2024 EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS
HANSA CLASS SNEEK - HOLLAND

Section A: Information to Competitors from the Jury

A1: 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 but are not limited to:

- deliberately or knowingly breaking a rule without being exonerated and not taking the appropriate penalty;
- intimidating other boats, often evidenced by unnecessary shouting or foul language directed to other boats;
- team tactics, sailing to benefit another boat to the detriment of your own position; and
- sailing that results in, or is likely to result in, damage or injury or gaining a significant advantage.

A2: Outside Help

RRS 41(a) Outside Help allows for outside help from any outside source for a crew member who is ill, injured or in danger. The Jury will interpret this rule to allow outside help, including from coach boats, in a large range of circumstances, including:

- A crew that has fallen overboard
- A boat that has a large quantity of water on board
- cannot manoeuvre because of faulty equipment, or because of control lines out of reach of the crew.

A3: Propulsion and Body Position

The current version of World Sailing Interpretations of Rule 42, Propulsion, 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/

In addition to the World Sailing Interpretations of Rule 42, Propulsion, the following points may help you to understand the application of RRS 42.

- Although there are usually two judges in each Jury vessel, 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 Jury Office to arrange a meeting with the judges.

At this event, infringement of Class Rule C.1.1(b), body position in the boat is included in the infringements that will be penalized under Appendix P, in the same way as a breach of RRS 42.

A4: Requests for Redress, Claiming RC Error in Scoring a Boat

Competitors sometimes want to question how the race committee has scored them. In that case, they may complete and deliver a scoring inquiry to the race office within the time limit of RRS 62.2. The race committee may arrange to share its evidence with the competitor before responding to the inquiry. If the competitor is not satisfied with the race committee's answer to the scoring inquiry, the competitor may

deliver a request for redress within the time limit of RRS 62.2.

If an event does not provide a scoring inquiry system, competitors may deliver a request for redress within the protest time limit or as soon as reasonably possible after the results have been published.

In the hearing of such a request for redress, a competitor must provide evidence that the race committee has made an error in scoring a boat. Video evidence or the relative positions of two boats scored differently rarely provides evidence that the race committee has made a scoring error. In finding facts, the protest committee will be governed by the weight of evidence. See World Sailing Case 136.

A5: 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.

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 not sufficiently precise to be used for race management purposes or for Jury decisions that require exact positioning information.

A6: 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.

A7: 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. 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 may check that all these devices are in flight mode with the cellular, WiFi, and Bluetooth radios turned off.

A8: 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.

A9: Questions on Jury Procedure and Policy

Competitors, team leaders and support persons may submit questions in writing or discuss procedure and policy with the Jury Chairman. The Jury Chairman will usually be available near the Jury rooms during protest time or can be contacted through the Jury Office.