



International Sailing Federation

The Racing Rules of Sailing
Q & A's Booklet

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Introduction

The ISAF Racing Rules Questions and Answers are published on the ISAF website as a joint responsibility of the Racing Rules Committee and the Race Officials Committee.

The Question and Answer Panel is set up to provide a service to Race Officials, Member National Authorities and ISAF Class Associations whereby they may submit questions through ISAF concerning the Racing Rules of Sailing (RRS).

The answers are prepared by a Panel of experienced Race Officials. The answers are not authoritative interpretations; but they are explanations of the RRS that represent an important service by providing carefully considered opinions of experienced Race Officials.

Answers will always be given to the questioner, but only Questions and Answers of general interest are published in this booklet. It is intended that these Questions and Answers are further considered for submission for a rule change, for inclusion in the ISAF Case Book/Call Books, or for educational material in Race Officials Manuals.

This service is not to be used as a 'substitute' appeal process, but is simply to provide considered opinions on questions on the RRS.

Our thanks to Ana Sanchez del Campo (ESP) for being as Chairman of the Panel, to the Race Officials who participate in the Panel's work, and to Marianne Middelthon (NOR) for preparing this booklet of Questions and Answers.

February 2013

Jan Stage
Chairman
ISAF Race Officials Committee

Bernard Bonneau
Chairman
ISAF Racing Rules Committee



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

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ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

Section A

Fair Sailing

There is currently no Q&A in this section.

A1

Other Questions that may be relevant: J9, L2



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

Section B Boat vs Boat

- B1** Two boats fetching the mark after passing head to wind in the zone when another is already fetching
- B2** **Deleted - now covered in ISAF Case 123.** (Port tries to cross in front of starboard)
- B3** **Deleted - now covered in ISAF Case 124.** (Rights and obligations at obstructions)
- B4** **Deleted - now covered in ISAF Case 125.** (3 boats overlapped on port tack approaching an obstruction; a racing boat on starboard tack)
- B5** No longer right to mark-room.
- B6** Giving room and keeping clear.
- B7** About mark-room and exoneration.
- B8** When does mark-room include room to gybe?

Other Questions that may be relevant: J4, J8, J10, L2, M1, M2, M3

ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

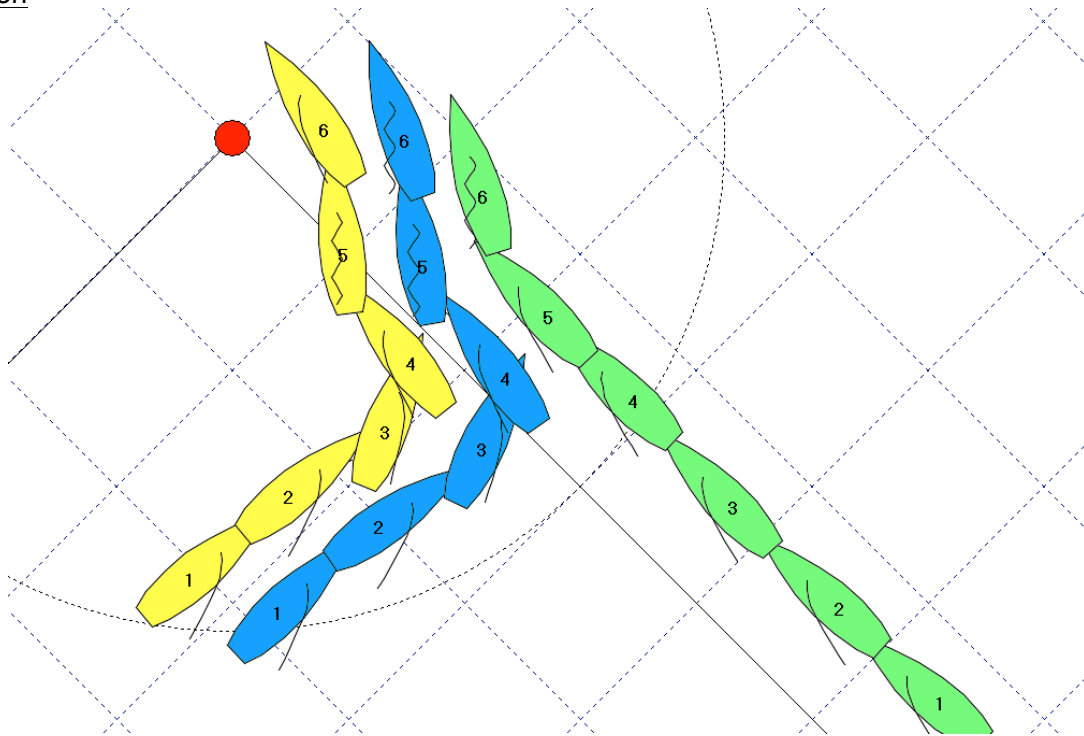


B 001

Q&A 2013-001

Published: 18 February 2013 (Revision of Q&A B17 2010-020)

Situation



Shortly after position 2, Yellow decides she can tack and fetch the mark. Blue initially believes she can cross in front of Green so she does not hail for room to tack. However, as soon as Yellow luffs to tack, Blue immediately luffs and tacks so that the two boats pass head to wind simultaneously. Upon completion of their tacks, there is room for one boat (not both) to pass between Green and the mark.

After the tack is completed Yellow luffs to round the mark and Blue luffs to give Yellow mark-room. Green has to luff above close-hauled to avoid Blue. Green protests Blue and Blue protests Yellow.

Question 1

What should the decision be?

Answer 1

Penalize Yellow for breaking rule 18.3(a).

Green was required to keep clear of Blue from the moment Blue completed her tack. Green kept clear, and broke no rule.

Yellow and Blue were both required by rule 18.3(a) not to cause 'the other boat' to sail above close-hauled to avoid contact. When Green sailed above close-hauled, it was to avoid contact. Yellow and Blue both broke rule 18.3(a). However, Blue is exonerated under rule 64.1(a) because she was compelled by Yellow to break rule 18.3.

Blue was required to keep clear of Yellow once Yellow completed her tack. Blue kept clear and did not break rule 11.

Question 2

Would the answer to Question 1 be different if there is not even room for one boat to pass between Green and the mark when the two boats complete their tacks?

Answer 2

No.

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B 002

Q&A 2013-005

Published: 18 February 2013 (Re-issuing of Q&A2011.028 B24)

This Q&A has been deleted. New ISAF Case 123 covers the matter of the Q&A

ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service



B 003

Q&A 2013-013

Published: 18 February 2013 (Re-issuing of Q&A2009.021 B004)

This Q&A has been deleted. New ISAF Case 124 covers the matter of the Q&A

ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service



B 004

Q&A 2013-15

Published: 18 February 2013 (Revision of Q&A 2010-01 B011)

This Q&A has been deleted. New ISAF Case 125 covers the matter of the Q&A

ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

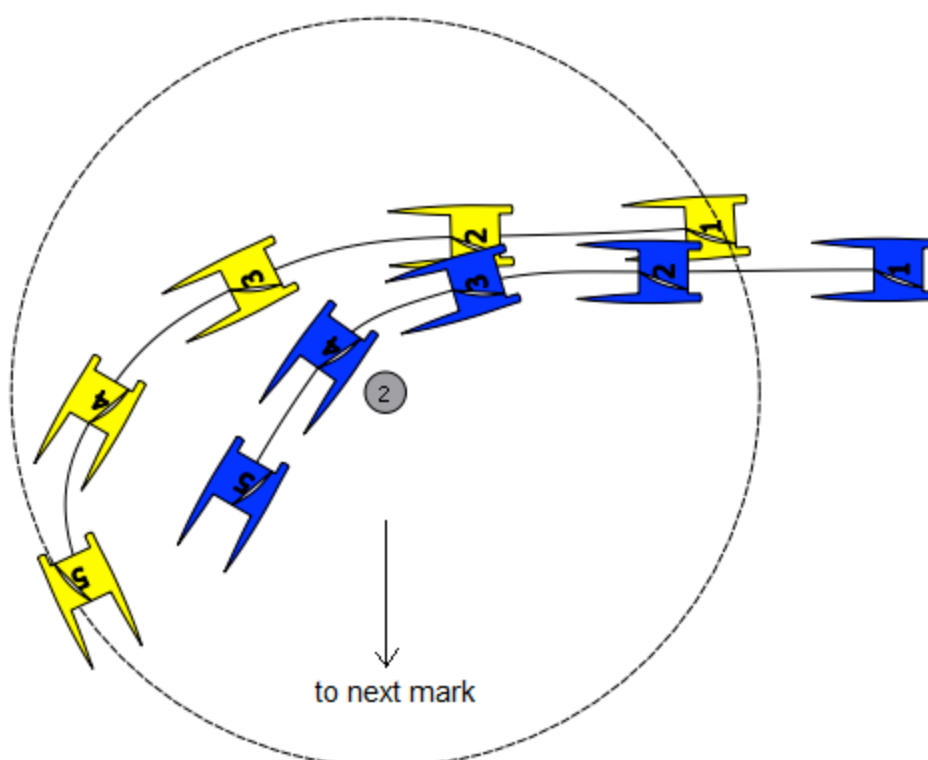
B 005

Q&A 2013-017

Published: 25 February 2013

Question

The wind strength is 10-12 knots and there is no current. Yellow (Y) enters the zone of an offset windward mark to be left to port clear ahead of Blue (B). The next leg is a run. Y makes a wide turn onto a starboard-tack downwind course. B bears away to sail close to the mark and then holds her course. Y bears away further and B becomes overlapped inside her. While still in the zone Y gybes onto her port-tack downwind course directly in front of B. B protests. What rules apply?



Answer

Because B is clear astern when Y enters the zone, rule 18.2(b) applies and B must give Y mark-room. The definition mark-room requires B to give Y the space she needs to manoeuvre promptly and in a seamanlike manner to

- (i) leave the mark to port,
- (ii) sail to the mark when her proper course is close to the mark, and
- (iii) round the mark as necessary to sail the course.

From position 3, Y's proper course is no longer to sail close to the mark so (ii) above no longer applies. At position 4, Y has left the mark on its required side and is on her downwind starboard-tack course, so she has rounded the mark as necessary to sail the course. At that point B has therefore fulfilled her obligation to give Y mark-room as required by rule 18.2(b). Because Y in positions 1 through 3 has been given the mark-room to which she was entitled, B is not required

to continue to give mark-room, so rule 18.2(c) no longer applies. Even though Y's course from position 4 to 5 is her proper course, no rule requires B to give her room to sail that course.

After Y gybes to port she breaks rule 10. Rule 15 does not apply because it was Y's change of course that caused B to become right-of-way boat. Rule 16 does not apply because B did not change course after she gained right of way. Rule 21 does not apply because when Y breaks rule 10, she is not sailing within any room or mark-room to which she is entitled.

B 006

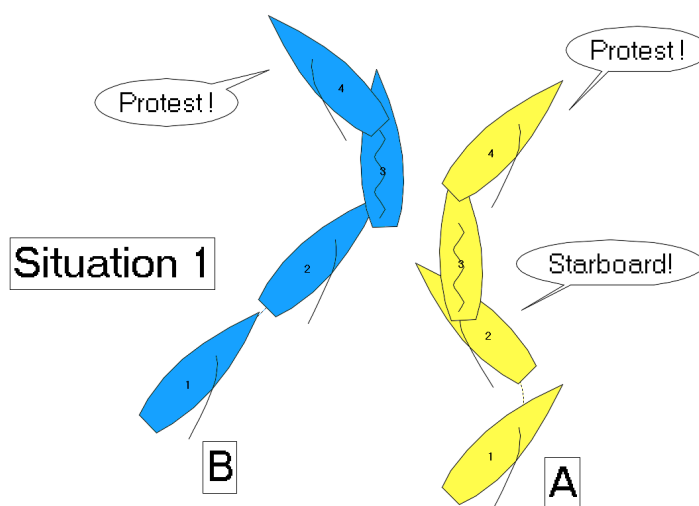
Q&A 2013-034

Published: 1 October 2013

The definition Keep Clear states that a boat keeps clear if the right-of-way boat can sail 'her course' with no need to take avoiding action. In the four situations below, B does not maneuver in an unseamanlike way and there is no contact.

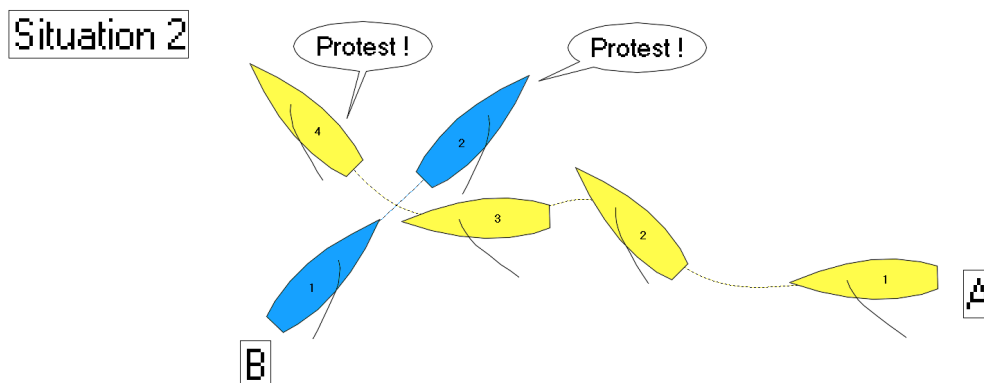
Situation 1

A tacks onto starboard tack so close to B on port tack that A cannot sail straight ahead without hitting B, and B cannot avoid a collision by maneuvering promptly in a seamanlike way. A then immediately changes course to give B room to keep clear. A protests B under rule 10 and B protests A under rule 15.



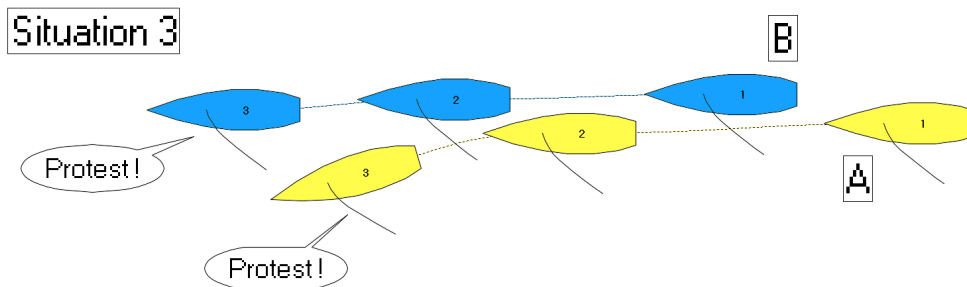
Situation 2

B on port tack is clearly crossing A on starboard tack. A luffs so close to B that A cannot sail straight ahead without hitting B, and B cannot avoid a collision by maneuvering promptly in a seamanlike way. A then immediately changes course to give B room to keep clear. A protests B under rule 10 and B protests A under rule 16.1.



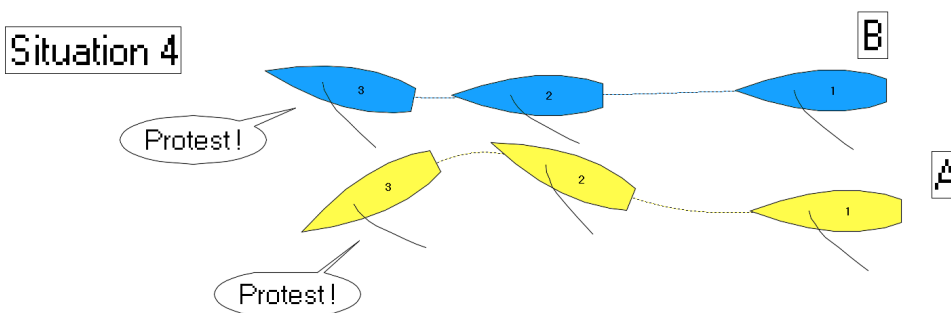
Situation 3

A establishes an overlap from clear astern on B. The overlap is so close to B that A cannot change course in both directions without making immediate contact with B. A then immediately changes course to give B room to keep clear. A protests B under rule 11 and B protests A under rule 15.



Situation 4

A and B are overlapped, with B as the windward boat. A luffs quickly, and before B can move away from A in a seamanlike way, the boats are so close that A cannot sail straight ahead without hitting B. A then immediately changes course to give B room to keep clear. A protests B under rule 11 and B protests A under rule 16.1.



Question

Is A sailing 'her course' as the term is used in the definition Keep Clear, when she changes course to fulfill her obligations under rules 15 and 16.1, such that B has kept clear and A has not broken rule 15 or 16.1?

Answer

A's course, 'her course' in the definition Keep Clear, is not her curved and changing course from position 2 to position 3 in the diagrams. It is a forward projection of the boat's position at any given moment (allowing for current and leeway if relevant). The significant position in each diagram is position 2.

At Position 2 in each of the diagrams, A has herself created a situation where she needs to take the avoiding action referred to in (a) in the definition Keep Clear, because rule 15 or 16.1 required A to give B room to keep clear. A complied with those requirements by either bearing away or luffing.

Therefore, all protests by both A and B would be dismissed.

If A had not changed course to comply with rule 15 or rule 16.1, so that B was not able to keep clear, B would be exonerated under rule 64.1(a) for being compelled to break a rule of Section A.

ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service



B 007

Q&A 2014.001

Published: 11 February 2014

Situation

Three questions about mark-room and rule 21 exoneration.

Question 1

When is a keep-clear boat that is entitled to mark-room no longer entitled to exoneration under rule 21? Could it be

- (a) while she is still overlapped with the mark, or does it have to be
- (b) when she is past the mark and no longer overlapped with it?

Answer 1

Neither of the above. For a boat to be entitled to exoneration under rule 21, she must be sailing within the room or mark-room to which she is entitled. Further, a boat that was entitled to mark-room is no longer entitled to exoneration when one of the following conditions has been met:

- (1) The boat required to give her mark-room has given her:
 - room to leave the mark on the required side;
 - room to sail to the mark, when her proper course is to sail close to it;
 - room to round the mark as necessary to sail the course; and
 - room to tack, but only when she is overlapped inside and to windward of the boat required to give her mark-room and would be fetching the mark after her tack.
- (2) When rule 18.2(b) applies, the boat entitled to mark-room has passed head to wind.
- (3) When rule 18.2(b) applies, the boat entitled to mark-room has left the zone.

Therefore, after one of the conditions above has been fulfilled, exoneration under rule 21 is no longer available, even if the boat is still alongside the mark.

Question 2

For the purpose of the definition Mark-room, when has a boat 'left a mark on the required side' and finished rounding or passing it?

Answer 2

A boat has left a mark on the required side and is no longer rounding or passing it when, in the prevailing conditions, the mark no longer influences her course to sail the next leg of the course.

Question 3

When is a boat 'past a mark' or rather when has a boat 'passed a mark'?

Answer 3

The phrase 'past a mark' is not used in the Racing Rules of Sailing, however rule 18.1 for board (Appendix B) and kiteboards (Appendix F) use 'passed a mark'. The word is important there because after a board has passed the mark, rule 18 no longer applies to her and, therefore, she is no longer entitled to exoneration under rule 21.

The meaning of 'passed' in rule 18.1 for boards and kiteboards is: 'a board (or kiteboard) has passed a mark when the board has rounded the mark and the mark is astern of the board and her equipment while the board is sailing on a course towards the next mark and, if there is current pushing the board back towards the mark, the mark is no longer influencing the course the board is sailing.'

At a finishing mark, the meaning of 'passed' is: 'a board has passed the mark when the board and her equipment have crossed the finishing line, she has left the mark astern and, if there is current pushing the board back towards the mark, the mark is no longer influencing the course the board is sailing.'

For other sailing, see Answer 2.

See also Q&A 2014.002 B008

ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service



B 008

Q&A 2014.002

Published: 12 March 2014

Situation

Q&A 2013.017 B005 describes a situation where a boat enters the zone clear ahead, but does not have the right to room to gybe after she has rounded the mark as necessary to sail the course. This appears to be linked to the fact that the boat clear astern remains clear astern during the rounding manoeuvre.

Question 1

Assume the situation started up the same way, but the boat clear astern established an inside overlap after the boats had entered the zone and while the other boat was entitled to mark-room. If gybing round the mark was a proper course for the boat clear ahead at the zone, would she now have the right to room to gybe under rule 18.2(c)(2) provided both boats remained inside the zone and overlapped?

Answer 1

Yes. As the inside overlap was obtained before mark-room had been given, the boat required to give mark-room must additionally give the other boat room to sail her proper course while they remain overlapped. Providing the boat entitled to mark-room is sailing her proper course, she is sailing within the room to which she is entitled by rule 18.2(c)(2) and will be exonerated under rule 21(a) for breaking rule 10.

This obligation to give room to sail a proper course, and the related exoneration, will continue to apply until either the overlap is broken or the boat entitled to mark-room leaves the zone.

Question 2

Would the answer be the same if, when the overlap was established, the boat entitled to mark-room had already been given mark-room?

Answer 2

No. If the boat had been given mark-room when the overlap was established, rule 18.2(c)(2) would not apply.

Whilst rule 18 would continue to apply as long as at least one of the boats is still in the zone and the rule has not been switched off, no part of rule 18.2 places any obligations on any boat. This is because rule 18.2(c)(2) specifically states that the circumstances have to be met 'when' there is an existing requirement on a boat to give mark-room. Once mark-room has been given, no such requirement exists. Therefore, the boat that was clear ahead is no longer entitled to room or mark-room, rule 21 no longer applies, and the boat that entered the zone clear ahead is governed by the rules of Section A. See also Q&A2013.017 B005.

Question 3

Are there other circumstances where a boat gybing to port tack in front of a boat on starboard tack can rely on exoneration under rule 21 if she breaks rule 10, and if so, under what circumstances?

Answer 3

Rule 21 only addresses situations governed by the rules of Section C. There may be situations at continuing obstructions where the boat clear ahead will need room to gybe, in which case rule 21 may also apply.

See also Q&A2014.001 B007



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Section C

Starting

There is currently no Q&A in this section.

C1

Other Questions that may be relevant: F3



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

Section D

Sailing the Course

- D1** Deleted - now covered in ISAF Case 126. (The rights of an OCS boat that is sailing the course.)

Other Questions that may be relevant: B8, E2, F3, G2, J6, L2

ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service



D 001

Q&A 2013-14

Published: 18 February 2013 (Revision of Q&A 2010-24 D006)

This Q&A has been deleted. New ISAF Case 126 covers the matter of the Q&A



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

Section E

Finishing

- E1** Deleted - now covered in ISAF Case 127. (When has a boat 'cleared' the finishing line and marks?)
- E2** Deleted - now covered in ISAF Case 128. (Race committee action when a boat passes the pin end of the finishing line on the wrong side or touches a finishing mark.)
- E3** Deleted - now covered in ISAF Case 129. (About shortening of course, finishing when the race committee is positioned at the 'wrong' end of the line.)
-

Other Questions that may be relevant: F2, G2

ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service



E 001

Q&A 2013-006

Published: 18 February 2013 (Revision of Q&A2006.002 E01)

This Q&A has been deleted. New ISAF Case 127 covers the matter of the Q&A

ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service



E 002

Q&A 2013-007

Published: 18 February 2013 (Revision of Q&A2006.003 E02)

This Q&A has been deleted. New ISAF Case 128 covers the matter of the Q&A

ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service



E 003

Q&A 2013-008

Published: 18 February 2013 (Revision of Q&A2009-016 E06)

This Q&A has been deleted. New ISAF Case 129 covers the matter of the Q&A



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

Section F

Scoring

- F1** Deleted - now covered in ISAF Case 116. (Average points for multiple races)
- F2** Provisional score vs final score.
- F3** Correcting mistakes in scoring BFD.

Other Questions that may be relevant: E2, E3, G2, J9

ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service



F 001

Q&A 2013-021

Published: 14 May 2013 (Re-issue of Q&A F004 2007-001)

This Q&A has been deleted. New ISAF Case 116 covers the matter of the Q&A

ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service



F 002

Q&A 2014.003

Published: 12 March 2014

Situation

A big boat regatta is sailed under a handicap rule. Several races are scheduled over several weeks, with one race to be sailed every weekend.

No protests or request for redress are lodged within the protest time limit after the first race. Thereafter, the results are posted on the official notice board and on the events web page as 'Provisional Results'.

Question 1

Considering that there are no protests or requests for redress after the first race, may the 'Provisional Results' for that race now be considered as Final Results for that race?

Answer 1

As long as the results may be changed as provided by the rules, they should not be published as final.

The terms 'provisional' and 'final' are not used in the rules and may be misleading. Results should be published as 'results'.

Question 2

If the race committee one week later realizes that they made an error by using the wrong formula when calculating the results of the first race, may the race committee then correct the scores of the first race?

Answer 2

Yes, the race committee may correct the score under rule 90.3(c).

Question 3

The situation is the same as Question 2, except that the race committee did not discover the error themselves, but rather by being advised by a competitor that the wrong formula had been used. May the race committee then correct the scores of the first race?

Answer 3

Yes. If the race committee, after being advised by a competitor or any other source, determines from its own records that it has made an error by scoring one or more boats incorrectly, under rule 90.3(c) it shall correct the error and make the corrected scores available to competitors.

ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service



F 003

Q&A 2014.005

Published: 12 March 2014

Situation 1

In a race using rule 30.3, Black Flag Rule, Boat A is scored BFD. After posting the results on the official notice board, the race committee learns from its own records that it had misidentified the boat, and that Boat A had not broken rule 30.3.

Question 1

May the race committee, under rule 90.3(c), correct the score of Boat A to her actual finishing position?

Answer 1

Yes. Alternatively, the race committee may request redress for the boat under rule 60.2(b).

Situation 2

In a race using rule 30.3, Black Flag Rule, Boat B is scored with her finishing position. After posting the results on the official notice board, the race committee learns from its own records that Boat B was on the course side of the line at the starting signal.

Question 2

May the race committee, under rule 90.3(c), correct the score of Boat B to BFD?

Answer 2

Yes.

Situation 3

In a race using rule 30.3, Black Flag Rule, there is a general recall. After the recall, the sail number of Boat C is displayed on a board on the race committee vessel. Before the restart, the race committee learns from its own records that it has wrongly identified Boat C as BFD.

Question 3

Is the display of Boat C's sail number a score? That is, may the race committee correct that score before the restart of the recalled race if it makes the competitor aware of the change before the restart?

Answer 3

The display of Boat C's number is not a score; it is a notification under rule 30.3. The race committee may correct the error and make the boat aware of the change before the restart.

Situation 4

In a race using rule 30.3, Black Flag Rule, there is a general recall. After the recall, the sail number of Boat D is displayed on a board on the race committee vessel. Before the restart, Boat D informs the race committee that a mistake must have been made, and thereafter Boat D sails and finishes the restarted race. The race committee scores her DNE. Boat D requests redress. Before the redress hearing, the race committee reviews its records and discovers that it had misidentified Boat D and that she had not broken rule 30.3.

Question 4

May the race committee under rule 90.3(c) correct the score of Boat D to her actual finishing position?

Answer 4

No. When after a general recall a boat learns from seeing her sail number displayed that she has been disqualified by the race committee under the second sentence of rule 30.3, and believes the race committee has made a mistake, her only option is not to start, and then to request redress. If the boat starts in the race, she breaks the last sentence of rule 30.3 and the race committee shall score her DNE. See ISAF Case 96.

Rule 90.3(c) allows the race committee to correct an error when a boat has been scored incorrectly. In this case, the boat was correctly scored DNE and therefore the race committee cannot change it.



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

Section G

Race Management Practices and Policies

- G1** Timing of individual recall signals
- G2** Shortening, abandoning and redress
- G3** When required information is missing in the NoR and/or SIs

Other Questions that may be relevant: E1, J6, K1, N5

ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service



G 001

Q&A 2013-016

Published: 18 February 2013 (Re-issuing of Q&A 2011-018 G 012)

Situation

At the start of a race with 60 Lasers and approximately 15-18 knots wind, the race officer observes 4 boats on the course side of the starting line close to the pin end. 10 seconds after the starting signal the race committee signals an individual recall with flag X and one sound.

Case 79 states the following about the timing of individual recalls:

'No specific amount of time will apply in all circumstances, but in this rule it means a very short time. A race committee should signal 'Individual recall' within a very few seconds of the starting signal. Forty seconds is well beyond the limits of acceptability'.

Question 1

Is 10 seconds acceptable under the mentioned circumstances?

Answer 1

To recall boats individually, rule 29.1 requires the race committee to display flag X with one sound promptly after the starting signal. Promptly cannot be quantified. The acceptable time between the two signals may depend on various parameters such as the size of the fleet, the size and maneuverability of the boats, the length of the starting line and even the weather conditions. In the circumstances described in question 1, 10 seconds would not be promptly.

Question 2

If the answer to Question 1 is no, what would be the latest acceptable time for signaling?

Answer 2

See Answer 1

Question 3

If the answer to Question 1 is no, consider the following: Neither of the 4 identified boats return to start correctly. 2 of them request redress under rule 62.1(a) after racing. The protest committee finds in a hearing that the 2 boats are eligible for redress.

Would all 4 boats be entitled to redress although only 2 of them requested redress?

Answer 3

When the protest committee decides that the race committee acted improperly by failing to signal the individual recall promptly, the protest committee shall, according to rule 64.2, make as fair an arrangement as possible for all the boats affected, whether or not they asked for redress.

However the protest committee shall determine individually for each of the boats if the rest of the conditions of rule 62.1 for giving redress are met.

NOTE

Guidance concerning race management 'best practices' of the application of rule 29.1 can be found in the ISAF Race Management Policies posted on the ISAF website.



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

G 002

Q&A 2013-019

Published: 4 April 2013

Situation

Conditions are very light. Before the starting procedures, the race committee announces on VHF that the race will be shortened. The race committee signal vessel then displays flag S.

The sailing instructions neither describe a procedure for shortening the course, nor a procedure for oral changes to the sailing instructions.

The course described in the sailing instructions is a 2-lap windward/leeward course with a gate as the leeward mark. The starting/finishing line is just to leeward of the gate.

When the boats are approaching the gate after the first lap, flag S is clearly visible on the race committee signal vessel, in position just to leeward of the gate.

The first two boats sail between the two gate marks. One minute later the race committee abandons the race.

The two boats that sailed through the gate lodge a request for redress, stating that they finished according to the definition Finish, and that the race committee should not have abandoned the race without a valid reason after some boats had finished.

Assume there is neither evidence available about whether flag S had been correctly displayed, including sound signals, when the boats were approaching the gate - nor whether the flag had been left on display since before the start.

Question 1

Should the boats have understood that the signals (VHF and flag) about shortening the course given at the start did not have any meaning under the rules, and would the boats therefore then be, at least partially, at fault for not knowing or understanding the rules?

Answer 1

According to rule 32.2, the signals to shorten the course shall be made before the first boat crosses the finishing line. Announcing by VHF at the start that the course is going to be shortened, or displaying S flag at the start, does not have any meaning under rule 32.2. The boats should therefore disregard such signals. If competitors do not know the rules and make an error, they will be, at least partly, at fault, so they will not pass the 'through no fault of her own' test in rule 62.1, even if they are misled by an improper action of the race committee.

Question 2

In a request for redress, would it make any difference whether the boats understood the race committee's intentions, although they did not have any evidence about whether the procedures in rule 32 had been followed or not?

Answer 2

No

Question 3

Would the boats actions after sailing through the gate make any difference, and if so, how would the following actions affect the decision in a request for redress?

- (a) After passing the gate marks, the boats continued toward the 'finishing line'?
- (b) After rounding the gate, the boats continued sailing towards Mark 1?
- (c) After passing between the gate marks, the boats stopped racing?

Answer 3

When the first two boats arrive to the gate, there is a race committee boat displaying flag S near the gate, as described in rule 32.2(c). At that point, the race committee visual signal is correct and the boats should finish the race by crossing between the gate marks. What they do after finishing, does not affect any later protest committee decision. Rule 32.1 requires two sound signals when flag S is displayed. Displaying the flag and making the sound signals when the boats are too far away to hear the sound signals is clearly not best practice, however, it is not an error by the race committee as long as the visual and sound signals are both made.

Because the first two boats had sailed the course and finished within the time limit, the race committee shall not abandon the race without considering the consequences for all boats in the race, see rule 32.1. When hearing a request for redress, the protest committee must find facts to conclude whether or not the race committee acted properly when abandoning the race.

The decision to abandon a race lies solely with the race committee, but such decision must be based on one of the reasons stated in rule 32.1. Provided the race committee acts impartially and in good faith, and considers the consequences for all boats in the race or series when deciding to abandon a race, that action cannot be considered improper, and therefore it will not constitute grounds to grant redress. However, if the protest committee concludes otherwise, it should consider granting redress.



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

G 003

Q&A 2013-024

Published: 14 May 2013

Situation

Appendix J states that the notice of race (rule J1) and sailing instructions (rule J2) for an event shall always include certain items, and that certain other items shall be included when they will apply.

Question 1

When an item is listed as required for both the notice of race and sailing instructions, is it permitted to list it in the notice of race only, and not repeat it in the sailing instructions?

Answer 1

No. Rule 89.2(a) says that the notice of race shall conform to rule J1. Rule 90.2 says that the sailing instructions shall comply with rule J2. Rule 86.1 says that neither of these rules of part 7 can be changed.

Question 2

If the answer to Question 1 is no, would a boat be entitled to redress if information that should appear in both the notice of race and the sailing instructions is published in only one of them?

Answer 2

When information should have been included in both the notice of race and the sailing instructions as required by rules J1 and J2 and was not included in one of them, that is an omission of the organizing authority or the race committee. However, to be entitled to redress, a boat needs to present conclusive evidence that her score in the race or the series has been or may be, through no fault of her own, made significantly worse by this omission (rule 62.1 (a)).

In considering a protest or a request for redress based on differences between the notice of race and the sailing instructions, the protest committee may need to apply rule 63.7.



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

Section H

International Jury

There is currently no Q&A in this section.

H1

Other Questions that may be relevant: N4



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

Section J

Protests, Hearings, Appeals & Procedures

- J1** Is an arbitration decision final?
- J2** May arbitrators sit on panel hearing a case that has been through arbitration?
- J3** **Deleted - now covered in ISAF Cases 130 and 131.** (The role and functions of a measurer or equipment inspector.)
- J4** Collision and damage
- J5** Radio Sailing - Penalties vs advantage gained
- J6** Missing marks, GPS positions and redress
- J7** Informing about intention to protest
- J8** Breaking rule 42 to avoid contact.
- J9** When DNE all races.
- J10** Identifying the incident - protest validity.

Other Questions that may be relevant: B2, B7, F2, F3, G2, G3, J9, M4, M5, N2, N3, N4, N5

ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service



J 001

Q&A 2013-002

Published: 18 February 2013 (Re-issuing of Q&A2012.010 J27)

Situation

An international one-design dinghy class has been developing and using their own arbitration system at most of their international class events since early 1990's. The notice of race mentions that such system may be offered, and the system is described in detail in the sailing instructions. The use of arbitration is limited to boat vs boat incidents. The system is voluntary, however, if the competitors accept going into arbitration they also agree to accept the decision of the arbitrators as the final decision. An arbitration may be reopened under rule 66. Two members of the international jury will be the arbitrators.

Rule 70.5 state that the decision of a properly constituted international jury cannot be appealed.

Question 1

Will a decision by the arbitrators be final as stated in the sailing instructions or could such decisions be subject to an appeal?

Answer 1

An arbitrator's decision is not a protest committee decision under the Racing Rules of Sailing and therefore it cannot be appealed. This applies whether or not the protest committee at the event is an international jury. When the parties agree to use a described arbitration system that prevents further proceedings following the decision, they also agree to decline their rights to appeal.

However, sailing instructions may define other arbitration systems with different rights and obligations for the parties.

Question 2

Is the international jury acting outside its mandate by deciding protests using this arbitration system?

Answer 2

No.

Question 3

Is it acceptable that the sailing instructions introduce a 'non-appealable' system?

Answer 3

Yes. As this is an optional and voluntary system, it does not remove the competitor's right to choose a regular protest hearing instead. However, when there is an international jury, the choice is between two non-appealable systems.



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

J 002

Q&A 2013-003

Published: 18 February 2013

Situation

An event has an International Jury of 5 members appointed. The sailing instructions provide for an arbitration system.

Question 1

May a member of the jury, who acts as an arbitrator, sit as a full member of the jury if the arbitration for some reason is referred back to the jury, or is the arbitrator now limited to act as a witness as recommended by the ISAF International Judges Manual?

Answer 1

Despite the advice in the ISAF International Judges Manual, there can be good reasons for the arbitrator to be a member of the jury if there is a protest hearing because the arbitration decision has not been accepted - see answers 2 and 3. The sailing instruction describing the arbitration system may provide further information about this.

Question 2

If the answer to Question 1 is that the arbitrator cannot be a member of the jury to which the arbitration is referred and no replacement is available, is the jury still properly constituted under rule N1.5?

Answer 2

Not applicable. However, if the arbitration sailing instruction says that the arbitrator cannot be a member of the international jury, and if the arbitrator is one of the five jury members, then a jury of the remaining four is not properly constituted.

Question 3

Would the answer be the same if two of the members were arbitrators?

Answer 3

Yes.

ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service



J 003

Q&A 2013-009

Published: 18 February 2013 (Re-issuing of Q&A 2011-020 J021)

This Q&A has been deleted. New ISAF Cases 130 and 131 covers the matter of the Q&A



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

J 004

Q&A 2013-020

Published: 17 April 2013

Situation

Two dinghies, Port (P) and Starboard (S), on opposite tacks on a beat to windward in strong wind (more than 20 knots). The boats are on a collision course. P is holding her course and at the very last moment S tacked onto port in an attempt to avoid P. There was contact between the boats, but no serious damage. When tacking to avoid P, S capsized and in capsizing, the helmsman fell and damaged the tiller. After righting the boat, the tiller could not be repaired and the boat had to retire from the race. P made a two-turns penalty for breaking rule 10.

Question

Is S eligible for redress under rule 62.1(b), if she lodges a valid request for redress?

Answer

Rule 62.1(b) does not require physical damage (or injury) to have been caused directly by the boat that was breaking a rule of part 2. It is sufficient that any physical damage (or injury) was the probable consequence of the action of the other boat. For that to be the case, the protest committee would have to find facts leading to conclusions that:

- a collision was probable, and S took avoiding action as soon as it was clear that P was not keeping clear,
- the capsize and falling were the result of P not keeping clear and not the result of poor seamanship by S, and
- the tiller was previously in good condition

If the protest committee were not satisfied on all these points, S would be at least partially at fault, and therefore not entitled to redress.



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

J 005

Q&A 2013-022

Published: 14 May 2013

Situation

Radio Sailing under Appendix E.

Question

When a boat has gained a significant advantage in a race or heat after taking a One-Turn Penalty in accordance with rule 44.2, will a single additional One-Turn Penalty under rule E4.3(b) exonerate the boat irrespective of the 'size' of the advantage gained?

Answer

No. The first part of rule E4.3(b) states 'if the boat gained a significant advantage by her breach despite taking a penalty'. This condition must be applied after each One-Turn Penalty taken. If, after taking a One-Turn Penalty, the boat has still gained a significant advantage as a result of her breach, another One-Turn Penalty is required before she is exonerated.

Therefore, it is possible that a boat will need to complete multiple turns in order to exonerate herself from a breach of a rule of Part 2 or rule 31 if she had gained a significant advantage by her breach.

However, some breaches through which a boat gained a significant advantage cannot be exonerated by turns. Under rule E4.3(c), when a boat causes serious damage or, by breaking a rule of Part 2 she causes another boat to become disabled (as defined in rule E1.1) and retire, her penalty shall be to retire.

Rule E4.3 applies to all radio sailing racing, not only to umpired races.



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

J 006

Q&A 2013-023

Published: 14 May 2013

Situation

The sailing instructions for a keelboat regatta clearly describe the marks, and in addition, specify the GPS position of the marks. During the race, one of the marks got snagged by a boat and dragged well out of position.

Question 1

For the purpose of rule 28, what is now the 'correct' mark?

- (d) The re-located mark,
- (e) the original GPS position, or
- (f) both the GPS position and the re-located mark.

Answer 1

A mark is an object - see the definition Mark. In order for a boat to comply with rule 28.2 she has to round or pass the marks as described in the sailing instructions, even if a mark is out of the position.

Question 2

If the answer to Question 1 is that the re-located mark is the only correct mark, may a boat that has rounded the GPS position be eligible for redress?

Answer 2

For a boat to be eligible for redress, the protest committee must be satisfied that all requirements of rule 62 are fulfilled, namely:

1. That there was no fault from the boat.
2. That there was an improper action or omission of the race committee.
3. That the boat's score was made significantly worse.

1. When the mark is out of position but it is visible and identifiable in the vicinity of the GPS position, the boat shall round the mark. Therefore, in the situation described in the question, a boat that rounded only the GPS position did not comply with rule 28.2 and would not be entitled to redress.

When the mark is not visible, it is missing. In this case, boats may round the intended mark GPS position gathering all the information available (time, position and actions of the boats around). They will not, however, have rounded the mark, but they may request redress after the race.

2. The moving of the mark was not an action of the race committee. In the situation described, if it was not possible for the race committee to fix the problem, there was no improper action or omission of the race committee, and in that case, no redress can be given.

3. The protest committee must analyze the situation and find whether, as a fact, it would have been reasonably possible for the race committee to replace the mark. If they find as a fact that the race committee should and could have done that, they must further analyze the position of all the boats before and after the incident. The protest committee shall take all relevant factors into consideration such as the distance the mark is out of position, the relative positions of the boats in the fleet, whether one design or handicap, and an analysis of how the different boats were affected by the movement of the mark.

Question 3

If the answer to Question 2 is 'Yes', would redress be depending on the distance the mark had been dragged or the speed at which the mark was dragged?

Answer 3

Yes. See Answer 2 above.

Question 4

If redress is possible, what would be the factors the protest committee would consider when deciding what redress to give?

Answer 4

See rule 64.2



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

J 007

Q&A 2013-027

Published: 17 June 2013

Situation

A sailing instruction, using the wording of Appendix L 16.4, states that notices of protests by the race committee or protest committee will be posted to inform boats under rule 61.1(b).

The race committee decides to protest boat X and informs her orally, within the protest time limit, of its intention to protest. However, no notice of protest against the boat is posted on the official notice board within the protest time limit. The protest is included in the schedule of hearings that is posted after the protest time limit as required by a sailing instruction using the wording of Appendix L16.3.

Question

Is the protest valid?

Answer

Yes.

By informing the boat of their intention to protest the race committee fulfilled the requirement of rule 61.1(b) to inform the boat.

Sailing instruction L16.4 informs the competitors that a notice will be posted and that they have to look for information on the notice board. However, as it does not change rule 61.1(b) by specifically referring to the rule and stating the change, it does not limit the ways of communicating an intention to protest to that notice.

The schedule of hearings, posted after the protest time limit according to sailing instruction L 16.3, is irrelevant to both rule 61.1(b) and sailing instruction L16.4.

Note that although sailing instruction L16.4 does not change rule 61.1(b), posting a notice of protest within the protest time limit, regardless of the oral information given, will avoid any doubt or misunderstandings.



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

J 008

Q&A 2013-030

Published: 27 August 2013

Situation

In an incident close to the race committee pin end vessel a boat breaks a rule of Part 2, Section A, and thereby causes the other boat in the incident to either break rule 31 by colliding with the race committee vessel, which was a starting mark, or break rule 42 to avoid colliding with the mark. The boat pumped and sculled to avoid hitting the mark. The on-the-water judges penalized the boat for breaking rule 42. The boat took a two-turns penalty.

Question 1

Provided the above are (simplified) facts found by the protest committee, may the protest committee exonerate the boat for the breach of rule 42 under rule 64.1(a)?

Answer 1

No. The boat was neither compelled to scull nor to pump by the breach of the other boat. It was her own decision to do so in order to avoid touching a mark.

Question 2

If the answer to Question 1 is 'Yes' and the boat is exonerated, may the protest committee give redress to the exonerated boat by removing the yellow flag from the penalty list?

Answer 2

Not applicable.

Question 3

If the answer to Question 2 is 'Yes', may the boat also get redress for places lost due to the penalty taken?

Answer 3

Not applicable.

Question 4

Although the requirements of the first sentence of rule 62.1 are met, the requirements of rule 62.1(a), (b) or (c) are not, so if relevant, under what part of rule 62.1 may such redress be given?

Answer 4

Such redress cannot be given, as the situation described does not meet the requirements of rule 62. Besides, rule P4 limits the possibilities to give redress to a boat for actions by the protest committee under rule P1 to situations where there is a failure to take into account a race committee signal or a class rule.

Question 5

Would rule P4 prevent the protest committee from giving redress?

Answer 5

Yes, see Answer 4.

Question 6

Assuming the conditions and boats were such that there would be a high risk of damage and injury. Could it be judged that the boat was actually giving help under rule 1.1 when breaking rule 42 to avoid damage and injury, and could the boat therefore be eligible for redress under rule 62.1(c)?

Answer 6

No. In the situation described the boat was trying to avoid a collision with a race committee boat that was also mark, which is different from giving help (except to herself or her crew) to any person or vessel that is actually in danger.

ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service



J 009

Q&A 2013-033

Published: 2 October 2013

Situation

In a regatta Appendix P, Special Procedures for Rule 42, applies unchanged. A boat is penalised the third time. The boat takes a two-turns penalty and continues racing. The boat is scored DNE for all races in the regatta.

As required under rule P2.3, the protest committee considered calling a hearing under rule 69.2(a). The committee decided not to call a rule 69 hearing after being convinced that the boat did not deliberately disobey the rule, but simply did not know the rule.

Question 1

May the boat sail the remaining races in the championship, even though her score will be DNE in each race?

Answer 1

No. 'Disqualification...from all races of the regatta' means that the boat is no longer eligible to take part in further races. When a boat knows that she is disqualified from a race, she shall not take part in it.

Question 2

If the answer to Question 1 is yes, what actions are available for the protest committee if the boat breaks a rule and is protested in a race where she is already scored DNE?

Answer 2

N/A

ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service



J 010

Q&A 2013-035

Published: 25 October 2013

Situations

A series with 6 races are sailed over two days with 3 races each day. There are incidents in Race 5, which is sailed on the second day, and several protests are lodged within the time limit.

Question 1

Boat A lodges a protest against boat B, referring to an incident in Race 6. At the opening of the hearing, B's representative does not object to the validity of the protest, but says that the incident was in Race 5 and not Race 6. On reflection, A's representative agrees that B is correct. May the hearing proceed on the basis that the incident, if any, was in Race 5?

Answer 1

No. Rule 61.2(b) requires that the incident, including where and when it occurred, is identified when a protest is lodged.

Question 2

Boat C lodges a protest against boat D, referring to an incident in Race 5 when Mark 1 was rounded for the first time. D's representative does not object to the validity of the protest, but says that the incident happened when Mark 1 was passed for the second time. On reflection, C's representative agrees that D is correct. May the hearing proceed on the basis that the incident, if any, occurred at the second rounding of the mark?

Answer 2

No. See answer 1.

Question 3

Boat E lodges a protest against boat F, referring to an incident in Race 2. In response to a question from the protest committee chairman at the opening of the hearing, F's representative says that 'Race 2' refers to the second race of the second day – which was Race 5 of the series. May the hearing proceed on the basis that the incident, if any, was in Race 5?

Answer 3

Yes. This is a different, but equally valid identification. The protest identifies when and where the incident happened.

Question 4

Would the answer to any of the questions above be different if the protestee had, at the opening of the hearing, objected to the validity of the protest based on the reasons mentioned?

Answer 4

No. For the purpose of the contents of a protest, the validity requirements are as stated in rule 61.2.

Question 5

N lodges a protest against P, referring to Race 5. Under 'Time and place of incident', N's representative has written 'second passage of windward mark'. P's representative objects to the validity of the protest on the grounds that the time of the incident has not been stated. Is the protest valid?

Answer 5

Yes, provided all other validity requirements are met.

Referring to a specific rounding of a specific mark will normally meet the requirements for identifying where and when an incident occurred. Only in very special circumstances will the actual time of the incident be required in order for a protest to comply with rule 61.2(b).



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

Section K

Match Racing and Team Racing

K1 Match Racing and class rules.

K2 Tie break in Match Racing.

Other Questions that may be relevant:

ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service



K 001

Q&A 2013-025

Published: 20 May 2013

Situation

The ISAF Standard Notice of Race for Match Racing of January 2013 states that the class rules of the boats being used 'shall not apply.'

Question

Has there been some change that now permits class rules to be excluded in this way, despite the fact that class rules are included in the definition of 'rule' which cannot normally be altered?

Answer

No. To delete the class rules is a change to the class rules. Neither the notice of race, nor the sailing instructions can change the class rules unless rule 87 applies.

However, in match racing it is common that boats are not sailed as class boats, in which case the class rules are irrelevant. The sailing instructions for match racing would usually refer to 'x type of boat'. The sailing instructions then create a set of rules that apply for the type of boat (not class legal boats) at that regatta - The Handling of Boats.

ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service



K 002

Q&A 2014.006

Published: 12 March 2014

Situation

At a match race event, the 13 skippers were seeded into 2 groups. Group A had 7 skippers and Group B had 6 skippers. Each group completed a round robin. The winner of Group A scored 6 points (100%), and the winner of Group B scored 5 points (100%).

The next stage was a semi-final knockout series. The sailing instructions stated that the winner with the highest score in the round robin should choose his opponent for the semi finals. Skipper A (winner of Group A) chose skipper B (winner of Group B) as his opponent for semi-finals.

According to the sailing instructions, the first skipper to score at least 3 points in each semi-final would be the winner of that semi-final and therefore proceed to the finals. The sailing instructions also stated a time limit for the last attention signal for a semi-final match. When this time limit ran out, the score in the semi-final between skipper A and skipper B was 2-2. Skipper B was the winner of the last match between A and B.

Question 1

Which of the two skippers should proceed to the finals and why?

Answer 1

Skipper A should proceed to the finals. When the semi-finals were terminated, the two skippers were tied. A tie in a knock-out series shall, unless changed by the sailing instructions, be broken by using rule C11.2. Rule C11.2 refers to other rules that may be applicable and needed in order to resolve a tie.

Rule C11.2(a) states that the tie shall be broken in favor of the competitor who has the highest place in the most recent round-robin series, applying rule C11.1 if necessary. By finishing first in their respective groups the competitors each had the same place in the round robin series and it is not possible to break this tie by applying rules C11.1(a), (b) or (c). However, rule C11.1(d) refers to the application of rule C10.5(c), a rule that does create a result between the two boats. Rule C10.5(c) states: 'The overall position between competitors who have sailed in different groups shall be decided by the highest score.' A scored 6 points and B scored 5 points.

Question 2

If in the same situation, the skippers had the same score (and the same place in their own group), but a different percentage wins, (for example 5 points 83% wins and 5 points 100% wins), how should the tie be resolved when it needed to be resolved for a later stage?

Answer 2

See Answer 1.

Rule C11.2(a) states that the tie shall be broken in favor of the competitors who has the highest place in the most recent round-robin series after applying rule C11.1, if necessary. Rules C11.1(a) and C11.1(b) do not solve the tie as the two skippers have never sailed against each other in the round robin. Rule 11.1(c) is likely to resolve the tie, but the question does not provide enough information to positively say it will. If rule C11.1(c) does not resolve the tie, it must be resolved by using rule C11.2(b).

Percentage win is not relevant for breaking this tie, it is only used when scoring incomplete round robins, see rule C10.3.

Question 3

Would the answer to Question 2 depend on whether the boats in addition to having the same score in their groups, also had the same place in their groups?

Answer 3

Yes.

Question 4

What is the meaning of 'the most recent match' as used in rule C11.2(b)? Is it the last match in the previous stage (round-robin) or the last match between the skippers in semi-final?

Answer 4

'The most recent match' as used in rule C11.2(b), means the most recently sailed match between the two skippers.



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

Section L

Technical Questions

- L1** Advertising on personal equipment.
 - L2** Boards and boats rounding marks together
-

Other Questions that may be relevant: B6, B8, F3, J3, J6, J8, J9, J10, K1, N3, N4, N5



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

L 001

Q&A 2013-031

Published: 27 August 2013

Situation

ISAF Regulation 20.3 Competitor's Advertising defines permitted competitor advertising. Regulation 20.3.1 addresses advertising on Personal Equipment, and Regulation 20.3.2 addresses advertising on boats.

Regulation 20.3.2 permits class rules to limit advertising on boats. No such limitations are mentioned in Regulation 20.3.1.

A one-design class rule states that advertising is restricted to hulls only.

Question

Does this class rule restrict advertising on personal equipment, or does Regulation 20.3.1 always permit advertising on personal equipment?

Answer

A class rule can not restrict advertising on personal equipment.

Personal equipment and **boat** are in bold type in regulations 20.3.1 and 20.3.2. According to Regulation 20.1.3, this means that the terms are used as defined in the Equipment Rules of Sailing:

Personal equipment is defined in ERS C 5.3.

Boat is defined in ERS C 6.1 and it specifically excludes **personal equipment**.

Regulations 20.3.2 and 20.5.1 permit class rules to limit advertising on a **boat**.

Regulation 20.3.1 always permits advertising on **personal equipment**, chosen by the competitor with the agreement of the person in charge, except that bibs provided by the Organizing Authority shall be worn as detailed in Regulation 20.4.

ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service



L 002

Q&A 2014.004

Published: 12 March 2014

Situation

A local youth regatta has three classes competing in the same racing area. The classes are Optimist, Laser 4.7 and Bic Techno 293.

The sailing instructions states:

'The regatta will be governed by the rules as defined in the 2013 - 2016 Racing Rules of Sailing, including Appendix B for boards.'

During a race, two inside overlapped boards on starboard tack and an outside Laser 4.7 on port tack approach a leeward mark to be rounded to port.

Question

How does rule 18 apply between these three 'boats'?

Answer

Appendix B contains windsurfing competition rules that apply to windsurfing races. The appendix changes many racing rules, including rule 18. Rule 14 is not changed.

Between the overlapped boards, rule 18, as changed by Appendix B, applies. Many of the changes to rule 18 in Appendix B are to allow for the fact that there is no zone around marks when Appendix B applies. Instead, Appendix B retains a windsurfing definition of 'about to round or pass'.

Appendix B applies only between windsurfers. When boards meet a boat, the unchanged rule 18 applies between each board and the boat.

Neither Appendix B nor the sailing instruction requires the Laser to comply with any of the rules in Appendix B, but see also definition Room.

The definition *Room* makes it clear that in the situation described, the outside boat (Laser) must give *room* for the boards to comply with their obligations under the rules of Part 2 and rule 31, while manoeuvring promptly in a seamanlike way. Appendix B rules B2 Changes to the Rules of Part 2 are all rules of Part 2.

Note that organizing races where boards and boats may meet should be avoided if possible. It may create confusion when (as in this question) they are sailing under different rules. In addition, their different characteristics create a risk of collision, damage and injury.



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

Section M

Terminology

- M1** Deleted - now covered in ISAF Case 132. (When is a boat on a beat to windward?)
- M2** Changing course and rule 16
- M3** Proper Course and sail configuration
- M4** Questions about 'Significant advantage'
- M5** Windsurfing - as soon as practicable

Other Questions that may be relevant: B2, B6, B7, D1, E1, E2, E3, J5, J6, J7, J9, J10, K1, N4, N5

ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service



M 001

Q&A 2013-010

Published: 18 February 2013 (Re-issuing of Q&A 2004-006 M001)

This Q&A has been deleted. New ISAF Case 132 covers the matter of the Q&A

ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service



M 002

Q&A 2013-011

Published: 18 February 2013 (Revision of Q&A 2010-019 M006)

Question

As a boat without speed sheets on to move forwards she initially drifts side-ways. Is this action considered a change of course under rule 16?

Answer

A boat moving from a stopped position to sailing in a direction would not be considered to be changing course, except when she went from having sailed backwards to sailing forwards or vice versa. (See Match Racing Call MR B 7).

In order for rule 16 to apply, there would need to be two boats and the right-of-way boat would need to be changing course.

ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service



M 003

Q&A 2013-012

Published: 18 February 2013 (Re-issuing of Q&A 2010-027 M009)

Situation

Two boats, W and L, are sailing downwind in conditions where they would normally use spinnakers to finish as soon as possible.

Boat W has a problem with her spinnaker and boat L, sailing faster, establishes a leeward overlap from clear astern and is subject to rule 17. Boat L decides not to use her spinnaker to gain a tactical advantage over W.

Both boats are sailing their fastest VMG course for a boat sailing downwind with a headsail but they are sailing a higher course than they would be able to sail if using their spinnakers.

Boat W protests boat L alleging that, by not hoisting her spinnaker and not sailing a lower, faster course in order to finish as soon as possible, she is breaking rule 17. In the absence of boat W, L would have hoisted her spinnaker and sailed a faster and lower course to finish as soon as possible.

Question

Does boat L break rule 17 by not hoisting her spinnaker and not sailing a lower, faster course in order to finish as soon as possible?

Answer

No. The rules have no requirement as to which sails a boat must use at any time and a boat's proper course is the course she would sail to finish as soon as possible in the conditions and with the sails she has set. Nor is there any requirement in the rules for a boat to finish as soon as possible and there could be a variety of reasons why a boat would not use a spinnaker, including tactical considerations. (See ISAF Case 78).



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

M 004

Q&A 2013-018

Published: 25 February 2013

Situation

Questions about 'significant advantage'.

Question 1

When, under rule 42.3(i), sailing instructions allow propulsion using an engine to get clear after going aground, how is a protest committee to decide whether a significant advantage has been gained? For instance, a boat uses her engine to get clear after grounding, making no progress in the race while using her engine. She would have remained aground much longer if she had not used her engine. Does she gain a significant advantage by this use of her engine, simply because she would have had a score for a significantly worse finishing place or DNF if she had not used her engine? Or if, after using her engine to get clear, she gets a better finishing position with respect to another boat in the same race that also goes aground and cannot get clear as quickly (or at all) because she has no engine?

Answer 1

Because the sailing instructions specifically allow a boat to use its engine to get clear, the boat is not considered to have gained a significant advantage, as long as the engine is used only for this purpose. Getting clear sooner using the engine, compared with not using the engine, may not constitute 'gaining a significant advantage' because that is the aim of that sailing instruction. However, the protest committee should consider a hearing to confirm this extent.

Question 2

When a boat takes a Two-Turns Penalty, is the question as to whether she should have retired for having gained a significant advantage in the race decided with reference only to the other boat in the incident, or with reference to the other competitors generally - or is there some other test?

Answer 2

Both the other boat in the incident and the other competitors generally should be considered.

Question 3

Is the advantage gained despite taking a turn(s) penalty measured simply by comparing places or positions before and after the incident? Or can what might have happened be taken into account? (For instance, not giving mark-room to a boat entitled to mark-room, and then take a Two-Turns Penalty for the breach, when the breach most likely caused the other boat to not gain all the places she could have gained had she been given mark-room.)

Answer 3

What might have happened is generally not considered when measuring whether a boat has gained a significant advantage. However, considering where the boat that broke a rule would have ended up had she not broken that rule should be considered. Generally, places lost by the other boat in the incident will not be considered unless it is clear that the boat breaking a rule acts deliberately and thereby also breaks rule 2, Fair Sailing.

Question 4

When a boat takes a One-Turn or a Two-Turns Penalty, when is the question about whether she has gained a significant advantage to be judged? Immediately after taking the penalty? At some later point in the race, including the finish?

Under what circumstances will a significant advantage gained through a breach of a rule be neutralized if the advantage is lost later in the race?

Answer 4

Whether a boat has gained a significant advantage in the race should be judged from the time of the incident to immediately after taking a penalty. Generally, an advantage, once obtained, should not be considered as neutralized if the situation changes later in the race. However, it may not be clear until later that a significant advantage in the series has been gained.



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

M 005

Q&A 2013-026

Published: 3 June 2013

Situation

Appendix B, Windsurfing Competition Rules

Rule 61.1(a) is changed by rule B5, to state:

'... She shall also inform the race committee of her intention to protest as soon as practicable after she finishes or retires.'

Question 1

How soon is 'as soon as practicable'?

Answer 1

It depends. She may be able to inform the race committee promptly after finishing, in which case she must do so. However, she may be unavoidably delayed by keeping clear of or avoiding interfering with other boards, by capsizing or due to her distance from the race committee vessel at the moment of finishing. In addition, she may not want to distract the race committee during a tight finish.

The board complies with the rule when she gives priority to notifying the race committee of her protest without taking other actions such as sailing to her coach boat to get some water or advice about protesting. If the board retires, she may inform any official boat nearby, but it is acceptable to take the faster route to shore, proceeding directly to the race office. In case of injury or emergency, a delay should be accepted.

Question 2

What would be an acceptable interval between when a board crosses the finishing line and when she informs the race committee of her intention to protest?

Answer 2

The racing rules are written for a wide range of classes, disciplines, courses and sailing conditions. Therefore, it is difficult to define an acceptable interval of time that would be adequate for all. It is up to the protest committee to decide whether there are reasons to question the validity of the protest. Answer 1 provides guidance.



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

Section N

Prescriptions and other rules

- N1** Trash?
 - N2** Another question about trash.
 - N3** Follow up question about hoisting spinnakers and rubber bands.
 - N4** Changing rules to develop and test.....
 - N5** About class rule changes.
-

Other Questions that may be relevant: J8, J9, L1

ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service



N 001

Q&A 2013-004

Published: 18 February 2013

Question

Is human excremental matter considered to be trash for the purpose of RRS 55?

Answer

No, human excremental matter is sewage and not trash. Competitors should however note that there may be other laws and regulations that apply.



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

N 002

Q&A 2013-028

Published: 17 June 2013

Situation

It is common practice to prepare the spinnaker by tying it together with rubber bands at intervals, to prevent the spinnaker from filling during the hoist. Once hoisted and sheeted, the rubber bands will break, the spinnaker will open, and ultimately, the rubber bands will end up in the water.

Question 1

Does this action break new rule 55?

Answer 1

Yes

Question 2

If the answer to Question 1 is yes, would it make any difference if the material used was bio-degradable?

Answer 2

No



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

N 003

Q&A 2013-029

Published: 5 August 2013 (revised January 15, 2014)

Situation

Q&A 2013-028 N002 confirms that the common practice of preparing spinnakers using elastic or wool bands at intervals to prevent them from filling during the hoist breaks rule 55 when the spinnakers are hoisted and sheeted and the bands break and end up in the water, even if the material used is bio-degradable.

Question

What can be done to prevent boats from being protested under rule 55 each time they hoist spinnakers?

Answer

Rule 55 was introduced to support a development of sailing in a direction towards a higher level of environmental responsibility. Event organizers and officials should also comply with the basic principle in the rulebook about environmental responsibility. Simply deleting rule 55 is the opposite of that.

Boats can use different systems when hoisting a spinnaker other than elastic bands or wool (i.e. snuffers or socks). However, if the OA of an event considers it is advisable to allow the use of elastic or wool bands for reasons of safety or proper seamanship, **and provided that no national or local law or regulation is broken**, they may change rule 55 by, for example, including in the notice of race and sailing instructions words to the effect of:

Notice of Race

RRS 55 will be changed in the sailing instructions by adding the following sentence to the rule: 'However, discarding elastic or wool bands when setting a sail will not be considered a breach of rule 55.'

Sailing Instructions

RRS 55 is changed by adding the following sentence to the rule: 'However, discarding elastic or wool bands when setting a sail will not be considered a breach of rule 55.'



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

N 004

Q&A 2013-032

Published: 12 September 2013

Situation for questions 1 to 5

A member national authority has the following prescription to rule 86.3:

'The restrictions in rule 86.1 do not apply if rules are changed to develop and test proposed rules. No approval from the national authority is required.'

Question 1

For the purpose of rule 86.3, what is meant by 'proposed rules'?

Answer 1

A 'proposed' rule is a rule that is either new or that changes, adds to or deletes one or more existing rules for the purpose of testing whether it should be submitted to ISAF for inclusion in a future edition of the Racing Rules of Sailing.

Question 2

Are there any requirements that the 'proposed rules' (as used in rule 86.3) are approved by ISAF, submitted to ISAF or registered by ISAF in any way?

Answer 2

No.

Question 3

May the sailing instructions change any rule (for example 'A leeward boat shall keep clear of a windward boat, this changes rule 11' or 'Appeals are not allowed, this changes rule 70.') and refer to rule 86.3?

Answer 3

In theory yes, as there are no restrictions about which rules can be changed. However, the examples used would not be within the intent of this rule, and such proposals also appear to lack good judgment. A proposal to change rule 11 is unlikely to be a serious proposal for a rule change, and denying the right of appeal is a change that does not need to be tested. Neither example is 'a rule changed to develop or test proposed rules' (see Answer 1) and therefore, they are not covered by the exception in rule 86.3. Testing a new format of racing is an example of a rule change that would be permitted under rule 86.3, provided the national authority had the required prescription.

Note: Changing basic rules of Part 2 is always confusing for the competitors and will increase the risk of collisions on the water. It is therefore irresponsible to do it and the exception in rule 86.3 should be used only when there is a clear necessity for testing how to improve the rules and propose changes.

Question 4

Would the answer to Question 3 be different if the national authority approved the sailing instructions?

Answer 4

No. The approval of the national authority is irrelevant in this situation, as this national authority had prescribed that its approval was not needed.

Question 5

May a national authority recommend the organizing authorities under its jurisdiction that their sailing instructions should test the same 'proposed rules' for several consecutive years without submitting the 'proposed rules' to ISAF?

Answer 5

No. Although there is no established time frame for a 'proposed rule' to be submitted to ISAF, a change that is not intended to be submitted to ISAF is not covered by rule 86.3.

Question 6

Situation

A national authority requires that sailing instructions shall change a rule that cannot be changed according to rule 86.1(a). The same national authority does not have a prescription to rule 86.3 permitting changes of rules for the purpose of developing or testing rules.

What actions should an ISAF international judge take, if invited to be a judge on a protest committee/international jury at an event where the organizing authority has followed this national authority's requirements?

Answer 6

The ISAF judge must inform the organizing authority and the race committee about the conflict. Other members of the committee must also be made aware of the problem. The protest committee might also publish its official interpretation, to inform the competitors about existing conflict before the event starts.

Should there be any protests or requests for redress involving any illegally changed rules, the protest committee must make its decision based on the rules as they appear in the Racing Rules of Sailing.



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

N 005

Q&A 2013-036

Published: 25 November 2013

Question 1

Rule 87 allows sailing instructions to change class rules when the change is permitted in the class rules, or when written permission of the class association for the change is displayed on the official notice board. Does this also apply to ISAF classes?

Answer 1

Yes

Question 2

If the answer to question 1 is 'Yes', does this conflict with ISAF regulation 10.5 (f)?

Answer 2

No. If the rules of an ISAF class allow class rules to be changed in the sailing instructions, this will already have been permitted by ISAF under regulation 10.5(f). If an ISAF class wants to permit a class rule change for a single event, it must first obtain ISAF permission for the change.

Question 3

May an ISAF class, under rule 87, change any of its class rules in the sailing instructions?

Answer 3

No, not unless the class is part of the organizing authority, and then subject to the requirements of rule 87 and regulation 10 when applicable. See also Answers 1 and 2.

Question 4

May a national authority change a class rule without consulting the class association?

Answer 4

No. Rule 86.1(a) refers only to changes to the racing rules by national authority prescriptions. Class rules are not racing rules, and therefore a national authority may not change a class rule by prescription.

However, when a national authority is the class authority, it is also the authority to permit changes to the class rules.

Question 5

Will the answer to Question 4 depend upon whether it is a local, national or ISAF class?

Answer 5

Yes. For all classes, any class rule changes depend on what the class rules state about changing class rules.

For ISAF classes, only ISAF may permit changes to the class rules under rule 87. For national classes, when the national authority is the class authority, it is also the authority to permit changes to the class rules. See also Answer 4.

Question 6

May a local class association override a rule of an ISAF class without asking permission from the class association?

Answer 6

No. A local or national association of an ISAF class is not an independent class association and is governed by the ISAF class association class rules and the ISAF regulations.



ISAF Racing Rules Question and Answer Service

Deleted Q&A's 2013

Q&A 2013.021 F001 deleted. Now covered in new ISAF Case 116.

All previously published Q&A's have been deleted from the ISAF website. This Q&A Booklet starts fresh with Q&A's from 2013 and onwards.

Deleted Q&A's January 15, 2014

Q&A 2013.005 B002 deleted. Now covered in new ISAF Case 123.

Q&A 2013.013 B003 deleted. Now covered in new ISAF Case 124.

Q&A 2013.015 B004 deleted. Now covered in new ISAF Case 125.

Q&A 2013.014 D001 deleted. Now covered in new ISAF Case 126.

Q&A 2013.006 E001 deleted. Now covered in new ISAF Case 127.

Q&A 2013.007 E002 deleted. Now covered in new ISAF Case 128.

Q&A 2013.008 E003 deleted. Now covered in new ISAF Case 129.

Q&A 2013.009 J003 deleted. Now covered in new ISAF Cases 130 and 131.

Q&A 2013.010 M001 deleted. Now covered in new ISAF Case 132.

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