

# **International Association for Disabled Sailing**

International Jury Information to Athletes  
For the 2012 Paralympic Games  
Sailing Competition

August 2012

## 2012 Paralympic Sailing Competition

### Information to Athletes from the Jury

This document does not in any way modify or replace the rules of the competition

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#### 1 On the Water

Sailing is essentially a self-policing sport. The International Jury expects that boats will take a penalty promptly when appropriate. The primary responsibility for protesting breaches of the rules is with the competitors, not the International Jury. However, in addition to taking action in accordance with Appendix P, the International Jury may lodge protests in accordance with RRS 60.3.

The International Jury will not usually protest for a breach of a rule of RRS Part 2 or rule 31 unless they observe an apparent breach of good sportsmanship (RRS 2). Examples of such breaches include:

- Deliberately breaking a rule without taking the appropriate penalty.
- Failing to take a penalty after knowingly touching a mark, with no justification for exoneration.
- Intimidating other boats – often evidenced by unnecessary shouting or foul language.
- Team tactics – sailing to benefit another competitor to the detriment of your own position.
- Reckless sailing – sailing that results in, or is likely to result in, damage or injury.

#### 2 Propulsion

The ISAF Rule 42 Interpretations 2009-2012 are posted on the ISAF website

In addition to the ISAF Rule 42 Interpretations, the following points may help you understand the application of rule 42.

- Although there are usually two judges in each jury boat, a single judge will signal a yellow flag penalty when satisfied a competitor has broken rule 42.
- Although judges will signal a rule 42 penalty as soon as possible, this might be after boat has crossed the finishing line. If this is her first penalty, she must complete her penalty turns, and return to the course side of the finishing line before finishing.
- If a boat retires after receiving a second or subsequent series penalty but then unavoidably crosses the finishing line, she must promptly retire from the race by informing the race committee.

An athlete may ask the judges for an explanation of a yellow flag penalty after the completion of the race. The request can be made on the water or by asking the Jury Office to arrange a meeting with the judges.

#### 3 Outside Help – RRS 41

Sailing Instruction 1.7 changes RRS 41 to permit outside help for a crew member in danger. The International Jury would normally consider a crew member to be in danger, for example, when in the water. However, a boat that continues in the race while the crew member is receiving help may break RRS 47.2. Other boats racing still have an obligation under RRS 1 to provide help to any person or vessel in danger. Athletes receiving outside help while racing are required to report this to the International Jury in accordance with SI 2.10.

#### 4 Requests for redress, claiming a Race Committee 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). 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. Evidence of the relative positions of two boats that are scored differently is not conclusive evidence that either boat started correctly. Video or tracking system evidence is rarely conclusive. In the absence of conclusive evidence to the contrary, the International Jury will uphold the Race Committee's decision.

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### **5 Recording Equipment and Observers at Hearings**

Recording equipment may not be used in a hearing without the permission of the panel chairman. Each party may bring one person to observe at a hearing, unless the panel chairman decides in a particular case that it is inappropriate. Observers will be required to sign a form confirming that they understand their obligations. They sit further back from the parties and unless authorised by the panel chairman, observers are not permitted to speak, communicate with the parties, use cellular phones, or use photographic or recording equipment. Observers leave the hearing with the parties while the panel is deliberating.

### **6 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.

### **7 Questions on Procedure and Policy**

The best time to raise questions is at the team leaders meeting, but athletes, team leaders and coaches may discuss procedure and policy with the International Jury Chairman who is based in the Jury Offices.

### **Paralympic Jury**

Ralph Roberts, Chairman  
Pat Healy, Vice-Chairman  
Mohamed Azzoug  
Lynne Beal  
Peter Johnson  
Henry Sleutel  
Peter Valentino

30 August, 2012