

REGULATION CHANGES FOR CONSULTATION

Committee:	Judicial Committee
Date of Meeting:	16 July 2025
Closing date for consultation:	17 October 2025
Email for comments:	judicialconsultation@msauk.org

Proposed Regulation

CHAPTER 2 JUDICIAL

Appendix 1

Art.1.3 Any dishonest act or proceeding in connection with any Competition or Event or motor sport generally

Art.1.3.1 Any allegation of, or suspected case of, dishonesty shall be referred exclusively to the **National Court** and shall not be dealt with by the **Officials** at the **Event**. For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in this Regulation shall prevent the **Officials** from taking appropriate action, or otherwise dealing with, any other breach of the **NCR** (other than the dishonest element) arising out of the same incident or the surrounding circumstances/facts.

Date of Implementation: 01 January 2026

Reason: The onus on Officials to determine if an offence/action had been committed dishonestly was a legal burden that would inevitably involve additional legal expertise and analysis of the circumstances. To remove this legal burden, and ensure decisions are being formed following review of the entire incident and intention, this offence is now reserved for the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Court.

Explanatory Notes:

1. This regulation is designed to recognise the severity of any allegation of Dishonesty. Dishonesty is an intentional act.
2. A finding by Motorsport UK, the National Court, that a Competitor has behaved dishonestly may have effects far more wide-reaching than a finding of a breach of the NCR in terms of their personal or professional lives. Accordingly, any allegation of dishonesty is only to be dealt with by the National Court following thorough investigation which the pressured timescales of an Event simply do not allow.
3. However, it is very likely that factual circumstances which lead to a suspicion of dishonesty will constitute a breach of another of the NCR. Nothing in this rule prevents Officials at the Event from taking action in respect of the breach of that other NCR.
4. By way of example:

A.

- A seal on an engine is found to be broken in contravention of the NCRs.
- The Official may well be thinking that was done deliberately and dishonestly.
- The Official at the Event may consider a breach of the NCR because of the simple fact the seal has been broken.
- If the Official decides there should be an enquiry into whether the seal was broken dishonestly, the Official must refer that matter to the National Court.

B.

- A competitor presents a helmet at scrutineering. It fails.
- The Competitor presents another helmet which passes.
- It is then found that the Competitor wore the first helmet in the race.
- The Official may decide to deal with that as a breach of the relevant NCR and will therefore do so at the Event.
- The Official may also decide that the matter should be investigated to see whether this was done dishonestly. If the Official does decide the matter needs investigation, this element must be referred to the National Court.