



Protest Procedure Policy

The right to formally protest lies solely with any Competitor who considers themselves aggrieved by an act of an Official, Promoter, Entrant or another Competitor, or any other thing whatsoever in connection with the Event.

1. Whenever possible, Competitors grievances must be presented to the proper Track Official prior to the runs involved.
 - In all situations where a competitor submits a protest, only the competitor plus one nominated witness will be allowed to discuss the matter directly with an IHRA Australia steward, any additional persons must not be present during discussions.
 - All discussions on the matter will be conducted by stewards and other relevant officials away from the protestor / accused.
 - When delivering outcomes for protests, the protestor / accused must be summoned to an appropriate location and advised of the outcome.

NOTE: Under no circumstances should findings be delivered in competitor pits or in general areas. Only the Protestor / Accused plus one nominated witness may attend the meeting.

2. Where a protest is received and accepted by IHRA Australia officials within 30 minutes of the incident.
 - A competitor subject to disqualification or protest must be notified within 30 minutes on IHRA Australia officials accepting the protest form and payment.
 - At which time the accused competitor has a maximum of 20 minutes to appeal the disqualification or protest.
3. Except where it is alleged that the vehicle has been altered since classification, or does not comply with the relevant CAD statement, any Protest regarding class eligibility must be made prior to the seeding of the bracket. Such Protests lodged after that point will not be heard, although IHRA Australia reserves the right to investigate the content of the Protest at the conclusion of the event.
4. Once a competitor has commenced the race by moving from the staging position, he or she is deemed to have accepted the race start as fair, and no protest will be valid or accepted. Protests relating to racing incidents must be lodged within twenty minutes of the completion of the relevant round.
5. Details of the Protest must be lodged in writing with the IHRA Australia Steward with a \$300.00 protest fee, on the prescribed form prior to the close of the Meeting, and the Steward must accept the Protest and act upon it. Allegations will not be discussed or acted on until a formal protest has been lodged.



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6. If practical, and an IHRA Australia Steward in discussion with the Meeting Director (depending on who determines the issue) may deliver a finding on the spot, and providing the Protest is not frivolous, and the decision is accepted by all parties, the \$300.00 fee may be refunded and the matter will be regarded as being finalised.
7. Should any dismantling of a vehicle be involved, the Protestor shall lodge a bond of \$150.00 in addition to the Protest fee, to cover costs of dismantling. Should the matter raised in the Protest prove to be correct, the bond and Protest fee may be returned to the Protestor and the cost of dismantling may be borne by the party in breach.
8. If the Protest is not proved, then the Protestor may suffer forfeiture of the Protest fee and bond fee. Orders for payment of monies including refunds will be made at the sole discretion of the Steward determining the issue.
9. If the bond fee is inadequate to cover cost of the dismantling, the balance, determined by the Steward after consultation, will be borne by the Protestor, if the Protest is not proved, or alternatively, the person in breach, where the Protest is proved, The amount will be considered "monies due to IHRA Australia"
10. If a Protest is considered by the Steward to be frivolous, or if the author of the Protest has acted in bad faith, he or she will suffer forfeiture of the protest fee.
11. Notification of the decision of the Steward or Meeting Director shall be made verbally if the Protestor is present at the time of the determination of the Protest, or if he or she is not present they shall be notified in writing by letter posted to he / she last known place of abode. The Protestor will be deemed to have received the letter the day after it is posted.
12. If the Protestor is not satisfied with the findings of the IHRA Australia Steward of Meeting Director, or if appropriate action is not taken in accordance with the finding, the Protestor may appeal this decision, in which a Tribunal Hearing. Leave to appeal to and IHRA Australia Tribunal will be allowed or disallowed at the sole discretion of the relevant IHRA Australia Officer.
13. All awards, points allocations and / or records will remain pending, upon the outcome of a Protest or Appeal, and will be held until finalisation and presented according to the final decision.



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BREACH OF RULES – TRIBUNAL OFFENSES

Rules and Regulations pertaining to the conduct of drag racing in Australia are contained in this Supplementary Rules App. Additional rules, in more particular detail and specific venues or events, are published from time to time in the Supplementary Regulations of individual events.

Any of the following offences, in addition to any other offences specifically referred to previously or hereafter, shall be deemed to be a Breach of the Rules will result in tribunal action being taken against the offender:

- a) All bribery of attempt, directly or indirectly, to influence the actions of any person having official duties in relation to a competition or employed in any manner in connection with a competition; and the acceptance of or offer to accept a bribe by such Official or employee.
- b) Any action having as its effect the entry or participation in a competition of a person or a vehicle ineligible therefore; or of a person or body who is not the holder of a licence appropriate to the event;
- c) Any fraudulent proceeding;
- d) Any act prejudicial to the interest of any competition; or to the interests of drag racing competitions generally;
- e) Giving evidence to the AMSAC or any IHRA Australia Tribunal knowing it to be false, or, when requested by IHRA Australia failing to attend any Court hearing, Tribunal or Inquiry instituted by IHRA Australia under these rules or their Appendices; or to give evidence as a witness before such Court, Tribunal or Inquiry (or their advocates) or by the members or the Court, Tribunal or Inquiry, however titled.
- f) Failing to pay IHRA Australia within one calendar month of their falling due any monies due to IHRA Australia for whatever purpose under the provisions of these Rules and/or their Appendices;
- g) Any action by Promotor, Official, Entrant, Competitor, driver, rider or other person contrary to or not in accordance with these Rules and/or their Appendices,
- h) Failing to obey the proper orders of an Official of a meeting or IHRA Australia, or of any Tribunal.
- i) Any action by a driver, a rider, or nominated members of their crews at or arising from a meeting, whether such action be deliberate or due to negligence or failure to exercise proper care and consideration, which action, having regard to all the circumstances, causes or is reasonably likely to cause damage to other vehicles or property or injury to any other person, whether such vehicles, property or person are involved in the said meeting as participants or not;



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- j) Using or offering or threatening violence by any means, verbally offensive or abusive behaviour, towards any Official, Competitor or other person at, or arising from any event, or officials decision. Actions of this nature, at any time, will be subject to tribunal action and/or referred to state or federal authorities.
- k) Failing to produce the required documentation at any time during a meeting.

Where it is alleged by IHRA Australia, or by the Organisers of a meeting, or by a Competitor at the event through presentation of a formal Protest, that a breach of the Rules or any of the regulations supplementary to them has occurred, the alleged offender may be charged with such offence and dealt with in accordance with the Rules.

IHRA AUSTRALIA STEWARDS HEARING

a) Disciplinary Authority

Minor infringements may be dealt with through the application of an immediate penalty by the IHRA Australia Steward/s. Otherwise, where a serious infringement is alleged during an event, a stewards Hearing may be convened to deal with the matter.

b) Stewards Hearing Panel

At events staged at the Regional Championship level or higher, the panel of Stewards Hearings shall be made up of the Senior IHRA Australia Official (or a nominee appointed by the Senior IHRA Australia Official, and at least one other IHRA Australia Steward.

At National (Open) and Pro Am levels the panel shall consist of the Senior IHRA Australia Official (or a nominee appointed by the Senior IHRA Official), and at least two IHRA Australia Stewards.

Hearings may be conducted by a single Steward at all other events.

The Senior IHRA Australia Steward present shall chair the Hearing, unless personally involved in the issue. The Seniority of Stewards shall be determined by the IHRA Australia CEO on an annual basis.



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I) Conduct of Stewards Hearing

- i. Hearing shall take place as soon as practicable.
- ii. All parties concerned shall be given adequate notice by the IHRA Australia Stewards or the Meeting Director or his or her agent, of the time and location of the hearing. The Defendant/s shall be entitled to call witnesses but shall state their case in person and not through and advocate and they and their witnesses shall be given the opportunity to be heard. In their absence or the absence of their witnesses, judgement may go by default.
- iii. Before giving a judgement in default of appearance, the Stewards must satisfy themselves that the party concerned is aware of the time, date and place of hearing and has been summoned to appear. In the case of an equality of votes among the Stewards in charge of the hearing, the senior Steward shall have a casting vote. If judgement cannot be given immediately after the hearing of the parties, they must be advised of the time and place at which the decision will be given.
- iv. Notes of the proceedings and evidence should be kept and forwarded to IHRA Australia for production at any Appeal proceedings that might result. The findings should be written down, times and dated, and signed by all members of the panel. The decision and any penalty shall be presented in writing to the Defendant or Appellant, who shall sign the statement and be informed of their Right to Appeal. The organisers should be notified immediately of any effect the Findings of the Hearing will have on the conduct or outcome of the event.

CONSTITUTION OF TRIBUNALS

a) Appeal Tribunal

An appeal Tribunal is convened by IHRA Australia to hear formal appeals arising from decisions made by IHRA Australia Stewards or the Meeting Director during and event in relation to an alleged breach of Rules or a formal Protest, decisions made by an Investigation Tribunal where a penalty has been imposed or an IHRA Australia Disciplinary Tribunal.

The appeal must be lodged with the IHRA Australia Divisional Senior IHRA Australia Steward within fourteen days of the aggrieved Competitor being notified of the outcome of the Protest, Stewards Hearing, Investigation Tribunal, or Disciplinary Tribunal. Leave to appeal at this level will be allowed or disallowed in the sole discretion of the Divisional Senior IHRA Australia Steward in the Division where the event was held, in the case of Protests, Stewards Hearings and Investigation Tribunals where a penalty has been imposed.



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In the case of Disciplinary Tribunal leave to appeal must be sought from the IhRA Australia Senior Representatives.

Appeals should proceed only on one or more of the following grounds;

- That the decision was against the weight of evidence.
- That the decision was contrary to law.
- That the decision was made beyond the legal power of the tribunal or hearing.
- That the penalty applied was excessive.

In general terms, Appeal Tribunals shall be conducted under the following guidelines.

- A. The Chair will announce the Tribunals authority, its composition and its purpose. Appearances are then taken.
- B. To shorten proceedings, the parties may at this stage stipulate certain facts or the admissibility of certain documents(eg, if a transcript or summary, or both, have been made available to the Tribunal and to both parties, of earlier proceedings giving rise to the Appeal, such may be stipulated as accurate on appeal).
- C. The Appellant goes first, addressing the Tribunal. They should start by briefly summarising the points they are going to make, what evidence they will lead and what, if any, witnesses they will call. They will then lead evidence, calling witnesses if they wish, and/or they may give evidence themselves.
- D. The respondent will be given the opportunity to ask questions in cross-examination of each witness. Even should the Court or Tribunal decide to proceed by way of partial or complete re-hearing, the Appellant shall open; a re-hearing in such circumstances is not to be taken as proceeding 'ab initio" (from the beginning); it is merely a convenient way of clarifying the issue and evidence. The hearing must be restricted to the grounds of appeal which are stated in the appeal proper and to the evidence presented in the earlier proceedings.
- E. The respondent follows similarly; also addressing the Tribunal and/or call evidence. The respondent may also call witnesses to give evidence, in which case the Appellant will be given the opportunity to cross examine these witnesses.
- F. The respondent then makes their final address if they desire to do so. No new evidence may be presented during this summary or address.
- G. The appellant then makes their final address if they desire to do so. No new evidence may be presented during this summary of address.
- H. The Tribunal then determines whether, and if so, to what extent, the Appeal shall succeed, adjourning the hearing if necessary in order to do so.



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- I. The Tribunal shall then deliver its judgement by writing it down and reading it aloud to the parties concerned. Such judgement shall include the reasons for the findings, a statutory reminder to the parties of their rights of appeal and also a direction as to the disposition of the Appeal fee, either by way of its return to the appellant (if the appeal has succeeded) or its forfeiture to IHRA Australia (if the appeal has failed). The judgement of the Tribunal shall include the time and date at which the judgement was given.
- J. The Tribunal shall then hear argument, if any, on the question of costs; and shall make or withhold award of costs as may seem fitting.
- K. The Tribunal shall provide a copy of its judgement to each party so that they make informed judgements as to an appeal.
- L. The Chair will then declare the proceedings closes.

INVESTIGATION TRIBUNAL

An Investigation Tribunal is convened to formally investigate matters nominated by IHRA Australia. The Investigation Tribunal is free to receive evidence and to hear witnesses as it wishes. The Tribunal may make recommendations to IHRA Australia, amend the results of a competition as necessary, and/or if a breach of IHRA Australia Rules or the Supplementary Regulations of an event has occurred, either impose an appropriate penalty or refer the matter to a subsequent Disciplinary Tribunal. In general terms, an Investigation Tribunal will conduct under the following guidelines;

- A. A Chair will announce the Tribunals authority, its composition and its terms of reference.
- B. The Tribunal will determine the form of the hearing, including the manner of receiving evidence consistent with terms of reference from IHRA Australia.
- C. The Tribunal will determine whether, and if so, too what extent, any rule or regulation has been breached, adjourning the hearing if necessary in order to require parties concerned to be charged and summoned before it. The Tribunal will act as if it is a Disciplinary Tribunal.
- D. The Tribunal may, if it is determined that the result of a competition have been incorrectly or improperly made out, make such order as it deems appropriate.
- E. Where there are orders made or penalties to be imposed, the Tribunal shall deliver its judgement by writing it down and reading it aloud to the parties concerned. Such judgement shall include the reason for the findings and a statutory reminder to the parties of their rights of appeal under IHRA Australia Competition Regulations of the National Competition Rules. Such judgements may moreover include any recommendations which the Tribunal deems fitting. The judgement of the Tribunal shall include the time and date at which the judgement was given.
- F. The Tribunal shall provide a copy of its judgement to each party concerned so that they may make informed judgements as to an appeal.



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G. The Chair will then declare the proceedings closed.

DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL

A Disciplinary Tribunal is convened to hear a charge of breach of IHRA Australia Rules or the Supplementary Regulations of an event, brought by IHRA Australia against persons or groups subject to those rules or regulations. Disciplinary Tribunals have two primary duties – to determine whether or not the charge is proved (unless the matter has been referred to them for the application of further penalty) and if so, to impose the appropriate penalty. The Tribunal may also make recommendations to IHRA Australia that may be relevant. Charge/s are laid by the relevant Divisional Senior Steward, and shall be served on the Defendant on the prescribed form personally or by post to his or her last known place of abode within fourteen days of commission of the alleged breach. If served by post, the Defendant shall be deemed to have received a copy of the charge one business day after it is posted.

In general terms, a Disciplinary Tribunal will be conducted under the following guidelines;

- A. The Chair should announce the opening of the Tribunal, stating its authority, its composition, and the purpose of its sitting. Appearances are then taken.
- B. The accused is to be asked whether they object to any member sitting; if so, on what grounds. If no objection received the case proceeds.
- C. The charge or charges shall then be read to the accused, either by the clerk of the Tribunal (if there is one) or by the Chair; and the accused will plead to each charge. If a plea of “guilty” is received, the proceedings in such a case may be shortened.
- D. If a plea of “not guilty” is received, the case proceeds as below.
- E. The Prosecutor proceeds first, and is normally required to produce evidence of the existence of a rule or regulation allegedly breached, and evidence of the breach. It may call witnesses, in which case the Defence will be given the opportunity to cross-examine those witnesses. Witnesses may only be present while they are giving evidence.
- F. The Defence may then lead evidence in rebuttal of the prosecution’s case. The Defence may call witnesses to give evidence on its behalf, in which case the prosecution will be given the opportunity to cross examine those witnesses.
- G. The Defence will then address the Tribunal, summarising the case for the accused. No new evidence may be presented during this summary of address.
- H. The prosecution will then address the Tribunal, summarising the case for the prosecution. No new evidence may be presented during this summary or address.



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- I. The Tribunal will then determine the guilt or otherwise of the accused, adjourning the hearing if necessary to do so. No other persons shall be present or partake in any discussion with the Tribunal at this stage, unless the Tribunal has both parties before it together.
- J. If the Tribunal finds the charges not proved it shall dismiss the charges.
- K. If the Tribunal finds the charges or any of them proved, it shall announce a finding of "GUILTY" and then hear argument on the question of penalty. Such argument shall be advanced by the prosecution and/or by IHRA Australia, followed by representations by the Defendant.
- L. The Tribunal shall determine and announce whether a penalty is imposed, and if so its nature (and extent, if relevant, as e.g., duration of a term of suspension).

- M. The Tribunal, in giving judgement for or against the accused, shall do so by writing down its judgement and reading it aloud to the parties appearing. Such judgement shall include the Tribunal's reason for its findings, and shall also include a statutory reminder to the parties of their rights of appeal (***o. Appeal Tribunal***).
- N. Such judgement may, moreover, include any recommendation which the Tribunal deems fitting in respect of the matter and the effects of its judgement. The judgement of the Tribunal shall include the time and date at which the judgment was given.
- O. The Tribunal shall provide a copy of its judgement to each party so that they may make an informed judgement as to an appeal.

NOTES OF TRIBUNAL CONDUCT

Location of Tribunals

Ideally, all Tribunals should be held in the Division where the incident in question occurred, but the Defendant may request that the proceedings be relocated. That decision rests with the Senior IHRA Australia Steward making the charge. In cases where the Senior IHRA Australia Steward is personally involved that decision should be made by IHRA Australia Managing Director.

Mitigation

Where the Defendant is found GUILTY by a Disciplinary or Investigation Tribunal, he or she may offer submissions in mitigation of penalty. This may explain special circumstances or influences beyond the direct control of the accused that may have contributed to the offence.



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While this information may have been discussed earlier in the proceedings as part of evidence or examination, the Defendant must be given the opportunity to present it after the Tribunal has delivered its finding and prior to a penalty being decided.

Notification – Outcomes

The Defendant / Appellant shall be notified of the Findings of the Tribunal and any Penalties arising there from, in writing by the Chairman of the Tribunal no later than seven days after proceedings.

Objection to Tribunal Member

Persons hearing the case should not have an interest in the outcome, or be biased. Where that can be proven prior to proceedings, a written objection by the Defendant or the Appellant should be upheld.

Prosecution / Response

The role of Prosecutor at a Disciplinary Tribunal, or Respondent at an Appeal Tribunal will be taken by the Divisions Senior IHRA Australia Steward.

Representation

Formal legal representation is not permitted at IHRA Australia Tribunal level; however, Defendants have the right to be represented by an Independent advocate.

Right to Publish Results

IHRA Australia has the right to publish the results of any tribunal without liability to the persons involved provided only that the publication is a fair and impartial report of the proceedings.

Rules of Natural Justice

The rules of natural justice must be observed where the committee of an incorporated association exercises any power of adjudication that it may have in relation to a dispute between its members, or a dispute between itself and members. It's generally expected that decisions affecting the rights of citizens must be reached only after a fair hearing.

The laws relating to a fair hearing are known as the laws of natural justice. These give the accused protection in the following ways;

- The person accused of misconduct should know the nature of the accusation made;
- The person should be given the opportunity to state his or her case;
- The tribunal should act in good faith.



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Timing of Tribunals

Wherever possible, Tribunals should be held within 28 days of the incident in question. Where the tribunal is convened in another Division or preparation is not possible in the time available, that time frame may not be achievable. The accused or the Appellant must be given reasonable consideration if that time or place specified for the Tribunal is unduly difficult for them. It is important that the person who is to appear before a disciplinary body is given every opportunity to attend. If a person who is to appear cannot attend for good reason, and there is no need to determine the matter quickly, the matter may be adjourned until he or she can be present.

Tribunal Members

Tribunals will be conducted by a panel of three Tribunes, one sitting as Chair, drawn from a pool of at least six, appointed by the IHRA Australia, from amongst people of good standing. A panel of six members shall be appointed by each IHRA Australia Division, from among people of good standing.

These need not necessarily be members of IHRA Australia. Past competitors or officials from within the sport are ideal.

People from other motor sport codes are sometimes well equipped to handle these proceedings. Certain basic qualifications are required of any person acting in a judicial capacity. He or she must not for instance, be involved personally or have any interest in any matter at issue. He or she must have had no connection, other than as a spectator, with any meeting where the matters arose. He or she must have had no prior contact with, or made any decision affecting, the matter at issue. He or she must be impartial and must take into account only the evidence presented. He or she must act only in accordance with the body of law under which they are appointed.



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PENALTIES

Any Promotor, Organiser, Official, Competitor, or other person or group committing a breach of the IHRA Australia Rules of the Supplementary Regulations of an event, may be penalised as hereinafter provided. The penalties which may be imposed are listed in order of severity.

- ❖ NOTE: Except where permitted by class regulations, any competitor found to be employing reactive traction systems or devices by any means will be subject to a twelve (12) month suspension and a fine of \$15,000.

Warning / Reprimand

Delivered verbally by an IHRA Australia Steward or Meeting Director or in writing from the Chairman of an IHRA Australia Tribunal. The member may be warned and reprimanded, and advised that should such a breach occur again, he or she may be subject to more severe action.

Fine

Imposed by an IHRA Australia Steward, a Stewards Hearing, and IHRA Australia Tribunal, and IHRA Australia or its representatives, or by AMSAC (Australian Motor Sport Appeal Court), provided that it does not exceed the limit specified by IHRA Australia.

By Stewards of a Meeting	\$15,000 plus GST
By an IHRA Australia Tribunal	\$35,000 plus GST
By AMSAC	\$75,000 plus GST
By IHRA Australia Division Senior Steward	\$1,000 plus GST
By the CEO	\$500 plus GST
(as an administrative penalty)	
Illegal use of traction control device/s	\$15,000 plus GST
Illegal use of fuel	\$2,000 plus GST



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All fines are maximum amounts and will be subject to GST where stated.

Payment of fines is required before the guilty party is permitted to take part in any subsequent event. The proceeds from all fines, forfeited protest fees and appeal fees shall be remitted to IHRA Australia, who will pay them into a special fund used for the payment of expenses involved in the setting up of IHRA Australia Tribunals; or for the provision of trophies or prizes; or for such other special purposes as IHRA Australia may deem to be necessary and appropriate. Such proceeds shall not be taken into or used for the purposes of general revenue save as provided herein.

Disqualification

Notwithstanding anything herein contained, any track or IHRA Australia Official may recommend disqualification to the Meeting Director where a breach of the IHRA Australia Rules or the Supplementary Regulations of an event occurs. The effect of a disqualification shall be that neither the competitor nor the vehicle concerned shall take further part in competition; or having taken part in any competition shall, when excluded there from, be forbidden to participate in any award. The entry fee for any competition to which the penalty relates shall be forfeited.

Suspension

The period of suspension handed down by a Disciplinary Tribunal may be for any period. Suspension commences immediately the decision of the Tribunal is delivered. A person and the particular vehicle involved in any breach of these rules may be liable to suspension, be expressly forbidden by the appropriate authority. To take part in any competition. Any competitor failing to observe the terms of the suspension shall automatically incur a further six months suspension on termination of the original period.

Possible periods of suspensions are;

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| ➤ Failure to present vehicle for post-race inspection. | Up to 3 months |
| ➤ Incorrect declaration of capacity within class specs. | Up to 3 months |
| ➤ Incorrect declaration of capacity outside class specs. | Up to 6 months |
| ➤ Illegal fuel for nominated class. | Up to 6 months |
| ➤ Use or possession of propylene oxide/hydrazine /dioxane at an event. | Up to 12 months |
| ➤ Any illegal modification that provides a performance advantage. | Up to 6 months |
| ➤ Consumption of alcohol by a competitor producing measurable breath readings during event participation. | Up to 6 months |
| ➤ Presence of any banned substance determined by IHRA Australia | up to 3 years |



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- Any action bringing the sport or IHRA Australia into disrepute up to 12 months
- Competitors found to be employing reactive traction control systems or devices. Up to 12 months

Suspension of Penalty

Any IHRA Australia Tribunal may order that any of the penalties detailed herein may be held in suspense for a specified period of time. Details of such suspended penalty shall be recorded in the licence of the competitor concerned. Should the competitor be found GUILTY of a subsequent offence, details of that offence shall be forwarded to the IHRA Australia for an IHRA Australia Tribunal to consider whether the suspended penalty should be activated in addition to any penalty imposed for the subsequent offence?

LEAVE TO APPEAL TRIBUNAL OUTCOME

Appeal Tribunal (2)

If a Defendant wishes to appeal the outcome of a Disciplinary Tribunal, or an Investigation Tribunal where a penalty has been imposed, he or she may, within fourteen days of the Tribunal petition the IHRA Australia CEO for leave to appeal. The petition and a \$500 bond must be lodged with the Chief Executive Officer. The Appeal Tribunal may decide that the penalty may be waived, mitigated, increased or replaced with a fresh penalty.

Any penalty imposed by a Disciplinary or Investigation Tribunal is stayed from the day the Chief Executive Officer received the petition and the bond. The location of the Tribunal shall be at the discretion of the IHRA Australia Chief Executive Officer.



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Australian Motor Sport Appeals Court

If a Defendant / Appellant wishes to appeal the outcome of a Disciplinary Tribunal, or an Investigation Tribunal where a penalty has been imposed, he or she may, within fourteen days of the Tribunal, petition and IHRA Australia for leave to appeal to the AMSAC. The petition and a \$6,000 bond must be lodged with the Chief Executive Officer. Any penalty imposed by a Disciplinary or Investigation Tribunal is stayed from the day the Chief Executive Officer received the petition and the bond.

Failure to Proceed with Appeal

Failure on the part of the Appellant to proceed with an Appeal, whether by lapse of time or for any other reason, shall be deemed to restore the status quo and the validity of the decision or situation in respect of which the Appeal was lodged. In case of such failure, the Appeal fee shall not be returned and the Appellant shall become the remain liable to any costs incurred by IHRA Australia as a consequence of the lodgement.