



2019 ASIAN WINDSURFING CHAMPIONSHIPS

7 – 14 November 2019

INFORMATION TO COMPETITORS FROM THE JURY

1. Protests by the Jury for Incidents 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:

- (a) deliberately or knowingly breaking a rule without justification for exoneration and not taking the appropriate penalty;
- (b) intimidating other boards, often evidenced by unnecessary shouting or foul language;
- (c) team tactics, sailing to benefit another board 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.

2. Outside Help

- 2.1 A board that receives instructions or transfers sailing gear with a coach or support vessel after the preparatory signal breaks RRS 41, even if the transfer starts before the preparatory signal.
- 2.2 When coach and other support vessels are prohibited from entering the racing area, a board not racing that needs to receive help must sail to the coach or support vessel outside the racing area.

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

- 3.1 Competitors sometimes want to challenge how the race committee (RC) has scored them. In that case, they should complete and deliver a scoring enquiry to the race office within the protest time limit. The RC should 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 is advised to deliver a request for redress as soon as reasonably possible. The scoring enquiry form should be appended to the request for redress. If an event does not provide the scoring inquiry system, competitors should deliver a request for redress within the protest time limit or as soon as reasonably possible after the results have been published.
- 3.2 In the hearing of such a request for redress, a competitor must provide evidence that the race committee has made an error. Video evidence or the relative positions of two boards scored differently, rarely proves that the race committee has made an error. In finding facts, the protest committee will be governed by weight of evidence. See World Sailing Case 136.

4. Requests for Redress – Boards under B5.62(b)

A board requesting redress under RRS B5.62(b)(1) must demonstrate that the capsize was caused by the actions of a board that broke a rule of Part 2 and took the appropriate penalty or was penalized. 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.

5. Video and Tracking Evidence

- 5.1 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.
- 5.2 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 boards for visualisation, but it is not sufficiently precise to be used for race management purposes or for jury decisions that require exact positioning information.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. Use of electronic devices during hearings

The use of electronic devices (i.e. tablets, smartphones and similar devices) by parties, observers and witnesses to take notes, check rules, cases, etc. is allowed during the hearings, provided the device is not used to record or communicate with other persons.

Before the start of a hearing a jury member will check that all these devices are in flight mode and with the Wi-Fi and Bluetooth turned off.

International Jury

Jerrold Ng (IJ, IRO) – SGP [Chairman]

Teo Wee Tee (IJ) – SGP

Kiyoshi Tomimatsu (IJ) – JPN

Pilsung Lee (NJ) – KOR

Mingsheng Hsu (NJ) – TPE

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