

INFORMATION TO COMPETITORS FROM THE JURY

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

1. Outside Help

Rule 41 applies from a boat's preparatory signal (see rule 41 and the definition Racing). A boat shall not receive instructions or exchange sailing gear/clothing with a coach or support boat after the preparatory signal.

2. Propulsion

The World Sailing Rule 42 interpretations are posted on the World Sailing website:

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

In addition to the World Sailing Rule 42 Interpretations, the following points should be noted:

- When a boat is given a rule 42 penalty in a race that is subsequently postponed, recalled or abandoned, the boat may compete in the restarted race. However, every yellow flag penalty counts in the boat's series penalty total.
- Although judges will signal a rule 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 series penalty, she must complete her penalty turns, and return to the course side of the finishing line before finishing.
- A competitor may ask the judges for an explanation of a yellow flag penalty after the race.

A request for redress claiming the judges made an error when penalizing a boat is strictly limited in accordance with RRS P4 Redress Limitations. If granted, the redress will be limited to the removal of the penalty from the boat's record and award of average points for the race in question if the boat retired in accordance with Appendix P2.2 and P2.3. Redress will not include any allowance for penalty turns taken.

3. Protests by the Jury on the Water

The jury will not usually protest for a breach of a rule of Part 2 or rule 31 unless they observe an apparent breach of good sportsmanship (RRS 2). Examples of such breaches 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.

4. Requests for redress, claiming race committee error in scoring a boat UFD or BFD

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

Competitors are expected to consult the race officer prior to a hearing to learn the race committee's evidence that the boat was 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 as UFD or BFD. Even video evidence is rarely conclusive. In the absence of conclusive evidence to the contrary, the protest committee 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. Cameras and Electronic Equipment

A party wishing to bring video evidence to a hearing is responsible to provide the equipment required to view the evidence.

6. Observers at hearings

No observers will be accepted.

7. Rule 69

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

8. Questions on procedure and policy

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

9. Jury

Marta Olędzka (chairman), Michalina Wróblewska, Tomasz Sawukinas