

# **AFRICAN WINDSURFING CHAMPIONSHIP 2017**

## **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**

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.

### **2. Outside Help**

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

### **3. Requests for Redress, Claiming RC Error in Scoring a Board 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).

Competitors should first complete a scoring review form, see SI 17.3.

For a board to be given redress, the competitor must provide conclusive evidence that the Race Committee has made an error in identifying the board as 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.

### **4. Requests for Redress, Capsize**

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.

### **5. Video Evidence**

A party wishing to bring video 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. Support Boats Breaches**

In the RRS 2017-2020, 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.

## **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 room during protest time or can be contacted through the Jury Office.

**Mike Short (GBR) Jury Chairman**