



ISAF Sailor Classification Code ISAF Regulation 22

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

International Sailing Federation
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Foreword

In recent years it has become important to many event organisers and Class Associations to have a universal system that provides a clear distinction between the 'professional' and the 'amateur' sailor. The ISAF Sailor Classification Code, ISAF Regulation 22, exists as a service to provide events and classes with an international system for classification of sailors. Events and Classes are not under any obligation to use a classification system but should they wish to do so the ISAF Code is the only system that shall be used.

With an important change introduced for 2010 the Code now classifies sailors into two Groups: Group 1 and Group 3.

Classification is based on financial involvement in boat *racing* (whether direct or indirect) and/or the use in the sailor's work of knowledge or skill capable of improving the performance of a boat in a race. It is not based on racing success, prowess or talent. No moral or ethical judgements are attached to these classifications. It is up to classes and organisers to determine how they use the classifications.

Full details can be found in this booklet or on the ISAF web site: www.sailing.org/classification

Guidance notes for Race Officials, Class Managers and Event Organisers are also available on the site at www.sailing.org/raceofficials/event-management.php

An ISAF Commission, reporting to the Executive Committee of ISAF, is responsible for developing and managing the Code and consists of a Chairman and a number of individual members, all volunteers, drawn from across the world and from Group 1 and 3 sailors. The ISAF Secretariat supports the Commission. All correspondence should be addressed to the ISAF Secretariat at classification@isaf.co.uk

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ISAF Sailor Classification Commission
January 2010

Introduction

This booklet, revised for April 2010, contains the new ISAF Sailor Classification Code together with over 120 frequently asked questions (FAQs) and their answers.

The Code has undergone a major change effective 1st April 2010 to eliminate the Group 2 Classification. It has also been revised to incorporate certain minor improvements including a new limit on the time allowed to make an Appeal

It is a fundamental principle of the Code that, in the first instance, it is the sailor who classifies himself, since ultimately it is the sailor who knows the true relationship between his racing and his financial involvement in the sport. It is the applicant's responsibility to disclose voluntarily all information necessary to determine his proper Classification and not to give false or misleading information. Cheating carries the same penalties as it does elsewhere in the sport. It follows from this that it is the sailor himself who must apply and complete the declaration. Applications made by someone other than the applicant himself are not acceptable.

All applications are reviewed and individual classification applications that appear not to be consistent with the Code are assigned to a review panel of up to three members. The task of the review panel is to assist the sailor to identify the Group to which he belongs and to agree a classification, but if necessary, the panel may determine that classification. A sailor who does not accept the decision of the review panel may appeal. Appeals are always assigned to three members who have not been party to the original decision and always drawn from at least two countries. Subject to the provisions of Regulation 51, the decisions of an Appeal Panel are final.

90% of all classifications are completed within 7 days. The target is to complete the remainder within 21 days dependent on the complexity of the case and how quickly the applicant corresponds with the review panel. If, therefore, you believe you will need a classification for a particular event please allow plenty of time, particularly if the application may not be straightforward.

We would strongly encourage sailors and officials at all levels to familiarise themselves with the contents of this booklet and in particular the section 'Definitions and Principles' and any section that covers their own activity. However, no guide can cover every situation and if you have any doubts concerning the Code we would encourage you to seek advice from the ISAF.

We will continue to revise this guide from time to time to reflect further decisions and comments received.

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Frequently Asked Questions

Definitions, Terms and Principles

Terminology

A term used in the sense stated in the definitions of the Code is printed in italics.

Racing

Q. Do all types of *racing* count in the Code?

A. *Racing* means races organised in accordance with RRS 89.1 and includes sailboard *racing*.

Pastime

Q. What is the meaning of 'Pastime'?

A. 'Pastime' means an *unpaid* leisure activity.

Performance

Q. What does 'performance of a boat' mean?

A. 'Performance' in *racing* is not merely boat speed. It includes any activity, skill or knowledge that affects the results of a boat in a race or series.

Lower Age Limit

A sailor who has not yet reached his 18th birthday is Group 1. A sailor who, after his 18th birthday, applies for a classification shall only take into consideration his activity between his 18th birthday and the *Classification Date*.

For a sailor whose age is between 18 and 24 the FAQs in section 'under 24 years old' apply, see page 10.

Grants

Q. A sailor receives a grant. Is he Group 1 or 3?

A. He will be Group 3 unless the grant is strictly for *personal expenses* in which case he will be Group 1.

Q. A sailor receives a grant towards general physical training, coaching or boat costs. Is he Group 3?

A. Yes.

Personal Expenses

A sailor, without affecting his classification, may be reimbursed for reasonable *personal expenses* provided that they:

(a) are for a specific event; and

(b) are individually identified and not just a per diem amount or lump sum; and

(c) only cover entry fees, personal travel, accommodation and meals; and

(d) exclude any contribution to the operating expenses of the boat such as maintenance, transport, running and/or capital costs; and

(e) exclude any contribution towards other expenses such as fitness training or coaching.

An owner may accept reimbursement for reasonable *personal expenses* for himself and his crew from an event organiser or event sponsor without affecting his classification.

Q. Is the receipt of money by a sailor to compensate for his 'lost wages' from his normal *work* when off *racing* considered to be 'expenses'?

A. No. Such reimbursement is, in any form, considered as *pay*. He is therefore, by definition, Group 3 unless the age exemption applies.

Q. After winning a World Championship an owner takes all his crew for a holiday at his ski chalet. He *pays* for all their expenses of travel, food and drink. Do the Group 1 sailors remain Group 1?

A. Yes, provided it was not a contractual arrangement or inducement prior to the event.

Q. A sailor receives reimbursement for travel, food and accommodation for a regatta. His wife or partner is invited too and similar expenses *paid* for. She is not part of the crew. Does he become Group 3?

A. No.

Q. An owner wins a World Championship and gives each of his crew a valuable watch. Do the Group 1 sailors become Group 3?

A. No, provided it was not a contractual arrangement or inducement prior to the event

Money's Worth

Q. In the definition of *pay* what is 'money's worth'?

A. Goods or services that have a monetary value received or accepted instead of money.

Charter 'Fees'

Q. Is the receipt by a sailor of a charter fee considered as *pay*?

A. Yes. Therefore all sailors who are in receipt of charter fees should review the questions and answers in the 'Charter Boats' section, see page 17.

Future '*Work*' and '*Pay*'

Q. A sailor accepts an offer of *work* for *pay* at a later date that will make him Group 3. Is he a Group 1 sailor until he starts that *work*?

A. No. The Code states that *pay* includes 'the acceptance by a sailor of an offer to give money....' On acceptance of the offer the sailor becomes Group 3.

Q. A sailor arranges *work* for himself that will make him a Group 3 sailor but he does not get *paid* until later. Is he a Group 1 sailor until he receives *payment*?

A. No. See previous answer.

Change of '*Work*' (Job)

- Q. A sailor in the marine industry with a Group 1 classification changes his *work*. Must he notify the ISAF by submitting a new application?
- A. The Code requires sailors to notify the ISAF immediately of any change of circumstances that may result in a change of classification. A sailor must reapply whenever there is a material change of his circumstances even if he believes he is still a Group 1 sailor.

Scope of '*Work*'

It is important to stress that the sailor's classification is based on all his activities in the 24 months prior to the classification and during the valid period of the classification. It is not just based on his activity at a specific event or with a specific class which requires classification.

- Q. A sailor competes without *pay* in an event that requires classification. However within the preceding 24 months he has been *paid* for *racing* a boat in a class that does not require classification. Is he Group 1?
- A. No. He is Group 3. Classification is based on all the activity of a sailor and not just that which pertains to the class or event that requires classification
- Q. A sailor was a Group 1 sailor at the time he applied for his classification. Subsequently he undertakes an activity that makes him a Group 3 sailor. Is he Group 1 until his current certificate expires?
- A. No. He becomes Group 3 the moment he undertakes Group 3 activities and he should reapply to the ISAF immediately.

Consideration of all activities

All the questions and answers in this booklet assume that no other reasons exist for the sailor to be classified differently. In determining his classification a sailor should consider all aspects of his activities and if any one part of his activity is in Group 3 that will determine his classification even though there are other activities which are Group 1.

Validity of a Classification Certificate

- Q. For how long is a classification certificate valid?
- A. Normally two years from the date of issue provided a change has not been made in the meantime because either
- (a) the sailor has submitted a new form; or
 - (b) the ISAF has had reason to change the classification; or
 - (c) there has been a review requested by a competitor

However where a sailor is Group 1 because of the age exemption for sailors who are under 24, a certificate may, at the Commission's discretion, be issued which is valid only to his 24th birthday.

- Q. What happens at the end of two years?
- A. The sailor will automatically receive a reminder by email (30 days before the certificate expires) and should make a new application in full. If no new application is received by the

expiry date the classification will show as 'expired' in the list of sailors in 'search for a sailor'.

Note: It is important therefore that a sailor keeps his email address up to date on the database.

- Q. Is ISAF permitted to change the classification of a sailor at an interview at an event?
A. Yes. Regulation 22.3.5(b) allows ISAF to change a Classification at any time when it believes it has good reason to do so.

Challenging another Sailor's Classification

Viewing other sailors' Classifications

- Q. How does a sailor find out the classification of another competitor?
- A. The ISAF website displays (via 'search for a sailor') a list of all sailors with their current classification. This can be searched by individual name, the first 3 letters of a name, or by country.

Challenges to another sailor's Classification

- Q. A sailor believes that the classification of another sailor is incorrect. Can he challenge it?
- A. (a) Yes. He should ask the event's Organising Authority, the Class Association or ISAF in confidence to investigate and they may refer the case to the ISAF Classification Commission, whose panel will review the classification [22.3.5(b)]; or
- (b) At an event that is using the Code or where a class is using the Code his boat may protest the boat on which the sailor is *racing* [22.5].

Under 24 years old and under 18

Under 24

Q. May a sailor, under age 24 on the application date, *work* on a boat that races and remain Group 1?

A. Yes, provided he *works* for no more than a total of 100 days in the qualification period.

Note: However if he continues to *work* on the *racing* boat after his 24th birthday he becomes Group 3 and must therefore make a new application immediately.

Q. A sailor, under age 24, is employed by a marine business or organisation and races with customers. This would make him Group 3. He does this for more than 100 days but races with customers for less than 100 days. Does the age exemption make him Group 1?

A. No he is Group 3 because his employment makes him a Group 3 sailor and he is engaged in this activity for more than 100 days.

Q. What happens when a sailor reaches his 24th birthday and has used the exemption to be classified as Group 1? Does he become Group 3 automatically?

A. Not necessarily. Any Group 3 activity on or after his 24th birthday will make him Group 3. The exemption only covers activities prior to his 24th birthday.

Q. A sailor reaches his 24th birthday and continues with or starts Group 3 activities. Must he notify ISAF immediately by submitting a new application?

A. Yes, he must do so.

For Olympic and Elite squad sailors who are under 24 see the specific FAQs on page 15.

Under 18

Q. A sailor has not yet reached his 18th birthday. Does the Code apply?

A. Yes, but he will be automatically classified as Group 1 [22.2.1(c)].

Q. What should a sailor do when he reaches his 18th birthday?

A. If the sailor is carrying out any Group 3 activity after his 18th birthday he must reapply and where eligible use the age exemption to request a Group 1 Classification.

Race Organisers & Race Officials

Race Officers, Judges, Umpires, Measurers

- Q. Is a race officer, judge, umpire or measurer who is *paid* for this *work* Group 1?
A. Yes, he is normally Group 1. The knowledge and skills required do not normally enhance the performance whilst on board a boat when *racing*.
- Q. Is a measurer who has been *paid* to measure a boat and then races on it Group 3?
A. Yes.

If a Race Official is *paid* to advise or coach see the FAQs on Instruction on page 12.

Instruction

Teaching, coaching, advising

Q. Is a sailor who is *paid* to teach basic sailing, at learn to sail level, Group 1?

A. Yes

Q. Is a sailor who is *paid* to teach or coach *racing* Group 3?

A. (a) Yes, he is Group 3 if he has been *paid* for *work* that includes the coaching of:

(i) any competitor, crew or team to prepare for or compete in any of the following:

- The Olympic and Paralympic Sailing Competitions and Qualifying Events;
- Regional Games;
- America's Cup Match, Acts and Series;
- Grade 1 Match Racing Events;
- World and Continental Championships of ISAF Classes;
- ISAF Events;
- Global and Trans Oceanic Races; or

(ii) a National, State or Provincial Team; or

(iii) a Collegiate or University Team where the *work* is the principal *paid* activity of the competitor who is applying for a Classification.

(b) Otherwise he is Group 1.

Q. If a *paid* coach who is otherwise Group 1 races on a boat whilst coaching does he remain Group 1?

A. No, he would become *paid* crew. See the FAQs on Paid Crew on page 14.

Q. A sailor who *works* at a University teaching physics is also *paid* to coach the College sailing team. Is he Group 1?

A. Yes, provided his coaching is not his principal *paid* activity.

Q. May a *paid* rules adviser be Group 1?

A. Not necessarily as he is a coach: see the FAQs in this section.

Q. A sailor teaches basic navigation. Is he Group 1?

A. Yes, provided that he does not teach *racing* strategy or tactics in which case he may be Group 3.

Q. A sailor is *paid* (directly or via a company) to take sailors on board a boat while *racing* to teach them beginners' *racing* skills. Is he Group 1?

A. No. *Racing* is an integral part of what he is being *paid* to teach; therefore he is being '*paid* to race' and is Group 3.

Writers & Broadcasters

Writers, journalists, authors, broadcasters

- Q. May a writer or journalist of general articles on boating be a Group 1 sailor?
- A. (a) Yes, provided the articles do not include instruction on *racing*; or
- (b) No. Writing that includes instruction and coaching (tactics, go-fast, tuning , etc.,) of *racing* is a Group 3 activity
- Q. May a crew member be *paid* to write or broadcast about a race in which he is participating and remain Group 1?
- A. Yes, provided he is *paid* only to write and not to compete in the race and the *payment* or compensation does not have the purpose or effect, directly or indirectly, of financing participation in the race. Otherwise the sailor is Group 3.
- Q. Is a writer who continues to receive royalties on an instructional book written and published before the Qualification Period always a Group 3 sailor?
- A. No. He may apply to be a Group 1 sailor 24 months after the original publication of the book or article provided
- (a) No other instructional books have been written by him that would disqualify him; and
- (b) A substantial revision has not taken place within the Qualification Period.
- Q. When a journalist participates in a race and writes about it does this affect his classification?
- A. Not through this activity, provided he is a *paid* writer who sails and not a *paid* sailor who writes. However, a writer *paid* by the owner or a sponsor to write about him, the company, or the campaign could well fall within the definition of Group 3 if *racing* aboard the boat is an integral part of his *work*.

Paid Crew & Employees

- Q Can a sailor who is *paid to work* by the owner of a boat on which he races be a Group 1 sailor?
- A No, he is Group 3 unless there is no connection between his *work* and the boat on which he races.
- Q Is a *paid* crew on large sailing boats that never race or on motor boats Group 1?
- A Yes, provided that his *work* on the sailing boat or motor boat is not connected to a boat on which he races.
- Q May a crew *working* on a sailing boat as part of the crew and very occasionally *racing* for 'fun' on that boat in a 'fun regatta' remain Group 1?
- A Yes. Provided the *racing* has not been organised in accordance with RRS 89.
- Q May a sailor who is *paid* to maintain his friend's boat but is not *paid* when *racing* on it be Group 1?
- A No. He is Group 3. Maintenance is included in the activities in Regulation 22.2.2(a)(ii).
- Q A sailor *works* on a boat that races. The sailor is not involved in the handling of the boat and only looks after the guests. Can that sailor be Group 1?
- A Yes, provided the duties do not include any *racing* role.
- Q Can a sailor who gets *paid* for the delivery of a boat be a Group 1?
- A Yes, unless he races on that boat, in which case he would be Group 3.

Olympic and Elite Squad Sailors

For sailors who have reached their 24th birthday:

- Q. A sailor is employed in an organisation that provides him with additional *paid* leave and/or contributes to his expenses to race, practice or prepare. Is he a Group 1 sailor?
- A. No, he is Group 3.
- Q. A sailor receives from a commercial organisation a contribution to his living expenses and/or the running expenses of his campaign over and above those allowed as '*personal expenses*' (see page 5). Is he a Group 1 sailor?
- A. Not normally. He is Group 3 if the contribution is accepted in return for selling, promoting or advertising the donor's products, services or support or allowing his name, reputation or likeness to be used in any way for any commercial purpose [22.2.2(e)] Otherwise the sailor is Group 1.
- Q. A sailor receives from his family or friends a contribution to his living expenses and/or the running expenses of his campaign over and above those allowed as '*personal expenses*' (see page 5). Is he a Group 1 sailor?
- A. Yes, provided the contribution has not been structured to avoid the sailor otherwise being Group 3
- Q. A sailor receives from another sailor a donation towards the costs of his living expenses and/or the running expenses of his campaign over and above those allowed as '*personal expenses*' (see page 5). In return he is required to race with the donor. Is he a Group 1 sailor?
- A. No, he is Group 3
- Q. A sailor receives from a 'not for profit' sports organisation, National Authority, other Government body, foundation or charity a contribution to his living expenses and/or the running expenses of his campaign over and above those allowed as '*personal expenses*' (see page 5). Is he a Group 1 sailor?
- A. (a) No. He is Group 3 if the organisation includes in its objectives support for the achievement of success by a team or individual in high level competition and/or promotes their success publicly. Examples include the National Authority, Government bodies and Sports Foundations; or
- (b) Yes. He is Group 1 if the members of an organisation, such as a Sailing Club, hold a fund raising event for the members to make personal contributions; or
- (c) No. He is Group 3 if the contribution comes as part or all of a grant, bursary or scholarship
- Q. A sailor is lent a boat for a campaign or event and returns it afterwards. Does this affect his classification?
- A. No, however if the boat was given to the sailor and he sold it and retained the proceeds he would become Group 3.
- Q. If a sailor is provided with free or subsidised coaching, fitness coaching etc is he Group 3?
- A. Yes as these are goods or services that have a monetary value (see definition of *pay*).

For sailors who have not yet reached their 24th birthday Group 3 activity is determined as above and the time limit on exemption (100 days in 24 months) is calculated as follows:

Where the contribution or grant does not include a contribution to 'living costs' of a campaign the number of days of Group 3 activity will comprise those spent on everything set out in Regulation 22.2.2 plus any days spent on Group 3 activity for any other race preparation or *racing*.

Where the contribution or grant includes lump sums and allowances for 'living costs' which are not for specific events the total period for which they are *paid*, i.e. 3 months, 1 year etc. will be used to establish the number of days involved.

- Q. A sailor receives an annual grant towards his campaign expenses. Is he Group 3?
A. Yes. This would make him Group 3. His grant is for more than 100 days even though he may race for less than 100 days.

Charter Boats

- Q. A sailor charters out a boat for *racing* and receives directly or indirectly all or part of the charter fee or the benefit thereof but never races on board her during the charters. Is he Group 1?
- A. Yes, provided there are no other reasons to be Group 3.
- Q. A sailor charters out a boat that never races when under charter. Is he Group 1?
- A. Yes
- Q. A sailor charters out a boat that he owns directly or indirectly, partially or fully, and races on it whilst under charter but does not steer it during the races. Is he Group 1?
- A. Yes, provided it is only an occasional charter and is not part of any business activity. Otherwise the sailor is Group 3.
- Q. A sailor charters out a boat and receives directly or indirectly all or part of the charter fee or the benefit thereof, races on board her whilst under charter and steers her for part or all of the race(s). Is he Group 1?
- A. No, he is Group 3.
- Q. An employee, director or owner of a company whose business includes being *paid* to charter out boats, races on any of the boats whilst on charter. Is he Group 1?
- A. No, he is Group 3 if any boat on charter with him on board takes part in a race held in accordance with RRS 89. The type of charter, the duration of the charter, the nature of the other people on board are immaterial.
- Q. An 'owner's rep' (who is not the sailor who directly or indirectly receives the financial benefit of the charter) receives expenses for being aboard a chartered boat whilst *racing*. Is he Group 1?
- A. Yes, if the expenses comply with those described as '*personal expenses*' on page 6 and do not in any way cover loss of earnings or make a contribution above directly incurred '*personal expenses*'. Otherwise the sailor is Group 3.
- Q. A sailor *works* regularly on a charter boat. Would he be Group 3?
- A. Not always. He would be Group 1 if the boat does not race, but Group 3 if the boat races. (See also Instruction on page 12.)
- Q. A sailor *works* on a charter boat which races occasionally. The sailor is not involved in the handling of the boat and only looks after the guests. Can that sailor be Group 1?
- A. Yes, provided the duties do not include any *racing* role. Otherwise the sailor is Group 3.

Corporate Entertaining

- Q. A company charters a boat for its employees and guests to race and the employees race on the boat in company time. Are they '*paid to race*' and therefore Group 3?
- A. No. They are Group 1 if they are *racing* solely as a pastime and their *work* does not involve the use of knowledge or skill that could improve the performance of a boat in a race. Otherwise they are Group 3.
- Q. A charter company occasionally organises its own informal races for its clients as part of a larger charter activity. Are these 'races' within the context of the Code?
- A. Not normally. For the purposes of this Code, *racing* includes only those races organised under RRS 89.
- Q. A charter company organises races for clients. It provides all the race management from its own resources. Are these 'races' to be taken into consideration for the purposes of classifying the charter company's employees?
- A. No, unless the charter company organises races in accordance with RRS 89 (either in affiliation with the MNA or as a Class Association or in conjunction with an affiliated club) in which case, Yes.
- Q. A charter company enters boats in races and sells crewing places on board. Are charter company employees who also race aboard the boats Group 1 or 3?
- A. Group 3 – they are being *paid to race*.

Marine Businesses and Organisations

- Q. Are all members of the marine industry automatically Group 3?
A. No. Firstly those whose business or organisation has nothing to do with boats that race are Group 1. Some examples would be commercial pilots, builders of boats that do not race, fishermen, and designers or manufacturers of items not used on boats that race. If in some way they are involved in boats that race, their classification depends on a number of factors.
- Q. An employee of a marine business or organisation is employed as an accountant. Can he be Group 1?
A. Yes. His *work* does not require knowledge or skill capable of contributing to the performance of a boat in a race or series.
- Q. An employee of a manufacturer of deck hardware, whose products are used on boats that race *works* as a machinist. Can he be Group 1?
A. Yes.
- Q. An employee of a manufacturer of deck hardware designs equipment for boats that race. Is he Group 1?
A. Yes. However, he would be Group 3 if he races on a boat for which he has created (or advised on) a custom layout or design.
- Q. Can a salesman of a manufacturer of deck hardware be Group 1.
A. Yes if the equipment is generic. However, if he races on a boat to which he has sold equipment then he is Group 3.
- Q. A sailor has *paid work* as a rigger on boats that race but does not race on any boat he has rigged. Is he Group 1?
A. No, he is Group 3 as his *work* requires knowledge and skill that is capable of enhancing the performance of a boat in a race and that can be utilised whilst on board when *racing*.
- Q. A sailor is employed in a marine business in an administrative position. He is required to race occasionally with clients in his own time and without extra *pay*. Is he Group 1?
A. No. Any sailor who is required to race on a client's boat by his employer is Group 3. He is no longer *racing* solely as a pastime and he is being *paid* for *work* that includes competing in a race.
- Q. The *work* or duties of a member of the armed forces, similar organisations or corporations (for example the Guardia Finanzia in Italy) includes the maintenance and/or preparation of a boat that races. Is he Group 3?
A. Yes, if he competes on board that boat or in a boat on the same team (in a team competition).
- Q. What are examples of *work* in a marine business that would not make a sailor Group 3?
A. Production, distribution or marketing of non-performance enhancing equipment, such as clothes, safety equipment, refrigeration, marine propulsion, coatings, resins, composites , etc.
- Q. A sailor *works* in a chandlery. Is he a Group 3?
A. No. He is normally Group 1 unless he provides a boat or its sails and then races on it in which case he is Group 3.

- Q. A sailor *works* for a marine electronics business. Can he be Group 1?
A. Yes, unless he has knowledge or skill in using that equipment that would enhance the performance of a boat in a race or if he is on board a boat in a race to promote his product in which case he is Group 3.
- Q. A sailor *works* for a mast builder. Can he be Group 1?
A. Yes, unless he has knowledge or skill in tuning that mast that would enhance the performance of a boat in a race or if he is on board a boat in a race to promote his product in which case he is Group 3.

Sailmakers

- Q. Are all employees of sailmakers automatically Group 3?
A. No. Employees of sailmakers are usually Group 3 but Classification depends on the exact nature of the *work* and the relationship between the sailor's *work* and his *racing*. For example those who have not been involved in providing the sails and whose *work* does not require knowledge or skill capable of enhancing the performance of the boat whilst on board in a race such as accountants, clerks and those who sew sails may be Group 1.
- Q. A sailor *working* for a sailmaker has *work* that requires knowledge and skill capable of enhancing performance in a race whilst *racing* but does not race with the customers of the sailmaker. Is he Group 1?
A. No, he is Group 3. [22.2.2(c)].
- Q. A sailor *working* for a sailmaker is involved in sales or marketing and races with customers. Is he Group 3?
A. Yes. Even if he does not have knowledge or skill capable of enhancing performance [22.2.2(b)]. If he does not race with his customers he could be a Group 1 if he does not have knowledge or skill capable of enhancing performance.
- Q. A sailor *working* for a sailmaker is involved in sales or marketing and uses his employer's sails when *racing* on his own boat. Is he Group 3?
A. Yes. Even if he does not have knowledge or skill capable of enhancing performance. [22.2.2(b)].
- Q. Is a sailor *working* for a sailmaker as a sail designer of *racing* sails always a Group 3?
A. Yes.
- Q. Can a sailor who has only been *paid* for *work* repairing *racing* sails be a Group 1?
A. Yes but if he has knowledge and skill capable of enhancing performance he would be Group 3.
- Q. Is a sailor *working* for a sailmaker in a purely administrative role Group 1 even if he races on a boat which uses his company's sails?
A. He knows whether he has any influence on the choice of sails, their purchase and or their cut and their performance, but normally he would be Group 1.
- Q. A sailmaker makes sails only for boats that do not race. Can he be Group 1?
A. Yes
- Q. An active partner in a sailmaking loft races with a friend who has now become a customer. He has known him and sailed with him for many years. Can he be Group 1?
A. No, he is Group 3.
- Q. A sailmaker makes a sail for himself for his own boat. Does this make him Group 3?
A. Yes. His *work* requires knowledge and skill capable of improving a boat's performance and which can be utilised whilst on board a boat when *racing*

Boat Sales (Builders, Dealers and Brokers)

- Q. An employee or owner of a company whose sales include boats that race never races with the clients. Is he Group 1?
A. Yes, he is Group 1
- Q. Is an employee or owner of a company that only sells boats that do not race Group 1?
A. Yes.
- Q. A sailor has *paid work* that includes selling boats that race and races with the customers. Is he Group 3?
A. Yes.
- Q. An employee or owner of a company that sells boats races on a boat that is owned by that company. Is he Group 1?
A. No, he is Group 3.
- Q. A sailor owns a boat that is built by the company he *works* for and races on it. Is he Group 1?
A. No, he is Group 3.
- Q. A sailor *works* for a dealer and owns and races a boat sold by the dealer. Is he Group 3?
A. Yes.

Boat Builders

Q. A boat builder builds only motor boats or commercial vessels (tugs, fishing boats, pilot boats). Is he Group 1?

A. Yes

Q. A boat builder only builds sailboats that do not race. Is he Group 1?

A. Yes

Q. Are all builders of boats that race Group 3?

A. No. They could be Group 1 or 3 depending on the nature of their *work* and the relationship between the *work* and their *racing*.

Q. Is a sailor *working* for a boat builder in a purely administrative role Group 1 even if he races on a boat that the boat builder has built?

A. Yes, but only if the sailor has no influence on the sale of the boat or subsequent boats through his *racing* and is not involved in any way in preparing the boat for *racing*.

Q. A sailor *works* for a builder of boats that race, but never races on the boats he builds. Is he Group 3?

A. He could be Group 1 or Group 3 depending on the actual *work* he does. If his *work* requires knowledge or skill capable of contributing to the performance of boats in a race and that can be utilised whilst actually *racing* he is Group 3, if not then Group 1. Refer to FAQs on Marine Businesses and Organisations on page 19.

Q. A boat builder races on boats he has built. Is he Group 3?

A. No, usually he would be Group 1. However:

(a) a boat builder who influences the sale of a boat he builds by *racing* on it or other similar ones is Group 3.

(b) If his *work* requires knowledge or skill capable of contributing to the performance of boats in a race and that can be utilised whilst actually *racing* he is Group 3.

Boat Designers

Q. Is a boat designer who never designs boats that race Group 1?

A. Yes.

Q. Is a designer who designed a boat that races but never races on it himself Group 1?

A. Yes.

Q. Can a boat designer who races on a boat which he designed be Group 1?

A. No, he is Group 3.

Q. A boat designer has designed a boat for a new one design class and races in the class. Is he Group 3?

A. Yes.

Q. May a designer who is continuing to receive royalties from one of his designs for a boat that races become Group 1?

A. (a) Yes, if the design is more than 2 years old and he does not race on a boat of that design; but

(b) If he races on a boat of that design he is Group 3.

Boat Yard and Marina Operations

- Q. Can an employee of a boat yard who repairs a damaged boat and then races on that boat be Group 1?
- A. Yes, if all that the repair *work* comprises is a return to its original condition. However if he is involved in any tuning, testing maintaining or preparation of the boat for *racing* then he will be Group 3.
- Q. Is engine maintenance considered a Group 3 activity?
- A. No.
- Q. Is a crane, hoist, or TraveLift operator Group 1?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Can a sailor who has *paid work* to fair hulls, keels, or rudders be Group 1?
- A. Yes, provided he does not race on any of the boats for which he has carried out this *work*, otherwise Group 3.
- Q. Can an owner or employee of a marina be Group 1?
- A. Yes, unless he engages in other activities that would make him Group 3.

Sponsorship and Advertising

The Sailor Classification Code states:

'The display of Competitor Advertising in accordance with the Advertising Code, Regulation 20, even if payment is received for it, does not influence the sailor's classification in this Code.'

- Q. Does sponsorship of a boat that races make its owner(s) who race(s) on it a Group 3 sailor(s)?
- A. Not necessarily. Sponsorship of a boat or its equipment in return for advertising does not on its own result in the owner becoming Group 3.

The receipt of *pay* (money, moneys worth etc.) in return for genuine advertising is considered to be for advertising and not for any of the *work* as set out in 22.2.2. However if the benefit received by the owner is excessive in relation to the advertising benefit to the donor and/or the arrangement is being used as a device to avoid the owner being seen to have *work* as set out in 22.2.2 he will be deemed to be Group 3.

- Q. An owner(s) is provided with equipment such as a sail in return for advertising on that sail or on the boat or its equipment. Will he/they become a Group 3 sailor(s)?

A. Not necessarily, such an owner will be classified using the same criteria set out above.

- Q. If a charterer organises sponsorship for a boat he has chartered do the same criteria apply as set out above?

A. Yes

- Q. If the owner, charterer or a sponsor representative passes some of the *payment* on to other members of the crew do they become Group 3?

A. Yes, but only if the *payment* to a sailor falls outside of that sailor's *Personal Expenses*

- Q. Is a sailor who is personally sponsored, either individually or as part of a team, a Group 3 sailor?

A. Yes, unless the amounts received are limited to the specific expenses allowed as *Personal Expenses* (See also Olympic and Elite Sailors on page 15).

Prizes

- Q. A Group 1 sailor wins a valuable non-monetary prize such as a watch, presented by the event organisers or event sponsors. Does this affect his classification?
- A. No. Occasional prizes of a non monetary nature given by event organisers or event sponsors are not viewed as *pay* unless a sailor uses a regular circuit with valuable prizes to substantially and regularly augment his income.
- Q. A Group 1 sailor receives a pre-arranged bonus beyond reasonable expenses (monetary or otherwise) in an event. Does this affect his classification?
- A. Yes, he would become Group 3, unless the bonus was awarded directly by the event organisers or event sponsors as a prize.
- Q. A Group 1 sailor wins a cash prize from an event organizer or sponsor as owner, helmsman or as part of a boat's crew. Would accepting this prize affect his classification?
- A. Yes, he would become Group 3. However a sailor may, without affecting his classification, accept part of a monetary prize that does not exceed his reasonable *personal expenses* (as defined in the Code) for that event, provided they have not already been reimbursed.
- Q. A Group 1 helmsman or owner wins a cash prize. May he accept this prize in order to *pay* the expenses of bringing his boat and/or crew to that event without affecting his classification?
- A. No, he may only accept the part of the cash prize that covers his *personal expenses* and/or the cost of reimbursing the *personal expenses* of his crew for that event (as defined in the Code). He may not use the cash prize to *pay* for any of the maintenance, transport, operating and/or capital costs of the boat.
- Q. May a Group 1 sailor accept 'appearance money' to race in an event?
- A. No, he would be receiving *pay* and therefore would be Group 3 unless the appearance money was less than his specific *personal expenses* to attend the event.