ISAF Race Officials

Event Appointments - Regulation 25.8.2

A submission from the Chairman of the Race Officials Committee

Purpose or Objective

To align current practice and Regulations over the constitution of the Event Appointments Working Party.

Proposal

Amend Regulation 25.8.2 as follows:

25.8.2 When ISAF has the right to appoint or approve the appointment of Race Officials pursuant to Regulation 25.8 or otherwise and with the exception of the appointment of Olympic Juries pursuant to Regulations 23.3 and 23.3.1, and ISAF Technical Delegates pursuant to Regulation 25.9 with the exception of Olympic Technical Delegates pursuant to Regulation 25.9.1 in the exercise of such right or obligation the Executive Committee shall appoint a working party to make appointments or give approvals. Any such working party shall consist of the following persons:

(a) an ISAF Vice-President;
(b) a retired ISAF Race Official;
(c) a suitable staff member of the ISAF Secretariat (non-voting).

(a) an experienced ISAF Race Official (as chairman)
(b) two further experienced ISAF Race Officials
(c) an ISAF Vice-President
(d) the ISAF staff manager responsible for ISAF Race Officials (non-voting)

The working party shall be appointed at the Annual ISAF Meeting after the Olympics and shall be appointed for a four-year period in line with the ISAF Committee’s term of appointment. In respect of each event, the working party shall have power to add one other expert whose expertise is relevant or needed. The ISAF Race Officials stated in (a) and (b) above should cover a range of race official disciplines, if possible.

Current Position

As above.

Reasons

1. This submission will increase the number of race officials appointed to the EAWP to three in order to:
- increase the expertise and diversity on the WP
- cater for withdrawal of a member due to Conflict of Interest
- enable appointment of future chairmen who already have working party experience.

2. Remove the requirement for the Race Officials to be "retired". Most Race Officials in practice remain active at some level, and practical experience of the current requirements being placed on Race Officials is advantageous. The EAWP has conflict of interest procedures in place to prevent its members influencing any appointments to their benefit.

3. The current timing of the appointment is impractical and is changed to be consistent with the appointment of other four-year term committees and commissions.

4. The deletion of the ability to add an expert has been replaced by the EAWP procedures which require it to consult with the specialists (e.g. the ROC and its Sub-committees, Team Racing Sub-committee etc.) before making any appointments.

5. The requirement that the ISAF Race Officials mentioned in (a) and (b) should cover a range of disciplines is intended to ensure that the working party has a broad understanding of race official issues. However, this should not prevent selection of the members with the best personal qualities to fulfill the task, as the EAWP procedures guarantee expert input from the various ROC Sub-committees. The role of the EAWP is not to make specialist assessments on which race official merits appointment over another; this is the function of the Chairmen of the Race Officials Committee and its Sub-committees. The main requirement of the EAWP members is that they are qualified and experienced in reviewing recommendations in order to properly supervise the event appointment process in a neutral and impartial manner.