

2015 RS:X YOUTH WORLD WINDSURFING CHAMPIONSHIPS

INFORMATION TO ATHLETES FROM THE JURY

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

1. BASIC PRINCIPLE – SPORTSMANSHIP AND THE RULES

Competitors in the sport of sailing are governed by a body of rules that they are expected to follow and enforce. A fundamental principle of sportsmanship is that when competitors break a rule they will promptly take a penalty, which may be to retire.

2. COURSE DIAGRAMS

Course designations shown in the sailing instructions have a tag with a letter and a number. The letter denotes the course profile and the number denotes the number of beats to windward. For example, Course LS2 is a windward-leeward course with two beats to windward and slalom end.

3. 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 without justification for exoneration and not taking the appropriate penalty;
- intimidating other boards, often evidenced by unnecessary shouting or foul language;
- team tactics, sailing to benefit another board to the detriment of your own position;
- reckless sailing that results in, or is likely to result in, damage or injury.

4. RETIRING FROM THE RACE

Boards that retire from the race are required to notify the race committee as soon as possible and complete a Retirement Declaration Form. See Sailing Instructions 21.3.

5. OUTSIDE HELP

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

6. REQUEST FOR REDRESS, CLAIMING RACE COMMITTEE ERROR IN SCORING A BOAT OCS OR BFD

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

For a board to be given redress, conclusive evidence must be presented to the jury that the race committee has made an error in recording the OCS. 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 boards that are scored differently is not conclusive evidence that either board started properly.

A board requesting for redress under RRS B5.62.1(e) shall bring to the hearing a witness who was involved to the incident, otherwise the request for redress will be denied.

6.1. REQUESTS FOR REDRESS OR REQUESTS FOR REOPENING BETWEEN STAGES

It is the intention of the International Jury to hear requests for redress or requests for reopening as soon as possible, especially between stages of the event. Competitors involved in such requests should be prepared to proceed on schedule

7. VIDEO AND TRACKING EVIDENCE

If a party to a hearing wishes to bring video evidence it is their responsibility to provide the equipment that will enable the video to be viewed by the parties and jury panel simultaneously.

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. 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 visualization, but it is not sufficiently precise to be used for race management purposes or jury decisions that require exact positioning information.

8. RULE 69

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

9. FAILURE TO ATTEND A HEARING

Competitors should be aware that the jury may proceed with a hearing (under RRS 63.3(b)) in the absence of one of the parties and this will not be grounds for reopening unless the jury is satisfied that the competitor made every reasonable effort to find out the time of the hearing and attend.

It is the responsibility of the competitors to monitor the official notice board until all hearings are concluded for the day. Failure to attend a hearing may be investigated by the jury.

10. 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 are seated behind the parties and must remain silent. If the hearing is adjourned, observers and parties are not permitted to communicate with each other. Observers leave with the parties while the jury is deliberating. No photographic or recording equipment is permitted in the jury room. An observer may not appear as witness.

11. QUESTIONS ON JURY PROCEDURE AND POLICY

Athletes, 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 Office.

Chris Watts
Chairman of International Jury
12.7.2015