

Pesta Sukan Dinghy Regatta 2019
2 – 4 August 2019

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) 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 vessel after the preparatory signal breaks RRS 41.
- 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.
 - (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. Video and Tracking Evidence

5.1 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.

5.2 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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 room during protest time or can be contacted through the Jury Secretary.

9. Use of electronic devices during hearings

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 Wi-Fi and Bluetooth turned off.

Protest Committee

Jerrold Ng (IJ) – SGP [Chairman]

Tan Tee Suan (IJ) – SGP

Joe Chan (NJ) – SGP