

## SB20 World Championship RYS, Cowes

### INFORMATION TO COMPETITORS FROM THE JURY

This document does not in any way modify or replace the rules of the competition.

#### 1. Protests by the Jury 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:

- deliberately or knowingly breaking a rule with no justification for exoneration and not taking the appropriate penalty;
- 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 that results in, or is likely to result in, damage or injury.

#### 2. Outside Help

RRS 41 applies from a boat's preparatory signal (see RRS 41 and the definition Racing). A boat that receives instructions or exchange sailing gear with a coach or support boat after the preparatory signal breaks RRS41. Furthermore, competitors should be aware of the restrictions in SI 25.4 .

#### 3. Propulsion

The new World Sailing RRS 42 Interpretations are posted on:

<http://www.sailing.org/raceofficials/rule42/index.php>

In addition to the ISAF Rule 42 Interpretations, the following points may help you to understand the application of RRS 42:

- 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.
- 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.

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 or BFD

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

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.

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

## **5. Video Evidence**

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. Observers at Hearings**

The Jury encourages each party to be attended by her coach to observe at a hearing, unless the Jury decides in a particular case that it is inappropriate. Observers must comply with the requirements in the document titled Information for Observers.

## **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 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 Office.

**SB20 World Championship**

27.08.2017

Mufti Kling

Chairman, International Jury