junior Championships will be considered to be a representative of that continent for the purpose of the formula.

BL 9.3.10.7.4 In the case of a maximum twenty (20) team competition, the teams shall include the highest ranking team from the preceding World Junior Championships with the remaining teams selected through continental qualification tournaments or continental qualification tournaments or continental championships according to the following formula: Host - 1; Europe - 7; Americas - 5; Asia - 3; Africa - 2; and Oceania - 2. The highest ranking team from the preceding World Junior Championships will be considered to be a representative of that continent for the purpose of the formula.

BL 9.3.10.7.5 The highest qualifying team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championships shall be entitled to represent that continent; if any team does not accept, then the next highest ranking team willing to accept and participate in the World Junior Championships shall qualify.

BL 9.3.10.7.6 For a maximum sixteen (16) team competition, if there is an unfilled vacancy from a continent, then that vacancy shall be filled by the next highest placed team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championship with the following rotation: Asia, Americas, Europe, Oceania and Africa.

BL 9.3.10.7.7 For a maximum of twenty (20) team competition, if there is an unfilled vacancy from a continent, then that vacancy shall be filled by the next highest placed team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championship with the following rotation: Asia, Americas, Europe, Oceania and Africa.

BL 9.3.10.8 World Junior Championships - Women (Age as in WPAG 2) - 20 years and under

BL 9.3.10.8.1 The competition shall be between a maximum of sixteen (16) teams selected in the following manner:

BL 9.3.10.8.2 The teams shall include the highest ranking team from the preceding World Junior Championships with remaining teams selected through continental qualification tournaments or continental championships according to the following formula: Host - 1; Europe - 6; Americas - 4; Asia - 2; Oceania - 2 and Africa 1. The highest ranking team from the preceding World Junior Championships will be considered to be a representative of that continent for the purpose of the formula.
BL 9.3.10.8.3 The highest qualifying team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championships shall be entitled to represent that continent; if any team does not accept, then the next highest ranking team from the continental qualification tournament or continental championships shall be entitled to represent that continent.

BL 9.3.10.8.4 If there is an unfilled vacancy from a continent, then that vacancy shall be filled by the next highest placed team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championships with the following rotation: Asia, Americas, Europe, Oceania and Africa.

BL 9.3.10.9 World Youth Championships - Men (Age as in WPAG 2) - 18 years and under

BL 9.3.10.9.1 The competition may be between either a maximum of sixteen (16) teams or a maximum of twenty (20) teams.

BL 9.3.10.9.2 For a sixteen (16) team competition, the competition must occur at one site; for a twenty (20) team competition, the competition may occur at two (2) sites in one country. A host may bid for either a sixteen (16) team or a twenty (20) team competition. The host country will be responsible for the transportation of the teams from one site to another as required. This transportation will be at the expense of the host country.

BL 9.3.10.9.3 In the case of a maximum sixteen (16) team competition, the teams shall include the highest ranking team from the preceding World Youth Championships with the remaining teams selected through continental qualification tournaments or continental championships according to the following formula: Host – 1; Europe – 6; Americas – 4; Asia – 2; Oceania – 2 and Africa 1. The highest ranking team from the preceding World Youth Championships will be considered to be a representative of that continent for the purpose of the formula.

BL 9.3.10.9.4 In the case of a maximum twenty (20) team competition, the teams shall include the highest ranking team from the preceding World Youth Championships with the remaining teams selected through continental qualification tournaments or continental championships according to the following formula: Host – 1; Europe – 7; Americas – 5; Asia – 3; Africa 2; and Oceania – 2. The highest ranking team from the preceding World Youth 3 Championships will be considered to be a representative of that continent for the purpose of the formula.
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**BL 9.3.10.9.5** The highest qualifying team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championships shall be entitled to represent that continent; if any team does not accept, then the next highest ranking team willing to accept and participate in the World Youth Championships shall qualify.

**BL 9.3.10.9.6** For a maximum sixteen (16) team competition, if there is an unfilled vacancy from a continent, then that vacancy shall be filled by the next highest placed team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championship with the following rotation: Asia, Americas, Europe, Oceania and Africa.

**BL 9.3.10.9.7** For a maximum twenty (20) team competition, if there is an unfilled vacancy from a continent, then that vacancy shall be filled by the next highest placed team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championship with the following rotation: Asia, Americas, Europe, Oceania and Africa.

**BL 9.3.10.10** World Youth Championships Women (Age as in WPAG 2) - 18 years and under

**BL 9.3.10.10.1** The competition shall be between a maximum of sixteen (16) teams selected in the following manner:

**BL 9.3.10.10.2** The teams shall include the highest ranking team from the preceding World Youth Championships with remaining teams selected through continental qualification tournaments or continental championships according to the following formula: Host – 1; Europe – 6; Americas – 4; Asia – 2; Oceania – 2 and Africa 1. The highest ranking team from the preceding World Youth Championships will be considered to be a representative of that continent for the purpose of the formula.

**BL 9.3.10.10.3** The highest qualifying team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championships shall be entitled to represent that continent; if any team does not accept, then the next highest ranking team from the continental qualification tournament or continental championships shall be entitled to represent that continent.

**BL 9.3.10.10.4** If there is an unfilled vacancy from a continent, then that vacancy shall be filled by the next highest placed team(s) from the continental qualification tournament or continental championships with the following rotation: Asia, Americas, Europe, Oceania and Africa.

**BL 9.3.10.11** Organisation of Continental Qualification Tournaments

Each continental body shall hold its Qualification Tournament or Cham-
ionships to determine its continental representatives no later than three months before the beginning of the World Championships or Olympic Games Qualification Tournament as applicable.

**BL 9.4  Water Polo Tournaments at Olympic Games and World Championships**

**BL 9.4.1  Olympic Games Tournament - Men**

**BL 9.4.1.1  Draw**
The draw for the Olympic Games Tournament will be either on the last day of the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament - Men or as otherwise determined and the following principle shall apply: if a team is already qualified by its ranking from a preceding qualification competition, the team will be placed on the highest line of the draw according to that ranking and the team taking its place will be placed on the lower line. For the Preliminary Round, all qualifying teams will be drawn by pairs into two groups, either A or B.

First Line, the first and second placed teams from the previous World Championship will be drawn, one into A, and one into B.

Second Line, the team qualified from the preceding year’s World League and the team representing the Continent of Europe will be drawn, one into A, and one into B.

Third Line, the teams representing the Continents of America and Oceania will be drawn, one into A, and one into B.

Fourth Line, the teams representing the Continents of Africa and Asia will be drawn, one into A, and one into B.

Fifth Line, the first and second placed teams from the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament - Men will be drawn, one into A, and one into B.

Sixth Line, the third placed team in the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament - Men and the team representing the Host Country will be drawn, one into A, and one into B.

Should there be no teams from the previous Championships to seed onto a Line then the highest ranked teams for Europe, Americas, Asia, Africa or Oceania if any, shall be drawn alternating between Group A and Group B.

After being divided into group A and group B, the teams will then be drawn with each team in each group receiving a separate number from one (1) to six (6).

**BL 9.4.1.2  Schedule of Games (Men’s Tournament)**

**Preliminary Round:**

There will be two (2) groups of six (6) teams, which form groups A and B.
Each group will play a round robin. The four (4) highest ranked teams in each group will qualify for the Quarter Final Round. The fifth and sixth ranked teams in each group will be eliminated and will not play anymore.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
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</table>

**Quarter Final Round:**

The first, second, third and fourth placed teams in Group A and Group B form a Group D of eight (8) teams. Group D plays a modified single elimination format.

Games played in the Preliminary Round may be repeated in the Quarter Final, Semi Final or Final Round. All games played in Group D must be played so that a definite winner is declared. Accordingly, it may be necessary to apply the Water Polo Rules relating to penalty shoot out.

Places 11 - 12

The teams ranked sixth in each group of the Preliminary Round shall be classified for places 11 - 12 according to the following criteria:

1. Win-loss record in their Preliminary Round group.
2. If both teams have the same win-loss record, the classification will be determined by goal average (goals scored divided by games played) taking into account the results of all games played in the respective group.

Places 9 - 10

The teams ranked fifth in each group shall be classified for places 9 - 10 according to the same principles as for places 11 - 12.

**Day 6**

31. 1A - 4B  
32. 2A - 3B  
33. 3A - 2B  
34. 4A - 1B

**Semi Final Round:**

**Final Round:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 7</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35. L31 - L33</td>
<td>39. L35 - L36 (Winner 7th, Loser 8th)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. L32 - L34</td>
<td>40. W35 - W36 (Winner 5th, Loser 6th)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. W31 - W33</td>
<td>41. L37 - L38 (Winner 3rd, Loser 4th)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. W32 - W34</td>
<td>42. W37 - W 38 (Winner 1st, Loser 2nd)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Games 31 through 42 must be played to a conclusion, accordingly it may
be necessary to apply Water Polo Rules relating to penalty shoot out. The Management Committee of FINA Competitions may change the order and schedule of games to meet with the requirements of the Host Federation and/or television provided that at least twenty four (24) hours notice is given.

**BL 9.4.2 Olympic Games Tournament - Women**

**BL 9.4.2.1 Draw**
The draw for the Olympic Games Tournament will be either on the last day of the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament - Women or as otherwise determined and the following principle shall apply: if a team is already qualified by its ranking from a preceding qualification competition, the team will be placed on the highest line of the draw according to that ranking and the team taking its place will be placed on the lower line.

For the Preliminary Round, all qualifying teams will be drawn by pairs into two groups, either A or B.

First line, the teams representing the Continents of Europe and Oceania will be drawn, one into A, and one into B.

Second line, the first and second placed teams from the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament - Women will be drawn, one into A, and one into B.

Third line, the third placed team from the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament - Women and the team representing the Continent of Asia will be drawn, one into A, and one into B.

Fourth line, the team representing the Continent of Africa and the team representing the Host Country will be drawn, one into A, and one into B.

After being divided into Group A and Group B, the teams will then be drawn with each team in each group receiving a separate number from one (1) to four (4).

**BL 9.4.2.2 Schedule of Games (Women's Tournament)**

**Preliminary Round**
Two (2) groups of four (4) teams form Group A and Group B play a single round robin in each group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
<th>Day 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Bl 9.4.3 World Championship Tournament - Men

Bl 9.4.3.1 Draw
The draw for the World Championships Tournament will be made two (2) months prior to the commencement of the World Championships Tournament and the following principle shall apply: if a team is already qualified by its ranking from a preceding qualification competition, the team will be placed on the highest line of the draw according to that ranking and the team taking its place will be placed on the lower line.

For the Preliminary Round, all qualifying teams will be drawn into four (4) groups: A, B, C or D.

First Line, the first, second, third and fourth qualified teams from the preceding World Cup or Olympic Games will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Second Line, the qualified teams from the World League (or from the World Cup or Olympic Games if applicable), the first qualified team from the Americas and the first qualified team from Europe will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Third, the second qualified team from the Americas, the second and third qualified teams from Europe and the qualified team from Oceania will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Final round

Day 6
21. L17 - L18 (Winner 7th, loser 8th)
22. W17 - W18 (Winner 5th, loser 6th)
23. L19 - L20 (Winner 3rd, loser 4th)
24. W19 - W20 (Winner 1st, loser 2nd)

Games 13 through 24 must be played to a conclusion, accordingly it may be necessary to apply Water Polo Rules relating to penalty shoot out.

The Management Committee of FINA Competitions may change the order and schedule of games to meet with the requirements of the Host Federation and/or television provided that at least twenty four (24) hours notice is given.
Fourth, the qualified team from Africa, the first and second teams from Asia and the Host Country (if the Host Country has already been drawn, then the next ranked team from the World Cup or Olympic Games) will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

After being divided into Groups A, B, C, or D, the teams will then be drawn with each team in each group receiving a separate number from one (1) to four (4).

BL 9.4.3.2 Schedule of Games (Men’s Tournament)

Preliminary Round (First)
Four (4) groups of four (4) teams each from Group A, Group B, Group C and Group D play a single robin round in each group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
<th>Day 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Preliminary Round (Second)
The first placed teams in Group A, Group B, Group C and Group D have a bye.

The second and third placed teams in Group A, Group B, Group C and Group D play against each other in a cross group format. The fourth placed teams in each of Group A, Group B, Group C and Group D form a new Group which consists of four (4) teams. They play for places 13 – 16 in a cross group format.

Day 4

25. A4 - 4B
26. 4C - 4D
27. 2A - 3B
28. 3A - 2B
29. 2C - 3D
30. 3C - 2D
Quarter Final Round
Day 5
31. Loser Game 25 - Loser Game 26 (Winner 15th, Loser 16th)
32. Winner Game 25 - Winner Game 26 (Winner 13th, Loser 14th)
33. Loser Game 27 - Loser Game 29
34. Loser Game 28 - Loser Game 30
35. 1A - Winner Game 29
36. 1B - Winner Game 30
37. 1C - Winner Game 27
38. 1D - Winner Game 28

Semi-Final Round
Day 6
39. Loser Game 33 - Loser Game 34 (Winner 11th, Loser 12th)
40. Winner Game 33 - Winner Game 34 (Winner 9th, Loser 10th)
41. Loser Game 35 - Loser Game 36
42. Loser Game 37 - Loser Game 38
43. Winner Game 35 - Winner Game 36
44. Winner Game 37 - Winner Game 38

Final Round
Day 7
45. Loser Game 41 - Loser Game 42 (Winner 7th, Loser 8th)
46. Winner Game 41 - Winner Game 42 (Winner 5th, Loser 6th)
47. Loser Game 43 - Loser Game 44 (Winner 3rd, Loser 4th)
48. Winner Game 43 - Winner Game 44 (Winner 1st, Loser 2nd)

Games 25 through 48 must be played to a conclusion, accordingly it may be necessary to apply the Water Polo Rules relating to penalty shoot-out.

The Management Committee of FINA Competitions may change the order and schedule of games to meet with the requirements of the Host Federation and/or television provided that at least twenty four (24) hours’ notice is given.

BL 9.4.4 World Championships Tournament - Women

BL 9.4.4.1 Draw
The draw for the World Championships Tournament will be made two (2) months prior to the commencement of the World Championships Tournament and the following principle shall apply: if a team is already qualified by its ranking from a preceding qualification competition, the team will be placed on the highest line of the draw according to its ranking and the team taking it’s place will be place on the lower line.

For the Preliminary Round, all qualifying teams will be drawn into four (4) groups: A, B, C or D.
First Line, the first, second, third and fourth qualified teams from the preceding World Cup or Olympic Games will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Second Line, the qualified teams from the World League (or from the World Cup or Olympic Games if applicable), the first qualified team from the Americas and the first qualified team from Europe will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Third Line, the second qualified team from the Americas, the second and third qualified teams from Europe and the qualified team from Oceania will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C and one into D.

Fourth Line, the qualified team from Africa, the first and second teams from Asia and the Host Country (if the Host Country has already been drawn, then the next ranked team from the World Cup or Olympic Games) will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

After being divided into Groups A, B, C, or D, the teams will then be drawn with each team in each group receiving a separate number from one (1) to four (4).

**BL 9.4.4.2 Schedule of Games (Women’s Tournament)**

Schedule of Games as in BL 9.4.3.2

The Management Committee of FINA Competitions may change the order and schedule of games to meet with the requirements of the Host Federation and/or television provided that at least twenty four (24) hours notice is given.

**BL 9.4.5 Olympic Games Qualification Tournament - Men**

**BL 9.4.5.1 Draw**

The draw for the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament will be made two (2) months or as otherwise determined prior to the commencement of the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament.

For the Preliminary Round, all qualifying teams will be drawn by pairs into two groups, either A or B.

First Line, the two highest placed teams from the previous World Championships.

Second Line, the next two highest placed teams from the previous World Championships.

Third Line, the next two highest placed teams from the previous World Championships.

Fourth Line, the next two highest placed teams from the previous World Championships.
Fifth Line, the remaining teams, if any, from the World Championships or the highest ranked teams from Europe and the next highest ranked teams from the Americas.

Sixth Line, the remaining teams, if any, being the next highest ranked team from the Americas, Asia or Europe and the next highest ranked team from the Americas, Asia or Europe.

Should there be no teams from the previous Championships to seed onto a Line then the highest ranked teams for Europe, Americas, Asia, Africa or Oceania if any, shall be drawn alternating between Group A and Group B.

After being divided into Group A and B, the teams will then be drawn with each team in each group receiving of separate number of 1 to 6.

BL 9.4.5.2 Schedule of Games
Schedule of Games as in BL 9.4.1.2.

The Management Committee of FINA Competitions may change the order and schedule of games to meet with the requirements of the Host Federation and/or television provided that at least twenty four (24) hours notice is given.

BL 9.4.6 Olympic Games Qualification Tournament - Women

BL 9.4.6.1 Draw
The draw for the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament will be made two (2) months or as otherwise determined prior to the commencement of the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament.

For the Preliminary Round, all qualifying teams will be drawn by pairs into two groups, either A or B.

First Line, the two highest placed teams from the previous World Championships.

Second Line, the next two highest placed teams from the previous World Championships.

Third Line, the next two highest placed teams from the previous World Championships.

Fourth Line, the next two highest placed teams from the previous World Championships.

Fifth Line, the remaining teams, if any, from the World Championships and the highest ranked teams from Europe, Americas, Asia, Africa or Oceania.

Sixth Line, the remaining teams, if any, shall be drawn alternating
between Groups A and B. Should there be no teams from the previous Championships to seed onto a Line then the highest ranked teams for Europe, Americas, Asia, Africa or Oceania if any, shall be drawn alternating between Group A and Group B.

After being divided into Group A and Group B, the teams will then be drawn with each team in each group receiving of separate number of 1 to 6.

**BL 9.4.6.2 Schedule of Games**
Schedule of Games as in BL 9.4.1.2.
The Management Committee of FINA Competitions may change the order and schedule of games to meet with the requirements of the Host Federation and/or television provided that at least twenty four (24) hours notice is given.

**BL 9.4.7 World Junior Championships Tournament - Men**

**BL 9.4.7.1 Draw**
The draw for the World Junior Championships will be made two (2) months prior to the commencement of the World Junior Championships Tournament and the following principle shall apply: if a team is already qualified by its ranking from a preceding qualification competition, the team will be placed on the highest line of the draw according to its ranking and the team taking it’s place will be placed on the lower line.

**BL 9.4.7.1.1 Draw for sixteen (16) Teams**
For the Preliminary Round, all qualifying teams will be drawn into four (4) groups; A, B, C or D.

First Line, the highest ranking team from the preceding World Junior Championships, the first, second and third qualified teams from Europe will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Second Line, the fourth and fifth qualified teams from Europe, the first qualified team from the Americas and the first qualified team from Oceania will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Third Line, the first qualified team from Africa, the second and third qualified teams from Americas, and the first qualified team from Asia will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Fourth Line, the Host Country and the remaining qualified teams will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

After being divided into Groups A, B, C, or D, the teams
will then be drawn with each team in each group receiving a separate number from one (1) to four (4).

**BL 9.4.7.1.2 Draw for twenty (20) Teams**

For the Preliminary Round, all qualifying teams will be drawn into four (4) groups; A, B, C or D.

First Line, the highest ranking team from the preceding World Junior Championships, the first, second and third qualified teams from Europe will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Second Line, the fourth, fifth and sixth qualified teams from Europe and the first qualified team from the Oceania will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Third Line, the first second and third qualified teams from the Americas and the first qualified team from Asia will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Fourth Line, the Host Country, the fourth qualified team from the Americas, the first qualified team from Africa and the second qualified team from Oceania will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Fifth Line, the fifth qualified team from the Americas, the second and third qualified teams from Asia and the second qualified team from Africa will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

After being divided into Groups A, B, C, or D, the teams will then be drawn with each team in each group receiving a separate number from one (1) to five (5).

**BL 9.4.7.2 Schedule of Games (Men’s Tournament)**

**BL 9.4.7.2.1 Schedule for sixteen (16) Teams**

**Preliminary Round (First):**

Four (4) groups of four (4) teams each from Group A, Group B, Group C and Group D play a single robin round in each group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
<th>Day 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Preliminary Round (Second):
The first placed teams in Group A, Group B, Group C and Group D have a bye.

The second and third placed teams in Group A, Group B, Group C and Group D play against each other in a cross group format. The fourth placed teams in each of Group A, Group B, Group C and Group D form a new Group which consists of four (4) teams. They play for places 13 – 16 in a cross group format.

Day 4
25. 4A – 4B
26. 4C – 4D
27. 2A – 3B
28. 3A – 2B
29. 2C – 3D
30. 3C – 2D

Quarter Final Round:

Day 5
31. Loser Game 25 - Loser Game 26 (Winner 15th, Loser 16th)
32. Winner Game 25 - Winner Game 26 (Winner 13th, Loser 14th)
33. Loser Game 27 - Loser Game 29
34. Loser Game 28 - Loser Game 30
35. 1A - Winner Game 29
36. 1B - Winner Game 30
37. 1C - Winner Game 27
38. 1D - Winner Game 28

Semi-Final Round:

Day 6
39. Loser Game 33 - Loser Game 34 (Winner 11th, Loser 12th)
40. Winner Game 33 - Winner Game 34 (Winner 9th, Loser 10th)
41. Loser Game 35 - Loser Game 36
42. Loser Game 37 - Loser Game 38
43. Winner Game 35 - Winner Game 36
44. Winner Game 37 - Winner Game 38

Final Round:

Day 7
45. Loser Game 41 - Loser Game 42 (Winner 7th, Loser 8th)
46. Winner Game 41 - Winner Game 42 (Winner 5th, Loser 6th)
47. Loser Game 43 - Loser Game 44 (Winner 3rd, Loser 4th)
48. Winner Game 43 - Winner Game 44 (Winner 1st, Loser 2nd)

Games 25 through 48 must be played to a conclusion,
accordingly it may be necessary to apply the Water Polo Rules relating to penalty shoot out.

**BL 9.4.7.2.2 Schedule for twenty (20) Teams**

**Preliminary Round**

Four (4) groups of five (5) teams each from Group A, Group B, Group C and Group D play a single robin round in each group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
<th>Day 3</th>
<th>Day 4</th>
<th>Day 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A3-A4</td>
<td>9, B5 - B3</td>
<td>17, C4 - C5</td>
<td>25, D1 - D4</td>
<td>33, A4 - A2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. A2-A5</td>
<td>10, B1 - B2</td>
<td>18, C3 - C1</td>
<td>26, D2 - D3</td>
<td>34, A1 - A5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. B3-B4</td>
<td>11, C5 - C3</td>
<td>19, D4 - D5</td>
<td>27, A1 - A4</td>
<td>35, B4 - B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. C3-C4</td>
<td>13, D5 - D3</td>
<td>21, A4 - A5</td>
<td>29, B1 - B4</td>
<td>37, C4 - C2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. C2-C5</td>
<td>14, D1 - D2</td>
<td>22, A3 - A1</td>
<td>30, B2 - B3</td>
<td>38, C1 - C5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. D3-D4</td>
<td>15, A5 - A3</td>
<td>23, B4 - B5</td>
<td>31, C1 - C4</td>
<td>39, D4 - D2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. D2-C5</td>
<td>16, A1 - A2</td>
<td>24, B3 - B1</td>
<td>32, C2 - C3</td>
<td>40, D1 - D5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Eighth Final Round**

The Eighth Final Round is to be played on the basis of two (2) groups, one (1) with twelve (12) teams and one (1) group with eight (8) teams on a cross-over format. Games will have Group A teams play Group D teams, and Group B teams play Group C teams.

The first placed teams in Group A, Group B, Group C and Group D have a bye.

**Quarter Final Round and Semi-Final Round**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>For places 13 - 20 (Semi Final Round)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. Loser Game 41 - Loser Game 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. Winner Game 41 - Winner Game 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. Loser Game 43 - Loser Game 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. Winner Game 43 - Winner Game 44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BY LAWS

For places 9 - 12 (Semi Final Round)
53. Loser Game 45 - Loser Game 46
54. Loser Game 47 - Loser Game 48

For places 1 - 8 (Quarter Final Round)
55. 1A - Winner Game 46
56. 1B - Winner Game 45
57. 1C - Winner Game 47
58. 1D - Winner Game 48

Semi Final-Round and Final Round

Day 8

For places 13 - 20 (Final Round)
59. Loser Game 49 - Loser Game 51 (Winner 19th, Loser 20th)
60. Winner Game 49 - Winner Game 51 (Winner 17th, Loser 18th)
61. Loser Game 50 - Loser Game 52 (Winner 15th, Loser 16th)
62. Winner Game 50 - Winner Game 52 (Winner 13th, Loser 14th)

For places 9 - 12 (Final Round)
63. Loser Game 53 - Loser Game 54 (Winner 11th, Loser 12th)
64. Winner Game 53 - Winner Game 54 (Winner 9th, Loser 10th)

For places 5 - 8 (Semi Final Round)
65. Loser Game 55 - Loser Game 57
66. Loser Game 56- Loser Game 58

For places 1 - 4 (Semi Final Round)
67. Winner Game 55 - Winner Game 57
68. Winner Game 56 - Winner Game 58

Final Round

Day 9

For places 5 - 8
69. Loser Game 65 - Loser Game 66 (Winner 7th, Loser 8th)
70. Winner Game 65 - Winner Game 66 (Winner 5th, Loser 6th)

For places 1 - 4
71. Loser Game 67 - Loser Game 68 (Winner 3rd, Loser 4th)
72. Winner Game 67 - Winner Game 68 (Winner 1st, Loser 2nd)

Games 41 through 72 must be played to a conclusion; accordingly it may be necessary to apply the Water Polo Rules relating to penalty shoot out.
The Management Committee of FINA Competitions may change the order and schedule of games to meet with the requirements of the Host Federation and/or television provided that at least twenty four (24) hours notice is given.

**BL 9.4.8 World Junior Championships Tournament - Women**

**BL 9.4.8.1 Draw**

The draw for the World Junior Championships will be made two (2) months prior to the commencement of the World Junior Championships Tournament and the following principle shall apply: if a team is already qualified by its ranking from a preceding qualification competition, the team will be placed on the highest line of the draw according to its ranking and the team taking it’s place will be placed on the lower line.

First Line, the highest ranking team from the preceding World Junior Championships, the first qualified team from the Americas, the first qualified team from Europe and the first team qualified from Oceania will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Second Line, the second, third, fourth and fifth qualified teams from Europe will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D. Third Line, the second and third qualified teams from the Americas, the first qualified from Africa and the first qualified team from Africa will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Fourth Line, the Host Country and the remaining qualified teams will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

After being divided into Groups A, B, C, or D, the teams will then be drawn with each team in each group receiving a separate number from one (1) to four (4).

**BL 9.4.8.2 Schedule of Games (Women’s Tournament)**

Schedule of Games as in BL 9.4.7.2.1

The Management Committee of FINA Competitions may change the order and schedule of games to meet with the requirements of the Host Federation and/or television provided that at least twenty four (24) hours notice is given.

**BL 9.4.9 World Youth Championships - Men**

**BL 9.4.9.1 Draw**

The draw will be held as and when determined by the FINA Bureau but not later than two (2) months before the beginning of the World Championships and the following principle shall apply: if a team is already qualified by its ranking from a preceding qualification competition, the team will be placed on the highest line of the draw according to its ranking and the team taking it’s place will be placed on the lower line.

**BL 9.4.9.1.1 Draw for sixteen (16) Teams:**

For the Preliminary Round, all qualifying teams will be drawn into four (4) groups; A, B, C or D.
First Line, the highest ranking team from the preceding World Youth Championships, the first, second and third qualified teams from Europe will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Second Line, the fourth and fifth qualified teams from Europe, the first qualified team from the Americas and the first qualified team from Oceania will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Third Line, the first qualified team from Africa, the second and third qualified teams from Americas, and the first qualified team from Asia will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Fourth Line, the Host Country and the remaining qualified teams will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

After being divided into Groups A, B, C, or D, the teams will then be drawn with each team in each group receiving a separate number from one (1) to four (4).

**BL 9.4.9.1.2 Draw for twenty (20) teams:**

For the Preliminary Round, all qualifying teams will be drawn into four (4) groups; A, B, C or D.

First Line, the highest ranking team from the preceding World Youth Championships, the first, second and third qualified teams from Europe will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Second Line, the fourth, fifth and sixth qualified teams from Europe and the first qualified team from Oceania will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Third Line, the first, second and third qualified teams from the Americas, the first qualified team from Asia will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Fourth Line, the Host Country, the fourth qualified team from the Americas, the first qualified team from Africa and the second qualified team from Oceania will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Fifth Line, the fifth qualified team from the Americas, the second and third qualified teams from Asia and the second qualified team from Africa will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

After being divided into Groups A, B, C, or D, the teams will then be drawn with each team in each group receiving a separate number from one (1) to five (5).
**BY LAWS**

**BL 9.4.9.2 Schedule of Games (Men’s Tournament)**  
Schedule of Games for sixteen (16) teams as in BL 9.4.7.2.1  
Schedule of Games for twenty (20) teams as in BL 9.4.7.2.2

**BL 9.4.10 World Youth Championships - Women**  
**BL 9.4.10.1 Draw**  
The draw will be held as and when determined by the FINA Bureau but not later than two months before the beginning of the World Championships and the following principle shall apply: if a team is already qualified by its ranking from a preceding qualification competition, the team will be placed on the highest line of the draw according to its ranking and the team taking it’s place will be placed on the lower line.

First Line, the highest ranking team from the preceding World Youth Championships, the first qualified team from the Americas, the first qualified team from Europe and the first qualified team from Oceania will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Second Line, the second, third, fourth and fifth qualified teams from Europe will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Third Line, the second and third qualified teams from Americas, the first qualified team from Asia and the first qualified team Africa will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

Fourth Line, the Host Country and the remaining qualified teams will be drawn one into A, one into B, one into C, and one into D.

After being divided into Groups A, B, C or D, the teams will then be drawn with each team in each group receiving a separate number from one (1) to four (4).

**BL 9.4.10.2 Schedule of Games (Women’s Tournament)**  
Schedule of Games as in BL 9.4.7.2.1  
The Management Committee of FINA Competitions may change the order and schedule of games to meet with the requirements of the Host Federation and/or television provided that at least twenty four (24) hours notice is given.

**BL 9.5 World Cups**  
**BL 9.5.1 Water Polo**  
**BL 9.5.1.1 Draw**  
The draw for the World Cups will be made four (4) months prior to the commencement of the World Cup as follows:

For the Preliminary Round, all qualifying teams will be drawn by pairs into groups two groups, either A or B.

First Line, the two highest placed teams from the previous World Championships will be drawn by pairs into two groups, either A or B.
Second Line, the third highest placed team from the previous World Championships and the team representing the Continent of Europe will be drawn by pairs into two groups, either A or B.

Third Line, the teams representing the Continents of Americas and Oceania will be drawn by pairs into two groups, either A or B.

Fourth Line, the teams representing the Continents of Africa and Asia will be drawn by pairs into two groups, either A or B.

After being divided into group A and group B, the teams will then be drawn with each team in each group receiving a separate number from one (1) to four (4).

**BL 9.5.1.2 Schedule of Games**

Schedule of Games as in BL 9.4.2.2.

The Management Committee of FINA Competitions may change the order and schedule of games to meet with the requirements of the Host Federation and/or television provided that at least twenty four (24) hours notice is given.

**BL 9.6 Classification**

**BL 9.6.1 Classification of Teams**

The classification of teams in the Preliminary Round will be made on points namely two (2) points for each match won, one (1) point for each match drawn and zero points for each match lost.

**BL 9.6.2 Forfeited Games**

If a team declares a forfeit or is disqualified for one (1) or more matches, the match or matches shall be awarded to the opponent with a goal score 5 - 0.

**BL 9.6.3 Tie Breaking**

**BL 9.6.3.1** If two (2) teams shall have equal points, further classification shall be established as follows:

**BL 9.6.3.1.1** The team winning the game between them shall be placed higher.

**BL 9.6.3.1.2** If the game between them was tied, then the results against the highest placed team(s) in the group shall be considered.

**BL 9.6.3.1.3** The first comparison shall be based on goal difference, and if still tied, then based on goals scored.

**BL 9.6.3.1.4** The comparison shall be made first compared to the highest placed team (or teams, if tied) in the group.

**BL 9.6.3.1.5** If still tied, the results against the next highest placed team (or teams, if tied) shall be used in succession until all results have been considered.
BY LAWS

BL 9.6.3.1.6 If still tied, the teams shall shoot penalty shots to determine which team shall be placed higher. Each team shall nominate five (5) players and a goalkeeper who will participate in the penalty shoot out. The team shall shoot five (5) penalty shots at the goal of the other team, alternating shots. If a tie exists after each team has taken five (5) shots, then teams shall take sets of alternate shots until one team scores and the other does not. The procedure shall be conducted following the final game of the round or at the first practical opportunity.

BL 9.6.3.1.7 If there is more than one tie in a group, the highest placed tie shall be determined first.

BL 9.6.3.1.8 If it is the situation where there is more than one tie in a group and it is not possible to determine the highest placed team then all results within the group shall be used to determine the highest placed team.

BL 9.6.3.2 If three (3) or more teams shall have equal points, further classification shall be established as follows:

BL 9.6.3.2.1 The results among the tied teams shall determine which team is placed highest.

BL 9.6.3.2.2 If, at any time during the application of the procedure set out in this BL 9.6.3.2, the number of tied teams is reduced to two (2), then BL 9.6.3.1 shall be used to determine which of the two (2) remaining teams is placed higher.

BL 9.6.3.2.3 The comparison shall be made first, upon the points of the games among the tied teams, second, the goal difference, and third, based upon goals scored.

BL 9.6.3.2.4 If still tied, the games played against the highest placed team (or teams, if tied) shall be considered.

BL 9.6.3.2.5 The first comparison shall be based on goal difference, and if still tied, then based on goals scored.

BL 9.6.3.2.6 If still tied, the results against the next highest placed team (or teams, if tied) shall be used in succession until all results have been considered.

BL 9.6.3.2.7 If still tied, the teams shall shoot penalty shots to determine which team shall be placed highest. Each team shall nominate five (5) players and a goalkeeper who will participate in the penalty shoot out. Each team shall shoot five (5) penalty shots at its opponent’s goal in alternate succession. The first team shall take its first penalty shot and then each other team shall take its first penalty shot, etc. If a tie shall exist after that procedure, the teams shall then take
sets of alternate shots until one team misses and the other(s) score. The procedure shall be conducted following the final game of the round or at the first practical opportunity.

**BL 9.6.3.2.8** If there is more than one tie in a group, the highest placed tie shall be determined first.

**BL 9.7 Draw for Competitions**
The Management Committee for FINA Competitions has the authority if there are only thirteen (13) or fourteen (14) participating teams to draw teams into two (2) groups rather than being required to draw teams in the prescribed manner for a competition based upon sixteen (16) teams, namely for (4) groups of four (4) teams each.

**BL 9.8 Order of Games**
The Management Committee of FINA Competitions may change the order and schedule of games to meet with requirements of the Host Federation and/or television provided that at least twenty four (24) hours notice is given.

**BL 9.9 Officials**
The Management Committee of FINA Competitions may in addition to other officials appoint the following to assist in the conduct of any competition, namely: a FINA TWPC Delegate, a FINA TWPC Evaluator(s) and Timeout Officials.

**BL 9.10 High Diving**
The Management Committee of FINA Competitions may in addition to other officials appoint the following to assist in the conduct of any competition, namely: a FINA TWPC Delegate, a FINA TWPC Evaluator(s) and Timeout Officials.

**BL 9.10.1** At the World Championships only dives prescribed by the FINA Rules for High Diving shall be executed.

**BL 9.10.2** The number of participants is decided by the Bureau and based upon proposals from the Technical High Diving Commission. From a Member not more than three (3) male divers and four (4) female divers can be selected.

**BL 9.10.3** The selection process is decided by the Bureau and based upon proposals from the Technical High Diving Commission.

**BL 9.11 Scores and awards at the FINA World Championships & FINA World Swimming Championships**
In all FINA World Championships points and awards are distributed as follows:

**BL 9.11.1 Swimming**

*Medals:* Gold, Silver, and Bronze medals shall be awarded to the first three places in individual and relay final competitions. In swimming relays when preliminaries are swum, medals shall be awarded to those swimmers who have participated in the heats and/or the final.

In Swimming, in case of equal times, medals shall be awarded as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Medals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st place</td>
<td>2 Gold – no Silver, 1 Bronze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd place</td>
<td>1 Gold, 2 Silver, no Bronze</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3rd place: 1 Gold, 1 Silver, 2 Bronze
In case of 3 equal times medals shall be awarded as follows:
1st place: 3 Gold – no Silver, no Bronze
2nd place: 1 Gold, 3 Silver, no Bronze
3rd place: 1 Gold, 1 Silver, 3 Bronze

**Diplomas:** Using 8 lanes in Swimming diplomas shall be awarded to all eight finalists in individual events and to the first eight finalists in relay competitions. In swimming relays when preliminaries are swum, diplomas shall be awarded to those swimmers who have participated in the heats and/or the final.

**Trophies:**
FINA Team Trophy for the top scoring team based on the following points:
Individual using 8 lanes:
Places 1 – 16: 18, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 points
Relays using 8 lanes:
Places 1 – 8: 36, 32, 30, 28, 26, 24, 22, 20 points.

FINA Individual Trophies for the top scoring male and female based upon the following points:
- First Place 5 points
- Second Place 3 points
- Third Place 2 points
- Fourth Place 1 point
- Individual World Record 2 points for each record broken

If there is a tie, the FINA Points Table shall be used and a decision made by the Swimming Commission.

**BL 9.11.2 Open Water Swimming**

**Medals:** Gold, Silver, and Bronze medals shall be awarded to the first three places in individual, synchronized and team events.

**Diplomas:** Diplomas shall be awarded to all eight finalists in each individual events and to the first eight finalists in team events.

**Trophy:** A special FINA Team Trophy shall be given based upon the following points added from the three individual events (5, 10 and 25 km) and mixed team events.

   18 (1st place), 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 points

**BL 9.11.3 Diving**

**Medals:** Gold, Silver, and Bronze medals shall be awarded to the first three places in individual, synchronized and team events.

**Diplomas:** Diplomas shall be awarded to all eight finalists in each individual events and to the first six finalists in each synchronized and team events.
**Trophies:** FINA Team Trophy shall be given to the top scoring team based on the following points:

Individual diving events:
18-16-14-12-10-8-6-5-4-3-2-1 points

Synchronised diving events (12 finalists):
27-24-21-18-15-12-9-7,5-6-4,5-3-1,5 points.

Team Event
27-24-21-18-15-12-9-7,5-6-4,5-3-1,5 points

**BL 9.11.4 High Diving**

**Medals:** Gold, Silver, and Bronze medals shall be awarded to the first three ranked athletes in each event.

**Diplomas:** Diplomas shall be awarded to first eight finalists in each event.

**BL 9.11.5 Water Polo**

**Medals:** Gold, Silver, and Bronze medals shall be awarded to all the players of the first three teams.

**Diplomas:** Diplomas shall be awarded to all the players of the first six teams.

**Trophies:** Trophy shall be given to the best scorer (Men and women) and goalkeeper (men and women) of the championships.

**BL 9.11.6 Synchronised Swimming**

**Medals:** Gold, Silver, and Bronze medals shall be awarded to first three athletes or teams in each individual, duet or team events.

**Diplomas:** Diplomas shall be awarded to the first eight finalists in solo and duet events and to the first six finalists in team and free combination events.

**Trophy:** Trophy shall be given to the best team of the championships based on the following points:

Solo, Technical Routine:
12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 points

Solo, Free Routine:
12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 points

Duet, Technical Routine:
18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7 points

Duet, Free Routine:
18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7 points

Team Technical Routine:
24, 22, 20, 18, 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2 points

Team Free Routine:
24, 22, 20, 18, 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2 points
Free Combination:
24, 22, 20, 18, 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2 points

**BL 9.11.7** In case of a tie, the highest points shall be awarded to each competitor or relay team.

**BL 9.11.8** Commemorative Medals:
Commemorative medals may be given to all those connected officially with the Championships.

**BL 10 WORLD MASTERS CHAMPIONSHIPS**

**BL 10.1** General

**BL 10.1.1** For FINA World Masters Championships, the Management Committee shall consist of the Bureau Liaison, the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the Honorary Secretary of the Masters Committee and other members of the Bureau and Masters Committee present.

**BL 10.1.2** Entry fees shall be decided upon by the country that is hosting the FINA World Masters Championships, but they shall be subject to approval by FINA.

**BL 10.1.3** For FINA World Masters Championships medals shall be awarded to competitors and teams placed first, second and third in each event and Age Group. In Synchronised Swimming the reserves will receive medals only if they actually swim in the technical and/or Free Routine.
With the recommendation by the FINA Masters Committee, the Organising Committee may present awards of lesser value for places from four on. Diplomas can be awarded to competitors and team members placed first to ten in each event and Age Group.

**BL 10.1.4** A participant can represent only one club in each discipline.

**BL 10.2** Swimming

**BL 10.2.1** Qualifying standards for FINA World Masters Championships will be considered by FINA and the Organising Committee if deemed necessary.

**BL 10.2.2** At the FINA World Masters Championships it is not necessary to conduct all events mentioned in MSW 2.2. However, each age division should include shorter Freestyle, Backstroke, Breaststroke and Butterfly events plus Individual Medley and Relays.

**BL 10.2.3** A swimmer can compete only once per relay event.

**BL 10.2.4** Events shall be pre-seeded with oldest age groups first, slowest heats swum first within each age group. Events 400 metres and over may be seeded from slowest to fastest regardless of age.
BL 10.2.5 A swimmer may be entered for not more than five (5) individual events.

BL 10.2.6 The composition of a relay team can be changed up to the deadline announced by the Organising Committee on the day prior to the relay event. The age of the substitute swimmer(s) cannot change the age group of the entered relay team. Substitute swimmer(s) must be registered for the Championships.

BL 10.3 Open Water Swimming

BL 10.3.1 A Masters Open Water Swimming event may be included in FINA World Masters Championships.

BL 10.3.2 The Organising Committee shall follow the FINA Masters Open Water Safety Regulations.

BL 10.3.3 Swimmers shall be seeded according to age groups from the youngest to the oldest. Swimmers may be selected irrespective of gender. The slowest entered swimmers of each age group may comprise and be seeded in special heat(s). By recommendation of the FINA Masters Commission and/or nominated Safety Officer this order may be changed.

BL 10.3.4 If the number of entries is more than 1000 the competition may be swum in two or more days.

BL 10.3.5 Race organisers, in consultation with the referee and subject to advice from FINA Technical Open Water Swimming Committee, are to designate in advance the cut off time for each Masters race. As a rough guide, a time of 30 minutes per kilometre could apply.

BL 10.4 Diving

BL 10.4.1 The programme at the FINA World Masters Championships shall be carried out according to the following schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Springboard</th>
<th>Event No.</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 metre</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>25-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 metre</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>25-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 metre</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>35-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1 metre</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>35-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3 metre</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>50-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1 metre</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>50-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3 metre</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>65-80+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1 metre</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>65-80+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>3 metre</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>65-80+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1 metre</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>65-80+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>3 metre</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>50-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1 metre</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>50-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>3 metre</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>35-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1 metre</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>35-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>3 metre</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>25-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>1 metre</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>25-34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Platform 5, 7.5, 10 metre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>65-80+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>65-80+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>50-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>50-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>35-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>35-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>25-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>25-35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Synchronised Diving 3m / platform</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 Women 50-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Men 50-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Women 100+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Men 100+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BL 10.4.2** The meet director may choose to run the events concurrently depending on the number of entries.

**BL 10.4.3** Diving sheets shall be delivered to the diving secretary 24 hours prior to the event. Late sheets and changed to an existing sheet will be fined USD 10,- per sheet between 24 hours and 3 hours prior to the event. 3 hours is the deadline. No changes or dive sheets can be accepted after the deadline of 3 hours.

**BL 10.4.4** At the FINA World Masters Championships at least 5 judges and in Synchronised Diving at least 7 judges shall officiate.

**BL 10.4.5** All divers shall perform a full series of dives in that age group and there shall be no preliminary of final contests.

**BL 10.4.6** A diver can compete in only one team per Synchronised Diving event.

### BL 10.5 Water Polo

#### BL 10.5.1 Composition of Teams

**BL 10.5.1.1** A player may not represent more than one team at the FINA World Masters Championships

**BL 10.5.1.2** The final composition of the team shall be announced latest at the Technical Meeting prior to the Championships. All players must be registered as a player according to the entry specifications.

#### BL 10.5.2 Draw

**BL 10.5.2.1** The draw for the FINA World Masters Championships shall
be made at least one month prior to start of the Water Polo competition. The seeding for the draw for the preliminary rounds shall be based on the placing at the previous FINA World Masters Championships as follows:

a) With two groups in the age group:
   - First line, two of the teams placed 1st and 2nd at the previous Championships,
   - Second line, two of the teams placed 3rd and 4th at the previous Championships,
   - The rest of the entered teams shall be placed in groups by a random draw.

b) With four groups in the age group:
   - First line, four of the teams placed 1st to 4th at the previous Championships,
   - The rest of the entered teams shall be placed in groups by a random draw.

**BL 10.5.2.2** Teams from the same country should not be drawn in the same group, if possible

**BL 10.5.2.3** The FINA Masters Commission can decide, if needed, on additional criteria as base for the draw.

**BL 10.5.3 Classification**

**BL 10.5.3.1** The classification of teams in the preliminary rounds will be made based on FINA BL 9.6.

**BL 10.5.4 Composition of groups for preliminary round for women**

**BL 10.5.4.1** The composition of groups for the preliminary round for women is dependent on the number of entries for each Age Group. The FINA Masters Commission can, based on the entries received, combine the groups including teams of different Age Groups. A playing schedule shall be decided by the FINA Masters Commission to decide the final ranking for the teams in each Age Group.

**BL 10.6 Synchronised Swimming**

**BL 10.6.1** In FINA World Masters Championships a club may enter up to five (5) routines in solo, duo and team in each age group in each event, and one (1) Free Combination in each age group.

**BL 10.6.2** A competitor can take part in only one Duet, Team and one Free Combination.

**BL 10.6.3** Changes in names of competitors for a routine must be received by the Chief Recorder at least 14 days prior to the first event of the Synchronised Swimming competition. The new competitor must have already registered for the
competition with the organising committee.

**BL 10.6.4** The reserves listed in a routine must be of an age that any combination of the listed competitors would result in swimming in the same age group.

**BL 10.6.5** Any changes in reserves must be handed to the Chief Recorder in writing at least two hours prior to the listed start time for the age group routine. Changes after this can only be made in the case of sudden illness of or an accident to a competitor and if the reserve is ready to compete without delaying the competition.

**BL 10.6.6** A competitor may be listed as a reserve on more than one routine in an age group event. However, once a competitor swims in one routine, that competitor is ineligible to swim in another routine in the same age group event.

**BL 10.6.7** Failure to notify the Chief Recorder of substitution and/or scratches shall result in disqualification of the routine.

**BL 10.6.8 Order of Appearance**

**BL 10.6.8.1** For the FINA World Masters Championships, a computer draw for the Technical Routines shall be done by the Chief Recorder at least 24 hours before the Technical Meeting. The order of the draw shall be Team, Free Combination, Duet and Solo.

**BL 10.6.8.2** When a competitor(s) draws start number one (1) in a Technical Routine, she (they) will be exempted from drawing start number one (1) in another Technical Routine in the same Age Group, if possible. Swimming number one (1) in a Technical Routine does not make a routine exempt from swimming number one (1) in the Free Routine in the same event.

**BL 10.6.8.3** The order of appearance for the Free Routines in each age group shall be determined by the results of the Technical Routines for that age group event and shall be swum in groups of 6 competitors.

a) If the number of competitors is not divisible by 6, the smallest group shall start first.

b) If there are fewer than 12 entries in an age group event, the draw will be in two equal groups, the smallest group start first.

c) If there is a tie in the placement in an age group event which overlaps two groups, those competitors shall form a group of their own and swim between the original groups.

**BL 10.6.8.4** For each age group event, the lowest scoring competitors in the Technical Routine will swim in the first group and the highest scoring competitors will swim in the last group.

**BL 10.6.8.5** Within each age group in each event, the highest scoring competitor in the Technical Routine for that age group and event shall draw first, with the next competitors drawing in order of Technical Rou-
tine placement. In the case of ties, the order of draw shall be based on the Technical Routine start number, with the lowest start number drawing first.

**BL 10.6.9 Judging and Scoring**

**BL 10.6.9.1** At the FINA World Masters Championships at least six (6) judges shall officiate in two panels.

**BL 11 WORLD CUPS**

**BL 11.1 General Rules**

FINA may conduct World Cups in each discipline in accordance with the Rules set forth hereafter.

**BL 11.1.1** All World Cups shall be conducted with doping control in accordance with FINA Doping Control Rules.

**BL 11.1.2** At all World Cups, the Management Committee shall be the members of the appropriate Technical Committee present at the competition, with the Bureau Liaison as Chairman who shall have a casting vote, if necessary.

**BL 11.1.3** Judging selections shall be determined by the appropriate Technical Committee, subject to approval by the Bureau or the Executive.

**BL 11.2 Diving**

The Rules for the Diving World Cup are decided by the Bureau and based upon proposals from the Technical Diving Committee.

**BL 11.3 Water Polo**

**BL 11.3.1** The competition shall be between a maximum of eight (8) selected in the following manner: automatically the first three (3) teams from the preceding World Championships and one (1) team from each of the five (5) continents selected through the continental qualification tournaments, continental championships or ranking at the preceding World Championships. The Host Country will be the representative of that continent. If a vacancy occurs it shall be filled by the next highest ranked teams from the continental qualification tournaments, continental championships or at the preceding World Championships with the following rotation: Asia, Americas, Africa, Oceania, and Europe.

**BL 11.3.2** Qualified Federations must declare their intention to send a team to the World Cup at least six months prior to the event. The draw shall be held approximately four months prior to the competition.

**BL 11.4 Synchronised Swimming**

**BL 11.4.1** The Rules for the Synchronised Swimming Cup are decided by the
Bureau and based upon proposals from the Technical Synchronised Swimming Committee.

**BL 11.4.2** The Rules for the FINA Synchronised Swimming World Trophy are decided by the Bureau and based upon proposals from the Technical Synchronised Swimming Committee six (6) months before competition.

**BL 11.5 High Diving**

**BL 11.5.1** At the World Cup only dives prescribed by the FINA Rules for High Diving shall be executed.

**BL 11.5.2** The number of participants is decided by the Bureau and based upon proposals from the Technical High Diving Commission. From a Member not more than three (3) male divers and no more than four (4) female divers can be selected.

**BL 11.5.3** The selection process is decided by the Bureau and based upon proposals from the Technical High Diving Commission.

**BL 12 INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION AND THE FINA WORLD AQUATIC CALENDAR**

**BL 12.1** An International Competition shall refer to any competition organised or sanctioned by FINA, any Continental or Regional Organisation or any Member Federation in which other FINA recognised Federations, clubs or individuals participate.

**BL 12.2** International Competitions are divided into the following tiers:

1. **Tier 1, Major World Aquatics Competitions** - the Olympic Games, FINA World Championships, FINA World Swimming Championships (25m);

2. **Tier 2, Other FINA World Competitions** - World Junior and Youth Championships in each discipline, World Cups, World Leagues, World Series and other FINA competitions;

3. **Tier 3, Continental and Regional Competitions** - Continental or Regional Multi-Sport Games, Competitions organised by Continental or Regional Organisations;

4. **Tier 4, Member Federation' International Competitions** - Events organised or sanctioned by a Member Federation in which other FINA recognised Federations, clubs or individuals participate:

5. **Tier 5, other competitions of major international importance** as defined by FINA.

**BL 12.3** All Continental and Regional Organisations and Member Federations shall seek approval from FINA for any International Competition to be organised or sanctioned by them. Approval is however not necessary for national competitions in which foreign clubs or individuals not representing their Member Federation participate. The application for approval shall be submitted to FINA at least six months prior to the proposed date of the International Competition, and shall include the following information:

1. Proposed dates of the International Competition;
2. Competition Programme;

3. Doping Control Organization;

4. Any modification of the FINA Rules and requirements.

BL 12.4 Any approval of the International Competition from FINA shall be subject to all conditions and requirements in accordance with the FINA Rules. All Competitors must comply with FINA eligibility rules.

BL 12.5 FINA World Aquatic Calendar.
FINA shall compile and publish on its website the FINA World Aquatic Calendar in which all International Competitions approved by FINA shall be listed. When a new application for approval of an International Competition is received, FINA will compare the proposed dates of the new International Competition with the FINA World Aquatic Calendar to determine if the new dates conflict with a previously approved International Competition. If a conflict is deemed to exist by FINA (or any other issue arises in connection with the proposed International Competition) after considering the aquatic discipline, geographic region of the International Competition and/or age group of the Competitors and/or any other matter which FINA may in its discretion take into consideration, FINA will contact the new applicant and advise them that a conflict exists, and request that the dates be changed or competition is postponed to avoid the conflict. Applicants are advised to check the FINA World Aquatic Calendar for potential conflict in dates prior to applying for approval of a new International Competition. It is the policy of FINA that no International Competition of major international importance, with the exception of Masters competitions, should be held within 30 days prior to any Tier 1 Event, without FINA’s prior consent.

BL 12.6 Any cancellation or rescheduling of an International Competition that has been approved by FINA and published on the FINA World Aquatic Calendar shall be reported to FINA as soon as practicable, but in any case not later than 3 months prior to the commencement of that competition.

BL 12.7 Competition Programme
For Tier 3 Continental or Regional Multi-Discipline Competitions or Multi-Sport Games, the Competition Programme should include all aquatic disciplines where possible. Any Tier 3 International Competition should include at a minimum the Competition Programme for the relevant discipline at the prior Olympic Games. For Tier 4 and Tier 5 International Competitions, applicants are asked to state in the application for approval the competition programme to be adopted and the reasons for the said programme (e.g., sprint events only or relay events only, etc).

BL 12.8 Doping Control.
All Tier 1, 2 and 3 events shall be held in compliance with FINA Doping Control Rules. Tier 4 and Tier 5 events shall be held in compliance with the Doping Control rules applicable in the jurisdiction where the event is being held provided that those rules are in accordance with the FINA Doping Control Rules and the World Anti-Doping Code. Any application for approval of any International Competition shall specify the Doping Control framework which will govern the event.

BL 12.9 Modification of FINA Rules and Requirements. Any application for approval of any International Competition shall indicate the modifications (if any) of the FINA Rules and Requirements applicable to the event.
BY LAWS

BL 12.10 Failure to comply with BL 12 may lead to possible sanctions in accordance with C 12.6.

BL 13 REQUIREMENTS WITH REGARD TO ORDER, SAFETY AND SECURITY AT WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS AND FINA COMPETITIONS (AND CONTINENTAL AND REGIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS/GAMES)

PREAMBLE: The requirements below have been established in order to safeguard order, safety and security at World Championships and FINA Competitions (and Continental and Regional Championships/Games).

The following rules are not exhaustive and cannot be regarded as a conclusive and all-embracing stipulation of the measures to be taken by, and the responsibilities of organisers of Championships and Competitions. Organisers are requested to do everything within their power to ensure that order, safety and security are maintained in and around the competition venue(-s) before, during and after competition sessions.

These rules shall be complementary to instructions based on national and local legislation, as well as instructions issued by competent national administrative bodies.

BL 13.1 Consultation with authorities
Before bidding for championships/competitions the Bidding Federation must consult the appropriate authorities in order to ensure that the measures required in these rules will be fulfilled.

BL 13.2 Inspection of Venue(s)
The venue(s) in which competitions are to take place must have been approved by the competent authorities for this purpose.

BL 13.3 Organisation

BL 13.3.1 The Organising Federation, Organising Committee or Club in charge of the organisation of the championships/competition must in cooperation with the competent local authorities appoint a Security Officer, who will be in overall command of all order, safety and security matters related to the championships/competition. Persons individually in charge of order, safety, security, medical care and fire service must be similarly appointed.

BL 13.3.2 In addition every Federation or Club entered into the championships/competition shall be requested to select one official with knowledge about the behaviour of supporters attending the competition venue(s), who shall inform the Security Officer about any special need of action in order to maintain order, safety and security at the competition venue(s).

BL 13.4 Security Meetings

BL 13.4.1 The Organiser shall provide office(s) for the Security Officer, in which Security Meetings will be held whenever needed. Persons attending regular Security Meetings shall be those responsible for order, safety, security, medical care and fire service. On special call also other persons such as the FINA Delegate(s), Federation or Club officials, venue authorities and the local police shall attend Security Meetings.
BL 13.4.2 In the event of serious emergency situation all persons identified in BL 13.4.1 on a special signal broadcast over the public address system must immediately attend an Emergency Meeting.

BL 13.4.3 Presentation of the Security Officer and persons in charge of order, safety and security, medical care and fire service shall be done at the Technical Meeting(s) before the opening of the championships/competition. At the same time information about order, safety, security, medical care and fire service at the venue(s) shall be given by the Security Officer.

BL 13.5 Checking and Guarding of the Venue(s)
The venue(s) must be guarded against unauthorised intrusion for an adequate period before the beginning of the championships/competition, and an efficient security sweep of the venue(s), to search for unauthorised persons or dangerous objects, carried out before competitors, officials and spectators are admitted.

BL 13.6 Duration of Presence
Police, safety, security stewarding, medical and fire-fighting personnel and the public address announcer(s) shall be in their allotted positions in and around the venue(s) before the venue(¬s) is opened to the public, and their presence maintained for the entire period that the public is in the venue(s) and until it has dispersed, in accordance with the instructions of the Security Officer.

BL 13.7 Screening of Spectators at Championships/Competitions
Spectators shall be screened initially by control personnel at the outer perimeter fence, if there is one, or at the outer cordon established at venues which do not have an outer perimeter fence, to ensure that only ticket-holders approach the turnstiles, and to make the first checks to prevent the introduction of dangerous objects, alcohol, fireworks etc. into the venue(s).

Final screening and search procedures shall be carried out by the control personnel outside the turnstiles entrances to ensure that:

a) Spectators enter the correct part of the venue
b) Spectators do not bring any objects into the venue, that are likely to be used in acts of violence, nor alcohol or fireworks of any kind.
c) Access is forbidden to known or potential troublemakers, or persons who are under influence of alcohol or drugs.
d) Special alert must be given to possible acts of terrorism.

Screening and search processes shall be carried out sensibly and effectively to ensure that the spectators are not searched more than once and that the searchers themselves do not become the cause of undue delay or create unnecessary tension.

BL 13.8 Stewards
Sufficient stewards shall be on duty within the venue(s) to ensure that spectators are directed to their seats efficiently and smoothly without delay and confusion.

BL 13.9 Segregation
For Water Polo games where a system of spectator segregation is to be operated, the segregation should be drawn up jointly by the Security Officer and the police commander in charge at the match venue.
BL 13.10 Doors and Gates
All exit doors and gates in the venue(s) shall open outwards away from the spectators, and shall remain unlocked while spectators are in the venue. Each and every such door and gate shall be attended at all times by a specially appointed steward, to guard against abuse and ensure immediate escape routes in the event of an emergency evacuation. They shall not be locked under no circumstances.

BL 13.11 Distribution of Alcohol
The public sale, distribution or consumption of alcoholic beverages shall not be permitted within the spectators areas, athlete areas or competition areas of the swimming venue.

BL 13.12 Public Address system
The venue(s) shall have a public address system, which is capable of being heard clearly, above the crowd noise. It is recommended that the announcer(s) should be selected from persons with voice(s) familiar to the spectators. The police authorities should be able to override the public address system to make emergency announcements on their own microphone.

BL 13.13 Announcements
Announcements over the public address system shall be of strict neutral character. The public address system shall not be used for the dissemination of political messages.

BL 13.14 First Aid
The venue(s) shall have adequate and fully equipped first-aid treatment facilities for competitors and officials and the public. These facilities together with the number and qualifications of assistants who win administer treatment, shall be approved by the local authorities concerned. Ambulance(s) shall be stationed on site during the whole championships/competition.

BL 13.15 Political Action
No political action shall take place inside or in the immediate vicinity of the venue(s). The promotion or announcement, by any means, of political messages or any other political actions inside or in the immediate vicinity of the venue(s) is strictly prohibited before, during and after the championships/competition.

BL 13.16 Provocative Action, Racism
The Organisers of championships/competition, together with the Security Officer, shall prevent any provocative action being taken by spectators inside or in the immediate vicinity of the venue(s) (unacceptable levels of verbal provocation from spectators towards competitors or opposing fans, racist behaviour, provocative banners or flags etc.). Should such action arise, the Security Officer shall intervene over the public address system or remove any offensive material, if necessary with assistance of the police. Stewards shall draw attention of the police to serious acts of misbehaviour, including racist insults; so that offenders may be removed from the venue should the police decide.

BL 13.17 Sanctions
Federations, Organising Committees or clubs may be sanctioned for not having fulfilled the requirements in this rule. Sanctions may include any or all of the following:
a) Warning  
b) Fine  
c) Suspension  
Sanctions shall be imposed by the body competent to impose sanctions in accordance with the Constitution of the Organisation having the right to award the championships/ competition.

**BL 14 AUTONOMY OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATIONS MEMBERS OF FINA**

When the autonomy of a NF is being, or is, compromised the FINA Executive is entitled to take any appropriate decisions in order to protect the benefits of Aquatic Sports in the Country or the Sport Country of a NF. These measures include the suspension or the expulsion from the FINA membership if the constitution, law or other regulations in force in the Country or Sport Country of the NF concerned, or any act by any governmental or other body provokes the activity of the NF or the making or expression of its will to be hampered. The procedure shall be as established in FINA C 12.

**BL 15 HIGH DIVING COMPETITION FORMAT**

**BL 15.1** The men’s competition is divided into three (3) sessions, session one on day one and session two and three on day three. The women’s competition is held in one (1) session on day two.

**BL 15.2** The competitions for women shall comprise three (3) dives. The competitions for men shall comprise five (5) dives. A dive of the same number shall be regarded as the same dive.

**BL 15.3 Women 20m Platform**

**BL 15.3.1** The Women’s competitions shall comprise three (3) dives from different groups. One (1) required dive with a maximum degree of difficulty (DD) of 2.6 and two (2) dives without limit of DD.

**BL 15.3.2** If the DD of the required dive is less than 2.6 the calculated DD following appendixes 1 / 2 will be used. If a diver performs a dive above 2.6 they will only receive 2.6

**BL 15.4 Men 27m Platform**

**BL 15.4.1** The Men’s competitions shall comprise five (5) dives from at least four (4) different groups. Two (2) required dives with a maximum DD of 3.8 per dive, one (1) intermediate dive with a maximum DD of 4.3 and two (2) dives without limit of DD.

**BL 15.4.2** The two (2) required dives must be from two (2) different take-off positions or a penalty of 1.0 will be applied.

**BL 15.4.3** If the DD of a required dive is less than 3.8 the calculated DD following appendixes 1 / 2 will be used. If a diver performs a dive above 3.8 they will only receive 3.8
BL 15.4.4 If the DD of the intermediate dive is less than 4.3 the calculated DD following appendixes 1 / 2 will be used. If a diver performs a dive above 4.3 they will only receive 4.3
SW 2 OFFICIALS

SW 2.1 Referee

SW 2.1.6 A disqualification for starting before the starting signal must be observed and confirmed by both the starter and the referee.

SW 2.1.7 The referee shall disqualify any swimmer for any other violation of the rules that he personally observes. The referee may also disqualify any swimmer for any violation reported to him by other authorised officials. All disqualifications are subject to the decision of the referee.

SW 2.6 Inspectors of Turns

SW 2.6.3 In individual events of 800 and 1500 metres, each inspector of turns at the start and turning end of the pool shall record the number of laps completed by the swimmer in his/her lane. The swimmers shall be informed of the remaining number of laps to be completed by displaying “lap cards” showing odd numbers at the turning end of the pool. Electronic equipment may be used, including under water display.

SW 6 BACKSTROKE

SW 6.1 Prior to the starting signal, the swimmers shall line up in the water facing the starting end, with both hands holding the starting grips. Standing in or on the gutter or bending the toes over the lip of the gutter is prohibited. When using a backstroke ledge at the start, the toes of both feet must be in contact with the end wall or face of the touchpad. Bending the toes over the top of the touchpad is prohibited.

SW 6.2 When a backstroke ledge is being used, each inspector at the starting end shall install and remove the ledge after the start.

SW 7 BREASTSTROKE

SW 7.1 After the start and after each turn, the swimmer may take one arm stroke completely back to the legs during which the swimmer may be submerged. At any time prior to the first Breaststroke kick after the start and after each turn a single butterfly kick is permitted.

SW 12 WORLD RECORDS

SW 12.1 For World Records and World Junior Records in 50 metre courses, the following distances and styles for both sexes shall be recognised:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>Distances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freestyle</td>
<td>50, 100, 200, 400, 800 and 1500 metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backstroke</td>
<td>50, 100 and 200 metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breaststroke</td>
<td>50, 100 and 200 metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly</td>
<td>50, 100 and 200 metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual Medley</td>
<td>200 and 400 metres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Freestyle Relays 4x100 and 4x200 metres
Medley Relay 4x100 metres
Mixed Relays 4x100 metres Freestyle and 4x100 metres Medley

**SW 12.2** For World Records and World Junior Records in 25 metre courses, the following distances and styles for both sexes shall be recognised:
- Freestyle 50, 100, 200, 400, 800 and 1500 metres
- Backstroke 50, 100 and 200 metres
- Breaststroke 50, 100 and 200 metres
- Butterfly 50, 100 and 200 metres
- Individual Medley 100, 200 and 400 metres
- Freestyle Relays 4x50, 4x100 and 4x200 metres
- Medley Relay 4x50 and 4x100 metres
- Mixed Relays 4x50 metres Freestyle and 4x50 metres Medley

*Note: World Junior Records in 25 metre courses to be recognized after 1 January 2015*

**SW 12.3** The age groups for World Junior Records are the same as for the FINA World Junior Swimming Championships.

**SW 12.8** World Records and World Junior Records will be accepted only when times are reported by Automatic Officiating Equipment, or Semi-Automatic Officiating Equipment in the case of Automatic Officiating Equipment system malfunction.

**SW 12.9** World Records and World Junior Records can be established only by swimmers wearing FINA approved swimsuits.

**SW 12.10** Times which are equal to 1/100 of a second will be recognised as equal records and swimmers achieving these equal times will be called «Joint Holders». Only the time of the winner of a race may be submitted for a World Record – except for World Juniors Records. In the event of a tie in a record-setting race, each swimmer who tied shall be considered a winner.

**SW 12.11** World Records and World Junior Records can be established only in fresh water. No World Records will be recognised in any kind of sea or ocean water.

**SW 12.12** The first swimmer in a relay, except in mixed relays, may apply for a World Record or a World Junior Record. Should the first swimmer in a relay team complete his distance in record time in accordance with the provisions of this subsection, his performance shall not be nullified by any subsequent disqualification of his relay team for violations occurring after his distance has been completed.

**SW 12.13** A swimmer in an individual event may apply for a World Record or a World Junior Records at an intermediate distance if he/she or his/her coach or manager specifically requests the referee that his performance be especially timed or if the time at the intermediate distance is recorded by Automatic Officiating Equipment. Such swimmer must complete the scheduled distance of the event to apply for a record at the intermediate distance.

**SW 12.14** Applications for World Records and World Junior Records must be made on the FINA official forms (see next page) by the responsible authority of the organizing or
management committee of the competition and signed by an authorized representative of the Member in the country of the swimmer, certifying that all regulations have been observed including a negative doping test certification (DC 5.3.3.2). The application form shall be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary of FINA within fourteen (14) days after the performance.

**SW 12.15** A claim of a World Record or a World Junior Record performance shall be provisionally reported by e-mail or facsimile to the Honorary Secretary of FINA within seven (7) days of the performance.

**SW 12.17** On receipt of the official application, and upon satisfaction that the information contained in the application, including a negative doping control test certificate, is accurate, the Honorary Secretary of FINA shall declare the new World Record or World Junior Record, see that such information is published, and see that certificates are provided to those persons whose applications have been accepted.

**SW 12.18** All records made during the Olympic Games, World Championships, World Junior Swimming Championships and World Cups shall be automatically approved.

**SW 12.19** If the procedure of SW 12.13 has not been followed, the Member in the country of a swimmer can apply for a World Record or a World Junior Record in default thereof. After due investigation, the Honorary Secretary of FINA is authorised to accept such record if the claim is found to be correct.

**SW 12.20** If the application for a World Record or a World Junior Record is accepted by FINA, a diploma, signed by the President and the Honorary Secretary of FINA shall be forwarded by the Honorary Secretary to the Member in the country of the swimmer for presentation to the swimmer in recognition of the performance. A fifth World Record diploma will be issued to all Members whose relay teams establish a World Record or a World Junior Record. This diploma is to be retained by the Member.

**SW 12.21** From time to time, FINA may add new events for which swimmers may establish World Records or World Junior Records. For each such event, FINA will establish Target Times; if a swimmer achieves a time that is better than the Target Time, it shall be considered a World Record or World Junior Record, as long as all requirements in SW 12 are met.
1. Stroke (freestyle, backstroke, butterfly, breaststroke or individual medley)
   Style (Nage libre, dos, papillon, brasse ou quatre nages). __________________________________________________

2. Length of event / Distance de l'épreuve. 25 metre 50 metre

3. Name and country of swimmer
   Nom et nation du nageur. __________________________________________________

4. Date of Birth * (* please add copy of passport or ID)
   Date de Naissance * (* SVP ajouter copie passeport ou CI) Day _ JJ / Month _ MM / Year _ AA

5. Relay team names in order of competing // Noms des relayeurs dans l'ordre du relais
   1 ___________________________________________________________________ DOB / DDN *
   2 ___________________________________________________________________   //   //   //
   3 ___________________________________________________________________   //   //   //
   4 ___________________________________________________________________   //   //   //

6. Local time and date of race / Heure et date de l'épreuve

7. Time /
   Temps. __________________________________________________

8. Manufacturer of Electronic Equipment.
   Fabricant de l'équipement électronique _________________________________________________

9. Name of the competition /
   Nom de la compétition _________________________________________________

10. City at which the race took place and name of pool
    Ville où l'épreuve a eu lieu et nom de la piscine.

11. Name of the Federation approving this application.
    Nom de la fédération qui approuve cette demande.

12. Was the course measured by a qualified person in accordance with SW 12.5 and SW 12.6 (Print name)
    Le bassin a-t-il été mesuré par une personne qualifiée en accord avec les règles FINA SW 12.5 et SW 12.6 (Nom)

13. Has the swimmer submitted to Doping Control within twenty-four hours after the race?________
    Le nageur/nageuse a-t-il subi un contrôle de dopage dans les vingt-quatre heures suivant la course?

14. Was the water still? / L'eau du bassin était-elle calme?

15. Was the race in an indoor or outdoor pool?
    L'épreuve a-t-elle eu lieu dans une piscine couverte ou en plein air?

16. Please indicate the following relating to the swimsuit worn by the swimmer(s):
    Veuillez indiquer l'information suivante pour le maillot de bain (s) porté par le nageur(s)/nageuse(s)

17. In my opinion all FINA Rules have been met / A mon avis, toutes les règles de la FINA ont été respectées.
    Name of referee: ____________________________________________
    Signature of referee (Signature de l'arbitre) ____________________________

NOTE: World Record & World Junior Record can be established only in fresh water (SW 12.10) / Le Record du Monde & Record du Monde Junior peut être établi dans l'eau douce uniquement en accord avec la Règle FINA SW 12.10 // All applications must be sent to the FINA Honorary Secretary in accordance with FINA Rule SW 12. / Les demandes d'homologation doivent être adressées au Secrétaire Général de la FINA en accord avec la Règle FINA SW 12. // In order to have this application approved, a negative doping test certification must be attached (SW 12.13 and DC 5.3.3.2.) / Afin de pouvoir approuver cette demande, un certificat de contrôle de dopage négatif doit y être joint (SW 12.13 et DC 5.3.3.2).

Enforced from 1st January 2015
OWS 7 THE FINISH OF THE RACE

**OWS 7.2.3** When, at the finish of an Open Water Swimming competition, a touch pad / vertical wall is available, swimmers must touch the touch pad / vertical wall to finish the race. Any swimmer who does not touch the touch pad / vertical wall will be disqualified.
D 2  COMPETITIONS

D 2.6  Mixed Synchro Diving – 3m springboard and 10m platform

D 2.6.1  There shall be a direct final.

D 3  COMPETITION FORMAT

D 3.7  Synchronised diving

D 3.7.3  Every competition for women and for mixed synchro on 3m springboard and platform shall comprise five (5) rounds of dives from five (5) different groups. Two (2) rounds of dives with an assigned degree of difficulty of 2.0 for each dive regardless of the formula and three (3) rounds of dives without limit of degree of difficulty. All forward facing dives on springboard shall be done with a running approach.

D 3.8  Team diving

D 3.8.4  Three (3) dives shall be executed by the female competitor, the other three (3) dives by the male competitor. Three (3) dives shall be executed from the 3m springboard and the other three (3) dives from the 10m platform. Each diver must perform at least one (1) dive from the 3m springboard and one (1) dive from the 10m platform.

D 3.9  Mixed Synchronised Diving Event

D 3.9.1  At the World Championships, Diving World Cups and other FINA Diving Events additional Mixed Synchronised Diving Events can be conducted.

D 3.9.2  The Competition shall comprise two (2) divers (one (1) male and one (1) female) of the same Federation

D 3.9.3  Every competition for Mixed Synchronised on 3m springboard and 10m platform shall comprise five (5) rounds of dives from five (5) groups.

D 3.9.4  Two (2) rounds of dives with an assigned degree of difficulty of 2.0 regardless of the formula and three (3) rounds of dives without limit of degree of difficulty.

D 3.9.5  A combination of groups shall be allowed however a dive number may not be repeated and each group may be used not more than twice.

D 3.9.6  The FINA Bureau can decide changes on the program for Mixed Synchronised Competitions based upon proposals from the TDC.
D 5  COMPETITION PROCEDURE

D 5.2  Composition of the Judges Panels

D 5.2.3  Provided sufficient judges are available, the panel of judges for the final competition shall consist of judges whose nationality is different to that of any of the divers in such competition.

D 6  DUTIES OF THE REFEREE AND ASSISTANT REFEREES

D 6.17  When in a running dive the final step is not from one foot, the Referee shall declare it a failed dive.

D 6.18  When the take-off from the springboard is not from both feet simultaneously, the Referee shall declare it a failed dive.

D 6.20  When at the entry a twist is greater or less than that announced by 90 degrees or more, the Referee shall declare it a failed dive.

D 7  DUTIES OF THE SECRETARIAT

D 7.13  If an electronic officiating equipment is in use, only one secretariat may be used. The secretariat records the awards and the electronic result only, to make sure that the final result can be calculated in a case that the electronic officiating equipment breaks down.

D 8  JUDGING

D 8.3  The approach

D 8.3.3  When the final step is not from one foot, the judge may award zero (0) points, notwithstanding that the Referee has not declared it to be a failed dive.

D 8.4  The take-off

D 8.4.3  When the take-off from the springboard is not from both feet, the judge may award zero (0) points, notwithstanding that the Referee has not declared it to be a failed dive.

D 8.5  The flight

D 8.5.3  If during the execution of a dive, a diver is unsafely close to the springboard or touches the end of the springboard or platform with his head, the judges shall award up to a maximum of 2 points. If the majority of the judges (at least three (3) in a 5 judge panel / at least four (4) in a 7 judge panel) award two (2) or less points, all higher scores shall be two (2) points. The judges indicates to the Referee by the use of electronic technology or where electronic technology is not available by raising one hand that the two (2) or less points are in relation to the unsafe close execution of the dive.

D 8.6  The entry

D 8.6.3  In head first entries, the arms shall be stretched beyond the head and
in line with the body, with the hands close together. If one or both arms are held below the head on entry, the judge may award up to 4 ½ points, notwithstanding that the Referee has not declared a maximum award of 4 ½.

D 8.6.4 In feet first entries, the arms shall be close to the body with no bending at the elbows. If one or both arms are held beyond the head on entry, the judge may award up to 4 ½ points, notwithstanding that the Referee has not declared a maximum award of 4 ½.

D 8.6.6 When at the entry a twist is greater or less than that announced by 90 degrees or more, the judge may award zero (0) points, notwithstanding that the Referee has not declared it to be a failed dive.

D 9 JUDGING SYNCHRONISED DIVING

D 9.3 When judging the synchronisation of the dives, the overall impression of the synchronisation of the dives must be taken into account.
**HD 1 GENERAL**

**HD 1.1** These Rules shall govern all FINA High Diving competitions covered by BL 9 (World Championships) and BL 11 (World Cups).

**HD 1.2** All high diving installations shall be in accordance with the FINA Facilities Rules, inspected and approved by the delegate of FINA, and a member of the Technical High Diving Commission no later than 120 days prior to the start of the competitions. Construction of new installations should be subject to an inspection of the proposed site and environmental conditions prior to commencement.

**HD1.3** Divers younger than 18 years on December 31st in the year of the competition shall not be permitted to compete at the World Championships or World Cups.

**HD 1.4 Diving Number Designations**

**HD 1.4.1** All dives shall be designated by a system of 3, 4 or 5 numerals followed by a single letter.

**HD 1.4.2** The first digit (or the first two digits) shall indicate the group to which the dive belongs:
- 1 = Forward (Group 1)
- 2 = Back (Group 2)
- 3 = Reverse (Group 3)
- 4 = Inward (Group 4)
- 5 = Front Twist (Group 5)
- 6 = Back Twist (Group 6)
- 7 = Reverse Twist (Group 7)
- 8 = Inward Twist (Group 8)
- 9 = Armstand (Group 9)

**HD 1.4.3** In the Front, Back, Reverse and Inward groups without twists, a 1 in the second digit indicates that the dive has a flying action during the dive. When there is no flying action the second digit shall be 0.

**HD 1.4.4** The third digit shall indicate the number of half somersaults being performed. For example 2 = 1 somersault, 8 = 4 somersaults, etc. When there are more than 4 ½ somersaults there will be four digits with the third and fourth digits indicating the number of half somersaults. For example 10 = 5 somersaults as 1010.

**HD 1.4.5** In Armstand dives the second digit indicates the group or direction to which the dive belongs:
- 1 = Front
- 2 = Back
- 3 = Reverse

**HD 1.4.6** In the Twisting group (those dives beginning with the digit 5) the second digit indicates the group or direction of the take-off as listed in D 1.4.2 above.
HD 1.4.7 In the Twisting and Armstand groups the fourth digit shall indicate the number of half twists being performed. When there are more than 4 ½ twists the last two digits indicates the number of ½ twists. For example 62510 in Armstand 2 ½ somersault back with 5 twists. In this case the number designation content 5 numerals.

HD 1.4.8 The letter at the end of the dive number shall indicate the position in which the dive is performed:
- A = Straight
- B = Pike
- C = Tuck
- D = Free
- E = 3 positions

HD 1.4.9 “Free” position means any combination of the other positions and is restricted in its use in some Twisting and Armstand dives.

HD 1.4.10 3 positions means that during the dive all positions A, B and C must be shown.

HD 1.4.11 The dives are divided into five (5) take-off positions:
- 1 = Front
- 2 = Back
- 3 = Reverse
- 4 = Inward
- 5 = Armstand

HD 1.5 Degree of Difficulty

HD 1.5.1 The degree of difficulty of each dive is calculated using the following formula (the component values of the formula are outlined in Appendix 1):
\[ A + B + C + D + E + F + G = \text{DEGREE OF DIFFICULTY (DD)} \]

HD 1.5.2 As a guide dives with their numbers and DD are tabled in Appendix 2.

HD 1.5.3 Any dive, which is not tabled in Appendix 2 but used in a competition, shall be given the dive number and DD as determined in accordance with Rules HD 1.4 and HD 1.5.

HD 1.5.4 The Appendixes 1 and 2 are established by the FINA Technical High Diving Commission (HTDC) and approved by the FINA Bureau.

HD 2 COMPETITIONS

HD 2.1 General

HD 2.1.1 The order of diving shall be determined by a random draw. This shall be held at a technical meeting immediately after the final training session and prior to the first day of competition. When available an electronic draw shall be used.
**HD 2.1.2** If the competition is divided into sessions, the divers shall compete in reverse order of their ranking determined by the total scores at the end of the previous session. In the case of a tie, the dive order shall be determined by a draw between the affected divers.

**HD 2.1.3** When two or more divers score the same number of points, a tie shall be declared for that particular place.

**HD 2.1.4** In all events, the diver with the highest total points shall be declared the winner of that event. Their final points shall rank the remaining divers.

The procedure for protests is outlined in GR 9.2.

**HD 2.3 27m / 20m Platform**

**HD 2.3.1** All entered divers will be required to submit experience evidence for qualification purposes to the THDC.

**HD 2.3.2** The points of all dives are added.

**HD 2.3.3** The height of the Men’s competition shall be 27 metre.

**HD 2.3.4** The height of the Women’s competition shall be 20 metre.

The Competition Format is outlined in By Law: **BL 15**

**HD 3 STATEMENT OF DIVES**

**HD 3.1** Each diver shall deliver to the Referee, a complete statement of the selected dives on the official form of the event for the competition.

**HD 3.2** The diver is responsible for the accuracy of the statement in the list and the diver shall sign the statement of dives.

**HD 3.3** The statement of dives shall be submitted 24 hours before commencement of the competition.

**HD 3.4** The Referee may accept changes up to one hour after the end of the final published training session for each event. Changes may be made up to three (3) hours prior to the commencement of the competition, provided a fee accompanies it equivalent of 250 Swiss Francs.

**HD 3.5** Unless the statement is presented within the time prescribed, a diver shall not be admitted to the competition.

**HD 3.6** The diver may change the statement of dives before the last dive immediately after the previous dive. If a new statement of dives is not submitted within the prescribed time, the diver shall perform the dives as indicated in the initial submission.

**HD 3.7** When the closing times have passed, no change in the statement of dives shall be permitted.
**HD 3.8** The statement of dives shall contain the following information in the order of execution of the dives:

- The number of each dive according to Rules 1.4.1 to 1.4.7
- The execution or position of the dive according to Rule 1.4.8
- The degree of difficulty as determined by the Formula described in Rule D 1.5

**HD 3.9** The dives in each round shall be executed by all the divers consecutively, according to the starting order.

**HD 3.10** The statement of dives shall take precedence over the scoreboard and any announcement.

**HD 4 COMPETITION PROCEDURE**

**HD 4.1** Control of Competition

**HD 4.1.1** Every competition shall be controlled by a Referee, supported by Assistant Referees, together with Judges and a Secretariat.

**HD 4.1.2** The number of the dive to be performed and the position of execution shall be displayed on an indicator board visible to both divers and judges.

**HD 4.1.3** A computer programme with adequate capability to produce a judging analysis shall be used.

**HD 4.1.4** When electronic scoring equipment is not available the judges must have flash cards to display their awards. These flash cards must be capable of showing awards from 0 to 10 by half points.

**HD 4.2** Composition of the Judges Panels

**HD 4.2.1** Whenever possible seven (7) judges from different Federations shall be used.

**HD 4.2.2** If not enough judges are available (5) judges from different Federations may be used.

**HD 4.2.3** The Referee shall place the judges on one side of the platform in a distance of more or less the same as the height of the platform. The sunlight should come from behind the judges and the seats shall be elevated (between 3 - 5m above the water level).

**HD 4.2.4** Once placed, a judge shall not change position unless at the discretion of the Referee, and then only in exceptional circumstances.
HD 4.2.5 When a judge is unable to continue to function after the competition has started. He/she shall be replaced by the reserve judge preferably at the end of a round.

HD 4.2.6 After each dive, on a signal given by the Referee, each judge shall immediately and simultaneously, without communicating with one another, and in a distinct manner, indicate the award for the dive. When an electronic judging device is used, the judges shall enter their awards into their electronic score pads immediately after the performance of the dive.

HD 4.2.7 The judges’ awards shall be displayed on the electronic scoreboard, preferably unseen by the judges. The awards (without any other information about the standing of the competition) must be seen by the judges on their electronic score pads.

HD 5 DUTIES OF THE REFEREE AND ASSISTANT REFEREES

HD 5.1 The Referee shall be in control of the competition and located in a position so that he can manage the competition and ensure that the Rules are observed.

HD 5.2 The Referee may designate Assistant Referees, who:
- Shall observe the diver(s) on the platform,
- Shall interrupt the competition if conditions demand

HD 5.3 The Referee shall inspect the statements of dives. If the statement does not comply with the Rules, the Referee shall have it corrected before the beginning of the competition but in accordance with the rules of the event.

HD 5.4 The diver shall be informed of the Referee’s decision, that a correction is required, as soon as possible.

HD 5.5 In the case of unforeseen circumstances, the Referee may declare a short break, a postponement or a discontinuation of the competition. If possible the break should be done after a full round of dives.

HD 5.6 Following an interruption, the competition shall be continued from where it was stopped. The points scored before the interruption shall be carried forward into the remaining portion of the competition, whenever it is held. The final results must be based on the last complete round of dives.
Note: If the competition cannot be continued, the result will be determined by the Jury of Appeal.

HD 5.7 When there is a strong wind, the Referee may give a diver the right to make a re-start without deduction of points.

HD 5.8 Before each dive, the Referee or the official announcer shall announce in the language of the host country the name of the diver and the dive to be executed. If a scoreboard is used, all information concerning the dive shall be displayed and the announcement may be restricted to the identification of the diver.

HD 5.9 When a dive is incorrectly announced, the diver or his representative shall advise the Referee immediately, who shall then confirm the diver’s statement of dives.
HD 5.10 If the incorrectly announced dive is executed by the diver, the Referee may cancel it and have the correct dive announced and performed immediately. The awards for the first dive must be noted should a protest be lodged.

HD 5.11 The dive shall be executed after a signal given by the Referee. The signal shall be given as soon as the diver has checked the position of the scuba divers and has informed the Referee that he is ready to perform the dive, and after the Referee has checked the indicator board.

HD 5.12 Each diver shall be given sufficient time for the preparation and execution of the dive, but if it takes more than one minute after the Referee has given a warning, the diver shall receive zero (0) points for the dive announced.

HD 5.13 When it is quite clear that the dive has been performed in a position other than that announced, the Referee shall repeat the announcement, and declare that the maximum award shall be 2 points, before giving the judges the signal to show their marks. If a judge then awards more than 2 points, the Referee shall declare the award from that judge to be 2 points.

HD 5.14 When a dive is performed with a break of position during the flight, the Referee shall declare the maximum award to be 4 ½.

HD 5.15 When the Referee is certain that a diver has performed a dive of a number other than that announced the Referee shall declare it a failed dive.

HD 5.16 When the Referee is certain that in a dive with a flying action, the straight position is not shown for at least (90°) the Referee shall declare a maximum award of 4 ½ points.

HD 5.17 When a twist is greater or less than 90° at the entry, the Referee shall declare it a failed dive.

HD 5.18 When one or both arms are held above the head in a feet first entry, the Referee shall declare the maximum award to be 4 ½ points. If a judge then awards more than 5 points, the Referee shall declare the award from that judge to be 4 ½ points.

HD 5.19 During the execution of a dive, there shall be no assistance to the diver from any person. Assistance between dives shall be permitted.

HD 5.20 The Referee may declare a dive to be failed if he considers that assistance has been given to the diver after the starting signal.

HD 5.21 When there is a restart in a running, standing, or armstand dive, the Referee shall deduct 2 points from the award of each judge.

HD 5.22 When a second attempt (a re-start) is unsuccessful the Referee shall deduct 4 points from the award of each judge.

HD 5.23 When a third attempt is unsuccessful the Referee shall declare a failed dive.

HD 5.24 When a diver refuses to execute a dive, the Referee shall declare a failed dive.

HD 5.25 If a diver in a competition disturbs a contest the Referee may exclude him from
that competition. If a member of a team, a coach or an official disturbs a contest; the Referee may exclude that person from the competition area.

**HD 5.26** The Referee may remove any judge from the competition whose judgement he regards as unsatisfactory and may appoint another judge to replace him. At the end of the competition the Referee shall make a written report to the Jury of Appeal.

**HD 5.27** Such a change of judge shall take place only at the end of a session or round of dives.

**HD 5.28** At the end of the competition the Referee shall confirm the final results by his signature.

**HD 6 DUTIES OF THE SECRETARIAT**

**HD 6.1** The records of the competitions shall be kept by two independent secretaries.

**HD 6.2** In order to facilitate the scoring, a computer, a rapid calculator, or a chart may be used.

**HD 6.3** The judges’ awards shall be announced in their seating order and the first secretary shall record all awards as announced on the diver’s statement of dives. When a computer and a scoreboard are used, the announcement of the judges’ awards is not necessary and the secretary may record the awards directly from the monitor.

**HD 6.4** The second secretary shall enter on the diver’s statement of dives the judges’ awards. When a computer is used to determine the scores, the second secretary may record the awards directly from the monitor.

**HD 6.5** When seven (7) judges are used the secretaries shall cancel the two (2) highest and the two (2) lowest judges’ awards. When more than two (2) awards are equal only two of the equal awards shall be cancelled. If only five (5) judges are used, the secretaries shall cancel the highest and the lowest award.

**HD 6.6** The secretaries shall independently add the remaining awards and multiply this total by the degree of difficulty for the dive to determine the score of the dive according to the following examples:

- Five (5) judges: \(8.0, 7.5, 7.5, 7.5, 7.0 = 22.5 \times 3.8 = 85.5\)
- Seven (7) judges: \(8.0, 7.5, 7.5, 7.5, 7.5, 7.5, 7.0 = 22.5 \times 3.8 = 85.5\)

**HD 6.7** When a judge by reason of illness or any other unforeseen circumstances, has made no award for a particular dive, the average of the awards of the other judges shall be adopted as the missing award. The award shall be rounded up or down to the nearest half point or whole point. Averages ending in .01 to .24 shall be lost. Averages ending in .25 to .74 shall be rounded to .50. Averages ending in .75 or higher shall be rounded up to the next whole point.

**HD 6.8** At the end of the competition the two secretaries shall compare the score sheets.
HD 6.9 The result of the competition shall be obtained from the score sheets.

HD 6.10 The final result shall be announced in one of the official languages of FINA (English or French).

**HD 7 JUDGING**

**HD 7.1 General**

**HD 7.1.1** A judge shall award from 0 to 10 points for a dive according to his overall impression within the following criteria:

- Excellent: 10
- Very Good: 8.5 – 9.5
- Good: 7.0 – 8.0
- Satisfactory: 5.0 – 6.5
- Deficient: 2.5 – 4.5
- Unsatisfactory: 0.5 – 2.0
- Completely failed: 0

**HD 7.1.2** When judging a dive, the judge must not be influenced by any factor other than the technique and execution of the dive. The dive must be considered without regard to the approach to the starting position, the difficulty of the dive, or any movement beneath the surface of the water.

**HD 7.1.3** The points to be considered in judging the overall impression of a dive are the technique and grace of:
- the take-off
- the flight
- the entry

**HD 7.1.4** When a dive is performed clearly in a position other than that announced the dive shall be deemed unsatisfactory. The highest award for such a dive is 2 points, notwithstanding that the Referee has not repeated the announcement and declared maximum 2 points.

**HD 7.1.5** When a dive is performed with a break of position during the flight, the highest award for such a dive is 4 ½ points, notwithstanding that the Referee has not declared maximum 4 ½ points.

**HD 7.1.6** When a dive has a break in the position just at or before the entry, the judge shall deduct from ½ to 3 points, according to his hers discretion.

**HD 7.1.7** When a dive is not performed in the straight (A), pike (B), tuck (C), free (D) or 3 position (E) position, the judge shall deduct from ½ to 2 points, according to his opinion.

**HD 7.1.8** When a judge considers that a dive of a different number has been performed he may award zero (0) points, notwithstanding that the Referee has not declared it to be a failed dive.
HD 7.2 Starting position

**HD 7.2.1** The starting position in standing dives shall be assumed when the diver stands at the front edge of the platform, in a running dive when the diver is ready to take the first step of the run and in an armstand dive when both feet are on the front end of the platform and both feet are off the platform.

**HD 7.2.2** When, in an armstand dive, a stationary and steady balance in the straight vertical position is not shown, each judge shall deduct from ½ to 2 points, according to his opinion.

**HD 7.2.3** A re-start shall be allowed when a diver in a standing or running dive stops and then continues and in an armstand loses the balance, one or both feet return to the platform, or any other part of his body other than his hands touches the platform. When a diver loses his balance and moves one or both hands from the original position at the front end of the platform, this shall be deemed a re-start. The Referee shall declare a 2 point deduction from each judge.

HD 7.3 The take-off

**HD 7.3.1** The take-off in forward and reverse dives may be performed either standing or running at the option of the diver. The take-off in backward and inward dives must be performed standing.

**HD 7.3.2** The take-off shall be strong and with a safe distance to the platform.

**HD 7.3.3** When the take-off is not strong and with a safe distance to the platform, each judge shall deduct from ½ to 2 points according to his opinion.

**HD 7.3.4** In dives with twist, the twisting shall not be manifestly done from the platform. If the twisting is manifestly done from the platform, each judge shall deduct ½ to 2 points, according to his opinion.

HD 7.4 The flight

**HD 7.4.1** During the flight, the position of the dive shall be at all times aesthetically pleasing. Should any of the positions not be shown as described below, each judge shall deduct ½ to 2 points, according to his opinion.

The dive can be executed in the following positions:

**Straight (A)**

**HD 7.4.2** In the straight position the body shall not be bent either at the knees or hips. The feet shall be together and the toes pointed. The position of the arms is at the option of the diver.

**Pike (B)**

**HD 7.4.3** In the pike position the body shall be bent at the hips, but the legs must be kept straight at the knees, the feet shall be together, and the toes pointed. The position of the arms is at the option of the diver.
These diving illustrations serve as a guide only and the position of the arms is at the choice of the diver except in the entry.

**Tuck (C)**

**HD 7.4.4** In the tuck position the body shall be compact, bent at the knees and hips with the knees and feet together. The hands shall be on the lower legs and the toes pointed.

**Free position (D)**

**HD 7.4.5** In the free position, the body position is optional but the legs shall be together and the toes pointed.

**HD 7.4.6** In somersault dives with twist, the twist may be performed at any time during the flight.

**3 Positions (E)**

**HD 7.4.7** During the dive all three positions (A, B and C) must be shown.

**Flying (F)**

**HD 7.4.7** In all flying dives a straight position shall be clearly shown and that position shall be assumed from the take-off. When the straight position is not shown for at least one quarter of a somersault (90°) the maximum award by the judges shall be 4½ points, notwithstanding that the Referee has not declared maximum 4 ½ points.

**HD 7.5 The entry**

**HD 7.5.1** The entry into the water shall in all cases be vertical, not twisted, with the body straight, the feet together, and the toes pointed.
HD 7.5.2 The entry into the water shall in all cases be vertical, not twisted, with the body straight, the feet together, and the toes pointed.

HD 7.5.3 At the entry the arms shall be close to the body with no bending at the elbows. If one or both arms are held above the shoulder line on entry, the highest award for such an entry is 4½ points, notwithstanding that the Referee has not declared maximum 4½ points.

HD 7.5.4 Other than as provided in Rules HD 7.5.3, when the arms are not in the correct position each judge shall deduct from ½ to 2 points, according to his opinion.

HD 7.5.5 When a twist is greater or less than that announced by 90 degrees or more, the judges shall award zero (0) points, notwithstanding that the Referee has not declared it to be a failed dive.

HD 7.5.6 The dive is considered to have been completed, when the whole of the body is completely under the surface of the water.

HD 8 SUMMARY OF THE PENALTIES

Referee to declare “Failed Dive”; 0 points

HD 5.12 If the diver takes more than one minute, after a warning
HD 5.15 If a diver has performed a dive of a number other than that announced
HD 5.17 If the twist is more or less than 90° at the entry than that announced
HD 5.20 If assistance has been given to the diver after the starting signal
HD 5.23 When a third attempt (a re-start) is unsuccessful
HD 5.24 If a diver refuses the execution of a dive

Referee to declare “2 points deduction”

HD 5.21/ HD 7.2.3 If there is a re-start in a standing, running, or armstand dive

Referee to declare “4 points deduction”

HD 5.22 If there is a second re-start in a standing, running, or armstand dive

Referee to declare “2 points maximum”

HD 5.13 If a diver performs a dive in a position other than that announced

Referee to declare “4 ½ points maximum”

HD 5.14 If a dive is performed with a break of position during the flight
HD 5.16 If the straight position in a dive with flying action is not shown for at least 90°
HD 5.18 / HD 7.5.3 If a diver has one or both arms held above the shoulder line at the entry

Judges to award “0 points”

HD 7.5.5 If the arms are not in the correct position in the feet first entry

Judges to award “2 points maximum”

HD 7.1.4 If a dive is performed clearly in a position other than that announced

Judges to award “4 ½ points maximum”

HD 7.1.5 If a dive is performed with a break of position during the flight.

HD 7.4.8 If in a flying dive, a straight position is not clearly shown for at least one quarter of a somersault (90°)

HD 7.5.3 / HD 7.5.4 If the arms are held above the shoulder line in a feet first entry

Judges to deduct “from ½ to 2 points”

HD 7.1.7 / HD 7.4.1 If a dive is not performed in a position as described

HD 7.2.2 If in an armstand dive, a stationary and steady balance in the straight vertical position is not shown

HD 7.3.3 If the take-off is not strong and in safe distance to the platform

HD 7.3.4 If in a twist dive, the twisting is manifestly done from the platform

Judges to deduct “from ½ to 3 points”

HD 7.1.6 If a break in the position is just at or before the entry, the judge shall deduct from ½ to 3 points

Judges to deduct “according to individual opinion”

HD 7.5.2 If the entry into the water is not vertical, or nearly so, or twisted with the body not straight, the feet not together, and the toes not pointed.
APPENDIX 1

FINA DEGREE OF DIFFICULTY - FORMULA AND COMPONENTS
HIGH DIVING

Note: Degree of Difficulty (DD) is calculated by adding as follows:
27m: \( A + B + C + D + E + F + G = DD \)
20m: \( A + B + C + D + E \times F + G = DD \)

EFFECTIVE January 1, 2015

A.1 Standing Somersaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>1 Somersault</th>
<th>2 Somersaults</th>
<th>3 Somersaults</th>
<th>4 Somersaults</th>
<th>5 Somersaults</th>
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<tr>
<td>20m</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>27m</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
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A.2 Armstand Somersaults

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<tr>
<th>Level</th>
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<th>1 ½ Somersaults</th>
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<th>3 ½ Somersaults</th>
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<td>20m</td>
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<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27m</td>
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<td>3.4</td>
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B.1 Flight Position Forward-, Back-, Reverse-, Inward-, and Twisting Groups

For flying dives add fly position (E) to either (B) or (C) position

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 Somersault</th>
<th>2 Somersaults</th>
<th>3 Somersaults</th>
<th>4 Somersaults</th>
<th>5 Somersaults</th>
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<tr>
<td>C = Tuck</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>B = Pike</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>A = Straight</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>D = Free</td>
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<td>0.1</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
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<td>-0.1</td>
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<td>E = 3 pos.</td>
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<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>F = Fly</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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</table>
B.2 Flight Position Armstand Group For flying dives add fly position (E) to either (B) or (C) position

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>½ Somersault</th>
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<tr>
<td>C = Tuck</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>B = Pike</td>
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<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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<td>0.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>A = Straight</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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<td>0.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>D = Free</td>
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C.1 Standing Twists (for the calculation of the DD the Barani is considered a twist)

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<th>Group</th>
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<th>3 Twists 3 ss</th>
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<th>4 Twists 2 ss</th>
<th>4 Twists 3 ss</th>
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<td>-</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
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<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inward</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HigH Diving Rules

All twisting dives with 3 or more somersault in a position B or C during at least one full somersault shall be declared as B or C twisting dives. All standing twisting dives with a twist in each somersault shall be declared as D twisting dives, but shall receive the DD value for “B” position.

C.2 Armstand Twists (for the calculation of the DD the Barani is considered a twist)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>½ Twist</th>
<th>1 Twist</th>
<th>1 Twist</th>
<th>1½ Twists</th>
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</table>

All armstand twisting dives with 2 ½ or more somersault in a position B or C during at least one full somersault shall be declared as B or C twisting dives. All armstand twisting dives with a twist in each somersault shall be declared as D twisting dives, but shall receive the DD value for “B” position.

D.1 Approach Forward-, Back-, Reverse-, Inward-, and Twisting Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Forward 1 – 4 ss</th>
<th>Forward 5 ss</th>
<th>Back 1 – 3 ss</th>
<th>Back 4 – 5 ss</th>
<th>Reverse 1 – 2 ss</th>
<th>Reverse 3 ss</th>
<th>Reverse 4 – 5 ss</th>
<th>Inward 1 ss</th>
<th>Inward 2 – 4 ss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 m</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 m</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**D.2 Approach Armstand Group** (Does not apply to Armstand dive with twists)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Armstand Forward with ½ – 2 ½ ss</th>
<th>Armstand Forward with more than 2 ½ ss</th>
<th>Armstand Back with ½ ss</th>
<th>Armstand Back with 1 ½ – 3 ½ ss</th>
<th>Armstand Reverse with ½ ss</th>
<th>Armstand Reverse with 1 ½ – 3 ½ ss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20m / 27m</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**E. Unnatural Entry** (does not apply to twisting dives)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>1 ss</th>
<th>2 ss</th>
<th>3 ss</th>
<th>4 ss</th>
<th>5 ss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Back / Reverse</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>½ – 1 ½ ss</th>
<th>2 ½ ss</th>
<th>3 ½ ss</th>
<th>4 ½ ss</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armstand Back / Reverse</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A value indicates the diver does see the water later than in a dive with a Barani at the end of the dive.

**F. Blind Entry**: Trick Bonus for blind Entry (For all blind entries it is permitted to tuck or pike after the flying position. The tuck or pike position must be executed as described in the rules).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Somersaults</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Standing Dives</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - 5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Armstand Dives</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ½</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ½ - 4 ½</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**G. Mid-turn dives**: This refers to dives that have the Barani in the middle of the dive as opposed to the end. To be considered a mid-turn dive there must be at least one complete somersault before and after the Barani. Twisting dives also receive the bonus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standing dives</th>
<th>3 ss</th>
<th>4 – 5 ss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Armstand dives</th>
<th>3 ½ ss</th>
<th>4 ½ ss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# APPENDIX 2

## FINA TABLE OF DEGREES OF DIFFICULTY

**PLATFORM – HIGH DIVING**

In the following table, a dive with (-) is not possible and dives with empty spaces have not been calculated.

**EFFECTIVE January 1, 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group 1 : Forward</th>
<th>27 m</th>
<th>20 m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Str.</td>
<td>Pike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Forward 1 Somersault</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Forward 2 Somersaults</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>Forward 3 Somersaults</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>Forward 4 Somersaults</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>Forward Flying 1 Somersault</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5141</td>
<td>Forward 2 Somersaults ½ Twist</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5161</td>
<td>Forward 3 Somersaults ½ Twist</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5161m</td>
<td>Forward 3 Somersaults ½ Twist mid-turn</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5181</td>
<td>Forward 4 Somersaults ½ Twist</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5181m</td>
<td>Forward 4 Somersaults ½ Twist mid-turn</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51(10)</td>
<td>Forward 5 Somersaults ½ Twist</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### FINA TABLE OF DEGREES OF DIFFICULTY

#### PLATFORM – HIGH DIVING

In the following table, a dive with (-) is not possible and dives with empty spaces have not been calculated. Effective January 1, 2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group 2: Back</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>202</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>204</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>208</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2(10)</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>3.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group 3: Reverse</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>308</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>6.7</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td></td>
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<td>312</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group 4: Inward</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>402</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>406</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>408</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>412</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5441</td>
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<td>3.8</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>2.9</td>
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<td>5481</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### High Diving Rules

#### Group 5: Front Twist

|   |   |   |   |   | A | B | C | D | E | A | B | C | D | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5142 | Front 2 Somersaults 1 Twist | - | - | - | 4.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5143 | Front 2 Somersaults 1 ½ Twists | - | - | - | 4.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 3.1 | - | - |
| 5145 | Front 2 Somersaults 2 ½ Twists | - | - | - | 4.5 | - | - | - | - | - | 3.5 | - | - |
| 5147 | Front 2 Somersaults 3 ½ Twists | - | - | - | 5.0 | - | - | - | - | - | 4.0 | - | - |
| 5149 | Front 2 Somersaults 4 ½ Twists | - | - | - | 5.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

#### Group 5: Front Twist - 27 m

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Str.</th>
<th>Pike</th>
<th>Tuck</th>
<th>Free</th>
<th>3 Pos</th>
<th>Str.</th>
<th>Pike</th>
<th>Tuck</th>
<th>Free</th>
<th>3 Pos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5162</td>
<td>Front 3 Somersaults 1 Twist</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5163</td>
<td>Front 3 Somersaults 1 ½ Twists</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5165</td>
<td>Front 3 Somersaults 2 ½ Twists</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5167</td>
<td>Front 3 Somersaults 3 ½ Twists</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5169</td>
<td>Front 3 Somersaults 4 ½ Twists</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5182</td>
<td>Front 4 Somersaults 1 Twist</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5183</td>
<td>Front 4 Somersaults 1 ½ Twists</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5185</td>
<td>Front 4 Somersaults 2 ½ Twists</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Group 6: Back Twists

<p>|   |   |   |   |   | A | B | C | D | E | A | B | C | D | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5242 | Back 2 Somersaults 1 Twist | - | - | - | 4.0 | - | - | - | - | 3.0 | - | - |
| 5243 | Back 2 Somersaults 1 ½ Twists | - | - | - | 4.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5244 | Back 2 Somersaults 2 Twists | - | - | - | 4.4 | - | - | - | - | - | 3.4 | - | - |
| 5245 | Back 2 Somersaults 2 ½ Twists | - | - | - | 5.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5246 | Back 2 Somersaults 3 Twists | - | - | - | 4.8 | - | - | - | - | - | 3.8 | - | - |
| 5248 | Back 2 Somersaults 4 Twists | - | - | - | 5.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Back 2 Somersaults 5 Twists</th>
<th>Back 3 Somersaults 1 Twist</th>
<th>Back 3 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists</th>
<th>Back 3 Somersaults 2 Twists</th>
<th>Back 3 Somersaults 2 ½ Twists</th>
<th>Back 3 Somersaults 3 Twists</th>
<th>Back 3 Somersaults 4 Twists</th>
<th>Back 3 Somersaults 5 Twists</th>
<th>Back 4 Somersaults 1 Twist</th>
<th>Back 4 Somersaults 1 Twist mid-turn</th>
<th>Back 4 Somersaults 1 ½ Twists</th>
<th>Back 5 Somersaults 1 Twist</th>
<th>Back 4 Somersaults 2 Twists</th>
<th>Back 4 Somersaults 3 Twists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>524(10)</td>
<td>Back 2 Somersaults 5 Twists</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5262</td>
<td>Back 3 Somersaults 1 Twist</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5263</td>
<td>Back 3 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5264</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5265</td>
<td>Back 3 Somersaults 2 ½ Twists</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Back 3 Somersaults 3 Twists</td>
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<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
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</tr>
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<td>5268</td>
<td>Back 3 Somersaults 4 Twists</td>
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**Group 7: Reverse Twists**

<table>
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### Group 8: Inward Twists

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### Group 9: Armstand

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### Hight Diving Rules

**Group 8: Inward Twists**

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**Group 9: Armstand**

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| 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| 629 | Arm. Back 1 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 631 | Arm. Back 1 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 633 | Arm. Back 1 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 635 | Arm. Back 1 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 637 | Arm. Back 1 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |

| 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| 639 | Arm. Back 3 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 641 | Arm. Back 3 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 643 | Arm. Back 3 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 645 | Arm. Back 3 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 647 | Arm. Back 3 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |

| 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| 649 | Arm. Back 2 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 651 | Arm. Back 2 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 653 | Arm. Back 2 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 655 | Arm. Back 2 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 657 | Arm. Back 2 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |

| 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.1 |
| 659 | Arm. Back 2 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 661 | Arm. Back 2 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 663 | Arm. Back 2 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 665 | Arm. Back 2 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 667 | Arm. Back 2 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |

| 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| 669 | Arm. Back 2 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 671 | Arm. Back 2 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 673 | Arm. Back 2 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 675 | Arm. Back 2 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 677 | Arm. Back 2 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |

| 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.5 |
| 679 | Arm. Back 2 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 681 | Arm. Back 2 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 683 | Arm. Back 2 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 685 | Arm. Back 2 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 687 | Arm. Back 2 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |

| 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.5 |
| 689 | Arm. Back 2 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 691 | Arm. Back 2 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 693 | Arm. Back 2 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 695 | Arm. Back 2 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
| 697 | Arm. Back 2 1/2 Somersaults 1 1/2 Twists |
SS 2 The events of Synchronised Swimming are Solos, Duets, Mixed Duets*, Teams, Free Combination and Highlight Routine**.

*Note: Mixed Duet routines for World Championships.
** Note: Highlight routine for World Trophy and World Cup only.

SS 4 SESSIONS

SS 4.2 Technical Routine: Preliminaries / Finals
In the Technical Routine each Solo, Duet, Mixed Duet and Team must perform the required elements described in the Appendix VI of these rules. The required elements are selected by the TSSC every four (4) years, subject to approval by the FINA Bureau. The Routines are choreographed to music.

SS 4.3 Free Routine: Preliminaries / Finals
Each Solo, Duet, Mixed Duet and Team must perform the Free Routine, which may consist of any listed figures, strokes and / or parts thereof to music. Free Routines have no restrictions as to choice of music, content or choreography.

SS 6 ENTRIES

SS 6.1.1 In World Championships each country shall be entitled to enter one Technical Solo, one Free Solo, one Technical Duet, one Free Duet, one Technical Mixed Duet, one Free Mixed Duet, one Technical Team, one Free Team and one Free Combination. A female competitor may compete in maximum seven (7) events, and shall not compete both Duet and Mixed Duets. A male competitor may only compete in two (2) events; Technical Mixed Duet and/or Free Mixed Duet.

SS 6.1.3 A competitor shall be permitted to swim one Solo, one Duet, one Mixed Duet, one Team, one Free Combination and one Highlight Routine (unless otherwise specified).

SS 6.2 Team and Free Combination Routines:

SS 6.2.2 For World Championships and FINA competitions, team routines shall consist of eight (8) competitors and ten (10) for Free Combination. For FINA competitions, the total number of competitors entered by each Federation (unless otherwise specified) may not exceed twelve (12) competitors. For World Championships, the total number of competitors entered by each Federation (unless otherwise specified) may not exceed fourteen (14) competitors including maximum two male competitors only if the federation enters Mixed Duets.

SS 6.3.1 The entry shall designate the name of the Solo and the reserve, the names of the Duet competitors and maximum of one reserve, the names of Team competitors and maximum two reserves, the names of the competitors in Free Combination and maximum two reserves and the names of the competitors in Highlight Routine and maximum two reserves.
For World Championships: The name of the Technical Solo and the reserve, the name of the Free Solo and the reserve, the names of the Technical Duet competitors and maximum one reserve, the names of the Free Duet competitors and maximum one reserve, the names of the Technical Mixed Duet competitors, the names of the Free Mixed Duet competitors, the names of the Technical Team competitors and maximum of two reserves, the names of the Free Team competitors and maximum of two reserves, and the names of the competitors in the Free Combination and maximum of two reserves.

For FINA Synchronised Swimming World Cup: see BL 11.4.1
For FINA Synchronised Swimming World Trophy see BL 11.4.2

**SS 13 ROUTINE SESSIONS**

**SS 13.1** A mixed duet shall consist of one female and one male.

**SS 13.7.1** The order of the draw shall be Teams, Free Combination, Highlight Routine, Duets and Solos Preliminaries. For competitions involving both Technical and Free Routines, the draw for the event’s Technical Routine shall first be held followed by the Free Routine Draw (Team Technical, Team Free Preliminary, Free Combination Preliminary, Highlight Routine Preliminary, Duet Technical, Duet Free Preliminary, Mixed Duet Technical, Mixed Duet Free Preliminary, Solo Technical, Solo Free Preliminary).

**SS 14 TIME LIMITS FOR ROUTINES**

**SS 14.1.3** Technical Routine Mixed Duets: 2 minutes 20 seconds
Free Routine Mixed Duets: 3 minutes 00 seconds

**SS 17 JUDGEMENT OF ROUTINES**

**SS 17.2.1** First panel – EXECUTION Score - 30%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consider</th>
<th>Solo</th>
<th>Duet</th>
<th>Team Free Combination Highlight Routine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXECUTION – the level of excellence in performing highly specialised skills. Execution of all movements.</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYNCHRONISATION - the precision of movement in unison, one with the other, and the accompaniment above, at and below the surface. Synchronisation of timing of one with another and with music.</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
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</table>
### SS 17.2.2 Second panel – ARTISTIC IMPRESSION Score - 40%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consider</th>
<th>Solo</th>
<th>Duet</th>
<th>Team Free Combination Highlight Routine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHOREOGRAPHY - the creative skill of composing a routine that combines artistic and technical elements. The design and weaving together of variety and creativity of all movements.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MUSIC INTERPRETATION - expressing the mood of the music, use of the music’s structure.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANNER OF PRESENTATION - the manner in which the swimmer(s) present(s) the routine to the viewers. The total command of the performance of the routine.</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SS 17.2.3 Third panel – DIFFICULTY Score - 30%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consider</th>
<th>Solo</th>
<th>Duet</th>
<th>Team Free Combination Highlight Routine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DIFFICULTY – the quality of being hard to achieve. Difficulty of all movements and of synchronization.</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SS 17.3 Technical Routines

### SS 17.3.1 First panel – EXECUTION Score - 30%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consider</th>
<th>Solo</th>
<th>Duet</th>
<th>Team</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXECUTION – the level of excellence in performing highly specialised skills. Execution of all movements that do not have an assigned degree of difficulty.</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYNCHRONISATION - the precision of in unison, one with the other, and the accompaniment above, at and below the surface. Synchronisation of timing of one with another and with music.</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SS 17.3.2 Second panel - IMPRESSION Score - 30%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consider</th>
<th>Solo</th>
<th>Duet</th>
<th>Team</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DIFFICULTY – the quality of being hard to achieve. Difficulty of all movements that do not have an assigned degree of difficulty and of synchronisation.</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHOREOGRAPHY - the creative skill of composing a routine that combines artistic and technical elements. The design and weaving together of variety and creativity of all movements. 50% 50% 50%

MUSIC INTERPRETATION - expressing the mood of the music, use of the music’s structure.

MANNER OF PRESENTATION - the manner in which the swimmer(s) present(s) the routine to the viewers. The total command of the performance of the routine.

**SS 20 FINAL RESULT**

**SS 20.3** In case of the same final result (calculated to four decimals) in Solo, Duet, Team and Free Combination, a tie shall be declared for the particular place(s). If a decision has to be made to go to finals, to be qualified, to be promoted/ demoted, the following procedure will be used:

For Solo, Duet, Mixed Duet, Team:
The higher Free Routine scores of the final result will decide.
If they are still the same, the Execution score of the Free Routine determines the position.
If they are still the same, the higher Technical Routine scores will decide.
If they are still the same, the Elements score of the Technical Routine determines the position.

For Free Combination and Highlight Routine:
The higher Execution score shall decide.
If they are still the same, the higher Artistic Impression score shall decide.

For competitions with point system GR 9.8.5 and BL 10.4
In case of a tie, the Final result according to SS 20 of all events shall be added and the higher total sum shall decide.
WP 1 FIELD OF PLAY & EQUIPMENT

WP 1.4 The distance between the goal lines shall not be less than 20 metres and not more than 30 metres for games played by men. The distance between the goal lines shall not be less than 20 metres and not more than 25 metres for games played by women. The width of the field of play shall be not less than 10 metres and not more than 20 metres.

WP 3 THE BALL

WP 3.3 For games played by men, the circumference of the ball shall be not less than 0.68 metres and not more than 0.71 metres, and its pressure shall be 55 - 62 kPa (kilo Pascal’s) (8 - 9 pounds per square inch atmospheric).

WP 3.4 For games played by women, the circumference of the ball shall be not less than 0.65 metres and not more than 0.67 metres, and its pressure shall be 48 - 55 (kilo Pascal’s) (7 - 8 pounds per square inch atmospheric).

WP 5 TEAMS AND SUBSTITUTES

WP 5.6 At any time in the game, a player may be substituted by leaving the field of play at the re-entry area nearest to the player’s own goal line. The substitute may enter the field of play from the re-entry area as soon as the player has visibly risen to the surface of the water within the re-entry area. If a goalkeeper is substituted under this Rule it must only be by the substitute goalkeeper. If the team has less than seven players the team shall not be required to have a goalkeeper. No substitution shall be made under this Rule between the time a referee awards a penalty throw and the taking of the throw.

[Note: In the event that the goalkeeper and substitute goalkeeper are not entitled or able to participate, a team playing with seven players shall be required to play with an alternative goalkeeper who shall wear the goalkeeper’s cap.
During a game should a team have no more substitutes apart from the substitute goalkeeper either the goalkeeper or substitute goalkeeper may play as a field player].

WP 21 EXCLUSION FOULS

WP 21.10 To use two hands to hold an opponent not holding the ball anywhere in the field of play.

WP 22 PENALTY FOULS

WP 22.8 For the coach, any team official, or player to take any action with intent to prevent a probable goal or to delay the game. No personal foul shall be recorded for this offence for the coach or any team official.
**MASTERS OPEN WATER SWIMMING RULES (MOWS)**

Masters Open Water Swimming shall be defined as any event for which the distance is greater than 1500 metres and where entry is restricted to Master swimmers.

**MOWS 2** Age Groups for Open Water Swimming are the same as for Masters Swimming Individual Events (MSW 1.1)

**MASTERS WATER POLO RULES (MWP)**

**MD 2.2** It is not compulsory for a team to name a substitute goal keeper. A goal keeper who has been replaced by a substitute may, if the player returns to the game, play in any position.
INTRODUCTION

These Anti-Doping Rules are adopted and implemented in accordance with FINA’s responsibilities under the Code, and in furtherance of FINA’s continuing efforts to eradicate doping in the aquatic sports.

These Anti-Doping Rules are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played, aimed at enforcing anti-doping principles in a global and harmonized manner, they are distinct in nature from criminal and civil proceedings, and are not intended to be subject to or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to such proceedings. When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of these Anti-Doping Rules implementing the Code and the fact that these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world as to what is necessary to protect and ensure fair sport. For ease of reference, terms that are defined in Appendix 1 of these Anti-Doping Rules are capitalised and italicised in the text.

Fundamental Rationale for the Code and FINA’s Anti-Doping Rules

Anti-doping programs seek to preserve what is intrinsically valuable about sport. This intrinsic value is often referred to as “the spirit of sport”. It is the essence of sport; the pursuit of human excellence through the dedicated perfection of each person’s natural talents; it is how we play true. The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind, and is reflected in values we find in and through sport, including:

- 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 sport.

Scope

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to and be binding upon FINA and each FINA Member Federation and its members, and each Continental Body or regional organization consisting of FINA Member Federations. They shall also apply to the following Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons, each of whom is deemed, as a condition of his or her membership, accreditation and/or participation in the sport, to have agreed to be bound by these Anti-Doping Rules, and to have submitted to the authority of FINA and its Member Federations to enforce these Anti-Doping Rules and to the jurisdiction of the FINA and Member Federation hearing panels specified in DC 8 and DC 13 to hear and determine cases and appeals brought under these Anti-Doping Rules:

a) all Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons who are members of FINA, or of any Member Federation, or of any member or affiliate organization of any Member Federation (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues);
b) all Persons participating in Competitions or other activities of FINA, Member Federations, clubs, teams, associations or leagues, or other members of Member Federations, or the aquatic Competition of Major Event Organisations. “Participation” shall be deemed to include assisting an Athlete in preparation for any of the Competitions described above. “Persons”, as used in this rule, shall include, but not limited to, any Athlete, Athlete Support Personnel, coach, trainer, manager, team staff, agent, representative, official, medical or paramedical personnel or parent;

c) any other Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel or other Person who, by virtue of an accreditation, a license or other contractual arrangement, or otherwise, is subject to the jurisdiction of FINA, or of any Member Federation, or of any member or affiliate organization of any Member Federation (including any clubs, teams, associations or leagues), for purposes of anti-doping.

Within the overall pool of Athletes set out above who are bound by and required to comply with these Anti-Doping Rules, the following Athletes shall be considered to be International-Level Athletes for purposes of these Anti-Doping Rules, and therefore the specific provisions in these Anti-Doping Rules applicable to International-Level Athletes (as regards Testing but also as regards TUEs, whereabouts information, results management, and appeals) shall apply to such Athletes:

a) Athletes included in the FINA Registered Testing Pool;

b) Athletes who are not included in the FINA Registered Testing Pool during their participation in the FINA Competitions/Events.

All Member Federations shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. The regulations of Member Federations shall indicate that all FINA Rules including these Anti-Doping Rules shall be deemed as incorporated into and shall be directly applicable to and shall be agreed to and followed by Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel, team leaders, and club and Federation representatives under the jurisdiction of the respective Member Federations.

It is the responsibility of each Member Federation to ensure that all national-level Testing on the Member Federation’s Athletes complies with these Anti-Doping Rules. In some cases, the Member Federation itself will be conducting the Doping Control described in these Anti-Doping Rules. In other countries, many of the Doping Control responsibilities of the Member Federation have been delegated or assigned to a National Anti-Doping Organization or Regional Anti-Doping Organisation. In those countries, references in these Anti-Doping Rules to the Member Federation shall apply, as applicable, to the Member Federation’s National Anti-Doping Organization or Regional Anti-Doping Organisation.

**DC 1 DEFINITION OF DOPING**

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in DC 2.1 through DC 2.10 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

**DC 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS**

The purpose of DC 2 is to specify the circumstances and conduct which constitute anti-doping rule violations. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific rules has been violated.
Doping Control rules

Athletes or other Persons shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the Prohibited List.

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

**DC 2.1** Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete’s Sample.

**DC 2.1.1** 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 Samples. 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 rule violation under DC 2.1.

[Comment to DC 2.1.1: An anti-doping rule violation is committed under this Article without regard to an Athlete’s Fault. This rule has been referred to in various CAS decisions as “Strict Liability”. An Athlete’s Fault is taken into consideration in determining the Consequences of this anti-doping rule violation under DC 10. This principle has consistently been upheld by CAS.]

**DC 2.1.2** Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under DC 2.1 is established by any of the following: presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in the Athlete’s A Sample where the Athlete waives analysis of the B Sample and the B Sample is not analyzed; or, where the Athlete’s B Sample is analyzed and the analysis of the Athlete’s B Sample confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the Athlete’s A Sample; or, where the Athlete’s B Sample is split into two bottles and the analysis of the second bottle confirms the presence of the Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found in the first bottle.

[Comment to DC 2.1.2: FINA or its Member Federation with results management responsibility may at its discretion choose to have the B Sample analyzed even if the Athlete does not request the analysis of the B Sample.]

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

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

**DC 2.2** Use or Attempted Use by an Athlete of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method

[Comment to DC 2.2: It has always been the case that Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method may be established by any reliable means. As noted in the Comment to DC 3.2, unlike the proof required to establish an anti-doping rule violation under DC 2.1, Use or Attempted Use may also be established by other reliable means such as admissions by the Athlete, witness statements, documentary evidence,
conclusions drawn from longitudinal profiling, including data collected as part of the Athlete Biological Passport, or other analytical information which does not otherwise satisfy all the requirements to establish “Presence” of a Prohibited Substance under DC 2.1.

For example, Use may be established based upon reliable analytical data from the analysis of an A Sample (without confirmation from an analysis of a B Sample) or from the analysis of a B Sample alone where FINA or any Anti-Doping Organization provides a satisfactory explanation for the lack of confirmation in the other Sample.]

DC 2.2.1 It is each Athlete’s personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body and that no Prohibited Method is Used. 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 for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.

DC 2.2.2 The success or failure of the Use or Attempted 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.

[Comment to DC 2.2.2: Demonstrating the “Attempted Use” of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method requires proof of intent on the Athlete’s part. The fact that intent may be required to prove this particular anti-doping rule violation does not undermine the Strict Liability principle established for violations of DC 2.1 and violations of DC 2.2 in respect of Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

An Athlete’s “Use” of a Prohibited Substance constitutes an anti-doping rule violation unless such substance is not prohibited Out-of-Competition and the Athlete’s Use takes place Out-of-Competition. However, the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in a Sample collected In-Competition is a violation of DC 2.1 regardless of when that substance might have been administered.]

DC 2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to Sample Collection

Evading Sample collection, or without compelling justification, refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorized in these Anti-Doping Rules or other applicable anti-doping rules.

[Comment to DC 2.3: For example, it would be an anti-doping rule violation of “evading Sample collection” if it were established that an Athlete was deliberately avoiding a Doping Control official to evade notification or Testing. A violation of “failing to submit to Sample collection” may be based on either intentional or negligent conduct of the Athlete, while “evading” or “refusing” Sample collection contemplates intentional conduct by the Athlete.]

DC 2.4 Whereabouts Failures

Any combination of three missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, within a twelve-month period by an Athlete in a Registered Testing Pool.
DC 2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any part of Doping Control

Conduct which subverts the Doping Control process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of Prohibited Methods. Tampering shall include, without limitation, intentionally interfering or attempting to interfere with a Doping Control official, providing fraudulent information to an Anti-Doping Organisation, or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness.

[Comment to DC 2.5: For example, this article would prohibit altering identification numbers on a Doping Control form during Testing, breaking the B bottle at the time of B Sample analysis, or altering a Sample by the addition of a foreign substance. Offensive conduct towards a Doping Control official or other Person involved in Doping Control which does not otherwise constitute Tampering may result in proceedings before the FINA Disciplinary Panel and shall also be addressed in the disciplinary rules of FINA and its Member Federations.]

DC 2.6 Possession of Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

DC 2.6.1 Possession by an Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by an Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition unless the Athlete establishes that the Possession is consistent with a therapeutic use exemption ("TUE") granted in accordance with DC 4.4 or other acceptable justification.

DC 2.6.2 Possession by an Athlete Support Person In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method, or Possession by an Athlete Support Person Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method which is prohibited Out-of-Competition in connection with an Athlete, Competition or training, unless the Athlete Support Person establishes that the Possession is consistent with a TUE granted to an Athlete in accordance with DC 4.4 or other acceptable justification.

[Comment to DC 2.6.1 and 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would not include, for example, buying or Possessing a Prohibited Substance for purposes of giving it to a friend or relative, except under justifiable medical circumstances where that Person had a physician’s prescription, e.g., buying Insulin for a diabetic child.]

[Comment to DC 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would include, for example, a team doctor carrying Prohibited Substances for dealing with acute and emergency situations.]

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

DC 2.8 Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration or Attempted Administration to any Athlete Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method that is prohibited Out-of-Competition.
**DC 2.9  Complicity**
Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, Attempted anti-doping rule violation or violation of DC 10.12.1 by another Person.

**DC 2.10  Prohibited Association**

Association by an Athlete or other Person subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization in a professional or sport-related capacity with any Athlete Support Personnel who:

- **DC 2.10.1** if subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization, is serving a period of Ineligibility; or
- **DC 2.10.2** if not subject to the authority of an Anti-Doping Organization and where Ineligibility has not been addressed in a results management process pursuant to the Code, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if Code-compliant rules had been applicable to such Person. The disqualifying status of such Person shall be in force for the longer of six years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or
- **DC 2.10.3** is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in DC 2.10.1 or 2.10.2.

In order for this provision to apply, it is necessary (a) that the Athlete or other Person has previously been advised in writing by an Anti-Doping Organization with jurisdiction over the Athlete or other Person, or by WADA, of the Athlete Support Person’s disqualifying status and the potential Consequence of prohibited association; and (b) that the Athlete or other Person can reasonably avoid the association. The Anti-Doping Organization shall also use reasonable efforts to advise the Athlete Support Person who is the subject of the notice to the Athlete or other Person that the Athlete Support Person may, within 15 days, come forward to the Anti-Doping Organization to explain that the criteria described in DC 2.10.1 and 2.10.2 do not apply to him or her. (Notwithstanding DC 17, this rule applies even when the Athlete Support Person’s disqualifying conduct occurred prior to the effective date provided in DC 20.6.)

The burden shall be on the Athlete or other Person to establish that any association with Athlete Support Personnel described in DC 2.10.1 or 2.10.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity.

Anti-Doping Organizations that are aware of Athlete Support Personnel who meet the criteria described in DC 2.10.1, 2.10.2, or 2.10.3 shall submit that information to WADA.

[Comment to DC 2.10:  Athletes and other Persons must not work with coaches, trainers, physicians or other Athlete Support Personnel who are Ineligible on account of an anti-doping rule violation or who have been criminally convicted or professionally disciplined in relation to doping. Some examples of the types of association which are prohibited include: obtaining training, strategy, technique, nutrition or medical advice; obtaining therapy, treatment or prescriptions; providing any bodily products for analysis; or allowing the Athlete]
DC 3 PROOF OF DOPING

DC 3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

FINA and its Member Federations shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether FINA or the Member Federation has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Anti-Doping 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.

[Comment to DC 3.1: This standard of proof required to be met by the Anti-Doping Organization is comparable to the standard which is applied in most countries to cases involving professional misconduct.]

DC 3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

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

[Comment to DC 3.2: For example, FINA or the Member Federation may establish an anti-doping rule violation under DC 2.2 based on the Athlete’s admissions, the credible testimony of third Persons, reliable documentary evidence, reliable analytical data from either an A or B Sample as provided in the Comments to DC 2.2, or conclusions drawn from the profile of a series of the Athlete’s blood or urine Samples such as data from the Athlete Biological Passport.]

DC 3.2.1 Analytical methods or decision limits approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community and which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any Athlete or other Person seeking to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify WADA of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. CAS on its own initiative may also inform WADA of any such challenge. At WADA’s request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge. Within 10 days of WADA’s receipt of such notice, and WADA’s receipt of the CAS file, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear amicus curiae, or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding.

DC 3.2.2 WADA-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by WADA, are presumed to have conducted Sample analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the International Standard for Laboratories. The Athlete or other Person may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Athlete or other Person rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the International Stan-
Doping Control rules occurred which could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, then FINA or the Member Federation shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.

[Comment to DC 3.2.2: The burden is on the Athlete or other Person to establish, by a balance of probability, a departure from the International Standard for Laboratories that could reasonably have caused the Adverse Analytical Finding. If the Athlete or other Person does so, the burden shifts to FINA or its Member Federation to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that the departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding.]

**DC 3.2.3** Departures from any other International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the Code or these Anti-Doping Rules which did not cause an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such evidence or results. If the Athlete or other Person establishes a departure from another International Standard or other anti-doping rule or policy which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an Adverse Analytical Finding or other anti-doping rule violation, then FINA or its Member Federation shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the Adverse Analytical Finding or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

**DC 3.2.4** The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the Athlete or other Person to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the Athlete or other Person establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

**DC 3.2.5** The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the Athlete or other Person who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the Athlete’s or other Person’s refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the hearing panel) and to answer questions from the hearing panel or from FINA or its Member Federation asserting the anti-doping rule violation.

**DC 4 THE PROHIBITED LIST**

**DC 4.1 Incorporation of the Prohibited List**

These Anti-Doping Rules incorporate the Prohibited List which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the Code. FINA will make the current Prohibited List available to each Member Federation, and each Member Federation shall ensure that the current Prohibited List is available to its members and constituents.¹

**DC 4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List**

**DC 4.2.1 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods**

Unless provided otherwise in the Prohibited List and/or a revision, the Prohibited

¹ The most up to date Prohibited List is available on WADA’s website at www.wada-ama.org.
List and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules three months after publication of the Prohibited List by WADA without requiring any further action by FINA or its Member Federations. All Participants shall be bound by the Prohibited List, and any revisions thereto, from the date they go into effect, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all Participants to familiarize themselves with the most up-to-date version of the Prohibited List and all revisions thereto.

**DC 4.2.2 Specified Substances**

For purposes of the application of DC 10, all Prohibited Substances shall be “Specified Substances” except substances in the classes of anabolic agents and hormones and those stimulants and hormone antagonists and modulators so identified on the Prohibited List. The category of Specified Substances shall not include Prohibited Methods.

[Comment to DC 4.2.2: Specified Substances should not in any way be considered less important or less dangerous than other doping substances. Rather, they are simply substances which are more likely to have been consumed by an Athlete for a purpose other than the enhancement of sport performance.]

**DC 4.2.3 New Classes of Prohibited Substances**

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

**DC 4.3 WADA’s Determination of the Prohibited List**

WADA’s determination of the Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods that will be included on the Prohibited List, the classification of substances into categories on the Prohibited List, and the classification of the substance as prohibited at all times or In-Competition only, is final and shall not be subject to challenge by an Athlete or other Person based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.

**DC 4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions (“TUEs”)**

**DC 4.4.1** The presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers, and/or the Use or Attempted Use, Possession or Administration or Attempted Administration of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a TUE granted in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

**DC 4.4.2** An Athlete who is not an International-Level Athlete should apply to his or her National Anti-Doping Organisation for a TUE. If the National Anti-Doping Organisation denies the application, the Athlete may appeal exclusively to the national-level appeal body described in DC 13.2.2 and 13.2.3.
DC 4.4.3 An International-Level Athlete who wishes to use a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons must apply to FINA:

DC 4.4.3.1 Where the Athlete already has a TUE granted by his or her National Anti-Doping Organization for the substance or method in question, then that TUE is not automatically valid for international-level Competition. However, the Athlete may apply to FINA to recognize that TUE, in accordance with Article 7 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. If that TUE meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, then FINA shall recognize it for purposes of international-level Competition as well. If FINA considers that the TUE does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognize it, FINA shall notify the Athlete and his or her National Anti-Doping Organization or Member Federation as relevant, promptly, with reasons. The Athlete and/or the National Anti-Doping Organization shall have 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review. If the matter is referred to WADA for review, the TUE granted by the National Anti-Doping Organization remains valid for national-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for international-level Competition) pending WADA’s decision. If the matter is not referred to WADA for review, the TUE becomes invalid for any purpose when the 21-day review deadline expires.

[Comment to DC 4.4.3.1: If FINA refuses to recognize a TUE granted by a National Anti-Doping Organization only because medical records or other information are missing that are needed to demonstrate satisfaction with the criteria in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, the matter should not be referred to WADA. Instead, the file should be completed and re-submitted to FINA.]

DC 4.4.3.2 If the Athlete does not already have a TUE granted by his or her National Anti-Doping Organization for the substance or method in question, the Athlete must apply directly to FINA for a TUE in accordance with the process set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions. If FINA denies the Athlete’s application, it must notify the Athlete promptly, with reasons. If FINA grants the Athlete’s application, it shall notify not only the Athlete but also his or her National Anti-Doping Organization or Member Federation, as relevant. If the National Anti-Doping Organization considers that the TUE does not meet the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, it has 21 days from such notification to refer the matter to WADA for review. If the National Anti-Doping Organization refers the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by FINA remains valid for international-level Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing (but is not valid for national-level Competition) pending WADA’s decision. If the National Anti-Doping Organization does not refer the matter to WADA for review, the TUE granted by FINA becomes valid for national-level Competition as well when the 21-day review deadline expires.

DC 4.4.4 Some Major Event Organisations may require Athletes to apply to them for a TUE if they wish to Use a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in connection with the Major Event Organisation’s Competition.
**DC 4.4.5** If FINA chooses to test an Athlete who is not an International-Level Athlete, FINA shall recognize a TUE granted to that Athlete by his or her National Anti-Doping Organization. If FINA chooses to test an Athlete who is not an International-Level or a National-Level Athlete, FINA shall permit that Athlete to apply for a retroactive TUE for any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method he or she is using for therapeutic reasons.

**DC 4.4.6** An application to FINA for grant or recognition of a TUE must be made as soon as the need arises and in any event (save in emergency or exceptional situations or where Article 4.3 of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions applies) at least 30 days before the Athlete’s next Competition. FINA shall appoint a FINA TUE Committee to consider applications for the grant or recognition of TUEs. The FINA TUE Committee shall promptly evaluate and decide upon the application in accordance with the relevant provisions of the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, these Anti-Doping Rules and any FINA protocols. Its decision shall be the final decision of FINA, and shall be reported to the Athlete, WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organizations, including the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organization or Athlete’s Member Federation as relevant, through ADAMS, in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

[Comment to DC 4.4.6: The submission of false or misleadingly incomplete information in support of a TUE application (including but not limited to the failure to advise of the unsuccessful outcome of a prior application to another Anti-Doping Organization for such a TUE) may result in a charge of Tampering or Attempted Tampering under DC 2.5.
An Athlete should not assume that his or her application for grant or recognition of a TUE (or for renewal of a TUE) will be granted. Any Use or Possession or Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method before an application has been granted is entirely at the Athlete’s own risk.]

**DC 4.4.7** Expiration, Cancellation, Withdrawal or Reversal of a TUE

**DC 4.4.7.1** A TUE granted pursuant to these Anti-Doping Rules: (a) shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality; (b) may be cancelled if the Athlete does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed in connection with the TUE; (c) may be withdrawn by FINA or National Anti-Doping Organisation’s TUE Committee if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a TUE are not in fact met; or (d) may be reversed on review by WADA or on appeal.

**DC 4.4.7.2** In such event, the Athlete shall not be subject to any Consequences based on his or her Use or Possession or Administration of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method in question in accordance with the TUE prior to the effective date of expiry, cancellation, withdrawal or reversal of the TUE. The review pursuant to DC 7.1.2 and DC 7.2.2 of any subsequent Adverse Analytical Finding or Atypical Finding shall include consideration of whether such finding is consistent with Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method prior to that date, in which event no anti-doping rule violation shall be asserted.
DC 4.4.8 Reviews and Appeals of TUE Decisions

DC 4.4.8.1 WADA shall review any decision by FINA not to recognize a TUE granted by the National Anti-Doping Organization that is referred to WADA by the Athlete or the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organization. In addition, WADA shall review any decision by FINA to grant a TUE that is referred to WADA by the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organization. WADA may review any other TUE decisions at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the TUE decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, WADA will not interfere with it. If the TUE decision does not meet those criteria, WADA will reverse it.

DC 4.4.8.2 Any TUE decision by FINA that is not reviewed by WADA, or that is reviewed by WADA but is not reversed upon review, may be appealed by the Athlete and/or the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organization exclusively to CAS, in accordance with DC 13.

[Comment to DC 4.4.8.2: In such cases, the decision being appealed is the FINA’s TUE decision, not WADA’s decision not to review the TUE decision or (having reviewed it) not to reverse the TUE decision. However, the deadline to appeal the TUE decision does not begin to run until the date that WADA communicates its decision. In any event, whether the decision has been reviewed by WADA or not, WADA shall be given notice of the appeal so that it may participate if it sees fit.]

DC 4.4.8.3 A decision by WADA to reverse a TUE decision may be appealed by the Athlete, the National Anti-Doping Organization and/or FINA exclusively to CAS, in accordance with DC 13.

DC 4.4.8.4 A failure to take action within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant/recognition of a TUE or for review of a TUE decision shall be considered a denial of the application.

DC 5 TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

DC 5.1 Submission to Doping Control

DC 5.1.1 Testing shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to the Athlete’s compliance (or non-compliance) with the strict Code prohibition on the presence/Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

DC 5.1.2 Investigations shall be undertaken:

DC 5.1.2.1 in relation to Atypical Findings and Adverse Passport Findings, in accordance with DC 7.2 and 7.3 respectively, gathering intelligence or evidence (including, in particular, analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under DC 2.1 and/or DC 2.2; and

DC 5.1.2.2 in relation to other indications of potential anti-doping rule violations, in accordance with DC 7.4 and 7.5, gathering intelligence or evi-
ence (including, in particular, non-analytical evidence) in order to determine whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred under any of DC 2.2 to 2.10.

**DC 5.1.3** FINA may obtain, assess and process anti-doping intelligence from all available sources, to inform the development of an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan, to plan Target Testing, and/or to form the basis of an investigation into a possible anti-doping rule violation(s).

**DC 5.2 Authority to conduct Testing**

**DC 5.2.1** Subject to the jurisdictional limitations for Event Testing set out in Article 5.3 of the Code, FINA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority over all of the Athletes specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Rules (under the heading «Scope»).

**DC 5.2.2** FINA may require any Athlete over whom it has Testing authority (including any Athlete serving a period of Ineligibility) to provide a Sample at any time and at any place.

[Comment to DC 5.2.2: Unless the Athlete has identified a 60-minute testing window during the following-described time period, or otherwise consented to Testing during that period, before Testing an Athlete between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., FINA should have serious and specific suspicion that the Athlete may be engaged in doping. A challenge to whether FINA had sufficient suspicion for Testing during this time period shall not be a defense to an anti-doping rule violation based on such test or Attempted test.]

**DC 5.2.3** Every Member Federation shall include in their rules a provision obliging the Member Federation to allow unannounced Doping Control of any Athlete under its jurisdiction. It is the duty of every Member Federation to assist FINA and, if appropriate, other Member Federations in the carrying out of unannounced Testing. Any Member Federation preventing, hindering or otherwise obstructing the carrying out of such Testing shall be liable to sanctions according to Rule C 12.

**DC 5.2.4** WADA shall have In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing authority as set out in Article 20.7.8 of the Code.

**DC 5.2.5** If FINA delegates or contracts any part of Testing to a National Anti-Doping Organization (directly or through a Member Federation), that National Anti-Doping Organization may collect additional Samples or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the National Anti-Doping Organization’s expense. If additional Samples are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, FINA shall be notified.

**DC 5.3 Event/ Competition Testing**

**DC 5.3.1** Except as provided in Article 5.3 of the Code, only a single organization should be responsible for initiating and directing Testing at Competition Venues during a Competition Period. At International Competitions, the collection of Samples shall be initiated and directed by the international organization which is the ruling body for the Competition (e.g. FINA for FINA Competitions, International
Olympic Committee for the Olympic Games). Any Testing during the FINA Competition Period outside of the Competition Venues shall be coordinated with FINA.

**DC 5.3.2** If an Anti-Doping Organisation which would otherwise have Testing authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing Testing at a Competition desires to conduct Testing of Athletes at the Competition Venues during the Competition Period, the Anti-Doping Organisation shall first confer with FINA (or any other ruling body of the Competition) to obtain permission to conduct and coordinate such Testing. If the Anti-Doping Organisation is not satisfied with the response from FINA (or any other ruling body of the Competition) the Anti-Doping Organisation may, in accordance with procedures published by WADA, ask WADA for permission to conduct Testing and to determine how to coordinate such Testing. WADA shall not grant approval for such Testing before consulting with and informing FINA (or any other ruling body of the Competition). WADA’s decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorization to conduct Testing, such tests shall be considered Out-of-Competition tests. Results management for any such test shall be the responsibility of the Anti-Doping Organisation initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of the Competition.

**DC 5.3.3** FINA Competition Testing

**DC 5.3.3.1** The actual conduct of Testing at all FINA Competitions shall be the responsibility of a Doping Control Commission of one or more people appointed by the FINA Bureau or its designee. FINA may designate any party that is deemed suitable by FINA to collect Samples in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules. Such designee shall be referred to in these Anti-Doping Rules as a Sample Collection Authority.

**DC 5.3.3.2** Any Athlete equaling or breaking a World Record shall submit to Testing following the race. When a relay team breaks or equals a World Record, all Athletes swimming the relay shall be tested. If no Testing is conducted at the Competition, the Athletes shall be responsible for making arrangements to submit to Testing no later than 24 hours after the race. No World Record shall be recognised without a negative doping test certificate for all Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods identified on the Prohibited List for which an analytical technique is available.

**DC 5.3.3.3** Should an Athlete obtain a national record in a FINA Competition and not otherwise be selected for Testing, and the Rules of the Member Federation of the Athlete are similar to DC 5.3.3.2, the Member Federation may request FINA to conduct Testing on such Athlete upon payment of a fee reasonably determined by FINA.

**DC 5.3.4** Major Event Organisations Testing

**DC 5.3.4.1** In the Olympic Games, the FINA Executive or its designee, in collaboration with the IOC Medical Commission, shall determine the number of Athletes to be tested each day and for each discipline, and procedures followed shall be those set forth in the then-current anti-doping rules of the IOC. A similar procedure should be followed in all other Competitions not organised by FINA with collaboration of other medical and organising committees, as appropriate.
**DC 5.3.4.2** At every *Competition* conducted by either a Continental Organisation recognized by FINA or by a regional organization consisting of *Member Federations* of FINA, the respective Continental Organisation or regional organization shall be responsible for conducting *Testing*. Sanctions for violations of these Anti-Doping Rules at such *Competitions* beyond *Disqualifications* from the *Competitions* or the results of the *Competition* shall be heard by the FINA Doping Panel.

**DC 5.3.5 Member Federation Testing**

**DC 5.3.5.1** At all other *Competitions* (except where *Testing* is carried out under the rules of another sporting body), the *Member Federation* conducting the *Testing* or in whose territory a *Competition* is held shall be responsible for conducting *Doping Control*. The *Member Federation* shall apply procedures substantially in accordance with the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*. The FINA Bureau may impose a sanction to a *Member Federation* that does not apply procedures in accordance with this Rule.

**DC 5.4 Test Distribution Planning and Athlete Whereabouts Information**

**DC 5.4.1** FINA will develop and implement an effective, intelligent and proportionate test distribution plan that prioritizes appropriately between disciplines, categories of *Athletes*, types of *Testing*, types of *Samples* collected, and types of *Sample analysis*, all in compliance with the requirements of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*. FINA will provide WADA upon request with a copy of its current test distribution plan.

**DC 5.4.2** FINA shall establish a FINA Registered *Testing* Pool of those *Athletes* who are required to comply with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*. FINA should coordinate with *National Anti-Doping Organisations* the identification of such *Athletes* and the collection of their whereabouts information. FINA shall review and update as necessary its criteria for including *Athletes* in its Registered *Testing Pool* and shall revise the membership of its Registered *Testing Pool* from time to time as appropriate in accordance with the set criteria. All *Athletes* included or removed from the Registered *Testing Pool* and the *Member Federations* to which they belong shall receive written information about the inclusion or exclusion of an *Athlete* in the FINA Registered *Testing Pool*.

**DC 5.4.3** It shall be the obligation of each *Athlete* in the FINA Registered *Testing Pool* as well as that *Athlete’s Member Federation*, to keep FINA informed about where the *Athlete* can be met for unannounced *Testing*. It is the responsibility of each *Athlete* in the FINA Registered *Testing Pool* to:

a) advise FINA of his or her whereabouts on a quarterly basis;

b) update that information as necessary so that it remains accurate and complete at all times;

c) make him or herself available for *Testing* at such whereabouts.
DC 5.4.4 For purposes of DC 2.4, an Athlete’s failure to comply with the requirements of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations shall be deemed a filing failure or a missed test (as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) where the conditions set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations for declaring a filing failure or missed test are met. Furthermore, if the Athlete cannot be found for unannounced Testing due to incorrect or insufficient information provided to FINA, the Member Federation to which the Athlete is affiliated shall be obliged to pay expenses for the unsuccessful attempt of Testing in accordance with DC 12.3 and DC 12.4.

DC 5.4.5 For the purpose of applying DC 2.4, each Member Federation shall report to FINA each missed test or failure by an Athlete to file required whereabouts information within 14 days after the Member Federation becomes aware of the missed test or filing failure.

DC 5.4.6 Whereabouts information relating to an Athlete shall be shared (preferably through ADAMS) with WADA and other Anti-Doping Organizations having authority to test that Athlete, shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times, shall be used exclusively for the purposes set out in Article 5.6 of the Code, and shall be destroyed in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information once it is no longer relevant for these purposes.

DC 5.5 Retirement and Return to Competition

DC 5.5.1 An Athlete in FINA’s Registered Testing Pool shall continue to be subject to these Anti-Doping Rules, including the obligation to be available for unannounced Testing and to provide his or her whereabouts information, unless and until the Athlete gives written notice to FINA that he or she has retired. An Athlete is accountable for any violation of these Anti-Doping Rules occurring prior to FINA’s receipt of his or her notice of retirement.

DC 5.5.2 An Athlete who has given notice of retirement to FINA may not resume competing unless he or she notifies FINA in writing at least six (6) months before he or she expects to return to Competition and is available for Testing at any time during the period before actual return to Competition. An Athlete seeking reinstatement is subject to these Anti-Doping Rules in their entirety from the date reinstatement is requested, including (if requested) complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. WADA in consultation with FINA and the Athlete’s Member Federation as well as National Anti-Doping Organisation, may grant an exemption to the six-month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be manifestly unfair to the Athlete. This decision may be appealed under DC 13. Any competitive results obtained in violation of this DC 5.5.2 shall be Disqualified.

DC 5.5.3 If an Athlete or other Person retires while a results management process is underway, the Anti-Doping Organization conducting the results management process retains jurisdiction to complete its results management process. If an Athlete or other Person retires before any results management process has begun, the Anti-Doping Organization which would have had results management authority over the Athlete or other Person at the time the Athlete or other Person committed an anti-doping rule violation, has authority to conduct results management in respect of that anti-doping rule violation.
[Comment to DC 5.5.3: Conduct by an Athlete or other Person before the Athlete or other Person was subject to the jurisdiction of any Anti-Doping Organization would not constitute an anti-doping rule violation but could be a legitimate basis for denying the Athlete or other Person membership in a sports organization.]

**DC 5.5.4** If an Athlete retires from sport while subject to a period of Ineligibility, the Athlete shall not resume competing in International or National Competitions until the Athlete has given six months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete retired, if that period was longer than six months) to FINA, his or her Member Federation as well as National Anti-Doping Organization, of his or her intent to resume competing and has made himself or herself available for Testing for that notice period, including complying with the whereabouts requirements of Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

**DC 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES**

Samples shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles:

**DC 6.1 Use of Accredited and Approved Laboratories**

For purposes of DC 2.1, Samples shall be analysed only in laboratories accredited or otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited or WADA-approved laboratory used for the Sample analysis shall be determined exclusively by FINA for Testing conducted by FINA, and by the Member Federation for Testing conducted by the Member Federation.

[Comment to DC 6.1: Violations of DC 2.1 may be established only by Sample analysis performed by a laboratory accredited or otherwise approved by WADA. Violations of other rules may be established using analytical results from other laboratories so long as the results are reliable.]

**DC 6.2 Purpose of Analysis of Samples**

**DC 6.2.1** Samples shall be analyzed to detect Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the Monitoring Program described in Article 4.5 of the Code; or to assist in profiling relevant parameters in an Athlete's urine, blood or other matrix, including DNA or genomic profiling; or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose. Samples may be collected and stored for future analysis.

[Comment to DC 6.2.1: For example, relevant profile information could be used to direct Target Testing or to support an anti-doping rule violation proceeding under DC 2.2 or both.]

**DC 6.2.2** FINA and its Member Federations shall ask laboratories to analyse Samples in conformity with Article 6.4 of the Code and Article 4.7 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

**DC 6.3 Research on Samples**

No Sample may be used for research without the Athlete’s written consent. Samples used for purposes other than DC 6.2 shall have any means of identification removed such that they cannot be traced back to a particular Athlete.
**DC 6.4 Standards for Sample Analysis and Reporting**

Laboratories shall analyze Samples and report results in conformity with the *International Standard for Laboratories*. To ensure effective *Testing*, the Technical Document referenced at Article 5.4.1 of the Code will establish risk assessment-based Sample analysis menus appropriate for particular sports and sport disciplines, and laboratories shall analyze Samples in conformity with those menus, except as follows:

**DC 6.4.1** FINA or its *Member Federation* may request that laboratories analyze its Samples using more extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document.

**DC 6.4.2** FINA or its *Member Federation* may request that laboratories analyze its Samples using less extensive menus than those described in the Technical Document only if it has satisfied *WADA* that, because of the particular circumstances of its sport, as set out in its Test Distribution Plan, less extensive analysis would be appropriate.

**DC 6.4.3** As provided in the *International Standard for Laboratories*, laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyze Samples for Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods not included on the Sample analysis menu described in the Technical Document or specified by the *Testing* authority. Results from any such analysis shall be reported and have the same validity and consequence as any other analytical result.

*Comment to DC 6.4: The objective of this rule is to extend the principle of “intelligent Testing” to the Sample analysis menu so as to most effectively and efficiently detect doping. It is recognized that the resources available to fight doping are limited and that increasing the Sample analysis menu may, in some sports and countries, reduce the number of Samples which can be analyzed.*

**DC 6.5 Further Analysis of Samples**

Any Sample may be subject to further analysis by the *Anti-Doping Organisation* responsible for results management at any time before both the A and B Sample analytical results (or A Sample result where B Sample analysis has been waived or will not be performed) have been communicated by the *Anti-Doping Organisation* to the Athlete as the asserted basis for a DC 2.1 anti-doping rule violation. Samples may be stored and subjected to further analyses for purpose of DC 6.2 at any time exclusively at the discretion of the *Anti-Doping Organisation* that initiated and directed Sample collection or *WADA*. (Any Sample storage or further analysis initiated by *WADA* shall be at *WADA*’s expense.) Further analysis of Samples shall conform with the requirements of the *International Standard for Laboratories* and the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

**DC 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT**

**DC 7.1 Review of Adverse Analytical Findings from Tests initiated by FINA**

**DC 7.1.1** The results from all analyses must be sent to FINA in encoded form, in a report signed by an authorised representative of the laboratory. All communication must be arranged in such a way that the results of the analyses are confidential.
DC 7.1.2 Upon receipt of an Adverse Analytical Finding, the DCRB or its designee shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) based on the documentation submitted to FINA there is any apparent departure from the International Standard for Testing and Investigations or International Standard for Laboratories that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding.

DC 7.1.3 If the initial review of an Adverse Analytical Finding under DC 7.1.2 does not reveal an applicable therapeutic use exemption or entitlement to a therapeutic use exemption as provided in the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or departure that caused the Adverse Analytical Finding, FINA shall promptly notify the Competitor of: (a) the Adverse Analytical Finding; (b) the anti-doping rule violated; (c) the Competitor’s right to promptly request the analysis of the B Sample or, failing such request, that the B Sample analysis may be deemed waived; (d) the scheduled date, time and place for the B Sample analysis if the Competitor or FINA chooses to request an analysis of the B Sample; (e) the right of the Competitor and/or the Competitor’s representative to attend the B Sample opening and analysis within the time period specified in the International Standard for Laboratories if such analysis is requested; and (f) the Competitor’s right to request copies of the A and B Sample laboratory documentation package which includes information as required by the International Standard for Laboratories. FINA shall also notify the Competitor’s National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA. If FINA decides not to bring forward the Adverse Analytical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, it shall so notify the Competitor, the Competitor’s National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA.

DC 7.1.4 Where requested by the Athlete or FINA, arrangements should be made to analyse the B Sample. An Athlete may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the requirement for B Sample analysis. FINA may nonetheless elect to proceed with the B Sample analysis.

DC 7.1.5 The Athlete and/or his representative shall be allowed to be present at the analysis of the B Sample. If the Athlete cannot be present for the B Sample analysis at the scheduled date and time, the FINA Executive may appoint a surrogate representative to be present. Also a representative of the Athlete’s Member Federation as well as a representative of FINA shall be allowed to be present.

DC 7.1.6 If the B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then (and unless FINA takes the case forward as an anti-doping rule violation under DC 2.2) the entire test shall be considered negative and the Athlete, the Athlete’s Member Federation, the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA shall be so informed.

DC 7.1.7 If the B Sample analysis confirms the A Sample analysis the findings shall be reported to FINA, the Athlete, the Athlete’s Member Federation, the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA.

DC 7.2 Review of Atypical Findings from Tests initiated by FINA

DC 7.2.1 As provided in the International Standard for Laboratories, in some circumstances laboratories are directed to report the presence of Prohibited Subs-
stances, which may also be produced endogenously as Atypical Findings, i.e. as findings that are subject to further investigation.

**DC 7.2.2** Upon receipt of an Atypical Finding, FINA shall conduct a review to determine whether: (a) an applicable TUE has been granted or will be granted as provided in the *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, or (b) there is any apparent departure from the *International Standard* for Testing and Investigations or *International Standard* for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding.

**DC 7.2.3** If the review of an Atypical Finding under DC 7.2.2 does not reveal an applicable TUE or a departure from the *International Standard* for Testing and Investigations or the *International Standard* for Laboratories that caused the Atypical Finding, FINA shall conduct the required investigation. After the investigation is completed, the Athlete, the Athlete’s Member Federation, the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation and WADA shall be notified whether or not the Atypical Finding will be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding. The Athlete shall be notified as provided in DC 7.1.3.

**DC 7.2.4** FINA will not provide notice of an Atypical Finding until it has completed its investigation and has decided whether it will bring the Atypical Finding forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding unless one of the following circumstances exists:

(a) If the DCRB or its designee determines the B Sample should be analyzed prior to the conclusion of its investigation, FINA may conduct the B Sample analysis after notifying the Athlete, with such notice to include a description of the Atypical Finding and the information described in DC 7.1.3 (b)-(f).

(b) If FINA receives a request, either from a Major Event Organization shortly before one of its International Competitions or a request from a sport organization responsible for meeting an imminent deadline for selecting team members for an International Competition, to disclose whether any Athlete identified on a list provided by the Major Event Organization or sport organization has a pending Atypical Finding, FINA shall so advise the Major Event Organisation or sports organisation after first providing notice of the Atypical Finding to the Athlete.

[Comment to DC 7.2.4(b): Under the circumstance described in DC 7.2.4(b), the option to take action would be left to the Major Event Organization or sport organization consistent with its rules.]

**DC 7.3** Review of Atypical Findings from Tests initiated by FINA

Review of Atypical Passport Findings and Adverse Passport Findings shall take place as provided in the *International Standard* for Testing and Investigations and *International Standard* for Laboratories. At such time as FINA is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Athlete (and simultaneously the Athlete’s Member Federation, the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.
DC 7.4  Review of Whereabouts Failures

FINA shall review potential filing failures and missed tests, as defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, in respect of Athletes who file their whereabouts information with FINA, in accordance with Annex I to the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. At such time as FINA is satisfied that a DC 2.4 anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Athlete (and simultaneously the Athlete’s Member Federation, the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA) notice that it is asserting a violation of DC 2.4 and the basis of that assertion.

DC 7.5  Review of Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations Not Covered by DC 7.1–7.4

FINA shall conduct any follow-up investigation required into a possible anti-doping rule violation not covered by DC 7.1-7.4. At such time as FINA is satisfied that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, it shall promptly give the Athlete or other Person (and simultaneously the Athlete’s or other Person’s Member Federation, the Athlete’s or other Person’s National Anti-Doping Organization and WADA) notice of the anti-doping rule violation asserted and the basis of that assertion.

DC 7.6  Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Before giving an Athlete or other Person notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation as provided above, FINA shall refer to ADAMS and contact WADA and other relevant Anti-Doping Organizations to determine whether any prior anti-doping rule violation exists.

DC 7.7  Results Management by Member Federations

DC 7.7.1 Results management conducted by Member Federations shall be consistent with the general principles for effective and fair results management which underlie the detailed provisions set forth in DC 7.1 – 7.6.

DC 7.7.2 Results of Doping Controls shall be reported to FINA and WADA as provided in DC 14.1.3 and DC 14.1.4.

DC 7.7.3 In circumstances where the rules of a Member Federation do not give the Member Federation authority over an Athlete or other Person who is not a national, resident, license holder, or member of a sport organization of that country, or the Member Federation declines to exercise such authority, such Member Federation shall, as soon as possible, report the results of such test or other anti-doping rule violation to FINA and to the Member Federation which normally exercises jurisdiction over such Athlete. That Member Federation will then conduct the appropriate results management and hearing procedures and impose the appropriate sanctions on the Athlete.

DC 7.7.4 Any apparent anti-doping rule violation by an Athlete who is a member of that Member Federation shall be promptly referred to an appropriate hearing panel established pursuant to the rules of the Member Federation or national law.

DC 7.7.5 If the FINA Executive determines a Member Federation with results management responsibility is not carrying out its results management responsibilities with respect to an apparent anti-doping rule violation in a sufficiently expeditious manner, the FINA Executive may, after conferring with and providing a warning to the Member Federation, transfer results management responsibilities for the apparent anti-doping
rule violation to the DCRB. In any case where the FINA Executive transfers such results management responsibilities to the DCRB, the Member Federation shall cooperate fully and shall reimburse FINA for its costs in carrying out results management responsibilities. In any such case where the DCRB has conducted results management, any resulting hearing shall take place before the FINA Doping Panel.

**DC 7.7.6** In any case where WADA appeals directly to CAS under DC 13.3 based upon a Member Federation's failure to render a decision within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, FINA shall have the right to join in that appeal.

**DC 7.7.7** Where a Member Federation has results management responsibility for an Atypical Finding, the FINA Executive may demand that the investigation described under DC 7.2 and DC 7.3 be completed prior to a FINA International Competition. If the Member Federation does not comply with such demand, the FINA Executive may declare the Athlete Ineligible for the International Competition as a result of the pending Atypical Finding and/or may transfer results management responsibilities to the DCRB. In any such case where the DCRB has conducted results management, any resulting hearing shall take place before the FINA Doping Panel.

**DC 7.8** FINA reserves the right to exercise jurisdiction over results management, hearings and sanctioning with respect to any apparent anti-doping rule violation by any member of a Member Federation unless the Code specifically gives such jurisdiction to another Signatory.

**DC 7.9** Provisional Suspensions

**DC 7.9.1 Mandatory Provisional Suspension**

The FINA Executive or Member Federation with results management responsibility shall impose a Provisional Suspension promptly after the review and notification described in DC 7.1 and 7.3 have been completed for an Adverse Analytical Finding involving a Prohibited Method or a Prohibited Substance other than a Specified Substance.

A mandatory Provisional Suspension may be eliminated if the Athlete demonstrates to the hearing panel that the violation is likely to have involved a Contaminated Product. A hearing body's decision not to eliminate a mandatory Provisional Suspension on account of the Athlete's assertion regarding a Contaminated Product shall not be appealable.

**DC 7.9.2 Optional Provisional Suspension**

The FINA Executive after consultation with the DCRB or Member Federation may also impose a Provisional Suspension on the Athlete or other Person against whom the anti-doping rule violation is asserted in case of any other anti-doping rule violations not covered by DC 7.9.1 (including in case of an Adverse Analytical Finding for a Specified Substance) and at any time after the review and notification described in DC 7.1 – 7.6 and prior to the final hearing as described in DC 8.

**DC 7.9.3** A Provisional Suspension may not be imposed unless the Athlete or other Person is given either: (a) an opportunity for a Provisional Hearing, either before imposition of the Provisional Suspension or on a timely basis after imposition of
the Provisional Suspension; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with DC 8 on a timely basis after imposition of a Provisional Suspension.

**DC 7.9.4** The FINA Executive may also provisionally suspend an Athlete in connection with a FINA International Competition where the circumstances satisfy the requirements herein but the Member Federation with results management responsibility has not imposed a Provisional Suspension. If a Provisional Suspension is imposed, 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, or an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with DC 8 on a timely basis after imposition of the Provisional Suspension.

**DC 7.9.5** If a Provisional Suspension is imposed based on an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding and a subsequent B Sample analysis (if requested by the Athlete or Anti-Doping Organization) does not confirm the A Sample analysis, then the Athlete shall not be subject to any further Provisional Suspension on account of a violation of DC 2.1. In circumstances where the Athlete (or the Athlete’s team) has been removed from a Competition based on violation of DC 2.1 and the subsequent B Sample analysis does not confirm the A Sample finding, then if it is still possible for the Athlete or team to be reinserted, without otherwise affecting the Competition, the Athlete or team may continue to take part in the Competition.

**DC 7.9.6** In all cases where an Athlete or other Person has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation but a Provisional Suspension has not been imposed on him or her, the Athlete or other Person shall be offered the opportunity to accept a Provisional Suspension voluntarily pending the resolution of the matter.

**DC 7.10 Resolution Without a Hearing**

**DC 7.10.1** An Athlete or other Person against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted may admit that violation at any time, and/or waive a hearing and/or file a written defence instead. The right to a hearing may be waived either expressly or by the Athlete’s or other Person’s failure to challenge an Anti-Doping Organisation’s assertion that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred within the specific time period provided in the Anti-Doping Organisation’s rules. An Athlete or other Person desiring to challenge the anti-doping rule violation must request a hearing before the FINA Doping Panel in writing within 14 days of notice alleging an anti-doping violation from the FINA Doping Panel Chairman.

**DC 7.10.2** In cases under DC 7.10.1 where a hearing has been waived or not timely requested, FINA or the Member Federation shall promptly issue a written decision setting out the full reasons for any period of Ineligibility imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the maximum potential period of Ineligibility was not imposed. FINA or the Member Federation shall send copies of that decision to other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under DC 13.2.3, and shall Publicly Disclose that decision in accordance with DC 14.3.2.

**DC 8 RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING**

**DC 8.1** When FINA has results management in a given matter in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules and the Code, and FINA sends a notice to an Athlete or other Person asserting an anti-doping rule violation, if the Athlete or other Person does not waive a hearing
in accordance with DC 7.10.1 or DC 7.10.2, then the case shall be referred to the FINA Doping Panel for hearing and adjudication.

This hearing shall respect the following principles:

- a timely hearing;
- a 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 FINA Doping Panel to determine the identity, and responsibility for the cost of the interpreter; and
- a timely, written, reasoned decision; specifically including an explanation of the reason(s) for any period of Ineligibility.

Hearings held in connection with Competitions may be conducted by an expedited process.

WADA and the Member Federation of the Athlete or other Person may attend the hearing as observers.

The decision of the FINA Doping Panel shall be provided to the Athlete or other Person and all other parties with a right to appeal under DC 13.2.3.

**DC 8.2** Hearings arising out of Member Federation results management process.

**DC 8.2.1** When it appears, following a Member Federation’s results management process described in DC 7, that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, the Member Federation with results management authority shall provide the Athlete or other Person the opportunity for a fair hearing in a timely manner by a fair and impartial hearing panel. Hearings conducted by Member Federations shall respect the principles described in DC 8.1 above.

**DC 8.2.2** Hearings held in connection with Competitions may be conducted by an expedited process. FINA may request a Member Federation with results management responsibility to expedite a hearing in order to allow a final decision before the commencement of an International Competition.

**DC 8.2.3** FINA shall have the right to attend hearings conducted by a Member Federation as an observer. Member Federations shall keep FINA fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the results of all hearings.

**DC 8.2.4** Member Federations shall provide a written decision, either by the Member Federation’s hearing body, or by the Member Federation itself where a hearing has been waived, which sets out the full reasons for any period of Ineligibility imposed, including (if applicable) a justification for why the maximum potential period of Ineligibility was not imposed. The decision shall be submitted to all parties with a right to appeal described in DC 13.
DC 8.2.5 Hearing decisions by the Member Federation shall not be subject to further administrative review at the national level except as provided in DC 13 or required by applicable national law.

DC 8.2.6 If the completion of the hearing is delayed beyond three (3) months as of the completion of the results management process described in DC 7 or if a Member Federation refuses a hearing to an Athlete or other Person, FINA may elect to bring the case directly before the FINA Doping Panel. Where FINA assumes responsibility for results management under DC 7.7.5 and 7.7.7 or the hearing under DC 8.2.2, the Member Federation shall provide all requested documentation and shall be responsible for FINA’s costs relating to the results management process or hearing. If the documentation exists in any language other than English or French, the Member Federation shall have such documentation translated to English.

DC 8.3 Single Hearing Before CAS

Cases asserting anti-doping rule violations against International or National Level Athletes may be heard directly at CAS, with no requirement for a prior hearing, with the consent of the Athlete, FINA, WADA, and any other Anti-Doping Organization that would have had a right to appeal a first instance hearing decision to CAS.

[Comment to DC 8.3: Where all of the parties identified in this rule are satisfied that their interests will be adequately protected in a single hearing, there is no need to incur the extra expense of two hearings. An Anti-Doping Organization that wants to participate in the CAS hearing as a party or as an observer may condition its approval of a single hearing on being granted that right.]

DC 9 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

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

[Comment to DC 9: For Team Sports, any awards received by individual players will be Disqualified. However, Disqualification of the Team will be as provided in DC 11. In sports which are not Team Sports but where awards are given to teams, Disqualification or other disciplinary action against the team when one or more team members have committed an anti-doping rule violation shall also be as provided in DC 11.]

DC 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

DC 10.1 Disqualification of Results in the Competition during which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs

An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with a Competition may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the Competition, lead to Disqualification of all of the Athlete’s individual results obtained in that Competition with all Consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in DC 10.1.1.

Factors to be included in considering whether to Disqualify other results in a Competition might include, for example, the severity of the Athlete’s anti-doping rule violation and
whether the Athlete tested negative in the other Events.

[Comment to DC 10.1: Whereas DC 9 disqualifies the result in a single Event in which the Athlete tested positive (e.g., the 100 meter backstroke), this rule may lead to Disqualification of all results in all races during the Competition (e.g., the FINA World Championships).]

**DC 10.1.1** If the Athlete establishes that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence for the violation, the Athlete’s individual results in the other Events shall not be Disqualified unless the Athlete’s results in Events other than the Event in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the Athlete’s anti-doping rule violation.

**DC 10.2 Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method**

The period of Ineligibility imposed for a first violation of DC 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6 shall be as follows, subject to potential reduction or suspension of sanction pursuant to DC 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6:

**DC 10.2.1** The period of Ineligibility shall be four years where:

**DC 10.2.1.1** The anti-doping rule violation does not involve a Specified Substance, unless the Athlete or other Person can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional.

**DC 10.2.1.2** The anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance and FINA or the Member Federation can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.

**DC 10.2.2** If DC 10.2.1 does not apply, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.

**DC 10.2.3** As used in DC 10.2 and 10.3, the term “intentional” is meant to identify those Athletes who cheat. The term therefore requires that the Athlete or other Person engaged in conduct which he or she knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall be rebuttably presumed to be not intentional if the substance is a Specified Substance and the Athlete can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an Adverse Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition shall not be considered intentional if the substance is not a Specified Substance and the Athlete can establish that the Prohibited Substance was Used Out-of-Competition in a context unrelated to sport performance.

**DC 10.3 Ineligibility for other Anti-Doping Rule Violations**

The period of Ineligibility for anti-doping rule violations other than as provided in DC 10.2 shall be as follows, unless DC 10.5 or 10.6 are applicable:

**DC 10.3.1** For violations of DC 2.3 or DC 2.5, the Ineligibility period shall be four years unless, in the case of failing to submit to Sample collection the Athlete can
establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional (as defined in DC 10.2.3), in which case the period of Ineligibility shall be two years.

**DC 10.3.2** For violations of DC 2.4, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the Athlete’s degree of Fault. The flexibility between two years and one year of Ineligibility in this rule is not available to Athletes where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the Athlete was trying to avoid being available for Testing.

**DC 10.3.3** For violations of DC 2.7 or DC 2.8, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of four years up to lifetime Ineligibility, depending on the seriousness of the violation. A DC 2.7 or DC 2.8 violation involving a Minor shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by Athlete Support Personnel for violations other than for Specified Substances shall result in lifetime Ineligibility for the Athlete Support Personnel. In addition, significant violations of DC 2.7 or 2.8 which also may violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

[Comment to DC 10.3.3: Those who are involved in doping Athletes or covering up doping should be subject to sanctions which are more severe than the Athletes who test positive. Since the authority of sport organizations is generally limited to Ineligibility for accreditation, membership and other sport benefits, reporting Athlete Support Personnel to competent authorities is an important step in the deterrence of doping.]

**DC 10.3.4** For violations of DC 2.9, the period of Ineligibility imposed shall be a minimum of two years, up to four years, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

**DC 10.3.5** For violations of DC 2.10, the period of Ineligibility shall be two years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one year, depending on the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case.

[Comment to DC 10.3.5: Where the “other Person” referenced in DC 2.10 is an entity and not an individual, that entity may be disciplined as provided in DC 12.]

**DC 10.4 Elimination of the Period of Ineligibility where there is No Fault or Negligence**

If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case that he or she bears No Fault or Negligence, then the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility shall be eliminated.

[Comment to DC 10.4: DC 10.4 and DC 10.5.2 apply only to the imposition of sanctions; they are not applicable to the determination of whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. They will only apply in exceptional circumstances, for example where an Athlete could prove that, despite all due care, he or she was sabotaged by a competitor. Conversely, No Fault or Negligence would not apply in the following circumstances: (a) a positive test resulting from a mislabeled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest (DC 2.1.1) and have been warned against the possibility of supplement contamination); (b) the Administration of a Prohibited Substance by the Athlete’s personal physician or trainer without disclosure to the Athlete}
(Athletes are responsible for their choice of medical personnel and for advising medical personnel that they cannot be given any Prohibited Substance); and (c) sabotage of the Athlete’s food or drink by a spouse, coach or other Person within the Athlete’s circle of associates (Athletes are responsible for what they ingest and for the conduct of those Persons to whom they entrust access to their food and drink). However, depending on the unique facts of a particular case, any of the referenced illustrations could result in a reduced sanction under DC 10.5 based on No Significant Fault or Negligence.]

**DC 10.5 Reduction of the Period of Ineligibility based on No Significant Fault or Negligence**

**DC 10.5.1** Reduction of Sanctions for Specified Substances or Contaminated Products for Violations of DC 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6.

**DC 10.5.1.1 Specified Substances**

Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a Specified Substance, and the Athlete or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two years Ineligibility, depending on the Athlete’s or other Person’s degree of Fault.

**DC 10.5.1.2 Contaminated Products**

In cases where the Athlete or other Person can establish No Significant Fault or Negligence and that the detected Prohibited Substance came from a Contaminated Product, then the period of Ineligibility shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of Ineligibility, and at a maximum, two years Ineligibility, depending on the Athlete’s or other Person’s degree of Fault.

[Comment to DC 10.5.1.2: In assessing that Athlete’s degree of Fault, it would, for example, be favorable for the Athlete if the Athlete had declared the product which was subsequently determined to be Contaminated on his or her Doping Control form.]

**DC 10.5.2** Application of No Significant Fault or Negligence beyond the Application of DC 10.5.1

If an Athlete or other Person establishes in an individual case where DC 10.5.1 is not applicable that he or she bears No Significant Fault or Negligence, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in DC 10.6, the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be reduced based on the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault, but the reduced period of Ineligibility may not be less than one-half of the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the reduced period under this rule may be no less than eight years.

[Comment to DC 10.5.2: DC 10.5.2 may be applied to any anti-doping rule violation except those rules where intent is an element of the anti-doping rule violation (e.g., DC 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 or 2.9) or an element of a particular sanction (e.g., DC 10.2.1) or a range of Ineligibility is already provided in a rule based on the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault.]

**DC 10.6 Elimination, Reduction, or Suspension of Period of Ineligibility or other**
Consequences for Reasons Other than Fault

DC 10.6.1 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations

DC 10.6.1.1 The FINA Doping Panel or other Anti-Doping Organisation with results management responsibility may, prior to a final appellate decision under DC 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the period of Ineligibility imposed in an individual case in which it has results management authority where the Athlete or other Person has provided Substantial Assistance to FINA, a criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in: (i) FINA’s discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another Person, or (ii) which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offence or the breach of professional rules committed by another Person and the information provided by the Person providing Substantial Assistance is made available to FINA.

After a final appellate decision under DC 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, FINA may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility with the approval of WADA. The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the Athlete or other Person and the significance of the Substantial Assistance provided by the Athlete or other Person to the effort to eliminate doping in sport. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this section must be no less than eight years. If the Athlete or other Person fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible Substantial Assistance upon which a suspension of the period of Ineligibility was based, FINA shall reinstate the original period of Ineligibility. If FINA decides to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility or decides not to reinstate a suspended period of Ineligibility, that decision may be appealed by any Person entitled to appeal under DC 13.

DC 10.6.1.2 To further encourage Athletes and other Persons to provide Substantial Assistance to Anti-Doping Organizations, at the request of FINA or at the request of the Athlete or other Person who has (or has been asserted to have) committed an anti-doping rule violation, WADA may agree at any stage of the results management process, including after a final appellate decision under DC 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of Ineligibility and other Consequences. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the period of Ineligibility and other Consequences for Substantial Assistance greater than those otherwise provided in this rule, or even no period of Ineligibility, and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. WADA’s approval shall be subject to reinstatement of sanction, as otherwise provided in this rule. Notwithstanding DC 13, WADA’s decisions in the context of this Article may not be appealed by any other Anti-Doping Organization.

DC 10.6.1.3 If FINA suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction
because of Substantial Assistance, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other Anti-Doping Organizations with a right to appeal under DC 13.2.3 as provided in DC 14.2. In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorize FINA to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the Substantial Assistance agreement or the nature of Substantial Assistance being provided.

[Comment to DC 10.6.1: The cooperation of Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons who acknowledge their mistakes and are willing to bring other anti-doping rule violations to light is important to clean sport. This is the only circumstance under the Code and DC Rules where the suspension of an otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility is authorized.]

**DC 10.6.2 Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the absence of other evidence.**

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

[Comment to DC 10.6.2: This rule is intended to apply when an Athlete or other Person comes forward and admits to an anti-doping rule violation in circumstances where no Anti-Doping Organization is aware that an anti-doping rule violation might have been committed. It is not intended to apply to circumstances where the admission occurs after the Athlete or other Person believes he or she is about to be caught. The amount by which Ineligibility is reduced should be based on the likelihood that the Athlete or other Person would have been caught had he or she not come forward voluntarily.]

**DC 10.6.3 Prompt admission of an anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with a violation sanctionable under DC 10.2.1 or 10.3.1**

An Athlete or other Person potentially subject to a four-year sanction under DC 10.2.1 or 10.3.1 (for evading or refusing Sample collection or tampering with Sample collection), by promptly admitting the asserted anti-doping rule violation after being confronted by FINA or Member Federation, and also upon the approval and at the discretion of both WADA and FINA, may receive a reduction in the period of Ineligibility down to a minimum of two years, depending on the severity of the violation and the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault.

**DC 10.6.4 Application of multiple grounds for reduction of a sanction**

Where an Athlete or other Person establishes entitlement to reduction in sanction under more than one provision of DC 10.4, 10.5 or 10.6, before applying any reduction or suspension under DC 10.6, the otherwise appli-
cable period of Ineligibility shall be determined in accordance with DC 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 and 10.5. If the Athlete or other Person establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of Ineligibility under DC 10.6, then the period of Ineligibility may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of Ineligibility.

[Comment to DC 10.6.4: The appropriate sanction is determined in a sequence of four steps. First, the hearing panel determines which of the basic sanctions (DC 10.2, DC 10.3, DC 10.4 or DC 10.5) applies to the particular anti-doping rule violation. Second, if the basic sanction provides for a range of sanction, the hearing panel must determine the applicable sanction within that range according to the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault. In a third step, the hearing panel establishes whether there is a basis for elimination, suspension, or reduction of the sanction (DC 10.6). Finally, the hearing panel decides on the commencement of the period of Ineligibility under DC 10.11. Several examples of how DC 10 is to be applied are found in Appendix 2.]

**DC 10.7 Multiple Violations**

**DC 10.7.1** For an Athlete or other Person’s second anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility shall be the greater of:

a) six months;

b) one-half of the period of Ineligibility imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation without taking into account any reduction under DC 10.6;

(c) two times the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, without taking into account any reduction under DC 10.6.

The period of Ineligibility may then be further reduced by the application of DC 10.6.

**DC 10.7.2** A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of Ineligibility, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of Ineligibility under DC 10.4 or DC 10.5 or involves a violation of DC 2.4. In these particular cases, the period of Ineligibility shall be from eight years to lifetime Ineligibility.

**DC 10.7.3** An anti-doping rule violation for which an Athlete or other Person has established No Fault or Negligence shall not be considered a violation for purposes of this Rule.

**DC 10.7.4** Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations.

**DC 10.7.4.1** For purposes of imposing sanctions under DC 10.7, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if FINA or a Member Federation can establish that the Athlete or other Person committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the Athlete or other Person received notice pursuant to DC 7, or after FINA or a Member Federation made reasonable efforts to give notice of the first anti-doping
rule violation; if FINA or a Member Federation cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

**DC 10.7.4.2** If, after the imposition of a sanction for a first anti-doping rule violation, FINA or a Member Federation discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation by the Athlete or other Person which occurred prior to notification regarding the first violation, then FINA or a Member Federation shall impose an additional sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two violations had been adjudicated at the same time. Results in all Competitions dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be *Disqualified* as provided in DC 10.8.

**DC 10.7.5** Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations During Eight-Year Period.

For purposes of DC 10.7, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same ten-year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

**DC 10.8** *Disqualification* of Results in Events subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation

In addition to the automatic *Disqualification* of the results in the Event which produced the positive Sample under DC 9, all other competitive results of the Athlete obtained from the date a positive Sample was collected (whether In-Competition or Out-of-Competition), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be *Disqualified* with all of the resulting *Consequences* including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

[Comment to DC 10.8: Nothing in these Anti-Doping Rules precludes clean Athletes or other Persons who have been damaged by the actions of a Person who has committed an anti-doping rule violation from pursuing any right which they would otherwise have to seek damages from such Person.]

**DC 10.9** Allocation of CAS Cost Awards and Forfeited Prize Money

The priority for repayment of CAS cost awards and forfeited prize money shall be: first, payment of costs awarded by CAS; second, reallocation of forfeited prize money to other Athletes; and third, reimbursement of the expenses of FINA or the Anti-Doping Organisation that conducted results management in the case.

**DC 10.10** Financial Consequences

Where an Athlete or other Person commits an anti-doping rule violation, FINA may, in its discretion and subject to the principle of proportionality, elect to (a) impose upon the Athlete or other Person recovery costs associated with the anti-doping rule violation, regardless of the period of Ineligibility imposed and/or (b) fine the Athlete or other Person in an amount up to ten thousand American dollars (USD 10’000), only in cases where the maximum period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable has already been imposed.

The imposition of a financial sanction or recovery of costs shall not be considered
a basis for reducing the Ineligibility or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under these Anti-Doping Rules or the Code.

**DC 10.11 Commencement of Ineligibility Period**

Except as provided below, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived or there is no hearing, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed.

**DC 10.11.1 Delays not attributable to the Athlete or other Person.**

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of Doping Control not attributable to the Athlete or other Person, the body imposing the sanction may start the period of Ineligibility at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. All competitive results achieved during the period of Ineligibility, including retroactive Ineligibility, shall be Disqualified.

[Comment to DC 10.11.1: In cases of anti-doping rule violations other than under DC 2.1, the time required for an Anti-Doping Organization to discover and develop facts sufficient to establish an anti-doping rule violation may be lengthy, particularly where the Athlete or other Person has taken affirmative action to avoid detection. In these circumstances, the flexibility provided in this rule to start the sanction at an earlier date should not be used.]

**DC 10.11.2 Timely Admission.**

Where the Athlete or other Person promptly (which, in all events, means for an Athlete before the Athlete competes again) admits the anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FINA or a Member Federation, the period of Ineligibility may start as early as the date of Sample collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this rule is applied, the Athlete or other Person shall serve at least one-half of the period of Ineligibility going forward from the date the Athlete or other Person accepted the imposition of a sanction, the date of a hearing decision imposing a sanction, or date the sanction is otherwise imposed. This rule shall not apply where the period of Ineligibility has already been reduced under DC 10.6.3.

**DC 10.11.3 If a Provisional Suspension is imposed and respected by the Athlete or the other Person, then the Athlete or the other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. If a period of Ineligibility is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed, then the Athlete or other Person shall receive a credit for such period of Ineligibility served against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed on appeal.**

**DC 10.11.4 If an Athlete or the other Person voluntarily accepts a Provisional Suspension in writing from FINA or a Member Federation and thereafter refrains from competing, the Athlete or the other Person shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary Provisional Suspension against any period of Ineligibility which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the Athlete or the other Person’s voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension shall be provided promptly to each party**
entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation under DC 14.1.

[Comment to DC 10.11.4: An Athlete’s voluntary acceptance of a Provisional Suspension is not an admission by the Athlete and shall not be used in any way as to draw an adverse inference against the Athlete.]

**DC 10.11.5** No credit against a period of Ineligibility shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the Provisional Suspension or voluntary Provisional Suspension regardless of whether the Athlete elected not to compete or was suspended by his or her team.

**DC 10.11.6** In Team Sports, where a period of Ineligibility is imposed upon a Team, unless fairness requires otherwise, the period of Ineligibility shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for Ineligibility or, if the hearing is waived, on the date Ineligibility is accepted or otherwise imposed. Any period of Team Provisional Suspension (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of Ineligibility to be served.

[Comment to DC 10.11: DC 10.11 makes clear that delays not attributable to the Athlete, timely admission by the Athlete and Provisional Suspension are the only justifications for starting the period of Ineligibility earlier than the date of the final hearing decision.]

**DC 10.12** Status during Ineligibility

**DC 10.12.1** Prohibition against participation during Ineligibility.

No Athlete or other Person (including Athlete Support Personnel) who has been declared Ineligible may, during the period of Ineligibility, participate in any capacity in a Competition or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) authorized or organized by FINA, any FINA Member Federation, or a club or other member organization of a FINA Member Federation, or in Competitions authorized or organized by any professional league or any international or national-level Competition organization or any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency.

An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility longer than four years may, after completing four years of the period of Ineligibility, participate as an Athlete in local sport Competitions not sanctioned or otherwise under the jurisdiction of a Code Signatory or member of a Code Signatory, but only so long as the local sport Competition is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such Athlete or other Person directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or International Competition, and does not involve the Athlete or other Person working in any capacity with Minors.

An Athlete or other Person subject to a period of Ineligibility shall remain subject to Testing.

[Comment to DC 10.12.1: For example, subject to DC 10.12.2 below, an Ineligible Athlete cannot participate in a training camp, exhibition or practice organized by his or her Member Federation or a club which is a member of that Member Federation or which is funded by a governmental agency. Further, an Ineligible Athlete may not compete in a non-Signatory professional league, Com-
petitions organized by a non-Signatory International Competition organization or a non-Signatory national-level competition organization without triggering the Consequences set forth in DC 10.12.3. The term “activity” also includes, for example, administrative activities, such as serving as an official, director, officer, employee, or volunteer of the organization described in this rule. Ineligibility imposed in one sport shall also be recognized by other sports (see DC 15.1, Mutual Recognition].

DC 10.12.2 Return for Training

As an exception to DC 10.12.1, an Athlete may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of FINA's Member Federation during the shorter of: (1) the last two months of the Athlete's period of Ineligibility, or (2) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed.

[Comment to DC 10.12.2: In many Team Sports and some individual sports (e.g., ski jumping and gymnastics), an Athlete cannot effectively train on his or her own so as to be ready to compete at the end of the Athlete’s period of Ineligibility. During the training period described in this rule, an Ineligible Athlete may not compete or engage in any activity described in rule 10.12.1 other than training.]

DC 10.12.3 Violation of the prohibition of participation during Ineligibility.

Where an Athlete or other Person who has been declared Ineligible violates the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility described in DC 10.12.1, the results of such participation shall be Disqualified and a new period of Ineligibility equal in length up to the original period of Ineligibility shall be added to the end of the original period of Ineligibility. The new period of Ineligibility may be adjusted based on the Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault and other circumstances of the case. The determination of whether an Athlete or other Person has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by FINA or the Member Federation whose results management led to the imposition of the initial period of Ineligibility. This decision may be appealed under DC 13.

Where an Athlete Support Person or other Person assists a Person in violating the prohibition against participation during Ineligibility, the FINA Doping Panel shall impose sanctions for a violation of DC 2.9 for such assistance.

DC 10.12.4 Withholding of Financial Support during Ineligibility.

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in DC 10.4 or DC 10.5, the FINA Executive and its Member Federations shall withhold all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such Person

DC 10.13 Automatic Publication of Sanction

A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in DC 14.3.

[Comment to DC 10: Harmonisation of sanctions has been one of the most discussed
and debated areas of anti-doping. Harmonisation means that the same rules and criteria are applied to assess the unique facts of each case. Arguments against requiring harmonization of sanctions are based on differences between sports including, for example, the following: in some sports the Athletes are professionals making a sizable income from the sport and in others the Athletes are true amateurs; in those sports where an Athlete’s career is short, a standard period of Ineligibility has a much more significant effect on the Athlete than in sports where careers are traditionally much longer. A primary argument in favor of harmonization is that it is simply not right that two Athletes from the same country who test positive for the same Prohibited Substance under similar circumstances should receive different sanctions only because they participate in different sports. In addition, flexibility in sanctioning has often been viewed as an unacceptable opportunity for some sporting organizations to be more lenient with dopers. The lack of harmonization of sanctions has also frequently been the source of jurisdictional conflicts between International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organizations.]

**DC 11 CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS**

**DC 11.1** Where more than one member of a team in a Team Sport has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under DC 7 in connection with a Competition, the ruling body for the Competition shall conduct appropriate Target Testing of the team during the Competition Period, with the costs for such Target Testing to be paid by the team’s Member Federation.

**DC 11.2** Where any Anti-Doping Rule has been violated by a member of a relay in swimming, or team in open water swimming, or a duet or team in synchronised swimming or diving, the relay, duet or team shall be Disqualified from the Competition, with all resulting Consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

**DC 11.3** A water polo team, in which more than one player has committed a violation of these rules in connection with an Event (other than a violation involving a Specified Substance under DC 10.5.1.1 or Contaminated Products under DC 10.5.1.2), shall be Disqualified for the match(es) in the Competition in which those players took part, and the other team(s) shall be declared winner(s) with the score 5 - 0 unless the actual goal score was greater. Further sanction in regard to the team may be decided by FINA or the ruling body of the Competition in question.

**DC 12 SANCTIONS AND COSTS ASSESSED AGAINST MEMBER FEDERATIONS AND OTHER PERSONS**

**DC 12.1** If four or more violations of these Anti-Doping Rules (other than violations involving DC 2.4 or, where DC 10.4 or DC 10.5.1.1 are applicable) are committed in the same discipline by Athletes affiliated to the same Member Federation within a 12-month period, then FINA: (a) may suspend the Member Federation in that discipline for a period of up to 2 years; and/or (b) may fine that Member Federation in an amount up to one hundred thousand American dollars (USD 100'000). A doping offence being under the jurisdiction of and reported to FINA by a Member Federation or its National Anti-Doping Organisation shall not be included under this rule. For the purposes of this rule, any fine paid pursuant to DC 12.2 shall be credited against any fine imposed pursuant to DC 12.1.

**DC 12.2** If more than one Athlete or other Person from a Member Federation commits an Anti-Doping Rule violation meeting the criteria set forth in DC 12.1 during an International Competitions, FINA may fine that Member Federation in an amount up to one hundred-thousand American dollars (USD 100’000).

**DC 12.3** Member Federations shall be obliged to reimburse FINA for all costs (including
but not limited to laboratory fees, interpretation and hearing expenses and travel) related to an anti-doping rule violation committed by a Person affiliated with that Member Federation.

DC 12.4 Member Federations that have failed to make diligent efforts to keep FINA informed about Athletes’ whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from FINA, may be fined by FINA in an amount up to one-thousand American dollars (USD 1’000) per Athlete in addition to all of FINA costs incurred in Testing that Member Federation’s Athlete.

DC 12.5 Except for costs and attorneys fees which may be awarded by CAS, FINA and its representatives shall not be liable to an Athlete or Member Federation for any cost, damage or other loss resulting from actions taken by FINA under these Anti-Doping Rules.

DC 12.6 The FINA Executive shall withhold some or all funding or other non-financial support to a Member Federation upon a determination that the Member Federation is not substantially in compliance with these Anti-Doping Rules.

DC 12.7 The FINA Executive may fine in an amount up to twenty-five thousand American dollars (USD 25’000) or otherwise sanction a Member Federation which fails to substantially comply with the reporting requirements of DC 14.

DC 13 APPEALS

DC 13.1 Decisions subject to appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping Rules may be appealed as set forth below in DC 13.2 through 13.7 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Rules, the Code or the International Standards. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an appeal is commenced, any post-decision review provided in the Anti-Doping Organization’s rules must be exhausted, provided that such review respects the principles set forth in DC 13.2.2 below (except as provided in DC 13.1.3 and DC 13.1.4).

DC 13.1.1 Scope of review not limited

The scope of review on appeal includes all issues relevant to the matter and is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial decision maker.

DC 13.1.2 CAS shall not defer to the finding being appealed

In making its decision, CAS need not give deference to the discretion exercised by the body whose decision is being appealed.

[Comment to DC 13.1.2: CAS proceedings are de novo. Prior proceedings do not limit the evidence or carry weight in the hearing before CAS.]

DC 13.1.3 WADA not required to exhaust internal remedies

Where WADA has a right to appeal under DC 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within FINA’s or its Member Federation’s process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in FINA’s or its Member Federation’s process.
[Comment to DC 13.1.3: Where a decision has been rendered before the final stage of an Anti-Doping Organization’s process (for example, after a first hearing) and no party elects to appeal that decision to the next level of the Anti-Doping Organization’s process (e.g., the Managing Board), then WADA may bypass the remaining steps in the Anti-Doping Organization’s internal process and appeal directly to CAS.]

**DC 13.1.4** FINA not required to exhaust internal remedies

Where FINA has a right to appeal under DC 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within the Member Federation’s process, FINA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in the Member Federation’s process.

**DC 13.2** Appeals from decisions regarding Anti-Doping Rule violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, recognition of decisions and jurisdiction

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing Consequences or not imposing Consequences for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six months’ notice requirement for a retired Athlete to return to Competition under DC 5.5.2; a decision by WADA assigning results management under Article 7.1 of the Code; a decision by FINA or any Member Federation not to bring forward an Adverse Analytical Finding or an Atypical Finding as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation under DC 7.5; a decision to impose a Provisional Suspension as a result of a Provisional Hearing or for FINA or a Member Federation’s failure to comply with DC 7.9; a decision that FINA or a Member Federation lack jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences; a decision to suspend, or not suspend, a period of Ineligibility or to reinstate, or not reinstate, a suspended period of Ineligibility under DC 10.6.1; a decision under DC 10.12.3; and a decision by FINA or Member Federation not to recognize another Anti-Doping Organization’s decision under DC 15, may be appealed exclusively as provided in this DC 13.2 – 13.7.

**DC 13.2.1** Appeals involving International-Level Athletes or International Competitions

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

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

**DC 13.2.2** Appeals involving other Athletes or other Persons

In cases where DC 13.2.1 is not applicable, each Member Federation shall have in place an appeal procedure that respects the following principles: a timely hearing, a fair and impartial hearing body; the right to be represented by a counsel at the Person’s own expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision. FINA’s rights to appeal from hearing decisions by Member Federations are set forth in DC 13.2.3 and DC 13.7 below.
DC 13.2.3 Persons entitled to appeal

In cases under DC 13.2.1, 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) FINA; (d) the National Anti-Doping Organisation of the Person’s country of residence or countries where the Person is a national or license holder; (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (f) WADA.

In cases under DC 13.2.2, and without prejudice to WADA’s and FINA’s right to appeal directly to the CAS in accordance with DC 13.1.3 and DC 13.1.4, the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level appeal body shall be as provided in the Member Federation’s or other national rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties: (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) FINA; (d) the National Anti-Doping Organization of the Person’s country of residence; (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (f) WADA. For cases under Article 13.2.2, WADA, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and FINA shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level appeal body. Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the Anti-Doping Organisation whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.

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.

DC 13.2.4 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed

Cross appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to CAS under the Code are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under this DC 13 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party’s answer.

[Comment to DC 13.2.4: This provision is necessary because since 2011, CAS rules no longer permit an Athlete the right to cross appeal when an Anti-Doping Organization appeals a decision after the Athlete’s time for appeal has expired. This provision permits a full hearing for all parties.]

DC 13.3 Failure to render a timely decision

Where, in a particular case, FINA or its Member Federations fail to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, WADA may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if FINA or its Member Federations had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that WADA acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then WADA’s costs and attorneys fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to WADA by FINA or its Member Federations.
[Comment to DC 13.3: Given the different circumstances of each anti-doping rule violation investigation and results management process, it is not feasible to establish a fixed time period for an Anti-Doping Organization to render a decision before WADA may intervene by appealing directly to CAS. Before taking such action, however, WADA will consult with the Anti-Doping Organization and give the Anti-Doping Organization an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision.]

**DC 13.4 Appeals relating to TUEs**

*TUE* decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in DC 4.4 above.

**DC 13.5 Notification of appeal decisions**

Any Anti-Doping Organisation that is a party to an appeal shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the *Athlete* or other *Person* and to the other *Anti-Doping Organisations* that would have been entitled to appeal under DC 13.2.3 as provided under DC 14.2.

**DC 13.6 Appeal from decisions pursuant to DC 12.**

Decisions by FINA pursuant to DC 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the concerned *Member Federation*.

**DC 13.7 Time for Filing Appeals**

**DC 13.7.1 Appeals to CAS**

The deadline to file an appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings that led to a decision being appealed:

a) Within a deadline of fifteen (15) days from receipt of the decision, the party/ies entitled to appeal can request a copy of the complete case file from the body that issued the decision, including the motivation of the decision and, if the proceedings took place in another language, a translation in one of FINA’s official languages (English or French) of the decision and of the motivation, as well as of any document which is necessary to understand the content of the decision.

b) If such a request is made within the fifteen-day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one (21) days from the receipt of the full file, including translations, to file an appeal to CAS.

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

a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or

b) Twenty-one (21) days after *WADA*’s receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

Similarly, the filing deadline for an appeal by FINA shall be in any event the later of:
a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or

b) Twenty-one (21) days after WADA’s receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

**DC 13.7.2 Appeals Under DC 13.2.2**

The time to file an appeal to an independent and impartial body established at national level in accordance with rules established by the Anti-Doping Organisation shall be indicated by the same rules of the Anti-Doping Organisation.

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

a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party in the case could have appealed, or

b) Twenty-one (21) days after WADA’s receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

Similarly, the filing deadline for an appeal by FINA shall be in any event the later of:

a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party (except WADA) could have appealed before a national reviewing body; or

b) Twenty-one (21) days from the day of receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

**DC 14 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING**

**DC 14.1 Information Concerning Adverse Analytical Findings, Atypical Findings, and Other Asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violations**

**DC 14.1.1 Notice of anti-doping rule violations to Athletes and other Persons**

Notice to Athletes or other Persons of anti-doping rule violations asserted against them shall occur as provided under DC 7 and DC 14. FINA’s notice to an Athlete or other Person who is a member of a Member Federation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the Member Federation.

**DC 14.1.2 Notice of anti-doping rule violations to National Anti-Doping Organisations, FINA and WADA**

The Anti-Doping Organisation with results management responsibility shall also notify the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisations, FINA and WADA of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation simultaneously with the notice to the Athlete or other Person.
**DC 14.1.3** Content of an anti-doping rule violation notice

When a Member Federation has received an Adverse Analytical Finding on one of its Athletes, it shall report the following information to FINA and WADA within fourteen (14) days of the process described in DC 7.1 (Article 7.2 of the Code): the Athlete's name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, the Athlete's competitive level, whether the test was In-Competition or Out-of-Competition, the date of Sample collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory, and other information as required by the International Standard for Testing and Investigations. With respect to Atypical Findings, a Member Federation shall report the same information to FINA and WADA within fourteen (14) days after completion of its investigation as provided in DC 7.2 (Article 7.4 of the Code) (except as otherwise provided in DC 7.2.4(b) or Article 7.4.1(b) of the Code), including whether the Atypical Finding will be brought forward as an Adverse Analytical Finding. When a Member Federation has determined an apparent anti-doping rule violation other than under DC 2.1, it shall report the following information to FINA and WADA within fourteen (14) days of the notification to the Athlete or other Person: the Athlete’s or other Person's name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, the Athlete's competitive level, the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.

**DC 14.1.4** Status reports

The Member Federation shall also regularly update FINA and WADA on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to DC 7, DC 8 or DC 13.

**DC 14.1.5** Confidentiality

The recipient organisations (be it FINA, WADA, Member Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisation) shall not disclose this information beyond those Persons within their organisations with a need to know until the appropriate results management authority has made Public Disclosure or has failed to make Public Disclosure as required in DC 14.3 below.

**DC 14.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violation Decisions and Request for Files**

**DC 14.2.1** Anti-doping rule violation decisions rendered pursuant to DC 8, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.12.3 or 13.5 shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the maximum potential sanction was not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, FINA or its Member Federation (or National Anti-Doping Organisation, as applicable) shall provide a short English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons. Decisions shall be reported to the Athlete or other Person and their Member Federations or National Anti-Doping Organisations, FINA and WADA within 20 days of the date the decision is rendered.

**DC 14.2.2** An Anti-Doping Organization having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to DC 14.2.1 or Article 14.2.1 of the Code may, within 15 days of receipt, request a copy of the complete case file pertaining to the decision.
DC 14.3 Public Disclosure

DC 14.3.1 Except in response to public comments attributed to the Athlete, other Person or their representatives, the identity of any Athlete or other Person who is alleged to have violated anti-doping rules, shall not be publicly disclosed by FINA until the imposition of a Provisional Suspension or it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with DC 8 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged. Public Reporting where a Member Federation has results management authority shall be governed by Article 14.3 of the Code.

DC 14.3.2 No later than twenty (20) days after it has been determined in a hearing in accordance with DC 8 that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred, or such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not been timely challenged, FINA or the Member Federation responsible for results management must Publicly Report the disposition of the matter including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the Athlete or other Person committing the violation, the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method involved (if any) and the Consequences imposed. The same Member Federation must also Publicly Report within twenty (20) days the results of final appeal decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above.

DC 14.3.3 In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the Athlete or other Person did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the decision may be Publicly Disclosed only with the consent of the Athlete or other Person who is the subject of the decision. FINA or the Member Federation with results management responsibility shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent. If consent is obtained, FINA or the Member Federation shall Publicly Disclose the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the Athlete or other Person may approve.

DC 14.3.4 Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on FINA or Member Federation's website or publishing it through other means and leaving the information up for the longer of one month or the duration of any period of Ineligibility.

DC 14.3.5 Neither FINA, nor its Member Federations, nor any official of either body shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to the Athlete other Person against whom an anti-doping violation is asserted, or their representatives.

DC 14.3.6 The mandatory Public Reporting required in DC 14.3.2 shall not be required where the Athlete or other Person who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a Minor. Any optional Public Reporting in a case involving a Minor shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

DC 14.4 Statistical reporting

C 14.4.1 Member Federations shall report at least annually all results of Doping Controls within their jurisdiction to FINA, sorted by Athlete and identifying each date on which the Athlete was tested, the entity conducting the test, and whether the test was In- or Out-of-Competition.
DC 14.5 Doping Control Information Clearinghouse

To facilitate coordinated Test Distribution Planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing by the various Anti-Doping Organisations, FINA may report all In-Competition and Out-of-Competition tests on Athletes Tested by FINA to the WADA clearinghouse, using ADAMS, as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. This information will be made accessible, where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules, to the Athlete, the Athlete’s National Anti-Doping Organisation and any other Anti-Doping Organisations with Testing authority over the Athlete.

DC 14.6 Data Privacy

DC 14.6.1 FINA or its Member Federations may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to Athletes and other Persons where necessary and appropriate to conduct their anti-doping activities under the Code, the International Standards (including specifically the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information) and these Anti-Doping Rules.

DC 14.6.2 Any Participant who submits information including personal data to any Person in accordance with these Anti-Doping Rules shall be deemed to have agreed, pursuant to applicable data protection laws and otherwise, that such information may be collected, processed, disclosed and used by such Person for the purposes of the implementation of these Anti-Doping Rules, in accordance with the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information and otherwise as required to implement these Anti-Doping Rules.

DC 15 APPLICATION AND RECOGNITION OF DECISIONS

DC 15.1 Subject to the right to appeal provided in DC 13, the Testing, hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory to the Code which are consistent with the Code and are within that Signatory’s authority shall be applicable worldwide and shall be recognised and respected by FINA and its Member Federations.

[Comment to DC 15.1: The extent of recognition of TUE decisions of other Anti-Doping Organisations shall be determined by DC 4.4 and the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions.]

DC 15.2 FINA and its Member Federations shall recognize measures taken by other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

[Comment to DC 15.2: Where the decision of a body that has not accepted the Code is in some respects Code compliant and in other respects not Code compliant, FINA and its Member Federations shall attempt to apply the decision in harmony with the principles of the Code. For example, if in a process consistent with the Code, a non-Signatory has found an Athlete to have committed an anti-doping rule violation on account of the presence of a Prohibited Substance in his or her body but the period of Ineligibility applied is shorter than the period provided for in these Anti-Doping Rules, then FINA shall recognize the finding of an anti-doping rule violation and may conduct a hearing consistent with DC 8 to determine whether the longer period of Ineligibility provided in these Anti-Doping Rules should be imposed.]
DC 15.3 Subject to the right to appeal provided in DC 13, any decision of FINA regarding a violation of these Anti-Doping Rules shall be recognized by all Member Federations, which shall take all necessary action to render such decision effective.

DC 16 INCORPORATION OF FINA ANTI-DOPING RULES AND OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBER FEDERATIONS

DC 16.1 All Member Federations and their members shall comply with these Anti-Doping Rules. The regulations of Member Federations shall indicate that all FINA Rules including these Anti-Doping Rules shall be deemed as incorporated into and shall be directly applicable to and shall be agreed to and followed by all of the Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and other Persons described in the “Scope” provision of these Anti-Doping Rules.

DC 16.2 All Member Federations shall include in their regulations the procedural rules necessary to effectively implement these Anti-Doping Rules including in particular the determination of the Person/s or body in charge of the application of the rules.

DC 16.3 All Member Federations shall report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation to FINA and to their National Anti-Doping Organisations, and shall cooperate with investigations conducted by any Anti-Doping Organisation with authority to conduct the investigation.

DC 16.4 All Member Federations shall have disciplinary rules in place to prohibit Athlete Support Personnel who are Using Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods without valid justification from providing support to Athletes under the jurisdiction of FINA or the Member Federation.

DC 16.5 All Member Federations shall be required to conduct anti-doping education in coordination with their National Anti-Doping Organisations.

DC 16.6 As used in this Article, the term Member Federation shall only mean the member organisations of FINA and shall not include their National Anti-Doping Organisations or Regional Anti-Doping Organisations.

DC 17 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced under these Anti-Doping Rules against an Athlete or other Person, unless he or she has been notified of the anti-doping rule violation as provided in DC 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted within ten years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

DC 18 FINA COMPLIANCE REPORTS TO WADA

FINA will report to WADA on FINA’s compliance with the Code in accordance with Article 23.5.2 of the Code.

DC 19 EDUCATION

FINA should plan, implement, evaluate and monitor information, education and prevention programs for doping-free sport on at least the issues listed at Article 18.2 of the Code, and should support active participation by Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel in such programs.
DC 20  INTERPRETATION OF ANTI-DOPING RULES

DC 20.1 Except as provided in DC 20.4, these Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.

DC 20.2 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.

DC 20.3 The Code and the International Standards shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Rules.

DC 20.4 These Anti-Doping Rules have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Code. These Anti-Doping Rules shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the Code. The Introduction shall be considered an integral part of these Anti-Doping Rules.

DC 20.5 The comments annotating various provisions of the Code and these Anti-Doping Rules shall be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Rules.

DC 20.6 These Anti-Doping Rules have come into full force and effect on January 1, 2015 (the “Effective Date”). They shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the Effective Date; provided, however, that:

DC 20.6.1 Anti-doping rule violations taking place prior to the Effective Date count as “first violations” or “second violations” for purposes of determining sanctions under DC 10 for violations taking place after the Effective Date.

DC 20.6.2 The retrospective period in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under DC 10.7.5 and the statute of limitations set forth in DC 17 are procedural rules and should be applied retroactively; provided, however, that DC 17 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitations period has not already expired by the Effective Date. Otherwise, with respect to any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, the case shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping rules in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of lex mitior appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case.

DC 20.6.3 Any DC 2.4 whereabouts failure (whether a Filing Failure or a Missed Test, as those terms are defined in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations) prior to the Effective Date shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, in accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigation, but it shall be deemed to have expired 12 months after it occurred.

DC 20.6.4 With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the Athlete or other Person is still serving the period of Ineligibility as of the Effective Date, the Athlete or other Person may apply to FINA or the Member Federation which had results management responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of Ineligibility in light of these Anti-Doping Rules. Such application must
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be made before the period of *Ineligibility* has expired. The decision rendered by FINA or the *Member Federation* may be appealed pursuant to DC 13. These Anti-Doping Rules shall have no application to any case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of *Ineligibility* has expired.

**DC 20.6.5** For purposes of assessing the period of *Ineligibility* for a second violation under DC 10.7.1, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on rules in force prior to the Effective Date, the period of *Ineligibility* which would have been assessed for that first violation had these Anti-Doping Rules been applicable, shall be applied.

**DC 21 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETES AND OTHER PERSONS**

**DC 21.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Athletes**

**DC 21.1.1** To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.

**DC 21.1.2** To be available for *Sample* collection at all times.

**DC 21.1.3** To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and *Use*.

**DC 21.1.4** To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to *Use Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods* and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Anti-Doping Rules.

**DC 21.1.5** To disclose to their *National Anti-Doping Organization* and to FINA any decision by a non-*Signatory* finding that the *Athlete* committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.

**DC 21.1.6** To cooperate with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations. Failure by any *Athlete* to cooperate in full with FINA, *Member Federation* or other *Anti-Doping Organisation* investigating anti-doping rule violations shall be a violation of FINA's disciplinary rules and may result in proceedings before the FINA Disciplinary Panel.

**DC 21.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel**

**DC 21.2.1** To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Rules.

**DC 21.2.2** To cooperate with the *Athlete Testing* program.

**DC 21.2.3** To use their influence on *Athlete* values and behavior to foster anti-doping attitudes.

**DC 21.2.4** To disclose to his or her *National Anti-Doping Organization* and to FINA any decision by a non-*Signatory* finding that he or she committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten years.

**DC 21.2.5** To cooperate with *Anti-Doping Organizations* investigating anti-doping rule violations. Failure by any *Athlete Support Personnel* to cooperate in full with
FINA, Member Federation or other Anti-Doping Organisation investigating anti-doping rule violations shall be a violation of FINA’s disciplinary rules and may result in proceedings before the FINA Disciplinary Panel.
APPENDIX 1

DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO DOPING CONTROL RULES

ADAMS: The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System is a Web-based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing, and reporting designed to assist stakeholders and WADA in their anti-doping operations in conjunction with data protection legislation.

Administration: Providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the Use or Attempted Use by another Person of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. However, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method used for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification and shall not include actions involving Prohibited Substances which are not prohibited in Out-of-Competition Testing unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate that such Prohibited Substances are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

Adverse Analytical Finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved entity that, consistent with the International Standard for Laboratories and related Technical Documents, identifies in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.

Adverse Passport Finding: A Signatory to the Code 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/Competitions, WADA, International Federations, and National Anti-Doping Organisations.

Anti-Doping Organization: A report resulting from the process set forth in the applicable Technical Document or Guideline which concludes that the analytical results reviewed are inconsistent with a normal physiological condition or known pathology and compatible with the Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

Athlete: Any Person who competes in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation), or the national level (as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization). An Anti-Doping Organization has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to an Athlete who is neither an International-Level Athlete nor a National-Level Athlete, and thus to bring them within the definition of “Athlete.” In relation to Athletes who are neither International-Level nor National-Level Athletes, an Anti-Doping Organization may elect to: conduct limited Testing or no Testing at all; analyze Samples for less than the full menu of Prohibited Substances; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance TUEs. However, if an Article 2.1, 2.3 or Article 2.5 anti-doping rule violation is committed by any Athlete over whom an Anti-Doping Organization has authority who competes below the international or national level, then the Consequences set forth in the Code (except Article 14.3.2) must be applied. For purposes of Article 2.8 and Article 2.9 and for purposes of anti-doping information and education, any Person who competes in sport under the authority of any Signatory, government, or other sports organization accepting the Code is an Athlete.

[Comment: This definition makes it clear that all International- and National-Level Athletes are subject to the anti-doping rules of the Code, with the precise definitions of international- and national-level sport to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of the International Federations and National
Anti-Doping Organizations, respectively. The definition also allows each National Anti-Doping Organization, if it chooses to do so, to expand its anti-doping program beyond International- or National-Level Athletes to competitors at lower levels of Competition or to individuals who engage in fitness activities but do not compete at all. Thus, a National Anti-Doping Organization could, for example, elect to test recreational-level competitors but not require advance TUEs. But an anti-doping rule violation involving an Adverse Analytical Finding or Tampering results in all of the Consequences provided for in the Code (with the exception of Article 14.3.2). The decision on whether Consequences apply to recreational-level Athletes who engage in fitness activities but never compete is left to the National Anti-Doping Organization. In the same manner, a Major Event Organization holding an Event only for masters-level competitors could elect to test the competitors but not analyze Samples for the full menu of Prohibited Substances. Competitors at all levels of Competition should receive the benefit of anti-doping information and education.

**Athlete Biological Passport:** The program and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations and International Standard for Laboratories.

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

**Attempt:** Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an Attempt to commit a violation if the Person renounces the Attempt prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the Attempt.

**Atypical Finding:** A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory which requires further investigation as provided by the International Standard for Laboratories or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an Adverse Analytical Finding.

**Atypical Passport Finding:** A report described as an Atypical Passport Finding as described in the applicable International Standards.

**CAS:** The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

**Code:** The World Anti-Doping Code.

**Competition:** A series of individual Events conducted together under one ruling body (e.g. FINA World Championships). Also, the act of participating in an Event.

**Competition Period:** The time between the beginning of the opening ceremonies and the end of the closing ceremonies for a Competition.

**Competition Venue / Event Venue:** Those venues so designated by the ruling body for the Competition / Event.

**Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations (“Consequences”):** 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

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2) This definition has been changed from the Code definition in order to be consistent with other FINA Rules. Under FINA Rules, a “Competition” is the same as an “Event” under the Code.
resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) Ineligibility means the Athlete or other Person is barred on account of anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any Event, Competition or other activity or funding as provided in DC 10.12.1; and (c) Provisional Suspension means the Athlete or other Person is barred temporarily from participating in any Event, Competition or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under DC 8; (d) Financial Consequences means a CAS cost award or a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) Public Disclosure or Reporting means the disclosure of information related to anti-doping rule violations as provided in DC 14. Teams in Team Sports may also be subject to Consequences as provided in DC 11.

**Contaminated Product:** A product that contains a Prohibited Substance that is not disclosed on the product label or in information available in a reasonable Internet search.

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

**Doping Control:** All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal including all steps and processes in between such as provision of whereabouts information, Sample collection and handling, laboratory analysis, therapeutic use exemptions, results management, and hearings.

**DCRB:** Doping Control Review Board.

**Event:** A single race, match, game or singular sport contest.

**Fault:** Fault is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing an Athlete or other Person’s degree of Fault include, for example, the Athlete’s or other Person’s experience, whether the Athlete or other Person is a Minor, special considerations such as disability, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the Athlete and the level of care and investigation exercised by the Athlete in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the Athlete’s or other Person’s degree of Fault, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the Athlete’s or other Person’s departure from the expected standard of behavior. Thus, for example, the fact that an Athlete would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of Ineligibility, or the fact that the Athlete only has a short time left in his or her career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of Ineligibility under Article 10.5.1 or 10.5.2.

[Comment: The criteria for assessing an Athlete’s degree of Fault is the same under all Articles where Fault is to be considered. However, under DC 10.5.2, no reduction of sanction is appropriate unless, when the degree of Fault is assessed, the conclusion is that No Significant Fault or Negligence on the part of the Athlete or other Person was involved.]

**In-Competition:** For purposes of differentiating between In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing, an In-Competition test is a test where an Athlete is selected for Testing in connection with a specific Competition, which shall start with the beginning of opening ceremonies and conclude with the end of the closing ceremonies. Where an Athlete is not competing in the context of a Competition, In-Competition means the period commencing twelve hours before an Event in which the Athlete is scheduled to participate through the end of such Event and the Sample collection process related to such Event.

3) This definition has been changed from the Code definition in order to be consistent with other FINA Rules. Under FINA Rules, an “Event” is the same as a “Competition” under the Code.
**Independent Observer Program:** A team of observers, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and may provide guidance on the Doping Control process at certain competitions and report on their observations.

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

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

**International Competition:** A Competition where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, FINA, a Major Event Organization, or another international sport organization is the ruling body for the Competition or appoints the technical officials for the Competition.

**International-Level Athlete:** An Athlete included in the FINA Registered Testing Pool or an Athlete who is not included in the FINA Registered Testing Pool during his or her participation in a FINA Competition/Event.

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

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

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

**Member Federation:** Means the national federations affiliated to FINA in a country or a sport country recognized by FINA in accordance with C 7, C 8 and C 9. In countries where all of some anti-doping responsibilities have been delegated or assigned to a National Anti-Doping Organisation or Regional Anti-Doping Organisation, references in these Anti-Doping Rules to the Member Federation shall apply, as applicable, to the Member Federation’s National Anti-Doping Organisation or Regional Anti-Doping Organisation.

**Metabolite:** Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

**Minor:** A natural Person who has not reached the age of eighteen years

**National Anti-Doping Organization:** The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of Samples, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings 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 Competition:** A sport Competition involving International- or National-Level Athletes that is not an International Competition.

**National-Level Athlete:** Athletes who participate in sport at the national level, as defined by each National Anti-Doping Organization, consistent with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

**No Fault or Negligence:** The Athlete or other Person’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 or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of DC 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system.

**No Significant Fault or Negligence:** The Athlete or other Person’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. Except in the case of a Minor, for any violation of DC 2.1, the Athlete must also establish how the Prohibited Substance entered his or her system.

[Comment: For Cannabinoids, an Athlete may establish No Significant Fault or Negligence by clearly demonstrating that the context of the Use was unrelated to sport performance.]

**Out-of-Competition:** Any period which is not In-Competition.

**Participant:** Any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel.

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

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

[Comment: Under this definition, steroids found in an Athlete’s car would constitute a violation unless the Athlete establishes that someone else used the car; in that event, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that, even though the Athlete did not have exclusive control over the car, the Athlete knew about the steroids and intended to have control over the steroids. Similarly, in the example of steroids found in a home medicine cabinet under the joint control of an Athlete and spouse, the Anti-Doping Organization must establish that the Athlete knew the steroids were in the cabinet and that the Athlete intended to exercise control over the steroids. The act of purchasing a Prohibited Substance alone constitutes Possession, even where, for example, the product does not arrive, is received by someone else, or is sent to a third party address.]

**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, or class of substances, so described on the Prohibited List.

**Provisional Hearing:** For purposes of DC 7.9, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under DC 8 that provides the Athlete with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

[Comment: A Provisional Hearing is only a preliminary proceeding which may not involve a full review of the facts of the case. Following a Provisional Hearing, the Athlete remains entitled to a subsequent full hearing on the merits of the case. By contrast, an “expedited hearing,” as that term is used in Article 7.9, is a full hearing on the merits conducted on an expedited time schedule.]

**Provisional Suspension:** See Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations 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 DC 14.

**Regional Anti-Doping Organization:** A regional entity designated by member countries to coordinate and manage delegated areas of their national anti-doping programs, which may include the adoption and implementation of anti-doping rules, the planning and collection of Samples, the management of results, the review of TUEs, the conduct of hearings, and the conduct of educational programs at a regional level.

**Registered Testing Pool:** The pool of highest-priority Athletes established separately at the international level by International Federations and at the national level by National Anti-Doping Organizations, who are subject to focused In-Competition and Out-of-Competition Testing as part of that International Federation’s or National Anti-Doping Organization’s Test Distribution Plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.6 of the Code and the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

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

[Comment: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood Samples violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]

**Signatories:** Those entities signing the Code and agreeing to comply with the Code as provided in Article 23 of the Code.

**Specified Substance:** See DC 4.2.2.

**Strict Liability:** The rule which provides that under DC 2.1 and DC 2.2, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence, or knowing Use on the Athlete’s part be demonstrated by the Anti-Doping Organization in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation.

**Substantial Assistance:** For purposes of DC 10.6.1, a Person providing Substantial Assistance must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an Anti-Doping Organization or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case which is initiated or, if no case is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case could have been brought.

**Tampering:** Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence
to bear; interfering improperly; obstructing, misleading or engaging in any fraudulent conduct to alter results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.

**Target Testing:** Selection of specific Athletes for Testing based on criteria set forth in the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

**Team Sport:** A sport in which the substitution of Athletes is permitted during an Event.

**Testing:** The parts of the Doping Control process involving Test Distribution Planning, Sample collection, Sample handling, and Sample transport to the laboratory.

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

**TUE:** Therapeutic Use Exemption, as described in DC 4.4.

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

**Use:** The utilisation, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

**WADA:** The World Anti-Doping Agency.

**APPENDIX 2**

**EXAMPLES OF THE APPLICATION OF DC 10**

**UNESCO Convention:**

*Example 1*

**Facts:** An Adverse Analytical Finding results from the presence of an anabolic steroid in an In-Competition test (DC 2.1); the Athlete promptly admits the anti-doping rule violation; the Athlete establishes No Significant Fault or Negligence; and the Athlete provides Substantial Assistance.

**Application of Consequences:**

1. The starting point would be DC 10.2. Because the Athlete is deemed to have No Significant Fault that would be sufficient corroborating evidence (DC 10.2.1.1 and 10.2.3) that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional, the period of Ineligibility would thus be two years, not four years (DC 10.2.2).
2. In a second step, the panel would analyze whether the Fault-related reductions (DC 10.4 and 10.5) apply. Based on No Significant Fault or Negligence (DC 10.5.2) since the anabolic steroid is not a Specified Substance, the applicable range of sanctions would be reduced to a range of two years to one year (minimum one-half of the two year sanction). The panel would then determine the applicable period of Ineligibility within this range based on the Athlete’s degree of Fault. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of Ineligibility of 16 months.)

3. In a third step, the panel would assess the possibility for suspension or reduction under DC 10.6 (reductions not related to Fault). In this case, only DC 10.6.1 (Substantial Assistance) applies. (DC 10.6.3, Prompt Admission, is not applicable because the period of Ineligibility is already below the two-year minimum set forth in DC 10.6.3.) Based on Substantial Assistance, the period of Ineligibility could be suspended by three-quarters of 16 months.* The minimum period of Ineligibility would thus be four months. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel suspends ten months and the period of Ineligibility would thus be six months.)

4. Under DC 10.11, the period of Ineligibility, in principle, starts on the date of the final hearing decision. However, because the Athlete promptly admitted the anti-doping rule violation, the period of Ineligibility could start as early as the date of Sample collection, but in any event the Athlete would have to serve at least one-half of the Ineligibility period (i.e., three months) after the date of the hearing decision (DC 10.11.2).

5. Since the Adverse Analytical Finding was committed in a Competition, the panel would have to automatically Disqualify the result obtained in that Competition (DC 9).

6. According to DC 10.8, all results obtained by the Athlete subsequent to the date of the Sample collection until the start of the period of Ineligibility would also be Disqualified unless fairness requires otherwise.

7. The information referred to in DC 14.3.2 must be Publicly Disclosed, unless the Athlete is a Minor, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (DC 10.13).

8. The Athlete is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a Competition or other sport-related activity under the authority of any Signatory or its affiliates during the Athlete’s period of Ineligibility (DC 10.12.1). However, the Athlete may return to train with a Team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a Signatory or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the Athlete’s period of Ineligibility, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed (DC 10.12.2). Thus, the Athlete would be allowed to return to training one and one-half months before the end of the period of Ineligibility.

Example 2

Facts: An Adverse Analytical Finding results from the presence of a stimulant which is a Specified Substance in an In-Competition Test (DC 2.1); the Anti-
Doping Organization is able to establish that the Athlete committed the anti-doping rule violation intentionally; the Athlete is not able to establish that the Prohibited Substance was used Out-of-Competition in a context unrelated to sport performance; the Athlete does not promptly admit the anti-doping rule violation as alleged; the Athlete does provide Substantial Assistance.

**Application of Consequences:**

1. The starting point would be DC 10.2. Because the Anti-Doping Organization can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was committed intentionally and the Athlete is unable to establish that the substance was permitted Out-of-Competition and the Use was unrelated to the Athlete’s sport performance (DC 10.2.3), the period of Ineligibility would be four years (DC 10.2.1.2).

2. Because the violation was intentional, there is no room for a reduction based on Fault (no application of DC 10.4 and 10.5). Based on Substantial Assistance, the sanction could be suspended by up to three-quarters of the four years.* The minimum period of Ineligibility would thus be one year.

3. Under DC 10.11, the period of Ineligibility would start on the date of the final hearing decision.

4. Since the Adverse Analytical Finding was committed in a Competition, the panel would automatically Disqualify the result obtained in the Competition.

5. According to DC 10.8, all results obtained by the Athlete subsequent to the date of Sample collection until the start of the period of Ineligibility would also be Disqualified unless fairness requires otherwise.

6. The information referred to in DC 14.3.2 must be Publicly Disclosed, unless the Athlete is a Minor, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (DC 10.13).

7. The Athlete is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a Competition or other sport-related activity under the authority of any Signatory or its affiliates during the Athlete’s period of Ineligibility (DC 10.12.1). However, the Athlete may return to train with a Team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a Signatory or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the Athlete’s period of Ineligibility, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed (DC 10.12.2). Thus, the Athlete would be allowed to return to training two months before the end of the period of Ineligibility.

**Example 3**

**Facts:** An Adverse Analytical Finding results from the presence of an anabolic steroid in an Out-of-Competition Test (DC 2.1); the Athlete establishes that he had No Significant Fault or Negligence; the Athlete also establishes that the Adverse Analytical Finding was caused by a Contaminated Product.

**Application of Consequences:**

1. The starting point would be DC 10.2. Because the Athlete can establish through corroborating evidence that he did not commit the anti-doping rule
violation intentionally—he had No Significant Fault in using a Contaminated Product (DC 10.2.1.1 and 10.2.3), the period of Ineligibility would be two years (DC 10.2.2).

2. In a second step, the panel would analyze the Fault-related possibilities for reductions (DC 10.4 and 10.5). Since the Athlete can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was caused by a Contaminated Product and that he acted with No Significant Fault or Negligence based on DC 10.5.1.2, the applicable range for the period of Ineligibility would be reduced to a range of two years to a reprimand. The panel would determine the period of Ineligibility within this range, based on the Athlete’s degree of Fault. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of Ineligibility of four months.)

3. According to DC 10.8, all results obtained by the Athlete subsequent to the date of Sample collection until the start of the period of Ineligibility would be Disqualified unless fairness requires otherwise.

4. The information referred to in DC 14.3.2 must be Publicly Disclosed, unless the Athlete is a Minor, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (DC 10.13).

5. The Athlete is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a Competition or other sport-related activity under the authority of any Signatory or its affiliates during the Athlete’s period of Ineligibility (DC 10.12.1). However, the Athlete may return to train with a Team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a Signatory or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the Athlete’s period of Ineligibility, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed (DC 10.12.2). Thus, the Athlete would be allowed to return to training one month before the end of the period of Ineligibility.

Example 4

Facts: An Athlete who has never had an Adverse Analytical Finding or been confronted with an anti-doping rule violation spontaneously admits that he used an anabolic steroid to enhance his performance. The Athlete also provides Substantial Assistance.

Application of Consequences:

1. Since the violation was intentional, DC 10.2.1 would be applicable and the basic period of Ineligibility imposed would be four years.

2. There is no room for Fault-related reductions of the period of Ineligibility (no application of DC 10.4 and 10.5).

3. Based on the Athlete’s spontaneous admission (DC 10.6.2) alone, the period of Ineligibility could be reduced by up to one-half of the four years. Based on the Athlete’s Substantial Assistance (DC 10.6.1) alone, the period of Ineligibility could be suspended up to three-quarters of the four years.* Under DC 10.6.4, in considering the spontaneous admission and Substantial Assistance
together, the most the sanction could be reduced or suspended would be up to three-quarters of the four years. The minimum period of Ineligibility would be one year.

4. The period of Ineligibility, in principle, starts on the day of the final hearing decision (DC 10.11). If the spontaneous admission is factored into the reduction of the period of Ineligibility, an early start of the period of Ineligibility under DC 10.11.2 would not be permitted. The provision seeks to prevent an Athlete from benefitting twice from the same set of circumstances. However, if the period of Ineligibility was suspended solely on the basis of Substantial Assistance, DC 10.11.2 may still be applied, and the period of Ineligibility started as early as the Athlete’s last use of the anabolic steroid.

5. According to DC 10.8, all results obtained by the Athlete subsequent to the date of the anti-doping rule violation until the start of the period of Ineligibility would be Disqualified unless fairness requires otherwise.

6. The information referred to in DC 14.3.2 must be Publicly Disclosed, unless the Athlete is a Minor, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (DC 10.13).

7. The Athlete is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a Competition or other sport-related activity under the authority of any Signatory or its affiliates during the Athlete’s period of Ineligibility (DC 10.12.1). However, the Athlete may return to train with a Team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a Signatory or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the Athlete’s period of Ineligibility, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed (DC 10.12.2). Thus, the Athlete would be allowed to return to training two months before the end of the period of Ineligibility.

Example 5

Facts: An Athlete Support Personnel helps to circumvent a period of Ineligibility imposed on an Athlete by entering him into a Competition under a false name. The Athlete Support Personnel comes forward with this anti-doping rule violation (DC 2.9) spontaneously before being notified of an anti-doping rule violation by an Anti-Doping Organization.

Application of Consequences:

1. According to DC 10.3.4, the period of Ineligibility would be from two up to four years, depending on the seriousness of the violation. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would otherwise impose a period of Ineligibility of three years.)

2. There is no room for Fault-related reductions since intent is an element of the anti-doping rule violation in DC 2.9 (see comment to DC 10.5.2).

3. According to DC 10.6.2, provided that the admission is the only reliable evidence, the period of Ineligibility may be reduced down to one-half. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel would impose a period of Ineligibility of 18 months.)
4. The information referred to in DC 14.3.2 must be Publicly Disclosed unless the Athlete Support Personnel is a Minor, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (DC 10.13).

Example 6

Facts: An Athlete was sanctioned for a first anti-doping rule violation with a period of Ineligibility of 14 months, of which four months were suspended because of Substantial Assistance. Now, the Athlete commits a second anti-doping rule violation resulting from the presence of a stimulant which is not a Specified Substance in an In-Competition Test (DC 2.1); the Athlete establishes No Significant Fault or Negligence; and the Athlete provided Substantial Assistance. If this were a first violation, the panel would sanction the Athlete with a period of Ineligibility of 16 months and suspend six months for Substantial Assistance.

Application of Consequences:

1. DC 10.7 is applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation because DC 10.7.4.1 and DC 10.7.5 apply.

2. Under DC 10.7.1, the period of Ineligibility would be the greater of:
   a) six months;
   b) one-half of the period of Ineligibility imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation without taking into account any reduction under DC 10.6 (in this example, that would equal one-half of 14 months, which is seven months); or
   c) two times the period of Ineligibility otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, without taking into account any reduction under DC 10.6 (in this example, that would equal two times 16 months, which is 32 months).

Thus, the period of Ineligibility for the second violation would be the greater of (a), (b) and (c), which is a period of Ineligibility of 32 months.

3. In a next step, the panel would assess the possibility for suspension or reduction under DC 10.6 (non-Fault-related reductions). In the case of the second violation, only DC 10.6.1 (Substantial Assistance) applies. Based on Substantial Assistance, the period of Ineligibility could be suspended by three-quarters of 32 months.* The minimum period of Ineligibility would thus be eight months. (Assume for purposes of illustration in this example that the panel suspends eight months of the period of Ineligibility for Substantial Assistance, thus reducing the period of Ineligibility imposed to two years.)

4. Since the Adverse Analytical Finding was committed in a Competition, the panel would automatically Disqualify the result obtained in the Competition.

5. According to DC 10.8, all results obtained by the Athlete subsequent to the date of Sample collection until the start of the period of Ineligibility would also be Disqualified unless fairness requires otherwise.

6. The information referred to in DC 14.3.2 must be Publicly Disclosed, unless the Athlete is a Minor, since this is a mandatory part of each sanction (DC 10.13).
7. The Athlete is not allowed to participate in any capacity in a Competition or other sport-related activity under the authority of any Signatory or its affiliates during the Athlete’s period of Ineligibility (DC 10.12.1). However, the Athlete may return to train with a Team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organization of a Signatory or its affiliates during the shorter of: (a) the last two months of the Athlete's period of Ineligibility, or (b) the last one-quarter of the period of Ineligibility imposed (DC 10.12.2). Thus, the Athlete would be allowed to return to training two months before the end of the period of Ineligibility.

* Upon the approval of WADA in exceptional circumstances, the maximum suspension of the period of Ineligibility for Substantial Assistance may be greater than three-quarters, and reporting and publication may be delayed.
FR 2 SWIMMING POOLS

FR 2.7 Starting Platforms
Starting Platforms shall be firm and give no springing effect. The height of the platform above the water surface shall be from 0.5 metre to 0.75 metre. The surface area shall be at least 0.5 metre x 0.5 metre and covered with a non-slip material. Maximum slope shall not be more than 10 degrees. The platform shall be constructed so as to permit the gripping of the platform by the swimmer in the forward start at the front and the sides; it is recommended that, if the thickness of the starting platform exceeds 0.04 metre, grips of at least 0.1 metre width on each side and 0.4 metre width in the front be cut out to 0.03 metre from the surface of the platform. Handgrips for the forward start may be installed on the sides of the starting platforms. Handgrips for backstroke starts shall be placed within 0.3 metre to 0.6 metre above the water surface both horizontally and vertically. They shall be parallel to the surface of the end wall and must not protrude beyond the end wall. The water depth from a distance of 0.1 metre to 0.6 metres from the end wall must be 1.35 metres where starting platforms are installed. Electronic read-out boards may be installed under the blocks. Flashing is not allowed. Figures must not move during a backstroke start.

FR 2.10 Backstroke Ledge
A backstroke ledge may be used:
- The ledge may be adjustable to 4 cm above or 4 cm below the water level.
- The ledge is a minimum of 65 cm in length.
- The ledge must be 8 cm in height, 2 cm at the width with 10 degrees of slope
See Diagram
FR 5 DIVING FACILITIES

FR 5.2 Platform Diving

FR 5.2.5 The platforms shall be covered in an anti-slip material that shall have a tread pattern that provides sufficient traction in wet and dry conditions such that the divers are prevented from slipping when performing dives in all directions. The minimum thickness must be 6mm (-0/+1mm) and the colour should give a contrast to the surrounding décor. The material shall be easily cleaned to maintain the anti-slip feature of the product. The installation of the non-slip platform covering shall respect FINA Rule FR 5.2.4.

FR 5.3 General Requirements

FR 5.3.12 Individual diving

FR 5.3.12.2 When seven (7) / five (5) judges are used, four (4) / three (3) judges will be on the side closest to the competition.

Note: The Referee may decide to place four (4) / three (3) judges farthest from the competition depending on the local situation in the pool.

FR 14 HIGH DIVING

General requirements: Dimensions in metres for all high diving facilities as detailed in High Diving Facilities Diagram, Annex 4.1 and Annex 4.2, shall be observed. In natural surroundings the dimensions can be adjusted to the local situation and approved by FINA Bureau.

FR 14.1 Platform High Diving

FR 14.1.1 Each platform shall be rigid and horizontal.

FR 14.1.2 The minimum dimensions of the platform shall be:
- 20m and 27m platforms: 2.00m width 4.00m length
- 5m, 7.5 and 10m platforms: 1.50m width 4.00m length

FR 14.1.3 The preferred thickness of the front edge of the platform shall not exceed 0.16 metre and can be vertical or inclined at an angle not greater than 10° to the vertical inside the plummet line.

FR 14.1.4 The platforms shall be covered in an anti-slip material that shall have a tread pattern that provides sufficient traction in wet and dry conditions such that the divers are prevented from slipping when performing dives in all directions.

FR 14.1.5 The front edge of the 20m and 27m platforms shall project at least 3.50 metres beyond the edge of any obstacle. The 5m and 7.5m shall project at least 1.5 metres beyond the edge of any obstacle and the 10m platforms at least 1.50 metres.

FR 14.1.6 The back and sides of each platform shall be surrounded by handrails up to 1m from the edge of the platform with a minimum clearance of 1.8 metres between vertical pairs. The minimum height shall be 1.0 metre and they shall be
with at least two horizontal crossbars placed outside the platform beginning 1.00 metre from the front edge of the platform.

**FR 14.1.7** Each platform shall be accessible by suitable non-slip stairs (not ladders) as required by the country’s building regulations and or health and safety standards that are applicable.

**FR 14.1.8** It is preferable that a platform is not constructed directly under any other platform however in circumstance where this cannot be avoided then you must refer to High Diving Diagram, Annex 1.

**FR 14.1.9** The platform shall be a concrete, steel or other rigid material construction as approved by FINA. The longitude and latitude movement/oscillation allowance for the entire 27 metres high tower structure shall be 2.7 cm (1/1000 from 27m). The maximum wind speed for the tower oscillation stability is 54km/ hour (banners will affect the stability). The downward flex at the diving end of the platform shall not exceed 2-3mm and approved by the local authority of the area.

**FR 14.2 General Requirements**

**FR 14.2.1** For High Diving platforms designed and constructed after 31st December 2014 the minimum dimensions in metres for high diving facilities as detailed on the “High Diving Facilities Diagram” (Annex 4.1 and Annex 4.2) shall prevail, using, as a basic measuring point of reference, the plummet line, which is a vertical line extending through the centre of the front edge of the platform. It is recommended that the preferred dimensions be used for projects considered to have an important status.

**FR 14.2.2** The platform height for the 20m platform, must not be less than 20m and not more than 20.5m. The platform height for the 27m platform, must not be less than 27m and not more than 27.5m.

**FR 14.2.3** The platforms shall face north in the northern hemisphere and south in the southern hemisphere where possible.

**FR 14.2.4** The water temperature shall be not less than 18° Celsius.

**FR 14.2.5** A certificate of suitability for use of the venue shall be issued by the appropriate local health and safety authorities. In general terms the certification must also relate to the general water quality for human use.

**FR 14.2.6** The surface agitation shall be done by a strong horizontal water spray and the scuba divers must also provide additional splash when necessary. The water spray must not be mounted higher than 1.50m above the water level. The water spray should be strong and provide foamy white water for better visibility for the athletes. The spray or the foam must be strong enough to cover the landing area.

**FR 14.2.7** If the average wind speed exceeds 40km per hour then the competition cannot continue until the average wind speed is below 40km. If lighting is with in 3km of the site then the competition is to be postponed until the lighting subsides or moves away from the venue.
FR 14.3 Security and Emergency Rescue Requirements

FR 14.3.1 For all High Diving competitions and training from 20m or higher medical staff, scuba teams and rescue equipment must be on duty and in position at the venue.

FR 14.3.2 The minimum medical staff shall consist of two (2) doctors, with knowledge in trauma injuries, two to three (2-3) staffed ambulances on site and a designated hospital with an Orthopaedic surgery unit on alert.

FR 14.3.3 The scuba team consists of two (2) apnea, one (1) scuba diver and 1-2 reserve scuba divers, one (1) scuba captain.

FR 14.3.4 The rescue equipment comprises:
- 2 rescue boats
- 2 spinal boards
- 5 stiff neck collars
- 2 defibrillators
- 2 oxygen tanks
- Blankets
- General first aid kit

FR 14.4 Judges Seating

FR 14.4.1 The judges shall be placed side by side in two lines on one side of the platform with the sunlight in the back or above the judges. Four judges in the back and three in the front, 1m below the back row.

FR 14.4.2 No judge shall be seated behind the front edge of the platform.

FR 14.4.3 The judges shall be seated at a distance of 35-40 metres from the entry point for the 27m platform and 25-30 metres for the 20m platform and their positions elevated by approximately three (3) metres above the water level.

FR 14.5 Electronic Officiating Equipment

FR 14.5.1 Electronic Officiating equipment records the judges awards for each diver and determines the final score for each dive as required by Rule HD 6.

FR 14.5.2 Preferred Equipment must be able to:

FR 14.5.2.1 Record judges awards by whole and half points

FR 14.5.2.2 Be able to display all recorded and calculated information for each diver both before and after each dive

FR 14.5.2.3 Be able to display the scores for all divers before and after each dive

FR 14.5.2.4 Be able to display the rank order and scores for all divers after each round of dives
**FR 14.5.2.5** The equipment must provide each judge with an electronic judging device that will permit each judge to enter their award and to see their award on a window on the device. After the referee has accepted the judges awards, all awards shall be displayed on each electronic judging device.

**FR 14.5.2.6** Judges analysis is to be provided at the conclusion of each event or series.

**FR 14.5.2.7** The referee must be provided with a monitor on which he/she will be able to view the awards of all the judges prior to the awards then being displayed on the score board.

**FR 14.5.2.6** There is a requirement for a print out of the following information:

1. The draw for the diving order
2. A start list for each session or event
3. A ranking of dives at the end of each round
4. A ranking of dives at the end of each event
5. Judges awards and scores for each diver at the end of each session and event
FACILITIES RULES

### FINA Dimensions for High Diving facilities

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### Platform

**A**
From plummet BACK TO OBSTACLE (pool wall)
- Minimum: 1.25, 1.25, 1.50, 3.50, 3.50
- Preferred: 1.25, 1.25, 1.50, 3.50, 3.50

**A/A**
From plummet BACK TO PLATFORM Plummet directly below
- Minimum: 0.75, 0.75, 0.75, 1.00, 1.50
- Preferred: 1.25, 1.25, 1.25, 1.25, 1.50

**B**
From plummet to obstacle POOL WALL AT SIDE
- Minimum: 4.00, 4.50, 5.75, 9.00, 10.00
- Preferred: 4.50, 4.75, 5.75, 9.00, 10.00

**C**
From plummet to ADJACENT PLUMMET
- Minimum: 2.50*, 2.75*, 3.00*, 3.50*, 3.50*
- Preferred: 2.50*, 2.75*, 3.00*, 3.50*, 3.50*

**H**
DEPTH OF WATER At plummet
- Minimum: 6.00, 6.00, 6.00, 6.00, 6.00

**J**
From plummet to obstacle POOL WALL AHEAD
- Minimum: 10.25, 11.00, 13.50, 16.00, 18.00
- Preferred: 10.25, 11.00, 13.50, 16.00, 18.00

**Note:** The appropriate local authorities must certify that the minimum requirements are observed.

* The side distance between platforms must not be less than 0.50m

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HIGH DIVING DIAGRAMS
ANNEX 4.2

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