

5 NATIONS BRITISH RALLYCROSS

UNDERSTANDING THE RACEDAY JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Like all motorsport disciplines, the Judicial System used in rallycross is the same across all forms of motorsport under the umbrella of Motorsport UK. All motorsport is run in accordance with the National Competition Rules (NCRs) which are issued by Motorsport UK. Fundamentally, motorsport needs a judicial system in order to protect competitors and ensure that the rules and regulations governing the sport are upheld and respected.

Structure

For National motorsport such as the British Rallycross Championship, there are basically three tiers within the judicial system, the Clerk of the Course, Stewards of the Meeting and the National Court.

1. Clerk of the Course

The Clerk of the Course has overall responsibility for the general conduct and control of an event in accordance with the Regulations. As such they act as the sport's first judicial body, having the power to impose penalties in accordance with the regulations. He will rely on reports received from event officials (marshals, judges of fact, driving standards observers etc.) where there may have been a breach of the regulations which can range from hitting penalty markers, driving standards and in some cases more serious cases such as abuse or threatening behaviour. He will investigate reported breaches and where he has found that there had been a breach of the regulations, he will issue an appropriate penalty which can range from a verbal warning up to exclusion from an event.

2. Stewards of Meeting

The Stewards main duties are to see 'fair play' to ensure that the event is being run in a safe manner. There are three stewards at our events – The Chief Steward at the event is appointed by Motorsport UK whilst Club Stewards can be appointed by the organising club. These Stewards act as the second judiciary body at an event and are responsible for hearing and adjudicating upon any appeal against a decision by the Clerk of the Course or other official.

3. National Court

Motorsport UK is a member of motorsport's world governing body, the FIA. The FIA International Sporting Code requires each National Sporting Authority (ASN) to have a National Court. The National Court is the final court in UK motorsport. It is totally independent of Motorsport UK and has several heads of jurisdiction including appeals, disciplinary, investigatory, eligibility and arbitration. For those of you who read Motorsport UK's monthly magazine, Revolution, you will often find written reports of cases which have been heard by the National Court.

Judicial Procedure

Within our sport of rallycross there are five different judicial procedures which you as a competitor may be involved in. They can seem daunting to an unseasoned competitor but when you understand how

each operate and the defined procedures each entail you will see that they are there to protect you as a competitor and like stated earlier are necessary to ensure the rules are upheld and respected.

1. Disciplinary

This is basically an Official of a Meeting reporting an alleged infringement of the regulations to the Clerk of the Course. The Clerk of the Course will convene a hearing with the competitor(s) to review the matter. All evidence such as witness statements, CCTV footage or in-car video will be presented to all participants. The Clerk of the Course will then make a decision and inform the competitor in writing. The competitor has a right to Appeal this decision which is covered in item 5 below

2. Protest

Any aggrieved competitor may protest another competitor for a matter which they believe to be a breach of the regulations. This may be for number of matters such as driving standards, flag infringements or on eligibility grounds. The protest must be in writing, signed and lodged with the Clerk of the Course or Secretary of the Meeting, accompanied by the appropriate protest fee (currently £160 or £305 depending on your championship) and must be submitted within a time limit which is usually 30 minutes after the posting of the results. As with Disciplinary, the Clerk of the Course will convene a hearing, consider the evidence and then make a decision. The competitors would have a right to appeal this decision, again, in accordance with Item 5 below

3. Eligibility

All our championship regulations detail technical regulations to which all vehicles participating must comply. Checking compliance will be done by a Judge of Fact for Eligibility, usually the Eligibility Scrutineer alongside the Chief Scrutineer, who will report any transgressions to the Clerk of the Course. Again, the Clerk of the Course will call a hearing with the competitor who will be given an opportunity to present his case. The Clerk of the Course will then decide if there has been a breach of the regulations and what penalty should be applied. The competitor has a right of appeal and depending on the circumstances will be either to the Stewards of the Meeting or the National Court.

4. Judge of Fact

The official definition of a Judge of Fact by Motorsport UK is

'a person appointed by the Organisers and named in official documents as having responsibility to determine or decide on any factual occurrence in connection with a Competition and to report to the relevant Official'

This sounds rather officious but in practical terms in rallycross this would be applied for example in determining if a competitor had completed a joker lap or hit a penalty marker or exceeded track limits. The Organisers may also appoint a Driving Standards Observer as a Judge of Fact. Their function is to monitor driving standards, including noise and speed levels and report driving likely to bring the sport into disrepute. The Judge of Fact will make a report to the Clerk of the Course who 'may' call a hearing prior to making a decision and will decide if there is a breach of the regulations, and if so, what penalty should be applied. There is no right of Protest or Appeal against the report of a Judge of Fact. However, it is within the remit of the Stewards of the Meeting, if they consider it appropriate to do so, to ask the Judge of Fact if they are happy with the content of their report or if they wish to correct it in any way.

5. Appeals

As stated previously a competitor may Appeal against the decision of an Official of an Event. Appeals may be made against a Decision of:

The Clerk of the Course
The Stewards of the Event
Championship Stewards

It is important however to understand that an Appeal can only be made by the parties directly involved and affected by the Decision and not be third parties. For the avoidance of doubt, a Judge of Fact report does not constitute a decision and therefore cannot be appealed. The Appeal must be in writing, signed and lodged with the Clerk of the Course or Secretary of the Meeting, accompanied by the appropriate Appeal fee (currently £305 or £585 depending on your championship) and must be submitted with a time limit which is usually 30 minutes after notification of the decision being appealed. The Stewards will convene a hearing, consider the evidence and then make a decision. The competitors would have a right to appeal this decision to the National Court.

Practical Example

Consider a race incident where Competitor A is involved in a collision with Competitor B. The incident is reported to the Clerk of the Course by a marshal identifying the cars involved and describing a brief outline of the incident. The Clerk of the Course or his Deputy may then review CCTV footage or livestream footage to review the incident. They may ask to view in car footage from both drivers' cars, in addition to summoning the drivers to Race Control for a hearing. During that hearing all evidence will be presented to both drivers with each having a chance to provide their comments. On conclusion of the hearing, the Clerk of the Course will determine if there has been a breach of the regulations and will issue a penalty if appropriate or indeed may decide on no further action.

However, also now consider the same scenario above but this time the incident was observed by a duly appointed Driving Standards Observer who is a Judge of Fact. Their immediate opinion may be that there has been an infringement or if they are unsure they may review the incident using circuit CCTV or livestream to confirm in their judgement that there has been a breach of the regulations. They will then provide a report to the Clerk of the Course who will decide on the appropriate penalty and ensure that the penalty is included in the published results. No protests or appeals can be made against their decision. This approach may appear to be draconian as a decision may be made by the Clerk of the Course without holding a hearing, but Driving Standards Observers are experienced officials and would only report driving standards where they are convinced such action may be appropriate.

Further Reading

The above is a very short synopsis of the judicial process as defined by the National Competitions Rules (NCRs) which is the only regulations which should be relied upon. They can be found at the link below:

<https://www.motorsportuk.org/resource-centre/#ncr>

In addition, Motorsport UK issue a very handy guideline document for use by officials detailing Judicial Procedures which gives a good summary if the above NCRs prove rather daunting. We have attached them to this document over the following pages and is well worth a read!



JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

GUIDELINES FOR MOTORSPORT UK OFFICIALS

**Revised for the
MOTORSPORT UK NCR 2025
(v.1 May 2025)**

These Guidelines are provided to all Motorsport UK (ASN) Officials as a reference guide to the judicial process and procedures. The Guidelines hold no regulatory value and should be used only with reference to the current Motorsport UK National Competition Rules (NCR). The NCR shall prevail in the event of any inconsistency with these Guidelines.

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INTRODUCTION

These Guidelines are applicable to the handling of judicial matters in any Motorsport UK discipline. The guidance given in Sections 1 and 2 reflect good practice in managing fair judicial procedures and hearings and is not discipline specific. The templates (which are not mandatory but contain the required minimum information) provided at the end of Section 2 are intended as examples which may be copied or adapted by Organisers and used to assist in managing and recording hearings.

You should not give, either directly or indirectly, any verbal or written advice to Competitors regarding these procedures, other than issuing the brief guidance notes published by the ASN which are designed to assist Competitors with the process for lodging Protests, Appeals or Right of Review requests.

Competitors should be referred to the National Competition Rules in all cases. However, Officials are able to draw their attention to the relevant Chapters, Appendices or Articles. If a Competitor seeks time to consider any Regulation brought to their attention, then it would be considered reasonable and in the interests of justice to allow a short adjournment for that limited purpose.

The individual Penalty Criteria at Section 3 may, by their nature, be more discipline specific though some will apply across disciplines.

The Karting Penalties shown in the table at the end of Section 3 are mandatory and must be applied at all Short Circuit Kart Events. At such Kart Events where the Stewards are responsible for all judicial duties (18.6), similar penalties are applicable but will be imposed by the Stewards of the Event rather than the Clerk of the Course. At such Events, the Stewards will also deal with any judicial processes arising, including Protests.

The ability to lodge an Appeal against a Clerk of the Course's decision is limited to Appeals against decisions relating to sporting matters made during the Finals only (not those in qualifying or heats). There is no ability to Appeal an eligibility decision to an Eligibility Appeal Panel and neither is there any ability to Appeal any Stewards' decision to the National Court. Any judicial matters will therefore be concluded on the day with the only exception being in relation to any post-event technical examination following a valid Protest, laboratory fuel or tyre tests which cannot be concluded on the day.

For certain disciplines, e.g. Rallying, it is recognised that there is a distinction between "sporting penalties" which are clearly set out in the discipline specific regulations, and may also be included in the Official Documents and "judicial penalties" for breaches of common regulations (Ch.2). Certain "sporting penalties" will not require the holding of a formal hearing before their imposition e.g. stage time penalties.

All judicial Decisions must be reasoned to provide a degree of explanation for the decision made, and detail the persons present in the Hearing. All relevant forms must be completed when making a Decision and these must form part of the Official Documents of the Event by being published appropriately.

Copies of all decisions, whether made by the Clerk of the Course or the Stewards, must be published on the Official Notice Board as soon as possible after they are issued.

Considering the importance of recording accurate times for all Decisions and ensuring compliance with time limits for the lodging of Protests, Appeals and Right of Reviews, it may be appropriate for all

Officials' clocks and watches to be synchronised to the official timing equipment at the beginning of each Event to avoid any discrepancies.

Impartiality

ASN Officials must be seen to always act impartially as it is important that justice is not only done, but that it is also seen to be done. The emphasis must be on the provision and conduct of a fair hearing. This includes ensuring that any party summoned to a Hearing has all the necessary information about the alleged breach.

It is vital that there can be no possible element of 'perceived bias' in any judicial proceeding and therefore, the extent to which there may be any form of relationship, personal or business, between any judicial Official and any party or witness involved in the proceedings must be declared. If necessary, the Official should stand aside, and the responsibility must be delegated or transferred to another.

In an Appeal against a Clerk's decision, the Stewards of the Event should invite the Clerk to the Hearing to explain their original decision and the reasoning for this Decision and level of penalty. The Stewards of the Event must at all times remain independent and must not, in any circumstances, be, or be seen to be, instructed by the Clerk in relation to the Appeal Decision.

Fees and Fines – Payments and Undertakings to pay

All Fees and Fines payable to the ASN are not taken at the Event. Where applicable the Competitor obligated to pay any Fine or Fee must sign to agree and undertake to pay the monies direct to the ASN before being released from the Judicial Hearing.

The undertaking signed by the Competitor is agreement to pay the sum concerned to the ASN within 7 calendar days (Ch.2).

NCR 2.1.1.3 – Matters of dishonesty.

Due to the serious legal implications surrounding the determination whether an act is / was dishonest, where a breach of 2.1.1.3 is suspected, Officials must only proceed to investigate in the limited context of gathering evidence to be passed to the ASN Legal Team.

This does not preclude the Officials from investigating or determining any other breach of the NCR which may arise from the same incident.

1A Protests (NCR 2.9)

Protest: Competitor against Competitor

- A Protest may be made by any Competitor or Entrant. However, note that no Protest can be brought by one Competitor against another in relation to alleged breach of Track Limits Regulations.
- Protests must be in writing and lodged with either the Clerk of the Course, the Secretary of the Event or their deputies. The exact date and time of receipt should be noted by the recipient.
- The details which must be included within the Protest are given in NCR 2.9.1.10.
- An undertaking to pay the appropriate fee, as per NCR 1.2.11, must be submitted with the written Protest which creates a binding obligation between the Competitor and the ASN.
- The maximum time allowed for lodging a Protest is 30 minutes; however, the Clerk has the discretion to extend the time limit if it is considered to have been impossible or impractical to have lodged the Protest within the relevant Time Limit and this must be recorded on the Decision together with the reason.
- “Joint” Protests are not acceptable nor are single Protests against multiple Competitors / vehicles.

Adjudication and the Protest hearing

- The Clerk of the Course must adjudicate after hearing all the evidence unless the right has been validly assigned to the Stewards by the NCR.
- The hearing should be held in the presence of the person making the Protest and the Entrant and / or Driver who is the subject of such Protest but neither party may be represented by an advocate or legal representative.
- A copy of the Protest and any written reports and / or evidence must be given to both parties to consider.
- The hearing must occur as soon as possible, and all parties must be given notice of it. It is inadvisable to rely solely on tannoy or PA announcements for the purpose of Notice of a Hearing because Events are unavoidably noisy environments.
- The hearing may be held in the absence of any of the parties, provided that you are satisfied that they were aware of the time and place of the hearing or have left the Event in contravention of NCR 6.1.2.6.

The Judicial Body's Decision

The Decision will be one of the following three outcomes:

1. The Protest is upheld, and the Fee is refunded.
The relevant Judicial Body will publish the Decision on the Noticeboard and advise all parties in writing. The Decision must include reasons and be signed, timed and dated.
2. The Protest is not upheld and the Fee is forfeit.
The Judicial Body must publish the decision made on the Noticeboard and advise all parties in writing. The Decision must include reasons and be signed, timed and dated.
3. The Protest is withdrawn and the Fee is forfeit, unless the Judicial Body sees a specific reason to refund the Fee which should be clearly detailed in the issued Decision.

In all cases the Clerk of the Course must notify the Stewards of the Event of the findings of the Protest and provide copies of the written Decision and all reports etc. Forfeit Fees (or the obligation to pay) must be handed to the ASN Steward for onward transmission to the ASN.

1B Disciplinary Procedures NCR 2.3

An Official of an Event against a Competitor

- There should be a written report from an Official or Marshal of any alleged infringement of the Regulations, which must be given to the Clerk of the Course (or Stewards of the Event where appropriate).
- Any complaint about a Competitor submitted by another party must also be in writing and be in the form of a formal Protest (following the procedure in 1A above).
- The Clerk of the Course must convene a hearing with the Competitor / Entrant and any witnesses to review the matter in a similar way to a Protest hearing.
- All evidence must be disclosed to all affected parties and a copy of any written reports or evidence must be shown to the Competitor(s) / Entrant(s) to consider at the beginning of the hearing. However they may need to be given time so they can prepare for presentation of their case(s). This includes access to all moving image evidence to be relied on.
- The hearing should be held in the presence of the participant(s) concerned i.e., Entrant, Driver, Official but no party may be represented by an advocate. In the case of a minor the Event Safeguarding Officer should be present.
- The hearing must occur as soon as possible and all parties must be given notice of the hearing. The hearing may be held in the absence of any of the parties provided that you are satisfied that they were aware of the time and place of the hearing or have left the Event.
- The Clerk of the Course will publish the decision on the Official Noticeboard and advise the parties in writing. The Decision must include reasons and be signed, timed and dated.
- The Clerk of the Course must notify the Stewards of the Event in writing of the findings of the Disciplinary Hearing but may also refer the matter to the Stewards of the Event for consideration of a further penalty if it is considered that a penalty beyond the Clerk's powers (i.e. a licence suspension) is warranted. Note that the Clerk of the Course should first exhaust their own powers by imposing the maximum penalty that is available (i.e. Disqualification from the Event) before making such a referral.
- An Appeal against the decision of the Clerk of the Course may be made in accordance with the following Section 1C.

1C) Appeals (NCR 2.4)

(Note: This is not applicable for eligibility Appeals – see Section 1D.

A Competitor may Appeal against the decision(s) of an Official(s) of the Event.

- Appeals can only be made by the parties directly involved and affected by the Decision and not by third parties. .
- Appeals must be lodged with the Event Secretary or Clerk of the Course or their deputies.
- Appeals may be made against a Decision of:
 - The Clerk of the Course
 - The Stewards of the Event
 - Championship Stewards
- For the avoidance of doubt, a Judge of Fact report does not constitute a Decision and therefore, cannot be Appealed.
- Appeals must be lodged in writing with an undertaking to pay the relevant Fee annotated on the Notice of Appeal. However, in the event that a higher fee is paid than that required this does not constitute a reason to refuse the Appeal.
- The contents of the Appeal must be as stated in NCR 2.4.1.10. If necessary, the grounds and nature of the Appeal should be clarified with the Appellant before proceeding to a hearing. Any Appeal that is missing any of the required details noted in 2.4.1.10 when submitted is an invalid Appeal and therefore should be dismissed at a Judicial Hearing.
- The maximum time within which an Appeal must be lodged is 30 minutes from the time of notification of the Decision which is to be Appealed, but can vary in certain cases the reason for which should be detailed in the Decision (refer to NCR Ch.2). Any refusal to extend the time limit or a Decision of 'out of time' must be reasoned and written out as a Decision.

EVENT APPEAL HEARING

- All parties shall be given notice of the Appeal Hearing. The Appeal will be heard as soon as is practicable by the Stewards of the Event.
- The Appellant must be given the opportunity to attend the hearing in order to present their case in person, but the use of an advocate and / or legal representative is prohibited, unless a non-legally qualified advocate is required for safeguarding reasons.
- If the subject of the Appeal is a dispute between two Competitors, both parties must be given the opportunity to attend and be heard simultaneously.
- Evidence and witnesses for all parties must be available at the Stewards' hearing).
- A copy of the Appeal and any written reports or evidence should be presented to the Competitor(s) and / or Entrant to consider at the beginning of the hearing. However, they may need to be given time so they can prepare for presentation of their case(s).

THE STEWARDS' DECISION

The Stewards of the Event will publish the decision on the Official Noticeboard and advise the Competitors / Entrants in writing. The Decision must include the reasons for the decision and be signed by all three Stewards, timed and dated. Receipt of the Decision should be timed/dated and acknowledged by the Competitor(s) / Entrant(s). Any penalty and points applied must be entered onto the Judicial Summary Sheet which is sent to the ASN with the ASN Steward's report form. All fee obligations must also be sent to the ASN with the Steward's report.

All and any Notice(s) of Intention to Appeal to the National Court must be lodged with the Event Secretary, the Clerk of the Course or their appointed deputies, within 30 minutes of communication of the Stewards' Decision to the Competitor / Entrant. Any such Notice of Intention to Appeal must be in writing in any form (the Organisers form or an ASN template is not a mandatory requirement) and accompanied by an undertaking to pay the appropriate Fee specified in the NCR. The Stewards must be notified immediately of the fact of any Appeal against a Decision of the Clerk of the Course regarding a Technical Decision. Any such Notice, together with the undertaking to pay the relevant Fee, must be handed to the ASN Steward for onward transmission to the ASN together with all evidence relied on in arriving at the Decision being Appealed. If a Notice of Intention to Appeal is submitted beyond the time limit, it must still be accepted and forwarded to the ASN – it is solely for the National Court to determine whether such an Appeal is admissible.

If the Competitor / Entrant is not present for the Appeal decision / hearing

The decision must be sent to the Competitor / Entrant by first class mail or email by the Event Secretary. Any Notice of Intention to Appeal to the National Court in these circumstances must be lodged with the Event Secretary within 7 days of the decision being sent and must be accompanied by an undertaking to pay the appropriate Fee. A copy of any such Notice of Intention to Appeal should also be lodged with the ASN at the same time.

APPEALS TO THE NATIONAL COURT (NCR 2.4 & 2.6)

Any Notice of Intention to Appeal must be lodged as indicated above.

Written Confirmation of the Appeal must then be submitted by the Appellant to the National Court:

- Addressed to the Clerk to the National Court at Motorsport UK, Bicester.
- Within 10 days of the written Notice of Intention to Appeal.
- Confirmation of the Appeal must specify the grounds of Appeal and the arguments in support.

The Chair of the National Court will consider whether there are potential grounds for the Appeal and if so, the clerk to the National Court will advise all parties of the date set for the hearing and that they are invited to attend. These parties will include the Appellant, the person/body who made the decision being Appealed against and any witnesses noted within the associated judicial paperwork.

EFFECT OF LODGING AN APPEAL OR GIVING NOTICE OF APPEAL

Note that the lodging of an Appeal against a Clerk's decision or giving Notice of Intention to Appeal against a Stewards' decision does not suspend any penalty that may have been applied or endorsed during the Event out of which the decision has arisen.

The lodging of an Appeal against a Decision of the Clerk of the Course or Notice of Intention to Appeal against a Stewards' decision does not prevent a Competitor from continuing to compete in subsequent races at the same Event pending determination of that Appeal, providing the penalty being Appealed is not a Disqualification from the Event.

However, although a Competitor may continue to compete, any Decision – such as a time or position penalty, or a race disqualification – that is under appeal shall remain effective for the purpose of determining grid positions or start order in any subsequent race. Therefore, it is imperative that Appeals are heard by Stewards as soon as possible to avoid any prejudice to the Competition.

APPEALS TO CHAMPIONSHIP STEWARDS (NCR 2.5)

- An Appeal by a Competitor in relation to a Championship matter should be made in writing to the Championship Coordinator and noting the time limits set out in the NCR.
- The Appeal must be accompanied by an undertaking to pay the relevant Fee. The undertaking must be signed by the Competitor and annotated on the Decision.
- On receiving the Appeal, the Championship Stewards must arrange a hearing, which may be by electronic means with the agreement of all parties to the Appeal.
- Following consideration, the Stewards must deliver the Decision in writing to the Appellant with copies to the Championship Coordinator and the ASN.
- The decision must include reasons and be dated, timed and signed by all three Championship Stewards. Receipt of the Decision by the Competitor, or the date and time of communication of the decision, should be recorded.
- In the event that the Appeal is successful, the Appeal Fee should be returned to the Appellant or when provided pursuant to undertaking the ASN must be notified when providing the Decision to the ASN.
- In the event that the Appeal fails, the Appeal Fee will normally be forfeit.
- A right of Appeal to the National Court against decisions of the Championship Stewards exists in accordance with NCR 2.5.1.14.
- No award for costs can be made.

1D) Eligibility Procedures (NCR 2.8)

The following Officials may act as a **Judge of Fact** regarding Eligibility

- Two Technical Commissioners.
- Chief Scrutineer of the Event and one member of the Technical Commission.
- The Chief Scrutineer and an appointed Eligibility Scrutineer.
- In respect of sound: Environmental Scrutineers and officials in charge of sound meters.

The Eligibility Judge of Fact will make a report to the Clerk of the Course, who:

- Must call a hearing with the Competitor / Entrant, who should already have a copy of any report and must be given an opportunity to make representations.
- Will decide if there is a breach of regulations and consider whether there are exceptional reasons why a non-compliant vehicle should not be Disqualified. Where a breach is regarded as being a safety matter, then the full range of penalties available under NCR 2.2 should be considered as to which is most appropriate.
- Must report the Decision to the ASN through the Judicial Summary Sheet which must accompany the ASN Steward's report.

If a Competitor / Entrant **accepts the finding of eligibility non-compliance** but wishes to Appeal **only** the nature of the penalty subsequently applied by the Clerk, then such an Appeal may be lodged in the normal way and can be heard by the Stewards of the Event.

If the Competitor / Entrant **wishes to contest the finding of eligibility non-compliance**, such an Appeal can only be heard by the National Court. If so, Notice of Intention to Appeal must be lodged in writing with the Event Secretary, the Clerk of Course, or their deputies along with their commitment to pay the appropriate Fee.

The Stewards of the Event must be notified of any Notice of Intention to Appeal but **must not adjudicate on eligibility matters except as above**. Any such Notice, together with the undertaking to pay the relevant Fee, must be passed to the ASN Steward for onward transmission to the ASN. The Event Secretary / Clerk of Course must also inform the Technical Commissioner / Chief Scrutineer that Notice of Intention to Appeal their decision has been lodged, as they will need to prepare their own submissions.

Written confirmation of Appeal must then be submitted by the Appellant to the National Court in accordance with 2.7.6. The National Court will convene in a closed court (no oral representations) to consider all written submissions and make a decision which will be notified to all involved.

1E) Judges Of Fact

One or more named Judges of Fact may be appointed by an Organising Club, the ASN or (with ASN approval) a Regional Association to adjudicate on any factual occurrence.

Supplementary Regulations must specify what facts are to be judged and it is essential that the full names of all Judges of Fact (together with the specific facts they will be judging) are detailed either in the Official Documents of the Event. If this is not done, they cannot be considered as valid Judges of Fact.

Any report submitted by an Official who is not specifically named as a Judge of Fact in relation to the matter reported may still be acted upon by the Clerk of the Course, but this would simply be treated as a witness statement and could not be regarded as a statement of fact. It would therefore be open to challenge by the Competitor concerned.

The Judge of Fact will make a report to the Clerk of the Course (or Stewards where relevant), who:

- May call a hearing prior to making a Decision.
- Will decide if there is a breach of regulations and, if so, what penalty should be applied.

There is no right of Protest, Appeal or Right of Review against the report of a Judge of Fact. **Please note that if a Competitor / Entrant Appeals** a Judicial Body's Decision which relied on a Judge of Fact's report, then such report may be brought into question. It is within the Stewards' remit, if they consider it appropriate to do so, to ask the Judge of Fact if they are content with the accuracy of their report or if they wish to correct it in any way. However, the Stewards of the Event do not have the power to overrule a Judge of Fact's report and must not exert any pressure for them to change it. Having heard and considered the Appeal, the Stewards of the Event will notify their Decision in accordance with Section 1C above.

If it should occur that a Judge of Fact report is considered by the Stewards to be 'perverse' but the Judge(s) decline to change it, this must be reported to the ASN in the Stewards Report so that consideration may be given to an Inquiry.

1F PG Entrant's Licences

Where a PG Entrant's Licence is required in relation to a Competitor, the PG Licence holder must sign on as the Entrant and must be present during any judicial proceedings. Where the licence holder appoints an Entrant's Representative then that representative must be present (rather than the licence holder) during any proceedings except in relation to safeguarding and medical matters when the parent(s) must be present if the parent(s) are present at the Event and the Child Safeguarding Officer must always be present.

Except where appointment of an alternate at the Event may be mandatory under the Championship Regulations, the PG Entrant's Licence holder must appoint any representative in writing and this may be done either prior to an Event or, where necessary, during an Event. The PG Licence holder must complete the PG Licence Transfer form, signing over judicial responsibility to the Entrant's representative. Only the PG Entrant's Licence holder themselves can change or substitute a representative once appointed.

If, in extreme circumstances (e.g. sudden serious illness of the PG during an Event), the licence holder is unable to make a written appointment of a representative then there must at least be an oral nomination and the ASN Steward must record the fact and must notify the ASN Legal Team immediately (i.e. before the Event has concluded) by e-mail to: legal@motorsportuk.org. An exemption under NCR 1.0.1.4 will then be deemed to have been applied via that Steward for the purposes of that Event.

Should a PG Entrant's Licence be suspended during an Event due to the inappropriate actions of the PG licence holder, wherever possible the minor should not be impacted by the actions of the adult. The PG Entrant's Licence holder should therefore be permitted to make a written appointment of an Entrant's Representative in order that the minor may continue to compete, but the PG licence holder must themselves take no further part in the Event. As an exception a suspended PG Entrant's Licence does not lose validity in relation to subsequent Events, for which an Entrant's Representative may be appointed but, again, the PG licence holder may not participate at those Events in person and may be refused by the ASN permission to attend Permitted Events during the period of any suspension of licence.

2A) Organising A Judicial Hearing

By either the Clerk of the Course or the Stewards of the Event

- Observe the formalities and procedures generally expected of judicial proceedings and uphold fairness and equality in all matters
- Always designate a room or quiet area for all hearings.
- It may be helpful, but is not essential, to have somebody nominated to act as secretary and generally assist with proceedings – such secretary must not be present while decisions are being considered or play any part in the decision process.
- Ensure that everyone involved in the hearing (Entrant (if any), Driver and any witnesses) are aware of the time that the hearing will take place and the location in which it will be held.
- Ensure that any minor is accompanied by their legal parent / guardian or the duly nominated representative (see note below) and the Event / Child Safeguarding Officer (CSO) should (must in the case of a matter involving NCR 2.1.1.3) be present.
- If the matter involves NCR 2.1.1.3 and the CSO is not available, then the whole matter should be referred to the ASN Legal Team via the Steward's Report on a so-urgent basis and no interview should be conducted with the minor alleged to have or reason to believe that the minor Competitor has breached NCR 2.1.1.3.
- There must be no suspension of rights to participate in the Event where a matter involving NCR 2.1.1.3 arises.
- Advocates and / or legal representatives are not allowed to attend a Clerk of the Course or Stewards' hearing.
- In respect of any matter involving NCR 2.1.1.3 the Hearing is only an investigatory process to obtain witness evidence (and where any complainant is also a witness).

Note: Where a parent / guardian has formally appointed an Entrant's Representative, only that representative is entitled to be present in the hearing – the parent / guardian has transferred their own entitlement to their nominated representative. Officials should exercise care and discretion where a minor has learning, reading or other cognitive disability to always ensure a fair hearing and the opportunity and ability to respond to the procedure.

Occasionally, parties over the age of 18 who may have learning, reading, or other cognitive disabilities may require a mentor to assist in the same way as a parent or guardian. Where a request for this kind of mentoring is supported by a reasonable explanation for its requirement, the Clerk of Course or Stewards should normally allow the mentor to attend the Hearing and assist in the same way as the parent or guardian of a minor, to the extent required. In such circumstances, the Club Safeguarding Officer should also be present. Exclusion of the requested mentor from the Hearing could result in unfair procedure and potential injustice. When such attendance is agreed, the reasons should be recorded in the notes of the hearing.

2B) Adjudicating At A Hearing

- Ensure that all parties (Appellant, witnesses, those Appealed against, parent / guardian if applicable) are notified of:
 - the time and location of the hearing.
 - the nature of the investigation, Protest, Appeal or Right of Review
 - any charges made against them.
 - the purpose of the enquiry.
- Hearings may proceed in absence of any of the parties involved and except in the case of a matter involving NCR 2.1.1.3 if:
 - The Clerk of the Course or Stewards are satisfied that all parties have been properly advised of the time and location of the hearing, or;
 - the parties have left the Event in contravention of NCR 6.1.2.6.
- If an Event or Championship has appointed a suitably qualified person to act as a “Driving Standards Advisor” that person may be considered as an expert witness, and it would be appropriate for them to be admitted to any hearing concerning driving standards held by the Clerk or the Stewards to offer their view on the incident being considered judicially. Such evidence should be given with the other parties present so that they can be challenged or questioned by all involved. They should not be present when decisions are being considered. In the event of the Clerk’s decision being subsequently Appealed to the Stewards, it is entirely appropriate for the Stewards to hear evidence from the same expert witness and the Clerk of the Course, subject to the same opportunity for challenge by Competitors involved.

2C) Procedure Of Hearing (Background)

- The Chair of the Stewards (for a Stewards' hearing) or Clerk of the Course will chair the hearing.
- All parties must be introduced, and the hearing procedures explained to all present.
- In the case of a matter involving NCR 2.1.1.3 it must be explained that the procedure is merely evidence gathering for the purposes of a report to the ASN Legal Team. The Competitor concerned must be advised that they do not have to say anything if they do not wish to. Nonetheless the facts of the allegation should be put to them, and they should be asked if they wish to say anything at this stage.
- No minor Competitor under suspicion of dishonesty must be interviewed in any way when not accompanied by their parent / guardian. In addition, a Club / Event Child Safeguarding Officer must be present.
- The Clerk of the Course and Event Secretary may not take part in a Stewards hearing, unless acting as a direct witness of fact. They may, however, be present in the capacity of an observer but must not be present while decisions are being considered or take part in that process.
- All involved parties should be present throughout the complete hearing (Protest or Appeal). This does not include the period of deliberations towards a finding.
- Witnesses must remain out of the hearing until called to give evidence.
- Witnesses: - may stay after giving their evidence (at the Clerk's or Stewards' discretion);
 - if dismissed, the Chair must stress that they should not discuss the case with any other parties.
- Interpreters may be present (but only to translate).
- A minor must always be accompanied by their parent / guardian or the duly nominated representative, but the parent / guardian (or representative) may not act as advocate and the Event Safeguarding Officer should be present other than in exceptional circumstances.

2D) Written Records

- Notes of the evidence heard and except in a case involving NCR 2.1.1.3 the findings made should be taken as a written record of proceedings and forwarded to the ASN with the ASN Steward's report form. In a case involving NCR 2.1.1.3 then the evidence gathered is forwarded as directed but there can be no 'Findings'. This applies even if the Hearing is recorded.
- Where a Hearing is recorded the participants must be notified of that fact. If they then decline to participate further the Hearing shall proceed in absence and this shall be annotated on the Decision and in the written record of the Hearing. The recording must be passed to the ASN on demand.
- No Competitor or Entrant or PG licence holder is permitted to record any Hearing whether simultaneously with an Official recording or howsoever.
- Records must include:
 - the date and time of the start of the hearing;

- if it is being recorded
 - details of whether the result of a Protest, an Appeal, a Right of Review or enquiry (inc. Competitor numbers);
 - all parties present during the hearing (inc. Officials, Competitors / entrants and witnesses);
 - brief notes of statements and evidence (not verbatim)
 - copies of any written statements (signed and dated as appropriate);
 - specify all images relied on and the source of them;
 - details / numbers of rule(s) contravened;
 - the findings of the hearing signed by the Clerk of the Course or all Stewards present, as appropriate to the hearing;
 - the date and time of findings.
- Any witness statements should include the witness's name, address and Licence number, their role in relation to the Event, as well as set out clearly and chronologically the facts etc. involved/witnessed. In all cases witness statements should be legible if handwritten or preferably typed for clarity and signed/dated by the witness. If a statement is obtained from a minor, it is recommended that the parent/guardian (or representative) and Safeguarding Officer is also asked to sign to indicate their approval to the statement being taken.
 - A copy of the written findings should be given to the Competitor(s) concerned.

2E) Procedure Of Evidence (Method)

The overarching requirement is for the conduct of a fair hearing. If there is image evidence to be considered under the control of the Organisers, then it may be advisable to show it to the parties before the commencement of other Evidence. No commentary or interjection or submission should be allowed at this showing. If image evidence is introduced by a party then the Judicial body should be certain of its authenticity and it should be introduced by that party during the presentation of their evidence.

Evidence should be called as follows:

1. First party:
 - a. Evidence of Appellant (Protester)
 - b. Cross examination of Appellant (after giving their evidence)
2. First party witness:
 - a. Evidence of witness for Appellant (Protester)
 - b. Cross examination of Appellant witness (after giving their evidence)

Additional witnesses for the Appellant (Protester) are then heard as in 2 above

3. Independent Witnesses:
 - a. Independent evidence (such as any officials or marshals)
 - b. Cross examination of the independent witnesses
4. Second party:
 - a. Evidence of the person Appealed (Protested) against
 - b. Cross examination of second party
5. Second party witness:
 - a. Evidence of witness for second party
 - b. Cross examination of second party witness (after giving their evidence)

Additional witnesses for the person Appealed (Protested) against are then heard as in 5 above

6. First Party (Appellant/Protestor) closing statement/summary (NB. No new evidence)
7. Second Party (Respondent) closing statement/summary (NB. No new evidence)

2F) Procedure Of Evidence (Control)

Please remember:

- See 2E above regarding image evidence.
- Only allow statements and not submissions during the giving of evidence - no interruptions from other parties must be allowed.
- Keep a “tight rein” on proceedings in order to avoid irrelevant issues and/or acrimonious arguments between the parties (who should be seated well apart where possible).
- Only allow question and answer during cross examination, no statements or submissions should be allowed.
- The Clerk of the Course may be present in a Stewards’ hearing but only as an observer or to provide information relating to the original Clerk’s Hearing. The Clerk cannot be present when the Stewards are considering their decision.
- Final statements from each of the parties should be allowed.
- All parties should leave the hearing for the Clerk of the Course or Stewards’ panel to consider their findings alone.
- Those hearing the case need to determine what weight is given to each piece of evidence they have heard or seen before reaching any decision.
- Based on the evidence heard and seen, always determine precisely what (if any) breach of regulations has been committed before considering any applicable penalty.
- Remember that the degree of proof required is what is more probable (i.e. the balance of probability) rather than proof beyond reasonable doubt.

2G) Findings Of The Hearing

- Findings (with reasons) must be written, timed, dated and signed by the Clerk of the Course or all three of the Stewards of the Event – names should be clearly printed and signatures added.
- Read out the findings to the parties of the Protest, Appeal or Right of Review. Send a copy to the parties concerned, this may be sent via email.
- Do not enter into any further discussion with parties or witnesses.
- Written findings (preferably typed) must be posted on the Official Noticeboard.

- If any party subsequently wishes to Appeal further, do not attempt to discourage this but do not advise them as to the process. Refer the possible Appellant to the appropriate Chapter or Appendix in the NCR and give them a copy of the guidance notes for Competitors published by the ASN.
- Forward all undertakings to pay fees, fines, further Appeal fees along with notes of the hearing, evidence including moving/ still images and written findings to the ASN (with the Stewards report).

2H) Postponed Judicial Hearings - Delegation of Authority

It is expected that all judicial matters will be concluded before the conclusion of any Event, except for ongoing Appeals to the National Court, certain technical Protests or a Right of Review commenced but not concluded at the Event.

Exceptionally, where a Clerk of the Course cannot conclude a judicial matter during an Event (e.g. where a piece of video footage is required but will not be available until after the Event), then the matter should subsequently be dealt with to conclusion by the same Clerk of the Course.

It may not be practical, however, for the original Stewards of the Event to reconvene to hear any Appeal which subsequently arises from the Clerk of the Course's postponed decision. In such cases, it is permissible for the Stewards of the Event to formally delegate their authority to a subsequent panel of Stewards. This must always be done in writing.

Therefore, if a Clerk of the Course needs to carry a matter forward to another Event, the Clerk of the Course should obtain a formal written delegation from the current Stewards in case this is needed by the Stewards at the subsequent Event, should an Appeal then be lodged against any decision made by the Clerk of the Course. Copies of delegations should also be passed to the ASN.

Similarly, if a Stewards' Appeal hearing needs to be postponed to a later date for unavoidable reasons, then a formal written delegation of authority must be made by the current Stewards if the matter is to be heard by a different panel of Stewards on the subsequent occasion.

2I) Extension of Time Limits

Clerks of the Course (or the Stewards where they are responsible for all judicial action) may extend the time limit for the lodging of a Protest if they think the circumstances make the lodging of that Protest physically impossible within the permitted time limit.

Similarly, Stewards of the Event may extend the time limit for the lodging of an Appeal if they think the circumstances make the lodging of that Appeal physically impossible within the permitted time limit.

In either case, to ensure fairness to all parties, time limits should only be extended where there are clear grounds to justify doing so and these reasons must be recorded in any Decision, as must any refusal.

However, only the National Court can determine whether it is appropriate to extend any time limit in relation to Appeals to the National Court.

Any Protest or Appeal should therefore simply be noted as to time of receipt and passed to the appropriate body for consideration.

Where a time limit has been extended by the Clerk of the Course or the Stewards, any related competition results must remain Provisional and may be amended as a consequence of the Protest or Appeal decision. In circumstances where a Protest or Appeal is accepted significantly after the Event (e.g. where a Competitor was taken to hospital and was unable to lodge a Protest or Appeal any earlier) this will apply even if results were initially declared as Final at the event.

2J) Notes

Template for Judicial Hearings

Venue..... Date..... Time.....

Event..... Permit No.

Race No..... Class..... Competitor No's.....

Reason for Hearing

.....

Persons Present.....

1. FIRST PARTY (Protestor/Appellant)

Driver/Entrant Name..... Age 18 or over **Yes / No**.....

Parent/Guardian Name Competitor No.....

Evidence Statement (key points)

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Cross Examination (key points):

2. **FIRST PARTY WITNESS(ES)**

Name..... Age 18 or over **Yes / No**.....

Parent/Guardian Name

Role at event:

Evidence Statement (key points):

Cross Examination (key points)

3. **INDEPENDENT WITNESS(ES) OR EVIDENCE**

Name..... Age 18 or over **Yes / No**.....

Parent/Guardian Name

Role at event:

Nature of Other Evidence.....

Evidence Statement/Content (key points):

Cross Examination (key points)

4. **SECOND PARTY (Person Protested/Appealed against)**

Driver/Entrant Name..... Age 18 or over **Yes / No**.....

Parent/Guardian Name Competitor No.....

Evidence Statement (key points):

Cross Examination (key points)

5. **SECOND PARTY WITNESS(ES)**

Name..... Age 18 or over **Yes / No**.....

Parent/Guardian Name

Role at event:

Evidence Statement (key points):

Cross Examination (key points):

6. **CLOSING STATEMENTS [NB. No new evidence]:**

First Party - Appellant/Protestor (Key points):

Second Party - Respondent (Key points):

7. **DECISION**

Regulations contravened (if any)

.....

Penalty imposed (if any).....

Other outcomes.....

Reasons for decision.....

.....

.....

.....

Time of decision..... Time decision notified.....

2K) RIGHT OF REVIEW (NCR 2.10)

The exercise of any Right of Review should not delay the publication of Event Results.

The key elements are:

- a. There must be a Hearing to determine whether or not a significant and relevant new element which was not available to the party requesting the review at the time of the original Decision is presented ("Step 1"). The Applicant is able to waive their right to an oral Hearing. The Competitor Applicant still has the right to submit their case in writing and this element of the Application must be formally determined at a Hearing recorded as to date and time and location and thus be subject of a written Decision and which is an Official Document of the Event.
- b. If the Review is at the instance of the Official (Clerk or Steward) who made the original Decision, they should still consider the right of the relevant Competitor to be present at the relevant Hearing(s) and proceed accordingly. Any waiver must be in writing and recorded within the subsequent Decision.
- c. If it is determined at the Step 1 Hearing that there is no significant and relevant new element which was not available to the party requesting the review at the time of the original Decision, then the matter ends there and is not susceptible to Appeal. That Decision must be reasoned and set down in writing and delivered as an Official Document.
- d. If it is determined that there is or may be a significant and relevant new element which was not available to the party requesting the review at the time of the original Decision then that matter must also proceed to a Hearing ("Step 2"). That Step 2 Hearing may be an immediate continuation of the Step 1 Hearing, at a convenient time later if at Event, or may be on a different date and or at a different location.
- e. The Decision reached at a Step 2 Hearing must be fully recorded as a Judicial Decision and treated as an Official Document of the Event.
- f. If either the Step 1 or Step 2 Hearings are not to be held at the Event at which the original Decision was delivered, then the Judicial Official / Review Body should act reasonably in setting the date, time and location of the relevant Hearing.
- g. Either a Step 1 or Step 2 Hearing may be conducted digitally (using Teams / Zoom or similar) provided that such facilities are effective for the purposes of considering any relevant documents or images relied on.
- h. At the conclusion of either a Step 1 or 2 Hearing, the Review body can adjourn the Hearing for the purposes of considering their Decision and may deliver it at a later date and then may deliver the Decision in writing.
- i. At all times the requirement to act Judicially is paramount.

Section 3 Penalty Criteria

These guidelines have been drawn up in order to give guidance on the scale of penalties which should be applied for specific breaches of the rules as written within the current NCR.

The penalties are divided into a number of sections which include;

1. Behavioural offences
2. Driving offences
3. Signal offences
4. General offences
5. Safety / Technical offences
6. Track Limit offences
7. Rally Offences

Within each category for each particular breach you will find;

- a) The relevant references from the NCR related to the offence
- b) The datum penalty
- c) Considerations you should take into account before making any decision
- d) Notes you should take into account in relation to the offence
- e) Please remember that no two incidents are exactly the same and you must assess all aspects of what you both see and hear

Unless you are dealing with an automatically prescribed penalty you should always follow the set procedure indicated previously but summarised as;

- a) Hold a hearing with all interested parties present, remembering any safeguarding issues
- b) After asking the various parties to leave, consider all of the evidence before you and decide if there is a guilty party
- c) Write up your decision using an appropriate electronic form, even if that decision is not to take any action
- d) Ask the parties back to announce your decision before passing the electronic form on to them and the Secretary via email
- e) Remind the parties of their rights but do not advise them of the next step and do not enter into an argument / discussion

Although we have a suggested penalty within the table below the final decision on what penalty should be applied rests with the Clerk and / or the Stewards from what they have seen and heard. Incidents deemed by them to be “more severe” should have the penalty increased and for those considered “a minor breach” it may be appropriate to reduce the penalty. A full list of penalties is contained within NCR 2.2. The penalties listed within the Karting section below are mandatory penalties and cannot be varied by judicial body concerned except in British Championships.

Certain breaches of driving, safety and behaviour standards (not technical) attract penalty points which should be noted on the decision sheet. These penalty points are not for the breach but rather for the penalty applied and hence are not considered an additional penalty and may not be waved or varied in any way. Anyone accumulating twelve or more points will be picked up and actioned by the ASN and is not a matter to be addressed at an Event.

Behavioural Offences	NCR Reference	Guideline Penalty	Considerations	Notes
Abusive language or behaviour	NCR 2.1.1.1	Event Disqualification	<p>Was this immediately after an incident? Was the other person provocative? Are there “independent” witnesses?</p> <p>Abusive behaviour must not be condoned.</p>	Clerk must take the action first and then pass on to the Stewards if appropriate. Care: f*** words and other use of general profanity are commonly used by many and alone are not necessarily abusive! The additional form may be completed if required. Abusive language shows lack of respect but is not necessarily a safeguarding breach
Actual assault or threat of physical assault by particularly aggressive behaviour	NCR 2.1.1.1	Event Disqualification plus Licence Suspension (30 days)	<p>Was this immediately after an incident? Was the other person provocative? Are there “independent” witnesses?</p> <p>There must be zero tolerance of assault.</p>	Clerk must take action first (Event Disqualification, above), then pass on to the Stewards for consideration of suspension of licence and referral to National Court. The additional form may be completed if required
Failure to obey the instruction of an official	NCR 6.1.2.4	<p>Qualifying: Fine</p> <p>Race: Grid penalty</p>	<p>Was the instruction written, verbal or a gesture / signal from an official?</p> <p>Could the instruction have been misinterpreted?</p>	In the heat of competition it is not always easy to identify signals among a crowd of people or verbal instructions in a noisy environment.
Race with Respect, General Conduct	NCR 2.0.3.1	Fine	<p>Showing a lack of respect but not falling into the abusive category above. This includes the misuse of social media channels.</p>	<p>All penalties should be reported to Motorsport UK directly. Establish the integrity of independent witnesses or evidence produced</p>
Safeguarding	NCR 1.0.6	Action appropriate to the concern noted	<p>All incidents should be treated as a concern and not brushed under the table.</p> <p>Club safeguarding officials need to be involved with any concern.</p>	<p>Ensure that all concerns are reported to Motorsport UK using the correct paperwork.</p> <p>Other agencies may need to become involved if the concern is beyond a pure motorsport matter.</p>

Driving Offences	Regulations	Guideline Penalty	Considerations	Notes
Causing a collision, repetition of serious mistakes or the appearance of a lack of control of the car	NCR 2.1.1.13 NCR 12.7.1.8	Qualifying: Grid Penalty Race: Time / Place Penalty	Did the other competitor “close the door”? Was this an error of judgement or more malicious, possibly causing danger to others? Disqualification is always an option for serious errors.	Deal with the incident and not the outcome. Having exhausted their powers, the Clerk can take action then pass to Stewards for consideration of Licence Suspension and referral to Motorsport UK
Causing another competitor to leave the circuit, crowding to inside or outside of the track.	NCR 2.1.1.13 NCR 12.7.1.5	Qualifying: Grid Penalty Race: Time / Place Penalty	Did the competitor have a significant overlap? Was the competitor aware of the situation? Did this action result impact upon position? Disqualification is always an option for serious errors.	Deal with the incident and not the outcome. Having exhausted their powers, the Clerk can take action then pass to Stewards for consideration of Licence Suspension and referral to Motorsport UK
Excessive weaving to prevent an overtaking move.	NCR 2.1.1.13 NCR 12.7.1.5	Qualifying: Grid Penalty Race: Time / Place Penalty	Did the competitor have an overlap? Was the competitor aware of the situation? Did this action impact upon position? Disqualification is always an option for serious errors.	The leading car is allowed to change direction once to defend the position, it can then make a second move but must leave one cars width to the circuit edge. Deal with the incident and not the outcome.
Gaining unfair advantage	NCR 2.A.1.3 NCR 2.2.2 NCR 12.10.2	Qualifying: Loss of lap time(s) Race: Time / Place Penalty	Did the action seem to be deliberate or was it just inadvertent? Was the action subsequently corrected? Was the action repeated?	Ensure that the driving standard does not breach NCR 2.1.1.13. NCR 2.A.1.3 does not carry penalty points but must not be used to avoid points carried by NCR 2.1.1.13
Incompatible with general safety	NCR 2.1.1.13	Disqualification (session or event)	Was the action of the competitor considered a most serious example of any of those given above?	Use of NCR 2.1.1.13 is reserved for cases of a more serious nature and the penalty should not be reduced. Penalties applied must be reported to MSUK using the appropriate form and include all supporting evidence.

Signal Offences	Regulations	Guideline Penalty	Considerations	Notes
Failing to observe the Chequered Flag (taking the flag more than once)	NCR 2.1.1.14 NCR 12.8.1.7	Verbal Warning	Was this car the first to take the flag? Was visibility of the flag impaired?	There are venues where it is difficult to see the chequered flag
Not obeying the Black Flag	NCR 2.1.1.14 NCR 12.8.1.7	Disqualification	Had the flag been displayed for a period? Was the driver unsighted to the flag? Had the flag been passed several times?	Review why the black flag was being shown
Not obeying the Black / Orange Flag	NCR 2.1.1.14 NCR 12.8.1.7	Qualifying: Loss of lap time(s) Race: Disqualification	Was the driver unsighted to the flag? Had the flag been passed several times?	Those outside the car may well be able to observe a problem which is not apparent to the driver.
Not obeying the Red signals	NCR 2.1.1.14 NCR 12.8.1.7	Qualifying: Grid Place Penalty Race: Time / Place Penalty	Had the signal been displayed for a period? Was the driver unsighted? Was more than one signal passed? Was there any reduction in speed?	“Not obeying” the signal is failing to follow the procedures, such as; not going to the pits or not stopping on the grid or overtaking another competitor. “Not slowing (sufficiently)” should be treated on merit but may warrant an increased penalty
Overtaking or not slowing down under yellow signals (Between the signal & the incident)	NCR 2.1.1.14 NCR 12.8.1.7	Disqualification	Is there any doubt over numbers? Were people at risk? Was there any large speed disparity? How long had the signal been displayed? Was the driver unsighted? Was more than one signal passed?	Check lap & sector times and lap charts. Slowing from 100 to 80 mph may not be obvious to an observer or someone trackside.

Overtaking or not slowing down under yellow signals (After incident but before green)	NCR 2.1.1.14 NCR 12.8.1.7	Qualifying: Loss of lap time(s) Race: Time / Place Penalty	Is there any doubt over numbers? Were people at risk? Was there any large speed disparity? How long had the signal been displayed ? Was the driver unsighted? Was more than one signal passed?	Check lap & sector times and lap charts. Slowing from 100 to 80 mph may not be obvious to an observer or someone trackside.
Safety Car: Overtaking or overlapping another competitor	NCR 2.1.1.14 NCR 12.8.2.6	Time Penalty	Was the overtaking an error which was rectified by the competitors concerned? Was the overtaking around the scene of an incident?	During the SC intervention should be dealt with as a signal infringement, consider mitigation After the SC has been withdrawn and before passing the green at the line should be dealt with as "gaining unfair advantage"
Safety Car: Overtaking the safety car	NCR 2.1.1.14 NCR 12.8.2.6	Lap / Place penalty	Was the overtaking an error which was rectified by the competitor concerned? Was this a restart misjudgement as the safety car is entering the pit lane? Was the safety car emerging into the pack?	Review carefully before making a decision unless it is a blatant act

General Offences	Regulations	Guideline Penalty	Considerations	Notes
Exceeding pit lane speed limit	NCR 12.11.3.6.a) Championship/Club Regulations	Qualifying: Fine Race: Drive through penalty	Has the equipment been calibrated? Has a judge of fact been correctly nominated? Can the competitor accurately judge the speed in the vehicle being driven?	Single seaters do not have speedometers and judging speed can be a problem so please use your common sense on such cases.
Failing to produce a competition licence	NCR 12.4.1.2	Pay non-refundable fee	Establish reasons for the non-production and try to corroborate the competitor's story. It is not compulsory to allow someone to start if they are unable to provide a reasonable explanation.	Try to ensure that there is no reason for the licence to have been withdrawn. Ensure the fee is paid and the appropriate form is signed by the competitor before any participation.

Failing to attend a drivers' briefing	NCR 5.5.2.3.h)	Fine	What level of experience does the driver have, are they novices with little knowledge or more experienced? Was this a planned briefing or one arranged at the event?	Ensure that the competitor still gets briefed
Making a false start	NCR 12.6.7	Time Penalty : 10 sec.	Is there a nominated Judge of Fact report? Gaining advantage is not a consideration in giving a penalty.	Check championship regulations for alternatives. Does not carry penalty points. For karting: specifies 5 seconds (or 3 places).
Reversing in the pit lane or on track	NCR 12.7.1.12	Qualifying: Grid penalty Race: Drive through penalty	Is the report from a properly nominated judge of fact?	For cases deemed most severe, which might endanger others, disqualification should be considered.

Safety / Technical Offence	Regulations	Guideline Penalty	Considerations	Notes
Breach of a safety regulation: (Fire extinguisher pin, Fuel sample connector or similar)	NCR 5.5.2.3.a)	Fine	Can you separate safety from technical? Is this something which is easily rectified? Has the scrutineer known this for a while?	A breach of safety regulations is not the same as a technical non-compliance and should be treated differently. Safety items such as roll-cage are integral to the vehicles technical specification and should be treated as a non-compliance.

Failing to advise the Clerk of impending eligibility check	NCR 2.8.1.17	Fine	If the Clerk is not informed when does the offence become known?	If informed prior to the event then results must remain provisional until check has been made and then results issued accordingly.
Fuel or tyres do not conform to regulations	NCR 8.0.1.8 NCR 8.2.1.4	Disqualification from session plus any Championship Penalties	Review the report of the testing body and ensure that MSUK laid down protocol has been followed. Interview the competitor concerned.	Check championship regulations for alternative or additional penalties. Does not carry penalty points. Send report to Motorsport UK.
Incorrect or unreadable numbers, incorrect missing or misplaced decals	NCR 7.10 NCR 12.4.5	Fine	Was the vehicle checked at scrutineering? Have the number come off during the session? Was this reported by the timekeepers?	Numbers are essential for marshals but not always as critical for timekeepers using transponders. Check championship regulations regarding decals for any alternative penalties.
Ineligible or unsafe vehicle at pre-event scrutineering	NCR 5.5.2.3 NCR 2.8.1.21	May not compete	Is it a deliberate cheat or a genuine mistake? If eligibility, can a class change solve the problem?	If problem can be rectified, re-scrutineer and continue. Does not carry penalty points.
Ineligible or unsafe vehicle after practice / qualifying	NCR 5.5.2.3 NCR 2.8.1.21	Disqualification	Is it a deliberate cheat or a genuine mistake? If eligibility, can a class change solve problem?	Loss of all times from the session. May Race if rectified & no reserves from back of grid plus 10 second delay. Does not carry penalty points.

Ineligible or unsafe vehicle after event	NCR 5.5.2.3 NCR 2.8.2	Disqualification + Championship Penalties	Are there any exceptional circumstances to consider such as accident damage?	Check championship regulations for alternative or additional penalties. Send report to Motorsport UK. Does not carry penalty points.
Scrutineering: False declaration in pre-event paperwork, including those about PPE	NCR 2.1.1.11	Before going on track Fine (must rectify) Been on track: Disqualification	Does this appear as an oversight or something more devious?	Every effort should be made to allow the competitor to take part. A competitor may not compete if it is known there is an illegal piece of equipment.
Scrutineering: Use of out of date equipment	NCR 5.5.2.3	Before going on track Fine (must rectify) Been on track: Disqualification	Was the equipment in date when the declaration was made?	Every effort should be made to allow the competitor to take part. A competitor may not compete if it is known there is an illegal piece of equipment.

Track Limit Offence	Regulations	Guideline Penalty	Considerations	Notes
Running beyond the track limits in qualifying	NCR 2.7.1.6 NCR 12.10.3	Loss of lap time(s) [specify the relevant lap time concerned not just the fastest]	Was this reported by Judge of Fact? Was this an error of judgement or resulting from actions of another? Was a danger to others created?	Remove the lap time concerned. Continual offenders can be disqualified which attracts penalty points as both NCR 2.1.1.13 and 12.7.1.8 could apply.
Running beyond the track limits in racing	NCR 2.7.1.6 NCR 2.7.1.11	Sliding scale of penalties	Was this reported by Judge of Fact? Was this an error of judgement or resulting from actions of another? Was a danger to others created?	Scale of penalties set out in NCR 2.7.1.11. Note that 6 th breach = black flag and if disqualified attracts penalty points as both NCR 2.1.1.13 and 12.7.1.8 could apply. Try to get penalties displayed at the line.

Safety / Technical Offence (RALLY)	Regulations	Guideline Penalty	Considerations	Notes
Incorrect or unreadable numbers, incorrect missing or misplaced decals	NCR 7.10	Fine	Was the vehicle checked at scrutineering? Have the number come off during the Event? Was this reported by the timekeepers?	Numbers are essential for marshals but not always as critical for timekeepers using transponders. Check championship regulations regarding decals for any alternative penalties.
Failing to advise the Clerk of impending eligibility check	NCR 2.8.1.17	Fine	If the Clerk is not informed when does the offence become known?	If informed prior to the event then results must remain provisional until check has been made and then results issued accordingly.
Fuel or tyres do not conform to regulations	NCR 8.0.1.8 NCR 8.2.1.4	Disqualification from Event plus any Championship Penalties	Review the report of the testing body and ensure that Motorsport UK laid down protocol has been followed. Interview the competitor concerned.	Check championship regulations for alternative or additional penalties. Does not carry penalty points. Send report to Motorsport UK.
Ineligible or unsafe vehicle at pre-event scrutineering	NCR 5.5.2.3 NCR 2.8.1.21	May not compete	Is it a deliberate cheat or a genuine mistake? If eligibility, can a class change solve the problem?	If problem can be rectified, re-scrutineer and continue. Does not carry penalty points.
Breach of a safety regulation: (Fire extinguisher pin, Fuel sample connector or similar)	NCR 5.5.2.3.a)	Fine	Can you separate safety from technical? Is this something which is easily rectified? Has the scrutineer known this for a while?	A breach of safety regulations is not the same as a technical non-compliance and should be treated differently. Safety items such as roll-cage are integral to the vehicles technical specification and should be treated as a non-compliance.

GENERAL (RALLY)	Regulations	Guideline Penalty	Considerations	Notes
Failing to produce a competition licence	NCR 6.1.12.	Pay non-refundable fee	Establish reasons for the non-production and try to corroborate the competitor's story. It is not compulsory to allow someone to start if they are unable to provide a reasonable explanation.	Try to ensure that there is no reason for the licence to have been withdrawn. Ensure the fee is paid and the appropriate form is signed by the competitor before any participation.
Failing to attend a drivers' briefing	NCR 5A.2.3.h.	Fine	What level of experience does the driver have, are they novices with little knowledge or more experienced? Was this a planned briefing or one arranged at the event?	Ensure that the competitor still gets briefed

DRIVING (RALLY)	Regulations	Guideline Penalty	Considerations	Notes
Gaining unfair advantage	NCR 2.A.1.3 NCR 2.2.2	Time	Did the action seem to be deliberate or was it just inadvertent? Was the action repeated?	Ensure that the driving standard does not breach NCR 2.1.1.13. NCR 2.A.1.3 does not carry penalty points but must not be used to avoid points carried by NCR 2.1.1.13
Incompatible with general safety	NCR 2.1.1.13	Disqualification	Did the other competitor not provide sufficient space? Was this an error of judgement or more malicious, possibly causing danger to others?	Deal with the incident and not the outcome. Having exhausted their powers, the Clerk can take action then pass to Stewards for consideration of Licence Suspension and referral to Motorsport UK
Not obeying the Red signals	NCR 2.1.1.14	Disqualification	Had the signal been displayed for a period? Was more than one signal passed? Was there any reduction in speed?	"Not obeying" the signal is failing to follow the procedures as outlined in NCRs

Driving in the wrong direction on a stage	NCR 2.1.1.13 NCR 13.2.4.23 NCR 13.10.7.29	Disqualification	Is the report from a Judge of Fact? Can the report be relied upon? Was this deliberate or accidental?	No options are available
Overshooting the stop line and reversing back	NCR 13.10.7.28	Disqualification	Is the report from a Judge of Fact? Can the report be relied upon?	No options are available

RALLY, Appendix 7A – Road Scheduled Timed Events - PENALTIES

1. Summary of Penalties to be Applied on Scheduled Timed Events

- 1.1. Performance will be assessed in one of the methods listed, either by time **Penalty** or by the 'fails' system. The **Official** Documents must specify which system is to be used.
- 1.2. *These penalties may be increased by the **Official** Documents; they may not be reduced.
- 1.3. **The penalty may be increased if stated in the **Official** Documents.

	Time	Fails
(a) <i>Not reporting or reporting OTL at a Main Time Control</i>	<i>Retired</i>	
*(b) Not reporting or reporting OTL at any other Time Control	30 minutes	1 Fail
*(c) Not complying with the Route Card including visiting a Control more than once	15 minutes	1 Fail
*(d) Not reporting at Passage Control or providing proof of visiting a Route Check	5 minutes	1 Fail
*(e) Arrival before scheduled time at the end of a Standard Section	2 minutes per minute	
*(f) Arrival after due time at the end of a Standard Section	1 minute per minute	
*(g) Arrival before due time at the end of a Neutral Section	30 minutes	1 Fail
** (h) Arrival before due time at an Intermediate Control or Finish Control of a Regularity Section	Actual time early	
*(j) Arrival after due time at an intermediate control or finish control of a Regularity Section. Exceptionally at a single intermediate or finish control of a Regularity Section held between 07.00 and 22.00hrs this penalty may be reduced.	Actual time late	
*(k) Breach of any statutory requirement concerning the use of a motor vehicle	30 minutes	1 Fail
(l) Contravention of App.5 Art.10.18 *First Offence	30 minutes	1 Fail
	<i>Second Offence</i>	
(m) Excessive speed or driving likely to bring motor sport into disrepute	<i>Disqualified</i>	
(n) Excessive Noise	<i>Disqualified</i>	
(o) Receiving assistance contrary to App.3 Art.12.1.d	<i>Disqualified</i>	
(p) Breach of App.3 Art.12.1 (intercoms); App.15 Art.6.6 (Registration Plates)	<i>Disqualified</i>	
(q) Breach of App.4 Arts.2.5–2.8 inclusive; App.5 Arts.11.2 and 11.3; App.9 Arts.4	<i>Disqualified</i>	

1.4 The items in italics may not be varied by the Rally Organisers.

2. Penalties left to the discretion of the Clerk of the Course which may go as far as Disqualification.

- Failure to follow the instructions of an **Official**.
- Further breaches of (k).
- Breaches of **Regulations** referred to in Chapter 2.

13 RALLY. Appendix 7B – Road Scheduled Timed Events (HISTORIC) - PENALTIES

1. Summary of Penalties to be Applied on Scheduled Timed Historic Road Rally Events

- 1.1. Performance will be assessed in one of the methods listed, either by time **Penalty** or by the 'fails' system. The **Official** Documents must specify which system is to be used. They may be varied between period categories (**App.15 Art. 9.2**).
- 1.2. *These penalties may be increased by the **Official** Documents.
- 1.3. **The penalty may be increased if stated in the **Official** Documents.
- 1.4. The items in *italics* may not be varied by the **Rally Organisers**.

	Time	Fails
** <i>(a)</i> Not reporting or reporting OTL at a Main Time Control	15 minutes	
* <i>(b)</i> Not reporting or reporting OTL at any other Time Control	1 minute	1 Fail
* <i>(c)</i> Not complying with the Route Card including visiting a Control more than once	1 minute	1 Fail
* <i>(d)</i> Not reporting at Passage Control or providing proof of visiting a Route Check	1 minute	1 Fail
* <i>(e)</i> Arrival before scheduled time at the end of a Standard Section	1 minute per minute	
* <i>(f)</i> Arrival after due time at the end of a Standard Section . If a standard section is held totally on private land the final control can be timed to the second	15 seconds per minute	
* <i>(g)</i> Arrival before due time at the end of a Neutral Section	30 minutes	1 Fail
** <i>(h)</i> Arrival before due time at an Intermediate Control or Finish Control of a Regularity Section	Actual time early	
* <i>(j)</i> Arrival after due time at an intermediate control or finish control of a Regularity Section . This may be capped at 1 minute. Exceptionally at a single intermediate or finish control of a Regularity Section on each leg this penalty may be reduced.	Actual time late	
* <i>(k)</i> Breach of any statutory requirement concerning the use of a motor vehicle	30 minutes	1 Fail
<i>(l)</i> Contravention of App.5 Art.10.18	*First Offence	30 minutes
	Second Offence	Disqualified
<i>(m)</i> Excessive speed or driving likely to bring motor sport into disrepute	Disqualified	
<i>(n)</i> Excessive sound	Disqualified	
<i>(o)</i> Receiving assistance contrary to App.3 Art.12.1.d	Disqualified	
<i>(p)</i> Breach of App.3 Art.12.1 (intercoms); App.15 Art.6.6 (Registration Plates)	Disqualified	
<i>(q)</i> Breach of App.4 Arts.2.5–2.8 inclusive ; App.5 Arts.11.2 and 11.4 ; App.9 Arts.4	Disqualified	

2. Penalties left to the discretion of the Clerk of the Course which may go as far as Disqualification.

- a. Failure to follow the instructions of an **Official**.
- b. Further breaches of (k).
- c. Breaches of **Regulations** referred to in **Chapter 2**.
- d. Any other breach of the **NCR** may be penalised by the **Clerk of the Course** in accordance with **Ch.2 App.2 Art.2.1**

Chapter 13 RALLY, Appendix 8 – Target Timed Special Stage Event - PENALTIES

1. Summary of Penalties to be Applied on Target Timed Events

- 1.1. **Competitors** will start with zero penalties.
- 1.2. *The **Supplementary Regulations** must state positively whether the **Penalty** for lateness is to be applied. If not stated any such lateness will be penalty-free.
- 1.3. Performance will be assessed as follows:

(a) Not reporting or reporting OTL at a Control ;	Retired
(i) Multi-Venue Stage Rallies Or Not completing or missing a Stage	15 Minutes plus stage maximum per stage
(ii) Single Venue Stage Rallies (inc Rally Timed Trials)	30 minutes per stage or MTC/TC
(b) Not complying with a requirement of the Road Book	10 minutes
(c) Not performing a Stage correctly	Stage maximum
(d) Not attempting or being ready to attempt a stage when instructed to do so	1st Offence - 10 minutes 2nd Offence - Disqualification
(e) Making a false start at a Special Stage	1st Offence – 10 seconds (plus actual false start time) 2nd Offence – 1 minute 3rd Offence – 3 minutes Further Offences – at the Clerk of the Course ' discretion
(f) Every second taken to complete a Special Stage where timing is to the preceding whole second	1 second
(f) (ii) Every second and 10th of a second taken to complete a Special Stage where timing is to the preceding whole 10th of a second	1 second and 10th of a second
(g) For each minute under target time on a road Section or in a service area	1 minute
* (h) Only if specifically mentioned in the Official Documents , for each minute over target time on a road Section or for each minute over Target Time in a service area	10 seconds
(j) For each minute before or after due time at Main Time Control (out)	10 seconds
(k) Breach of any statutory requirement concerning the use of a motor vehicle	10 minutes
(l) Excessive speed or driving likely to bring motor sport into disrepute	10 minutes
(m) Excessive Noise	10 minutes
(n) Receiving assistance contrary to App.18 Arts.1.4–1.14	Disqualification & reported to the ASN
(o) Breach of App.18 Art. 1.3 , Art.1.7 and Art.1.8 .	10 minutes
(p) Breach of Regulations : App.9 Arts.4 , App.5 Art.11.3 , App.10 Art.7.1–7.2 , Arts.7.5–7.9 , Arts.7.21–7.32 , App.13 Art.14.4	Disqualification

2. Penalties left to the discretion of the Clerk of the Course which may go as far as disqualification ([Chapter 5 Part A App.5 Art.2](#)).

- (aa) Failure to follow the instructions of an official.
- (bb) Further breaches of (b), (c), (d), (e), (k), (l), (m) or (n).
- (cc) Repeated misbehaviour of service crew.
- (dd) Reporting late for Scrutineering.
- (ee) Misuse of SOS and/or OK boards.
- (ff) Unauthorised testing or practicing ([App.12 Art.3.27](#)).
- (gg) Causing an obstruction ([App.2 Art.4.39](#))
- (hh) Breaches of **Regulations** detailed in [Chapter 2](#).
- (ii) Failure to comply with control check-in procedures.

Chapter 13 RALLY Appendix 14 – Schedule Timed Special Stage Event - PENALTIES

1. Penalties

SUMMARY OF PENALTIES TO BE APPLIED ON SCHEDULED TIMED SPECIAL STAGE RALLIES

- Performance will be assessed by one of the methods listed, either by time penalty or by the 'fails' system. The **Official Documents** must specify which system is to be used.
- *These penalties may be increased by the **Official Documents**; they may not be reduced.
- **The penalty may be increased if stated in the **Official Documents**.

The items in *italics* may not be varied by the **Rally Organisers**.

	Time	Fails
(a) <i>Not reporting or reporting OTL at a Main Time Control</i>	<i>Retired</i>	
*(b) Not reporting or reporting OTL at any other Time Control	30 minutes	1 Fail
*(c) Not complying with a requirement of the Road Book	10 minutes	1 Fail
(d) Not performing a Stage correctly	Stage Maximum	
(e) Not attempting or being ready to attempt a stage when instructed to do so	1st Offence - 10 minutes 2nd Offence - Disqualification	
(f) Making a false start at a Special Stage	1st Offence – 10 sec. (+ actual false start time) 2nd Offence – 1 minute 3rd Offence – 3 minutes Further Offences – Clerk discretion	
(g)(i) Every second taken to complete a Special Stage where timing is to the preceding whole second	1 second	
(g) (ii) Every second and 10th of a second taken to complete a Special Stage where timing is to the preceding whole 10th of a second	1 second and 10th of a second	
(h) For each minute under target time on a road Section or in a service area	1 minute	
(i) Only if specifically mentioned in the Official Documents , for each minute after due time on a road Section or for each minute over due time in a service area	10 seconds	
(j) For each minute before or after due time at Main Time Control (out)	10 second	
(k) Breach of any statutory requirement concerning the use of a motor vehicle	10 minutes	1 fail
(l) Contravention of App.5 Art.10.18	*First Offence	1 fail
	*Second Offence	Disqualification
(m) Excessive speed or driving likely to bring motor sport into disrepute	10 minutes	1 fail
(n) Excessive sound	10 minutes	1 fail
(o) Receiving assistance contrary to App.18 Arts.1.4–1.14	Disqualification	
(p) Breach of App.18 Art.1.3 , Arts.1.7–1.8	10 minutes	
(q) Breach of App.9 Arts.4 , App.13 Art.14.4 , App.10 Art.7.1 , App.10 Art.7.2 , App.10 Art.7.5 , App.10 Arts.7.24 and 7.26 , App.10 Art.7.27	Disqualification	
(r) Unauthorised use or possession of Pace Notes (App.10 Arts.7.42 or unauthorised presence on a Stage (App.9 Art.1.7))	Disqualification and reported to the ASN	
(s) Failure to comply with App.10 Arts.7.10–7.23	Disqualification and reported to the ASN	
(t) Breach of Regulations App.2 Arts.4.17–4.22 or App.10 Art.7.30	Disqualification	

(u) Breach of Regulation App.18 Art.1.9	Disqualification and reported to the ASN
(v) Breach of Regulation App 16 Art 7.11	5 minutes

2. Penalties left to the discretion of the Clerk of the Course which may go as far as Disqualification

- (aa) Failure to follow the instructions of an official.
- (bb) Further breaches of (b), (c), (d), (e), (k), (l), (m) or (n). (cc) Repeated misbehaviour of service crew.
- (dd) Reporting late for Scrutineering.
- (ee) Misuse of SOS and/or OK boards.
- (ff) Unauthorised testing or practicing.
- (gg) Causing an obstruction.
- (hh) Breaches of Regulations detailed in Chapter 2.
- (ii) Failure to comply with control check-in procedures.

CIK System: Summary of Penalties

NCR Chapter 18, Appendix 6 Short Circuit specific Judicial Provisions

2. Interclub and above status

- 2.1. The Stewards of the Event are responsible for all Judicial duties.
- 2.2. Neither the decision for imposing any penalty nor the penalty itself is eligible for Appeal. Where the Stewards of the Event are satisfied with the evidence presented and for decisions issued before the relevant end of session Signal is shown imposing time or place penalties only. No formal Hearing is required.
- 2.3. Any penalty resulting from a Judge of Fact statement may be imposed directly by the Clerk of the Course.
- 2.4. Interclub Status Kart Events may operate the Clerk of the Course Judicial process at Art.1.1 above where specific authority has been requested by the Organiser and has been given by the ASN for the purposes of the Event Permit. Such Permission must be clearly notified in the Official Documents for the Event.

The following penalties are mandatory. This does not preclude the judicial body issuing further penalties against other breaches of regulations as defined in NCR Ch2, App2 C.2.1.

INFRINGEMENT/DESCRIPTION		PENALTY
Driving Penalties		
NCR 2.A.1.5	Gaining an Unfair Advantage Race or Timed Qualifying ('TQ')	Time: 5 seconds or Place: Max 5 places or 1 lap
NCR 12.7.1.8	Causing a collision Repetition of serious mistakes A lack of control Race or Timed Qualifying ('TQ')	10 seconds (min) or 5 places (min.), 1 lap or Race DQ
NCR 2.1.1.13	Driving in a manner incompatible with general safety	Race or Event DQ
NCR 2.1.1.13	Driving in a manner incompatible with general safety Retaliation or intentional contact / contact after the Chequered Flag	Event DQ & 30-day suspension with referral to ASN NCR 2.2.7.16
Signals		
NCR 2.1.1.14	Contravention of Signal <u>before or after</u> the Race	5 seconds
NCR 2.1.1.14	Contravention of Signal <u>during</u> the Race ¼ Black/Yellow or Yellow	10 seconds
NCR 2.1.1.14	Contravention of flag signal - Ignoring Technical Flag Twice	Black Signal
NCR 2.1.1.14	Contravention of Signal - Black Signal (ignored more than once)	Race or Event DQ
Behaviour		
NCR 2.1.1.16	Misbehaviour or unfair practice e.g. use of profanity	Reprimand or Fine
NCR 2.1.1.1	Abusive Language, Behaviour or Assault (licence penalty points imposed)	Race DQ (4 points) or Event DQ (6 points) and 30-day suspension and referral to Motorsport UK C.2.6.2 NCR 2.2.7.12

Other		
NCR 6.1.2.3	Failure to attend Driver's Briefing	Fine of £50 first offence multiplied each time (i.e 2 = £100, 3 = £150 etc.
NCR 6.1.2.4	Failure to obey an Official of the Meeting	Race DQ (4 points) or Event DQ(6 points)
Technical		
NCR 2.8.1.9	Scrutineer Non-Compliance Report vehicle or component ineligible	Race or Event DQ
NCR 18.8.31	Underweight	Race DQ
NCR 18.5.4	Failure to report to Scrutineering	Race or Event DQ
NCR 2.A.1.8	Incorrectly positioned front fairing - TQ	Deletion of fastest time
/ 18.7.18.2	Incorrectly positioned front fairing - Race	5 seconds
NCR 18.7.18.2	Attempting to tamper with or reattach the front fairing during TQ/Race	TQ/Race DQ
	Attempting to tamper with or reattach the front fairing after chequered flag	Event DQ

Clubman Karting: Summary of Penalties

Neither the decision for imposing any penalty nor the penalty itself during any timed qualifying or heats is eligible for Appeal. Where the Clerk of the Course is satisfied with the evidence presented and for decisions issued before the relevant end of session Signal is shown imposing time or place penalties* only no formal Hearing is required. (Ch.18 App.6 Art.1.2 and Ch.18 App.6 Art.2.2)

Any penalty resulting from a Judge of Fact statement may be imposed directly by the Clerk of the Course. (Ch.18 App.6 Art.2.3)

The following penalties are mandatory. This does not preclude the judicial body issuing further penalties against other breaches of regulations as defined in Ch.2 App.3

INFRINGEMENT/DESCRIPTION		PENALTY
DRIVING PENALTIES		
Ch.2 Ann.A Art.1.5	Gaining an Unfair Advantage Race or Timed Qualifying ('TQ')	Time: 5 seconds Place: Max 5 places* or 1 lap. TQ deletion of fastest lap
Ch.18 App.7 Art.2.8	Causing a collision Repetition of serious mistakes A lack of control Race or Timed Qualifying ('TQ')	Time: 5 seconds, 10 seconds Place: 1 lap or 5 places* (min.) Race DSQ TQ deletion of fastest lap
Ch.2 App.1 Art.1.13	Driving in a manner incompatible with general safety	Race or Event DSQ
Ch.2 App.1 Art.1.13	Driving in a manner incompatible with general safety – Retaliation or intentional contact / contact after the Chequered Flag	Event DSQ and 30-day suspension with referral to Disciplinary Officer Ch.2 App.2 Art.7.16
FLAGS		
Ch.2 App.1 Art.1.14	Contravention of flag signal <u>before or after</u> the Race	5 seconds
Ch.2 App.1 Art.1.14	Contravention of flag signal <u>during</u> the Race ¼ Black/Yellow or Yellow	10 seconds
Ch.2 App.1 Art.1.14	Contravention of flag signal - Ignoring Technical Flag Twice	Black Flag
Ch.2 App.1 Art.1.14	Contravention of flag signal - Black Flag (ignored more than once)	Race or Event DSQ
BEHAVIOUR		
Ch.2 App.1 Art.1.16	Misbehaviour, unfair practice e.g. use of profanity	Reprimand, Fine, Race DSQ or Event DSQ
Ch.2 App.1 Art.1.1	Abusive Language, Behaviour or Assault (licence penalty points imposed)	Race DSQ (4 points) or Event DSQ (6 points) and 30-day suspension and referral to Disciplinary Officer Ch.2 App.2 Art.7.12
OTHER		
Ch.6 App.1 Art.2.3	Failure to attend Driver's Briefing	Fine of £50 first offence multiplied each time (i.e 2 = £100, 3 = £150 etc.

Ch.6 App.1 Art.2.4	Failure to obey an Official of the Meeting	Race DSQ (4 points) or Event DSQ(6 points)
TECHNICAL		
Ch.2 App.8	Scrutineer Non-Compliance Report vehicle or component ineligible	Race or Event DSQ
Ch.18 App.8 Art.31	Underweight	Race DSQ
Ch.18 App.5 Art.4	Failure to report to Scrutineering	Race or Event DSQ
Ch.18 App.8 Art.18.2	Incorrectly positioned front fairing - TQ	Deletion of fastest lap
	Incorrectly positioned front fairing - Race	5 seconds
Ch.18 App.8 Art 18.2	Attempting to tamper with or reattach the front fairing during TQ/Race	TQ/Race DSQ
	Attempting to tamper with or reattach the front fairing after chequered flag	Event DSQ

*Place penalty only if untimed event