

2016 RS:X YOUTH WORLD WINDSURFING CHAMPIONSHIPS 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:

- o deliberately or knowingly breaking a rule without justification for exoneration and not taking the appropriate penalty;
- o intimidating other boats, often evidenced by unnecessary shouting or foul language;
- o team tactics, sailing to benefit another boat to the detriment of your own position;
- o 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 shall not receive instructions or exchange sailing gear with a coach or support boat after the preparatory signal.

When coach and other support boats are prohibited from entering the racing area, a boat not racing that needs to receive help must sail to the coach or support boat outside the racing area.

3. 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 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 OCS or BFD.

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.

A board requesting for redress under RRS B5.62.1(e) must demonstrate that the

capsize was caused by the actions of a board that broke a rule of Part 2. It is for the requesting board to prove this case to the Jury and competitors should consider whether calling an independent witness to the hearing will assist their case. If the Jury is not satisfied that a breach of Part 2 occurred, redress will be denied.

4. Video and Tracking 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.

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.

5. Support Boat Breaches

As it will be in the RRS 2017-20, penalties for breaches of support boat regulations may result in a penalty to the associated competitor(s).

Such a penalty will only be imposed if the competitor gained a racing advantage from the breach, or the competitor has been warned that a further breach may result in a penalty.

6. 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. 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 must sign and comply with the requirements in the document titled Information for Observers.

8. Discretionary Penalties

The sailing instructions provide for discretionary penalties for breaches of a number of rules.

The jury will apply the Guidance when deciding any penalties. A copy of this guidance is available on request.

9. 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.

10. 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 rooms during protest time or can be contacted through the Jury Office.

Ilker Bayindir (TUR-IJ)

Jury Chairman

19 November 2016