

# INFORMATION TO COMPETITORS FROM THE PROTEST COMMITTEE

## 抗议委员会致参赛选手的信息

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

本文件不会以任何形式修改或取代比赛规则

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### **Notice of Race and Sailing Instructions**

Please see the documents posted on the class website and the online notice board for information on the Notice of Race and Sailing Instructions used at this event.

### **竞赛通知和航行细则**

关于本赛事的竞赛通知和航行细则，请参阅级别网站和在线公告栏上发布的文件。

### **Telegram group**

Information on the event's Telegram group is complementary. While race officials will make every effort to communicate information and notifications on the group, it is the responsibility of the competitors to monitor the official notice board.

### **电子消息群**

电子消息群中的信息对赛事是补充性的。虽然竞赛官员会尽最大努力在群里传达信息和通知，但是参赛选手有责任监控官方公告栏的信息。

### **Outside Help and Support Boat Regulations**

RRS 41 applies from a kiteboard's preparatory signal until she has cleared the finishing line after finishing (see RRS 41 and the definition Racing). A kiteboard that receives instructions or help to change equipment outside the launching area after her preparatory signal breaks RRS 41. A kiteboard that receives help from a support person or rescue boat while racing, including to untangle or to recover, breaks RRS 41.

### **外部援助和辅助船规定**

规则 41 适用于从风筝板比赛的准备信号直至通过终点后离开终点线（见规则 41 和竞赛的定义）。一条风筝板在其准备信号发出后收到指示或援助，在下水区域外更换器材，则违反了规则 41。一条风筝板在竞赛时收到辅助人员或救援船的援助，包括解开缠绕或恢复比赛，则违反了规则 41。

### **Race committee errors in scoring a kiteboard UFD or BFD**

Competitors sometimes want to challenge the race committee's decision to score them UFD or BFD. Before requesting redress, competitors are encouraged to consult with the race committee. For a kiteboard to be given redress, the competitor must provide conclusive evidence that the race committee has made an error in identifying the kiteboard. Even video evidence is rarely conclusive. In the absence of conclusive evidence to the contrary, the protest committee will uphold the race committee's decision.

Evidence of the relative positions of two kiteboards that are scored differently is not conclusive evidence that either kiteboard started properly.

### **竞赛委员会给风筝板计成绩 UFD 或 BFD 时的错误**

参赛者有时候想要挑战竞赛委员会计成绩 UFD 或 BFD 的决定。我们鼓励参赛者在要求补偿之前咨询竞赛委员会。要给予风筝板补偿，参赛者必须提供确凿证据证明竞赛委员会在识别风筝板时犯了错误。即便是视频证据也很少是确凿的。如果缺少确凿的相反证据，抗议委员会将支持竞赛委员会的决定。以成绩不同的两条风筝板间的相对位置作为证据，并不能确实的证明两条风筝板都正确起航。

### **Informing the protestee**

One of the protest validity requirements is to inform the protestee at the first reasonable opportunity. When the protest involves an incident on the water and the protestee is too far to hear, the protesting kiteboard shall inform the protestee at the first reasonable opportunity. (RRS 61.1(a)1)

When there is a tangle, the protesting kiteboard shall attempt to inform the protestee within the protest time limit. (RRS 61.1(a)4)

### **通知被抗议方**

抗议有效性要求之一是在最早的合理时机通知被抗议方。当抗议涉及水上事件时，而被抗议方距离太远听不见抗议时，提出抗议的风筝板应在最早的合理时机通知被抗议方。（规则 61.1（a）1）当发生缠绕时，提出抗议的风筝板应尝试在抗议时限内通知被抗议方。（规则 61.1（a）4）

### **Protests by the protest committee for incidents while racing**

Protest committee members will not normally be on the water but, when possible, will follow the racing from ashore or through drone and camera footage.

The protest committee will not usually protest for a breach of a rule of Part 2 unless they observe an apparent breach of good sportsmanship (RRS 2). Examples of breaches, where the protest committee will consider protesting, include:

- ☐ deliberately or knowingly breaking a rule without justification for exoneration and not taking the appropriate penalty;
- ☐ intimidating other kiteboards, often evidenced by unnecessary shouting or foul language;
- ☐ team tactics, sailing to benefit another kiteboard to the detriment of your own position;
- ☐ reckless sailing that results in, or is likely to result in, tangle, damage or injury.

### **抗议委员会对竞赛时发生事件提出的抗议**

抗议委员会成员通常不会到水上执裁，但在可能的情况下，会在岸上或通过无人机和摄像机镜头监控比赛进行。抗议委员会通常不会抗议违反规则第二章的行为，除非他们发现了行为明显违反良好的体育道德（规则 2）。抗议委员会将会考虑提出抗议的违规行为，包括：

故意或明知违反规则，无正当免除责任的理由，且不采取适当的解脱；

恐吓其他风筝选手，常表现为不必要的喊叫或脏话；

团队战术，航行有利于另一条风筝板，却损害自己的名次；

导致或可能导致缠绕、器材损坏或受伤的鲁莽航行。

### **On the water penalties**

When a kiteboard breaks a rule, she shall take the appropriate penalty.

- ☐ For breaches of rules of Part 2 or RRS 31, the appropriate penalty is the one-turn-penalty including a tack and a gybe with her foil in the water. (RRS 44.1 and 44.2)
- ☐ When the kiteboard, by her breach, gained a significant advantage or caused injury, serious damage or significant disadvantage to the other kiteboard, her penalty shall be to retire. (RRS 44.1)

### **水上判罚**

当一条风筝板违反规则，她将受到相应的判罚

违反规则第 2 章或规则 31，相应的判罚是 1 圈解脱包含一次迎风换舷和一次顺风换舷，期间水翼要在水中（规则 44.1 和 44.2）

当一条风筝板因她的犯规而获得显著优势或造成受伤、器材严重损坏或其他风筝板有重大不利影响时，她的处罚应是退出竞赛。（规则 44.1）

### **Causing tangle**

When during a hearing a kiteboard that has retired from a race is found to have broken a rule and caused a tangle for the first time in the event, she will not be further penalized but the incident will be counted to determine the number of tangles the kiteboard has caused during the event, even if the race is restarted.

When during a hearing a kiteboard is found to have broken a rule and caused a tangle for the second or subsequent time in the same event, her penalty shall be a disqualification that is not excludable, even if she retired from the race or if the race is restarted. (RRS 36(b) and 64.2(c))

造成缠绕

在审理期间，一条已经退出竞赛的风筝板被发现违反了规则，在该赛事中首次引发缠绕，她将不会受到进一步处罚，但该事件将被记录，以确定该风筝板在赛事期间造成的缠绕数量，即使该轮比赛重新起航。

在审理期间，发现一条风筝板违反了规则，在同一个赛事中导致第二次或更多次发生缠绕，她的处罚应为不可去掉的取消资格，

即使她退出竞赛或比赛重新起航。（规则 36（b）和 64.2（c））

### **Recognized principles of sportsmanship**

In kiteboarding, contact, other than minor incidents, is likely to cause injury, damage on the equipment or a tangle. Actions with a high risk of breaking a rule, may be considered violations of the recognized principles of sportsmanship and such breaches are likely to be penalized under RRS 2.

Examples of such breaches is starting on port or tacking to port in the zone.

公认的体育道德原则

在风筝板比赛中，除轻微事件外，接触可能会导致受伤、器材损坏或缠绕。违反规则的高风险行为可能被视为违反公认的体育道德原则，而此类违规行为可能会根据 RRS 2 受到处罚。此类行为的例子是左舷起航或在标区内换舷成左舷。

### **Redress**

From 2021, RRS 62 is not changed in appendix F, therefore tangle is not anymore, a possible reason for giving redress.

For a kiteboard to be entitled to redress when both a tangle and damage or injury occur, it needs to be established that what made the kiteboard's score significantly worse through no fault of her own was the damage or the injury and not the tangle.

For instance, if a kiteboard does not finish a race because she was involved in an incident and was tangled with another kite and rescued, any injury or damage caused in that incident are not the reason she did not finish in the race as the tangle had prevented her from continuing in the race already. Therefore, the kiteboard is not entitled to redress. If a kiteboard that was involved in an incident, tangled with another kiteboard and eventually

untangled is then unable to continue in the race because of damage or injury, redress may be considered for the places she lost after being untangled. However, if when she got untangled, she was already at the back of the fleet, any further loss of places may not fulfil the condition of her score being made significantly worse.

If the injury or damage makes her score significantly worse in the following race(s), redress may be considered for those races.

If a kiteboard's score has been made significantly worse through no fault of her own, by an action of another kiteboard that resulted in a penalty under RRS 2, the protest committee may consider giving redress to that kiteboard under RRS 62.1(d).

补偿

从 2021 年起，规则 RRS 62 在附录 F 中没有更改，因此，缠绕不再是一个可能被给予补偿的原因。对于有权获得补偿的风筝板，当缠绕和器材损坏或受伤同时发生时，它需要确定的是使风筝板的成绩显著下降且她自身没有的过错的原因，是器材损坏或受伤，而不是缠绕。

例如，如果一条风筝板没有完成比赛，因为她牵涉入了一个事件与另一条风筝缠绕并获救，该事件中造成的任何伤害或器材损坏都不是她没有完成比赛的原因，而是缠绕阻碍了她继续比赛。因此该风筝板无权获得补偿。

如果一条风筝板被牵涉入一个事件，与另一条风筝板缠绕，并且最终解开缠绕，如果之后因器材损坏或受伤而无法继续比赛，可以考虑从她被解开缠绕后失去的名次给予补偿。然而，如果当她解开了缠绕时，她已经处于板群的后部，任何名次的损失都不能符合她成绩明显下降的条件。

如果受伤或器材损坏使她在接下来的比赛中成绩明显下降，则可以考虑给予这些比赛补偿。

如果一条风筝板的成绩明显下降，不是因为她自己的过错，而是因为另一条风筝板违反规则 2 被处罚的行为，抗议委员会可以考虑根据规则 62.1（d）给与该板补偿。

## **Video and Tracking Evidence**

A party wishing to bring video or tracking evidence to a hearing is responsible for providing the equipment required to view the evidence. Internet connection may not be available during a hearing. It should be possible for all parties and the panel to view the evidence at the same time.

Tracking system information, if available, may be presented, but is of limited accuracy. The images produced are enhanced from the actual data as an aid to the viewer. The system may be used to get an indicative position of the kiteboard for visualization, but it is not sufficiently precise to be used for race management purposes or protest committee decisions that require exact positioning information.

### **视频和轨迹证据**

在审理中，希望将视频或轨迹证据展示的一方负责提供观看证据所需的设备。审理期间可能无法连接互联网。各方和抗议委员会应该可以同时查看证据。

轨迹系统信息，假使有可以出示，但其精确度也是有限。轨迹图像是从实际数据中增强生成的内容，用以便于查看。该系统可用于获取可视化的风筝板指示位置，但不够精确，无法用于需要准确定位信息的竞赛管理目的或抗议委员会裁决。

## **Observers at Hearings**

Each party may bring one person to observe at a hearing, unless the protest committee panel decides in a particular case that it is inappropriate. Observers must sign and comply with the requirements in the document titled “Information for Observers”.

### **审理的观察员**

抗议的各方可以带一人作为审理的观察员，除非抗议委员会在特定情况下决定这样作不合适。观察员必须签署并遵守标题为“观察员信息”的文件中的要求。

## **Medal series**

Medal series hearings will be conducted orally at the protest committee station, as soon as possible after the end of the protest time. Race officials who have witnessed the incident may give testimony remotely. It is the responsibility of the relevant kiteboards to attend hearings in which they are parties or have been named as witnesses.

Additional to the other validity requirements, to request a hearing in races of the medal series, competitors shall notify the race committee on the finish line while flag B is displayed, except that a kiteboard that does not finish shall notify any official boat before the protest time limit.

### **奖牌系列赛**

奖牌系列赛的审理将在抗议时限后尽快开始，在抗议委员会站点进行口头审理。目击事件的竞赛官员可以作证远程。当事方或被指定为证人的相关风筝板的应自己负责出席审理。

除其他有效性要求外，如果要求在奖牌系列赛中进行审理，参赛选手应在展示 B 旗期间通知终点线的竞赛委员会，而未到达终点的风筝板，则应在抗议时限前通知任意官方船只。

## **RRS 69 – Gross Misconduct**

Any form of cheating, including not telling the truth in a hearing is a breach of sportsmanship and may result in a hearing under RRS 69 and a very heavy penalty.

### **Questions on protest committee procedure and policy**

Competitors, team leaders and coaches are welcome to discuss procedure and policy with the protest committee chair. The protest committee will usually be available by the jury rooms during protest time or can be contacted through the race office.

### **规则 69–严重品行不端**

任何形式的欺骗，包括在审理中不讲真话，都是违反体育道德且可能会导致规则 69 规定的审理和非常严厉的处罚。

### **关于抗议委员会程序和政策的问题**

欢迎参赛选手、领队和教练与抗议委员会主席就程序和政策问题进行讨论。通常抗议时限前抗议委员会都在审理室或者可通过竞赛办公室取得联系。