



RACING RULES OF SAILING
2013 - 2016

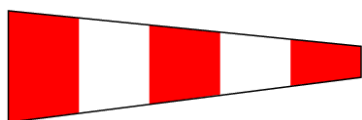
KITEBOARD COMPETITION RULES

INTERNATIONAL SAILING FEDERATION
SAILING.ORG

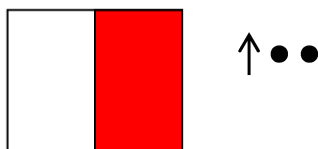
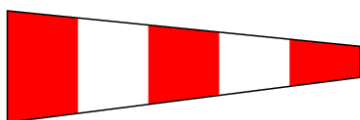
RACE SIGNALS

The meanings of visual and sound signals are stated below. An arrow pointing up or down (↑↓) means that a visual signal is displayed or removed. A dot (•) means a sound; five short dashes (-----) mean repetitive sounds; a long dash (—) means a long sound. When a visual signal is displayed over a class flag, the signal applies only to that class.

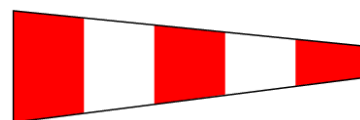
Postponement Signals



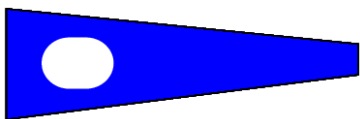
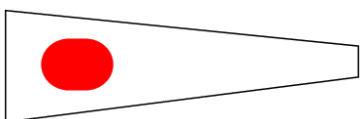
AP Races not started are *postponed*. The warning signal will be made 1 minute after removal unless at that time the race is *postponed* again or *abandoned*.



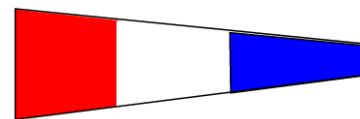
AP over H Races not started are *postponed*. Further signals ashore.



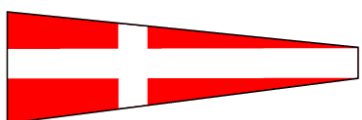
AP over A Races not started are *postponed*. No more racing today.



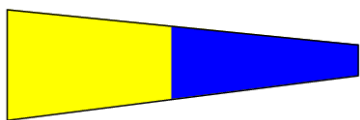
Pennant 2 ↑•• ↓•



Pennant 3 ↑•• ↓•



Pennant 4 ↑•• ↓•



Pennant 5 ↑•• ↓•



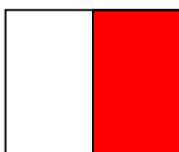
Pennant 6 ↑•• ↓•

AP over a numeral pennant 1–6 *Postponement* of 1–6 hours from the scheduled starting time.

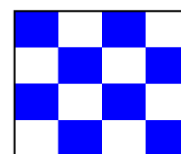
Abandonment Signals



N All races that have started are *abandoned*. Return to the starting area. The warning signal will be made 1 minute after removal unless at that time the race is *abandoned* again or *postponed*.

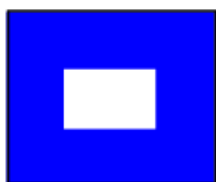


N over H All races are *abandoned*. Further signals ashore.



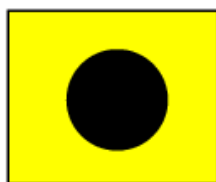
N over A All races are *abandoned*. No more racing today.

Preparatory Signals



↑● ↓—

P Preparatory signal.



↑● ↓—

I Rule 30.1 is in effect.



↑● ↓—

Z Rule 30.2 is in effect.



↑● ↓—

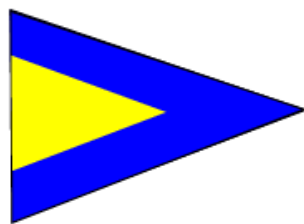
Black flag. Rule 30.3 is in effect.

Recall Signals



↑●

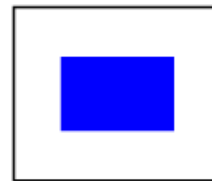
X Individual recall.



↑●● ↓●

First Substitute General recall. The warning signal will be made 1 minute after removal.

Shortened Course



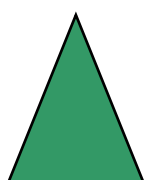
↑●●

S The course has been shortened. Rule 32.2 is in effect.

Changing the Next Leg



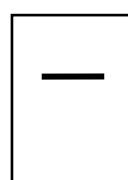
C The position of the next *mark* has been changed:



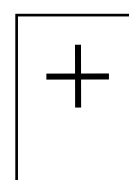
to starboard;



to port;



to decrease the length of the leg;



to increase the length of the leg.

Other Signals



↑●

L Ashore: A notice to competitors has been posted.
Afloat: Come within hail or follow this boat.



M The object displaying this signal replaces a missing *mark*.



↑●

Y Wear a personal flotation device.



(no sound)

Blue flag or shape. This race committee boat is in position at the finishing line.

**THE
RACING RULES
OF
SAILING**

for 2013–2016

**KITEBOARD
COURSE RACING
RULEBOOK**

**International Sailing Federation
International Kiteboarding Association**

As the leading authority for the sport, the International Sailing Federation promotes and supports the protection of the environment in all sailing competitions and related activities throughout the world.

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ONLINE RULES DOCUMENTS

Rules for other kiteboard racing formats (such as Kitecross, Slalom, Boarder X) or other kiteboard competitions (such as Freestyle, Wave, Speed) are not included in this rulebook. Links to current versions of these rules can be found on the ISAF website.

*The address is: **sailing.org/racingrules/documents**.*

Links to other rules documents of interest to kiteboard competitors and officials may also be provided at that address.

INTRODUCTION

The Kiteboard Course Racing Rulebook for 2013-2016 has been created as a convenient book for use at kiteboard course racing events. The rules in it are identical to the corresponding rules in The Racing Rules of Sailing for 2013-2016. However, each rule in Appendix F has been moved into the appropriate rule in Parts 1–7 in this book, and each definition in Appendix F appears in the Definitions in this book. The title of each rule and definition that is changed in Appendix F is shown in red. This book includes two main sections. The first, Parts 1–7, contains rules that affect all kiteboard course racing. The second, the appendices, provides details of rules and recommendations. Appendices B, C, D, E, K, L and P are not included in this book.

Revision The racing rules are revised and published every four years by the International Sailing Federation (ISAF), the international authority for the sport. This edition becomes effective on 1 January 2013 except that for an event beginning in 2012 the date may be postponed by the notice of race and sailing instructions. No changes are contemplated before 2017, but any changes determined to be urgent before then will be announced through national authorities and posted on the ISAF website.

ISAF Codes The ISAF Eligibility, Advertising, Anti-Doping and Sailor Classification Codes (Regulations 19, 20, 21 and 22) are referred to in the definition *Rule* but are not included in this book because they can be changed at any time. The most recent versions of the codes are available on the ISAF website; new versions will be announced through national authorities.

Cases and Calls The ISAF publishes interpretations of the racing rules in *The Case Book for 2013–2016* and recognizes them as authoritative interpretations and explanations of the rules. It also publishes *The Call Book for Match Racing for 2013–2016* and *The Call Book for Team Racing for 2013–2016*, and it recognizes them as authoritative only for umpired match or team racing. These publications are available on the ISAF website.

Terminology A term used in the sense stated in the Definitions is printed in italics or, in preambles, in bold italics (for example, *racing*

and *rac*ing). ‘Racing rule’ means a rule in *The Racing Rules of Sailing*. ‘Kiteboard’ means a kiteboard and the competitor on board; in the appendices, ‘boat’ means a sailboat and the crew on board or kiteboard, as appropriate; ‘vessel’ means any boat or ship. ‘Race committee’ includes any person or committee performing a race committee function. A ‘change’ to a *rule* includes an addition to it or deletion of all or part of it. ‘National authority’ means an ISAF member national authority. Other words and terms are used in the sense ordinarily understood in nautical or general use.

Appendices When the rules of an appendix apply, they take precedence over any conflicting rules in Parts 1–7 and the Definitions. Each appendix is identified by a letter. A reference to a rule in an appendix will contain the letter and the rule number (for example, ‘rule A1’). The letters I, O and Q are not used to designate appendices in this book.

Changes to the Rules The prescriptions of a national authority, class rules or the sailing instructions may change a racing rule only as permitted in rule 86.

Changes to National Authority Prescriptions A national authority may restrict changes to its prescriptions as provided in rule 88.2.

DEFINITIONS

A term used as stated below is shown in italic type or, in preambles, in bold italic type.

Abandon A race that a race committee or protest committee *abandons* is void but may be resailed.

About to Round or Pass A kiteboard is *about to round or pass* a mark when her *proper course* is to begin to manoeuvre to round or pass it.

Capsized A kiteboard is *capsized* if

- (a) her kite is in the water,
- (b) her lines are tangled with another kiteboard's lines, or
- (c) the competitor has, clearly by accident and for a significant period of time,
 - (1) fallen into the water or
 - (2) become disconnected from the hull.

Clear Astern and Clear Ahead; Overlap One kiteboard is *clear astern* of another when her hull and equipment in normal position are behind a line abeam from the aftermost point of the other kiteboard's hull and equipment in normal position. The other kiteboard is *clear ahead*. They *overlap* when neither is *clear astern*. However, they also *overlap* when a kiteboard between them *overlaps* both. These terms always apply to kiteboards on the same *tack*. They do not apply to kiteboards on opposite *tacks* unless rule 18 applies or both kiteboards are sailing more than ninety degrees from the true wind.

Fetching A kiteboard is *fetching* a mark when she is in a position to pass to windward of it and leave it on the required side without changing *tack*.

Finish A kiteboard finishes when, while the competitor is in contact with the hull, any part of her hull, or the competitor in normal position, crosses the finishing line from the course side. However, she has not finished if after crossing the finishing line she

- (a) takes a penalty under rule 44.2,
- (b) corrects an error under rule 28.2 made at the line, or
- (c) continues to sail the course.

Interested Party A person who may gain or lose as a result of a protest committee's decision, or who has a close personal interest in the decision.

Jumping A kiteboard is *jumping* when her hull, its appendages and the competitor are clear of the water.

Keep Clear A kiteboard keeps clear of a right-of-way kiteboard

- (a) if the right-of-way kiteboard can sail her course with no need to take avoiding action and,
- (b) when the kiteboards are overlapped, if the right-of-way kiteboard can also, without immediately making contact, change course in both directions or move her kite in any direction.

Leeward and Windward A kiteboard's leeward side is the side that is or, when she is head to wind, was away from the wind. However, when sailing by the lee or directly downwind, her leeward side is the side on which her kite lies. The other side is her windward side. When two kiteboards on the same tack overlap, the one whose hull is on the leeward side of the other's hull is the leeward kiteboard. The other is the windward kiteboard.

Looping A kite is *looping* when it is being flown in a single loop or in a pattern of repeated loops, clockwise, counter clockwise or alternating between the two.

Mark An object the sailing instructions require a kiteboard to leave on a specified side, and a race committee boat surrounded by navigable water from which the starting or finishing line extends. An anchor line or an object attached accidentally to a *mark* is not part of it.

Mark-Room *Mark-Room* for a kiteboard is *room* to sail her *proper course* to round or pass the *mark*. However, *mark-room* for a kiteboard does not include *room* to tack unless the kiteboard is *overlapped* inside and to *windward* of the kiteboard required to give *mark-room* and she would be *fetching* the *mark* after her tack.

Obstruction An object that a kiteboard could not pass without changing course substantially, if she were sailing directly towards it and 10 metres from it. An object that can be safely passed on only one side and an area so designated by the sailing instructions are also *obstructions*. However, a kiteboard *racing* is not an *obstruction* to other kiteboards unless they are

required to *keep clear* of her or, if rule 23 applies, avoid her. A vessel under way, including a kiteboard *racing*, is never a continuing *obstruction*.

Overlap See *Clear Astern and Clear Ahead; Overlap*.

Party A *party* to a hearing is

- (a) for a protest hearing: a protestor, a protestee;
- (b) for a request for redress: a kiteboard requesting redress or for which redress is requested, a race committee acting under rule 60.2(b);
- (c) for a request for redress under rule 62.1(a): the body alleged to have made an improper action or omission;
- (d) a kiteboard or a competitor that may be penalized under rule 69.2.

However, the protest committee is never a *party*.

Postpone A *postponed* race is delayed before its scheduled start but may be started or *abandoned* later.

Proper Course A course a kiteboard would sail to *finish* as soon as possible in the absence of the other kiteboards referred to in the rule using the term. A kiteboard has no *proper course* before her starting signal.

Protest An allegation made under rule 61.2 by a kiteboard, a race committee or a protest committee that a kiteboard has broken a *rule*.

Racing A kiteboard is *racing* from her preparatory signal until she *finishes* and clears the finishing line and *marks* or retires, or until the race committee signals a general recall, *postponement* or *abandonment*.

Room The space a kiteboard needs in the existing conditions, including space to comply with her obligations under the rules of Part 2 and rule 31, while manoeuvring promptly in a seamanlike way.

- Rule**
- (a) The rules in this book, including the Definitions, Race Signals, Introduction, preambles and the rules of relevant appendices, but not titles;
 - (b) ISAF Regulation 19, Eligibility Code; Regulation 20, Advertising Code; Regulation 21, Anti-Doping Code; and Regulation 22, Sailor Classification Code;

- (c) the prescriptions of the national authority, unless they are changed by the sailing instructions in compliance with the national authority's prescription, if any, to rule 88.2;
- (d) the class rules (for a kiteboard racing under a handicap or rating system, the rules of that system are 'class rules');
- (e) the notice of race;
- (f) the sailing instructions; and
- (g) any other documents that govern the event.

Start A kiteboard *starts* when, her hull and the competitor having been entirely on the pre-start side of the starting line at or after her starting signal, and having complied with rule 30.1 if it applies, any part of her hull, or the competitor crosses the starting line in the direction of the first *mark*.

Tack, Starboard or Port A kiteboard is on the *tack*, *starboard* or *port*, corresponding to the competitor's hand that would be forward if the competitor were in normal riding position (riding heel side with both hands on the control bar and arms not crossed). A kiteboard is on *starboard tack* when the competitor's right hand would be forward and is on the *port tack* when the competitor's left hand would be forward.

Windward See *Leeward and Windward*.

BASIC PRINCIPLES

SPORTSMANSHIP AND THE RULES

Competitors in the sport of sailing are governed by a body of *rules* that they are expected to follow and enforce. A fundamental principle of sportsmanship is that when competitors break a *rule* they will promptly take a penalty, which may be to retire.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

Participants are encouraged to minimize any adverse environmental impact of the sport of sailing.

PART 1

FUNDAMENTAL RULES

1 SAFETY

1.1 Helping Those in Danger

A kiteboard or competitor shall give all possible help to any person or vessel in danger.

1.2 Life-Saving Equipment and Personal Flotation Devices

A kiteboard shall carry adequate life-saving equipment for all persons on board, including one item ready for immediate use, unless her class rules make some other provision. Each competitor is individually responsible for wearing a personal flotation device adequate for the conditions.

2 FAIR SAILING

A kiteboard and her owner shall compete in compliance with recognized principles of sportsmanship and fair play. A kiteboard may be penalized under this rule only if it is clearly established that these principles have been violated. A disqualification under this rule shall not be excluded from the kiteboard's series score.

3 ACCEPTANCE OF THE RULES

By participating in a race conducted under these racing rules, each competitor and kiteboard owner agrees

- (a) to be governed by the *rules*;
- (b) to accept the penalties imposed and other action taken under the *rules*, subject to the appeal and review procedures provided in them, as the final determination of any matter arising under the *rules*; and
- (c) with respect to any such determination, not to resort to any court of law or tribunal.

4 DECISION TO RACE

The responsibility for a kiteboard's decision to participate in a race or to continue *racing* is hers alone.

5 ANTI-DOPING

A competitor shall comply with the World Anti-Doping Code, the rules of the World Anti-Doping Agency, and ISAF Regulation 21, Anti-Doping Code. An alleged or actual breach of this rule shall be dealt with under Regulation 21. It shall not be grounds for a *protest* and rule 63.1 does not apply.

PART 2

WHEN KITEBOARDS MEET

*The rules of Part 2 apply between kiteboards that are sailing in or near the racing area and intend to **race**, are **racing**, or have been **racing**. However, a kiteboard not **racing** shall not be penalized for breaking one of these rules, except rule 24.1.*

When a kiteboard sailing under these rules meets a vessel that is not, she shall comply with the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (IRPCAS) or government right-of-way rules. If the sailing instructions so state, the rules of Part 2 are replaced by the right-of-way rules of the IRPCAS or by government right-of-way rules.

SECTION A

RIGHT OF WAY

*A kiteboard has right of way over another kiteboard when the other kiteboard is required to **keep clear** of her. However, some rules in Sections B, C and D limit the actions of a right-of-way kiteboard.*

10 ON OPPOSITE TACKS

*When kiteboards are on opposite *tacks*, a *port-tack* kiteboard shall *keep clear* of a *starboard-tack* kiteboard.*

11 ON THE SAME TACK, OVERLAPPED

*When kiteboards are on the same *tack* and *overlapped*, a *windward* kiteboard shall *keep clear* of a *leeward* kiteboard.*

12 ON THE SAME TACK, NOT OVERLAPPED

*When kiteboards are on the same *tack* and not *overlapped*, a kiteboard *clear astern* shall *keep clear* of a kiteboard *clear ahead*.*

13 EXCEPTIONS TO RULES 10, 11 AND 12

13.1 *When a kiteboard changes *tack* on an upwind leg, she shall *keep clear* of other kiteboards until she is moving on a close-hauled course. During that time rules 10, 11 and 12 do not apply. If two*

kiteboards are subject to this rule at the same time, the one on the other's port side or the one astern shall *keep clear*.

- 13.2** If two kiteboards converge while sailing downwind and it is not possible under rule 10, 11 or 12 to determine which one has right of way,
- (a) if they are *overlapped*, the one on the other's starboard side shall *keep clear*.
 - (b) if they are not *overlapped*, the one *clear astern* shall *keep clear*.

SECTION B GENERAL LIMITATIONS

14 AVOIDING CONTACT

A kiteboard shall avoid contact with another kiteboard if reasonably possible. However, a right-of-way kiteboard or one entitled to *room* or *mark-room*

- (a) need not act to avoid contact until it is clear that the other kiteboard is not *keeping clear* or giving *room* or *mark-room*, and
- (b) shall be exonerated if she breaks this rule and the contact does not cause damage or injury.

15 ACQUIRING RIGHT OF WAY

When a kiteboard acquires right of way, she shall initially give the other kiteboard *room to keep clear*, unless she acquires right of way because of the other kiteboard's actions.

16 CHANGING COURSE OR KITE POSITION

16.1 When a right-of-way kiteboard changes course or the position of her kite, she shall give the other kiteboard *room to keep clear*.

16.2 In addition, when after the starting signal a *port-tack* kiteboard is *keeping clear* by sailing to pass astern of a *starboard-tack* kiteboard, the *starboard-tack* kiteboard shall not change course or the position of her kite if as a result the *port-tack* kiteboard would immediately need to change course or the position of her kite to continue *keeping clear*.

17 Deleted

SECTION C

AT MARKS AND OBSTRUCTIONS

*Section C rules do not apply at a starting **mark** surrounded by navigable water or at its anchor line from the time kiteboards are approaching them to **start** until they have passed them.*

18 MARK-ROOM

18.1 When Rule 18 Applies

Rule 18 begins to apply between kiteboards when they are required to leave a *mark* on the same side and at least one of them is *about to round or pass* it. The rule no longer applies after the kiteboard entitled to *mark-room* has passed the *mark*. However, it does not apply

- (a) between kiteboards on opposite *tacks* on a beat to windward,
- (b) between kiteboards on opposite *tacks* when the *proper course* at the *mark* for one but not both of them is to tack,
- (c) between a kiteboard approaching a *mark* and one leaving it, or
- (d) if the *mark* is a continuing *obstruction*, in which case rule 19 applies.

18.2 Giving Mark-Room

- (a) When kiteboards are *overlapped* the outside kiteboard shall give the inside kiteboard *mark-room*, unless rule 18.2(b) applies.
- (b) If kiteboards are *overlapped* when the first of them is *about to round or pass* the *mark*, the outside kiteboard at that moment shall thereafter give the inside kiteboard *mark-room*. If a kiteboard is *clear ahead* when she is *about to round or pass* the *mark*, the kiteboard *clear astern* at that moment shall thereafter give her *mark-room*.
- (c) When a kiteboard is required to give *mark-room* by rule 18.2(b), she shall continue to do so even if later an *overlap* is broken or a new *overlap* begins.
- (d) If there is reasonable doubt that a kiteboard obtained or broke an *overlap* in time, it shall be presumed that she did not.

- (e) If a kiteboard obtained an inside *overlap* from *clear astern* or by tacking to *windward* of the other kiteboard and, from the time the *overlap* began, the outside kiteboard has been unable to give *mark-room*, she is not required to give it.

18.3 *Deleted*

18.4 Gybing or Bearing Away

When an inside *overlapped* right-of-way kiteboard must gybe or bear away at a *mark* to sail her *proper course*, until she gybes or bears away she shall sail no farther from the *mark* than needed to sail that course. Rule 18.4 does not apply at a gate *mark*.

19 ROOM TO PASS AN OBSTRUCTION

19.1 When Rule 19 Applies

Rule 19 applies between kiteboards at an *obstruction* except when it is also a *mark* the kiteboards are required to leave on the same side. However, at a continuing *obstruction*, rule 19 always applies and rule 18 does not.

19.2 Giving Room at an Obstruction

- (a) A right-of-way kiteboard may choose to pass an *obstruction* on either side.
- (b) When kiteboards are *overlapped*, the outside kiteboard shall give the inside kiteboard *room* between her and the *obstruction*, unless she has been unable to do so from the time the *overlap* began.
- (c) While kiteboards are passing a continuing *obstruction*, if a kiteboard that was *clear astern* and required to *keep clear* becomes *overlapped* between the other kiteboard and the *obstruction* and, at the moment the *overlap* begins, there is not *room* for her to pass between them, she is not entitled to *room* under rule 19.2(b). While the kiteboards remain *overlapped*, she shall *keep clear* and rules 10 and 11 do not apply.

20 ROOM TO TACK AT AN OBSTRUCTION

20.1 Hailing

When approaching an *obstruction*, a kiteboard may hail for *room* to tack and avoid a kiteboard on the same *tack*. However, she shall not hail if

- (a) she can avoid the *obstruction* safely without making a substantial course change,
- (b) she is sailing below close-hauled, or
- (c) the *obstruction* is a *mark* and a kiteboard that is *fetching* it would be required to respond and change course.

20.2 Responding

- (a) After a kiteboard hails, she shall give the hailed kiteboard time to respond.
- (b) The hailed kiteboard shall respond even if the hail breaks rule 20.1.
- (c) The hailed kiteboard shall respond either by tacking as soon as possible, or by immediately replying ‘You tack’ and then giving the hailing kiteboard *room* to tack and avoid her.
- (d) When the hailed kiteboard responds, the hailing kiteboard shall tack as soon as possible.
- (e) From the time a kiteboard hails until she has tacked and avoided the hailed kiteboard, rule 18.2 does not apply between them.

20.3 Passing on a Hail to an Additional Kiteboard

When a kiteboard has been hailed for *room* to tack and she intends to respond by tacking, she may hail another kiteboard on the same *tack* for *room* to tack and avoid her. She may hail even if her hail does not meet the conditions of rule 20.1. Rule 20.2 applies between her and the kiteboard she hails.

21 EXONERATION

When a kiteboard is sailing within the *room* or *mark-room* to which she is entitled under a rule of Section C, she shall be exonerated if, in an incident with a kiteboard required to give her that *room* or *mark-room*,

- (a) she breaks a rule of Section A, rule 15 or rule 16, or
- (b) she is compelled to break rule 31.

SECTION D

OTHER RULES

When rule 22 or 23 applies between two kiteboards, Section A rules do not.

22 STARTING ERRORS; TAKING PENALTIES; JUMPING

- 22.1** A kiteboard sailing towards the pre-start side of the starting line or one of its extensions after her starting signal to *start* or to comply with rule 30.1 shall *keep clear* of a kiteboard not doing so until she is completely on the pre-start side.
- 22.2** A kiteboard taking a penalty shall *keep clear* of one that is not.
- 22.3** During the last minute before her starting signal, a kiteboard that stops, slows down significantly, or one that is not making significant forward progress shall *keep clear* of all others unless she is accidentally *capsized*.
- 22.4** A kiteboard that is *jumping* shall *keep clear* of one that is not.
- 22.5** When sailing downwind, if one kiteboard is *looping* her kite and another is not, the kiteboard that is *looping* her kite shall *keep clear* of the one that is not.

23 CAPSIZED OR AGROUND; RESCUING

- 23.1** If possible, a kiteboard shall avoid a kiteboard that is *capsized* or has not regained control after *capsizing*, is aground, or is trying to help a person or vessel in danger.
- 23.2** A kiteboard that is *capsized* or aground shall not interfere with another kiteboard.

24 INTERFERING WITH ANOTHER KITEBOARD

- 24.1** If reasonably possible, a kiteboard not *racing* shall not interfere with a kiteboard that is *racing*.
- 24.2** Except when sailing her *proper course*, a kiteboard shall not interfere with a kiteboard taking a penalty or sailing on another leg.

PART 3

CONDUCT OF A RACE

25 NOTICE OF RACE, SAILING INSTRUCTIONS AND SIGNALS

25.1 The notice of race and sailing instructions shall be made available to each kiteboard before a race begins.

25.2 The meanings of the visual and sound signals stated in Race Signals shall not be changed except under rule 86.1(b). The meanings of any other signals that may be used shall be stated in the sailing instructions.

25.3 A race committee may display a visual signal by using either a flag or other object of a similar appearance.

26 STARTING RACES

Races shall be started by using the following signals. Times shall be taken from the visual signals; the absence of a sound signal shall be disregarded.

<i>Minutes before starting signal</i>	<i>Visual signal</i>	<i>Sound signal</i>	<i>Means</i>
5*	Class flag	One	Warning signal
4	P, I, Z, Z with I, or black flag	One	Preparatory signal
1	Preparatory flag removed	One long	One minute
0	Class flag removed	One	Starting signal

*or as stated in the sailing instructions

The warning signal for each succeeding class shall be made with or after the starting signal of the preceding class.

27 OTHER RACE COMMITTEE ACTIONS BEFORE THE STARTING SIGNAL

- 27.1** No later than the warning signal, the race committee shall signal or otherwise designate the course to be sailed if the sailing instructions have not stated the course, and it may replace one course signal with another and signal that wearing personal flotation devices is required (display flag Y with one sound).
- 27.2** No later than the preparatory signal, the race committee may move a starting *mark*.
- 27.3** Before the starting signal, the race committee may for any reason *postpone* (display flag AP, AP over H, or AP over A, with two sounds) or *abandon* the race (display flag N over H, or N over A, with three sounds).

28 SAILING THE COURSE

- 28.1** A kiteboard shall *start*, sail the course described in the sailing instructions and *finish*. While doing so, she may leave on either side a *mark* that does not begin, bound or end the leg she is sailing. After *finishing* she need not cross the finishing line completely.
- 28.2** A string representing a kiteboard's track from the time she begins to approach the starting line from its pre-start side to *start* until she *finishes* shall, when drawn taut,
- (a) pass each *mark* on the required side and in the correct order,
 - (b) touch each rounding *mark*, and
 - (c) pass between the *marks* of a gate from the direction of the previous *mark*.

She may correct any errors to comply with this rule, provided she has not *finished*.

29 RECALLS

29.1 Individual Recall

When at a kiteboard's starting signal any part of her hull, crew or equipment is on the course side of the starting line or she must comply with rule 30.1, the race committee shall promptly display flag X with one sound. The flag shall be displayed until all such kiteboards have sailed completely to the pre-start side of the starting line or one of its extensions and have complied with rule 30.1 if it

applies, but no later than four minutes after the starting signal or one minute before any later starting signal, whichever is earlier. If rule 30.3 applies this rule does not.

29.2 General Recall

When at the starting signal the race committee is unable to identify kiteboards that are on the course side of the starting line or to which rule 30 applies, or there has been an error in the starting procedure, the race committee may signal a general recall (display the First Substitute with two sounds). The warning signal for a new start for the recalled class shall be made one minute after the First Substitute is removed (one sound), and the starts for any succeeding classes shall follow the new start.

30 STARTING PENALTIES

30.1 I Flag Rule

If flag I has been displayed, and any part of a kiteboard's hull, crew or equipment is on the course side of the starting line or one of its extensions during the last minute before her starting signal, she shall thereafter sail from the course side across an extension to the pre-start side before *starting*.

30.2 Z Flag Rule

If flag Z has been displayed, no part of a kiteboard's hull, crew or equipment shall be in the triangle formed by the ends of the starting line and the first *mark* during the last minute before her starting signal. If a kiteboard breaks this rule and is identified, she shall receive, without a hearing, a 20% Scoring Penalty calculated as stated in rule 44.3(c). She shall be penalized even if the race is restarted or resailed, but not if it is *postponed* or *abandoned* before the starting signal. If she is similarly identified during a subsequent attempt to start the same race, she shall receive an additional 20% Scoring Penalty.

30.3 Black Flag Rule

If a black flag has been displayed, no part of a kiteboard's hull, crew or equipment shall be in the triangle formed by the ends of the starting line and the first *mark* during the last minute before her starting signal. If a kiteboard breaks this rule and is identified, she shall be disqualified without a hearing, even if the race is restarted or resailed, but not if it is *postponed* or *abandoned* before the starting

signal. If a general recall is signalled or the race is *abandoned* after the starting signal, the race committee shall display her competitor number before the next warning signal for that race, and if the race is restarted or resailed she shall not sail in it. If she does so, her disqualification shall not be excluded in calculating her series score.

31 *Deleted*

32 **SHORTENING OR ABANDONING AFTER THE START**

32.1 After the starting signal, the race committee may shorten the course (display flag S with two sounds) or *abandon* the race (display flag N, N over H, or N over A, with three sounds), as appropriate,

- (a) because of an error in the starting procedure,
- (b) because of foul weather,
- (c) because of insufficient wind making it unlikely that any kiteboard will *finish* within the time limit,
- (d) because a *mark* is missing or out of position, or
- (e) for any other reason directly affecting the safety or fairness of the competition,

or may shorten the course so that other scheduled races can be sailed. However, after one kiteboard has sailed the course and *finished* within the time limit, if any, the race committee shall not *abandon* the race without considering the consequences for all kiteboards in the race or series.

32.2 If the race committee signals a shortened course (displays flag S with two sounds), the finishing line shall be,

- (a) at a rounding *mark*, between the *mark* and a staff displaying flag S;
- (b) at a line kiteboards are required to cross at the end of each lap, that line;
- (c) at a gate, between the gate *marks*.

The shortened course shall be signalled before the first kiteboard crosses the finishing line.

33 CHANGING THE NEXT LEG OF THE COURSE

The race committee may change a leg of the course that begins at a rounding *mark* or at a gate by changing the position of the next *mark* (or the finishing line) and signalling all kiteboards before they begin the leg. The next *mark* need not be in position at that time.

- (a) If the direction of the leg will be changed, the signal shall be the display of flag C with repetitive sounds and either
 - (1) the new compass bearing or
 - (2) a green triangle for a change to starboard or a red rectangle for a change to port.
- (b) If the length of the leg will be changed, the signal shall be the display of flag C with repetitive sounds and a ‘-’ if the length will be decreased or a ‘+’ if it will be increased.
- (c) Subsequent legs may be changed without further signalling to maintain the course shape.

34 MARK MISSING

If a *mark* is missing or out of position, the race committee shall, if possible,

- (a) replace it in its correct position or substitute a new one of similar appearance, or
- (b) substitute an object displaying flag M and make repetitive sound signals.

35 TIME LIMIT AND SCORES

If one kiteboard sails the course as required by rule 28 and *finishes* within the time limit, if any, all kiteboards that *finish* shall be scored according to their finishing places unless the race is *abandoned*. If no kiteboard *finishes* within the time limit, the race committee shall *abandon* the race.

36 RACES RESTARTED OR RESAILED

If a race is restarted or resailed, a breach of a *rule*, other than rule 30.3, in the original race shall not prohibit a kiteboard from competing or, except under rule 30.2, 30.3 or 69, cause her to be penalized.

PART 4

OTHER REQUIREMENTS WHEN RACING

*Part 4 rules apply only to kiteboards **racing**. However, rule 55 applies at all times when kiteboards are on the water.*

40 PERSONAL FLOTATION DEVICES

When flag Y is displayed with one sound before or with the warning signal, competitors shall wear personal flotation devices, except briefly while changing or adjusting clothing or personal equipment. Wet suits and dry suits are not personal flotation devices.

41 OUTSIDE HELP

A kiteboard shall not receive help from any outside source, except

- (a) help for a crew member who is ill, injured or in danger;
- (b) after a collision, help from the crew of the other vessel to get clear;
- (c) help in the form of information freely available to all kiteboards;
- (d) unsolicited information from a disinterested source, which may be another kiteboard in the same race.
- (e) help from another competitor in the same race to assist a relaunch;
- (f) help to change equipment, but only in the launching area.

However, a kiteboard that gains a significant advantage in the race from help received under rule 41(a) may be protested and penalized; any penalty may be less than disqualification.

42 PROPULSION

A kiteboard shall be propelled only by the action of the wind on the kite, by the action of the water on the hull and by the unassisted actions of the competitor. However, the competitor shall not make significant progress by paddling, swimming or walking.

43 COMPETITOR CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

- 43.1** (a) Competitors shall not wear or carry clothing or equipment for the purpose of increasing their weight. However, a competitor may wear a drinking container that shall have a capacity of at least one litre and weigh no more than 1.5 kilograms when full.
- (b) Furthermore, a competitor's clothing and equipment shall not weigh more than 8 kilograms, excluding a hiking or trapeze harness and clothing (including footwear) worn only below the knee. Class rules or sailing instructions may specify a lower weight or a higher weight up to 10 kilograms. Class rules may include footwear and other clothing worn below the knee within that weight. A hiking or trapeze harness shall have positive buoyancy and shall not weigh more than 2 kilograms, except that class rules may specify a higher weight up to 4 kilograms. Weights shall be determined as required by Appendix H.
- (c) When an equipment inspector or a measurer in charge of weighing clothing and equipment believes a competitor may have broken rule 43.1(a) or 43.1(b) he shall report the matter in writing to the race committee.

43.2 Deleted

44 PENALTIES AT THE TIME OF AN INCIDENT

44.1 Taking a Penalty

A kiteboard may take a 360°-Turn Penalty when she may have broken one or more rules of Part 2 in an incident while *racing*. Sailing instructions may specify the use of some other penalty. However, if the kiteboard caused injury or serious damage or, despite taking a penalty, gained a significant advantage in the race or series by her breach her penalty shall be to retire.

44.2 360°-Turn Penalty

After getting well clear of other kiteboards as soon after the incident as possible, a kiteboard takes a 360°-Turn Penalty by promptly making a 360° turn with her hull in the water and with no requirement for a tack or a gybe. When a kiteboard takes the penalty at or near the finishing line, she shall sail completely to the course side of the line before *finishing*.

44.3 *Deleted*

45 *Deleted*

46 PERSON IN CHARGE

A kiteboard shall have on board a person in charge designated by the member or organization that entered the kiteboard. See rule 75.

47 *Deleted*

48 FOG SIGNALS AND LIGHTS; TRAFFIC SEPARATION SCHEMES

48.1 *Deleted*

48.2 A kiteboard shall comply with rule 10, Traffic Separation Schemes, of the *IRPCAS*.

49 *Deleted*

50 *Deleted*

51 *Deleted*

52 *Deleted*

53 SKIN FRICTION

A kiteboard shall not eject or release a substance, such as a polymer, or have specially textured surfaces that could improve the character of the flow of water inside the boundary layer.

54 *Deleted*

55 TRASH DISPOSAL

A competitor shall not intentionally put trash in the water.

PART 5

PROTESTS, REDRESS, HEARINGS, MISCONDUCT AND APPEALS

SECTION A

PROTESTS; REDRESS; RULE 69 ACTION

60 RIGHT TO PROTEST; RIGHT TO REQUEST REDRESS OR RULE 69 ACTION

60.1 A kiteboard may

- (a) protest another kiteboard, but not for an alleged breach of a rule of Part 2 or rule 31 unless she was involved in or saw the incident; or
- (b) request redress.

60.2 A race committee may

- (a) protest a kiteboard, but not as a result of information arising from a request for redress or an invalid *protest*, or from a report from an *interested party* other than the representative of the kiteboard herself;
- (b) request redress for a kiteboard; or
- (c) report to the protest committee requesting action under rule 69.2(a).

However, when the race committee receives a report required by rule 43.1(c) or 78.3, it shall protest the kiteboard.

60.3 A protest committee may

- (a) protest a kiteboard, but not as a result of information arising from a request for redress or an invalid *protest*, or from a report from an *interested party* other than the representative of the kiteboard herself. However, it may protest a kiteboard
 - (1) if it learns of an incident involving her that may have resulted in injury or serious damage, or
 - (2) if during the hearing of a valid *protest* it learns that the kiteboard, although not a *party* to the hearing, was involved in the incident and may have broken a *rule*;

- (b) call a hearing to consider redress; or
- (c) act under rule 69.2(a).

61 PROTEST REQUIREMENTS

61.1 Informing the Protestee

- (a) A kiteboard intending to protest shall inform the other kiteboard at the first reasonable opportunity. When her *protest* will concern an incident in the racing area that she was involved in or saw, she shall hail 'Protest'. She shall also inform the race committee of her intention to protest as soon as practicable after she *finishes* or retires.
- (b) If the race committee or protest committee intends to protest a kiteboard concerning an incident the committee observed in the racing area, it shall inform her after the race within the time limit of rule 61.3. In other cases the committee shall inform the kiteboard of its intention to protest as soon as reasonably possible.
- (c) If the protest committee decides to protest a kiteboard under rule 60.3(a)(2), it shall inform her as soon as reasonably possible, close the current hearing, proceed as required by rules 61.2 and 63, and hear the original and the new *protests* together.

61.2 Protest Contents

Note: This rule is deleted for races of an elimination series that will qualify a kiteboard to compete in a later stage of an event.

A *protest* shall be in writing and identify

- (a) the protestor and protestee;
- (b) the incident, including where and when it occurred;
- (c) any *rule* the protestor believes was broken; and
- (d) the name of the protestor's representative.

However, if requirement (b) is met, requirement (a) may be met at any time before the hearing, and requirements (c) and (d) may be met before or during the hearing.

61.3 Protest Time Limit

A *protest* by a kiteboard, or by the race committee or protest committee about an incident the committee observed in the racing

area, shall be delivered to the race office within the time limit stated in the sailing instructions. If none is stated, the time limit is two hours after the last kiteboard in the race *finishes*. Other race committee or protest committee *protests* shall be delivered to the race office no later than two hours after the committee receives the relevant information. The protest committee shall extend the time if there is good reason to do so.

62 REDRESS

62.1 A request for redress or a protest committee's decision to consider redress shall be based on a claim or possibility that a kiteboard's score in a race or series has been or may be, through no fault of her own, made significantly worse by

- (a) an improper action or omission of the race committee, protest committee, organizing authority, equipment inspection committee or measurement committee for the event, but not by a protest committee decision when the kiteboard was a *party* to the hearing;
- (b) injury or physical damage because of the action of a kiteboard that was breaking a rule of Part 2 or of a vessel not *racing* that was required to keep clear;
- (c) giving help (except to herself or her crew) in compliance with rule 1.1; or
- (d) an action of a kiteboard, or a member of her crew, that resulted in a penalty under rule 2 or a penalty or warning under rule 69.2(c).
- (e) *capsizing* because of the action of a kiteboard that was breaking a rule of Part 2.

62.2 A request shall be in writing and identify the reason for making it. If the request is based on an incident in the racing area, it shall be delivered to the race office within the protest time limit or two hours after the incident, whichever is later. Other requests shall be delivered as soon as reasonably possible after learning of the reasons for making the request. The protest committee shall extend the time if there is good reason to do so. No red flag is required.

SECTION B

HEARINGS AND DECISIONS

63 HEARINGS

63.1 Requirement for a Hearing

A kiteboard or competitor shall not be penalized without a protest hearing, except as provided in rules 30.2, 30.3, 69, A5 and P2. A decision on redress shall not be made without a hearing. The protest committee shall hear all *protests* and requests for redress that have been delivered to the race office unless it allows a *protest* or request to be withdrawn.

63.2 Time and Place of the Hearing; Time for Parties to Prepare

All *parties* to the hearing shall be notified of the time and place of the hearing, the *protest* or redress information shall be made available to them, and they shall be allowed reasonable time to prepare for the hearing.

63.3 Right to Be Present

- (a) The *parties* to the hearing, or a representative of each, have the right to be present throughout the hearing of all the evidence. When a *protest* claims a breach of a rule of Part 2, 3 or 4, the representatives of kiteboards shall have been on board at the time of the incident, unless there is good reason for the protest committee to rule otherwise. Any witness, other than a member of the protest committee, shall be excluded except when giving evidence.
- (b) If a *party* to the hearing of a *protest* or request for redress does not come to the hearing, the protest committee may nevertheless decide the *protest* or request. If the *party* was unavoidably absent, the committee may reopen the hearing.

63.4 Interested Party

A member of a protest committee who is an *interested party* shall not take any further part in the hearing but may appear as a witness. Protest committee members must declare any possible self-interest as soon as they are aware of it. A *party* to the hearing who believes a member of the protest committee is an *interested party* shall object as soon as possible.

63.5 Validity of the Protest or Request for Redress

At the beginning of the hearing the protest committee shall take any evidence it considers necessary to decide whether all requirements for the *protest* or request for redress have been met. If they have been met, the *protest* or request is valid and the hearing shall be continued. If not, the committee shall declare the *protest* or request invalid and close the hearing. If the *protest* has been made under rule 60.3(a)(1), the committee shall also determine whether or not injury or serious damage resulted from the incident in question. If not, the hearing shall be closed.

63.6 Taking Evidence and Finding Facts

The protest committee shall take the evidence of the *parties* present at the hearing and of their witnesses and other evidence it considers necessary. A member of the protest committee who saw the incident shall, while the *parties* are present, state that fact and may give evidence. A *party* present at the hearing may question any person who gives evidence. The committee shall then find the facts and base its decision on them.

Note: For races of an elimination series that will qualify a kiteboard to compete in a later stage of an event, rule 63.6 as shown above is deleted and replaced by:

Protests and requests for redress need not be in writing; they shall be made orally to a member of the protest committee as soon as reasonably possible following the race. The protest committee may take evidence in any way it considers appropriate and may communicate its decision orally.

63.7 Conflict Between the Notice of Race and the Sailing Instructions

If there is a conflict between a rule in the notice of race and one in the sailing instructions that must be resolved before the protest committee can decide a *protest* or request for redress, the committee shall apply the rule that it believes will provide the fairest result for all kiteboards affected.

63.8 Protests Between Kiteboards in Different Races

A *protest* between kiteboards sailing in different races conducted by different organizing authorities shall be heard by a protest committee acceptable to those authorities.

64 DECISIONS

64.1 Penalties and Exoneration

When the protest committee decides that a kiteboard that is a *party* to a protest hearing has broken a *rule* and is not exonerated, it shall disqualify her unless some other penalty applies. A penalty shall be imposed whether or not the applicable *rule* was mentioned in the *protest*. If a kiteboard has broken a *rule* when not *racing*, her penalty shall apply to the race sailed nearest in time to that of the incident. However,

- (a) when as a consequence of breaking a *rule* a kiteboard has compelled another kiteboard to break a *rule*, the other kiteboard shall be exonerated.
- (b) if a kiteboard has taken an applicable penalty, she shall not be further penalized under this rule unless the penalty for a *rule* she broke is a disqualification that is not excludable from her series score.
- (c) if the race is restarted or resailed, rule 36 applies.

64.2 Decisions on Redress

When the protest committee decides that a kiteboard is entitled to redress under rule 62, it shall make as fair an arrangement as possible for all kiteboards affected, whether or not they asked for redress. This may be to adjust the scoring (see rule A10 for some examples) or finishing times of kiteboards, to *abandon* the race, to let the results stand or to make some other arrangement. When in doubt about the facts or probable results of any arrangement for the race or series, especially before *abandoning* the race, the protest committee shall take evidence from appropriate sources.

64.3 Decisions on Protests Concerning Class Rules

- (a) When the protest committee finds that deviations in excess of tolerances specified in the class rules were caused by damage or normal wear and do not improve the performance of the kiteboard, it shall not penalize her. However, the kiteboard shall not *race* again until the deviations have been corrected, except when the protest committee decides there is or has been no reasonable opportunity to do so.
- (b) When the protest committee is in doubt about the meaning of a class rule, it shall refer its questions, together with the relevant

facts, to an authority responsible for interpreting the rule. In making its decision, the committee shall be bound by the reply of the authority.

- (c) When a kiteboard disqualified under a class rule states in writing that she intends to appeal, she may compete in subsequent races without changes to the kiteboard, but shall be disqualified if she fails to appeal or the appeal is decided against her.
- (d) Measurement costs arising from a *protest* involving a class rule shall be paid by the unsuccessful *party* unless the protest committee decides otherwise.

65 INFORMING THE PARTIES AND OTHERS

65.1 After making its decision, the protest committee shall promptly inform the *parties* to the hearing of the facts found, the applicable *rules*, the decision, the reasons for it, and any penalties imposed or redress given.

65.2 *Note: This rule is deleted for races of an elimination series that will qualify a kiteboard to compete in a later stage of an event.*

A *party* to the hearing is entitled to receive the above information in writing, provided she asks for it in writing from the protest committee no later than seven days after being informed of the decision. The committee shall then promptly provide the information, including, when relevant, a diagram of the incident prepared or endorsed by the committee.

65.3 When the protest committee penalizes a kiteboard under a measurement rule, it shall send the above information to the relevant measurement authorities.

66 REOPENING A HEARING

The protest committee may reopen a hearing when it decides that it may have made a significant error, or when significant new evidence becomes available within a reasonable time. It shall reopen a hearing when required by the national authority under rule 71.2 or R5. A *party* to the hearing may ask for a reopening no later than 24 hours after being informed of the decision. When a hearing is reopened, a majority of the members of the protest committee shall, if possible, be members of the original protest committee.

67 DAMAGES

The question of damages arising from a breach of any *rule* shall be governed by the prescriptions, if any, of the national authority.

Note: There is no rule 68.

SECTION C

GROSS MISCONDUCT

69 ALLEGATIONS OF GROSS MISCONDUCT

69.1 Obligation not to Commit Gross Misconduct

- (a) A competitor shall not commit gross misconduct, including a gross breach of a *rule*, good manners or sportsmanship, or conduct bringing the sport into disrepute. Throughout rule 69, ‘competitor’ means a member of the crew, or the owner, of a kiteboard.
- (b) An allegation of a breach of rule 69.1(a) shall be resolved in accordance with the provisions of rule 69.

69.2 Action by a Protest Committee

- (a) When a protest committee, from its own observation or a report received from any source, believes that a competitor may have broken rule 69.1(a), it may call a hearing. If the protest committee decides to call a hearing, it shall promptly inform the competitor in writing of the alleged breach and of the time and place of the hearing. If the competitor provides good reason for being unable to attend the hearing, the protest committee shall reschedule it.
- (b) A protest committee of at least three members shall conduct the hearing, following the procedures in rules 63.2, 63.3(a), 63.4 and 63.6.
- (c) If it is established to the comfortable satisfaction of the protest committee, bearing in mind the seriousness of the alleged misconduct, that the competitor has broken rule 69.1(a), it shall either
 - (1) warn the competitor or
 - (2) impose a penalty by excluding the competitor and, when appropriate, disqualifying a kiteboard, from a race or the remaining races or all races of the series, or by taking other action within its jurisdiction. A disqualification under this rule shall not be excluded from the kiteboard’s series score.

If the standard of proof in this rule conflicts with the laws of a country, the national authority may, with the approval of the ISAF, change it with a prescription to this rule.

- (d) The protest committee shall promptly report a penalty, but not a warning, to the national authorities of the venue, of the competitor and of the kiteboard owner. If the protest committee is an international jury appointed by the ISAF under rule 89.2(b), it shall send a copy of the report to the ISAF.
- (e) If the competitor does not provide good reason for being unable to attend the hearing and does not come to it, the protest committee may conduct it without the competitor present. If the committee does so and penalizes the competitor, it shall include in the report it makes under rule 69.2(d) the facts found, the decision and the reasons for it.
- (f) If the protest committee chooses not to conduct the hearing without the competitor present or if the hearing cannot be scheduled for a time and place when it would be reasonable for the competitor to attend, the protest committee shall collect all available information and, if the allegation seems justified, make a report to the relevant national authorities. If the protest committee is an international jury appointed by the ISAF under rule 89.2(b), it shall send a copy of the report to the ISAF.
- (g) When the protest committee has left the event and a report alleging a breach of rule 69.1(a) is received, the race committee or organizing authority may appoint a new protest committee to proceed under this rule.

69.3 Action by a National Authority or Initial Action by the ISAF

- (a) When a national authority or the ISAF receives a report alleging a breach of rule 69.1(a) or a report required by rule 69.2(d) or 69.2(f), it shall conduct an investigation, in accordance with its established procedures, and, when appropriate, conduct a hearing. It may then take any disciplinary action within its jurisdiction it considers appropriate against the competitor or kiteboard, or other person involved, including suspending eligibility, permanently or for a specified period of time, to compete in any event held within its jurisdiction, and suspending ISAF eligibility under ISAF Regulation 19. The national authority shall promptly inform

the other national authorities involved and the ISAF of its decision and reasons, even if its decision is to take no further action.

- (b) The national authority of a competitor shall also suspend the ISAF eligibility of the competitor as required in ISAF Regulation 19.
- (c) The national authority shall promptly report a suspension of eligibility under rule 69.3(a) to the ISAF, and to the national authorities of the person or the owner of the kiteboard suspended if they are not members of the suspending national authority.

69.4 Subsequent Action by the ISAF

Upon receipt of a report required by rule 69.3(c) or ISAF Regulation 19, or following its own action under rule 69.3(a), the ISAF shall inform all national authorities, which may also suspend eligibility for events held within their jurisdiction. The ISAF Executive Committee shall suspend the competitor's ISAF eligibility as required in ISAF Regulation 19 if the competitor's national authority does not do so.

SECTION D

APPEALS

70 APPEALS AND REQUESTS TO A NATIONAL AUTHORITY

- 70.1** (a) Provided that the right of appeal has not been denied under rule 70.5, a *party* to a hearing may appeal a protest committee's decision or its procedures, but not the facts found.
- (b) A kiteboarder may appeal when she is denied a hearing required by rule 63.1.
- 70.2** A protest committee may request confirmation or correction of its decision.
- 70.3** An appeal under rule 70.1 or a request by a protest committee under rule 70.2 shall be sent to the national authority with which the organizing authority is associated under rule 89.1. However, if kiteboarders will pass through the waters of more than one national authority while *racing*, the sailing instructions shall identify the national authority to which appeals or requests are required to be sent.
- 70.4** A club or other organization affiliated to a national authority may request an interpretation of the *rules*, provided that no *protest* or request for redress that may be appealed is involved. The interpretation shall not be used for changing a previous protest committee decision.
- 70.5** There shall be no appeal from the decisions of an international jury constituted in compliance with Appendix N. Furthermore, if the notice of race and the sailing instructions so state, the right of appeal may be denied provided that
- (a) it is essential to determine promptly the result of a race of an elimination series that will qualify a kiteboarder to compete in a later stage of an event;
- (b) a national authority so approves for a particular event open only to entrants under its own jurisdiction; or
- (c) a national authority after consultation with the ISAF so approves for a particular event, provided the protest committee is constituted as required by Appendix N, except that only two

members of the protest committee need be International Judges.

70.6 Appeals and requests shall conform to Appendix R.

71 NATIONAL AUTHORITY DECISIONS

71.1 No *interested party* or member of the protest committee shall take any part in the discussion or decision on an appeal or a request for confirmation or correction.

71.2 The national authority may uphold, change or reverse the protest committee's decision; declare the *protest* or request for redress invalid; or return the *protest* or request for the hearing to be reopened, or for a new hearing and decision by the same or a different protest committee. When the national authority decides that there shall be a new hearing, it may appoint the protest committee.

71.3 When from the facts found by the protest committee the national authority decides that a kiteboard that was a *party* to a protest hearing broke a *rule*, it shall penalize her, whether or not that kiteboard or that *rule* was mentioned in the protest committee's decision.

71.4 The decision of the national authority shall be final. The national authority shall send its decision in writing to all *parties* to the hearing and the protest committee, who shall be bound by the decision.

PART 6

ENTRY AND QUALIFICATION

75 ENTERING A RACE

75.1 To enter a race, a kiteboard shall comply with the requirements of the organizing authority of the race. She shall be entered by

- (a) a member of a club or other organization affiliated to an ISAF member national authority,
- (b) such a club or organization, or
- (c) a member of an ISAF member national authority.

75.2 Competitors shall comply with ISAF Regulation 19, Eligibility Code.

76 EXCLUSION OF KITEBOARDS OR COMPETITORS

76.1 The organizing authority or the race committee may reject or cancel the entry of a kiteboard or exclude a competitor, subject to rule 76.3, provided it does so before the start of the first race and states the reason for doing so. On request the kiteboard shall promptly be given the reason in writing. The kiteboard may request redress if she considers that the rejection or exclusion is improper.

76.2 The organizing authority or the race committee shall not reject or cancel the entry of a kiteboard or exclude a competitor because of advertising, provided the kiteboard or competitor complies with ISAF Regulation 20, Advertising Code.

76.3 At world and continental championships no entry within stated quotas shall be rejected or cancelled without first obtaining the approval of the relevant ISAF Class Association (or the Offshore Racing Council) or the ISAF.

77 IDENTIFICATION ON SAILS

A kiteboard shall comply with the requirements of Appendix G governing class insignia, national letters and numbers on sails.

78 COMPLIANCE WITH CLASS RULES; CERTIFICATES

78.1 A kiteboard's owner and any other person in charge shall ensure that the kiteboard is maintained to comply with her class rules and that her measurement or rating certificate, if any, remains valid.

78.3 When an equipment inspector or a measurer for an event decides that a kiteboard or personal equipment does not comply with the class rules, he shall report the matter in writing to the race committee.

79 CLASSIFICATION

If the notice of race or class rules state that some or all competitors must satisfy classification requirements, the classification shall be carried out as described in ISAF Regulation 22, Sailor Classification Code.

80 ADVERTISING

A kiteboard and her crew shall comply with ISAF Regulation 20, Advertising Code.

81 RESCHEDULED EVENT

When an event is rescheduled to dates different from the dates stated in the notice of race, all kiteboards entered shall be notified. The race committee may accept new entries that meet all the entry requirements except the original deadline for entries.

PART 7

RACE ORGANIZATION

85 GOVERNING RULES

The organizing authority, race committee and protest committee shall be governed by the *rules* in the conduct and judging of races.

86 CHANGES TO THE RACING RULES

86.1 A racing rule shall not be changed unless permitted in the rule itself or as follows:

- (a) Prescriptions of a national authority may change a racing rule, but not the Definitions; a rule in the Introduction; Sportsmanship and the Rules; Part 1, 2 or 7; rule 42, 43, 69, 70, 71, 75, 76.3, 79 or 80; a rule of an appendix that changes one of these rules; Appendix H or N; or ISAF Regulation 19, 20, 21 or 22.
- (b) Sailing instructions may change a racing rule by referring specifically to it and stating the change, but not rules 76.1 or 76.2, Appendix R, or a rule listed in rule 86.1(a).
- (c) Class rules may change only racing rules 42, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 and 54. Such changes shall refer specifically to the rule and state the change.

86.2 In exception to rule 86.1, the ISAF may in limited circumstances (see ISAF Regulation 28.1.3) authorize changes to the racing rules for a specific international event. The authorization shall be stated in a letter of approval to the event organizing authority and in the notice of race and sailing instructions, and the letter shall be posted on the event's official notice board.

86.3 If a national authority so prescribes, the restrictions in rule 86.1 do not apply if rules are changed to develop or test proposed rules. The national authority may prescribe that its approval is required for such changes.

87 CHANGES TO CLASS RULES

The sailing instructions may change a class rule only when the class rules permit the change, or when written permission of the class association for the change is displayed on the official notice board.

88 NATIONAL PRESCRIPTIONS

88.1 The prescriptions that apply to an event are the prescriptions of the national authority with which the organizing authority is associated under rule 89.1. However, if kiteboards will pass through the waters of more than one national authority while *racing*, the sailing instructions shall identify the prescriptions that will apply and when they will apply.

88.2 The sailing instructions may change a prescription. However, a national authority may restrict changes to its prescriptions with a prescription to this rule, provided the ISAF approves its application to do so. The restricted prescriptions shall not be changed by the sailing instructions.

**89 ORGANIZING AUTHORITY; NOTICE OF RACE;
APPOINTMENT OF RACE OFFICIALS**

89.1 Organizing Authority

Races shall be organized by an organizing authority, which shall be

- (a) the ISAF;
- (b) a member national authority of the ISAF;
- (c) an affiliated club;
- (d) an affiliated organization other than a club and, if so prescribed by the national authority, with the approval of the national authority or in conjunction with an affiliated club;
- (e) an unaffiliated class association, either with the approval of the national authority or in conjunction with an affiliated club;
- (f) two or more of the above organizations;
- (g) an unaffiliated body in conjunction with an affiliated club where the body is owned and controlled by the club. The national authority of the club may prescribe that its approval is required for such an event; or

- (h) if approved by the ISAF and the national authority of the club, an unaffiliated body in conjunction with an affiliated club where the body is not owned and controlled by the club.

In rule 89.1, an organization is affiliated if it is affiliated to the national authority of the venue; otherwise the organization is unaffiliated. However, if kiteboards will pass through the waters of more than one national authority while *racing*, an organization is affiliated if it is affiliated to the national authority of one of the ports of call.

89.2 Notice of Race; Appointment of Race Officials

- (a) The organizing authority shall publish a notice of race that conforms to rule J1. The notice of race may be changed provided adequate notice is given.
- (b) The organizing authority shall appoint a race committee and, when appropriate, appoint a protest committee and umpires. However, the race committee, an international jury and umpires may be appointed by the ISAF as provided in the ISAF regulations.

90 RACE COMMITTEE; SAILING INSTRUCTIONS; SCORING

90.1 Race Committee

The race committee shall conduct races as directed by the organizing authority and as required by the *rules*.

90.2 Sailing Instructions

- (a) The race committee shall publish written sailing instructions that conform to rule J2.
- (b) When appropriate, for an event where entries from other countries are expected, the sailing instructions shall include, in English, the applicable national prescriptions.
- (c) Changes to the sailing instructions shall be in writing and posted on the official notice board before the time stated in the sailing instructions or, on the water, communicated to each kiteboard before her warning signal. Oral instructions may be given only if the procedure is stated in the sailing instructions.

90.3 Scoring

- (a) The race committee shall score a race or series as provided in Appendix A using the Low Point System, unless the sailing instructions specify some other system. A race shall be scored if it is not *abandoned* and if one kiteboard sails the course in compliance with rule 28 and *finishes* within the time limit, if any, even if she retires after *finishing* or is disqualified.
- (b) When a scoring system provides for excluding one or more race scores from a kiteboard's series score, the score for disqualification under rule 2; rule 30.3's last sentence; rule 42 if rule P2.2 or P2.3 applies; or rule 69.2(c)(2) shall not be excluded. The next-worse score shall be excluded instead.
- (c) When the race committee determines from its own records or observations that it has scored a kiteboard incorrectly, it shall correct the error and make the corrected scores available to competitors.

91 PROTEST COMMITTEE

A protest committee shall be

- (a) a committee appointed by the organizing authority or race committee, or
- (b) an international jury appointed by the organizing authority or as prescribed in the ISAF regulations. It shall be composed as required by rule N1 and have the authority and responsibilities stated in rule N2. A national authority may prescribe that its approval is required for the appointment of international juries for races within its jurisdiction, except ISAF events or when international juries are appointed by the ISAF under rule 89.2(b).

APPENDIX A

SCORING

See rule 90.3.

A1 NUMBER OF RACES

The number of races scheduled and the number required to be completed to constitute a series shall be stated in the sailing instructions. If an event includes more than one discipline or format, the sailing instructions shall state how the overall scores are to be calculated.

A2 SERIES SCORES

Each kiteboard's series score shall be the total of her race scores excluding her worst score. (The sailing instructions may make a different arrangement by providing, for example, that no score will be excluded, that two or more scores will be excluded, or that a specified number of scores will be excluded if a specified number of races are completed. A race is completed if scored; see rule 90.3(a).) If a kiteboard has two or more equal worst scores, the score(s) for the race(s) sailed earliest in the series shall be excluded. The kiteboard with the lowest series score wins and others shall be ranked accordingly.

A3 STARTING TIMES AND FINISHING PLACES

The time of a kiteboard's starting signal shall be her starting time, and the order in which kiteboards *finish* a race shall determine their finishing places. However, when a handicap or rating system is used a kiteboard's corrected time shall determine her finishing place.

A4 LOW POINT SYSTEM

The Low Point System will apply unless the sailing instructions specify another system; see rule 90.3(a).

A4.1 Each kiteboard *starting* and *finishing* and not thereafter retiring, being penalized or given redress shall be scored points as follows:

<i>Finishing place</i>	<i>Points</i>
First	1
Second	2
Third	3
Fourth	4
Fifth	5
Sixth	6
Seventh	7
Each place thereafter	Add 1 point

A4.2 A kiteboard that did not *start*, did not *finish*, retired or was disqualified shall be scored points for the finishing place one more than the number of kiteboards entered in the series. A kiteboard that is penalized under rule 30.2 or that takes a penalty under rule 44.3(a) shall be scored points as provided in rule 44.3(c).

A5 SCORES DETERMINED BY THE RACE COMMITTEE

A kiteboard that did not *start*, comply with rule 30.2 or 30.3, or *finish*, or that takes a penalty under rule 44.3(a) or retires, shall be scored accordingly by the race committee without a hearing. Only the protest committee may take other scoring actions that worsen a kiteboard's score.

A6 CHANGES IN PLACES AND SCORES OF OTHER KITEBOARDS

A6.1 If a kiteboard is disqualified from a race or retires after *finishing*, each kiteboard with a worse finishing place shall be moved up one place.

A6.2 If the protest committee decides to give redress by adjusting a kiteboard's score, the scores of other kiteboards shall not be changed unless the protest committee decides otherwise.

A7 RACE TIES

If kiteboards are tied at the finishing line or if a handicap or rating system is used and kiteboards have equal corrected times, the points for the place for which the kiteboards have tied and for the place(s)

immediately below shall be added together and divided equally. Kiteboards tied for a race prize shall share it or be given equal prizes.

A8 SERIES TIES

A8.1 If there is a series-score tie between two or more kiteboards, it shall be broken in favour of the kiteboard(s) with the best single excluded race score(s).

A8.2 If a tie remains between two or more kiteboards, each kiteboard's race scores shall be listed in order of best to worst, and at the first point(s) where there is a difference the tie shall be broken in favour of the kiteboard(s) with the best score(s). These scores shall be used even if some of them are excluded scores.

A8.3 If a tie still remains between two or more kiteboards, they shall be ranked in order of their scores in the last race. Any remaining ties shall be broken by using the tied kiteboards' scores in the next-to-last race and so on until all ties are broken. These scores shall be used even if some of them are excluded scores.

A9 RACE SCORES IN A SERIES LONGER THAN A REGATTA

For a series that is held over a period of time longer than a regatta, a kiteboard that came to the starting area but did not *start*, did not *finish*, retired or was disqualified shall be scored points for the finishing place one more than the number of kiteboards that came to the starting area. A kiteboard that did not come to the starting area shall be scored points for the finishing place one more than the number of kiteboards entered in the series.

A10 GUIDANCE ON REDRESS

If the protest committee decides to give redress by adjusting a kiteboard's score for a race, it is advised to consider scoring her

- (a) points equal to the average, to the nearest tenth of a point (0.05 to be rounded upward), of her points in all the races in the series except the race in question;
- (b) points equal to the average, to the nearest tenth of a point (0.05 to be rounded upward), of her points in all the races before the race in question; or
- (c) points based on the position of the kiteboard in the race at the time of the incident that justified redress.

A11 SCORING ABBREVIATIONS

These scoring abbreviations shall be used for recording the circumstances described:

DNC	Did not <i>start</i> ; did not come to the starting area
DNS	Did not <i>start</i> (other than DNC and OCS)
OCS	Did not <i>start</i> ; on the course side of the starting line at her starting signal and failed to <i>start</i> , or broke rule 30.1
ZFP	20% penalty under rule 30.2
BFD	Disqualification under rule 30.3
SCP	Took a Scoring Penalty under rule 44.3(a)
DNF	Did not <i>finish</i>
RET	Retired
DSQ	Disqualification
DNE	Disqualification (other than DGM) not excludable under rule 90.3(b)
DGM	Disqualification for gross misconduct not excludable under rule 90.3(b)
RDG	Redress given
DPI	Discretionary penalty imposed

APPENDIX G

IDENTIFICATION ON COMPETITORS

See rule 77.

G1 Every kiteboard shall be identified as follows:

- (a) Each competitor shall be provided with and wear a shirt with a personal competition number of no more than three digits.
- (b) The numbers shall be displayed on the front and back of the shirts and be at least 15 cm high.
- (c) The numbers shall be Arabic numerals, all of the same solid colour, clearly legible and in a commercially available typeface giving the same or better legibility as Helvetica. The colour of the numbers shall contrast with the colour of the shirt.

APPENDIX H

WEIGHING CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

See rule 43. This appendix shall not be changed by sailing instructions or prescriptions of national authorities.

- H1** Items of clothing and equipment to be weighed shall be arranged on a rack. After being saturated in water the items shall be allowed to drain freely for one minute before being weighed. The rack must allow the items to hang as they would hang from clothes hangers, so as to allow the water to drain freely. Pockets that have drain-holes that cannot be closed shall be empty, but pockets or items that can hold water shall be full.
- H2** When the weight recorded exceeds the amount permitted, the competitor may rearrange the items on the rack and the equipment inspector or measurer shall again soak and weigh them. This procedure may be repeated a second time if the weight still exceeds the amount permitted.
- H3** A competitor wearing a dry suit may choose an alternative means of weighing the items.
- (a) The dry suit and items of clothing and equipment that are worn outside the dry suit shall be weighed as described above.
 - (b) Clothing worn underneath the dry suit shall be weighed as worn while *racing*, without draining.
 - (c) The two weights shall be added together.

APPENDIX J

NOTICE OF RACE AND SAILING INSTRUCTIONS

See rules 89.2(a) and 90.2. The term 'race' includes a regatta or other series of races.

J1 NOTICE OF RACE CONTENTS

J1.1 The notice of race shall include the following information:

- (1) the title, place and dates of the race and name of the organizing authority;
- (2) that the race will be governed by the *rules* as defined in *The Racing Rules of Sailing*;
- (3) a list of any other documents that will govern the event (for example, *The Equipment Rules of Sailing*, to the extent that they apply), stating where or how each document or a copy of it may be seen;
- (4) the classes to race, any handicap or rating system that will be used and the classes to which it will apply, conditions of entry and any restrictions on entries;
- (5) the times of registration and warning signals for the practice race, if one is scheduled, and the first race, and succeeding races if known.

J1.2 The notice of race shall include any of the following that will apply and that would help competitors decide whether to attend the event or that conveys other information they will need before the sailing instructions become available:

- (1) identification of any racing rules that will be changed (see rule 86), a summary of the changes, and a statement that the changes will appear in full in the sailing instructions (also, if rule 86.2 applies, include the statement from ISAF authorizing the change);
- (2) that boats will be required to display advertising chosen and supplied by the organizing authority (see rule 80 and ISAF

- Regulation 20, Advertising Code) and other information related to Regulation 20;
- (3) any classification requirements that some or all competitors must satisfy (see rule 79 and ISAF Regulation 22, Sailor Classification Code);
 - (4) for an event where entries from other countries are expected, any national prescriptions that may require advance preparation (see rule 88);
 - (5) the procedures for registration or entry, including fees and any closing dates;
 - (6) an entry form, to be signed by the boat's owner or owner's representative, containing words such as 'I agree to be bound by *The Racing Rules of Sailing* and by all other *rules* that govern this event.';
 - (7) equipment inspection, measurement procedures or requirements for measurement certificates or for handicap or rating certificates;
 - (8) the time and place at which the sailing instructions will be available;
 - (9) changes to class rules, as permitted under rule 87, referring specifically to each rule and stating the change;
 - (10) the courses to be sailed;
 - (11) the penalty for breaking a rule of Part 2, other than the Two-Turns Penalty;
 - (12) denial of the right of appeal, subject to rule 70.5;
 - (13) the scoring system, if different from the Low Point System in Appendix A, the number of races scheduled and the minimum number that must be completed to constitute a series;
 - (14) for chartered or loaned boats, whether rule G3 applies;
 - (15) prizes.

J2 SAILING INSTRUCTION CONTENTS

J2.1 The sailing instructions shall include the following information:

- (1) that the race will be governed by the *rules* as defined in *The Racing Rules of Sailing*;
- (2) a list of any other documents that will govern the event (for example, *The Equipment Rules of Sailing*, to the extent that they apply);
- (3) the schedule of races, the classes to race and times of warning signals for each class;
- (4) the course(s) to be sailed, or a list of *marks* from which the course will be selected and, if relevant, how courses will be signalled;
- (5) descriptions of *marks*, including starting and finishing *marks*, stating the order in which *marks* are to be passed and the side on which each is to be left and identifying all rounding *marks* (see rule 28.2);
- (6) descriptions of the starting and finishing lines, class flags and any special signals to be used;
- (7) the time limit, if any, for *finishing*;
- (8) the handicap or rating system to be used, if any, and the classes to which it will apply;
- (9) the scoring system, if different from the Low Point System in Appendix A, included by reference to class rules or other *rules* governing the event, or stated in full. State the number of races scheduled and the minimum number that must be completed to constitute a series.

J2.2 The sailing instructions shall include those of the following that will apply:

- (1) that boats will be required to display advertising chosen and supplied by the organizing authority (see rule 80 and ISAF Regulation 20, Advertising Code) and other information related to Regulation 20;
- (2) replacement of the rules of Part 2 with the right-of-way rules of the *International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea* or other government right-of-way rules, the time(s) or place(s) they will apply, and any night signals to be used by the race committee;

- (3) changes to the racing rules permitted by rule 86, referring specifically to each rule and stating the change (also, if rule 86.2 applies, include the statement from ISAF authorizing the change);
- (4) changes to the national prescriptions (see rule 88.2);
- (5) prescriptions that will apply if boats will pass through the waters of more than one national authority while *racing*, and when they will apply (see rule 88.1);
- (6) when appropriate, at an event where entries from other countries are expected, a copy in English of the national prescriptions that will apply;
- (7) changes to class rules, as permitted under rule 87, referring specifically to each rule and stating the change;
- (8) restrictions controlling changes to boats when supplied by the organizing authority;
- (9) procedures for equipment inspection or measurement;
- (10) location(s) of official notice board(s);
- (11) procedure for changing the sailing instructions;
- (12) procedure for giving oral changes to the sailing instructions on the water (see rule 90.2(c));
- (13) safety requirements, such as requirements and signals for personal flotation devices, check-in at the starting area, and check-out and check-in ashore;
- (14) declaration requirements;
- (15) signals to be made ashore and location of signal station(s);
- (16) the racing area (a chart is recommended);
- (17) approximate course length and approximate length of windward legs;
- (18) description of any area designated by the race committee to be an *obstruction* (see the definition *Obstruction*);
- (19) the time limit, if any, for the first boat to *finish* and the time limit, if any, for boats other than the first boat to *finish*;
- (20) time allowances;
- (21) the location of the starting area and any restrictions on entering it;

- (22) any special procedures or signals for individual or general recall;
- (23) boats identifying *mark* locations;
- (24) any special procedures or signals for changing a leg of the course (see rule 33);
- (25) any special procedures for shortening the course or for *finishing* a shortened course;
- (26) restrictions on use of support boats, plastic pools, radios, etc.; on trash disposal; on hauling out; and on outside assistance provided to a boat that is not *racing*;
- (27) the penalty for breaking a rule of Part 2, other than the Two-Turns Penalty;
- (28) whether Appendix P will apply;
- (29) when and under what circumstances propulsion is permitted under rule 42.3(i);
- (30) time limits, place of hearings, and special procedures for *protests*, requests for redress or requests for reopening;
- (31) if rule N1.4(b) will apply, the time limit for requesting a hearing under that rule;
- (32) denial of the right of appeal, subject to rule 70.5;
- (33) when required by rule 70.3, the national authority to which appeals and requests may be sent;
- (34) the national authority's approval of the appointment of an international jury, when required under rule 91(b);
- (35) substitution of competitors;
- (36) the minimum number of boats appearing in the starting area required for a race to be started;
- (37) when and where races *postponed* or *abandoned* for the day will be sailed;
- (38) tides and currents;
- (39) prizes;
- (40) other commitments of the race committee and obligations of boats.

APPENDIX M

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROTEST COMMITTEES

This appendix is advisory only; in some circumstances changing these procedures may be advisable. It is addressed primarily to protest committee chairmen but may also help judges, protest committee secretaries, race committees and others connected with protest and redress hearings.

In a protest or redress hearing, the protest committee should weigh all testimony with equal care; should recognize that honest testimony can vary, and even be in conflict, as a result of different observations and recollections; should resolve such differences as best it can; should recognize that no boat or competitor is guilty until a breach of a *rule* has been established to the satisfaction of the protest committee; and should keep an open mind until all the evidence has been heard as to whether a boat or competitor has broken a *rule*.

M1 PRELIMINARIES (may be performed by race office staff)

- Receive the *protest* or request for redress.
- Note on the form the time the *protest* or request is delivered and the protest time limit.
- Inform each *party*, and the race committee when necessary, when and where the hearing will be held.

M2 BEFORE THE HEARING

M2.1 Make sure that

- each *party* has a copy of or the opportunity to read the *protest* or request for redress and has had reasonable time to prepare for the hearing.
- no member of the protest committee is an *interested party*. Ask the *parties* whether they object to any member. When redress is requested under rule 62.1(a), a member of the race committee should not be a member of the protest committee.
- only one person from each boat (or *party*) is present unless an interpreter is needed.

- all boats and people involved are represented. If they are not, however, the committee may proceed under rule 63.3(b).
- boats' representatives were on board when required (rule 63.3(a)). When the *parties* were in different races, both organizing authorities must accept the composition of the protest committee (rule 63.8). In a measurement *protest* obtain the current class rules and identify the authority responsible for interpreting them (rule 64.3(b)).

M2.2 Determine if any members of the protest committee saw the incident. If so, require each of them to state that fact in the presence of the *parties* (rule 63.6).

M3 THE HEARING

M3.1 Check the validity of the *protest* or request for redress.

- Are the contents adequate (rule 61.2 or 62)?
- Was it delivered in time? If not, is there good reason to extend the time limit (rule 61.3 or 62.2)?
- When required, was the protestor involved in or a witness to the incident (rule 60.1(a))?
- When necessary, was 'Protest' hailed and, if required, a red flag displayed correctly (rule 61.1(a))?
- When the flag or hail was not necessary, was the protestee informed?
- Decide whether the *protest* or request for redress is valid (rule 63.5).
- Once the validity of the *protest* or request has been determined, do not let the subject be introduced again unless truly new evidence is available.

M3.2 Take the evidence (rule 63.6).

- Ask the protestor and then the protestee to tell their stories. Then allow them to question one another. In a redress matter, ask the *party* to state the request.
- Invite questions from protest committee members.
- Make sure you know what facts each *party* is alleging before calling any witnesses. Their stories may be different.

- Allow anyone, including a boat's crew, to give evidence. It is the *party* who normally decides which witnesses to call, although the protest committee may also call witnesses (rule 63.6). The question asked by a *party* 'Would you like to hear N?' is best answered by 'It is your choice.'
- Call each *party's* witnesses (and the protest committee's if any) one by one. Limit *parties* to questioning the witness(es) (they may wander into general statements).
- Invite the protestee to question the protestor's witness first (and vice versa). This prevents the protestor from leading his witness from the beginning.
- Allow members of the protest committee who saw the incident to give evidence (rule 63.6), but only while the *parties* are present. Members who give evidence may be questioned, should take care to relate all they know about the incident that could affect the decision, and may remain on the protest committee (rule 63.3(a)).
- Try to prevent leading questions or hearsay evidence, but if that is impossible discount the evidence so obtained.
- Accept written evidence from a witness who is not available to be questioned only if all *parties* agree. In doing so they forego their rights to question that witness (rule 63.6).
- Ask one member of the committee to note down evidence, particularly times, distances, speeds, etc.
- Invite first the protestor and then the protestee to make a final statement of her case, particularly on any application or interpretation of the *rules*.

M3.3 Find the facts (rule 63.6).

- Write down the facts; resolve doubts one way or the other.
- Call back *parties* for more questions if necessary.
- When appropriate, draw a diagram of the incident using the facts you have found.

M3.4 Decide the *protest* or request for redress (rule 64).

- Base the decision on the facts found (if you cannot, find some more facts).

- In redress cases, make sure that no further evidence is needed from boats that will be affected by the decision.

M3.5 Inform the *parties* (rule 65).

- Recall the *parties* and read them the facts found, conclusions and *rules* that apply, and the decision. When time presses it is permissible to read the decision and give the details later.
- Give any *party* a copy of the decision on request. File the *protest* or request for redress with the committee records.

M4 REOPENING A HEARING (rule 66)

M4.1 When a *party*, within the time limit, has asked for a hearing to be reopened, hear the *party* making the request, look at any video, etc., and decide whether there is any significant new evidence that might lead you to change your decision. Decide whether your interpretation of the *rules* may have been wrong; be open-minded as to whether you have made a mistake. If none of these applies refuse to reopen; otherwise schedule a hearing.

M4.2 Evidence is ‘new’

- if it was not reasonably possible for the *party* asking for the reopening to have discovered the evidence before the original hearing,
- if the protest committee is satisfied that before the original hearing the evidence was diligently but unsuccessfully sought by the *party* asking for the reopening, or
- if the protest committee learns from any source that the evidence was not available to the *parties* at the time of the original hearing.

M5 GROSS MISCONDUCT (rule 69)

M5.1 An action under this rule is not a *protest*, but the protest committee gives its allegations in writing to the competitor before the hearing. The hearing is conducted under the same rules as other hearings but the protest committee must have at least three members (rule 69.2(b)). Use the greatest care to protect the competitor’s rights.

M5.2 A competitor or a boat cannot protest under rule 69, but the protest form of a competitor who tries to do so may be accepted as a report

to the protest committee, which can then decide whether or not to call a hearing.

M5.3 When it is desirable to call a hearing under rule 69 as a result of a Part 2 incident, it is important to hear any boat-vs.-boat *protest* in the normal way, deciding which boat, if any, broke which *rule*, before proceeding against the competitor under this rule.

M5.4 Although action under rule 69 is taken against a competitor, not a boat, a boat may also be penalized (rule 69.2(c)).

M5.5 The protest committee may warn the competitor (rule 69.2(c)(1)), in which case no report is to be made (rule 69.2(d)). When a penalty is imposed and a report is made as required by rule 69.2(d) or 69.2(f), it may be helpful to recommend whether or not further action should be taken.

M6 APPEALS (rule 70 and Appendix R)

When decisions can be appealed,

- retain the papers relevant to the hearing so that the information can easily be used for an appeal. Is there a diagram endorsed or prepared by the protest committee? Are the facts found sufficient? (Example: Was there an *overlap*? Yes or No. ‘Perhaps’ is not a fact found.) Are the names of the protest committee members and other important information on the form?
- comments by the protest committee on any appeal should enable the appeals committee to picture the whole incident clearly; the appeals committee knows nothing about the situation.

M7 PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

Photographs and videos can sometimes provide useful evidence but protest committees should recognize their limitations and note the following points:

- The *party* producing the photographic evidence is responsible for arranging the viewing.
- View the video several times to extract all the information from it.

- The depth perception of any single-lens camera is very poor; with a telephoto lens it is non-existent. When the camera views two *overlapped* boats at right angles to their course, it is impossible to assess the distance between them. When the camera views them head on, it is impossible to see whether an *overlap* exists unless it is substantial.
- Ask the following questions:
 - Where was the camera in relation to the boats?
 - Was the camera's platform moving? If so in what direction and how fast?
 - Is the angle changing as the boats approach the critical point? Fast panning causes radical change.
 - Did the camera have an unrestricted view throughout?

APPENDIX N

INTERNATIONAL JURIES

See rules 70.5 and 91(b). This appendix shall not be changed by sailing instructions or national prescriptions.

N1 COMPOSITION, APPOINTMENT AND ORGANIZATION

- N1.1** An international jury shall be composed of experienced sailors with excellent knowledge of the racing rules and extensive protest committee experience. It shall be independent of and have no members from the race committee, and be appointed by the organizing authority, subject to approval by the national authority if required (see rule 91(b)), or by the ISAF under rule 89.2(b).
- N1.2** The jury shall consist of a chairman, a vice chairman if desired, and other members for a total of at least five. A majority shall be International Judges. The jury may appoint a secretary, who shall not be a member of the jury.
- N1.3** No more than two members (three, in Groups M, N and Q) shall be from the same national authority.
- N1.4** (a) The chairman of a jury may appoint one or more panels composed in compliance with rules N1.1, N1.2 and N1.3. This can be done even if the full jury is not composed in compliance with these rules.
- (b) The chairman of a jury of fewer than ten members may appoint two or three panels of at least three members each, of which the majority shall be International Judges. Members of each panel shall be from at least three different national authorities except in Groups M, N and Q, where they shall be from at least two different national authorities. If dissatisfied with a panel's decision, a *party* is entitled to a hearing by a panel composed in compliance with rules N1.1, N1.2 and N1.3, except concerning the facts found, if requested within the time limit specified in the sailing instructions.
- N1.5** When a full jury, or a panel, has fewer than five members, because of illness or emergency, and no qualified replacements are available, it remains properly constituted if it consists of at least three members

and if at least two of them are International Judges. When there are three or four members they shall be from at least three different national authorities except in Groups M, N and Q, where they shall be from at least two different national authorities.

N1.6 When the national authority's approval is required for the appointment of an international jury (see rule 91(b)), notice of its approval shall be included in the sailing instructions or be posted on the official notice board.

N1.7 If the jury or a panel acts while not properly constituted, its decisions may be appealed.

N2 RESPONSIBILITIES

N2.1 An international jury is responsible for hearing and deciding all *protests*, requests for redress and other matters arising under the rules of Part 5. When asked by the organizing authority or the race committee, it shall advise and assist them on any matter directly affecting the fairness of the competition.

N2.2 Unless the organizing authority directs otherwise, the jury shall decide

- (a) questions of eligibility, measurement or boat certificates; and
- (b) whether to authorize the substitution of competitors, boats or equipment when a *rule* requires such a decision.

N2.3 The jury shall also decide matters referred to it by the organizing authority or the race committee.

N3 PROCEDURES

N3.1 Decisions of the jury, or of a panel, shall be made by a simple majority vote of all members. When there is an equal division of votes cast, the chairman of the meeting may cast an additional vote.

N3.2 When it is considered desirable that some members not participate in discussing and deciding a *protest* or request for redress, and no qualified replacements are available, the jury or panel remains properly constituted if at least three members remain and at least two of them are International Judges.

- N3.3** Members shall not be regarded as *interested parties* (see rule 63.4) by reason of their nationality.
- N3.4** If a panel fails to agree on a decision it may adjourn, in which case the chairman shall refer the matter to a properly constituted panel with as many members as possible, which may be the full jury.

APPENDIX R

PROCEDURES FOR APPEALS AND REQUESTS

See rule 70. A national authority may change this appendix by prescription but it shall not be changed by sailing instructions.

R1 APPEALS AND REQUESTS

Appeals, requests by protest committees for confirmation or correction of their decisions, and requests for interpretations of the *rules* shall be made in compliance with this appendix.

R2 SUBMISSION OF DOCUMENTS

R2.1 To make an appeal,

- (a) no later than 15 days after receiving the protest committee's written decision or its decision not to reopen a hearing, the appellant shall send an appeal and a copy of the protest committee's decision to the national authority. The appeal shall state why the appellant believes the protest committee's decision or its procedures were incorrect;
- (b) when the hearing required by rule 63.1 has not been held within 30 days after a *protest* or request for redress was delivered, the appellant shall, within a further 15 days, send an appeal with a copy of the *protest* or request and any relevant correspondence. The national authority shall extend the time if there is good reason to do so;
- (c) when the protest committee fails to comply with rule 65, the appellant shall, within a reasonable time after the hearing, send an appeal with a copy of the *protest* or request and any relevant correspondence.

If a copy of the *protest* or request is not available, the appellant shall instead send a statement of its substance.

R2.2 The appellant shall also send, with the appeal or as soon as possible thereafter, all of the following documents that are available to her:

- (a) the written *protest(s)* or request(s) for redress;

- (b) a diagram, prepared or endorsed by the protest committee, showing the positions and tracks of all boats involved, the course to the next *mark* and the required side, the force and direction of the wind, and, if relevant, the depth of water and direction and speed of any current;
- (c) the notice of race, the sailing instructions, any other conditions governing the event, and any changes to them;
- (d) any additional relevant documents; and
- (e) the names, postal and e-mail addresses, and telephone numbers of all *parties* to the hearing and the protest committee chairman.

R2.3 A request from a protest committee for confirmation or correction of its decision shall be sent no later than 15 days after the decision and shall include the decision and the documents listed in rule R2.2. A request for an interpretation of the *rules* shall include assumed facts.

R3 RESPONSIBILITIES OF NATIONAL AUTHORITY AND PROTEST COMMITTEE

Upon receipt of an appeal or a request for confirmation or correction, the national authority shall send to the *parties* and protest committee copies of the appeal or request and the protest committee's decision. It shall ask the protest committee for any relevant documents listed in rule R2.2 not sent by the appellant or the protest committee, and the protest committee shall promptly send them to the national authority. When the national authority has received them it shall send copies to the *parties*.

R4 COMMENTS AND CLARIFICATIONS

R4.1 The *parties* and protest committee may make comments on the appeal or request or on any of the documents listed in rule R2.2 by sending them in writing to the national authority.

R4.2 The national authority may seek clarifications of *rules* governing the event from organizations that are not *parties* to the hearing.

R4.3 The national authority shall send copies of comments and clarifications received to the *parties* and protest committee as appropriate.

R4.4 Comments on any document shall be made no later than 15 days after receiving it from the national authority.

R5 INADEQUATE FACTS; REOPENING

The national authority shall accept the protest committee's finding of facts except when it decides they are inadequate. In that case it shall require the committee to provide additional facts or other information, or to reopen the hearing and report any new finding of facts, and the committee shall promptly do so.

R6 WITHDRAWING AN APPEAL

An appellant may withdraw an appeal before it is decided by accepting the protest committee's decision.

THIS SIDE FOR PROTEST COMMITTEE USE

Number

Fill in and tick as appropriate

Heard together with numbers

Withdrawal requested Signature Withdrawal permitted

Class Fleet Race

Protest, or request for redress or reopening, received within time limit Time limit extended

Protestor, or party requesting redress or reopening, represented by

Other party, or boat being considered for redress, represented by

Names of witnesses

Interpreters

Remarks

No objection about interested party

Written protest or request identifies incident

'Protest' hailed at first reasonable opportunity

No hail needed; protestee informed at first reasonable opportunity

Race Committee informed at first reasonable opportunity

Protest or request valid; hearing will continue Protest or request invalid; hearing is closed

FACTS FOUND

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.....

Diagram of boat is endorsed by committee Committee's diagram is attached

CONCLUSIONS AND RULES THAT APPLY

.....
.....

DECISION

Protest: dismissed Boat(s) is (are) disqualified from race(s)
penalized as follows :

Redress: not given given as follows :

Request to reopen a hearing: denied granted

Protest committee chairman and other members

.....

Chairman's signature

Date and time

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