

# INFORMATION FROM THE INTERNATIONAL JURY TO COMPETITORS 2020 F 18 RAID WORLD Championship MARTINIQUE, FRA.

*This notice does not modify or replace the rules of the competition*

## **1 On The Water**

Sailing is essentially a self-policing sport. The Jury expects that boats will take a penalty promptly when appropriate. The primary responsibility for protesting breaches of the rules is with the competitors, not the Jury.

The jury will not normally protest for a breach of a rule of Part 2 unless they observe an apparent breach of good sportsmanship (RRS 2).

Examples could be:

- apparent deliberate breaches of rules.
- failing to take a penalty after knowingly touching a mark.
- intimidating other boats – often evidenced by unnecessary shouting or foul language.
- team tactics – sailing to benefit another boat to the detriment of your own position.
- reckless sailing – sailing likely to result in damage or injury.

## **2 Redress for Alleged Race Committee Error in Scoring a Boat OCS, BFD, UFD.**

Boats sometimes want to challenge the Race Committee's decision to score them OCS, UFD or BFD by requesting redress under RRS 62.1(a).

For a boat to be given redress, conclusive evidence must be presented to the jury that the race committee has made an error. Even video evidence is rarely conclusive. In the absence of conclusive evidence to the contrary the jury will uphold the race committee's decision.

Evidence of the relative positions of two boats that are scored differently is not conclusive evidence that either boat started properly.

## **4. Requests for redress based on the action or non-action of the race committee following a wind shift**

The International Jury will not uphold a request for redress based on the abandonment or non-abandonment by the race committee following a wind shift unless the race committee have acted contrary to a rule (usually a sailing instruction) of the event.

## **5 Video and Tracking Evidence**

If a party to a hearing wishes to bring video evidence it is their responsibility to provide appropriate equipment to view the video. Competitors are reminded that any tracking system is of limited accuracy.

## **6 PROTESTS**

### **6.1 Starting of a hearing**

If possible and all parties agrees the hearing may start as soon as practical after lodging a protest.

### **6.2 Failure to Attend a Hearing (including Reopening)**

Competitors should be aware that the jury may proceed with a hearing [under RRS 63.3(b)] in the absence of one of the parties and that this will not be grounds for reopening unless the jury is satisfied that the competitor made every reasonable effort to find out the time of the hearing and to attend the hearing.

Competitors are reminded that on the last scheduled day of the opening series, it is the intention of the jury to hear all protests on that day, including any request for reopening or any request for redress based on decisions made that day. It is the responsibility of the athletes to monitor the Official Notice Board until all hearings are concluded for the day

## **7 Observers at hearings**

It is intended that hearings are open to observers, but this will be subject to the space available in the hearing rooms and at the discretion of the jury. Preference will be given to the parties to the hearing who may normally bring one person each as an observer. Observers sit further back from the parties and unless authorized by the panel chair, observers are not permitted to speak, communicate with the parties, use cellular phones, or use photographic or recording equipment. Observers may not appear as a witness.

## **8 RRS 69**

Any form of cheating, including not telling the truth in a hearing, is considered to be a breach of sportsmanship and may result in a hearing under RRS 69 and a heavy penalty.

## **9 Questions on Procedure and Policy**

Competitors, team leaders and coaches may discuss procedure and policy with the international jury chairman

**Sergey Kuzovov**  
**Jury Chairman**

25<sup>TH</sup> January, 2020