

1. Radio Sailing (RS) is designed to be self-policing.

The RRS basic principle states 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.

2. The sport is built on this premise. If a competitor breaks a rule, they are required to promptly get clear of the fleet and do the required penalty. This puts the responsibility on the skipper who has broken a rule to do the required penalty and should not require them to be protested by an official or competitor. Failure to do this is considered unsportsmanlike behaviour or to put it another way: cheating.

3. CRYC supports competitive racing but does not condone abuse, bullying or harassing of other competitors or the use of unsavoury language. Allowing unacceptable behaviour to go unchecked at club events is the same as to condone it and does not protect those sailors who have chosen to compete within the rules. The promotion of fair play and sportsmanship is the responsibility of all members.

4. All club races are to be conducted under the RRS and all competitors are to abide by the Basic Principles and the Principles of Sportsmanship and Fair Play detailed in Annex A. RRS 61.1(a) as amended by E6.3 covers how a valid protest is to be called at the time of the incident.

5. At CRYC club events the Race Officer or his representative (RO) may reprimand an offending member or may offer a competitor or competitors a two turns on the spot behaviour penalty to avoid a protest hearing, however the RO is not obliged to make this offer nor is a competitor obliged to accept it, in which case a protest hearing shall proceed.

6. A behaviour penalty does not imply that a boat was at fault in a particular incident, only that the behaviour of the skipper/s in dealing with the incident was not acceptable. This penalty does not prevent a skipper from protesting another boat under the relevant rule of the RRS.

7. The RO may deem the offending skipper's actions a breach of sportsmanship or misconduct and apply the relevant rules. These may include a rule 2 protest or depending on the severity of the offense, submitting a RO report in writing to the CRYC Committee

To determine if a protest committee should be formed to consider if a rule 69 hearing is appropriate.

8. Following any on-the-water behaviour penalty, the RO is to critically observe a competitor's continuing behaviour. Any escalation of misconduct, poor sportsmanship or dissent should be penalised again as a separate incident and the matter referred by the RO to the CRYC committee for review.

9. Prior to imposing any further penalty the CRYC committee must give the member a full and fair opportunity to defend the case. After considering all available evidence the committee may:

- a. determine no further action required
- b. reprimand a skipper/s
- c. disqualify a skipper/s results from the days sailing
- d. disqualify skipper/s from sailing with the CRYC for a period of time.
- e. take other action the committee deems appropriate, or
- f. under exceptional circumstances or after repetitive breaches by a skipper, may commence action in accordance with the CRYC Constitution to have the offending party's membership terminated

10. The CRYC aims to provide enjoyable and competitive club racing. It does this with the intent of raising the sailing standards of all club members. The Race Officer and the RO's play a vital role in achieving this aim however the responsibility for ensuring bad behaviour does not exist within the club is the duty and responsibility of all members.

Principles of Sportsmanship and Fair Play

Fair Sailing

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

Dealing with Dissent and Misconduct

2. Fair sailing refers to recognised principals of sportsmanship and fair play. With one exception, “The Basic Principle”, the rules deliberately do not define these principles. It is necessary to take each situation in context.

Basic Principles

Sportsmanship and the Rules: “Competitors in the sport of sailing are governed by a body of rules and 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”.

3. The following principals (which are examples and not a definitive list are published by the QRYA and ARYA. They are generally accepted as examples of the “recognised principles” referred to in rule two. Any breach of these principals should be considered un-sports like behaviour or misconduct by a skipper and therefore breach RRS 2 at any Radio-Controlled sailing event.

Respect for the Rules

4. Breaches of this principle include:
- a. Knowingly breaking a rule and not taking a penalty
 - b. Deliberately breaking a rule
 - c. Intentionally breaking a rule to gain an unfair advantage
 - d. Collusion with another competitor to ignore rule breaches which may aggrieve or disadvantage other competitors
 - e. Gamesmanship, defined as behaviour of questionable fairness but not strictly illegal

Respect for other competitors

5. Breaches of this principle include:
- a. Bullying, intimidating or harassing others
 - b. Verbal abuse, unnecessary shouting or foul language
 - c. Ungracious acceptance of defeat
 - d. Sailing to benefit another competitor to the detriment of own position
 - e. Deliberately making misleading hails

Respect for Race Officials

6. Breaches of this principle include:
- a. Use of language likely to result in damage or injury
 - b. Dissent against a race official decision

Respect for Property

7. Breaches of this principle include:
- a. Reckless sailing likely to result in damage or injury
 - b. Abuse of boats or equipment supplied by an Organising Authority or belonging to a competitor, and
 - c. Careless damage to property
 - d. Careless damage to the Damien Leeding Memorial Park and Gold Coast City Council facilities