ISAF Class Association

Criteria for Designation as an ISAF Class Association – Regulation 10.2.1(e)

A submission from the Fédération Française de Voile

Purpose or Objective

To create a working party to study and to revise when/if needed the requirements included in Regulations 10.2.1 (e) concerning the criteria for a class to be designated as an ISAF Class association.

Proposal

To create a working party that will make recommendations to the Council to revise/review the criteria to be designated as an ISAF Class association: number of boats per MNA, number of MNAs. The working party should submit his work for a decision to be taken in November Meeting 2014.

The working party may be composed by members from: the Events Committee, the ISAF Classes committee, the Executive Committee and other Council members who would be interested.

Current Position

Regulation 10.2.1 (d) & (e):

In order to be so designated a Class must be able to meet the following criteria, detailed in an application to the Chief Executive Officer, for consideration by the ISAF Council at the next scheduled meeting,

(a) an active Class/Owners Association;

(b) a Constitution passed by a pre-existing Class/Owners Association and approved by the Equipment Committee and the Constitution Committee containing at least:

(i) the name of the class,
(ii) provision for control by a Class/Owners Association,
(iii) an elected Board and Executive Committee,
(iv) an Executive Committee, including at least the Executive Officers, and
(v) a statement of the objectives of the class;

(c) a set of class rules in the ISAF Standard Class Rules format, and adopting the Equipment Rules of Sailing, approved by the Equipment Committee. The Equipment Committee may approve an exemption to either requirement if in its opinion the class rules are satisfactory and well established;
(d) demonstrated, either by confirmation from the requisite number of Member National Authorities (MNAs) set out below or a list of registered boat owners, that it is ‘actively racing’ with at least the following global distribution:

(e)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category according to Hull Length</th>
<th>Designation as an ISAF Class</th>
<th>Entitled to World Championship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boats per MNA</td>
<td>N° of MNAs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boats up to 6.0m</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boats &gt;6.0m to 9.0m</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boats &gt;9.0m to 12.0m</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boats &gt;12.0m to 15.0m</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boats &gt;15.0m</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reasons

1. ISAF Class should be representative of a more important international participation; ISAF is composed by 138 MNAs, the number of countries required is from 3 to 5 depending on the hull length, it may be increased.

For example, an ISAF class can be accepted with 5 countries and 15 boats per MNA for the highest category. It may appear to be not representative of a “real” ISAF Class association.

Increasing the number of MNAs and boats per MNAs required would promote the classes and highlight their activity.