**YAI SENIOR MULTICLASS NATIONAL SAILING CHAMPIONSHIP 2019**

**34TH HYDERABAD SAILING WEEK**

**Information to Athletes**

**1. Protests by the Jury for Incidents on the Water**

1.1 The Jury will not usually protest for a breach of a rule of Part 2 unless they observe

an apparent breach of good sportsmanship (RRS 2). Examples of breaches, where

the Jury will consider protesting, include:

(a) deliberately or knowingly breaking a rule without justification for exoneration and

not taking the appropriate penalty;

(b) intimidating other boats, often evidenced by unnecessary shouting or foul language;

(c) team tactics, sailing to benefit another boat to the detriment of your own position;

(d) reckless sailing that results in, or is likely to result in, damage or injury.

**2. Outside Help**

2.1 RRS 41 applies from a boat’s preparatory signal (see RRS 41 and the definition

Racing). A boat that receives instructions or exchanges sailing gear with a coach or

support boat after the preparatory signal breaks RRS 41.

2.2 When coach and other support boats are prohibited from entering the racing area, a

boat not racing that needs to receive help must sail to the coach or support boat outside the racing area.

**3. Propulsion**

3.1 The World Sailing RRS 42 Interpretations 2017-2020 are posted at:

http://www.sailing.org/tools/documents/InterpretationsR42May2017AW-[23702].pdf

3.2 In addition to the World Sailing RRS 42 Interpretations, the following points may help

you to understand the application of RRS 42:

(a) Although there are usually two judges in each jury boat, a single judge will signal a yellow flag penalty when satisfied that a boat has broken RRS 42.

(b) When a boat is penalised for a breach of RRS 42 in a race that is subsequently

postponed, recalled or abandoned, the boat may compete in the restarted race.

However, every penalty counts in the boat’s penalty total.

(c) Although judges will signal a RRS 42 penalty as soon as possible, this might be

after the boat has crossed the finishing line. In the case of a boat’s first penalty,

she must complete the penalty, return to the course side of the finishing line and

then finish.

(d) A boat may only be granted redress when a judge’s action failed to account for

a race committee signal or a class rule (see RRS P4)

3.3 A competitor may ask the judges for an explanation of a penalty after the completion

of the race. It can be done either on or off the water or by asking at the Jury Office to

arrange a meeting with the judges.

**4. Requests for Redress, Claiming RC Error in Scoring a Boat OCS, UFD or BFD**

4.1 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).

4.2 Competitors are advised to consult the race officer prior to a hearing to learn the race

committee’s evidence that the boat was OCS, UFD or BFD. For a boat to be given

redress, the competitor must provide conclusive evidence that the race committee

has made an error in identifying the boat. Even video evidence is rarely conclusive.

In the absence of conclusive evidence to the contrary, the Jury will uphold the race

committee’s decision.

4.3 Evidence of the relative positions of two boats that are scored differently is not

conclusive evidence that either boat started correctly.

**5. Requests for Redress – RS:X under B5.62.1(e)**

5.1 A board requesting redress under RRS B5.62.1(e) must demonstrate that the capsize

was caused by the actions of a boat that broke a rule of Part 2. It is for the requesting

board to prove this case to the Jury and competitors should consider whether calling

an independent witness to the hearing will assist their case. If the Jury is not satisfied

that a breach of Part 2 occurred, redress will be denied.

**6. Video and Tracking Evidence**

6.1 A party wishing to bring video or tracking evidence to a hearing is responsible for

providing the equipment required to view the evidence. Internet connection will not be

generally available during a hearing. It should be possible for all parties and the panel

to view the evidence at the same time.

6.2 Tracking system information, if available, may be presented, but is of limited

accuracy. The images produced are enhanced from the actual data as an aid to the

viewer. The system may be used to get an indicative position of the boats for

visualization, but it is not sufficiently precise to be used for race management

purposes or for jury decisions that require exact positioning information.

**7. Observers at Hearings**

7.1 Each party may bring one person to observe at a hearing, unless the jury panel

decides in a particular case that it is inappropriate. Observers must sign and comply

with the requirements in the document titled Information for Observers.

**8. RRS 69**

8.1 Any form of cheating, including not telling the truth in a hearing is a breach of

sportsmanship and may result in a hearing under RRS 69 and a very heavy penalty.

**9. Questions on Jury Procedure and Policy**

9.1 Competitors, team leaders and coaches are welcome to discuss procedure and

policy with the Jury Chairman. He will usually be available by the Jury rooms during

protest time or can be contacted through the Jury Office.

**10. Use of electronic devices during hearings**

10.1 The use of electronic devices (i.e. tablets, smartphones and similar devices) during hearings to take notes, check rules, cases, etc. is very common nowadays. Its use is allowed during the hearings by parties, observers and witnesses, provided they are not used to record or communicate with other persons. Before the start of a hearing a jury member will check that all these devices are in flight mode and with the wifi and Bluetooth turned off.

*International Jury*

*2nd, July 2019*