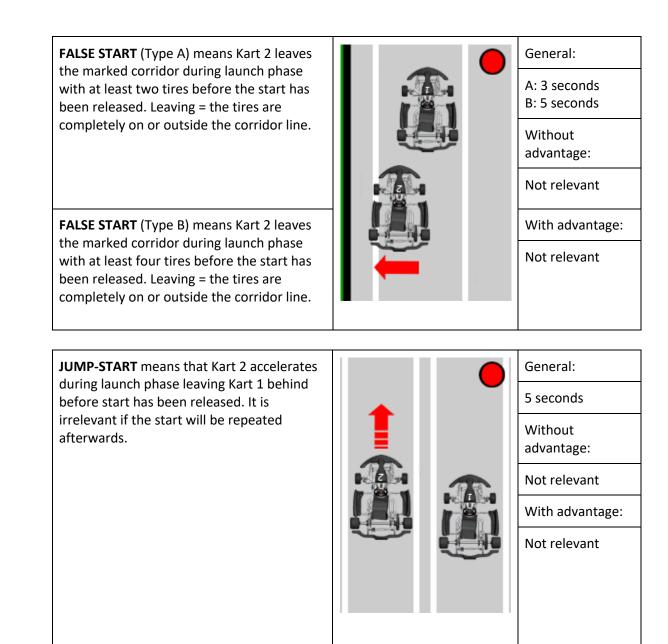


Appendix D of the 2022 Lebanon RMC & 2022 Jordan RMC regulations Penalties catalogue

Participants, who commit an irregularity, will be sanctioned with a penalty according to the recommended tables below. The Stewards have the final decision regarding the type of penalty, and they may decide to exclude a participant from an upcoming race in case of repeated penalties.

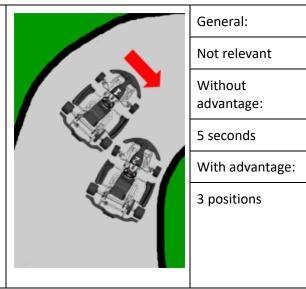




CUT-IN means that Kart 1 constricts the driveable section towards the curve centre forcing Kart 2 to leave the driveable section either partial or completely for passing the curve. It is irrelevant if the Karts have touched each other or not. A prerequisite is, however, that Kart 2 has to be at least 1/3 (front tires next to rear tires) next to Kart 1.

An advantage is at hand, if (either/or):

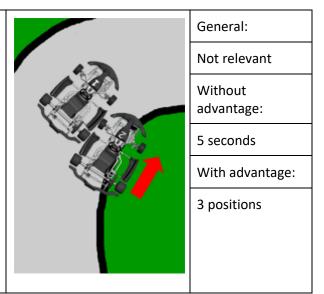
Kart 2 suffers a position loss or drop-out.
Kart 2 suffers a damage leading in a position loss or drop-out within the same lap.



EDGE-INTO means that Kart 2 drives next to Kart 1 (e.g. in order to start an overtaking action) without possessing enough driveable section (including kerbs). It is irrelevant if Kart 2 is completely or partial next to Kart 1 or if Kart 2 is completely or partial off the track.

An advantage is at hand, if (either/or):

- Kart 2 wins a position.
- Kart 1 suffers a position loss or drop-out
- Kart 1 suffers a damage leading in a position
- loss or drop-out within the same lap.

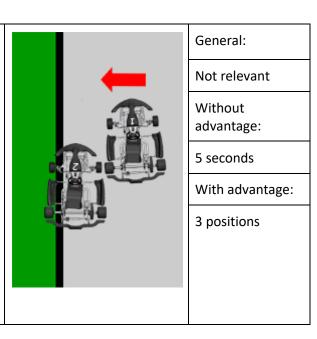




PUSH-OUT means if Kart 1 constricts the driveable section towards the outside line forcing Kart 2 to leave the driveable section either partial or completely. It is irrelevant if the Karts have touched each other or not. A prerequisite is, however, that Kart 2 has to be at least 1/3 (front tires next to rear tires) next to Kart 1.

An advantage is at hand, if (either/or):

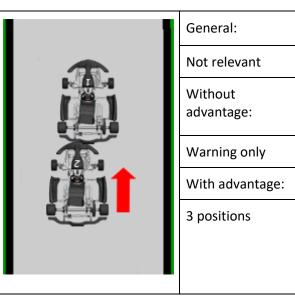
- Kart 1 wins a position.
- Kart 2 suffers a position loss or drop-out.
- Kart 2 suffers a damage leading in a
- position loss or drop-out.



BUMP means that the front of Kart 2 touches the rear of Kart 1. Neither the reason nor the intensity of the contact is relevant. Only the consequences of the impact are relevant to judge an advantage, not the impact itself.

An advantage is at hand, if (either/or):

- Kart 2 wins a position and the previous order cannot be restored within the same lap.
- Kart 1 suffers a position loss or drop-out.
- Kart 1 suffers a damage leading in a position loss or drop-out within the same lap.

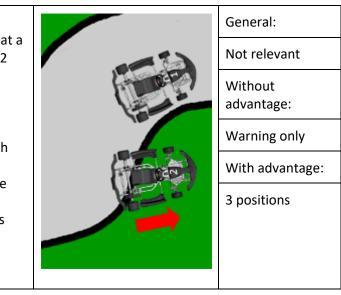




SHORT-CUT means that Kart 2 leaves the track completely and returns to the track at a different section. It is irrelevant why Kart 2 has left the track.

An advantage is at hand, if (either/or):

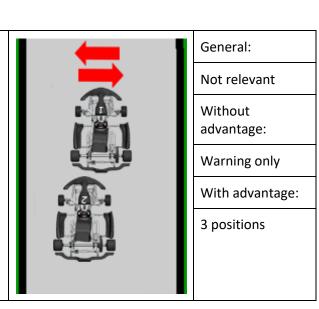
- Kart 2 wins a position or gains time which cannot be balanced within the same lap.
- Kart 1 or any other is handicapped by the return of Kart 2.
- Kart 1 or any other suffers a position loss or drop-out by the return of Kart 2.



ZIG-ZAG means that Kart 1 changes the driving line more than 1 time on a straight track section for more than a kart width. It is irrelevant how far Kart 1 is ahead of Kart 2 or if Kart 2 would have been able to overtake.

An advantage is at hand, if (either/or):

- Kart 1 acts more than once a time this way within the same race.



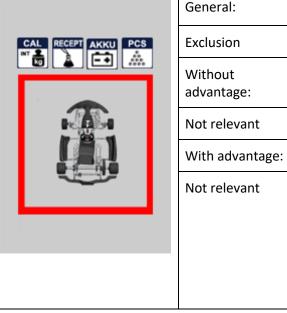


TECHNICAL LACK is at hand, if the Kart is not fulfilling the technical regulations in all parts. It is irrelevant, if the technical lack arises before, during or after the race. It is also irrelevant, if the technical lack would have led to an advantage or not. The only relevant thing is the technical condition at the time of examination.

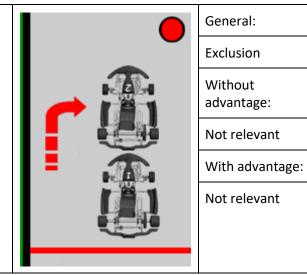
Typical examples for a technical lack are:

- Lack of weight
- Wrong setup
- Wrong fuel, oil, coolant, ...
- Modified parts

etc.



FORMATION FAULT is at hand, if Kart 2 improves it's starting position unforced during the formation lap after having crossed the "red line" (and before the start has been released).





FLAG DISREGARD is at hand, if the driver does not carry out the flag instructions given by either the track personal or clerk of the course. It is irrelevant which flag is in question, why the flag has been disregarded or if the violation would have led to an advantage or not.

Typical examples of a flag disregard are:

- Overtaking under yellow flag.
- Continuing the race after receipt of black/orange flag. etc.

