

2024 Events & Equipment Working Party Report

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1. Executive Summary

1.1 Summary

A combined Events and Equipment Committee Working Party was formed after the November 2017 World Sailing Annual Conference to consider and make recommendations to the Events Committee on the Sailing events for the 2024 Olympic Games (2024 Events WP or WP).

The framework for the WP was provided by Regulation 23 of the World Sailing Regulations which sets out the process and requirements for reviewing and selecting the Sailing events for the Olympic Games and the policy decisions about the 2024 Olympic Sailing programme made by the World Sailing Council (Council) at the 2017 Annual Conference (see Council policy summary in section 2 and approved submissions – 067-17, 068-17, 069-17, 070-17 and 071-17).

Council approved policy requires the 2024 Olympic Sailing events to offer the best possible value to the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and to the Olympic Games and strengthen the position of Sailing within the Olympic Games. The WP spent considerable time understanding the issues relevant for the Olympic Movement and the IOC and the relevance of those issues for Sailing and its events programme for the Olympic Games in the future. This Report covers these issues in detail in Section 6 to 13 including the key issues of:

- Venue and organisational issues
- The impact and importance of athlete quota
- The IOC moving from a sport to an event based programme putting increased scrutiny on each event
- Olympic sport needing to appeal to a young audience
- Gender equality
- IOC encouragement of mixed events
- The importance of media appeal and value

The WP debated the key criteria relevant for the Sailing events in light of regulation 23, Council policy and in particular, what would offer the best possible value to the IOC and to the Olympic Games and strengthen the position of Sailing within the Olympic Games. The WP agreed as the key criteria - Universality, Innovation (equipment and format), Media Value and Youth Appeal (sailor and non-sailor). A summary of the WP's interpretation and key aspects of these criteria is set out in Section 14.2.

The WP reviewed against the key criteria the existing 10 Olympic sailing events and the potential new events in the Submissions from the Events Committee Chair (which together cover the

majority of the events suggested in other Submissions). Each event was rated from 1 – 5 and the results of this review is set out in sections 15 to 22 of the Report. The WP also comments on the opportunities and challenges of the potential new events.

The WP considered the regulatory and policy requirements relating to the athletes including in particular that men and women of different physiques have an opportunity to compete. Although this factor was taken into account in rating events on the sailor youth appeal criterion, it is particularly relevant when considering the equipment for events and must ultimately be assessed across the 10 events in the Sailing program.

Gender equality is considered in Section 11 of the Report and is particularly relevant when looking at the 10 events as a whole, with the need to have gender equality at both athlete and event level and 2 or 4 mixed events (covered in Section 12). Gender equality also raises issues relevant for equipment decisions.

The WP is continuing its work in the lead up to the May Mid-year meetings, including a more detailed review of other Submissions and event options and feedback from the Athletes Commission on the Submissions, and will present an update together with its recommendations to the Events Committee meeting in London. The initial views and key observations from the WP to date about the options for the 2024 Sailing event program are set out below.

Finally, the WP acknowledges that there are advantages and disadvantages in all the options covered in the Submissions and no option will be accepted as the right one by all stakeholders. Compared to many other sports, Sailing is diverse and complex. Being equipment based with a field of play in an outdoor, uncontrolled environment, adds notable cost and logistic issues. There is also significant disparity between nations in the level of participation possible in Olympic Sailing. These factors make any change difficult. No event slate or submission will solve these issues. However, the WP encourages all stakeholders to include in their thinking, not just the short term impact of change but also the longer term benefit to Sailing of a strong Olympic Sailing event program that promotes our sport to the widest possible audience. We are fortunate that there are other opportunities for sailors of all ages and sizes to compete outside the Olympic Games in many non-Olympic Classes and events at the highest level of competition. Some Classes no longer in the Olympics have become even stronger and host some of the best events. Change is not easy but change to the Olympic Sailing events will not undermine our sport, the right decisions will make it stronger.

1.2 Initial Recommendations and Observations

The WP:

- (a) Is strongly of the view that no change to the current 10 events is not an option for 2024 particularly because Sailing does not have gender equality in its events. The 2018 IOC Gender Equality recommendations confirms this is a requirement for 2024. If this is not achieved, Sailing will most likely lose an event for 2024.
- (b) Does not support any submission which does not have at least 2 mixed events, or which does not give men and women the same number of events.
- (c) Supports for inclusion in the 2024 Olympic sailing programme, separate men's and women's Windsurfer events with a new format to best showcase Windsurfing and help strengthen the future of Olympic sailing. The WP therefore does not support submissions with no Windsurfer events, only one mixed Windsurfer event or a combined Windsurf/ Kite event.
- (d) Considers that the requirement for the Sailing events to include universal events is best met in 2024 by the Men's and Women's One Person Dinghy and the Men's and Women's Windsurfer events.
- (e) Supports at least one Kiteboarding event. Kiteboarding meets all the key requirements for new Olympic events and will strengthen the future of Olympic sailing. The viable event options for Kiteboarding are a mixed team event or a separate men's and women's event. Therefore, the WP does not support submissions which have no Kiteboard event, which combine the Windsurf and Kite event, which leaves the choice of "board" open (i.e. Windsurfer or Kiteboard) or which proposes a kite event for one gender only.

The WP also makes the following observations:

- (f) The WP recognises the commercial potential and benefit for Sailing that an offshore long distance mixed keelboat event offers. This event would have a unique signature, showcase our sport and would be unique relative to all other Olympic (non-sailing) events. An offshore long-distance event would have the ability to attract a global audience to sailing. The interest that this event alone would attract for Sailing in 2024 in Paris warrants the very careful consideration of its inclusion. However, the WP acknowledges the need to address the potential cost and boat access implications of a keelboat event for MNA's (even in a supplied equipment event) and the need for a suitable system in order to give as many nations as possible the same possibilities to train and compete in the period from 2020 to the games including World Cup events and Olympic qualification system.
- (g) The minimum change possible to meet at least the threshold requirement for 2 mixed events and equal medal opportunities for men and women, is replacing the Men's One Person Heavyweight Dinghy with a mixed event (which could be a mixed men's and women's singlehanded team relay event as in one of the Submissions). If 9 of the current events are retained (with the current equipment and format) and only one event changes, there is a real risk that at least some of the events would come under scrutiny when reviewed by the IOC on an event by event basis. The WP considers this risk will be higher if a mixed Kiteboard event is not added as the new mixed event in this scenario, because of the known appeal of Kiteboarding to the IOC.
- (h) Any additional One Person dinghy events should have a "unique signature" and be differentiated from the retained Men's and Women's One Person Dinghy events.
- (i) Any additional Two Person dinghy events should have a "unique signature" and be differentiated from the retained Two Person events.
- (j) There is a risk that an event program which has the same event for men and women and significantly different equipment will raise questions with the IOC. The same risk may arise in a mixed team event where men and women use very different equipment. The WP notes that the IOC has not engaged with World Sailing on the recent Gender Equality Recommendations and that the IOC has indicated that this is the next step. World Sailing would need to be able to give credible reasons for matched events to have significantly different equipment.
- (k) The WP is aware of the view being expressed that Kiteboarding is not sailing and should not be part of the 2024 event program or indeed part of World Sailing. The WP does not agree with this view and recalls very similar views being expressed in the early years of Windsurfing. Further, over at least the last 4 years, Council decisions and approval of various policies and strategies (on at least one occasion also endorsed by the members of World Sailing at the AGM), have confirmed World Sailing's support for the inclusion of Kiteboarding as part of World Sailing and the potential for Kiteboarding to be part of the Olympic Sailing program.
- (l) The WP has different views on whether 2 or 4 mixed events should be proposed for 2024 and this issue is still being discussed in the context of the options in the Submissions. The WP notes it is important to consider each option proposed for 4 mixed events before dismissing all of them on principle, as some are more easily accommodated (and create less challenges for MNA's) than others.

2. Regulatory & Policy Framework

The World Sailing Regulations require World Sailing to make decisions substantially in advance of each Olympic Games. This timeline helps nations, sailors and teams plan effectively for the future.

Regulation 23 of the World Sailing's Regulations sets out the process and requirements for reviewing and selecting the sailing events for the Olympic Games.

Policy decisions have been made by the World Sailing Council (Council) at the 2017 Annual Conference requiring the 2024 Olympic Sailing events to:

- Achieve gender equality at an event and athlete level;

- Include either 2 or 4 mixed events;
- Offer the best possible value to the IOC and to the Olympic Games and strengthen the position of Sailing within the Olympic Games;
- Ensure that men and women of different physiques have an opportunity to compete;
- Include both universal events, events that showcase the innovation of sailing and demonstrate the diversity of the sport.

3. Events Placed Under Review

On 19 February 2018, Council placed the following 5 events under review:

- Men's Windsurfer
- Women's Windsurfer
- Men's One Person Dinghy Heavyweight
- Men's Two Person Dinghy
- Women's Two Person Dinghy

4. 2024 Events Working Party Process

A combined Events and Equipment Committee Working Party was formed after the 2017 November Annual Conference to consider and make recommendations to the Events Committee on the Sailing events for the 2024 Olympic Games. The WP discussed and considered a number of different options for the 2024 events. All members of the Events Committee were invited to provide suggestions and input including any ideas and feedback they were receiving from other members of the sailing community. The WP provided an update on its work to the Events Committee on a conference call on 19 April 2018 and gave all members of the EC the opportunity to provide additional input. Further details about the WP members and meetings and the key assumptions made for the 2024 Olympic Games are set out in Schedule 1.

5. Submissions

5.1 Events Committee Chair Submissions

The WP, with input from the broader Events Committee, identified a number of potential slates for the 2024 Olympic Games. The 6 Slates that the WP identified for consideration are found in Submissions M10-18, M11-18, M24-18, M28-18, M34-18 and M36-18 from the Chair of the Events Committee (EC Chair Submissions). These submissions are summarised in Table 1 below.

M10-18	M11-18	M24-18	M28-18	M34-18	M36-18
Men's One Person Dinghy	Men's One Person Dinghy	Men's One Person Dinghy	Men's One Person Dinghy	Men's One Person Dinghy	Men's One Person Dinghy
Women's One Person Dinghy	Women's One Person Dinghy	Women's One Person Dinghy	Women's One Person Dinghy	Women's One Person Dinghy	Women's One Person Dinghy
Men's Skiff	Men's Skiff	Men's Skiff	Men's Skiff	Men's Skiff	Men's Skiff
Women's Skiff	Women's Skiff	Women's Skiff	Women's Skiff	Women's Skiff	Women's Skiff
Mixed Multihull (Two Person)	Mixed Multihull (Two Person)	Mixed Multihull (Two Person)	Mixed Multihull (Two Person)	Mixed Multihull (Two Person)	Mixed Multihull (Two Person)
Men's Windsurfer Combined	Men's Windsurfer Combined	Men's Windsurfer Combined	Men's Windsurfer Combined	Men's Windsurfer Combined	Men's Windsurfer Combined
Women's Windsurfer Combined	Women's Windsurfer Combined	Women's Windsurfer Combined	Women's Windsurfer Combined	Women's Windsurfer Combined	Women's Windsurfer Combined
Mixed Team Kiteboard (Two Person)	Mixed Team Kiteboard (Two Person)	Men's Kiteboard	Men's Kiteboard	Mixed Team Kiteboard (Two Person)	Mixed Team Kiteboard (Two Person)
Mixed Offshore Marathon (Two Person)	Mixed Offshore Marathon (Two Person)	Women's Kiteboard	Women's Kiteboard	Men's One Person Foiling	Men's One Person Short Course
Mixed Team Event (Two Person) [2 nd Medal]	Mixed Two Person Dinghy	Mixed Offshore Marathon (Two Person)	Mixed Two Person Dinghy	Women's One Person Foiling	Women's One Person Short Course

Table1 - EC Chair Submissions. Red shaded events are the 5 retained events.

5.2 Other Submissions

The WP has reviewed the Submissions made by other members of the sailing community. Many of these submissions are similar to one of the EC Chair Submissions, proposing an event slate the

same or similar to one of the EC Chair Submissions. In addition, of all the Submissions received (excluding for this purpose the 4 that did not propose at least 2 mixed or achieve gender equal events):

- 88% include both a men's and women's Windsurfing event. 3 further submissions propose a mixed Windsurfer event and another 3 propose separate "board" events for men and women. Only 1 submission has no board, Kite or Windsurf event.
- 77% propose a 2 person dinghy event (excluding a team event), with 42% proposing a single mixed event and 35% proposing separate men's and women's events
- 65% propose at least 1 Kiteboard event, (a further 3 submissions propose a "board" event). With 46% proposing a single mixed Kiteboard and 19% proposing separate men's and women's events
- 36% propose a keelboat event
- 51% propose at least one additional single handed dinghy events
- One submission proposed mixed match racing (2 Person Keelboat)

5.3 Names of Events

It is important each of the 10 sailing events stands on its own merit and can be distinguished from each other, particularly by the IOC and non-sailors. The WP has concluded that the names used for our events are not helpful in this regard and recommends that the event names be reviewed. The names of the events should better reflect the diversity and appeal of the sport of sailing.

Some of the current names include equipment references and confuses the important distinction between the sailing events and the equipment selected for those events. The event names are very rarely used by either the sailing community, the media or non-sailors. Most frequently the sailing events are described by referring to the equipment chosen for the event.

As the IOC has indicated that weight-based events are not desirable in non-combat sports, World Sailing should not use weight references in event names.

In relation to the names of the events, including in the EC Chair Submissions, the Events Committee intends to put a Submission forward for the 2018 Annual Conference to modify Regulation 23 to allow a change to Event names to be considered in 2019. It is important to review the names of all 10 events after all 10 events have been determined.

6. Strengthening Sailing's Position within the Olympic Games

The need for World Sailing to have an event program in 2024 that offers the best possible value to the IOC and strengthens the position of Sailing within the Olympic Games is of critical importance. The IOC has given significant guidance about what it is looking for from Olympic sports and the challenges that lie ahead for the Olympic Games and therefore all Olympic sports. This guidance includes:

- The Olympic Agenda 2020 document which is the strategic roadmap for the Olympic Movement
- The sport, event and athlete quota decisions for the 2020 Olympic Games;
- The review of the Youth Olympic Games (YOG) and the sport and event decisions made by the IOC in relation to the YOG sports and events, including some YOG events, becoming new Olympic events;
- The IOC Gender Equality Recommendations made as part of the IOC Gender Equality Review Project (published March 2018);
- The New Norm Report by the IOC Executive Steering Committee for Olympic Games Delivery, February 2018 which identifies a number of reforms as a result of the Olympic Agenda 2020 recommendation to review all aspects of organisation for the Olympic Games.

The IOC does not tell the Olympic sports what its events should be. The IOC provides guidance and insight into its plans, vision, goals and expectations. The IOC shares with all sports both opportunities and challenges for the Olympic Games and indicates from time to time what is

important to the Olympic Movement. The extent to which sports meet the IOC's expectations is reflected in the IOC's decisions about sports, events and quotas for each Summer, Winter and Youth Olympic Games and in the share of revenue the International Federations receive from the IOC. Sailing was removed from the Paralympic Games, in part due to a lack of understanding of the International Paralympic Committee expectations for the Paralympics.

For the 2020 Olympic Games, the IOC focused on introducing youth and urban innovations, events with dynamic formats and exciting competitions, significantly improving gender equity and reducing the overall number of athletes. The Rio Olympic Games had 11238 athletes in 306 events. In the core sports in Tokyo there will be 10616 in 321 events. When the Host City sports are added, there will be 11090 athletes in 339 events in the 2020 Olympic Games in Tokyo. Importantly, although total athlete numbers are increased, the athletes in the core sports, which includes Sailing, are down by 622 athletes (there were 11,238 athletes in Rio, there will be 10,616 athletes from the core sports). The 2020 programme also includes for the first-time, new youth focused and urban based events such as Basketball 3x3 and BMX Freestyle as well as the new sports of Surfing, Sport Climbing and Skateboarding. In all 15 new events were created for the 2020 Olympic Games with a clear focus on gender equality through mixed events and a focus on youth and urban innovations.

The group that decide the Olympic programme is the Olympic Programme Commission which has the responsibility of analysing the programme of sports for both the Summer and Winter Games and forming proposals for consideration by the IOC Executive Board. The responsibilities of the Olympic Programme Commission are to:

- Develop a programme that maximises the popularity of the Olympic Games while containing costs and complexity;
- Ensure the Olympic programme remains relevant to young people by ensuring innovation and adapting to modern taste and new trends, while respecting the history and tradition of the sports;
- Thoroughly evaluate the sports and events in close cooperation with the respective International Federations.

World Sailing has experienced first-hand the possible reward when we make appropriate event decisions with the additional Kiteboarding medal achieved for the YOG 2018.

There are many non-Olympic sports that meet the IOC expectations, queuing up to become Olympic sports. Although Sailing is a long-standing and highly respected, traditional Olympic Sport, it is up to World Sailing and its stakeholders to recognise the IOC expectations for the future and when required, "change or be changed".

7. Olympic Agenda 2020

7.1 Overview

The Olympic Agenda 2020 was unanimously agreed at the 127th IOC Session in Monaco in December 2014 and presents 40 recommendations for reform for the Olympic Movement. In the speech given by IOC President Thomas Bach at the time he said:

In our world - changing faster than ever - the success of yesterday means nothing for today. The success of today gives you only the opportunity to drive the change for tomorrow. Based on a solid foundation of 100 years of history we have together started to anticipate the upcoming challenges about one and a half years ago. The challenges we are already facing and more important the challenges we can already see on the horizon. If we do not address these challenges here and now we will be hit by them very soon. If we do not drive these changes ourselves others will drive us to them. We want to be the leaders of change, not the object of change.

President Bach confirms that this is not about cosmetic change or change just for the sake of change. It is change to achieve progress and to strengthen sport in the modern, diverse, digital society that we live in. He introduces key themes for change including sustainability, credibility in governance and in sports competition by ensuring clean athletes and the importance of youth.

President Bach concludes by handing over to Olympic stakeholders, which includes World Sailing, the challenge of achieving the vision for the future of the Olympic Movement.

7.2 Key Recommendations

The key recommendations in Olympic Agenda 2020 relevant for event decisions for sports are Recommendations 9, 10 and 11.

- **Recommendation 9- Set a framework for the Olympic programme**

The IOC to limit the number of athletes, officials and events for the Games of the Olympiad to approximately:

- 10,500 athletes
- 5,000 accredited coaches and athletes' support personnel
- 310 events

- **Recommendation 10 - Move from a sport-based to an event-based programme**

- *Regular reviews of the programme to be based on events rather than sports, with the involvement of the International Federations, and with the following restrictions to be respected:*
- *For the Games of the Olympiad: approximately 10,500 athletes, 5,000 accredited coaches and athletes' support personnel, and 310 events*
- *The IOC Session to decide on the inclusion of any sport (IF) in the programme.*
- *The IOC to allow the OCOGs to make a proposal for the inclusion of one or more additional events on the Olympic programme for that edition of the Olympic Games.*

- **Recommendation 11 - Foster gender equality**

- *The IOC to work with the International Federations to achieve 50 per cent female participation in the Olympic Games and to stimulate women's participation and involvement in sport by creating more participation opportunities at the Olympic Games.*
- *The IOC to encourage the inclusion of mixed-gender team events.*

The subsequent development of these Recommendations by the IOC and their significance for Sailing is considered in more detail below.

7.3 Venue and Organisational Issues

There are a number of Recommendations in Olympic Agenda 2020 focussed on aspects of the organisation of the Olympic Games including ways to make the Games more flexible, easier to operate and less expensive. These recommendations are examined in more detail in the recent New Norm Report by the IOC Executive Steering Committee for Olympic Games Delivery, February 2018. Relevantly for Sailing, the Report looks at venue costs and options including legacy, shared or temporary venues, duration of events (number of competition days) and scale (number of athletes).

We now know where both the 2024 and 2028 Olympic Games sailing competitions will be held.

The Paris 2024 Olympic Games are uniquely placed for the inclusion of an Offshore event. The French sailing community and the French public are passionate followers of Offshore sailing. The Paris 2024 Organising Committee has already highlighted that they will engage with all International Federations and the IOC to ensure the best possible event programme. The Marseille sailing venue would work extremely well for an Offshore sailing event with the possibility of a race village alongside a live site. At the 2016 Vendee Globe there were over 2,225,000 visitors to the race village at the start and finish of the race. 87% of the French population (16-69) know of the Vendee Globe which is 38 million people and 52% (22.9m people) followed the 2016 edition.

The Los Angeles 2028 Olympic Games venue plan has created the Long Beach Sport Park that will include Handball, Triathlon, Marathon Swimming, BMX, Water Polo and Sailing. There is a unique opportunity in Los Angeles to showcase the various disciplines of Olympic Sailing alongside other

sports. The opportunity to create a beach venue alongside the more traditional sailing venue will allow for more engagement of the sport and a wider media awareness.

The New Norm Report by the IOC Executive Steering Committee for Olympic Games Delivery identifies a number of reforms as a result of the Olympic Agenda 2020 recommendation to review all aspects of organisation for the Olympic Games. Of interest for Sailing is recommendation 30 that refers to "The objective in the future is to increase the number of sports sharing a venue, to reduce the number required overall. Opportunities to increase the number of sports in a venue to be explored".

Board events and any other events that can launch from beach conditions could be taken out of a marina venue which would reduce the cost and requirements for the marina environment. There are a number of sports/events that also use a beach venue that could be co-located with the Beach Sailing events including marathon swimming, triathlon, beach volleyball and surfing. Other outdoor sports such as the long distance athletics events of Walk and Marathon, rowing, kayak and road cycling, could potentially share a venue with Beach Sailing, depending on the future plans of the OCOG. The WP recognises that, depending on the proximity of the 2 Sailing venues to each other, separate locations may add logistical and cost issues for teams with shared support resources, although this can be mitigated with appropriate scheduling. As has occurred in the past, with the cost pressure on Host Cities and OCOG's, it is likely that in the future the length of the Sailing events will come under pressure and Sailing should have an open mind about appropriate ways to meet this pressure including reducing the total number of competition days for at least some of the events. Shorter events open more opportunities for scheduling, live broadcast coverage and reducing cost including for officials (e.g. they can do multiple events) and even the possibility of sailors competing in more than one event. In the longer term, there is also the possibility of integrating the Paralympic events with the Olympic events which may create additional logistic demands.

8. The Impact & Importance of the Athlete Quota

8.1 Overview

The size and cost of the Olympic Games is an increasing challenge which underlies Olympic Agenda 2020 Recommendations 9 and 10. The IOC will continue to be challenged to achieve the total quota goals of these Recommendation and the threat of quota cuts to traditional sports, including Sailing, will remain.

In February 2018, in the context of The New Norm Report by the IOC Executive Steering Committee for Olympic Games Delivery which outlines 118 reforms related to future Olympic Games delivery, the Chair of that Committee, IOC Member and former IOC Vice- President John Coates is reported as commenting on the quota challenge for future Olympic Games. Mr Coates refers to the Olympic Charter requiring 10,500 athletes and the Tokyo number being well over that once the new sports added by the host City are included and saying: *"The question that will have to be faced up to is, 'Is the number that was agreed for Tokyo appropriate?' And perhaps if it's going to be, say, 200 athletes for host cities to propose, the IOC needs to be saying to the sports, 'let's bring the 10,500 down to 10,300 so we're not putting a bigger burden on the hosts'"*

Only 8 sports had their quota reduced for Tokyo and Sailing was one of them. It is imperative to recognise the need to protect the existing quota of 350 for Sailing and not make our sport a target for further quota cuts (and potential event cuts) by making event decisions that do not meet the IOC 's expectations.

The 2020 event and quota decisions by the IOC across all sports in 2017 resulted in Basketball gaining 2 new medals and an additional athlete quota of 64 for men's and women 3 x 3 basketball and reduced quotas (and in one case medals) in other sports. The total athlete quota for Tokyo 2020 (excluding the quota for the new Host city nominated sports) was reduced (Athletics 105, Weightlifting 64, Wrestling 56, Sailing 30, Shooting 30, Rowing 24, Swimming 22 and Water Polo 18). Weightlifting in addition to losing 64 athletes also lost an event in a weight category. In most cases the quota cut was expressed to be to "reach gender balance".

8.2 Quota and events for Sailing

Sailing had an athlete quota of 461 in 1996 and 2000, 400 in Athens 2004 and China in 2008, 380 for the London 2012 and Rio 2016 Olympic Games. The Tokyo quota has been reduced to 350. The reduced quota of 350 for the 2020 Games created significant challenges for Sailing. The Events Committee (and Council) will recall from the debate on this issue, it is not easy to achieve gender equality, meet IOC requirements for Continental qualification and balance the inclusion of as many nations as possible in the most universal events with the need to ensure the best sailors in the world have the opportunity to compete at the Olympic Games.

In accordance with Council approved policies for the 2024 events, the 10 events in the Sailing program must include both universal and innovative events (Council approved submission 071-17). Submission 071-17 notes that not all innovative events will appeal to all MNA's. However, Sailing must have appropriate universal events and seek to maximise the quota for those events to help ensure as many nations as possible can compete in at least one sailing event at the Olympic Games.

The WP view is that at least 4 of the 10 sailing events should be universal and, to the extent possible, the quota should be maximised in these events. It is important to note that increasing the number of universal events will not necessarily increase the number of nations participating in the Olympic Games as the total athlete quota will not permit large quotas in all 10 events. To help illustrate the inter-relationship and importance of the quota and maximising universality with the event options, the WP reviewed a possible quota allocation across the event slates in the 6 EC Chair Submissions as set out in Schedule 2 to this report.

9. Event Based Programme

Overview

The IOC is changing the landscape of the Olympic Games by shifting from a sport-based programme to an event-based programme. In this new paradigm, new Olympic events have a 'unique signature' or 'look and feel' which is readily apparent to broad audiences and the media as well as those more closely connected to the sport. A key challenge for Sailing is to differentiate the sailing events to ensure that when each event is reviewed by the IOC, it stands on its own merit.

The appeal of the sailing events to youth and the media and a non-sailing audience is very relevant in this context. As President Bach identified in his Olympic Agenda 2020 speech, Olympic sport should inspire, increase the numbers of young people watching the Olympic Games and "get the couch potatoes off the couch" as "our children playing sport can be future athletes."

The IOC's Olympic Broadcast Service (OBS) and the IOC's Olympic Channel are also very focused on increasing the appeal of the Olympic sport product to a younger audience. The event-based approach allows a "product" (i.e. broadcast content) to be targeted to specific audiences and gives sports the opportunity to diversify their product (i.e. events) to appeal to as broad an audience as possible.

The World Sailing regulations refer to, and more recently Council has reiterated the need to showcase, the diversity of sailing at the Olympic Games which is consistent with the IOC focus on an event based program. Traditionally Olympic sailing events have been very similar and, in most cases, difficult for the media and non-sailors to differentiate. Even with the introduction of Windsurfing, although visually different, the racing format is the same as the other Sailing events and does not offer the media or non-sailing audience something different to the other events. Whilst we would expect the very traditional form of sailing to continue to have a place in the Olympic Games, it is important that not all 10 events appear to be the same to the media and non-sailing audiences.

The WP agreed that the five retained events in the Sailing programme represent the current events that are the best representation of the traditional parts of our sport and closest to meeting Agenda 2020 and the future direction of the Olympic Games. The WP also recognised the ability of the Windsurfer events to meet these requirements but did not think the current event maximised its potential to showcase this part of our sport. To a non-sailor, all 10 current events are similar and

have the same complex fleet racing format. Sailing has the opportunity to strengthen its position in the Olympics, by differentiating the other 5 events from the retained five.

Format is the key tool to differentiate the Sailing events. The new events included for Tokyo are described by the IOC as having "dynamic formats" and "exciting competitions". In an attempt to address the need for change, it is important to recognise the very significant efforts that some of the Olympic Classes have made to test or introduce appropriate format change. However, this change has proved very difficult to achieve for the Olympic sailing events.

In addition to format, the tools available to help give each Sailing event its "unique signature", meet the need for youth and media appeal and showcase the diversity of our sport include:

- Disciplines (e.g. fleet, slalom, match, team, relay, long -distance, speed, freestyle, head to head etc),
- The "look and feel" (e.g. coloured sails vs white sails, nation flags, off the beach, "urban atmosphere", entertainment), and
- Equipment

The events chosen for 2024 must be capable of using some or all of these tools as required to ensure that if and when each event is reviewed by the IOC, it stands on its own merit and can be distinguished from the other events.

Many of the new events proposed in the Submissions offer very different events, with a clearly "unique signature" including a Windsurfing event with competition in different disciplines, Kiteboarding, keelboat long distance, match racing, team sailing and team relay. Other events offer varying degrees of difference but many of these are difficult to describe as offering a "unique signature" or a difference that is identifiable to a non-sailor. Some are minor name, format or equipment changes, others offer events for a particular sailor physique or offer a more technical type of sailing.

10. Youth Appeal

Olympic sport faces the challenge of enhancing its attractiveness especially to youth audiences. In considering the possibilities for future sailing events, youth appeal is critical. Sailing must significantly increase the youth appeal of at least some events and should aim to improve the youth appeal of as many events as possible for 2024. The average age of the Rio 2016 sailing broadcast audience was 40.2 years which is well above the target audience of under 30s for the IOC.

The Olympic programme must remain relevant to young people by ensuring innovation and adapting to modern taste and new trends, while respecting the history and tradition of the sports. The WP notes that the average age of elite sailing athletes is higher than in some sports and that it is essential for the Olympic events to have clear pathways and ultimately provide career opportunities.

Events like the X-Games and Street Games have an increasing appeal to youth in place of the more traditional sports included in the Olympic Games. The inclusion of "urban" or non-traditional, more youth-oriented sports is recognised as a way to enhance the youth appeal of the Olympic Games as evidenced by the addition of sports like Surfing, Skateboarding and Sport Climbing for Tokyo. More traditional sports are also adding less –traditional, more innovative, urban and youth appealing events to their event program like the 3X3 Basketball and BMX Freestyle.

For the 2018 YOG the IOC confirmed the introduction of Kiteboarding, BMX Freestyle and Beach Handball events alongside the introduction of Sport Climbing, Roller Sports, Karate and Dance Sport.

The WP acknowledges that World Sailing must also have regard to the appeal of the Olympic events for youth sailors. Importantly, from the IOC perspective, youth appeal means the sport is appealing to a young audience. It does not mean the appeal of the event to the youth who participate in that event / sport. Kiteboarding is recognised by the WP as the new event most capable of meeting the youth appeal requirement from an IOC perspective.

11. Gender Equality

11.1 Overview

Olympic Agenda 2020 and the recent IOC Gender Equality Recommendation requires World Sailing, like other Olympic sports, to foster gender equality. Initially defined in Olympic Agenda 2020 as achieving 50% female participation at the Olympic Games and encouraging the inclusion of mixed-gender team events, the new recommendations require full gender equality in medal events by 2024. Council has also recently confirmed the need for Sailing to achieve gender equality at an event an athlete level in the 2024 Sailing program.

Tokyo 2020 will see the highest ever number of women competing, the highest number of women's events and double the number of mixed events from 2016. Four additional sports will have gender balanced events (Canoe, Judo, Shooting and Weightlifting) and six sports move to gender balance (Canoe, Judo, Rowing, Sailing, Shooting and Weightlifting).

The 2010 ISAF Olympic Commission recommended that Sailing should target an equal number of events for men and women by 2016. World Sailing did not achieve gender equity at an event level for 2016 and will not achieve this for 2020 as no change has been made to the 2016 events. After submitting the proposed 2020 events, the IOC reduced the athlete quota for Sailing from 380 athletes to 350 athletes for Tokyo 2020, with a requirement to "reach gender balance". In the 2016 Sailing competition, the 380 athletes comprised 217 men and 163 women. For 2020 we will achieve gender balance in total number of athletes with 175 men and 175 women spread across 5 men's events, 4 women's events and 1 mixed event. Because men have an additional medal event, Sailing does not achieve gender equity at an event level.

Sailing is one of only 5 sports that will not have gender equality at event level in 2020. Of these 5 sports, some are traditional male or traditional female sports (e.g. Synchronised Swimming, Boxing, Greco-Roman Wrestling). Sailing is not a traditional gender specific sport. Olympic sailing events were traditionally "open" before separate gender events were introduced. Sailing prides itself on the ability of women to compete on equal terms with men and there is no reason for not achieving gender equality at event level in 2024.

11.2 IOC Gender Equality Recommendations

The IOC recently published its IOC Gender Equality Recommendations as part of the IOC Gender Equality Review Project. IOC President Thomas Bach's message accompanying these Recommendations, refers to gender equality as a basic human right of profound importance and a fundamental principle of the Olympic Charter. The key Recommendations relevant for the decisions about the Sailing events for 2024 are:

- **Recommendation 1. Olympic Games Participation**

Ensure there is full gender equality in athlete quotas and medal events for both genders from the Olympic Games 2024 and the Olympic Winter Games 2026 onwards. For all team sports/disciplines/events, ensure an equal number of teams and, where appropriate, an equal number of athletes for both genders

For all individual events, the number of female and male participants should be equal per event and/or per discipline.

- **Recommendation 2. Competition Formats and Technical Rules**

Ensure the competition formats related to distances, duration of competition segments, number of rounds etc. between women and men are as equal as possible.

- **Recommendation 4. Equipment/Apparatus**

As much as possible, the sport-specific equipment and apparatus for men and women should be the same.

- **Recommendation 8. Competition Schedule**

Equal representation of women's and men's events in the competition schedule.

Relevantly for Sailing: Recommendation 1, in addition to equal athletes and events for both genders, recommends the same quota for matched individual events. Recommendation 2 focuses on the same format and competition days for men and women and Recommendation 4 provides that “as much as possible”, the equipment for men and women should be the same.

Recommendation 4 suggests that where we have matched men's and women's events, the equipment should be the same, as far as possible. Therefore, Submissions which have different equipment options for the same event, may put the Sailing events under scrutiny in the future unless the differences can be explained by medical, scientific, health or safety related reasons. The IOC Gender Equality Review Project has identified the need to engage with the Olympic sports on the Recommendations and the WP is not aware that any particular consideration has been given in the context of Recommendation 4 to specific equipment based sports like Sailing. It may be possible to have different equipment for one future Olympic Games on the basis that it is a transition to matched equipment or a different event in the future.

The IOC is committed to engaging with all IFs on the issue of matched men's and women's events and equipment over the coming months. The WP recognises that a combination of matched events and mixed events are required for the 2024 Olympic Games and beyond. However, the WP notes that in some cases for Sailing, matched events will not necessarily lead to matched equipment. There are a number of sports that do not have matched equipment.

11.3 Women and Sailing

The gender equality requirements in the IOC Gender Equality Recommendations notably extend beyond athletes and events to all aspects of sport including coaches, officials, funding, governance and leadership, many of which will be challenging for Sailing. It has never been more critical for Sailing to choose events with pathways that inspire and encourage girls and women to participate in and pursue roles in all parts and at all levels of our sport. The showcase of women's sailing events and the addition of mixed events to the Sailing program has a significant role to play in this regard (see section 12 below).

12. Mixed Events

12.1 Overview

In relation to the IOC encouragement of mixed events, many sports have responded to this strategy for 2020. Of the seven new mixed events for 2020, 3 are mixed team relay events (Swimming, Athletics, Triathlon), 3 are combined score (Archery, Judo and Shooting) and there is one new mixed pair event (Table Tennis). In the recent Winter Olympics, of the 4 new events, 2 were for mixed events (Curling Mixed doubles and Alpine Skiing added a 4 person mixed Nations Team Event).

12.2 Mixed events in Sailing

Mixed sailing is common in a number of parts of our sport. The introduction of separate women's events and separate women's world championship titles has no doubt impacted in more recent years on the growth of mixed sailing in Two Person Classes. Sailing introduced the Mixed Two Person Multihull as its first mixed event in 2016 which continues as the only mixed event for 2020. Council recently confirmed that Sailing should include either 2 or 4 mixed events in the 2024 Sailing program.

12.3 2 or 4 Mixed Events?

66% of the Submissions propose 2 mixed events. 25% of the Submissions propose 4 Mixed events (and 5 submissions propose only 1 mixed event).

The most compelling argument for additional mixed events is that they allow more different types of sailing to be showcased reflecting the diversity of the sport (compared to a male and female version of the same event) while at the same time guaranteeing gender balance in athlete numbers and freeing quota places for increased country participation in the universal events.

Other reasons that the WP and Events Committee discussions have identified for supporting mixed events include:

- More equipment options to suit broader range/combination of physiques
- Can encourage greater participation of women and faster development of skills to the highest level
- Promotes gender equality at MNA level in funding, support and sponsorship and encourages MNA investment in women in sailing
- The option to sail as a mixed team in pathway classes will become more attractive
- More opportunities to create female role models and heroes which will help growth of female interest and participation
- Could be a second medal event from the existing quota and possibly using equipment from other event(s)
- Accommodates more sibling and family teams and male v female helms which creates interesting media stories
- Has less impact on existing events whilst achieving the most benefit in terms of meeting IOC expectations (e.g. changing an existing male and female event for a mixed event)

12.4 Reasons identified against more than 2 mixed events for 2024:

- Mixed sailing would not be acceptable in some countries (although it is important to distinguish countries which would not permit women to sail at all and that a mixed team relay style event would not be problematic in a number of countries)
- More difficult in less developed sailing nations with lower numbers of sailors to participate in mixed events
- Moving from 1 to 2 mixed events is sufficient change
- Appropriate women's events with suitable equipment for women would be more beneficial than additional mixed events
- Disadvantages an excellent sailor of one gender in a country where the standard is not the same in the other gender
- Mixed event (other than an event using existing athlete quota) is likely to reduce the number of countries participating in that event compared with 2 separate male and female singlehanded events with the same number of athletes.
- Multiple mixed events add cost to MNA's if different skill sets or venues are needed to support them.

The members of the WP had differing views on whether we should have 2 or 4 mixed events for 2024. Whilst the advantages of mixed events are recognised, the increase from 1 to 4 events is a very significant change from the current program of events and would have significant impact on most MNA's. However, the WP notes that some of the submissions proposing four mixed events offering options that enable current equipment to be retained may be more attractive than other four mixed options.

13. Media Appeal

The IOC generated more than USD5.6 billion from the sale of broadcast and commercial rights in the 2013-2016 Quad. The International Federations (IF's) and National Olympic Committees (NOCs) receive a percentage of this revenue from the IOC. World Sailing received approximately 65% of its revenue (or £11.7 million) from the IOC during the 2013-2016 Quad. Sailing was grouped with 5 other sports receiving the second lowest share of this income compared with all other sports (with only Modern Pentathlon receiving less revenue). The IOC does not publish the specific metrics used to assess the sports, but relevant factors are known to include sponsor interest, broadcast rating analysis, spectator engagement, ticket sales, athlete representation, appeal of the sport around the world, Olympic and YOG operating costs.

The Olympic broadcast audience is aging, and the IOC is actively trying to attract a younger broadcast audience that will become the next generation of committed Olympic sport fans. Sailing will benefit if the Olympic sailing events help the IOC achieve this goal.

New sports and events in the Olympic Games will increase audiences and enhance the attractiveness of the Olympic Games for broadcasters, media, sponsors and supporters. The growth and inclusion in the Olympic Games of more youth appealing sports and events is a threat to traditional sports which over time risk not having the same appeal. As the recent Winter Olympics confirmed, the new sports and events are not only appealing to youth, they are interesting and engaging for audiences of all ages, including audiences that have no knowledge or ability to participate in or personally experience any aspect of the sport.

Sailing is competing with other sports for media and commercial interest. Many other sports are looking at significant change to make their product more appealing. Examples include Athletics, Squash, Surfing, Beach Volleyball and Badminton.

An article by Nick Butler at the Main Press Centre in PyeongChang (19 February 2018) refers to comments from OBS chief executive Yiannis Exarchos that *"urban and youth-oriented sports should be favoured for inclusion on the Games programme as they are most likely to drive better audiences"* and that *"times have changed from when most sports were founded in the 'ample space' of 19th century British countryside."* *"Ultimately, the responsibility [for proposing new sports] is the job of the IOC [International Olympic Committee] Session, but it goes without saying that the constant influence of broadcasters is towards sports closer to the younger generation" and "Sports that are easier to set-up in an urban environment".*

For the last 3 Summer Games, the sailing broadcast produced by OBS has been recognised as one of the top 3 sports (IOC Golden Rings Award Winner). Despite sailing images being extremely visually appealing, the product has limited appeal to broadcasters. Unless the number of national and rights holding broadcasters taking the OBS feed increases, the sailing audience numbers will continue to be low. Sailing needs to give OBS a better product that it can sell to rights holders, so it can offset its production costs.

The Rio 2016 Sailing program was broadcast for 137 hours out of the 7100 hours that the host broadcaster produced. Only 6.3% of the 17 markets analysed (Australia, Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, UK & USA) watched more than 5 minutes of the Olympic Sailing coverage.

The achieved result of over 257 million viewers could have been higher, as there were two factors, that had a detrimental effect on the final result according to the IOC's research company. These were:

- The fact that a lot of the coverage was in highlight form and longer broadcasts were often shown on the smaller / niche rights-holders thus reducing overall impact.
- Some of the medals were decided before the medal race resulting in many broadcasters focusing on other sports and only showing highlights.

If sailing is to enable two or more events to be broadcast live at the same time, then it must demonstrate the audience demand for this. OBS continues to use new tools and add new features to its broadcast package however the WP notes that OBS is only responsible for the imagery in the broadcast at it is rights holders that add the commentary and audio. Through the broadcast footage, second screen technology (including tracking and analytic data) there is an opportunity to better engage with a non-sailing audience. Race formats are also key to media understanding of sailing.

Having a race start and finish on schedule and with predictability is of primary concern for broadcasters. Further the race length and the ability to provide continuous action to keep an audience entertained is important – long legs with separation across the fleet are not entertaining to viewers.

Sailing could help address this issue with a product that can be more easily included in a television program when that country's athlete is competing, even if the sport is not popular in that country. Because of the length and complexity of the sailing events, there is very limited ability for a

broadcaster to cut out of one sport and go to sailing to show their athlete qualify for the next phase/win a place/win a medal in a way that works for an audience that is unfamiliar with the sport but ready to engage to support their flag.

A head-to head slalom event, for example as part of the Windsurfer event, would create a different type of product to showcase the diversity and increase the attractiveness of Sailing to a wider audience. Similarly, a "mass- start" off- the -beach for say one Windsurfer race creates visually interesting and different content for broadcast.

Although Sailing has 10 events on offer, from a broadcaster's point of view, we only offer one complex event called fleet racing, with 2 variations – single and double handed. To improve the current Sailing product for broadcast and increase media appeal for at least some of the Sailing events, relevant factors to consider include:

- race length
- event length
- event format
- whether pictures can tell the story (without words), particularly who is winning
- scheduling – less overlap (10 events at once restricts live broadcast opportunity)

The increase in mobile, online and streaming consumption and e-sport opportunities gives Sailing, like other sports, an opportunity to attract and retain new audiences. However, it is difficult to take advantage of this opportunity with the current Olympic sailing events when these platforms attract shorter and less complex content than we currently provide.

In sports and events where pictures, graphics and technology can be used to tell the story, a global audience can be reached without the expense and complexity of language translation. In the age of digital media, the exciting, innovative, attractive, colourful and youth appealing events also facilitate user generated content. This helps sports increase their profile, attract new audiences and supporters and promote its heroes. These are all things Sailing has traditionally struggled to do.

Sailing is benefiting from these opportunities outside the Olympics with events like the Volvo Ocean Race which has attracted 12.8 million YouTube views and The Vendee–Globe 2016 that attracted 450,000 plus players from more than 100 countries to a virtual game and more than 650,000 downloads of the Virtual Regatta app. In addition, 455,000 people competed in the 2016 Vendee-Globe virtual regatta and 201,000 competed in the 2014/15 Volvo Ocean race virtual regatta, with 7 million game sessions.

The 2016 Vendee Globe reported 10 million single individual visitors to the event website, 71 million views of Vendee Globe videos and 1,274 television hours worldwide which is more than the 10 events combined in the last summer Olympics.

14. Key Criteria

14.1 Review of Events

The WP reviewed the existing 10 events and the potential new events in the EC Chair Submissions, against the criteria of Universality, Innovation (equipment and format), Media Value and Youth Appeal (sailor and non- sailor). This report explains why these criteria are important to help ensure the sailing events selected for 2024 offer the best possible value to the IOC and strengthen the position of sailing within the Olympic Games. The result of this review is summarised in sections 15 - 22 below.

Gender equality was considered across the 10 event slates. The WP also considered the ability of an event to foster gender equality and encourage the increased participation or retention of women in sailing:

- as a mixed event

- by using the same or similar equipment in separate men's and women's events
- or for other reason

When reviewing the event sailing program, the 10 events must:

- achieve equal number of medal opportunities for men and women (Council approved submission 068-17)
- be capable of delivering equal number of men and women at athlete level (Council approved submission 068-17) within Sailing's quota whilst at the same time maximizing the number of countries participating in the Games via the more Universal events
- achieve 2 or 4 mixed events (Council approved submission 069-17)

14.2 Criteria Definitions

The following definitions summarise the WP's interpretation of the key criteria. The WP was guided by the Council approved policy decisions in November 2017, the IOC Agenda 2020 and other IOC guidance, regulation 23 and the WP view on the most important aspects of each criteria to achieve the overall strategic objectives of World Sailing for the Olympic sailing events.

(a) Universality

- The event appeals to a large number of nations around the world including new sailing nations
- Cost of participation is low - including equipment, development, coaching, transport of equipment or charter access
- Equipment is widely accessible around the world
- Success is more related to athletic superiority and tactical understanding than technical knowledge of the specific equipment.

(b) Innovation

- The event showcases innovation in sailing which may be in technology, equipment, format or otherwise.

In accordance with Council approved policies for the 2024 events, the 10 events in the Sailing program must include both universal and innovative events (Council approved submission 071-17). Submission 071-17 notes that not all innovative events will appeal to all MNA's. It follows that, an event may be, but does not need to be, both universal and innovative.

(c) Youth Appeal

Extent to which the event appeals to youth and will increase the interest and engagement of:

- youth sailors and
- non- sailing youth

The pathways for youth sailors to the Olympic events was considered in assessing the youth appeal for sailors. The WP recognises that in many countries, the pathway in sailing is determined by the club investment in equipment. Sailors, especially youth, are not expected to own the equipment that they are sailing and so are limited in participating in new or different pathways than are supported by their MNA's. In countries where participants in the sport regularly own their own equipment, the pathways to Olympic sailing are more varied and the exposure to different disciplines and types of sailing expand the reach of sailing in general, but not necessarily specific to Olympic sailing.

(d) Media Value

Ability of the event to add commercial value for the sport of sailing and the Olympic Games by:

- Attracting media interest across both traditional and new and emerging media platforms
- Engaging remote audiences

- Attracting a broader, non-sailing audience

This criterion also covers the extent to which each event:

- Presents the diversity of sailing (without the need for sailing knowledge, participation in or personal experience of the sport)
- Has a “unique signature” compared to other Olympic Sailing events
- Provides opportunities to relate exciting or compelling stories and images about the competition

14.3 Event Analysis

The WP acknowledges that there will be different views on the extent to which the events analysed below meet the criteria. For some individuals, countries and regions, an event may be seen to meet all criteria when for others it will not. In other cases, current data may suggest an event meets or does not meet the criteria in a way that differs from the tables below.

The WP has reviewed each event from an objective perspective against the overall strategic objectives of World Sailing and the expectations of the IOC for Olympic events in the future. The WP has taken into account:

- The relativities of each event against the other events
- The relationship between Olympic sailing and sailing in general and the extent to which the average sailor relates to Olympic sailing. For example, in considering Universality, the Laser and Radial stand out, have a substantial non-Olympic fleet from juniors through to Grand Masters in most areas of the world.
- The impact of an event being in the Olympic Games, in some cases for a significant period of time, and the difficulties in comparing data from such an event with an event that has not been in the Olympic Games at all or has been in the Olympic Games for a shorter period of time makes absolute comparisons misleading. For ease of reference, the history of the Olympic sailing events since 1952 is set out in Schedule 3.

The WP rated each of the current Olympic Sailing events on a scale of 1 (low) – 5 (high). The Men’s and Women’s One Person Dinghy was treated as the benchmark to rate the current 10 events. The other events were then rated against this benchmark. Where the Men’s and Women’s One Person Dinghy event best meets the criteria when compared with the other current events, it is rated a 5 and where it least meets the criteria when compared with the other current events, it is rated a 1. The 5 retained events are rated in section 15. It is important to note it is not necessary for each event to rate high on both universality and innovation (see 14.2 (b) above). The 5 events under review are rated in section 16 below.

The WP also rated the potential new events as suggested in the EC Chair Submissions. The ratings, the reasons for considering these events and the opportunities and challenges these events may bring, are set out in sections 17-22 below. A similar 1-5 scale was used against the benchmark of the Men’s and Women’s One Person Dinghy event ratings. The rating is more difficult for the potential new events when the equipment and in some cases, format is not yet decided. For this reason, for the purpose of this exercise, the WP considered some options for format and equipment as noted in the tables below.

15. Review of Five Retained Events

15.1 Review Table

Event	Equipment	Format	Criteria			
			Universality	Innovation Format / Equipment	Media Value	Youth Appeal Sailor / Non-Sailor
Men's One Person Dinghy	Laser	Fleet	5	1 / 1	1	4 / 2
Women's One Person Dinghy	Laser Radial	Fleet	5	1 / 1	1	3 / 2
Men's Skiff	49er	Fleet	2	2 / 2	3	4 / 3
Women's Skiff	49erFX	Fleet	2	2 / 2	3	4 / 3
Mixed Two Person Multihull	Nacra 17	Fleet	2	2 / 3	4	4 / 3

15.2 Notes:

- (a) The three Two Person events score more highly for fleet format because they have multiple, shorter and faster races and the windward-leeward course is simpler and easier to understand and explain who is winning compared to a trapezoid course.
- (b) Media Value for Skiff is higher because of shorter and faster races, colour, and large visible country identification on sails, athleticism is more obvious with two on trapeze/faster speed/more spectacular manoeuvres (and mishaps). Similar for the Multihull with the additional Media Value from the event being both foiling and mixed gender. Although the One Person Dinghy events have country flags on sails, they are not visible enough to easily identify the countries.
- (c) The diversity in sailing that is showcased from a non-sailor/media perspective in these five events is One Person fleet racing, Two Person fleet racing, and mixed Multihull / Foiling fleet racing. Primarily relevant for a sailing audience, the One Person Dinghy events showcase more traditional, close tactical racing. Ideally the other five events in the sailing program would add something different to maximise Sailing's ability to showcase the diversity of the sport. This in turn offers multiple attractive events for media and broadcast which have a "unique signature" and can be easily differentiated by non-sailors rather than multiple minor variations of similar events.

16. Review of Five Events Placed Under Review

16.1 Review Table

Event	Equipment	Format	Criteria			
			Universality	Innovation Format / Equipment	Media Value	Youth Appeal Sailor / Non-Sailor
Men's Two Person Dinghy	470	Fleet	3	1 / 1	1	2 / 1
Women's Two Person Dinghy	470	Fleet	3	1 / 1	1	2 / 1
Men's Windsurfer	RS: X	Fleet	4	1 / 2	2	3 / 2
Women's Windsurfer	RS: X	Fleet	4	1 / 2	2	3 / 2
Men's One Person Dinghy Heavyweight	Finn	Fleet	2	1 / 1	1	2 / 1

16.2 Notes

- (a) There is very little additional diversity, Innovation and Media Value in this group of events, apart from the Windsurfer events. The Windsurfer rates well for Universality, however changes are needed to format and equipment to increase the events rating in Innovation, Media Value and Youth Appeal and justify the inclusion of the Windsurfer events in the 2024 Sailing Events Programme.
- (b) The Two Person Dinghy Universality score is bolstered by the number of years this event has been in the Olympics. However, this benefit is not reflected in the number of MNA's participating in Olympic Games qualification in these events or growth outside Europe in the case of 470W. The number of MNA's participating in 2016 Olympic Games qualification for the 5 two handed events shows; 470M - 43, 470W-33, 49er-36, 49erFX-29, Nacra 17 -35. The number of non-European countries participating in Olympic Games qualification in 470M has increased from 30%- 51 % over the period 2004 to 2016 but for 470W the increase is from 34%-38% in that period (which includes the impact of the introduction of Continental Qualification for 2016). As a point of reference, over the shorter period of 2008 (the first event) to 2016 for Women's One Person Dinghy in the Radial, the growth is 40%-52% and for RS:X W was high in 2008 at 48%, dropped to 41% in 2012 but returned to 49% in 2016. The introduction of new women's Olympic sailing events and the Mixed Nacra17 may have impacted on the women in the Two Person Dinghy event, with some sailors moving to the new events. However, the growth rate is significantly smaller in the women's Two Person Dinghy event at 4% than the Men's event at 21%. The WP notes the very real possibility that the women's double handed events are lacking in funding from some sailing nations- highlighted by 10 fewer nations participating in the 2016 Olympic qualification events for the women in the Two Person Dinghy compared to the men's event.

The WP recognises:

- (a) The current equipment in the Two Person Dinghy and Heavyweight Men's One Person Dinghy events provides opportunities for different physiques, at the lower end of the male and female

weight ranges in the case of the Two Person Dinghy events and at the higher end of the male weight range in the Heavyweight Men's One Person Dinghy.

- (b) These events also offer close tactical racing which can create drama in racing for a sailing audience. However, this does not translate to a non-sailing audience, or attract media and broadcast interest other than in very rare cases. In addition, this traditional, close tactical form of racing is well represented in the retained One Person men's and women's events.
- (c) The current Windsurfer equipment limits format options and suits a limited range of physiques.

17. New Windsurfer Events

17.1 Review Table

Event	Equipment	Format	Criteria			
			Universality	Innovation Format / Equipment	Media Value	Youth Appeal Sailor / Non-Sailor
Men's Windsurfing Combined	New Equipment (Registered series production)	Multi-discipline (including slalom)	4	4 / 3	5	4 / 4
Women's Windsurfing Combined	New Equipment (Registered series production)	Multi-discipline (including slalom)	4	4 / 3	5	4 / 4

17.2 Notes

- (a) Media and Youth Appeal is significantly improved from the existing events with the addition of slalom and the “urban” look and feel that registered series production equipment will help provide. Universality may also improve with registered series production equipment facilitating the participation of a broader range of physiques and the potential for greater equipment sponsorship.

17.3 Opportunities

- (a) An event that showcases exciting Windsurfing disciplines will meet the key objectives of World Sailing and the IOC for an Olympic event. The disciplines should include slalom and may include a long distance race and/ or short course racing or other suitable disciplines, with a combined score determining the places.
- (b) The accessibility of Windsurfing creates significant potential to grow the number of countries currently participating in Olympic qualification events for sailing and with the retained One Person events, ensures that there are at least 4 significantly Universal events included in the 10 events in the Sailing program.
- (c) Windsurfing is attractive to the media, to youth and both genders. A separate women's event will build on the existing strength of women in Windsurfing and enable the retention and increase in the participation of women.
- (d) The equipment suggested for Windsurfing events enables access to high performance equipment at a competitive price and increases team or individual sponsorship opportunities with multiple equipment suppliers involved. Registered series production equipment including three registered production rigs, will enable the Windsurfing event to be conducted in a wide range of wind conditions (6-30 knots), and enables sailors with a wide range of physiques to be competitive.

17.4 Challenges

- (a) Universality - to expand Windsurfing to new nations and increase the number of women participating in particular.

- (b) Multiple rigs may increase costs, but this could be offset by increased sponsorship opportunities and generally more cost competition between equipment suppliers.

18. Kiteboarding Events

18.1 Review Table

Event	Equipment	Format	Criteria			
			Universality	Innovation Format / Equipment	Media Value	Youth Appeal Sailor / Non-Sailor
Men's Kiteboard	New Equipment (Registered series production)	Racing format(s) including border cross	4	5 / 5	5	5 / 5
Women's Kiteboard	New Equipment (Registered series production)	Racing format(s) including border cross	4	5 / 5	5	5 / 5
Mixed Team Kiteboard	New Equipment (Registered series production)	Racing format(s) including border cross	3	4 / 5	4	3 / 5

18.2 Notes

- Mixed Team Kiteboard event rates less than separate Kiteboarding events, because a team event that requires the scores of two competitors to be combined can add complexity and limits format options. The need to have sailors of both genders of the same standard will limit the appeal of the Mixed Team Kiteboard event for some youth sailors.
- The Mixed Team Kiteboard event will limit the number of countries able to participate in Kiteboarding at the Olympics because a team of two is required, which may impact on the appeal of the event to some nations, which is why the Universality score is lower.

18.3 Opportunities

- Kiteboarding meets the objectives of World Sailing and the IOC for an Olympic event. In particular it has Youth Appeal and Media Value and can be both Universal and Innovative. The Kiteboarding event is off-the-beach and has a number of exciting disciplines, which opens new opportunities to showcase this part of sailing as an "urban" sport with high Youth Appeal and Media Value. A colourful, multi-brand environment reflects the IOC encouragement in sports to have a more "urban" look and feel as occurs in sports like snowboarding, surfing and skateboarding. The Kiteboarding event should showcase multiple racing format disciplines which may include border-cross, speed and short course racing. There is strong interest from the IOC for the inclusion of men's and women's Kiteboarding events as evidenced by the awarding of an additional medal for the event at the 2018 YOG.
- The equipment proposal for Kiteboarding events enables access to high performance equipment at a competitive price and increases team or individual sponsorship opportunities with multiple equipment suppliers involved. Registered series production equipment offers models of equipment within the limitations of the class rules supplied by multiple manufacturers. This encourages competition between the brands and often a high quality product at lower prices. All pieces of equipment of the registered production series must be identical within production tolerances. As the class rules allow multiple models, these models

also cater for a much wider range of body physiques i.e. larger boards / foils for heavier sailors, smaller for lighter sailors. Registered series production equipment including a foil kite quiver, of up to four kites covering a large wind range (6-40 knots), enables sailors with a wide range of physiques to be competitive, and for the event to be conducted in a wide range of wind conditions. There have been a number of occasions when Kiteboarding has been conducted at Sailing World Cup Events, and when this event has been the only event continuing in winds over 25 knots.

- (c) A separate men's and women's Kiteboard event will likely enable athletes from more countries to participate in Kiteboarding at the Olympics and has the potential to increase the growth in female participation in Kiteboarding and bring girls and women to the sport who may otherwise not be attracted to sailing.
- (d) Kiteboarding has great potential to become significantly universal and see new countries competing in the Olympics in sailing because of the lower cost and transportability of the equipment and appeal to youth. Countries like Venezuela, Dominican Republic, Antigua and the Philippines won 2018 YOG Kiteboard selection over nations like Brazil, Argentina and China. 4 African countries contested the 2018 YOG African Kiteboard qualification event with Morocco and South Africa qualifying (two additional nations, Angola and Cape Verde were unable to get visas for the event).
- (e) In the Mixed Team event, one male and one female would compete as a team with the scores of both male and female sailors counting and combining to determine the overall place. The format should be investigated and tested but by way of example only, could be a short track relay style event with short (10 minute) 4 lap courses (men and women alternating). One gender starts, completes one lap, then after passing the leeward mark sails into a "change zone" and the other member of the team starts over the wake of the first sailor

18.4 Challenges

- (a) Although separate men's and women's Kiteboard events meet the key objectives of World Sailing and the IOC for an Olympic event, two Kiteboarding events in addition to the two Windsurfer events limits the options at this time to include events which showcase other parts of sailing and enable a diverse group of athletes to compete at the Olympic Games.
- (b) The number of women currently competing at the highest level in Kiteboarding is low. However, it is expected that this would change quickly if Kiteboarding becomes an Olympic event. This expectation is supported by the numbers increasing significantly when Kiteboarding was announced as an Olympic sport in 2012. 42 women competed at the 2012 Kiteboard Racing World Championship in Cagliari, from more than 20 countries, which was 4 months after the announcement that it would be an Olympic event for 2016 (subsequently reversed). There have been high levels of women's participation at the YOG qualification events.
- (c) The WP is aware of the debate about whether Kiteboarding is Sailing and whether World Sailing has the authority to make decisions around Kiteboarding. Both the IOC and GAISF recognise World Sailing as the International Federation for Kiteboarding on water. World Sailing recognises the IKA Classes as World Sailing Classes. World Sailing has a contract with both the IKA and GKA for the governance of both Racing and Expression Kiteboarding disciplines. Further, over at least the last 4 years, Council decisions and approval of various policies and strategies (on at least one occasion also endorsed by the members of World Sailing at the AGM), have confirmed World Sailing's support for the inclusion of Kiteboarding as part of World Sailing and the potential for kiteboarding to be part of the Olympic Sailing program. In 2014 the World Sailing Council approved a submission that if an 11th medal was awarded to World Sailing for the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games then it would be awarded to a Kiteboarding event. This Council decision was later endorsed at the AGM. Men's and Women's Kiteboarding events have been introduced as 2 out of 5 sailing events at the 2018 Buenos Aires YOG.

19. Mixed Offshore Marathon

19.1 Review Table

Event	Equipment	Format	Criteria			
			Universality	Innovation Format / Equipment	Media Value	Youth Appeal Sailor / Non-Sailor
Mixed Offshore Marathon	New Equipment (Cat 2 keelboat: Supplied for Olympics and in training centres)	Marathon	2	5 / 4	4	4 / 3

19.2 Notes

- (a) This event has the potential to improve the youth appeal and Media Value rating via online participation/following. See for example the statistics for the Vendee Globe in section 13 above. Youth can sail keelboats owned by others. The relevant age group for youth appeal in this event is particularly sailors in the 17-23 year range. Many youth sailors move to keelboats after dinghy pathways.

19.3 Opportunities

- (a) Keelboat sailing represents a large demographic of the sport of sailing globally, which is not currently represented in the Olympic program. Consistent with the IOC requirements for each event to have a unique signature, a mixed long distance offshore keelboat event provides a very different event for the Olympic Sailing Program and is well suited to, and likely to generate very strong interest for, both Paris 2024 and Los Angeles 2028.
- (b) In some venues it may be possible to start the race at the Sailing venue, and finish at a venue closer to the main Olympic hub. The first boat over the line wins in a format that can be understood by sailing and non-sailing audiences.
- (c) This event opens up significant commercial, media, spectator and technology opportunities and exposure which will generate greater interest for sailing as a sport. It will be the longest endurance event in Olympic history and will change the way fans engage with Olympic Sailing. This would be the only Olympic event available for broadcast live in all time zones and is likely to attract a strong e-sport/virtual audience.
- (d) It introduces a new demographic of athlete and skill set within the Olympic sailing program, requiring navigation and meteorological skills. An offshore keelboat would cater for a wide range of physiques, because crew weight has less impact on boat performance than in dinghy, skiff and board classes.
- (e) Offshore sailing creates additional and varied sponsorship and funding opportunities for sailors and MNA's and will generate interest from a wider group of sailors, including in some developing sailing nations.
- (f) The event would be supplied identical equipment at the Olympic Games, and World Sailing will develop a sustainable plan with the equipment supplier(s) to assist managing the challenges that the cost of a keelboat event will create for MNA's including facilitating

affordable access to the boats at a number of training centres. World Sailing's recently announced annual Offshore World Championships aligns to this concept.

- (g) In many countries there is strong participation of women in keelboat sailing. This event will encourage women's participation and retention in sailing, increase the profile of female sailors and facilitate a pathway to professional sailing for women.

19.4 Challenges

- (a) If the equipment is for a crew of more than two persons, the additional athletes must come from other events due to quota constraints. The total number of boats will depend on the total available sailing athlete quota. Gender equity in both this event and total athletes competing in sailing at the Games must be preserved.
- (b) A qualification system built around continental events will be needed to minimise cost and mitigate barriers to entry for developing sailing nations.
- (c) To minimise costs to MNAs, the event must be sailed on identical, supplied equipment. The equipment supplier must be required to support the development of a minimum of 6 training bases, one in each continent with at least 2 boats available for training throughout the year at reasonable charter costs. One training base to be at the venue of the Olympic Sailing competition with a minimum of 6 boats.
- (d) Appropriate safety and security measures will be required for the Olympic event. However, major Oceanic and Offshore event organisers have developed excellent safety and security protocols to ensure the safety of competitors in offshore waters around the world. Leading experts would be consulted to ensure the safety and security of athletes at the Olympic Games and a complete operational framework would be developed with the Olympic Organising Committee. When discussing the possibility of a Showcase Offshore event in Tokyo there were no concerns raised over security and safety concerns. Initial discussions with the IOC, the Paris 2024 and Los Angeles 2028 OCOGs have also been very positive with no significant security or safety concerns raised.

20. Mixed Two Person Dinghy

20.1 Review Table

			Criteria			
Event	Equipment	Format	Universality	Innovation Format / Equipment	Media Value	Youth Appeal Sailor / Non-Sailor
Mixed Two Person Dinghy	New Equipment (Two Person Boat)	Fleet Racing	3	1 / 1	3	3 / 1

20.2 Notes

- (a) A Mixed Two Person Dinghy with an innovative format would rate higher on innovation, and potentially increase media appeal depending on the selected format. To increase its ratings, the event would need to demonstrate a unique difference to the retained Skiff and Multihull events, that is clear to a non-sailor. More innovative equipment in this event could also improve the ratings. It is clear from the success of the Mixed Multihull event that mixed events will drive an increased engagement from the media and in particular an interest in the dynamics between the men and women competing in that event.
- (b) This event could potentially become more universal but would require focus on increasing the attractiveness of the event to nations, particularly outside of Europe.

20.3 Opportunities

- (a) The Mixed Two Person Dinghy event recognises existing MNA investment in many countries in 2 person dinghy equipment particularly in youth and development classes. It can open new opportunities for males/females to sail together in both youth and pathway classes as well as at the Olympic Games. Mixed dinghy sailing is typical of many adult international classes.

20.4 Challenges

- (a) This event would need to be sufficiently different to the retained Two Person events for it to have a unique signature and meet the IOC focus of event based programs. This could be achieved with innovative formats such as multiple short, fast races each day with rules relaxed to allow more kinetics, different courses such as gates at the midpoint on windward and/or leeward leg, a reaching leg, and different structures such as knock out rounds or elimination series leading to a final of a small number of boats.

21. Mixed Team Event (2nd Medal)

21.1 Review Table

Event	Equipment	Format	Criteria			
			Universality	Innovation Format / Equipment	Media Value	Youth Appeal Sailor / Non-Sailor
Mixed Team Event	Supplied Equipment (no trapeze, no spinnaker)	Teams Racing (2x3)	2	5 / 1	3	4 / 1
Mixed Team Event	New Equipment (One Person Boat)	Team Relay (2x M, 2x F)	3	5 / 1	5	4 / 3

21.2 Notes

- Team racing rates lower than team relay on some criteria, because an additional two sailors are needed from the existing quota which may reduce the number of countries that can participate, there is some complexity in the rules and the more specialised skill set required may make it less attractive to sailors. However, the WP recognise the appeal of team racing to youth sailors from the Optimist class in particular.
- The Team Relay is given a higher media value because it is a less complex event than team racing, which helps maximise media appeal and national interest, where a sailor may win a second medal.

21.3 Opportunities

- The Mixed Team Event is a second medal opportunity for sailors competing in other events. The ability of sailors to win a second medal at the same Olympic Games and to increase the number of Olympic medals they can win over their career, helps create heroes in our sport, increases sailor profiles, adds value for their sponsors and increases the overall profile of sailing.
- Using one of the 10 events as a second medal event for sailors competing in other events has a significant advantage in relation to the quota, particularly if the IOC decreases the sailing quota for future Olympics. The places that become available can be used in the most universal events to help ensure we maximise the number of countries participating in the sailing events at the Olympic Games.
- The event would be held after the other Sailing events. This would keep more sailors at the sailing venue until the end of competition and maximise the number of nations competing over the last days of the Olympic regatta helping maintain national interest and broadcast appeal to the end of the sailing program. The event can be held close to shore with live commentary and excited spectator engagement from multiple nations.
- The team could be in various combinations depending on the format of the event. For example, 3 mixed, 2 person boats per country or 2/4/6 One Person boats (1, 2, or 3 male and 1, 2, or 3 female) per country. Qualification could be each country with enough sailors in other events to field a team or could be based on finish places in other events. The event could be a

traditional team racing event or a team relay event and either use equipment from the other events or different equipment meeting the equipment criteria described above.

- (e) Traditional team racing is widely practiced in a number of countries. At the junior level, 48 nations competed in the team racing portion of the 2017 Optimist World Championships and many of these sailors or their contemporaries will be the future Olympic sailors. Mixed team relay events are becoming increasingly popular in different sports at both the Summer and Winter Olympic Games. Options for the most appropriate format, qualification and equipment would need to be investigated and trialled but could include a relay style event or even head to head slalom. By way of example only to illustrate how a team relay format could work, the sixteen top nations, based on overall performance across all events could qualify for the Mixed Team Event. Each nation chooses a mixed team of 4 individual sailors (2 male and 2 female). The females race in the equipment used for the Women's One Person event and the males in the Men's One Person equipment. The sixteen nations are divided into four quarter-final groups. The females start and sail a short upwind-downwind course. When the second female team member crosses the finish line, the male sailors can start and sail the same course. The first two teams to finish will qualify for the semi-finals. The top 2 teams from the semi-finals qualify for the final. The medals are decided in the final. The event is a total of seven races of approximately 10 minutes each.

21.4 Challenges

- (a) A traditional team sailing event is more complex than a team relay and usually requires on-water judging. The format may need some simplification in the rules and improvement in presentation to make it more appealing, particularly for a non-sailing audience. Unless entries are limited by a qualification system based on results in other events, a traditional team racing event is likely to need 2 days. There would need to be an overall review of the competition schedule to allow all athletes to have completed their first medal event prior to the team sailing event taking place.
- (b) The team relay is untested and does not currently exist as an event. Options for the most appropriate format, qualification and equipment need investigation and testing, to identify the best version of this event. It is important that the event is not seen to be contrived.
- (c) If there is sufficient interest from the Olympic sailing community in a team relay style event as a second medal opportunity, it may be more appropriate to work on and test this style of event and if successful, given it uses existing athletes, there may be an opportunity to request an additional medal at the relevant time.

22. Additional One Person Events

22.1 Review Table

Event	Equipment	Format	Criteria			
			Universality	Innovation Format / Equipment	Media Value	Youth Appeal Sailor / Non-Sailor
Men's One Person Foiling	New Equipment (Foiling Boat)	Short Course Elimination	2	4 / 5	5	5 / 4
Women's One Person Foiling	New Equipment (Foiling Boat)	Short Course Elimination	2	4 / 5	5	5 / 4
Men's One Person Short Course	New Equipment (Light Weight Women's Boat)	Short Course Elimination	2	4 / 2	4	4 / 2
Women's One Person Short Course	New Equipment (Heavyweight Men's Boat)	Short Course Elimination	2	4 / 2	4	4 / 2

22.2 Notes

- Elimination can be a number of formats including heats, round robin or head to head, with highest placings or winner progressing. This format can maximise media appeal to ensure the medals are not won before the last race and create a very different product to the fleet racing in the five retained events.
- If the same/similar equipment is used by men and women for the One Person Short Course, this event can meet the gender equality equipment recommendation recently suggested by the IOC Gender Equality Review Project. The WP recognises the potential for more innovative equipment to be used in the women's event e.g. foiling to non-foiling in the Men's event, to showcase women in sailing and attract significant media interest which in turn helps promote women in sailing and inspire greater female participation. However, this is seen to be a one Olympic Games transition option only and potentially continues Sailing's risk of an event cut.
- In relation to the Women's One Person Short Course, the WP notes that suitable current equipment options are limited. The universality rating could be a 2 if there is a suitable equipment option for women in the 55-65 kg range otherwise it is a 1 if that range is not met or if the equipment is very technical.

22.3 Opportunities

- Additional One Person events (rather than double handed events) enable more countries to compete in the event at the Olympic because of athlete quota restrictions, which may be further reduced for future Games.
- An additional One Person events for women will make Olympic sailing more attractive to a wider range of female sailors and assist with the growth and retention of women in sailing at the Olympic level. An additional One Person event for men can accommodate the higher end of the weight range for men and make Olympic sailing more attractive to a wider range of male sailors.

- (c) Additional One Person foiling events would add an exciting, innovative and growing part of sailing to the event program. The equipment chosen should accommodate a different range of physiques to the retained One Person dinghy events. A One Person foiling event will have a unique signature and be readily differentiated from other sailing events. Foiling is challenging and attractive to sailors competing at the highest levels. It has youth and media appeal and will attract the interest of a non-traditional sailing audience.

22.4 Challenges

The equipment and/or format should accommodate a different range of physiques to the retained One Person dinghy events. To maximise the media appeal of the sailing events, the format should be sufficiently different to the fleet racing format of the retained One Person dinghy events. Suitable current equipment options for women in the 55-65 kg range are limited. Different equipment in men's and women's events will create additional MNA cost and potentially would put these events under further IOC scrutiny unless there are valid reasons for the difference.

23. The Athletes

Change is much easier for athletes if made in sufficient time. The Athletes Commission feedback is a decision in May 2018 for events and November 2019 for equipment, gives enough time for athletes to transition to another event or new equipment, (where they have that option), for the 2024 Olympic Games.

A number of athletes have shown they can move from one Olympic sailing event to another and from Olympic sailing events to sailing events outside of Olympic sailing.

All sports have an optimum physical range and do not cater for all physiques. The WP is mindful of the ability of athletes to change their weight to varying degrees but not their height and that an average size athlete will have more options than those at the extreme ends of the size range. In addition, the double trapeze boats help expand the size range options in two person events. The WP recognises that there may be some athletes at the extreme ends of the size range for the current Olympic events that could find they do not have a suitable option for 2024. This issue is particularly acute for men over 90kgs.

The Council approved policy to accommodate different athlete physiques is particularly relevant for the equipment decision for new events. Ideally the most universal events should accommodate the broadest range of physiques. The use of Registered Series Production equipment for windsurfer and Kiteboarding events with different size rigs and kites facilitates a broader range of competitive physiques in those events.

The Athletes' Commission is currently reviewing the submissions and the WP will provide their feedback to the Events Committee at the Mid-Year meeting.

24. Schedule 1:

Working Party Process

24.1 The Events & Equipment WP was made up of:

- Fiona Kidd (CAN)
- Dina Kowalyshyn (USA)
- John Derbyshire (GBR)
- Cédric Fraboulet (FRA)
- Sarah Kenny (AUS)
- Stefan Rahm(SWE)
- Bruno De Wanneaeker (BEL)
- Sofia Tedin (ARG) (from February 2018)

Assisted by:

- Alastair Fox (World Sailing Director of Events)
- Carlos de Beltran (World Sailing Technical & Offshore Director)
- Michael Downing (World Sailing Olympic Manager)

The WP met by conference call 10 times prior to the review decision of Council on 19 February 2018 and a further 10 times since that date.

24.2 Key Assumptions for the Paris 2024 Olympic Games

The WP has assumed that Sailing will retain 10 events and an athlete quota of 350. However, the IOC may change or reduce the number of events and / or the athlete quota in Autumn 2020 when the IOC confirms the overall 2024 Olympic Games Event Programme. The IOC 2024 Programme Commission will begin their work evaluating the programme of events for the Paris 2024 Olympic Games in May 2018.

25. Schedule 2:

Sample quota allocation in EC Chair submissions

M34/36-18 Event	2020 Entries	2024 Entries	Total athletes	Men	Total Men	Women	Total Women
One Person Men	35	45	45	1	45		0
One Person Women	44	45	45		0	1	45
Sprint Men		24	24	1	24		0
Sprint Women		24	24		0	1	24
Skiff Men	19	21	42	2	42		0
Skiff Women	21	21	42		0	2	42
Mixed Multihull	20	20	40	1	20	1	20
Windsurfer Men	25	28	28	1	28		0
Windsurfer Women	27	28	28		0	1	28
Mixed Kite		16	32	1	16	1	16
		272	350	7	175	7	175

M24/28 -18 Event	2020 Entries	2024 Entries	Total athletes	Men	Total Men	Women	Total Women
One Person Men	35	45	45	1	45		0
One Person Women	44	45	45		0	1	45
Skiff Men	19	21	42	2	42		0
Skiff Women	21	21	42		0	2	42
Mixed Multihull	20	20	40	1	20	1	20
Mixed Offshore/2 Person Dinghy		20	40	1	20	1	20
Windsurfer Men	25	28	28	1	28		0
Windsurfer Women	27	28	28		0	1	28
Kite Men		20	20	1	20		0
Kite Women		20	20		0	1	20
		268	350	7	175	7	175

M10-18 Event	2020 Entries	2024 Entries	Total athletes	Men	Total Men	Women	Total Women
One Person Men	35	45	45	1	45		0
One Person Women	44	45	45		0	1	45
Skiff Men	19	21	42	2	42		0
Skiff Women	21	21	42		0	2	42
Mixed Multihull	20	20	40	1	20	1	20
Mixed Offshore		20	40	1	20	1	20
Windsurfer Men	25	28	28	1	28		0
Windsurfer Women	27	28	28		0	1	28
Mixed Kite		20	40	1	20	1	20
Team Racing			0	1	0	1	0
		248	350	8	175	8	175

M11-18 Event	2020 Entries	2024 Entries	Total athletes	Men	Total Men	Women	Total Women
One Person Men	35	36	36	1	36		0
One Person Women	44	36	36		0	1	36
Skiff Men	19	21	42	2	42		0
Skiff Women	21	21	42		0	2	42
Mixed Multihull	20	20	40	1	20	1	20
Mixed 2p dinghy		20	40	1	20	1	20
Mixed Offshore		14	28	1	14	1	14
Windsurfer Men	25	27	27	1	27		0
Windsurfer Women	27	27	27		0	1	27
Mixed Kite		16	32	1	16	1	16
		238	350	8	175	8	175

26. Schedule 3:

History of Olympic Sailing Events since 1952

26.1 Current Olympic Events / Equipment

Event	Equipment	First Olympic Games	Number of Olympic Games
Men's Windsurfer	RS: X	2008	3
Women's Windsurfer	RS: X	2008	3
Men's One Person Dinghy	Laser	1996	6
Women's One Person Dinghy	Laser Radial	2008	3
Men's One Person Dinghy Heavyweight	Finn	1952	17
Men's Two Person Dinghy	470	1976	11
Women's Two Person Dinghy	470	1988	8
Men's Skiff	49er	2000	5
Women's Skiff	49er FX	2016	1
Mixed Multihull	Nacra 17	2016	1

26.2 Previous Olympic Events / Equipment

Event	Equipment	Olympic Games	Number of Olympic Games
Windsurfer	Windglider	1984	1
Windsurfer	Division II	1988	1
Windsurfer	Lechner	1992	1
Men's Windsurfer	Mistral	1996 – 2004	3
Women's Windsurfer	Mistral	1996 – 2004	3
Women's One Person Dinghy	Europe	1992 – 2004	4
Two Person Dinghy	Sharpie	1956	1
Two Person Dinghy	Flying Dutchman	1960 – 1992	9
Keelboat	5.5m	1952 – 1968	5
Keelboat	Dragon	1948 – 1972	7
Keelboat	Soling	1972 – 2000	8
Keelboat	Star	1948 – 1972, 1980 – 2012	16
Keelboat	Tempest	1972 – 1976	2
Multihull	Tornado	1976 - 2008	9
Women's Keelboat	Yngling	2004 – 2008	2
Women's Match Racing	Elliott 6m	2012	1