

INFORMATION TO COMPETITORS FROM THE JURY

1. Protests by the Jury for Incidents on the Water

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) sailing that results in, or is likely to result in, damage or injury or gaining a significant advantage.

2. Outside Help

- 2.1 A boat that receives instructions or transfers sailing gear with a coach or support vessel after the preparatory signal breaks RRS 41, even if the transfer starts before the preparatory signal.
- 2.2 When coach and other support vessels are prohibited from entering the racing area, a boat not racing that needs to receive help must sail to the coach or support vessel outside the racing area.

3. Propulsion

- 3.1 The World Sailing RRS 42 Interpretations 2017-2020 are posted at:
<http://www.sailing.org/raceofficials/rule42/index.php>
- 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 vessel, 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.
- 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

- 4.1 Competitors sometimes want to challenge how the race committee (RC) has scored them. In that case, they should complete and deliver a scoring enquiry to the race office within the protest time limit. The RC should arrange to share their evidence with the competitor before responding to the enquiry. If the competitor is not satisfied with the race committee's answer to the scoring enquiry, the competitor is advised to deliver a request for redress as soon as

reasonably possible. The scoring enquiry form should be appended to the request for redress. If an event does not provide the scoring inquiry system, competitors should deliver a request for redress within the protest time limit or as soon as reasonably possible after the results have been published.

- 4.2 In the hearing of such a request for redress, a competitor must provide evidence that the race committee has made an error. Video evidence or the relative positions of two boats scored differently, rarely proves that the race committee has made an error. In finding facts, the protest committee will be governed by weight of evidence. See World Sailing Case 136.

5. Requests for Redress – Boards under B5.62(b)

A board requesting redress under RRS B5.62(b)(1) must demonstrate that the capsized was caused by the actions of a board that broke a rule of Part 2 and took the appropriate penalty or was penalized. 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.

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 visualisation, 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

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

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

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

The use of electronic devices (i.e. tablets, smartphones and similar devices) by parties, observers and witnesses to take notes, check rules, cases, etc. is allowed during the hearings, provided the device is 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 Wi-Fi and Bluetooth turned off.