



Information to Competitors from the Jury

1 Post-Race Penalty and Arbitration

1.1 Appendix T applies at this event. Therefore a boat that may have broken one or more rules of Part 2 or RRS 31 and did not take a penalty at the time of the incident may nevertheless take a Post-Race Penalty (a 30% Scoring Penalty) at any time after the race until the beginning of a protest hearing involving that incident, provided that RRS 44.1(b) does not apply (and if she does so she will not be penalised further by the Jury in respect of that incident unless it is decided that she broke some other rule, or RRS 44.1(b) does apply). Any competitor that wishes to take a Post-Race Penalty must deliver a written statement to that effect to the Race Office, or directly to a member of the Jury, identifying the relevant race and where and when the incident occurred. (A Post-Race Penalty Acceptance Form will be available from the Race Office for this purpose, or the competitor may sign the relevant Arbitration Report to confirm their acceptance of a Post-Race Penalty).

1.2 To encourage boats to take a Post-Race Penalty rather than go to a full protest hearing, the Jury may invite the parties to a protest to attend an Arbitration Meeting prior to the start of any relevant protest hearing (see RRS T2 through T4). If such a meeting is held, an Arbitrator will hear the evidence of the representative of each party (no witnesses will be heard) and will then offer their opinion as to what the protest committee is likely to decide, in particular whether the protest committee is likely to penalise any boat for breaking a rule. If they decide that the protest committee is likely to penalise a boat, they will invite the relevant boat to take a Post-Race Penalty, which that boat can do immediately, but can also do at any time prior to the start of a protest hearing concerning that incident (but not once such a hearing has started). Depending upon those decisions, the Arbitrator may also invite the initiator(s) of the protest to withdraw their protest, and if they do the Arbitrator may then allow that withdrawal on behalf of the Jury.

2 Protests by the Jury for Incidents on the Water

2.1 The Jury will not usually protest for a breach of a rule of Part 2 or RRS 31 unless they observe an apparent breach of good sportsmanship (RRS 2). Examples of breaches where the Jury will consider protesting, include but are not limited to:

- (a) knowingly or deliberately 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 directed to other boats;
- (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.

3 Outside Help

3.1 A boat that receives instructions or transfers sailing gear with a support vessel after the preparatory signal breaks RRS 41, even if the transfer starts before the preparatory signal.

3.2 When support boats are prohibited from entering the racing area, a boat not racing that needs to receive help must sail to the support vessel outside the racing area, unless she is unable to do so.

4 Propulsion

4.1 The World Sailing RRS 42 Interpretations are available at:

[https://www.sailing.org/tools/documents/Rule42InterpretationsMay21-\[27359\].pdf](https://www.sailing.org/tools/documents/Rule42InterpretationsMay21-[27359].pdf)

4.2 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) Although judges will signal a RRS 42 penalty as soon as possible, this might be after the boat has crossed the finishing line. If that is the case, and it is the boat's first such penalty, she must comply with RRS P2.1 by taking a Two-Turns Penalty under RRS 44.2 and must then re-cross the finishing line from the course side. If it is the boat's second or subsequent penalty then she need not take any further action; she will be scored (by the Jury) as if she had retired promptly.

4.3 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 Race Office to arrange a meeting with the judges.

5 Requests for Redress, Claiming Race Committee Error in Scoring a Boat

5.1 Competitors sometimes want to question how the race committee has scored them. In that case, they should complete and deliver a scoring enquiry online within time limit of RRS 62.2. The race committee may 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 should deliver a request for redress within the time limit of RRS 62.2.

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

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 it usually has 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 or movements 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 Use of Electronic Devices During Hearings

8.1 The use of electronic devices (e.g. tablets, smartphones, similar devices, etc.) by parties, observers and witnesses to take notes, check rules, cases, etc. is allowed during hearings, provided the device is not used to record or communicate with other persons. Before the start of a hearing a jury member may check that all such devices are in flight mode, and WiFi and Bluetooth are turned off, in which case access to the Internet will not be possible without the permission of the panel chair.

9 RRS 69

9.1 Any form of cheating, including not telling the truth in a hearing, is a breach of good sportsmanship and may result in a hearing under RRS 69.

9.2 Likewise, any behaviour that might reasonably be expected to cause offence or upset to others (including the use of foul or abusive language, even if not directed at another person), or is disrespectful of another person or their property, is a breach of good manners and may result in a hearing under RRS 69.

10 Questions on Jury Procedure and Policy

10.1 Competitors, team leaders and support persons may submit questions in writing or discuss procedure and policy with the Jury Chairman. He will usually be available near the Race Office during protest time or can be contacted through the Race Office.