

תקנון ערעורים לתחרויות ניווט ספורטיבי

נוהל זה בא להגדיר את אופן הפעולה במקרה של ערעור על מרכיב כלשהו בתחרות ניווט.
נוהל זה כתוב בלשון זכר אך רלוונטי לשני המינים.

1. מועד ואופן הגשת ערעור

- 1.1.1. נווט המעוניין להגיש ערעור בשטח יעשה זאת בהקדם האפשרי, ובפרט לפני טקס הכרזה על מנצחים (במידה ומתקיים). הערעור יוגש למנהל התחרות ו/או לרכז המועדון המארגן ו/או למנכ"ל האיגוד (בתחרויות ליגה).
- 1.1.2. אם הבעיה התגלתה בדיעבד ולאחר סיום האירוע, יש להגיש את הערעור למשרד האיגוד תוך 48 שעות ממועד פרסום תוצאות התחרות.
- 1.1.3. ערעור יוגש בכתב, אלא אם כן מדובר באחד המקרים המפורטים בסעיף 3 להלן, בהם ניתן לערער בע"פ. הגשת ערעור המצריך התכנסות של ועדת הערעורים כרוכה בתשלום בגובה מחיר ההשתתפות בתחרות. דמי הערעור הנ"ל יוחזרו לנווט במידה והערעור יתקבל.

2. אופן הדיון בערעור

- 2.1. ועדת ערעורים בתחרות ליגה תמנה 3 חברים:
 - 2.1.1. נציג המועדון המארגן.
 - 2.1.2. נציג הנהלת האיגוד (שאינו חבר במועדון המארגן).
 - 2.1.3. נווט מנוסה בלתי-תלוי.
 - 2.1.4. ממלא מקום שאינו חבר המועדון המארגן, למקרה שאחד החברים לעיל לא זמין או בניגוד עניינים.
- 2.2. בתחרויות נושאות פרסים, הרכב ועדת הערעורים ייקבע ויפורסם מראש.
- 2.3. במידה והערעור הוגש בשטח, ויש בו כדי להשפיע על הכרזה על מנצחים, יש לדון בערעור באופן מיידי. במידה ואין דחיפות כזו, חובה להשיב על הערעור תוך 4 שבועות ממועד הגשתו.
- 2.4. ועדת הערעורים מחוייבת לשמוע את טענת המערער. יתר פעולות הבדיקה הן לשיקולה הבלעדי.
- 2.5. אם ערעור הוגש במהלך התחרות, ומצריך בדיקה של תחנה בשטח, הבדיקה תתבצע ע"י גורם בלתי-תלוי: נווט מנוסה (רצוי בקר מסלולים מוסמך) שאינו משתייך למועדון המארגן או למועדון של מגיש הערעור, ושאינו מתחרה במסלול של מגיש הערעור.

3. מקרים לטיפול באחריות ובסמכות מנהל האירוע (ללא צורך בהתכנסות ועדת ערעורים)

- 3.1. תיקון טעות בחישוב תוצאה.
- 3.2. ביטול פסילה של נווט עקב חוסר בניקוב, במקרים הבאים:
 - 3.2.1. תחנה חסרה (נגנבה/לא הונחה כלל/מקולקלת).
 - 3.2.2. תאור התחנה על גבי המפה שונה בצורה מובהקת מתיאור פרט הנוף בפועל בשטח.
 - 3.2.3. קוד התחנה בשטח שונה מקוד התחנה בתאור התחנות על גבי המפה.
- 3.3. פסילה של נווט במקרים הבאים:
 - 3.3.1. כאשר הנווט מבקש לפסול עצמו.
 - 3.3.2. אובדן צ'יפ SI במהלך הניווט, או חוסר יכולת לפרוק את הצ'יפ (הוכחת מעבר בתחנות ע"י צילום, שעון GPS, עדים, וכד' - אינה קבילה).
 - 3.3.3. סדר הניקובים בצ'יפ לא תואם את סדר התחנות במסלול (אין לחזור לשטח ולתקן סדר ניקובים לאחר שנפרק הצ'יפ בעמדת הסיום).
 - 3.3.4. כניסה לאזור הזינוק או זינוק ללא אישור המזניק.

4. **מקרים המחייבים דיון בוועדת ערעורים (במידה והוגש ערעור)**
- 4.1 פסילה על חוסר ניקוב, עקב תחנה שאינה ממוקמת במקום המצוין במפה, לטענת המערער.
- 4.2 פסילה על חוסר ניקוב/ניקוב שגוי, עקב שתי תחנות סמוכות הממוקמות על פרט נוף דומה, לטענת המערער.
- 4.3 פסילה על חוסר ניקוב, עקב סימון מטעה בקרבת התחנה (למשל סרט עם מספר התחנה), לטענת המערער.
- 4.4 בקשה לפסילת מסלול עקב פגיעה בהגינות הספורטיבית (הרחבה בסעיף 6 להלן).
5. תלונה על התנהגות לא ספורטיבית של נווט תטופל רק על ידי ועדת האתיקה והמשמעת ולא ע"י ועדת הערעורים.
- 5.1 דוגמאות להתנהגות בלתי ספורטיבית:
- 5.1.1 עיון במפת המסלול לפני התחרות.
- 5.1.2 פגיעה מכוונת בתחנת ניווט.
- 5.1.3 הימנעות מהגשת סיוע לנווט פצוע בעת הצורך.
- 5.1.4 אי עמידה בכללי אמברגו לפני תחרות.
- 5.1.5 כניסה לאזור אסור ע"פ הנחיית המארגן בכתב ו/או ע"פ סימונים מוסכמים ע"ג המפה.
- 5.1.6 בקשת/הגשת עזרה בניווט (לא במקרה מצוקה/חירום).
- 5.2 ועדת האתיקה והמשמעת מהווה ערכאת ערעור להחלטות מנהל האירוע (בהתייחס לסעיף 3) או להחלטות ועדת הערעורים (בהתייחס לסעיף 4). פניה לוועדת האתיקה והמשמעת תיעשה בכתב, תוך שבוע ממועד קבלת ההחלטה המקורית עליה מעוניינים לערער.
6. **פסילת מסלול**
- 6.1 פסילת מסלול ניווט וביטול התוצאות הינו צעד חריג שרצוי להימנע ממנו, ולכן מצריך תהליך החלטה מיוחד. להלן מקרים שעשויים להצדיק פסילת מסלול (כל מקרה יידון תמיד לגופו):
- 6.1.1 כאשר יש פגיעה בהגינות הספורטיבית כלפי יותר מ-10% מהמתחרים במסלול.
- 6.1.2 אם במהלך התחרות חל שינוי במצב השטח או במצב אחת התחנות, שהיה בו כדי להשפיע על התוצאות בצורה מהותית.
- 6.1.3 אם מידע מוקדם על בעיה במסלול (למשל, תחנה חסרה) ניתן לחלק מהנוטים והעניק להם יתרון על פני אלה שלא קיבלו את המידע.
- 6.1.4 כל מקרה, בו גורם בלתי-צפוי השפיע על חלק מהנוטים במסלול, אך לא על כולם.
- 6.2 על ועדת הערעורים לשקול את כל הסייגים בנספח ב' (הנחיות IOF, סעיף 26.13, תת סעיף 12).
- 6.3 אם ועדת הערעורים החליטה (ברוב קולות) להמליץ על פסילת מסלול, יש לכנס ועדת ערעורים מורחבת - ע"י הוספה של 2 חברי הנהלה לוועדת הערעורים הקיימת.
- 6.3.1 הוועדה המורחבת תדון מחדש במקרה. פסילת מסלול תאושר סופית אם 4 (לפחות) מתוך 5 נציגי הוועדה המורחבת יסכימו לכך. אין צורך באישור ההנהלה מעבר לכך.
- 6.3.2 חברי ההנהלה בוועדה המורחבת יוגדרו מראש לכל עונת הניווטים: שניים ועוד אחד לגיבוי (למקרה שאחד לא זמין או בניגוד עניינים).
- 6.4 פסילת לג - IOF קובע כי ישנה עדיפות ברורה להשאת המסלול כולו (או פסילתו המוחלטת) כשמתעוררת בעיה בלג אחד או יותר, ולכן אוסר לפסול חלק מהמסלול על בסיס החסרת זמני ביניים (IOF rule 24.15).
- Rule 24.15 ("The results must be based on competitors' times for the whole course. No changes may be made to these times on the basis of split times.") Prohibits a result being declared on the basis of part of a course only. This rule has been introduced because analysis of what happens when you remove one or more legs from the times shows that it usually introduces as much unfairness as it solves.
- עד שיוגדר אחרת, תקנון ערעורים זה מאמץ את הנחיית IOF.
- 6.5 כל החלטה/הצעה אחרת מעבר למה שהותר לעיל, יאושר על-ידי ועדת ערעורים וגם יובא לאישור הנהלת האיגוד תוך 30 יום.

נספח א': Fair Play

כל המתחרים מחוייבים לפעול ע"פ סעיף 26 לחוקי ה-IOF

26. Fair play

26.1 All persons taking part in an orienteering event shall behave with fairness and honesty. They shall have a sporting attitude and a spirit of friendship. Competitors shall show respect for each other, for officials, journalists, spectators and the inhabitants of the competition area. The competitors shall be as quiet as possible in the terrain.

26.2 Except in the case of an accident, seeking to obtain or obtaining assistance from other runners or providing assistance to other competitors during a competition is forbidden. It is the duty of all competitors to help injured runners.

26.3 Doping is forbidden. The IOF Anti-Doping Rules apply to all IOF events and the IOF Council may require doping control procedures to be conducted. It is the responsibility of competitors to obtain any required TUE (therapeutic use exemption) certificate.

26.4 All officials shall maintain strict secrecy about the competition area and terrain before they are published. Strict secrecy about the courses must be maintained.

26.5 Any attempt to survey or train in the competition terrain is forbidden, unless explicitly permitted by the organiser. Attempts to gain any information related to the courses, beyond that provided by the organiser, is forbidden before and during the competition.

26.6 The organiser shall bar from the competition any competitor who is so well acquainted with the terrain or the map, that the competitor would have a substantial advantage over other competitors. Such cases shall be discussed and decided after consultation with the IOF Event Adviser.

26.7 Team officials, competitors, media representatives and spectators shall remain in the areas assigned to them.

26.8 Control officials shall neither disturb nor detain any competitor, nor supply any information whatsoever. They shall remain quiet, wear inconspicuous clothing and shall not help competitors approaching controls. This also applies to all other persons in the terrain, e.g. media representatives.

26.9 Having crossed the finish line, a competitor may not re-enter the competition terrain without the permission of the organiser. A competitor who retires shall announce this at the finish immediately and hand in the map and control card. That competitor shall in no way influence the competition nor help other competitors.

26.10 A competitor who breaks any rule, or who benefits from the breaking of any rule, may be disqualified.

26.11 Non-competitors who break any rule are liable to disciplinary action.

26.12 The organiser must stop, and postpone or cancel a race if at any point it becomes clear that circumstances have arisen which make the race dangerous for the competitor, officials or spectators.

26.13 The organiser must void a race if circumstances have arisen which make the race significantly unfair.

26.14 Participation in betting relating to an orienteering event is prohibited for competitors in the event, the team officials and the event officials. They are also prohibited from supporting or promoting betting relating to the event. Additionally, they must not participate in any corrupt practices related to betting. Such practices include fixing the result, manipulating any aspect of the results, failing to perform in order to benefit, accepting or offering bribes and passing on inside information.

Cancelling a competition: clarification of rules 26.12 and 26.13

26.12 The organiser must stop, and postpone or cancel a race if at any point it becomes clear that circumstances have arisen which make the race dangerous for the competitor, officials or spectators.

26.13 The organiser must void a race if circumstances have arisen which make the race significantly unfair.

1. As requested by IOF Council, as a way forward to clarify in what circumstances a competition should or should not be voided, we considered the list of hypothetical examples included in the appendix to this report.

2. In the following document, reference is generally made to a race. In a “single-race competition”, the results of the race are the results of the competition, so if the race is voided, so is the competition. However, in a “multi-race competition”, if one race is voided, it may be deemed acceptable to base the results of the overall competition on the remaining races. In a “qualification-race competition” there may be some flexibility to deal with problems that occur in the qualification race by giving affected people automatic entry to the final race.

3. This document gives examples based on Foot Orienteering, but most of the document will be equally relevant to MTBO and SkiO. For TrailO, the overall time is less important and a problem with one unfair control can easily be resolved by removing that control from the competition.

Competitor safety

4. The safety of competitors, organisers and spectators is paramount. The image of the sport would suffer irreparable damage if organisers gambled with people’s safety, even if the threat did not eventually materialise.

The applicability of Rule 2.7

2.7 Sporting fairness shall be the guiding principle in the interpretation of these rules by competitors, organisers and the jury.

5. Sporting fairness implies that the competitors and the public should be prepared to accept that the races cannot be 100% fair. There will always be an element of luck, especially in a sport such as orienteering taking place in an outdoors environment. In fact a winning margin of a second in a Long Distance interval start race is equivalent to just 3 metres running distance (or 0.2 mm on a 1:15000 map).

6. Orienteering is a complex sport to organise and there will sometimes be slight imperfections – for example with the map or the control descriptions. A race should not be voided just because of a minor technicality.

7. All those concerned (athletes, organisers, spectators, sponsors and the media) will have invested a large amount of time and money in order to prepare for and participate in a race. It is most unsatisfactory if much of that is lost when a race is voided.

8. However, as orienteering increases in status, the consequences of missing out on a gold medal may be very significant (in financial and prestige terms) and hence competitors may be more determined to challenge any perceived unfairness.

Reason to void a competition

9. There can be no hard and fast rule determining when a race should be voided and when the results should be left to stand with those adversely affected by a problem regarded as unfortunate. However the key considerations should be:

- Has the problem affected the results so badly that the race is no longer perceived by the competitors, the public and the media as reasonably fair with credible results?
- Is it probable that the results will be challenged and the challenge upheld?
- Does the perceived unfairness outweigh the requirement to declare a result and celebrate the winners?

Who can void a race?

10. The organiser should declare a race void if circumstances have arisen which make the race significantly unfair. If the organiser does not void the race but a competitor feels it should be voided then a complaint can be made to that effect. If the complaint is rejected but the competitor still feels that the race should be voided, then a protest can be made. The jury considers the protest and (if the protest is upheld) may instruct the organiser to void the race.

11. In certain circumstances it is possible for an appeal to be lodged with the IOF and a competitor might even take their case to the Court of Arbitration for Sports (CAS) or a civil court.

Factors when considering whether to void a competition

12. There are a number of factors which the organiser (and if necessary the jury) must consider.

- How many and what proportion of competitors were affected? A problem that adversely affected 10% or more of the field could be taken as an indication that the race may no longer be fair.
- Were the affected competitors potential medallists?
- Is it likely that the problem has seriously affected the placings of the leading competitors?
- How large and serious was the effect of the problem? A few seconds are more significant in a sprint than in a long distance race.
- What is the status of the competition (from WRE up to WOC)?
- What type of race is it (qualification, final, interval start, mass start, sprint, relay etc)?
- Is it fair to competitors not affected by the problem to void the race?
- Which outcome would do least harm to the image of the sport? How do the negative consequences of voiding the race compare to the negative consequences of not doing so?
- Could the competition be rescheduled at a time fair to the competitors, organisers and IOF?
- Was the problem an organiser error or was it something outside of the organiser's control? There may be a greater willingness to allow the results to stand if the problem could not easily have been prevented.

13. The above factors must be considered together. Often more than one is relevant and a balanced judgement has to be made.

14. Sometimes the relevant factors will be very finely balanced and there is likely to be criticism whatever decision is made.

15. In some cases, it may be worth consulting the most-affected teams and discussing with them the pros and cons of the alternative options. It is not a good outcome if the winners refuse to accept their medals.

Anticipating the worst

16. Competitions can be structured in manners that provide safeguards in cases where serious disruptions to competitions might arise. For example, with multi-race competitions, if one of the races is cancelled the rules should allow for the competition to be decided on the basis of the other races.

17. Another approach is to schedule spare days appropriately during the event so that there is time available for a postponed race to be rescheduled instead of cancelled. For orienteering, ideally this means that reserve courses must have been planned in advance as is recommended for WOC competitions.

Unacceptable alternatives to voiding

18. It is important that measures (tempting though they may be) are not taken which may simply aggravate the unfairness.

19. Many, probably the majority, of hypothetical situations involve problems with a single control or course leg. Rule 24.15 (“The results must be based on competitors’ times for the whole course. No changes may be made to these times on the basis of split times.”) prohibits a result being declared on the basis of part of a course only. This rule has been introduced because analysis of what happens when you remove one or more legs from the times shows that it usually introduces as much unfairness as it solves.

Implementing the decision

20. It is important that decisions made by the organiser or jury are clearly explained to the competitors and the public. If it is recognised that there was a problem, even though it may have been deemed not to have affected the outcome of a race significantly enough to warrant any action, the problem should still be acknowledged.

21. In some cases, the race may be part of a league or ranking scheme. The organiser or jury should consider this and may make appropriate recommendations. For example, if a World Ranking race has to be voided, but the times of those runners who completed the course are valid, then it may be that it is still reasonable to calculate and issue World Ranking points.

Conclusions

22. Voiding a race is an option that should be avoided if at all possible. Organisers should be very careful to avoid mistakes. They must try to prevent problems arising, check everything thoroughly (for example using pre-runners) and anticipate and plan contingencies for unusual circumstances.

23. However, an organiser must be aware that if the race is obviously unfair or unsafe and the results are not credible, then it must be voided or postponed.

David Rosen & Barry McCrae for the Rules Commission, October 2010.

Results

24.1 Provisional results shall be announced and displayed in the finish area or the assembly area during the competition.

24.2 The official results shall be published no more than 4 hours after the latest allowable finishing time of the last starter. They shall be handed out on the day of the competition to each team manager and to accredited media representatives.

24.3 If the finals of a qualification race competition take place on the same day as the qualification races, the results of the qualification races shall be published no more than 30 minutes after the latest allowable finishing time of the last starter.

24.4 The official results shall include all participating competitors. In relays, the results shall include the competitors' names in running order and times for their legs as well as the course combinations that each ran.

24.5 If an interval start is used, two or more competitors having the same time shall be given the same placing in the results list. The position(s) following the tie shall remain vacant.

24.6 If a mass start or chasing start is used, the placings are determined by the order in which the competitors finish. In relays this will be the team member running the last relay leg.

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24.7 In relays where there are mass starts for later legs, the sum of the individual times of the team members shall determine the placings of the teams that have taken part in such mass starts. Teams taking part in mass starts for later legs are placed after all teams which have changed over and finished in the ordinary way.

24.8 Competitors or teams who exceed the maximum time, shall be disqualified.

WOC

WCup JWOC

24.9 Every accredited person (competitors, team officials, media representatives etc.) shall be given a start list, an official results list and a competition map.

WCup 24.10 In the World Cup, competitors' results in their best competitions count for their total score. The details of the scoring system are determined by the IOF Council at least 4 months prior to the first event.

JWOC 24.11 The results of incomplete teams and teams with runners from more than one Federation are not considered in determining the placings in relay competitions and shall not appear in the official results list.

JWOC 24.12 If a Federation is represented by two teams in a relay class, only the team with the better result is considered in determining the placings.

JWOC 24.13 For both classes, a team score is calculated for each Federation (to place the Federations in a team competition) by adding the placings of each Federation's three best competitors in all three individual competitions and the official placing— multiplied by three—of its placed relay team. If a Federation has fewer than three finishers in any individual competition, every missing runner is treated as though they finished one place

behind the last finisher. If a Federation has no place in the relay competition, it is treated as if they finished one place behind the last official placed team. An overall team score is then calculated for each Federation by adding together its men's and women's team scores. The lowest score wins.

24.14 Results shall be published on the internet and electronically submitted to the IOF on the day of the race.

24.15 The results must be based on competitors' times for the whole course. It is forbidden to eliminate sections of the course on the basis of split times unless the section has been specified in advance (e.g. a short section containing a busy road crossing).

| WOC WCup

24.16 The final results for the Knock-Out Sprint are published as follows:

In a competition with 3 elimination rounds and 6 competitors in each heat (36 competitors), the result list will be made as follows:

1st – 6th rank based on the finishing order in the Final and if required based on their respective ranking in the previous elimination rounds on count back.

7th – 9th rank the 3rd place finisher from each heat in the Semi-final and based on their respective ranking in the previous elimination round. Ties are possible.

10th - 12th rank the 4th place finisher from each heat in the Semi-final and based on their respective ranking in the previous elimination round. Ties are possible.

13th – 15th rank the 5th place finisher from each heat in the Semi-final and based on their respective ranking in the previous elimination round. Ties are possible.

16th – 18th rank the 6th place finisher from each heat in the Semi-final and based on their respective ranking in the previous elimination round. Ties are possible.

19th rank the 4th place finisher from each heat in the Quarter-final

25th rank the 5th place finisher from each heat in the Quarter-final

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31st rank the 6th place finisher from each heat in the Quarter-final

37th rank the 13th place finisher from each qualification heat

40th rank the 14th place finisher from each qualification heat

43rd rank the 15th place finisher from each qualification heat

46th rank the 16th place finisher from each qualification heat etc. etc.

Where competitors are tied on the same placing they shall be given the same higher rank, except where the tied competitors were not placed in which case they shall be given the same lower rank.

A competitor who qualified for a heat or final, but is not placed in that race, is regarded as finishing last in that race for the purposes of this rule.

Appendix: Hypothetical examples (though many are based on actual incidents)

1. Halfway through a race, a wildfire starts that is likely to affect the competition area. Stop the race on safety grounds and void the race.

2. The competition area is a high mountain plateau and an intense lightning storm is predicted.

Postpone or cancel the race on safety grounds.

3. In the WOC long-distance final, a control is put on the wrong boulder, 30m from (and not visible from) the correct boulder. Many runners lose between 1 and 10 minutes, although a few runners find the control without any problem because it is on one of the approach routes to the correct boulder.

This renders the competition unfair. The competition must be voided.

4. In the WOC sprint final, a large old gate to a park that is usually permanently locked is just shown as (part of) an uncrossable fence. On the day of the race, unknown to the organisers, it is suddenly opened before any runner has reached that point. It is passed on one of the two obvious routes and 30% of the runners go through it since the control is just near it and this saves 200m of extra running.

The map was effectively incorrect so the runners who went through the gate cannot reasonably be disqualified. At the same time, they should not be ranked ahead of competitors who obeyed the map symbol. In a sprint race, 200m is almost a minute and so makes the results completely unfair. The competition must be voided.

5. In the WOC middle-distance final, a gate in a high fence which should be open is unexpectedly locked. Some runners say they lost up to 30 seconds because a) it confused them and b) it took quite some time to climb over it. This is unfortunate but the results should stand.

6. In one of the qualification heats for a JWOC final, a control is missing when early competitors reach that point. It is in place for subsequent runners.

Let any affected competitors run in the final in addition to those who qualified properly.

7. When planning the WOC middle-distance final, an extra control was added at a rather late stage in the planning process. The last starter in the final is mistakenly given a map from a previous print run which doesn't show the extra control.

This is very unfortunate but the results should stand since there is still a worthy winner. A public apology must be made to the affected competitor.

8. In the WOC sprint final, two of the leading runners lose a minute because a narrow alleyway is completely obstructed by a party of tourists.

This is unfortunate but the results should stand.

9. After most of the starters have set off in the WOC long-distance final, there is a sudden downpour and a stream near control 1 which the runners must ford becomes very dangerous so the organiser prevents the last six runners from starting for their own safety. The last 6 runners will be the fastest in the heats and therefore contain the likely medallists. 6 runners is 13% of the field. However, the problem is outside of the organiser's control and the remaining runners had a fair competition with a reasonably worthy winner. The results should stand with due recognition that some competitors were deprived of the opportunity to take part.

10. In the WOC long-distance final, the map printing for many of the runners starts to rub off and, in at least 10 cases, for some controls the runners are just left with circles but no underlying map features.

The map is the essence of the sport. 10 runners is 22% of the field. The competition must be voided.

11. In the WOC Relay with 38 teams, there is a leading group of 4 runners and one suffers a serious injury. The other three abandon their race to help.

This was a problem outside of the organiser's control and the three runners made their own decision to abandon the race. Although those affected were potential medallists, the number affected was 3 out of 38 (8%). The results should stand. The organiser should consult the affected teams (both those whose runners abandoned their race and those who will now be medallists) to ensure that they will accept this decision. The three competitors acted according to rule 26.3 and are commended for their sportsmanship.

12. In the WOC sprint final the temperature rose quickly during the morning. It is discovered that there is temperature-related drift in all the start and finish clocks which means that the times can only be guaranteed accurate to the nearest second.

The results are degraded (by rounding down) to 1 second accuracy (instead of 0.1 seconds) and the medals awarded on that basis. Of course there may be more ties as a consequence.

13. In the second WMOC qualification race, the control codes in the loose control descriptions given out at pre start for M50A did not match the course descriptions printed on the map.

For M50A competitors, qualification for the M50 finals should be decided only on the basis of the first qualification race.