



## NOTICE TO COMPETITORS AND SUPPORT PERSONS FROM THE PROTEST COMMITTEE

### Protest Committee Composition

The following judges have been appointed to the protest committee:

Name	Nationality	Qualification
Louis Mayo (Chair)	NZL	International Judge
Blair Park	NZL	National Judge
Emily Heckler	NZL	Club Judge
Jonathan Gravit	NZL	Club Judge

### Protests by the Protest Committee for Incidents Between Boats on the Water

Sailing is a self-policing sport. It is the competitor's responsibility to protest if they believe another boat has broken a rule.

The protest committee reserves the right to protest a boat for any reason. However, the protest committee will not usually protest for a breach of a rule of RRS Part 2 unless they also observe an apparent breach of good sportsmanship (RRS 2).

Examples of situations where the protest committee will consider protesting include, but are not limited to:

- deliberately breaking a rule;
- knowingly breaking a rule without being exonerated, and not taking the appropriate penalty;
- intimidating other boats, often evidenced by shouting or foul language directed toward other boats;
- team tactics, sailing to benefit another boat to the detriment of her own position;

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- sailing that results in, or is likely to result in, damage or injury, or gaining a significant advantage.

### Outside Help

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.

When support vessels 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.

### Propulsion

Judges will be afloat to observe compliance with RRS 42, *Propulsion*.

The current version of World Sailing Interpretations of RRS 42 can be found in the Online Documents section of the Racing Rules of Sailing page of the World Sailing website at: <https://www.sailing.org/racingrules/>

Additionally, the following points may help you to understand the application of RRS 42.

- Although there may be two judges onboard the RIB, a single judge will signal a yellow flag penalty when satisfied that a boat has broken RRS 42.
- Although judges will signal a RRS 42 penalty as soon as possible, this might be after the boat has crossed the finishing line.

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 protest committee office to arrange a brief meeting with the judges involved.

### Requests for Redress Claiming an Error by the Race Committee When Scoring a Boat

Competitors sometimes want to question how the race committee has scored them.

In the first instance, competitors may wish to deliver a scoring enquiry to the race committee.

The race committee may arrange to share its evidence with the competitor as part of its answer to the enquiry.

If the competitor is not satisfied with the race committee's answer to the scoring enquiry, the competitor may deliver a request for redress within the relevant time limit of RRS 61.2.

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In the hearing of such a request for redress, a competitor must provide evidence that the race committee has made an error in order to be granted redress. Video evidence, or the relative positions of two boats scored differently, rarely provides evidence that the race committee has made a scoring error. See RRS 63.5 and World Sailing Case 136 for further information.

### Photo, Video, or Tracking Evidence

A party wishing to bring photo, video, or tracking evidence to a hearing is responsible for providing the equipment required to view the evidence. WiFi access may not be available.

It should be possible for all parties and the panel to view the evidence at the same time.

Publicly available 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 usually not sufficiently precise to be used for race management purposes or for hearing panel decisions that require exact positioning information.

### Observers at Hearings

Each party may bring one person to observe at a hearing. Other observers may be permitted at the discretion of the hearing panel.

All observers must comply with the requirements outlined in the document *Information for Observers*. A copy of this document will be provided for observers to sign.

### Use of Electronic Devices During Hearings

The use of electronic devices (e.g., tablets, smartphones, similar devices, etc.) by parties, observers and witnesses to take notes, check rules, cases, etc. may be allowed during hearings, at the discretion of the hearing panel. Electronic devices must not be used to record or communicate with other persons. Before the start of a hearing a member of the hearing panel may check that devices are in flight mode with the cellular, WiFi, and Bluetooth radios turned off.

### 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.

## Questions on Protest Committee Procedure and Policy

Competitors and support persons may submit questions in writing or discuss procedure and policy with the protest committee chair. The chair will usually be available near the protest committee rooms during protest time or can be contacted through the race or protest committee offices.

Louis Mayo

Protest Committee Chair

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