



2024 Handbook

Constitution and Class Rules



ILCA HALL OF FAME

The ILCA Hall of Fame includes those who have helped build our class and champion sailors who have made an extraordinary impact. The ILCA World Council established the selection criteria for entry as individuals who, over the course of their sailing careers, made an outstanding impact on ILCA and the sport of sailboat racing by virtue of the excellence of their achievements as sailors and/or contributors to competitive sailing through technical expertise, design, writing or vision. Inductees receive a unique Hall of Fame ILCA Cube. Nominations to the Hall of Fame are welcomed from any ILCA Class member, with a selection vote to be taken annually by the ILCA World Council.



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www.laserinternational.org

International Laser Class Association 2024 Handbook

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This Handbook is published every year by the International Laser Class Association (ILCA) and distributed to class members throughout the world. Any changes to the information contained in this Handbook, including changes to the class rules and Bylaws, are published on the ILCA web site www.laserinternational.org.

If you are not an ILCA member consider joining us by contacting your national ILCA Class association through the contacts list on our website.



Eric Faust
ILCA Executive Secretary



From our President



Moving Forward with Purpose

2023 marked another solid year for ILCA sailing, setting a solid foundation for an exciting 2024. This past year was defined by continued achievements and steady progress, as we look towards the future.

I'm pleased to say that ILCA has successfully wrapped up our transition to the new builder system, improving the production and distribution of our boats and equipment worldwide. The hard work and talent of our ILCA Technical Team have been crucial. Their commitment to OSEPODS (Off the Shelf Equal-Performance One-Design Sailboats) has ensured that we all have access to high-quality boats and equipment.

The year featured seven successful ILCA World Championship events, showing again the active and widespread reach of our class. With over 1400 sailors taking part, these events showcased the heart of our class – that no matter what your gender, size, or age there is an ILCA that is right for you. I'm also pleased to note that financially, we're in a strong position, ready to face the future and invest in our growth and initiatives.

Our ongoing partnership with World Sailing continues to be a key part of our success. As their largest and most universal Olympic Class, we're excited about our participation in the 2028 Olympics and hopeful about continuing this relationship into 2032 and beyond.

Looking ahead, we're focused on keeping ILCA at the forefront of competitive sailing. With the 2032 Olympics selection process on the horizon, our goal is clear. We aim to secure our place in this prestigious event. The ILCA Technical Team is leading the way, using a detailed, data-driven approach to further improve our boats and equipment. Their commitment ensures that every sailor competes fairly, upholding the principle of one-design.

We're also positioned to enhance our marketing and branding efforts. The foundation we've built over the past years – our updated website and engaging social media content – will help us draw in and grow our audience, celebrating our athletes and the spirit of our class.

Even with these successes, we face challenges, particularly in growing our membership numbers. Our goal is to make ILCA sailing more widespread, inclusive, and accessible. As President, I aim to focus initiatives that address regional needs and highlight the universal appeal of our class.

Sustainability is an emerging priority for ILCA. Working with builders, partners, and the broader sailing community, we are committed to minimizing our environmental impact and promoting sustainable sailing practices. This is more than just preserving our environment; it's about securing the future of our sport.

In this journey, we recognize that the real strength of the ILCA class is in its people – the sailors, the volunteers, the families, and the communities that make each event, each race, and each day on the water something to value. Your commitment, dedication, and passion for sailing drive this class forward.

As your President, it's an honor to serve this community. Together, we've reached significant milestones, and the journey ahead is filled with promise. Let's keep sailing with determination, passion, and a commitment to excellence. Here's to a great 2024, with close races, good winds, and unforgettable times on the water.

Safe sailing,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tracy Usher". The signature is fluid and cursive, written in a professional but personal style.

Tracy Usher
ILCA President

In the pages of this handbook you will find an enormous amount of useful information:

- ★ The ILCA Class Rules to help you understand what you can (and can't) do to rig your boat for racing,
- ★ Contact information for District Associations, Class Measurers, Class Officers and the ILCA office,
- ★ ILCA guidelines and policies for major championship events,
- ★ The ILCA Constitution to better understand the organization of the association,
- ★ Useful hints and tricks gleaned from years of experience,
- ★ And, finally, a list of all champions from ILCA World Championships to help provide incentive!

Go Sailing, Go Racing

Sailing is great but ILCA sailing is a little bit more special. You are completely in control, and when you want a challenge you go out in stronger and stronger winds until you are flying across waves and through spray, experiencing the most exhilarating ride of your life. When you are able to do that while comparing your skills against other sailors in competition, the excitement is multiplied. The simple joy of ILCA sailing is what launched the boat to success when it was introduced. And it is the fact that you can find active ILCA class sailors all over the world to sail with and compete against that keeps the ILCA dinghy the most popular boat of its type world wide.

If you need a little help learning about the boat there are a number of books and many on-line resources covering all aspects of ILCA sailing and racing. But for many of us, the best way to get to know your boat better is to go racing. It also means you can meet like-minded sailors.

Most of us start by racing in a local fleet. Contact the ILCA Association in your country for details about how racing is organised and where the nearest group of ILCA sailors are (see pages 20-21 or check out the contact list on the ILCA website). Over 90% of ILCA racing takes place during a couple of hours in an evening or on a weekend. Most racing takes place from sailing or water sports clubs and you are almost certain to see a full range of experience at the local club where beginners and experts are welcome. Your club may even organise training weekends and bring in visiting coaches and you will certainly benefit from talking to and watching others.



After a while you may wish to enjoy a weekend or week away, sailing at a different venue against other ILCA sailors. This could be 50 or 500 kilometres away but for sure you will find other places to race. Again, your national ILCA class association can help you identify opportunities.

A National Championship is often the highlight of the annual racing calendar. These events usually are open to all comers and all levels of skill. You can experience the excitement of racing in a large fleet of between 30 and 100+ ILCA sailors. You probably will not become national champion (at least not at the first attempt) but you will certainly have a great time.

With the exception of most World and European Championships, ILCA racing generally has open entry and there are many national and international regattas you can go to with only a limited amount of experience.

In many countries there are events organised specifically for different ILCA rigs (ILCA 4, ILCA 6 and ILCA 7), as well as events for youth and master sailors. Some countries organise extra National Championships for these rigs and age groups.

Contact your national ILCA Class association to find out what activities are available. Check out the contact list on our website at www.laserinternational.org.

The ILCA Formula

A choice of rigs for different size sailors - 3 boats in one

- *Are your children reaching the age when they want to go sailing in a ILCA by themselves?*
- *Does your husband or wife fancy the occasional sail in your ILCA?*
- *When you drive 2 hours to get to the water have you found it is too windy for you to go sailing?*
- *Are you too light to sail with the ILCA 7 rig?*

The **ILCA Formula** is the answer to all these questions. By changing only the sail and lower mast an ILCA dinghy can be sailed comfortably in a great variety of wind conditions and provide exciting but controlled sailing even for sailors weighing as little as 35 kg. The ILCA Formula is a 3-rig option that has been adopted by a number of sailing schools as a simple and economical way for sailors of different size and ability to sail in a wide range of winds and reduce the amount of 'down time'.

The **ILCA 4** uses a short pre-bent lower mast to maintain a balanced helm and a sail area that is 35% smaller than the ILCA 7. It is ideal for the lighter weight sailor graduating from Optimist.

The **ILCA 6** is the next step up in size. It uses a more flexible and slightly shorter lower mast together with a sail area 18% smaller than the ILCA 7. The ILCA 6 has a large following with national and international regattas and World Championships for Men, Women & Youth attracting as many countries and competitors as the ILCA 7. In addition to having a strong following among lighter weight sailors, the ILCA 6 is also used for youth, women and masters racing. Many countries support a full ILCA 6 Youth program.

The **ILCA 7** can be sailed by any weight in light winds, but as the wind increases it is better suited to higher sailor weights.

Apart from the strong second hand market for the ILCA 7, there is an even stronger second hand market for ILCA 6 and ILCA 4 lower mast and sails as a separate package from the hull.

ILCA 4

SAIL AREA: 4.70m²



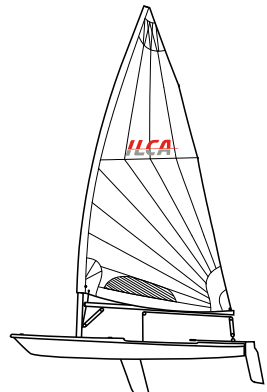
ILCA 6

SAIL AREA: 5.76m²



ILCA 7

SAIL AREA: 7.06m²



ILCA Policy for Age and Gender

TERMINOLOGY

In referring to the various gender and age groups of competitors, ILCA recommends the following naming conventions:

- Competitors age 19 and over – Men and Women
- Competitors up to age 18 – Youth Boys and Youth Girls.

In written communications, the pronoun “they” may be used instead of “he” or “she” when no other sentence construction is available to avoid using a masculine or feminine pronoun. It is understood that using a plural rather than a singular pronoun is inexact and can cause confusion for the reader, so should be avoided when possible.

WOMEN'S POLICY

ILCA recommends that women's championships should be held in the ILCA 6.

For identification purposes at certain women's events, sails must display a red rhombus above the top batten pocket on both sides, as specified in the ILCA Class Rules.

YOUTH AGE POLICY

The ILCA dinghy is widely used as a youth training and racing boat. The chart below illustrates a typical progression and suggested age limits for prizes at youth events. The stepped progression maintains interest throughout youth years for different rates of growth.

For youth events organized by ILCA, a competitor's category is determined by the age the competitor becomes in the calendar year of the championship.

Age*	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Birth Year**	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
ILCA 4	UNDER 16				UNDER 18				
ILCA 6 Youth				UNDER 17		UNDER 19			
ILCA 6 Women						UNDER 21			
ILCA 7 Men						UNDER 19		UNDER 21	

* The age the competitor **becomes** in the year of the Championship

** The year in which the competitor must have been born **FOR A 2024 CHAMPIONSHIP** using this guide

Within these age limits there will be a wide variation in weight for a given age, therefore some overlap is necessary. The age bands for each rig show suggested main prize categories even when the total entry for a rig is starting together. In larger events, prizes for more age groups within the band limits may be awarded to generate even greater interest.

In general, ILCA recommends that youth events be held in ILCA 4 and ILCA 6. ILCA also supports Under-21 and Under-19 categories (17 - 20 years old in the year of the championship) for the ILCA 7 Men and ILCA 6 Women categories.

Competitors in ILCA Youth World Championships will normally be in the upper age limits and will be capable of sailing at a high level. They should be experienced in big fleets and able to sail well and handle the boat in all conditions, including waves and high winds. Entering a world championship without adequate experience and ability in all racing conditions is not recommended. Importantly, a competitor should be physically capable of righting the boat from a capsized in all racing conditions.

ILCA 6 - policy

With the exception of the world and some continental championships, most ILCA 6 regattas have competitors of mixed genders and ages. However, if there are two or more categories (e.g. category men, category women) with 35 or more sailors in each, it is recommended that these categories race separately and have separate prizes. Where there are separate prize categories, each category may be uniquely identified by a reuseable colour band on the mast. When two or more categories race in one fleet, then the individual category results should be extracted from the overall results without rescoring.

ILCA 4

Although the ILCA 4 is used primarily as a youth class, at times it may be appropriate to run “open” ILCA 4 regattas for lighter weight sailors of all ages. At these events, separate category prizes for youth and women should also be considered, in a format similar to the ILCA 6 (item 4 above).



MASTERS - age limits and identification

ILCA's recommended policy for Masters events is that the sailor must reach the ages given in Figure 1 (below), which shall be defined in the Notice of Race.

Determination of age category for Masters World Championships shall be the age attained on the day before the first scheduled race of the regatta.

The colours in Figure 1 are recommended for reuseable identification bands on the mast below the gooseneck, so that different category masters know who they are sailing with when they sail in mixed fleets. Overall prizes will be awarded in accordance with the ILCA Honour Award Bylaw in each category.

Fig. 1

Age Group	Masters Category	Fleet Colour
30 to 44	Apprentice Master (ILCA 7 / ILCA 6)	Green
45 to 54	Master (ILCA 7 / ILCA 6)	Red
55 -64	Grand Master (ILCA 7 / ILCA 6)	Blue
65 - 74	Great Grand Master (ILCA 7 / ILCA 6)	Yellow
75 and over	Legends (ILCA 6)	White

HANDICAP NUMBERS

Sometimes we get asked: “What are the handicap numbers for ILCAs in mixed class racing?” The numbers used by the Royal Yachting Association (GBR) in their Portsmouth Handicap system are:

ILCA 7 1100

ILCA 6 1147

ILCA 4 1208

The numbers can be used for handicapping different ILCA rigs within a mixed fleet. To use the numbers, convert the elapsed time into seconds. Divide the elapsed time by the handicap number and multiply by 1000 to achieve a corrected time.

The handicap numbers work best on races around 100 minutes long. Further information on Portsmouth Numbers can be obtained on the internet at: www.rya.org.uk

Personal Handicaps

The handicap numbers take into account the difference in boat speed as a result of the different size rigs but take no account of an individual's ability. If the finishes are timed, a personal factor can be applied to the handicap number so that each person has a Personal Handicap Number.

The handicap numbers are based on race times. In a theoretical race, where an ILCA finished in 60 minutes, an ILCA 6 should finish in 62 minutes 34 seconds if all the sailors were the same standard and made the same mistakes! A Personal Handicap can be introduced by adjusting the handicap numbers.

Personal Handicaps can be fixed for a set number of races or adjusted in any number of ways based on the performance of the last race. For example, if you win a race you are handicapped by 30 seconds in the next race. Second could be handicapped by 15 seconds etc. Similarly, the last placed boat could be given a handicap advantage of 1 minute, second to last 30 seconds etc. A simple time or place penalty system like this can also be used instead of handicap numbers.

It is best to keep race by race changes simple and restrict changes to a maximum of the first two and last two places.

If you decide on a Personal Handicap System don't forget someone has to manage it so KEEP IT SIMPLE.



COACHING AND COACHES

The ILCA Class has been one of the most important platforms for developing sailing talent around the world. Many sailors who have had long and successful careers in ILCA sailing have become coaches to help develop the next generation of ILCA sailors.

ADVERTISING/SPONSORSHIP

Advertising, including competitor advertising, is permitted in accordance with the World Sailing Advertising Code; except that the sail window shall be kept free of advertising or other graphic material in accordance with the ILCA Class rules. Information about the World Sailing Advertising Code can be found at: www.sailing.org

ANTI-DOPING

The latest information about the World Sailing Anti-Doping Code can be found on the World Sailing website: www.sailing.org

POLICY FOR TRANSLATING THE HANDBOOK

It is possible to translate the ILCA Handbook into your native language.

If you are interested in translating this handbook, please email your translation to ILCA at office@laserinternational.org. Once the translation has been approved, we will make the translated version available on our website.

If you have any questions or would like to translate this handbook, please contact the ILCA office.

What is ILCA?

The International Laser Class Association (ILCA) is a worldwide sailing organization specifically for owners of ILCA class sailboats and people interested in the sailing them. Like most sailing clubs it is run by volunteer sailors who employ staff to run a dedicated class office.

For easier administration the ILCA Association is divided into 4 main levels of activity, each with elected volunteers:

FLEETS - Normally sailing clubs or small groups of ILCA class sailors sailing together on a local basis. Fleet activities are normally coordinated by a Fleet Captain who has been elected by the sailors in that Fleet.

DISTRICTS - In North America these are single states or an amalgamation of states. For the rest of the world, district boundaries are normally the same as national boundaries, although occasionally small countries either amalgamate with other small countries or get looked after by larger countries. District activities are co-ordinated by a committee, elected by class members at the district's annual general meeting.

REGIONS - These are a number of districts grouped together on a continental basis. Regional activities are coordinated by officers elected by the District representatives.

INTERNATIONAL (World Council) – The World Council operates like the board of directors of a company. It is responsible for directing the work of the association and maintaining the objects of the association as they are expressed in the association's constitution. The World Council consists of officers from around the world with a wealth of experience spread over all levels of sailing.

Contact information for the ILCA office, each Region and all active ILCA class Districts can be found on the contacts page of the ILCA website at www.laserinternational.org/contacts. Please do not hesitate to contact any officer if you need help or information about ILCA class sailing or the Association.



ILCA Goals

The objects expressed in the constitution of the association are:

- To enhance the enjoyment of ILCA Class sailboats and sailing.
- To provide a means of exchanging information among ILCA sailors throughout the world.
- To promote and encourage ILCA Class racing in all countries under uniform rules.
- To promote and encourage the sporting and recreational aspects of sailing.

ILCA's Work

For the majority of members, the work done by Class officers is not directly apparent, but it is vitally important for the continuation of our class and the very existence of the ILCA sailboat as we know it. It is all too easy to go to a dealer, buy an ILCA, and go sailing with lots of other identical ILCAs without even thinking about how it all happened or if it will continue to happen.

The existence of a strong International Class Association is important to all ILCA owners, whether they are occasional weekend sailors or aiming for an Olympic gold medal. If you doubt this, think back to the reasons why you were originally attracted to the ILCA.

A good design

ILCA cannot take credit for that. However, ILCA plays an important part in protecting that design and making sure it isn't devalued by manufacturing changes. The construction of ILCA equipment is controlled by an agreement between the manufacturers, ILCA and World Sailing, and by the class rules. Monitoring this agreement is an important part of ILCA's work.

Strict one design

When the ILCA was first introduced a set of rules were drafted which, at the time, were very different to other existing classes. These other class rules listed a number of prohibitions, which led to developers trying out new ideas if the idea was not specifically prohibited. The result of this is that quite often older boats became outdated with a subsequent loss in value. The ILCA class rules are different in that they prohibit ANY changes unless the rules specifically allow a change. This means that a 10 year old ILCA is the same as a brand new one and, as a result, holds its resale value far better. ILCA plays an important part in keeping the class rules strictly one design by preventing changes and providing a measurement structure that maintains the one design.

Good racing

The International Office of ILCA is responsible for organising World Championships for the class. Although these events may only involve a relatively small proportion of class members, the organisation of top quality championships has an effect on all sailors around the world. The qualification and training for major championships can only take place at lower level regattas. This results in increased participation at lower levels, which in turn attracts more people to the class. Standards that are set in sailing, racing and organisation at international level filter down throughout our organisation.

Good communication and website

The amount and quality of communication throughout the ILCA Class is very important. ILCA maintains an active website (www.laserinternational.org) to keep members up to date with important announcement and news about ILCA sailing around the world and serve as repository for helpful information, class rules and historical records. The ILCA maintains a social media presence to engage with sailors worldwide through Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. The office also sends out to all Districts worldwide notices with information to be distributed to sailors. Many Districts send out their own newsletters or maintain a website with information of local interest. Sailors who have questions can easily contact their District representative or the ILCA office through the website. And District officers can of course contact the ILCA office for assistance on matters relating to the class.

Low price

Mass production keeps the price of ILCA Class equipment relatively low. An active class association encourages more people into the class, therefore making mass production viable.

Activity

Whatever reasons made you become an ILCA Class boat owner, they are all a result of ACTIVITY. The Class Association plays an important part in promoting and maintaining this activity and keeping the ILCA at the top of the sailing world for sailors and sailing authorities.

The International Office, together with the regional and district officers, ensure a strong and healthy future for the ILCA.

The International Office also deals with correspondence and communications from individuals, fleets, sailing clubs, district committee members, national yachting authorities, the World Council, World Sailing and the various manufacturing plants - in fact anything concerning ILCA!

***ILCA is working for each individual ILCA sailor
no matter where they are in the world.***



FINANCES

Being a large class, there is a considerable amount of administration. At District level, membership numbers are often so big that part time secretarial help is needed to assist the volunteer officers! Multiply the number of countries by 120 and add together all the memberships from each country, and it is easy to see why we need a full-time International Office.

Any club or association needs a small fee to cover costs. Your membership fee would normally include an amount for the district and sometimes regional administration, plus a contribution towards the international costs of the association. A summary statement of accounts approved by the World Council is made available to members.

The association's finances and administration are independent of the builders, although we work closely together on a number of things. The World Council believes that our continued strength is related to having sound finances, therefore it aims to maintain a reasonable operating surplus each year, which is put in a reserve fund.

ILCA

- A self-administered international organisation
- Provides co-ordination, organisation and communication for the class worldwide
- Liaison with national and international authorities
- Maintains one design rules
- Protects the design and ensures consistency
- Monitors building agreements
- Self-funded
- Positively promotes ILCA sailing worldwide
- Publishes annual handbook
- Organises World Championships at international level
- Administers the class worldwide
- Sets the standard that others aspire to achieve

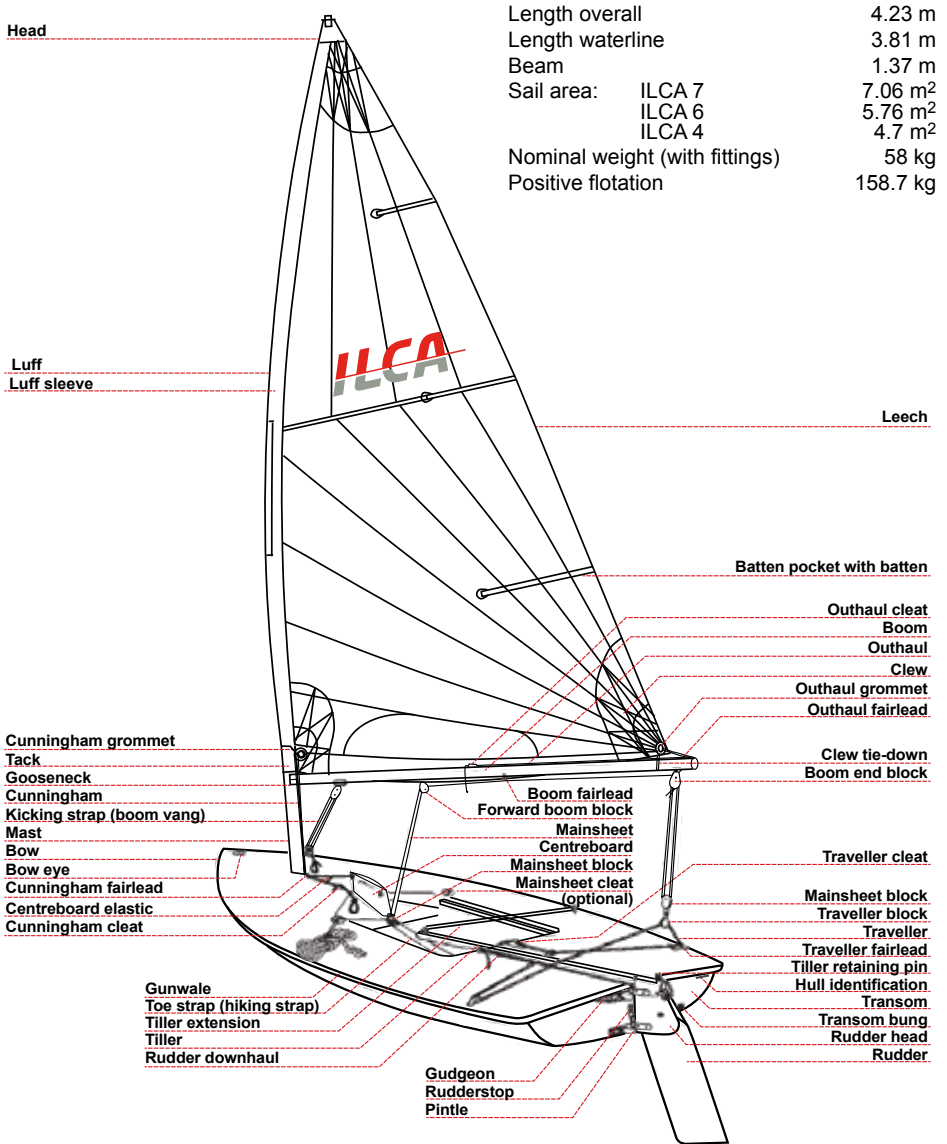
Website

www.laserinternational.org

The ILCA website contains a large amount of regularly updated information useful to ILCA owners and sailors, including:

- Event information for all ILCA Class world championships, including dates, allocations, Notice of Race, Charter Terms & Conditions and links to event venue websites.
- Full results, daily results and reports from all ILCA Class World Championships.
- Archive of results from ILCA World & Regional Championships since 1971.
- Facebook.com/intlaserclass / Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/ilca_sailing/
- Bid pages - want to host an ILCA championship? You can find all the bid documents for World championships online.
- Past issues of LaserWorld, are available for all to download or view online.
- Tips and How-to guides that can help you become a better sailor.
- Regularly updated list of addresses for ILCA contacts in each country.

Parts of the ILCA Class dinghy



Length overall	4.23 m
Length waterline	3.81 m
Beam	1.37 m
Sail area:	ILCA 7 7.06 m ²
	ILCA 6 5.76 m ²
	ILCA 4 4.7 m ²
Nominal weight (with fittings)	58 kg
Positive flotation	158.7 kg

Constitution

© ILCA

Amended 3 May 1974; 18 March 1993; article 12 amended 1 June 1995; articles 6 (1), 7 (4), 8 (3) and 9 (3) amended 1 January 2000; 18 November 2022

1. NAME

The name of the Association shall be ILCA, also doing business as the International Laser Class Association.

2. OBJECTS

The objects of the Association are:

- (1) To provide a medium of exchange of information among ILCA sailors throughout the world and to enhance the enjoyment of sailboats that meet the ILCA class sailboat one-design class rules;
- (2) To promote and develop ILCA class sailboat racing in all countries, under uniform rules; and,
- (3) To encourage and foster the enjoyment of the sporting and recreational aspects of sailing.

3. POLICY

It shall be the policy of the Association to maintain the ILCA class sailboat as the epitome of a strict one-design class of sailboat.

4. JURISDICTION

The Association has authority over all activities of the ILCA class sailboat throughout the world, and its powers shall be vested in and carried out by the World Council, Regional Executive Committees, District Associations and Fleets as provided in this Constitution and any bylaws passed pursuant to the provisions hereof; all subject to and in accordance with the rules and regulations of World Sailing.

ORGANISATION

5. World Council

- (1) The Association shall be governed by the World Council, which shall establish policy and provide oversight for the Association in fulfilling its Objects, and perform the other duties set out in this Constitution.
- (2) Voting members of the World Council shall be the President, the Chairperson of each Regional Executive Committee from time to time holding office, the Builders' Representative to the World Council and any additional members appointed in accordance with clause 5.5 below.
- (3) The World Council shall also include the following non-voting positions as active members and advisors: the Executive Secretary, the Treasurer, the Chief Measurer, the Chief Technical Officer, and any other member invited by the World Council.
- (4) The World Council shall elect annually, by majority vote, from amongst its own members, both voting and non-voting, the President and Vice-President of the Association who shall hold office until they either resign or their successors are elected to office.
 - a. If the elected President is a sitting Chairperson of a Regional Executive Committee or a World Council office holder, that person shall resign as Regional Chairperson or World Council office holder and serve solely in the role as the President of the Association.
 - b. If the elected Vice-President is a sitting Chairperson of a Regional Executive Committee or a World Council office holder, that person shall not resign as Regional Chairperson or World Council office holder.
 - c. The President will serve as the Chairperson of the World Council. In the absence of the President, or in the event of his or her inability or refusal to act, the Vice-President shall perform all the duties of the President.
 - d. The Builders' Representative, the Executive Secretary, or any other paid staff member of the Association or a Builder shall not be eligible to hold the office of President or Vice-President of the Association.
- (5) Any Region that represents more than 40% of the total membership of the Association may nominate an additional voting member of the World Council elected by the Chairpersons of the Districts of that Region.
 - a. The Regional and total membership will be calculated annually and the additional Regional representative will serve an annual term beginning on the subsequent calendar year.
 - b. If a Region's membership drops below 40% of the total membership of the Association, the additional Regional representative shall immediately resign from the World Council.
- (6) The Builders' Representative shall be appointed annually by a majority vote of a representative from each of the approved ILCA builders.
- (7) Each officer, advisor, committee member, and member of the World Council shall be a member of the Association.

- (8) The World Council shall meet not less frequently than once per year. A quorum for any meeting shall be five voting members of the World Council.
- (9) All World Council members shall comply with the ILCA Conflict of Interest Policy.
- (10) The Executive Secretary shall be appointed by the World Council and shall hold office for such term and upon such conditions as the World Council shall decide. The Executive Secretary shall be responsible for the management of all business of the Association, subject to and in accordance with the Constitution, bylaws and the direction of the World Council, including
 - a. the coordination of all inter-regional activities,
 - b. the organisation of all activities relating to World Championships,
 - c. liaison between the Association, World Sailing and all other yachting authorities, and
 - d. liaison between the membership and the Chief Measurer.
- (11) The World Council shall appoint, for such term as it shall decide, a Chief Measurer for the Association who shall rule on all questions and challenges relating to the ILCA Class Rules, and shall issue interpretations thereof as necessary. All such Interpretations shall be binding when duly published to the members of the Association until approved, rejected, or modified by decision of the World Council.
- (12) The World Council shall appoint, for such term as it shall decide, a Treasurer for the Association who shall perform all duties incident to the office of treasurer and such other duties as may be required by law, by this constitution, or that may be assigned to him or her from time to time by the World Council.
- (13) The World Council shall appoint, for such term as it shall decide, a Chief Technical Officer for the Association who shall be responsible for technical control and management of all ILCA approved Builders, managing and maintaining a register of all ILCA approved moulds, and such other duties as may be required by law, by this constitution, or that may be assigned to him or her from time to time by the World Council.

6. Regions

- (1) The World Council may, as and when it deems it convenient for the administration of the affairs of the association within a substantial area where several Districts are or may be established, constitute such area as a Region.
- (2) The World Council, upon establishing a Region, shall appoint a Regional Executive Committee comprised of a Regional Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, and Executive Secretary, to hold office until their successors are elected.
- (3) The Regional Executive Committee shall have those powers, vested in the World Council by this Constitution (other than the power to amend the ILCA Class Rules or this constitution) as are specifically delegated to the Regional Executive by the Regional bylaw, including the power to appoint additional officers for such term as it may from time to time determine.
- (4) The Regional Executive officers, other than the Executive Secretary, shall be elected annually by vote of the Chairperson (or other officer authorised by the Chairperson if he or she is unable to attend) of each District at the annual Regional meeting to be held at the head office of the Region or such other place as the Regional Executive Committee shall determine, and shall hold office until their successors are elected, and nothing shall preclude one of the District Chairpersons as also acting as the Regional Chairperson. Each officer shall be a member of the Association.
- (5) The Regional Executive Secretary shall be appointed by the elected members of the Regional Executive Committee, and shall hold office for such term and upon such conditions as the Regional Executive Committee shall decide. The Regional Executive Secretary shall be responsible for the management of the business of the Region, subject to and in accordance with the Regional Executive bylaw and the direction of the Regional Executive Committee, including
 - a. the co-ordination of inter-District activities and events,
 - b. liaison with the Executive Secretary of the World Council,
 - c. issuance of Fleet Charters,
 - d. maintenance of all records of the Region, and
 - e. maintenance of all membership records and information, unless such duties are delegated to the District Secretary.
- (6) The World Council may subdivide a Region into one or more Regions, may amalgamate two or more Regions or may add Districts to or delete Districts from any Region from time to time as may be required for the effective administration of the Association.
- (7) In the event that a Regional Chairperson shall be unable to attend any meeting of the World Council, the Executive Secretary of the Region or such any other member of the Regional Executive Committee nominated for that purpose may attend and represent the Chairperson and vote at such meeting of the World Council.
- (8) Nothing shall preclude the Executive Secretary of a Region also serving as Executive Secretary of the World Council.
- (9) The Regional Executive Committee may make bylaws, subject to the provisions of this Constitution and the Regional Executive bylaws of the World Council, for any purpose necessary to carry out the functions and responsibilities of such Region, and copies of all such bylaws as are from time to time passed by any Regional Executive shall be filed with the Executive Secretary of the World Council.

7. Districts

- (1) The World Council, on the recommendation of a Regional Executive Committee where applicable, shall by bylaw establish Districts in distinctive areas deemed appropriate and relevant, having regard to all considerations, including geography, language, distance, and population, for the development of the ILCA class sailboat and the fulfillment of the objects of the Association.
- (2) The World Council, upon establishing Districts, shall appoint District Associations comprised of a District Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to hold office until their successors are elected.
- (3) The District Association shall consist of the foregoing officers, and may appoint such additional officers to hold office for such term as it may determine. Each officer shall be a member of the Association.
- (4) Each District shall be administered in accordance with and subject to the provisions of a Constitution of the District, approved by the World Council, or if the District has no Constitution, the District Association bylaw of the World Council; and the officers of each District Association shall be elected annually by the members of the Association within the District in accordance with the provisions of the District Constitution, or, in the absence thereof, the ILCA District General Bylaw.
- (5) The boundaries of Districts may be varied by the World Council on the application of any District concerned, and one or more Districts may be amalgamated or any District may be subdivided into one or more Districts with the approval of the District Associations concerned.
- (6) A District Association with the approval of the Chief Measurer may appoint a District Measurer for a District to assist the Chief Measurer in the conduct of his responsibilities and the enforcement of the ILCA Class Rules; and nothing precludes a District Measurer from acting as Measurer for more than one District. A District Measurer shall have the authority to rule on all questions and challenges relating to the ILCA Class Rules and Interpretations of the Chief Measurer, but may not issue Interpretations except with the prior approval of the Chief Measurer of the Association.
- (7) A District Association may make bylaws, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Regional Executive bylaws, and the District Association Bylaw or District Association Constitution (as the case may be), for any purpose necessary to carry out its functions and responsibilities in the management of such District.
- (8) If any District is within the jurisdiction of a World Sailing Member National Authority ("MNA"), the District Association shall, in addition to any other requirements of this constitution, be subject to the rules, regulations and directions of such MNA.

8. Fleets

- (1) A Fleet may be granted a charter upon application to the Regional Executive Committee (or the World Council where the locality is outside a Region) by 6 or more members of the Association who are individual owners of ILCA class sailboats within any area or club deemed appropriate, having regard to the locality where regular racing activity is easily accessible to members of that Fleet.
- (2) Notwithstanding the foregoing paragraph, a special Fleet may be chartered in any locality for the purposes of accommodating specific members of the armed forces, an educational institution, a junior programme or any other non-profit organisation.
- (3) A Fleet Captain, and such other officers if any as the Fleet may deem necessary, shall be elected annually from among the members of the Fleet in such manner as is prescribed by the Fleet and shall be responsible to the District Association for the organisation of the Fleet and the due compliance by the members of the Fleet with the provisions of the Constitution and bylaws of the Association. Each officer shall be a member of the Association.

9. MEMBERSHIP

- (1) Any person may become a member of the Association by making application to the Executive Secretary, or the appropriate Regional Executive Secretary or District Secretary, as the case may be, and payment of the prescribed Association dues, provided that he or she has not been disqualified from membership for cause by decision of the World Council or under suspension from membership.
- (2) An application for membership implies that the applicant undertakes and agrees to be bound by the Constitution and bylaws of the Association upon being accepted to membership.
- (3) A member of the Association ipso facto belongs to the District in which he or she normally sails, even though such place may not be his permanent residence; but such member, for valid reason and with the approval of both District Chairpersons, may select instead the District in which he or she has permanent residence.
- (4) A member of the Association may become a member only of the Fleet in his District where he or she normally sails for the purpose of qualification, where required, for sanctioned events; and any dispute shall be settled by decision of the District Association, which decision shall be final.
- (5) The World Council may grant honorary membership in the Association, for such period as it determines, to any person who, through special contribution to the Class or through special relationship to the Association, is considered meritorious.
- (6) The World Council may grant an honorary life membership to any member who has achieved, in the opinion of the World Council, international stature as a result of his yachting achievements.
- (7) An honorary and an honorary life member are entitled to full privileges of membership, but are not required to pay the annual dues of the Association.

- (8) Membership in the Association shall not be open to any company, partnership, group or other association unless specifically authorised in any case or class of cases by the World Council; and the World Council may impose such terms, conditions or qualifications to any such membership as it shall deem appropriate.

10. FINANCES

- (1) Association dues shall be in the amount determined by and shall be payable within the time prescribed by bylaw of each Region or District, as determined by the World Council, and shall include all amounts required for World Council, Region and District purposes as determined by each authority.
- (2) The Association may ask for special contribution in addition to dues, provided any such contribution shall be for a specific purpose and shall not be mandatory.
- (3) Dues shall be collected by the Regional Executive Secretary, but the World Council may direct the District Secretary to collect such dues under such terms and conditions as to reporting and accounting as may be required.
- (4) The Association shall publish independently reviewed annual accounts including a balance sheet and profit and loss statement within six months of the end of its financial year.

11. SUSPENSION AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

- (1) A member may be suspended by the World Council, on the recommendation of a District Association, for gross violation of the ILCA Class Rules or bylaws, for committing an unlawful act in relation to the Association or one of its members, or for any unsportsmanlike conduct contrary to the interests of the members of the Association. The duration of the suspension shall be fixed by the World Council and a suspended member shall during such period be precluded from racing or enjoying any other rights of membership.
- (2) A World Council member, an officer or advisor of ILCA, a Regional or District officer, or other representative of ILCA may be removed from office by the World Council for a wilful and unjustifiable act of commission or omission, or derogatory or unprofessional behavior or communications detrimental to the Association, the Objects of the Association, or to its members, employees or volunteers.
- (3) Any action taken by the World Council under this clause requires a two-thirds majority vote.

12. APPEALS

Any dispute arising in relation to fleets, districts, regions, eligibility to race, interpretation of this constitution or the ILCA bylaws or similar matter, other than any dispute as to the interpretation of the ILCA Class Rules or any matter within the jurisdiction of the applicable racing rules, may be made to the World Council whose decision shall be final and binding.

13. TECHNICAL AND MEASUREMENT COMMITTEE

- (1) The World Council shall appoint a Technical and Measurement Committee, the membership of which shall comprise the President, the Chief Measurer, the Chief Technical Officer and a Builders' Representative.
- (2) The committee shall be responsible for managing and amending the ILCA Build Manual and reviewing and making recommendations to the World Council on any proposed technical developments or changes to the ILCA Class Rules.

14. BYLAWS

The World Council may make bylaws for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this Constitution and of the Association and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, may make bylaws

- (a) amending the ILCA Class Rules, hereby established as bylaw 1 of the Association, as provided in paragraph 31 thereof;
- (b) respecting the establishment of Regions, and the powers of the Regional Executive Committees;
- (c) delegating specific powers of the World Council to Regional Executive Committees;
- (d) respecting the establishment of Districts and the powers of District Associations;
- (e) respecting the Constitution and bylaws of District Associations;
- (f) respecting registration of members and collection of dues;
- (g) respecting the measurement of boats and measurement fees;
- (h) respecting the conduct of championship and other regattas, including the classification of regattas and the eligibility of members for major racing events;
- (i) respecting the acceptance of deeds of gift of trophies; and
- (j) respecting the procedures for meetings of the World Council and Regional Executive Committees, including the conduct of business by mail or other means of communication.

15. AMENDMENTS

Amendments to this Constitution shall require two-thirds majority approval by each of:

- (a) the World Council, and
- (b) the membership replying to a ballot published from the Head Office of the Association. Only those votes received within three months from the date of publication of the proposed change shall be valid.

Protecting the One Design Principle

An overview of the tools we have to protect the One Design Principle and how each member of ILCA can influence changes to the Rules and the ILCA Build Manual

The one-design principle is the most important asset of the ILCA. Its protection is therefore a prime concern for the class. A number of instruments are in place to assure that protection. The most important ones are the ILCA Build Manual (IBM) and the ILCA Class Rules.

The IBM is a proprietary, protected document that specifies the manufacturing procedures, standard plugs and tools as well as the raw materials and parts supplied by third parties for the hull, sails and spars. Periodic factory inspections by the class make sure that the manual is strictly adhered to by the builders. These factory inspections are the “measurements” in the traditional sense of sailing. The class rules specify that nothing can be changed by a sailor on the hull, sail and spars except what is specifically and positively allowed by the rules. At major ILCA regattas, there is no measurement in the traditional sense. Instead, a simple inspection is made to assure that only original parts are used and that the boat is rigged according to the rules.

The one-design principle means that all ILCA Class boats produced by the approved builders are the same. There should be no differences in performance, quality and fittings used between boats from different manufacturers. The IBM is the instrument to assure this. It defines in detail the manufacturing procedures, the materials used and the quality assurance procedures mandatory for each builder.

Several years ago, the ILCA undertook a major revision of the IBM to bring it into compliance with current practice. Wherever possible tolerances were reduced, more detailed descriptions were added and the whole manual was put into a properly secured electronic form. The IBM is continuously reviewed as part of an ongoing process to further tighten tolerances and specifications where possible.

During the revision of the IBM much thought was given to the basic principles on how the ILCA should evolve. The following principles were approved by all the builders and the ILCA and are now part of the IBM:

Evolution in quality and ease of use:

The builders have made and will continue to make a sustained effort to improve the quality, durability and ease of use of the ILCA – but without changing its basic performance. Where tolerances exist in the quality assurance procedures for incoming materials and for the manufacturing process, a continued effort will be made to reduce them, but avoiding significant cost increases.

The concept of a "lead builder":

For each proposed project a “Lead Builder” will be nominated, who will report periodically to the other builders and ILCA. Changes can only be introduced after the appropriate testing and with the approval of all of the parties concerned.

Between 2022 to 2024 the Technical team has over quadrupled - Along with the 10 approved builders, this team has improved the quality of the ILCA dinghy to exceed the expectations of World Sailing and all levels of sailor. This has involved a continuing further refinement of the specifications, tooling, materials and procedures within the IBM.

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Availability of options in materials and fittings:

If the IBM or the class rules allow options in the fittings, boat parts and material used, then all options should be made available worldwide at the same time and at comparable prices.

Evolution of the ILCA Class dinghy:

Allow only for changes that are not too expensive, do not affect the performance of the boat and can be easily fitted by a sailor without professional help.

Parts or fittings that have been produced in compliance with the IBM and are therefore legal under the rules cannot be subsequently made illegal, but restrictions on the use of particular equipment (in the interest of minimising differences) may be made.

The control of the adherence to the IBM is governed by the Approved Builder Agreement which defines the procedures for the periodic factory inspections by the class and the measures necessary in case of deviations. This agreement, alongside the Class Rules, holds the whole "ILCA one-design system" together.

The Rules:

The basic principle is that nothing can be changed by a sailor on a ILCA Class dinghy, which was built according to the tight specifications of the IBM. Only a few changes, which are positively described in the rules, are allowed. The rules also describe how a boat must be rigged to be class legal. Sometimes a rule may seem ambiguous, with different people disagreeing about the meaning of a rule. In these situations, the Chief Measurer of the Class publishes in the Handbook as well as on the ILCA website interpretations to certain rules. Some of these interpretations may end up becoming a permanent part of the class rules through the rule change process.

Over the years changes have been made to the ILCA and the IBM and the rules have evolved. When considering changes, the class and the builders have been very careful that:

- The changes do not affect the basic performance of the boat, but
- Only the ease of use, durability and safety were improved and
- Older parts, fittings and sails remain legal

How can each member of ILCA influence these changes?

Firstly, be aware that only changes which improve the ease of use, durability, or safety of the boat have the chance to be passed.

Rule changes:

If you have a good idea for a rule change, talk first to some other sailors and also to class officials to see whether they share your opinion. If this is the case, then formulate the rule change as precisely as possible and add a justification. Next, send your proposal to the ILCA office. Proposals will be forwarded to the Chief Measurer and the members of the Technical and Measurement Committee who, after considering the proposal, may put the matter before the World Council. Finally, if the World Council agree, the rule change must be approved by two thirds of the membership. It may seem like a lengthy process but it helps insure that the one design nature of the class is maintained while still allowing for improvements in ease of use, durability and safety in order to enhance our sailing and racing experience.

Changes in the ILCA Build Manual:

In view of the protection of the one-design principle, there is always much hesitancy to change the IBM. Any change must have clear and important advantages in terms of usability, quality, durability or safety. Any proposal must be duly justified.

The best way to get some attention is to present a detailed proposal to the Technical and Measurement Committee through the ILCA Technical Officer. Be aware that any change requires the unanimous approval parties to the Build Manual, the International Laser Class Association and World Sailing, but is not subject to a member vote. Despite the high hurdles a change must overcome before it can take effect, there are several examples in the last few years of important changes that were initiated by ILCA members. If you have a good idea for improving the boat, we would like to hear from you.

ILCA Member Districts 2024



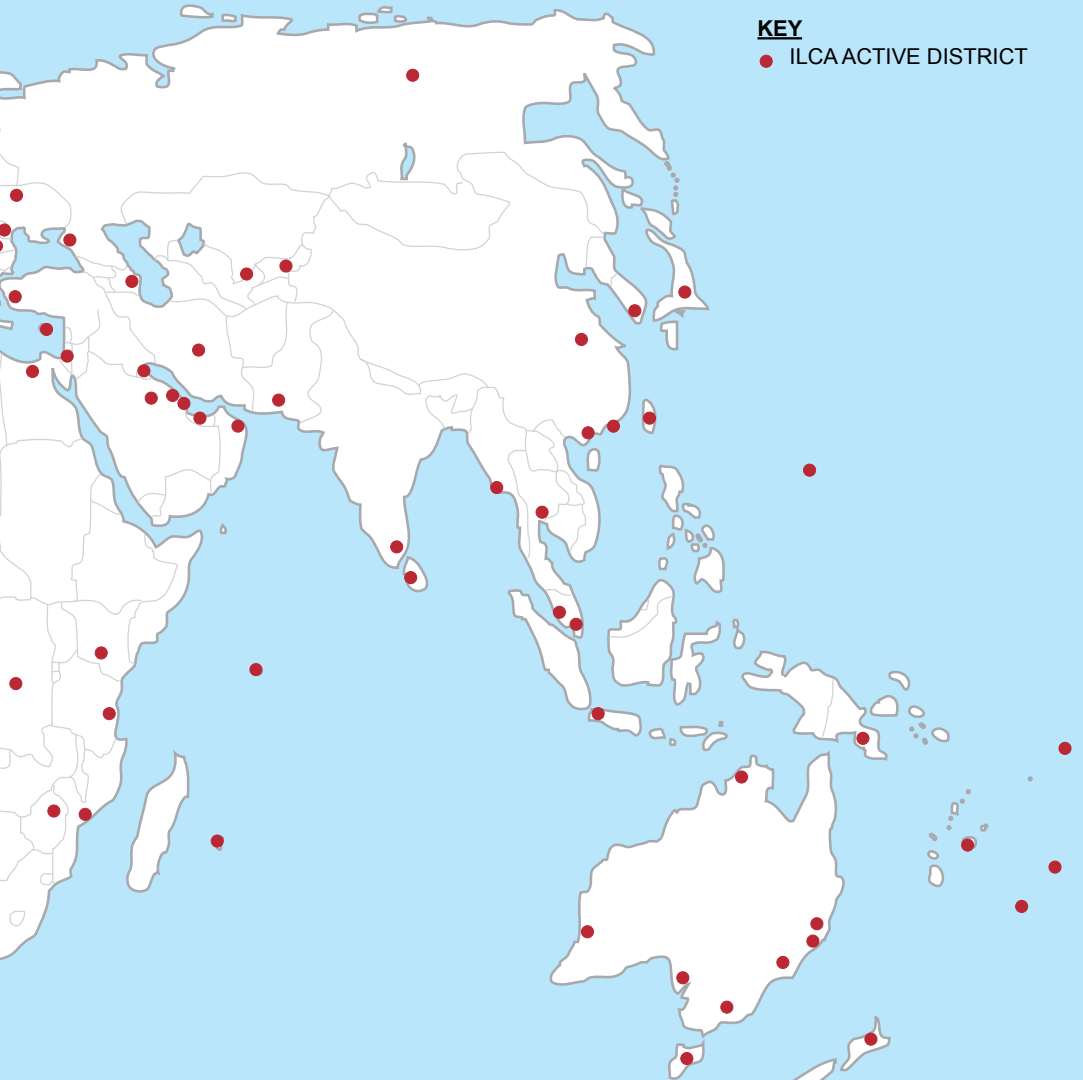
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BAHRAIN
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HUNGARY
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IRELAND
ISRAEL
ITALY
JAPAN
KAZAKHSTAN
KENYA
KOREA
KUWAIT
LATVIA
LITHUANIA
LUXEMBOURG

For the most up to date list of districts, please visit www.laserinternational.org
 For North American districts, please visit <https://laser.org/districts>



KEY
 ● ILCA ACTIVE DISTRICT

MACAU CHINA
 MALAYSIA
 MALTA
 MAURITIUS
 MEXICO
 MOLDOVA
 MONACO
 MONTENEGRO
 MOROCCO
 MOZAMBIQUE
 MYANMAR
 NETHERLANDS
 NETHERLANDS
 ANTILLES
 NEW CALEDONIA

NEW ZEALAND
 NIGERIA
 NORTH AMERICA
 NORWAY
 OMAN
 PAKISTAN
 PANAMA
 PARAGUAY
 PERU
 POLAND
 PORTUGAL
 PUERTO RICO
 QATAR
 REPUBLIC OF -
 NORTH MACEDONIA

ROMANIA
 RUSSIA
 SAMOA
 SERBIA
 SEYCHELLES
 SINGAPORE
 SLOVAKIA
 SLOVENIA
 SOUTH AFRICA
 SPAIN
 ST LUCIA
 SWEDEN
 SWITZERLAND
 TAHITI
 TANZANIA

THAILAND
 TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
 TUNISIA
 TURKEY
 TURKS & CAICOS
 UGANDA
 UKRAINE
 UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
 UNITED KINGDOM
 URUGUAY
 US VIRGIN ISLES
 VENEZUELA

Boat Care - Stresses and Strains

The ILCA dinghy has an excellent record of durability, but like any piece of equipment it can break if overstressed. Weight for weight it probably has one of the strongest constructions of any boat of its type, a fact we are all aware of on occasions when we see ILCAs over 20 or more years old, sailing happily when other boats are retired to the scrap heap. Further, the ILCA has proved itself in very strong winds when other classes are reduced to wreckage. It never ceases to amaze us to see ILCAs sailing in 40 knots plus.

Over the years, small changes have been made to the boat to strengthen it as we sail in increasingly challenging conditions. However, there is a limit to the number or kind of changes that can be made before performance is affected.

Mast

When the ILCA was introduced, and for many decades after, the two part aluminium mast design involved a trade-off between strength, stiffness and weight. Any increase in strength of the mast would dramatically affect stiffness and therefore performance, which would be totally undesirable.

Today, many ILCA masts are produced from composite materials, and aluminium spars are made to a very high manufacturing standard in the for the specified wall thickness. Within this standard the Class requirements demand an even tighter tolerance. Even with this high standard it is possible, when sailing, to stress the mast beyond its yield point which causes a permanent bend.

Some of the biggest causes of bending are sailing with a lot of boom vang on and:

- 1) capsizing at speed;
- 2) catching a wave with the boom end, either offwind or while gybing; or
- 3) sailing into the back of a wave causing rapid deceleration.

Recognising these causes tells us that it is very important to release the boom vang before sailing offwind, ideally just before you round the windward mark. In strong winds, this will reduce the risk of bending with the added advantage that you will open up the leech of the sail which is fast for offwind work! As a guide for letting off the boom vang, trim the mainsheet tight until the rear boom and traveller blocks are just touching then release the vang until there is no pressure on it.

While the above can help you reduce the chance of causing a permanent upper mast bend, sailors seem intent on pushing the ILCA harder and longer in ever more challenging conditions.

In 2017 Class equipment manufacturers introduced a class approved composite upper mast section. The composite mast, while having performance characteristics similar to the aluminium top mast, is not subject to permanent bending. Like any piece of sailing equipment, it is not indestructible, but the composite top mast should provide sailors with a longer mast life and consistently reliable performance when out racing, training or pleasure sailing. The composite ILCA 6 lower mast was introduced in 2020 and is class legal for competition.



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Rudder and Tiller

Rudders and tillers like everything else are not indestructible. On the very few occasions when we have seen damage to either the rudder or the tiller, it has been caused by trying to bear away at speed while the ILCA is heeled to leeward. When an ILCA is heeled over it takes on severe weather helm. If you try and bear away whilst heeled, you place great loads on the rudder and tiller. The simple answer is to bring the boat upright first before attempting to bear away. This can be done by either hiking more and/or releasing the mainsheet.

ILCA Class Rules - One Design

One of the attractions of the ILCA Class for most owners is that the class rules are very strict and that the boat is one-design. The Class philosophy incorporated in the rules is that we want to go sailing, not waste time fiddling with boats. We want to win races on the water using our skill, not by trying to find a way around the rules that will give us an advantage.

The class rules are written to prevent any changes from the manufactured boat that might affect performance, so that on the water each boat is the same. The few changes to the standard boat that are allowed are minor and only allow a few options that make racing the ILCA more comfortable and enjoyable.

Over the years the class has refused to make changes to the rules that allow more expensive or complicated equipment or that makes older boats redundant.

If you feel you want to change something on an ILCA Class boat - STOP. Ask yourself why you want to do it? If the answer is "to make me go faster" there is a very good chance the modification or addition is illegal!

Take a look at the Class Rules.

- Part One explains the Fundamental Class Rule which covers the philosophy and any item not specifically written into the rules.
- Part Two tells you what you must do to have a legal boat.
- Part Three details a few optional changes and additions you can make.

If Part Three does not specifically allow a change or addition - IT IS ILLEGAL!

If you race a boat that has a change or addition not allowed by the class rules you will be disqualified from the race. Ignorance of the rules is no defense.

Cheating

In our sport in every club and class there is the odd person who needs to cheat to win. Cheating is doing something that you know is against the rules. Whether you gain an advantage or not is irrelevant.

Our class is strong and popular because we believe in a strict one design and our sailors want to know that they are racing on equal terms. ILCA takes a very strong line with competitors who do not sail according to the Class rules. There have been cases in the past where sailors who have sailed with illegal boats have been banned from competing in ILCA Class events. Such a ban can be for life. If action is also taken under the racing rules, the ban can cover racing in any boat.

Our class is much bigger than the odd person who wants to gain an advantage by illegally changing the ILCA or its equipment. They can sail in other classes where the rules allow changes to a boat to get an advantage. We do not want them with us.

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The latest edition of the ILCA Class Rules and Bylaws are available at www.laserinternational.org.

ILCA Class Rules

(Parts one to five inclusive)

Valid from 21st August 2023. Cancels all previous rules and interpretations.

RECENT CHANGES:

21st August 2023

Rule 3(d)x modified to remove photographs and 3(d)x.d) was added to allow replacement of certain specified parts.

13th February 2023

Rule 24 modified to allow heat shrink tube

1 January 2020

Definition of Builder modified. Other class rules affected by this rule change were modified to be consistent with the amended definition of Builder.

1 January 2019

Part One modified to clarify that all sails used in competition shall have an ILCA supplied sail button to be class legal. (previous interpretation.)

Rule 3(b)i modified to remove the restriction on the use of aramid fibre rope for control lines. (previous interpretation)

Rule 3(b)ii modified to allow for local variation in thickness of control lines that is not specifically restricted to tapering. (previous interpretation)

Rule 3(b)vi modified to enable clam cleats to include a through hole attachment point. (previous interpretation)

Rule 19(a) modified to clarify that mast step abrasion tubes or collars may be in separate pieces. (previous interpretation)

Rule 31 modified to shorten the rule voting process from six months to one month and removing "votes to be sent by post".

1 January 2017

Rule 22 Compasses, Electronic Equipment and Timing Devices modified to allow use of digital compasses that are not GPS enabled.

New Rule 28 Added to allow boat or body mounted cameras.

Rule 3(f)vi modified to remove restriction on the attachment points of the shock cord inhaul.

Rule 17(c) modified to allow for the addition of one cleat and one turning point in the hiking strap support line that are not attached to the hull or hiking strap.

INTRODUCTION

The principle of the ILCA Class Rules is that no changes to the boat are allowed unless they are specifically permitted by the class rules.

The English text of the ILCA Class Rules shall govern.

PART ONE

OBJECT

The boat is a strict one-design dinghy where the true test, when raced, is between helmspersons and not boats and equipment.

FUNDAMENTAL RULE

The boat shall be raced in accordance with these Rules, with only the hull, equipment, fittings, spars, sail and battens manufactured by a World Sailing and International Laser Class Association (ILCA) approved builder in strict adherence to the boat design specification (known as the Construction Manual) which is registered with World Sailing.

No addition or alteration may be made to the hull form, construction, equipment, type of equipment, placing of equipment, fittings, type of fittings, placing of fittings, spars, sail and battens as supplied by the builder except when such an alteration or change is specifically authorised by Parts 2 or 3 of these Rules.

HULL IDENTIFICATION

All boats shall have an identification number moulded into the deck under the bow eye or into the transom, which shall be either the sail number or a unique production number.

Boats with sail numbers from 148200 shall display a unique World Sailing Building Plaque that has been purchased by the builder from the International Laser Class Association. The plaque shall display the sail number of the boat issued by the International Laser Class Association and shall be permanently fixed in the rear of the cockpit by the builder.

SAIL IDENTIFICATION

Sails manufactured after 1 January 2001 shall have attached near the tack of the sail an ILCA authorized sailmaker button purchased from the International Laser Class Association. ILCA 7 MKII sails shall have orange buttons and ILCA 6, ILCA 4 and ILCA 7 MKI (cross-cut) sails shall have red buttons.

DEFINITION OF BUILDER

A Builder is a manufacturer that is manufacturing the hull, equipment, fittings, spars, sails and battens in strict adherence to the Construction Manual, and has been approved as a Builder by each of World Sailing and the International Laser Class Association.

PART TWO

1. MEASUREMENT DIAGRAMS

The Measurement Diagrams are part of these Rules.

The spars, sails, battens, centreboard, rudder, and the placing of fittings and equipment shall conform to the Measurement Diagrams. The measurement tolerances are intended to allow for necessary manufacturing tolerances and shall not be used to alter the design.

2. MEASUREMENT

In the case of a dispute alleging non-compliance with the Construction Manual, the matter, together with any relevant information, shall be referred to the Chief Measurer of the International Laser Class Association at the International Office who shall give a final ruling in consultation with a World Sailing Technical Officer.

In the case of a measurement dispute on the hull, spars, sail, battens, centreboard and rudder, rigging, type of fittings and equipment and the placing of same not explicitly covered by these Rules, Measurement Diagrams and Measurement Bylaws the following procedure shall be adopted:

A sample of 10 other boats shall be taken and measured using identical techniques. The dimensions of the disputed boat shall be equal to, or between the maximum and minimum dimensions obtained from these 10 boats. If the boat in question is outside these dimensions the matter, together with any relevant information, shall be referred to the Chief Measurer of the International Laser Class Association at the International Office, who shall give a final ruling. If any of the dimensions of the sample are considered to be unusual, all relevant information shall be referred by the Class Association to World Sailing.

3. CONTROL SYSTEMS, CONTROL LINES AND FITTINGS

(a) Control System Definitions

- i The Cunningham, outhaul, vang, traveller and mainsheet are the **Control Line Systems**. The cunningham, outhaul and vang **Control Line Systems** may include more than one **Control Line** as allowed in Rules 3(d), 3(e) and 3(f)
 - i. Each **Control Line** shall be a single piece of uniform thickness and material. A line is a **Control Line** if any of the line moves along its axis during adjustment of the **Control Line System**. A line that exclusively attaches items together is a **Tie Line**.
- ii For the purpose of these definitions, the **Standard Fittings** are the:

Plastic cunningham fairlead	Vang cleat block
Plastic cunningham clam cleat	Vang key block
Plastic outhaul clam cleat	Vang key
Plastic outhaul fairlead	Plastic traveller clam cleat
Plastic traveller fairleads	Mainsheet block

- iii An “**Optional**” fitting is a fitting or block that replaces, or is additional to, a **Standard Fitting** as allowed by these Rules.
- iv A “**Builder Supplied**” fitting replaces a **Standard Fitting**, and is supplied only by the Builder, as allowed by these Rules.
- v A “**Turning Point**” is a sheave (pulley) in a block, a rope loop, a rope loop reinforced with a thimble, the outhaul fairlead, a shackle, part of a fitting, sail cringle, mast or boom around which a moving **Control Line** passes, **except that the cunningham fairlead, the “Optional” blocks attached to the “Builder Supplied” deck block fitting, the cunningham clam cleat, and the “Optional” cam cleats attached to the “Builder Supplied” deck cleat base will not be counted as “Turning Points”** in Rules 3(e)i and 3(f)i.
- vi When an “**Optional**” block, or shock cord is **attached** to a fitting, line, mast, boom or the sail, it may be attached either with or without a shackle, clips, balls, hooks and/or a tie line.

(b) Control Lines and Fittings

- i. Control lines shall be natural or synthetic rope.
- ii. Control lines shall be of uniform thickness, but may vary in thickness for the purpose of a splice at the load bearing attachment point.
- iii. In a control line system where more than one control line is permitted, lines of different diameter shall not be joined together.
- iv. “Optional” blocks allowed in cunningham, vang or outhaul control systems, shall have sheaves of diameter not less than 15 mm and not more than 30 mm.



- v. Thimbles allowed to reinforce rope loops used as “Turning Points” in the cunningham, vang and outhaul control line systems shall not exceed 40mm in length.
- v. Only single or double “Optional” blocks shall be used. A single block means a block with one sheave; a double block means a block with two sheaves. “Optional” blocks may include a becket, a swivel and/or a shackle.

- vi. The fairleads and clam cleats may be replaced in the same position with an identical size and shape fitting. Clam cleats may include a through hole attachment point.
- vii. The plastic cunningham fairlead may be replaced with one of the same type which has a stainless steel insert, and has the same screw hole positions.



- viii. “Builder Supplied” Deck Fittings (Deck Block Fitting and Deck Cleat Base)

- a) The cunningham fairlead may be replaced in the same position with a “Builder Supplied” deck block fitting which may have one or two single “Optional” blocks attached.



“Optional” blocks shall not be attached to the cunningham fairlead.

Either the cunningham fairlead alone, or the “Builder Supplied” deck block fitting with single “Optional” block(s) attached may be used to lead the cunningham and/or outhaul control lines to the deck cleat(s)

- b) The “Optional” deck blocks may be supported with a spring, ball, plastic tube or tape.
- c) The cunningham clam cleat may be replaced

in the same position with a “Builder Supplied” deck cleat base for attaching two “Optional” cam cleats (cunningham and outhaul) which have fixing hole centres of 27 mm.



The two cam cleats may include a bridge and a fairlead with or without rollers on the aft exit.

- d) Control lines shall not be tied to any of the cunningham fairlead, the “Builder Supplied” deck block fitting and the “Optional” blocks attached to it, the cunningham clam cleat or the “Builder Supplied” deck cleat base and the “Optional” cam cleats, cleat bridge and fairleads attached to it.
- ix. Rope loop handles covered with plastic/rubber tube and/or tape may be included anywhere on the free end of a control line.
- x. The free ends of different control lines (except mainsheet) may be tied together and/or tied to any deck fitting or the centreboard, the centreboard handle or a rope loop used to attach a retaining line. Free ends of control lines shall not be tied to shock cord (except mainsheet).
- xi. To secure the mast in the event of a capsiz, a loose retention line or shock cord (that will allow 180 degree plus mast rotation) shall be tied/attached between the cunningham fairlead or the deck block fitting and the mast tang or gooseneck. Clips, hooks, shackles and balls may be used to attach the retention line.
- xii Reference points (marks) may be placed on the deck, spars and ropes.

(c) Mainsheet – also see Rules 3(a) & 3(b)

- i. The mainsheet shall be a single line, and be attached to the becket of the aft boom block, and then passed through the traveller block, the aft boom block, boom eye strap, forward boom block and the mainsheet block. After the mainsheet block it shall be knotted, or tied, so that the end of the mainsheet cannot pull through the mainsheet block. The mainsheet shall not be controlled aft of the forward boom block except to facilitate a tack or gybe.
- ii. The tail of the mainsheet may also be knotted or tied to either the base of the mainsheet block, the hiking strap, the hiking strap support line, or the hiking strap shock cord. This option, if used, satisfies the knotting requirement in 3(c).
- iii. The mainsheet block may be replaced by any type of single block with or without an internal or attached jamming device, and mounted in the position shown on the measurement diagram. The block may be supported by a spring, ball, plastic tube or tape.
- iv. One mainsheet clam or cam cleat of any type may be mounted on each side deck in the position shown on the measurement diagram.

(d) Vang – also see Rules 3(a) & 3(b)

- i. The vang system shall be between the mast tang and the boom key fitting and shall be comprised of the vang cleat block, the vang key block, a maximum of two control lines, loops and/or “Optional” blocks for additional purchase with a **maximum of 7 “Turning Points”**.
- ii. The vang cleat block shall be attached directly to the mast tang, or to an “Optional” swivel that shall be attached to the mast tang.
- iii. A shackle may be used to attach the vang cleat block or the swivel to the mast tang.
- iv. The swivel, shackle or swivel/shackle combination shall not exceed 80 mm in length when measured under tension.

- v. The vang key block may be fitted with a spare key.
 - vi. The key may be straight or bent, and it may be held in the key way with either tape, elastic or velcro.
 - vii. The vang key block may be replaced with an "Optional" vang key block which may have a spare key.
 - viii. "Optional" "single blocks may be attached to one or both sides of the vang cleat block, using a clevis pin or bolt through the attachment hole in the vang cleat block.
 - ix. The mast tang hole may be drilled to take a larger pin.
 - x. "Builder Supplied" Vang Cleating Fitting
 - a) The Vang cleating fitting may be replaced with a "builder supplied" vang cleating fitting which incorporates "turning points" and a cam cleat.
 - b) The fitting shall be attached directly to the mast tang.
 - c) The fitting shall not be modified in any way except as permitted in (d)
 - d) Fairleads, cleats, attachment pins & rings may be replaced with parts of equivalent shape, size, weight, and function..
- (e) Cunningham – also see Rules 3(a) & 3(b)**
- i. The cunningham system shall consist of a maximum three control lines, "Optional" blocks or loops for purchase with a **maximum of 5 "Turning Points"**.
 - ii. The cunningham control line shall be securely attached to any of the mast, gooseneck, mast tang, swivel or shackle that may be used to attach the vang cleat block to the mast tang, the cunningham attachment point on the "Builder Supplied" vang cleating fitting or the becket of an optional becket block fixed on the cunningham attachment point on the 'Builder-supplied' vang.

The cunningham control line shall pass through the sail tack cringle as a moving line.

The sail tack cringle shall be at least one of the **maximum of 5 "Turning Points" permitted by Rule 3(e)i.**
 - iii. Additional purchases may be obtained using rope loops, "Optional" blocks and using any of the boom, sail tack cringle, gooseneck fitting, mast tang, shackle attaching vang cleat block or swivel, the swivel, or the cunningham attachment point on a "Builder Supplied" vang cleating fitting.
 - iv. Deck Block Fitting and Deck Cleat Base

The cunningham control line shall pass only once through the cunningham fairlead or "Optional" single block attached to the "Builder Supplied" deck block fitting and shall pass only once through the cunningham clam cleat or "Optional" cam cleat attached to the "Builder Supplied" deck cleat base.
- (f) Outhaul – also see Rules 3(a) & 3(b)**
- i. The outhaul system shall consist of a maximum of two control lines, "Optional" blocks or loops for purchase and a **maximum of 6 "Turning Points"**.
 - ii. The outhaul control line shall be attached to either the end of the boom, the outhaul fairlead, the sail, or a quick release system, and shall pass through the boom outhaul fairlead as a moving line at least once.
- The outhaul fairlead shall be at least one of the maximum of 6 "Turning Points" permitted by Rule 3(f)i.
- iii. Additional purchases may be obtained by forming rope loops in the line or adding "Optional" blocks to the line, and/or using the outhaul fairlead, the outhaul clam cleat, the boom, the mast or gooseneck fitting.

An "Optional" block may be attached to the outhaul fairlead, **provided** Rule 3(f)ii is also satisfied.

An "Optional" block may be attached to the outhaul clam cleat.
 - iv. An "Optional" block may be attached to the clew of the sail, or to a quick release system, or be part of a quick release system.
 - v. One or two "Optional" blocks may be attached to the gooseneck fitting, or at the mast/gooseneck junction with their "Turning Points" not more than 100mm from the centre of the gooseneck bolt. (The gooseneck may be inverted.) The blocks in this rule may also be attached to the gooseneck with a bolt or a pin.
 - vi. A shock cord may be used as an inhaul on the clew
 - vii. Shock cord and/or rope loops (rope loops may be part of the control line) can be tied around the boom and/or the outhaul control lines to retain the outhaul lines close to the boom.
 - viii. Deck Led Outhaul System
 - a) When led to the deck, the outhaul control line shall pass only once through the cunningham fairlead or the outhaul "Optional" single block attached to the "Builder Supplied" deck block fitting and shall pass only once through the "Optional" cam cleat attached to the "Builder Supplied" deck cleat base.
 - b) The boom outhaul clam cleat shall not be removed.
- (g) Clew Tie Down – also see Rules 3(a) & 3(b)**
- i. The clew of the sail shall be attached to the boom by either a tie line or a webbing strap with or without a fastening device wrapped around the boom and through the sail cringle, a quick release system attached to a tie line or soft strap wrapped around the boom, or a "Builder Supplied" stainless steel boom slide with quick release system. An additional outhaul extension tie line may be added between the clew of the sail and the outhaul or the quick release system.
 - ii. If the clew tie down is a tie line, it may be passed through solid balls with holes and/or tubes to reduce friction.
-
- (h) Traveller – also see Rules 3(a) & 3(b)**
- i. The traveller shall be a single line. It shall be rigged as a simple closed loop through the traveller eyes and the free end passing through the traveller cleat. A splice that does not extend through the nearest traveller eye may be used at the non-free end.
 - ii. A spring, ball or tape may be used between the traveller blocks.
- 4. SAIL REGISTRATION NUMBERS, NATIONAL LETTERS AND NATIONAL FLAG**
- (For ILCA 6 and ILCA 4 sail number positions please see part 4 rule 29(e) and 30(e))**
- (a)** For boats up to sail number 148199, the sail number is a number moulded into the deck under the bow eye or into the transom, or displayed on a

plate attached to the rear of the cockpit.

For boats with sail numbers from 148200, the sail number is the number displayed on a unique World Sailing Building Plaque attached to the rear of the cockpit.

- (b) All numbers shall be in accordance with the Racing Rules of Sailing except as amended by these rules in respect of type, positioning and minimum dimensions:

Height 300 mm.

Width 200 mm (excluding digit 1).

Thickness 45 mm.

Space between adjoining numbers minimum 50 mm.

Sail numbers shall be regularly spaced.

Numbers on the starboard side shall be placed above those on the port side.

Each sail number digit shall be of one colour only.

The sail numbers shall be solid and easy to read.

After 1st March 1998 - sail numbers and national letters shall only be adhesive numbers. The use of permanent ink pens or similar to mark numbers and national letters on the sail is prohibited.

- (c) For sails with numbers above 153000 and sails purchased after 1st June 1993 the sail numbers shall be glued or sewn on each side of the sail, with the bottom of the numbers on the starboard side of the sail placed along a line parallel to and 400 mm (+ or - 12 mm) below the seam at the middle batten pocket. The bottom of the numbers on the port side of the sail shall be placed on a line 400 mm (+ or - 12 mm) below and parallel to the bottom of the numbers on the starboard side of the sail. The starboard sail numbers shall commence 100 mm (+ or - 12 mm) from the leech and the port side numbers shall end 100 mm (+ or - 12 mm) from the leech.

(For additional guidance, see the Instructions for Applying Sail Numbers on p. 45 along with accompanying diagrams on pp. 52 - 55).

- (d) Sail numbers from 131000, sails purchased after 1st June 1993 and new sails stamped "New Numbers" shall have numbers that are clearly visible with the last four digits of the number in one dark, distinctive colour or black and any preceding numbers in a different, contrasting, distinctive colour (red is recommended).
- (e) Exceptions to this Rule are permitted:
- when the hull and/or sail are provided by the organisers for an event and after approval of the International Laser Class Association, the numbers on the sail used for that event only may be single, double or triple digit numbers.
 - in the case of a boat borrowed or chartered for a specific event, and after written approval from the Race Committee, a competitor may use a sail with numbers that are different to the sail number allocated to the hull. The sail number used shall be the sail number allocated to the competitor's own boat. When the competitor does not own a boat, the number used on the sail shall be the number of the boat chartered.
 - when a sail is damaged during a series and Rule 7 (c) applies the sail number may contravene Rules 4 (a) and (e) ii only when written permission for a sail number change is given by the Race Committee.
- (f) **National Letters**, if required, shall conform to the same type, size, spacing and requirements as sail numbers (refer rule 4(b), (c), (d) and (e)) and shall be positioned as follows:

The letters on the starboard side of the *MKI* sail shall be placed along the top edge of the seam below the bottom batten pocket (+ or - 12mm), for the *MKII* sail on a Base Line 400mm (+ or - 12mm) below the bottom batten pocket and on the port side of the sail along a line 400 mm (+ or - 12mm) below and parallel to the letters on the starboard side. The starboard letters shall commence 100 mm (+ or - 12 mm) from the leech and the port letters shall finish 100 mm (+ or - 12 mm) from the leech. The letters shall all be the same colour, which may be one of the colours of the digits of the sail number, or another distinctive colour [also see diagrams on pages 44-47].

National Letters shall be required at all World Championships, Regional Championships and events described as international events in the notice of race or sailing instructions. National Letters may be required at any other regatta by the notice of race or sailing instructions.

(g) RED RHOMBUS

- Sails used in the following women's events shall carry a red rhombus above the top batten pocket on both sides;
 - World or regional (continental) championships.
 - Events described as "international events" by the Notice of Race or Sailing Instructions.
 - Other events that prescribe in the Notice of Race or Sailing Instructions that women competitors should be identified.
- The minimum size and approximate position shall comply with diagram on page 32.
- The rhombus may be retained for racing in other events.

(h) NATIONAL FLAG

If required by the Notice of Race and the Sailing Instructions, a national flag with a nominal size of 567 x 337 mm shall be applied to both sides of the mainsail. For the ILCA 7 and ILCA 6 sails, flags shall be positioned such that the aft edge of the flag is within 100 and 150 mm of the leech and between the sail numbers and the batten pocket below the sail numbers. The flag shall be approximately parallel with the sail numbers and letters and shall not touch the numbers. For the ILCA 4 sail, the flag shall be positioned within 100 and 150 mm of the leech but below and within 50 mm of the bottom batten pocket. The flag shall be printed on separate material applied to the sail. The use of permanent ink pens or similar to make a national flag is forbidden. The national flag shall correspond to the national letters.

5. MAST

No mast which has a permanent bend shall be used at any time.

6. CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

- For the purposes of RRS 50.1 (b) the maximum total weight of competitors' clothing and equipment shall be 9kg (for ILCA 6 and ILCA 4 rigs please see part 4).
- Competitors shall not wear or carry non floating clothing or equipment which in total weight exceeds 500 grammes dead weight except protective sailing clothing.
- For the purposes of weighing clothing and equipment as required by RRS Appendix H three coat hangers may be used instead of a rack.

7. SAILING REQUIREMENTS

- The boat shall be raced with either one or two persons aboard.

When two persons race a boat they shall race together throughout the entire race or series of races without alternating at the helm.

- (b) No part of the helmsman or crew may be placed forward of the mast while racing.

(c) Sails

In a series of races a sail shall not be changed for another unless written permission for an individual change is obtained from the race committee. Written permission shall only be given in the event of a sail damaged beyond repair or damaged to the extent that it cannot be repaired before the start of the next race in a series. In the event of a change the damaged sail shall not be used again in that series even if it is subsequently repaired.

For the purpose of this rule, a series is deemed to be two or more individual races which count towards an overall points total.

8. HULL COATINGS

The use of slowly soluble applications which might alter the boundary layer characteristics of the hull are prohibited.

9. CLASS ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP

No person is permitted to race in any Fleet, interFleet, District, or other sanctioned event unless at least one member of the crew is a current member of the International Laser Class Association (a member of a District ILCA Association duly established in accordance with the Constitution is a member of the International Laser Class Association).

10. ADVERTISING

Advertising, including competitor advertising, is permitted in accordance with World Sailing Regulation 20 - Advertising code; except that the sail window shall be kept free of advertising or other graphic material.

PART THREE

OPTIONS & EXCEPTIONS

TO PARTS ONE & TWO

11. HULL FINISH

- (a) Waxing, polishing and fine wet and dry sanding of the hull is permitted, provided the intention and effect is to polish the hull only. Polishing/sanding shall not be used to remove mould imperfections.
- (b) Sanding and refinishing of the hull with the intention or effect to lighten the hull or improve the performance, finish, materials or shape beyond the original is not permitted.

12. TRANSOM DRAIN BUNG

A retaining line may be attached to the transom drain bung and the gudgeon.

13. SELF BAILER

A self-bailing device as supplied only by the builder may be added. The bailer may be sealed with tape, filler or glue along its edge where it joins the hull and at the screw hole. Filling the screw hole level with the flat surface of the bailer is permitted. Fairing the flat surface of the bailer to the hull shape or changing the profile of the bailer is not permitted. The drain bung may be removed from the self-bailer, and the self bailer opening pin may be secured to the cockpit floor with self adhesive plastic tape. The builder-supplied o-rings may be substituted with non builder-supplied alternatives provided the basic function of the bailer is unchanged.

14. CENTREBOARD

- (a) A rope handle passing through not more than two holes of maximum diameter 12.5 mm above a line

drawn from the bottom of the centreboard stop, parallel to the top of the centreboard is permitted. A plastic/rubber tube and/or tape are permitted on the handle of the centreboard.

- (b) The trailing edge of the centreboard may be sharpened by sanding the blade between the trailing edge and a line 100 mm parallel to the trailing edge, provided the distance between the leading edge and the trailing edge of the blade is not reduced.
- (c) Surface refinishing of the centreboard is permitted provided the original shape, thickness and characteristics are not altered.
- (d) One layer of any material of maximum 2mm thickness and of a maximum size of 30mm x 30mm may be applied at the top front corner of the centreboard case. Vertical cuts are allowed in the material to allow the material to conform to the shape of the centreboard case.
- (e) A wood centreboard shall not be used on a hull that was originally supplied with a non wood centreboard.
- (f) A tie line or shock cord shall be attached to the small hole in the upper forward corner of the centreboard, and any of the bow eye, the cunningham fairlead, the "Builder Supplied" deck block fitting and the mast to prevent loss of the centreboard in event of a capsized. The tie line or shock cord may be looped around the bow, but shall not be attached to the gunwale. Attachment can be by knots or loops in the shock cord, and/or tie lines, shackles, clips, hooks or eyes. When the shock cord is attached to the bow eye it may also pass through an attachment to the "Builder Supplied" deck block fitting or the cunningham fairlead.
- (g) The components of the "Builder Supplied" centreboard stopper may be secured together by glue, screws, bolts, nuts and washers, provided the original shape and dimensions are not reduced.

15. RUDDER

- (a) The trailing edge of the rudder blade may be sharpened by sanding the blade between the trailing edge and a line 60 mm parallel to the trailing edge, provided the distance between the leading edge and the trailing edge of the blade is not reduced.
- (b) Surface refinishing of the rudder blade is permitted provided that the original shape, thickness and characteristics are not altered.
- (c) The rudder blade and/or rudder head holes may be enlarged up to a maximum diameter of 10mm. The rudder bolt and bush set may be replaced with a larger diameter bolt to fit this hole. The bolt head, nut and washers shall fall within a 20mm diameter circle.
- (d) To achieve the maximum 78 degree rudder angle relative to the bottom edge of the rudder head, the leading edge of the blade may be cut away where it touches the spacing pin.
- (e) To restrict the rudder angle to maximum 78 degrees relative to the bottom edge of the rudder head, the lower forward spacing pin may be wound with flexible adhesive tape.
- (f) The rudder pintles may be fitted with spacers to lift the rudder head to allow the tiller to clear the deck at the transom.
- (g) The rudder downhaul line may have multiple purchases.
- (h) A hole may be drilled in the top rudder pintle and a pin or clip inserted in the hole to prevent loss of the rudder.

- (i) A wood rudder shall not be used on a hull that was originally supplied with a non wood rudder.
- (j) The rudder shall be maintained in the full down position except whilst racing in water less than 1.5m deep unless otherwise specified in the sailing instructions.
- (k) Padding of uniform thickness may be used in the gap between the rudder blade and rudder head. This padding must cover completely the part of the rudder blade that comes in contact with the rudder head. The thickness of the rudder blade plus the padding must not exceed 20.3mm.

16. TILLER

- (a) The tiller and tiller extension are not restricted in any way except that the tiller:
 - i. shall be capable of being removed from the rudder head.
 - ii. shall be fitted with a cleat, hook, pin or eye to secure the downhaul.
 - iii. shall, except for normal wear caused by the traveller rope, be straight along its topmost edge between a point 30 mm in front of the forward edge of the rudder head and the cockpit end of the tiller.
- (b) The tiller may be fitted with an "anti wear" strip or tube of not more than 200 mm in length placed above the level of the straight edge required by 16 (a) iii and only where the traveller crosses the tiller.
- (c) The use of a tiller retaining pin is optional.

17. HIKING STRAP

- (a) The hiking strap may be substituted with any type of non-stretch material and it may be padded.
- (b) The hiking strap may be fixed to the cockpit at the forward end by wrapping the strap around the mainsheet block plastic pressure plate or by using both the centreboard friction attachment plate and the mainsheet block friction pressure plate.
- (c) The hiking strap supporting line between the aft end of the hiking strap and the eye straps on the aft face of the cockpit may be rigged in any manner so that the hiking strap is fixed or adjustable and may include one cleat; one ring, thimble, or shackle; or both.
- (d) A shock cord may be attached between the aft end of the hiking strap and to either the traveller cleat, or the hiking strap eye straps at the aft end of the cockpit.

18. BOOM

- (a) A metal sleeve supplied by the builder of maximum length 900 mm may be fixed inside the boom. The sleeve shall not extend aft of the point 1220 mm from the front end of the boom (including plug).
- (b) The stainless steel mainsheet eye strap between the two blocks on the boom may be replaced with a soft strap. The maximum width of the soft strap shall be 26mm. The soft strap shall only be fixed to the boom using the holes drilled by the builder as shown in the diagram below.
- (c) Traveller and Boom mounted mainsheet blocks may be replaced with the "Builder Supplied" blocks shown in the photo.



19. MAST

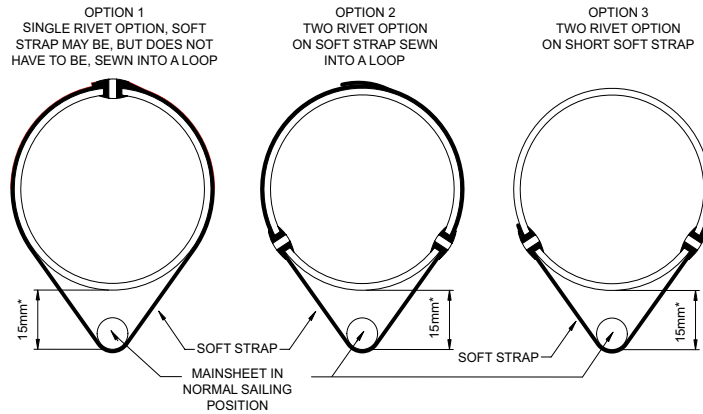
- (a) To prevent abrasion of the mast step, tubes or collars of uniform thickness not exceeding 1 mm in total may be placed around the entire circumference of the lower mast or the mast step cavity. A tube or collar shall not extend more than 10 mm above deck level. In addition, a disc of uniform thickness not exceeding 1mm in thickness may be placed in the bottom of the mast step.



- (b) The mast or mast cavity may be lubricated.
- (c) Tape or other bushing material may be applied to both the plastic end cap, the collar of the upper mast and the upper mast to ensure a snug fit. The tape or bushing material may only be used on that portion of the plastic parts that actually slide into the lower section and/or between the upper mast and the collar and it shall be a uniform thickness around the circumference. Taping or bushing material above the collar to fair the collar into the mast is prohibited.
- (d) Flexible adhesive tape may be applied to the outside of the joint of the upper and lower mast sections to a limit of 40mm above and below the joint to prevent rotation of the mast sections at the joint.

CROSS SECTIONS THROUGH BOOMS AND SOFT STRAPS SHOWING THE ONLY LEGAL FIXING OPTIONS

Diagram for Rule 18(b)



NOTES:
 1. 15mm DIMENSION MARKED * IS NOMINAL
 2. HOLES FOR OPTIONS 2 AND 3 ARE POSITIONED TO FIT THE ORIGINAL STAINLESS STEEL EYE STRAP
 3. NO BOOM SHALL BE DRILLED WITH THREE HOLES AT THE BOOM STRAP POSITION

20. INSPECTION PORTS

Inspection ports not exceeding 153 mm internal diameter may be installed on the deck or in the cockpit to provide access to the hull cavity, provided that any inspection port is fitted with watertight threaded covers (any bayonet mounted parts are deemed to be not threaded).

Storage receptacles are permitted underneath hatch covers.

21. CLIPS AND STORAGE BAGS

Clips, ties or bags to stow or secure safety or other equipment may be used on the deck, in the cockpit, around the mast or boom.

22. COMPASS, ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT AND TIMING DEVICES

- (a) One compass mounted on any part of the deck or the cockpit is permitted if the hull cavity is not pierced by anything other than the fasteners. Compasses may not be fitted to inspection ports. An additional wrist mounted compass is permitted. Electronic, self-contained, digital compasses using only magnetic input are permitted.
- (b) Timing devices are permitted.
- (c) A timing device and electronic compass may be integrated in the same device.
- (d) A compass or timing device must not be capable of displaying, delivering, transmitting, receiving, calculating, correlating or storing information about wind speed, wind direction, boat speed or boat position.
- (e) Any use of electronic equipment not specifically allowed in the rules is prohibited unless the rules are modified by the sailing instructions.

23. WIND INDICATORS

- (a) Wind indicators may be attached as desired provided the sail is not cut and the buoyancy qualities of the hull and mast are not impaired.
- (b) Ribbons, wool or similar wind indicators may be attached to the sail.

24. TAPE AND LINE

The use of flexible adhesive tape or similar, line or heat shrink tube is permitted to secure shackle pins and clips, and to bind sheets, control lines and rigging, except that tape or line shall not be used to construct new fittings or modify the function of existing fittings.

25. SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Any additional equipment required by an international, national or other governing authority for safety purposes may be fitted or carried provided it is not used in contravention of the FUNDAMENTAL RULE.

26. REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

- (a) Repairs and preventative maintenance to the sail, hull, deck, centreboard, rudder, mast, boom or any fittings and fixings may be carried out without violation of these Rules provided such repairs are made in such a way that the essential shape, characteristics or function of the original are not affected.
- (b) In the event of the failure of any fittings, or the replacement of fittings as authorised by these Rules, the fitting or the replacement shall be the same type as the original and shall be placed in a position conforming to the Measurement Diagrams.
- (c) Preventative maintenance includes the replacement of fasteners (screws, bolts, nuts, washers and rivets) provided the replacement does not alter the function of the fitting. The tolerances of the Measurement Diagrams shall not be used to alter the position of fittings. In addition the reversing of spars is permitted

if the fittings are replaced in accordance with the Measurement Diagrams. Any holes in the top section of the mast shall be permanently sealed with a rivet or similar to maintain the buoyancy of the mast. .

- (d) Sail panels and luff sleeves shall not be replaced.
- (e) Any flotation equipment (flotation foam blocks or Cubitainer inserts) that is defective or has been removed shall be replaced by fully air filled, builder supplied, Cubitainer inserts which shall have an equal volume to the defective or removed flotation equipment.
- (f) The use of lubricants is unrestricted except that they shall not be used on the hull (below the gunwales).

27. REEFING

The sail may be reefed by rolling the sail around the mast 1 or 2 times.

28. BOAT OR BODY MOUNTED CAMERA

One camera may be attached to the sailor or may be mounted on the boat if the hull cavity is not pierced by anything other than the fasteners.

PART FOUR ILCA 6 RIG AND ILCA 4 RIG OPTIONS

Part 4 of these rules shall be read in conjunction with the remainder of the Class Rules.

When the ILCA 6 or the ILCA 4 rigs are used the Rules of Parts 1, 2, 3 and 5 of the ILCA Class Rules apply except where specifically amended by Part Four.

29. ILCA 6 RIG

- (a) The ILCA 6 sail and bottom mast as supplied by an approved Builder shall conform to the measurement diagrams which form part of these Rules.
- (b) The ILCA 6 rig may be used in any class regatta subject to the conditions in 29 (c) and any restrictions in the Notice of Race and Sailing Instructions.
- (c) The ILCA 6 rig may only be used in District Championships and higher level regattas when prescribed in the Notice of Race and Sailing Instructions.
- (d) In a series of races a ILCA 6 rig shall not be changed for a ILCA 7 or ILCA 4 rig. A series is 2 or more races that count towards an overall points total.
- (e) SAIL REGISTRATION NUMBERS & NATIONAL LETTERS

Rules 4(c) and (f) shall be amended to read as follows:

- 4(c) For ILCA 6 sails with numbers above 153000 and sails purchased after 1st June 1993 the sail numbers shall be glued or sewn on each side of the sail, with the bottom of the numbers on the starboard side of the sail placed along a line parallel to and 400 mm (+ or - 12 mm) below the underside of the middle batten pocket. The bottom of the numbers on the port side of the sail shall be placed on a line 400 mm (+ or - 12 mm) below and parallel to the bottom of the numbers on the starboard side of the sail. The starboard sail numbers shall commence 100 mm (+ or - 12 mm) from the leech and the port side numbers shall finish 100 mm (+ or - 12 mm) from the leech.

(For additional guidance, see the Instructions for Applying Sail Numbers on p. 51 along with accompanying diagrams on pp. 52 - 55).

- 4(f) National Letters, if required, shall conform to the same type, size, spacing and requirements as sail numbers (refer rule 4(b), (c), (d) and (e)) and shall be

positioned as follows (also see diagram):

The top of the letters on the starboard side of the sail shall be placed on the bottom edge of the bottom batten pocket and its extension (+ 12 mm). The starboard letters shall commence 100 mm (+ or - 12 mm) from the leech. The bottom of the letters on the port side shall be placed on a line 400 mm (+ or - 12 mm) below and parallel to the bottom of the letters on the starboard side of the sail. The port letters shall finish 100 mm (+ or - 12 mm) from the leech. The letters shall all be the same colour, which may be one of the colours of the digits of the sail number, or another distinctive colour.

National Letters shall be required at all World Championships, Regional Championships and events described as international events in the notice of race or sailing instructions. National Letters may be required at any other regatta by the notice of race or sailing instructions.

(f) CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

Rule 6(a) shall be amended to read as follows:

6(a) For the purposes of RRS 50.1 (b) the maximum total weight of competitors clothing and equipment shall be 9 kg.

30. ILCA 4 RIG

(a) The ILCA 4 sail and bottom mast as supplied by an approved Builder shall conform to the measurement diagrams which form part of these Rules.

(b) The ILCA 4 rig may be used in any class regatta subject to the conditions in 30 (c) and any restrictions in the Notice of Race and Sailing Instructions.

(c) The ILCA 4 rig may only be used in District Championships and higher level regattas when prescribed in the Notice of Race and Sailing Instructions.

(d) In a series of races an ILCA 4 rig shall not be changed for a ILCA 7 or ILCA 6 rig. A series is 2 or more races that count towards an overall points total.

(e) SAIL REGISTRATION NUMBERS

Rules 4(b), 4(c) and 4(f) shall be amended to read as follows:

4(b) On ILCA 4 sails all numbers shall be in accordance with the Racing Rules of Sailing and shall be of the following minimum dimensions:

Height 220 mm.

Width 150 mm excluding digit 1.

Thickness 30 mm.

Note: Optimist Class legal numbers conform to this rule.

The maximum height to conform is 240mm.

Space between adjoining numbers / letters and rows minimum 30 mm.

Sail numbers shall be regularly spaced.

Numbers on the starboard side shall be placed above those on the port side.

Each number digit shall be one colour only.

The numbers shall be solid and easy to read.

4(c) For ILCA 4 sails with numbers above 153000 and sails purchased after 1st June 1993 the sail numbers shall be glued or sewn on each side of the sail, with the bottom of the starboard numbers placed along the top edge of a line placed 270mm (0 to +12mm) below and parallel to the seam below the bottom edge of the middle batten pocket. The port side numbers shall be placed along a line 270mm below and parallel to the bottom of

the starboard side numbers. The starboard side numbers shall commence 100 mm (+ or - 12 mm) from the leech and the port side numbers shall end 100 mm (+ or - 12 mm) from the leech.

(For additional guidance, see the Instructions for Applying Sail Numbers on p. 51 along with accompanying diagrams on pp. 52 - 55).

4(f) National letters, if required, shall conform to the same type, size, spacing and requirements as ILCA 4 numbers (refer rule 29 (e) 4 (b)).

For all ILCA 4 sails with numbers from 190000, and for sails purchased from 1 April 2006 onwards, The bottom of the starboard side letters shall be placed along a line 270mm (+12mm) below and parallel to the bottom of the numbers on the port side and start 100mm (+ or -12mm) from the leech. The bottom of the letters on the port side shall be placed along a line 270mm (+12mm) below and parallel to the bottom of the letters on the starboard side and finish 100mm (+ or -12mm) from the leech.

For ILCA 4 sails with numbers under 190000 that were purchased before 1 April 2006, they may be placed as above or along the same line, 270mm below and parallel to the bottom of the numbers on the port side, on opposite sides of the sail. The letters on the port side shall be closer to the leech than those on the starboard side, with the port side letters finishing 100mm (+ or - 12mm) from the leech.

National Letters shall be required at all World Championships, Regional Championships and events described as international events in the notice of race or sailing instructions. National Letters may be required at any other regatta by the notice of race or sailing instructions.

The letters shall all be the same colour, which may be one of the colours of the digits of the sail number, or another distinctive colour.

(f) MAST

Rule 5 shall be amended to read as follows:

5 The ILCA 4 bottom mast is supplied with a pre-bend aft of approximately 5 degrees. The pre-bend shall not be increased or decreased. No top mast that has permanent bend in it shall be used at any time.

(g) CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

Rule 6(a) shall be amended to read as follows:

6(a) For the purposes of RRS 50.1 (b) the maximum total weight of competitors clothing and equipment shall be 8 kg.

PART FIVE

31. AMENDMENTS

Amendments to these Rules shall be approved by each of:

- (a)** the World Council,
- (b)** at least two-thirds of the membership casting a vote in response to a ballot published by the International Office of the Class. Only those votes submitted within one month from the date of publication of the rule change ballot shall be valid, and
- (c)** World Sailing.

Class Rule Interpretations

1. Approved compasses that meet the requirements of Rule 22. Compass, Electronic Equipment and Timing Devices.
A list of approved compasses can be found on the ILCA website - please go to the "Interpretations" tab under "ILCA Class Rules".
2. Repairs and Maintenance: Sailors may apply anti-abrasion material at the traveller fairleads to prevent wear of the deck as a form of preventative maintenance under rule 26(a).
3. Hiking Strap: A sheaveless block, such as the "shock block" or equivalent, will be considered a ring for the purpose of rule 17(c).
4. In accordance with ILCA Class Rule 22e, the use of heart rate monitor with no additional function or capability is permitted. The heart rate monitor device shall comply with Class Rule 22.



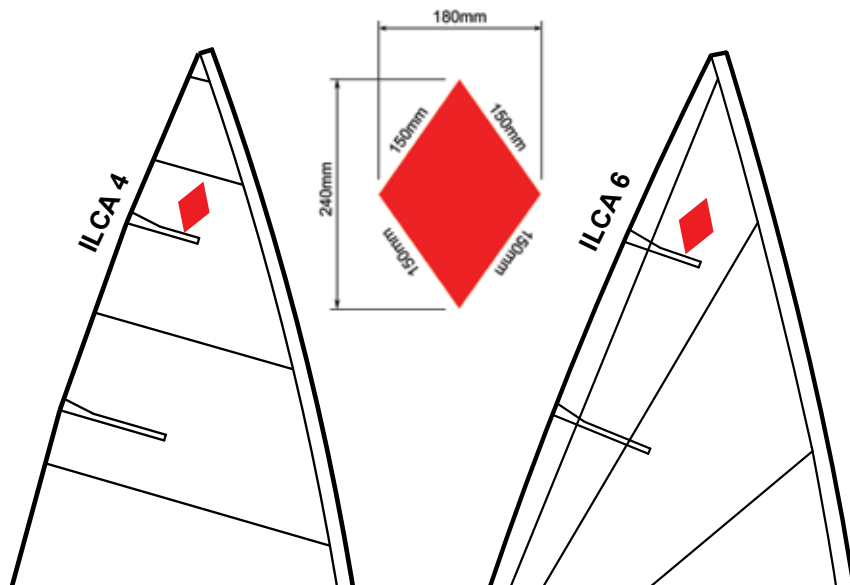
Instructions for Applying Red Rhombus For Women's Events

Sails used in the following women's events shall carry a red rhombus above the top batten pocket on both sides;

- a. World or regional (continental) championships.
- b. Events described as "international events" by the Notice of Race or Sailing Instructions.
- c. Other events that prescribe in the Notice of Race or Sailing Instructions that women competitors should be identified.

The minimum size and approximate position shall comply with diagrams below.

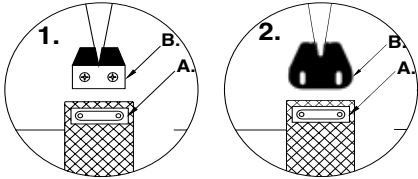
The rhombus may be retained for racing in other events.



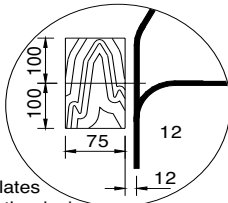
Measurement Diagrams (pages 33 to 39 part of class rules)

All dimensions shown in millimetres

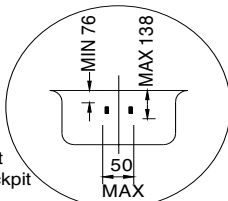
Measurements are shown only as a guide to replacement in the event of failure.



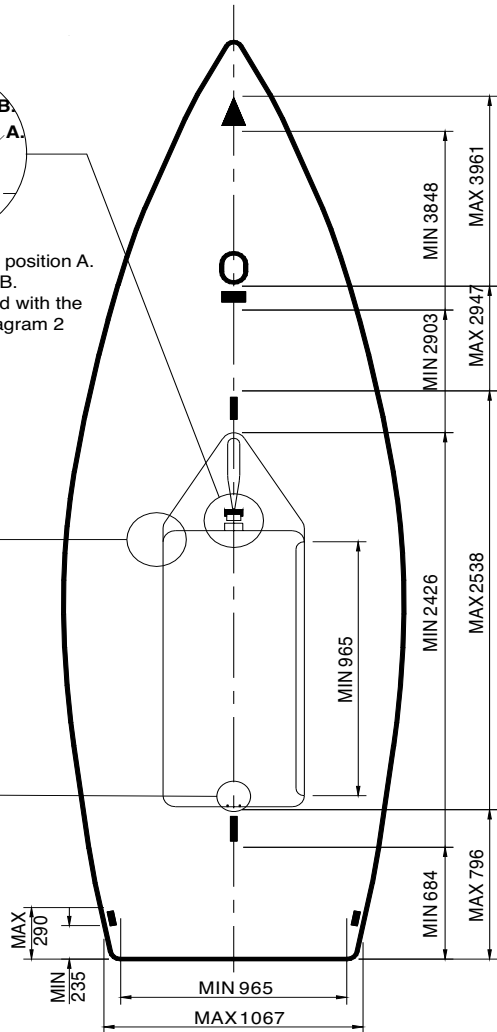
Mainsheet block shall be attached to eyestay in position A.
Centreboard Brake shall be attached in position B.
Centreboard Brake in diagram 1 may be replaced with the builder supplied Centreboard Brake shown in diagram 2



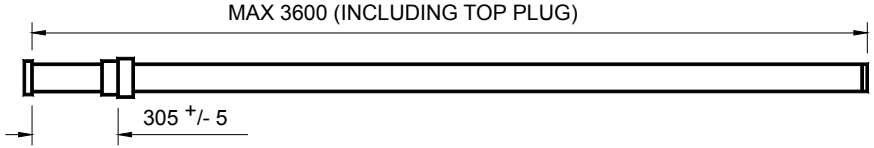
Wooden backing plates are under the deck for the fitting of cam or clam cleats



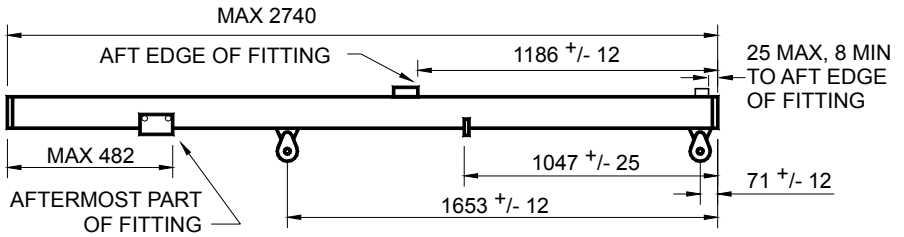
Eyes at aft end of cockpit



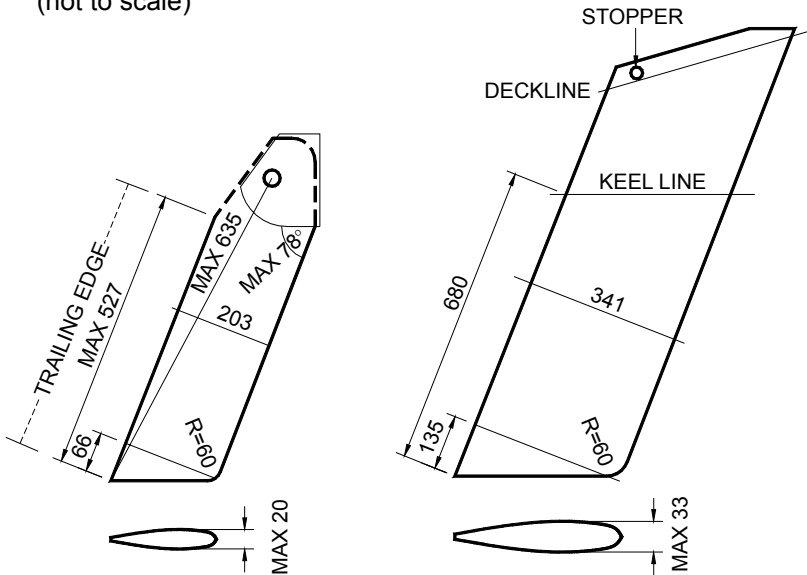
ILCA 7, ILCA 6 & ILCA 4 MAST TOP SECTION



ILCA 7, ILCA 6 & ILCA 4 BOOM

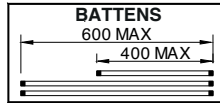
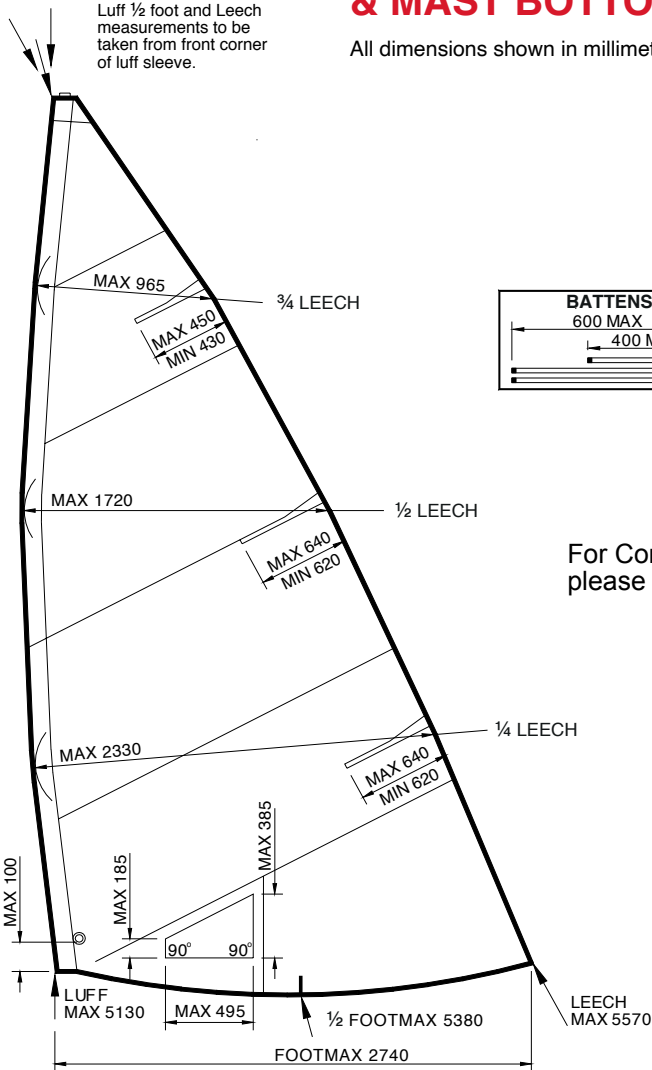


All dimensions shown
in millimetres
(not to scale)

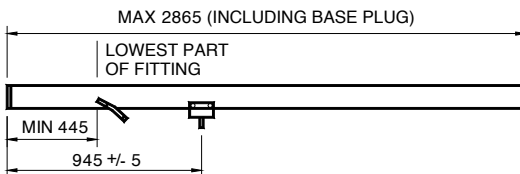


ILCA 7 CLASS MKI SAIL & MAST BOTTOM SECTION

All dimensions shown in millimetres (not to scale)

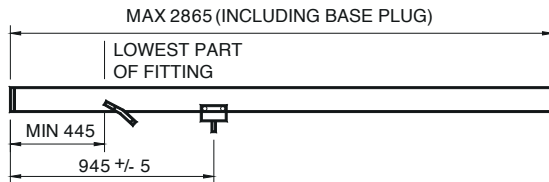
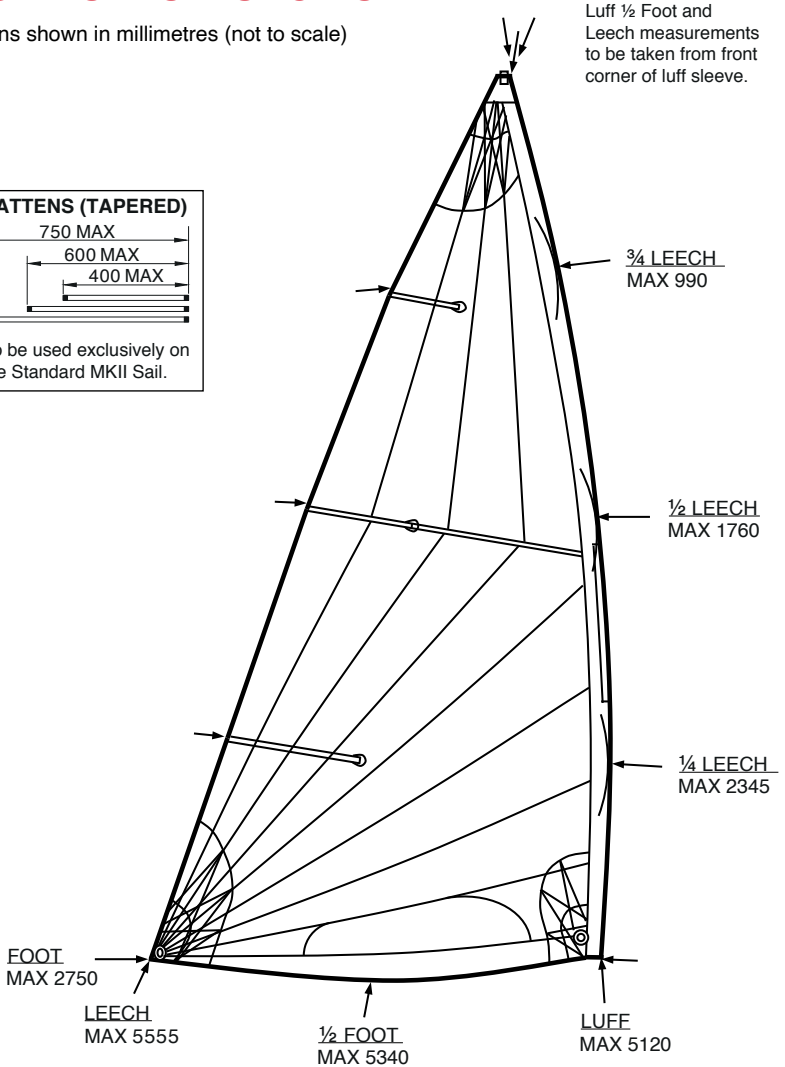
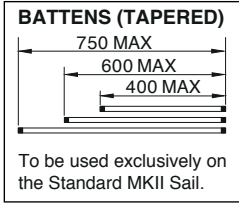


For Concave Batten Caps please see page 39



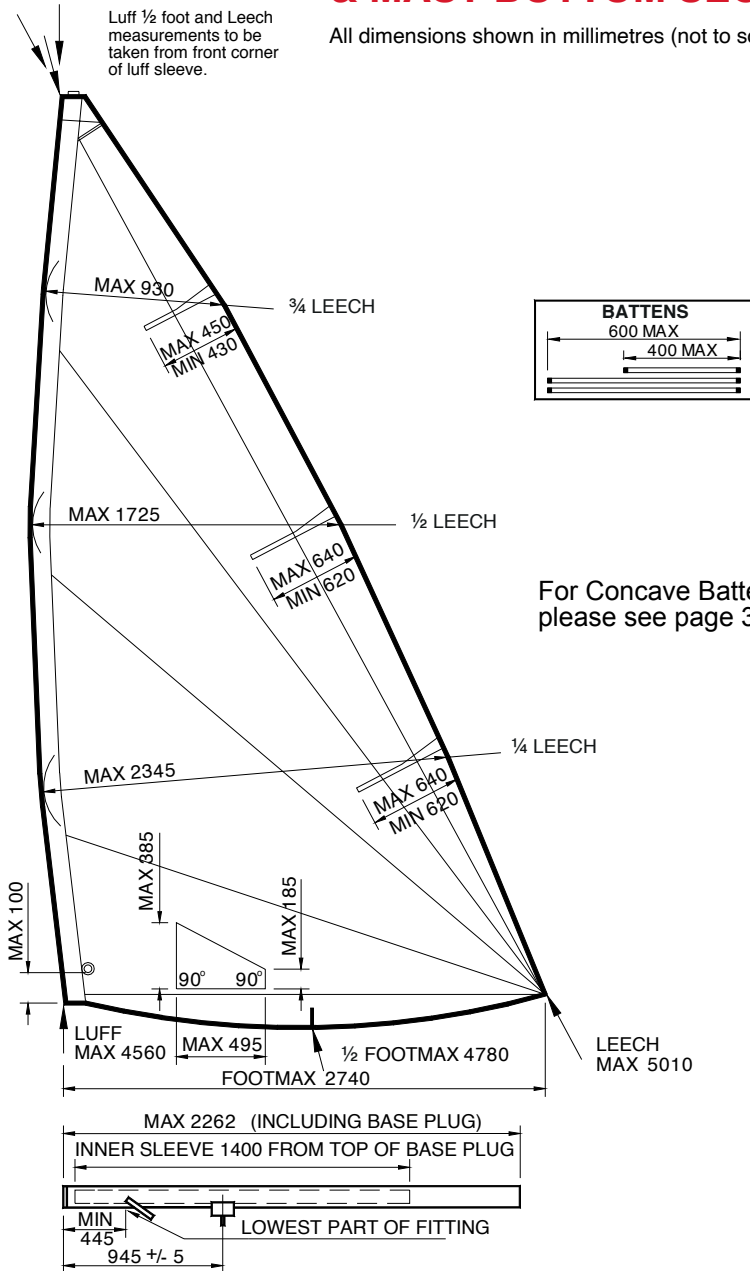
ILCA 7 CLASS MKII SAIL & MAST BOTTOM SECTION

All dimensions shown in millimetres (not to scale)



ILCA 6 CLASS SAIL & MAST BOTTOM SECTION

All dimensions shown in millimetres (not to scale)

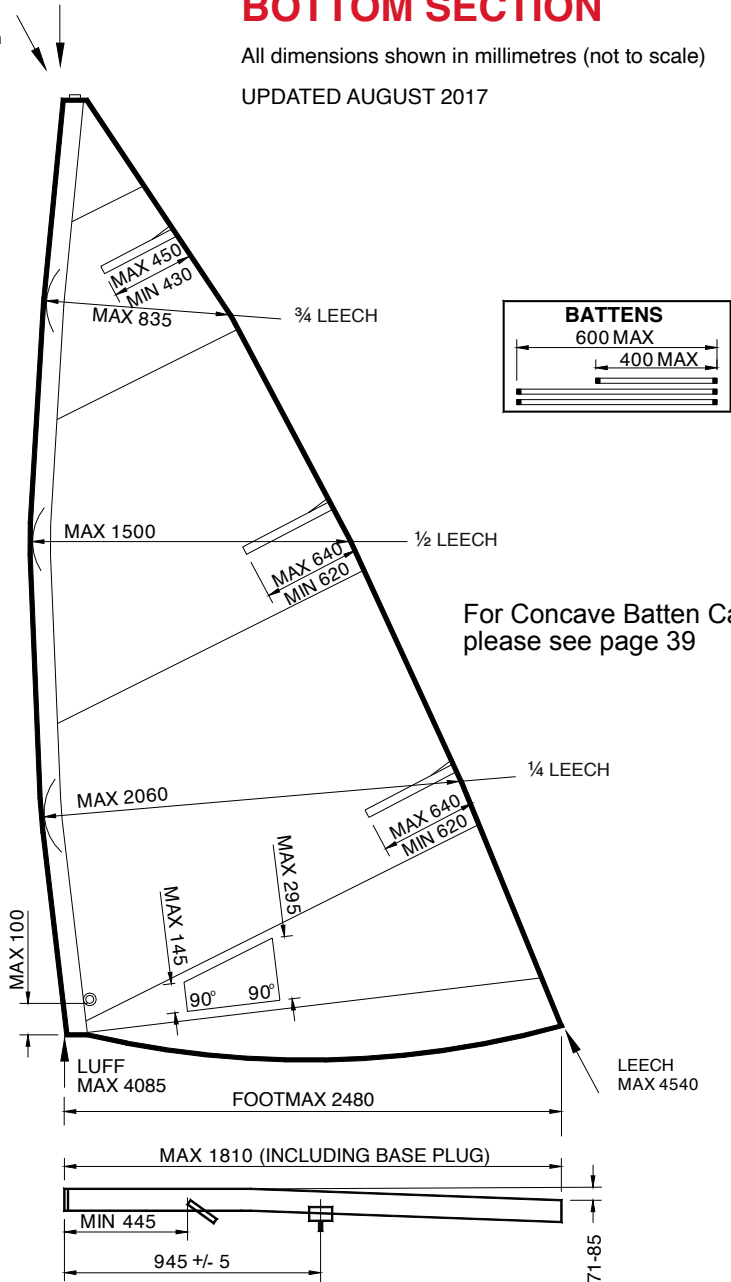


ILCA 4 CLASS SAIL & MAST BOTTOM SECTION

All dimensions shown in millimetres (not to scale)

UPDATED AUGUST 2017

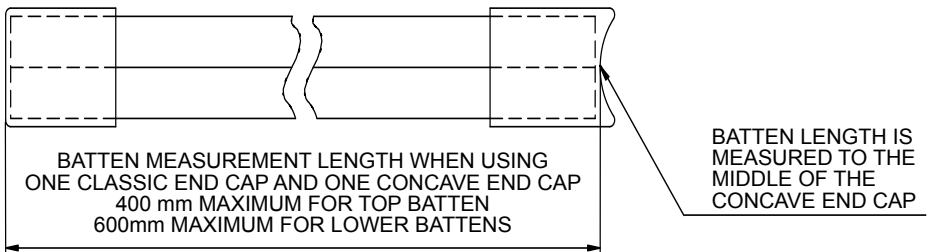
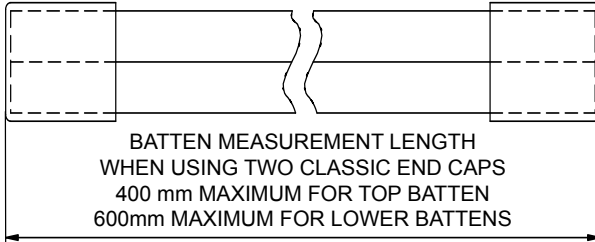
Luff and Leech measurements to be taken from front corner of luff sleeve.



Concave Batten Caps

For ILCA 4, ILCA 6 and ILCA 7 MKI (Cross Cut) Sails
Not applicable for ILCA 7 MKII Sails

The diagrams below illustrate the methods to be used for the measurement of battens using both classic and concave end caps. Please see pages 35-38 for full sail and bottom section diagrams.



ILCA ByLaws

For information on all the ILCA ByLaws, please go to our website at: www.laserinternational.org

ILCA Measurement ByLaw

- If a protest is lodged against a boat alleging that there has been an alteration or addition thereto not permitted by the Rules of the Class, and the Technical Committee, on investigation, is in doubt as to whether a violation of the Rules has occurred, it shall measure the part of the boat subject to protest in accordance with paragraph 2.
- (a) **Hull**

The part of the hull of the boat subject to protest shall be measured in accordance with the measurement directions attached as Schedule A and the same part of not less than five (5) other boats, chosen by the Technical Committee as random samples, shall be measured in the same manner. The Technical Committee shall select, if possible, boats which show no evidence of having been repaired or altered and which do not have inspection ports.

The arithmetic mean of the measurements of the boats chosen as the sample shall be calculated, and the protested boat shall be disqualified if the difference between the mean value so determined and the measurement on the boat subject to protest shall exceed the following values for the measurements indicated:

any point along the keel line (rocker):	2 mm
any other area of the hull:	3 mm

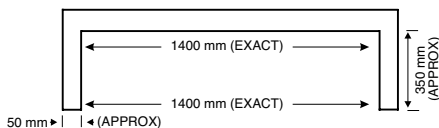
(b) Equipment

If any mast, boom, fitting, centreboard or rudder is the subject of a protest as to size, shape or location, measurement thereof shall be governed by the drawings and tolerances set forth in the Measurement Diagrams of the ILCA Class Rules.

- This Bylaw shall be read and construed in conjunction with the ILCA Class Rules and the Interpretations of the ILCA Chief Measurer, and may be amended by the World Council.

Schedule A to ILCA Measurement Bylaw

1. Measurement Template



2. Measurement of Hull

Turn boat upside down. Starting at the transom, measure out a distance along the keel line and establish point A, which will fall roughly athwartships of point X, the area under protest.

Lay a straight edge across the transom as shown in the sketch and measure out a distance along the vertical surface of the gunwale and establish point B, which will fall approximately in line with the measured point on the keel line (A) and the area under protest (X). Distances shown are as an example only.

The centre line of the boat must then be established at point A. This will be easy in the front one third of the boat but, to find the centre line in the aft two thirds, stretch a string over the centre of the centreboard opening and the centre of the bailer depression and extend fore and aft, as necessary. Mark the centre line at point A. Now measure from point A to point X and retain this figure to establish an equal point of measurement on the five random sample boats.

Place the centre of the measurement template on point A (Diagram 2), line up the vertical arms with points B and equalise exactly the distance from the horizontal bar to the inside of the gunwale on each side of the boat.

Measure the shortest distance from point X up to the horizontal bar and record this measurement (96 mm in example).

This procedure should now be repeated using all the distances established above and a similar reading obtained for the distances from the hull to the horizontal cross bar on the other five sample boats.

Example: Measurements on 5 sample boats:

93 + 94 + 94 + 97 + 96	= 474
Arithmetic mean = 474/5	= 94.8
Measurement on protested boat	= 96
Difference	= 1.2

Diagram 1

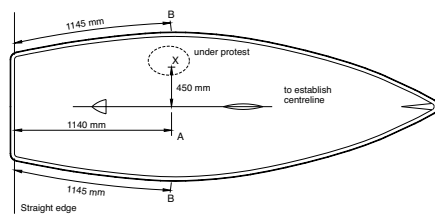
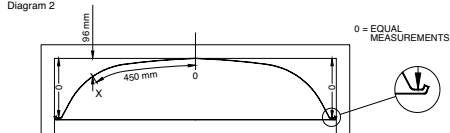


Diagram 2



This does not exceed mean value by more than 3 mm, therefore protest is disallowed.

Measurement of Rocker

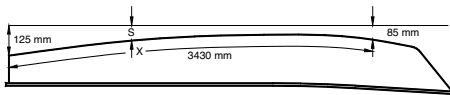
Turn boat upside down. Measure out a distance of 3430 mm along the keel line of the boat.

Set up a taut string over the centre line of the boat exactly 125 mm above the keel at the transom and 85 mm above the keel at 3430 mm from the transom.

Measure distance along keel to point under protest (point X) and retain this figure to establish an equal point of measurement on the five sample boats.

Measure the shortest point from point X to the string and then repeat procedure with five sample boats.

Calculate arithmetic mean of the measurements from the five sample boats. Point under protest should not deviate by more than 2 mm.



Technical Tips

One of the great things about the ILCA is it is instant sailing. It takes only a few minutes to rig and then you are out on the water. Here are some ideas to help make rigging and sailing even more simple.

How to change the hiking strap

The hiking strap connection to the front end of the cockpit is one of the most critical screwed joints in the boat. After all there is nothing worse than jumping out onto the new tack, in the heat of a race, and ending up head first in the drink!

So when changing a hiking strap here are some tips on how to avoid potential failures through stripped threads, broken screws or leaks:-

1. Do not use a power drill or power screwdriver – it is too easy to strip threads or misalign the screws.
2. Use a normal hand screwdriver.
3. When undoing the screws walk them out a turn or two at a time, first one, then the other.
4. When replacing the screws seal the threads with a silicone or polyurethane sealer and walk them in, a turn at a time, first one then the other.
5. When finally seating the screws be careful not to over torque. It is important to firmly torque with a hand screwdriver but that is sufficient.



When chartering a boat at a regatta please refer to the charter boat operator's policy on changing hiking straps.

Mast retention line (class rule 3(b) xi.)

The mast retention line is one of the most important lines on the boat. It must allow 180 degree rotation of the mast and at the same time keep the mast in the deck tube in the event of a capsize. It is important that the mast cannot move in and out of the tube by more than 50mm. A mast retention line with too much movement may result in the mast sliding most of the way out of the tube and then breaking through the side of the tube and the deck when the boat is righted after a capsize.

You will need 640mm of 5mm diameter line and a 15mm plastic stop ball. Core spectra line works well as it is low friction.

1. Tie a stop knot in one end of the line and thread the stop ball on to the line.
2. Pass the loop through the 2 eyes on the deck block plate (fig 1).
3. Tie a bowline in the other end of the line so that the overall length of the line from the end of the loop to ball is 570mm. The loop of the bowline should be just big enough to allow the stop ball to pass through the loop.
4. Take the loop end round the front of the mast and then behind the mast over the top of the mast boom vang attachment point and back to the front of the mast.
5. Take the ball end of the rope to the front of the mast and pass through the loop to secure (fig 2).



fig 1



fig 2

The retention line can be left on the boat through the deck block fitting so it does not get lost.

Is Your Rudder Angle Correct?

The rudder angle is measured between the bottom edge of the rudder box and the front edge of the rudder blade. If the front edge of the rudder exceeds 78 degrees, it is more vertical than it should be. During equipment inspection, this is measured using a standard gauge manufactured to quickly determine whether the angle conforms to the 78 degree requirement.

The sanctioned method (Rule 15(e) of the ILCA Class Rules) to correct this is to wind plastic tape around the front lower rudder box spacer pin (fig 4).

Note: you are not allowed to add material to the front of the rudder to achieve the same effect.

If the rudder angle is significantly less than 78 degrees, you may cut away the rudder where it touches the spacing pin (see Rule 15(d)).

Be careful though, as just 1mm of cut away will result in about 1 degree of rudder movement.

You are always safer to make it slightly less than 78 degrees to allow for wear on the pivot bolt hole and the contact area to the spacing pin (fig 5).

With the availability of fibreglass skinned rudders, the incidence of rudders being significantly below 78 degrees (in conjunction with a modern rudder head) is extremely low.

If required, the gel coat can be wet sanded to fine tune the angle. However, sanding into the laminate will weaken the blade and is not advised.



fig 3



fig 4



fig 5

Instructions for Applying Sail Numbers

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAMS ARE FOR INFORMATION AND ARE NOT PART OF THE CLASS RULES

Style and Colour

Only self-adhesive, stick on sail numbers and letters may be used. Each one shall be a single, solid colour, and easy to read. The last four numbers on both sides of the sail shall be the same dark colour, preferably black. The numbers in front of the last four shall all be another, obviously different colour, preferably red. National letters are only required at international events, and shall all be the same colour.

Preparation

If the sail is not new, it should be sponged clean with mild soapy water, rinsed and dried. Find a large, clean, flat, hard surface to work on, such as a table or clean wooden floor.

Template

Make a template that each number will just fit inside. See the **Positioning Diagrams** for the minimum sizes of numbers and letters, and template details. They are different for each of the ILCA 7, ILCA 6 and ILCA 4 sails. The template is a rectangle for upright numbers, and a parallelogram for angled numbers.

Base Lines and Limit Lines

Use a pencil to lightly draw **Base Lines** and **Limit Lines** on the sail. The bottom of each number and letter must lie on a **Base Line**. The **Limit Line** is parallel to the leech of the sail, and 100mm from it. The closest letter or number to the leech is positioned to just touch the **Limit Line**. This is shown as the **Start Point** on the Positioning Diagrams. The number or letter should touch the **Limit Line** at the **Base Line** or at any other height, depending on its shape.

Starboard Side Numbers and National Letters

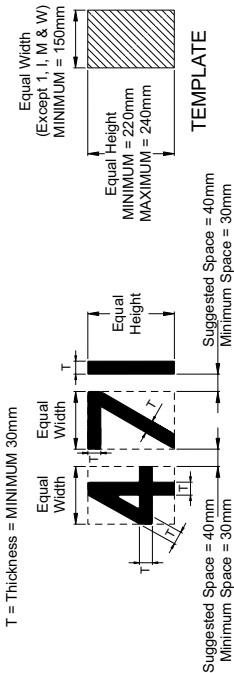
1. Spread the sail out flat on the working surface so that the starboard side of the sail is facing up. The leech (back edge of the sail) will be on the left hand side as shown in the positioning diagrams.
2. **Make sure you are using the correct diagram for the design of sail you are applying the numbers to.** Draw the **Base Line** and **Limit Line** for the starboard numbers (and letters) as shown on the positioning diagram.
3. Before peeling off the backing, place the bottom of the first number on the **Base Line**, with the Start Point touching the **Limit Line**. Use the template with its bottom edge on the **Base Line** to make sure the number is at the correct angle. Pencil around the outline of the number.
4. Peel and fold back about 10mm of the backing from the bottom of the number. Place the number within the pencil outline and press down to stick the peeled back area. Lift the remainder of the number and slowly peel off the backing as you smooth the number onto the sail, taking care to remove air bubbles and creases as you go.
5. If the first number you applied was a 1 (one), measure from the bottom right corner of it and mark a point the space width away along the **Base Line**. The space width is 60mm for ILCA 7 and ILCA 6 sails, and 40mm for ILCA 4 sails - see the appropriate Positioning Diagram. Place your template on the **Base Line** with its lower left corner on the new mark and pencil round the outline of it. Before peeling off the backing of the second number, place it within the pencil outline of the template. Pencil around the outline of the number, and apply it as in point 4, above.
6. If the first number you applied was not a 1 (one), place your template over it and make a pencil mark at the bottom right hand corner. Measure the space width from this mark along the Base Line and make a second pencil mark. Place the template, with its lower left hand corner on the second mark, pencil around the outline and then apply the next number as in point 4, above.
7. When a 1 (one) is to be applied after another number, make sure the appropriate space width between numbers along the **Base Line** is maintained, as shown in the positioning diagram. Use the bottom right hand corner of the template, placed over the preceding number to find the start of the space width on the **Base Line**.
8. Continue marking number positions using the template, the appropriate space widths between template corners, and applying numbers to complete the full sail number. Use the same method to apply national letters if they are required.

Port Side Numbers and National Letters

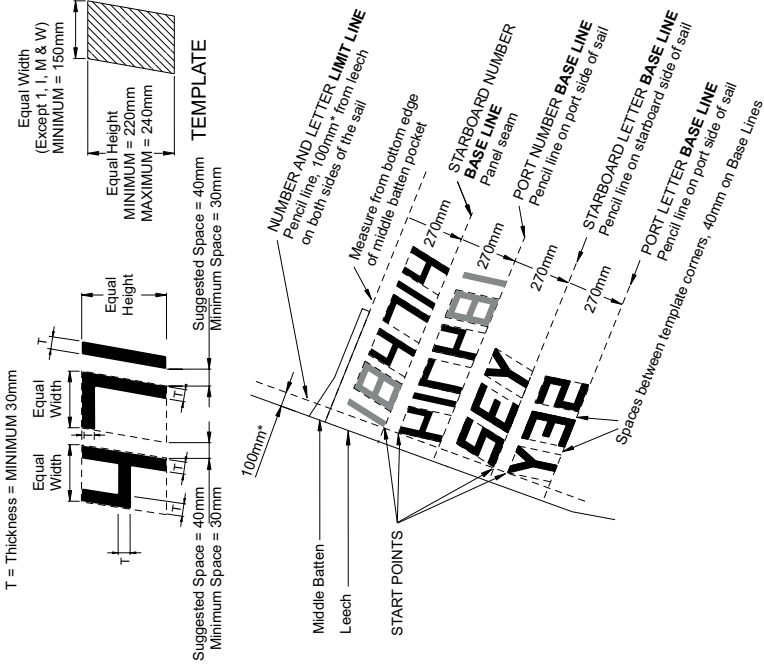
1. Spread the sail out flat on the working surface so that the port side of the sail is facing up. The leech (back edge of the sail) will be on the right hand side. Draw the **Base Line** for the port numbers (and letters).
2. Start with the letter or number closest to the leech making sure that no part of the number or letter crosses the 100mm **Limit Line** towards the leech. Follow the same method as for the starboard side of the sail, working along the **Base Line** away from the leech towards the luff.

ILCA 4 SAIL NUMBER & LETTER SIZES AND POSITIONING

UPRIGHT NUMBERS AND LETTERS



ANGLED NUMBERS AND LETTERS



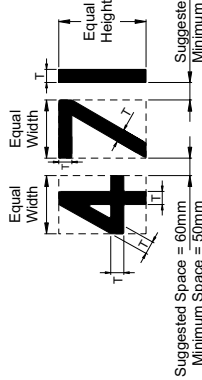
1. MINIMUM SPACE BETWEEN NUMBERS AND LETTERS IN THE CLASS RULES IS 30mm. SO USE 40mm TO ENSURE THAT ANY SMALL ERRORS IN POSITION ARE STILL LEGAL.
 2. LAST FOUR DIGITS OF SAIL NUMBER TO BE ONE DARK, DISTINCTIVE COLOUR OR BLACK, PRECEDING DIGITS TO BE A DIFFERENT, CONTRASTING, DISTINCTIVE COLOUR, PREFERABLY RED. ALL NATIONAL LETTERS TO BE ONE COLOUR. THEY MAY BE ONE OF THE COLOURS OF THE SAIL NUMBER DIGITS OR ANOTHER DISTINCTIVE COLOUR.
- * CLOSEST POINT OF LETTER OR NUMBER SHOULD BE 100mm FROM LEECH, WITH TOLERANCE +/- 12 mm.

PLEASE NOTE DIAGRAMS ARE NOT PART OF THE CLASS RULES

ILCA 6 SAIL NUMBER & LETTER SIZES AND POSITIONING

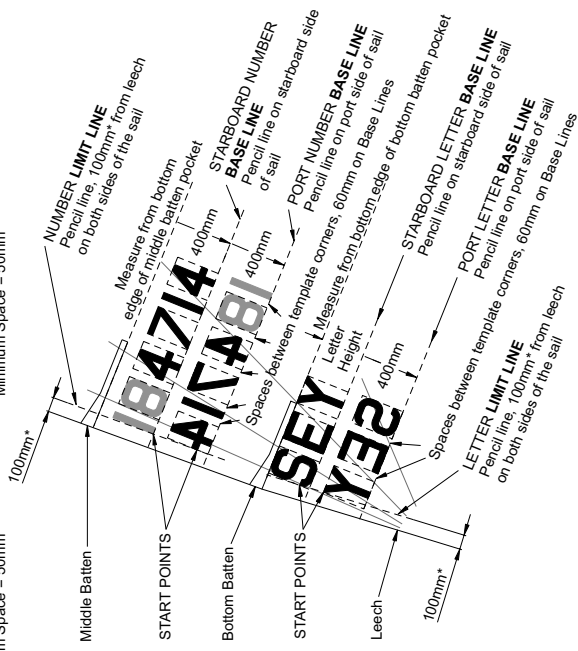
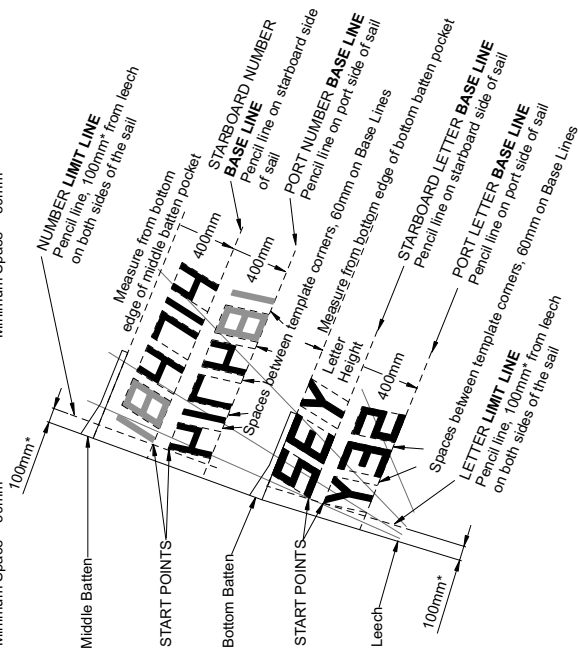
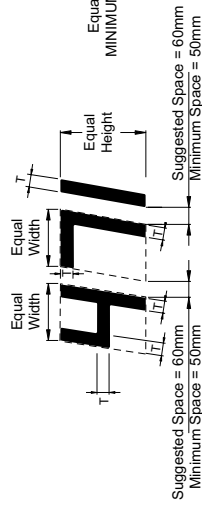
UPRIGHT NUMBERS AND LETTERS

T = Thickness = MINIMUM 45mm



ANGLED NUMBERS AND LETTERS

T = Thickness = MINIMUM 45mm



1. MINIMUM SPACE BETWEEN NUMBERS AND LETTERS IN THE CLASS RULES IS 50mm, SO USE 60mm TO ENSURE THAT ANY SMALL ERRORS IN POSITION ARE STILL LEGAL.
 2. LAST FOUR DIGITS OF SAIL NUMBER TO BE ONE DARK, DISTINCTIVE COLOUR OR BLACK, PRECEDING DIGITS TO BE A DIFFERENT, CONTRASTING, DISTINCTIVE, COLOUR, PREFERABLY RED. ALL NATIONAL LETTERS TO BE ONE COLOUR. THEY MAY BE ONE OF THE COLOURS OF THE SAIL NUMBER DIGITS OR ANOTHER DISTINCTIVE COLOUR.
- * CLOSEST POINT OF LETTER OR NUMBER SHOULD BE 100mm FROM LEECH, WITH TOLERANCE +/- 12 mm.

PLEASE NOTE DIAGRAMS ARE NOT PART OF THE CLASS RULES

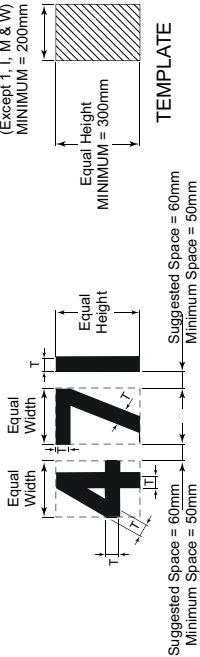


ILCA 7 MKII (BI-RADIAL CUT) SAIL NUMBER & LETTER SIZES AND POSITIONING

November 2021 Edition

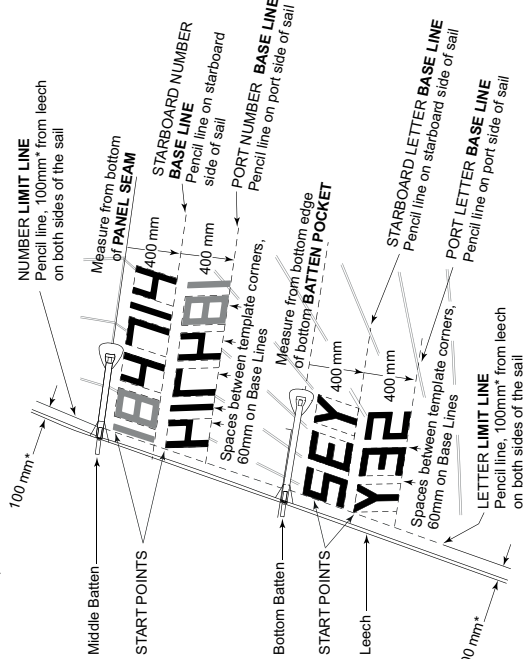
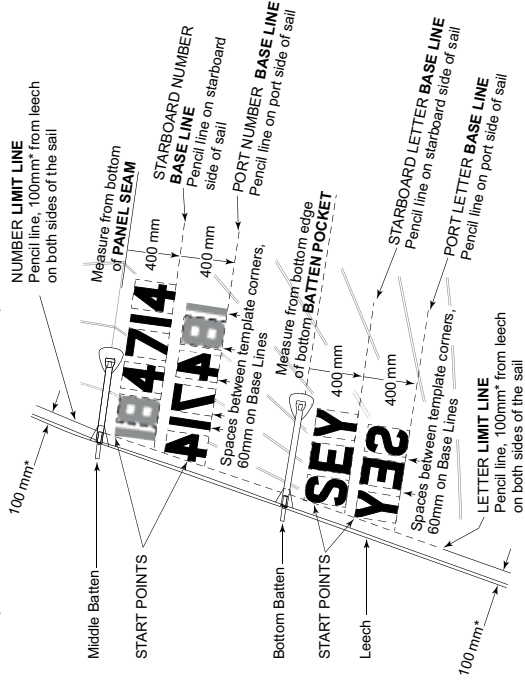
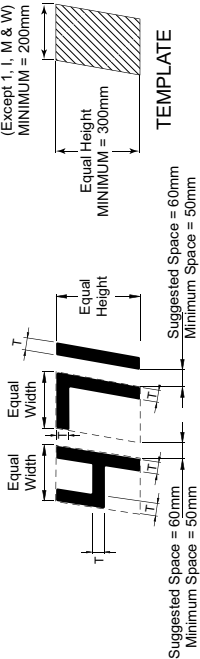
UPRIGHT NUMBERS AND LETTERS

T = Thickness = MINIMUM 45mm



ANGLED NUMBERS AND LETTERS

T = Thickness = MINIMUM 45mm



1. MINIMUM SPACE BETWEEN NUMBERS AND LETTERS IN THE CLASS RULES IS 50mm, SO USE 60mm TO ENSURE THAT ANY SMALL ERRORS IN POSITION ARE STILL LEGAL.
2. LAST FOUR DIGITS OF SAIL NUMBER TO BE ONE DARK, DISTINCTIVE COLOUR OR BLACK. PRECEDING DIGITS TO BE A DIFFERENT, CONTRASTING, DISTINCTIVE COLOUR, PREFERABLY RED. ALL NATIONAL LETTERS TO BE ONE COLOUR. THEY MAY BE ONE OF THE COLOURS OF THE SAIL NUMBER DIGITS OR ANOTHER DISTINCTIVE COLOUR.

* CLOSEST POINT OF LETTER OR NUMBER SHOULD BE 100mm FROM LEECH, WITH TOLERANCE +/- 12 mm.

PLEASE NOTE DIAGRAMS ARE NOT PART OF THE CLASS RULES

November 2021 Edition © ILCA

ILCA 7 MKI (CROSS-CUT) SAIL NUMBER & LETTER SIZES AND POSITIONING

UPRIGHT NUMBERS AND LETTERS

T = Thickness = MINIMUM 45mm

Equal Width (Except 1, I, M & W) MINIMUM = 200mm

Equal Height MINIMUM = 300mm

Suggested Space = 60mm

Minimum Space = 50mm

TEMPLATE

ANGLED NUMBERS AND LETTERS

T = Thickness = MINIMUM 45mm

Equal Width (Except 1, I, M & W) MINIMUM = 200mm

Equal Height MINIMUM = 300mm

Suggested Space = 60mm

Minimum Space = 50mm

TEMPLATE

NUMBER LIMIT LINE
Pencil line, 100mm* from leech on both sides of the sail

STARBOARD NUMBER BASE LINE
Pencil line on starboard side of sail

PORT NUMBER BASE LINE
Pencil line on port side of sail

STARBOARD LETTER BASE LINE
Top of panel seam

PORT LETTER BASE LINE
Pencil line on port side of sail

LETTER LIMIT LINE
Pencil line, 100mm* from leech on both sides of the sail

Spaces between template corners, 60mm on Base Lines

Spaces between template corners, 60mm on Base Lines

Measure from PANEL SEAM 400mm

Measure from PANEL SEAM 400mm

100mm*

Middle Batten

Bottom Batten

START POINTS

START POINTS

Leech

100mm*

1. MINIMUM SPACE BETWEEN NUMBERS AND LETTERS IN THE CLASS RULES IS 50mm. SO USE 60mm TO ENSURE THAT ANY SMALL ERRORS IN POSITION ARE STILL LEGAL.
2. LAST FOUR DIGITS OF SAIL NUMBER TO BE ONE DARK, DISTINCTIVE COLOUR OR BLACK. PRECEDING DIGITS TO BE A DIFFERENT, CONTRASTING, COLOUR, PREFERABLY RED. ALL NATIONAL LETTERS TO BE ONE COLOUR. THEY MAY BE ONE OF THE COLOURS OF THE SAIL NUMBER DIGITS OR ANOTHER DISTINCTIVE COLOUR.

* CLOSEST POINT OF LETTER OR NUMBER SHOULD BE 100mm FROM LEECH, WITH TOLERANCE +/- 12 mm.

PLEASE NOTE DIAGRAMS ARE NOT PART OF THE CLASS RULES

47

U18 Men: 4.7
Entries 121 Countries 33
 1st Toby Coote AUS
 2nd Oliver Gordon AUS
 3rd Ian Louis AUS
 4th Xavier McLachlan AUS
 5th Charles Smith AUS

U18 Women: 4.7
Entries 64 Countries 20
 1st Mia Lovelady AUS
 2nd Evie Saunders AUS
 3rd Bayley Taylor AUS
 4th Livi Allen CAN
 5th Annalise AUS

2019 Split, CRO
U21: Standard
Entries 146 Countries 42
 1st Juan Pablo Cardozo ARG
 2nd Clement Seguel Lacamarchi CHI
 3rd Vishnu Saravanan IND
 4th Yoshihiro Suzuki JPN
 5th Yigit Yalcin Citak TUR

U21: Radial Women
Entries 71 Countries 31
 1st Wiktoria Golebiowska POL
 2nd Valeria Lomatchenko RUS
 3rd Maria Kislukhina RUS
 4th Chiara Benini Floriani ITA
 5th Mara Stransky AUS

2018 Aarhus, DEN
Open: Standard
Entries 165 Countries 66
 1st Pavlos Kontides CYP
 2nd Matthew Wearn AUS
 3rd Philipp Buhl GER
 4th Sam Meech NZL
 5th Elliott Hanson GBR

Women: Radial
Entries 119 Countries 53
 1st Emma Plasschaert BEL
 2nd Marit Bouwmeester NED
 3rd Anne-Marie Rindom DEN
 4th Monika Mikkola FIN
 5th Paige Railey USA

2018 Kiel, GER
Men: Radial
Entries 94 Countries 26
 1st Zac Littlewood AUS
 2nd Aleksander Arian POL
 3rd Caelin Winchcombe AUS
 4th Uffe Tomsgaard NOR
 5th Marcin Rudawski POL

Youth Men: Radial
Entries 373 Countries 45
 1st Guido Gallinaro ITA
 2nd Josh Armit NZL
 3rd Francesco Viel ITA
 4th Uffe Tomsgaard NOR
 5th Rodolfo Silvestrini ITA

Youth Women: Radial
Entries 101 Countries 29
 1st Matilda Talluri ITA
 2nd Matilda Nicholls GBR
 3rd Ana Moncada Sánchez ESP
 4th Julia Büsselberg GER
 5th Lillian Myers USA

2018 Gdynia, POL
U21: Standard
Entries 140 Countries 41
 1st Philipp Loewe GER
 2nd Max Wilken GER
 3rd Liam Glynn IRL
 4th Jonatan Vадnai HUN
 5th Henry Marshall USA

U21: Women
Entries 73 Countries 30
 1st Anna Munch DEN
 2nd Carolina Albano ITA
 3rd Elyse Ainsworth AUS
 4th Dolores Moreira URU
 5th Zoe Thompson AUS

U18 Men: 4.7
Entries 280 Countries 42
 1st Daniel Hung SGP
 2nd Michael Compton AUS
 3rd Stefano Vialari PER
 4th Wonk Kee Lee SGP
 5th Theo Peyre FRA

U18 Women: 4.7
Entries 158 Countries 35
 1st Chiara Benini Floriani ITA
 2nd Simone Chen SGP
 3rd Giorgia Cingolani ITA
 4th Elaine Verstraelen BEL
 5th Marissa Ijben NED

2017 Split, CRO
Open: Standard
Entries 148 Countries 52
 1st Pavlos Kontides CYP
 2nd Tom Burton AUS
 3rd Matthew Wearn AUS
 4th Philipp Buhl GER
 5th Jesper Stalheim SWE

2017 Medemblik, NED
Women: Radial
Entries 99 Countries 40
 1st Marit Bouwmeester NED
 2nd Evi Van Acker BEL
 3rd Manami Doi JPN
 4th Mathilde De Kerangat FRA
 5th Brenda Bowskill CAN

Men: Radial
Entries 65 Countries 28
 1st Marcin Rudawski POL
 2nd Eliot Merceron SUI
 3rd Zac Littlewood AUS
 4th Maxime Mazard FRA
 5th Daniil Krutskikh RUS

Youth Men: Radial
Entries 281 Countries 44
 1st Dimitris Papadimitriou GRE
 2nd Matias Dietrich ARG
 3rd Nicholas Bezy HKG
 4th Josh Armit NZL
 5th Alexandre Boite FRA

Youth Women: Radial
Entries 110 Countries 32
 1st Hannah Anderssohn GER
 2nd Dolores Moreira Frasinchi URU
 3rd Charlotte Rose USA
 4th Emma Savelon NED
 5th Laura Schewe GER

2017 Nieuwpoort, BEL
U21: Standard
Entries 125 Countries 41
 1st Joel Rodriguez Perez ESP
 2nd Jonatan Vадnai HUN
 3rd Daniel Whiteley GBR
 4th Jack Cookson GBR
 5th Sam Whaley GBR

U21: Radial Women
Entries 66 Countries 27
 1st Maria Erdi HUN
 2nd Hannah Anderssohn GER
 3rd Magdalena Kwasona POL
 4th Louise Cervera FRA
 5th Dolores Moreira URU

U18 Men: 4.7
Entries 235 Countries 43
 1st Ylikan Timursah TUR
 2nd Sofiane Karim FRA
 3rd Cesare Barabino ITA
 4th Pere Ponseti Mesquida ESP
 5th Finn O'Dea AUS

U18 Women: 4.7
Entries 115 Countries 30
 1st Federica Cattarozzi ITA
 2nd Giorgia Cingolani ITA
 3rd Ana Moncada Sanchez ESP
 4th Julia Büsselberg GER
 5th Shai Kakon ISR

2016 Nuevo Vallarta, MEX
Open: Standard
Entries 113 Countries 44
 1st Nick Thompson GBR
 2nd Jean-Baptiste Bernaz FRA
 3rd Ruiger Van Schaardenburg NED
 4th Matthew Wearn AUS
 5th Marco Gallo ITA

Women: Radial
Entries 72 Countries 32
 1st Alison Young GBR
 2nd Paige Railey USA
 3rd Ann-Marie Rindom DEN
 4th Marit Bouwmeester NED
 5th Gintare Volungeviciute LTU

2016 Dun Laoghaire, IRL
Men: Radial
Entries 42 Countries 18
 1st Marcin Rudawski POL
 2nd Nik Pleitkos SLO
 3rd Martin Manzoli Lowy BRA
 4th Darragh O'Sullivan IRL
 5th Jack Marshall USA

Youth Men: Radial
Entries 231 Countries 42
 1st Henry Marshall USA
 2nd Ewan McMahon IRL
 3rd Bernie Chin SIN
 4th Daniel Whiteley GBR
 5th Fianian Alexander AUS

Youth Women: Radial
Entries 76 Countries 25
 1st Zoe Thomson AUS
 2nd Caroline Rosmo NOR
 3rd Louise Cervera FRA
 4th Sophia Reineke USA
 5th Carolina Albano ITA

2016 Kiel, GER
U21: Standard
Entries 147 Countries 38
 1st Jonatan Vадnai HUN
 2nd Joel Rodriguez ESP
 3rd Nik Aaron Willim GER
 4th Santiago Sampaio POR
 5th Nicolo' Villa ITA

U21: Radial Women
Entries 59 Countries 39
 1st Monika Mikkola FIN
 2nd Vasileia Karachaliou GRE
 3rd Maite Carlier BEL
 4th Valentina Balbi ITA
 5th Maud Jayet SUI

U18 Men: 4.7
Entries 262 Countries 38
 1st Dimitrios Papadimitriou GRE
 2nd Guido Gallinaro ITA
 3rd Pere Ponseti ESP
 4th Uffe Tomsgaard NOR
 5th Andrey De Oliveira Godoy BRA

U18 Women: 4.7
Entries 127 Countries 32
 1st Emma Savelon NED
 2nd Maria Kislukhina RUS
 3rd Elisa Navoni ITA
 4th Federica Cattarozzi ITA
 5th Juli Baruch ISR

2015 Kingston, CAN
Open: Standard
Entries 158 Countries 62
 1st Nick Thompson GBR
 2nd Philipp Buhl GER
 3rd Tom Burton AUS
 4th Juan Ignacio Maegli GUA
 5th Matthew Wearn AUS

Youth Men: Radial
Entries 142 Countries 34
 1st Conor Nicholas AUS
 2nd Gianmarco Planchestainer ITA
 3rd Nic Baird USA
 4th Paolo Giargia ITA
 5th Umberto Jose Barbal ITA

Youth Women: Radial
Entries 53 Countries 20
 1st Maria Erdi HUN
 2nd Dolores Moreira URU
 3rd Magdalena Kwasona POL
 4th Francesca Bergamo ITA
 5th Carolina Albano ITA

2015 Al Mussannah City, OMA
Women: Radial
Entries 100 Countries 49
 1st Ann-Marie Rindom DEN
 2nd Marit Bouwmeester NED
 3rd Evi Van Acker BEL
 4th Tuula Tenkanen FIN
 5th Josefijn Olsson SWE

2015 Aarhus, DEN
Men: Radial
Entries 75 Countries 21
 1st Marcin Rudawski POL
 2nd Matthias Van De Loock BEL
 3rd Zan Luka Zelko SLO
 4th Patrick Dopping DEN
 5th Mon Cañellas Salas ESP

2015 Medemblik, NED
U21: Standard
Entries 155 Countries 42
 1st Joel Rodriguez ESP
 2nd Michael Beckett GBR
 3rd Benjamin Vадnai HUN
 4th Finn Lynch IRL
 5th Jonatan Vадnai HUN

U21: Radial Women
Entries 74 Countries 33
 1st Maxime Jonker NED
 2nd Line Fiem Host NOR
 3rd Monika Mikkola FIN
 4th Dew Couvert NED
 5th Martina Reino Cacho ESP

U18 Men: 4.7
Entries 257 Countries 36
 1st A. Bethencourt Fuentes ESP
 2nd Rafael De La Hoz Tuells ESP
 3rd Guido Gallinaro ITA
 4th Toygar Elmas TUR
 5th Alberto Tezza ITA

U18 Women: 4.7
Entries 127 Countries 29
 1st Katerina Gumenko UKR
 2nd Julia Büsselberg GER
 3rd Isaura Maenhaut BEL
 4th Lin Pleitkos SLO
 5th Federica Cattarozzi ITA

2014 Santander, ESP
Open: Standard
Entries 147 Countries 69
 1st Nicholas Heiner NED
 2nd Tom Burton AUS
 3rd Nick Thompson GBR
 4th Philipp Buhl GER
 5th Robert Scheidt BRA

2014 Santander, ESP
Women: Radial
Entries 120 Countries 55
 1st Marit Bouwmeester NED
 2nd Josefijn Olsson SWE
 3rd Evi Van Acker BEL
 4th Tuula Tenkanen FIN
 5th Veronika K. Fenclova CZE

2014 Dziwnow, POL
Men: Radial
Entries 76 Countries 22
 1st Stelmaszyk Jonasz POL
 2nd Marcin Rudawski POL
 3rd William De smet BEL
 4th Tristan Brown AUS
 5th Martis Pljarskas LTU

Youth Men: Radial
Entries 159 Countries 31
 1st Joel Rodriguez ESP
 2nd Nik Willim GER
 3rd Benjamin Wempe NED
 4th Nicol Villa ITA
 5th Jonatan Vадnai HUN

Youth Women: Radial
Entries 81 Countries 27
 1st Monika Mikkola FIN
 2nd Maria Erdi HUN
 3rd Maite Carlier BEL
 4th Magdalena Kwasona POL
 5th Maud Jayet SUI

2014 Douarnenez, FRA
U21: Standard
Entries 105 Countries 33
 1st Lorenzo Chiavanni GBR
 2nd Hermant Tomsgaard NOR
 3rd Stefano Pesciarola PER
 4th Fien Lynch IRL
 5th Joao South de Oliveira BRA

U21: Radial Women
Entries 57 Countries 23
 1st Agata Barwiska POL
 2nd Daphne Van der Vaart NED
 3rd Martina Reino Cacho ESP
 4th Martha Faraguna ITA
 5th Joyce Florida ITA

2014 Karatsu, JPN
U18 Men: 4.7
Entries 66 Countries 21
 1st Alexandre Boite FRA
 2nd Ismael Less ESP
 3rd Paolo Mavricic CRO
 4th Frederico Fomasari ITA
 5th Kaiko Iwaki JPN

U18 Women: 4.7
Entries 37 Countries 15
 1st Aya Luisetto SUI
 2nd Irene Miras Leung ESP
 3rd Francesca Bergamo ITA
 4th Ilaria Rochelli ITA
 5th Maria Kislukhina RUS

2013 Al Mussannah, OMA
Open: Standard
Entries 112 Countries 38
 1st Robert Scheidt BRA
 2nd Pavlos Kontides CYP
 3rd Philipp Buhl GER
 4th Ruiger Schaardenburg NED
 5th Jesper Stalheim SWE

2013 Rihao City, CHN
Women: Radial
Entries 76 Countries 31
 1st Tina Mihelic CRO
 2nd Tuula Tenkanen FIN
 3rd Paige Railey USA
 4th Dongshuang Zhang CHN
 5th Sarah Gunni DEN

2013 Dun Laoghaire, IRL
Men: Radial
 Entries 95 Countries 25
 1st Tristan Brown AUS
 2nd Marcin Rudawski POL
 3rd Finn Lynch IRL
 4th Juan Cabrera Gonzales ESP
 5th Sebastian Schneider ESP

2013 Al Musannah, OMA
Youth Men: Radial
 Entries 51 Countries 22
 1st Benjamin Vadnai HUN
 2nd Gianmarco Planchestainer ITA
 3rd Sebastian Schneider SUI
 4th Ryan Lo SUI
 5th Jonathan Vadnai HUN

Youth Women: Radial
 Entries 28 Countries 17
 1st Monika Mikkola FIN
 2nd Celine Therese Herud NOR
 3rd Line Flem Host NOR
 4th Jillian Lee SIN
 5th Aqata Barwinska POL

2013 Balatonfured, HUN
U21: Standard
 Entries 138 Countries 34
 1st Mitchell Kennedy AUS
 2nd Hermann Tomsgaard NOR
 3rd Francesco Marrai ITA
 4th Lorenzo Chiavarini GBR
 5th Giovanni Cocoluto ITA

U21: Radial Women
 Entries 96 Countries 32
 1st Svenja Weger GER
 2nd Niki Blassar FIN
 3rd Claretta Tempesti ITA
 4th Manami Doi JPN
 5th Kim Pletikos SLO

U18 Men: 4.7
 Entries 239 Countries 46
 1st Anil Cetin TUR
 2nd Jonathan Vadnai HUN
 3rd Conar Nicholas AUS
 4th Gianmarco Planchestainer ITA
 5th Sergio Silva PER

U18 Women: 4.7
 Entries 130 Countries 33
 1st Silvia Morales Gonzalez ESP
 2nd Magdalena Kwana POL
 3rd Sofia Capparucini ITA
 4th Alba Ejarrarain ESP
 5th Jose Maria Marichal ESP

2012 Boltenhagen, GER
Open: Standard
 Entries 169 Countries 62
 1st Tom Slingsby AUS
 2nd Tonci Stipanovic CRO
 3rd Andrew Maloney NZL
 4th Juan Maegi GUA
 5th Tom Burton AUS

Women: Radial
 Entries 136 Countries 53
 1st Gintare Scheidt LTU
 2nd Lijia Xu CHN
 3rd Sari Multala FIN
 4th Alison Young GBR
 5th Marit Bouwmeester NED

2012 Buenos Aires, ARG
U21: Standard
 Entries 29 Countries 19
 1st Giovanni Cocoluto ITA
 2nd Stig Steinfurth DEN
 3rd Aleksander Arian POL
 4th Juan Ignacio Biava ARG
 5th Ignasi López Carcaré ESP

2012 Brisbane, AUS
Men: Radial
 Entries 54 Countries 9
 1st Tristan Brown AUS
 2nd Matthew Wearn AUS
 3rd Jeremy O'Connell AUS
 4th Mahia Pepper NZL
 5th Daniel Smith AUS

Youth Men: Radial
 Entries 71 Countries 11
 1st Hermann Tomsgaard NOR
 2nd Andrew McKenzie NZL
 3rd Mitchell Kiss USA
 4th Maxim Nikoliev RUS
 5th Juan Carlos Perdomo PUR

Youth Women: Radial
 Entries 35 Countries 19
 1st Maxime Jonker NED
 2nd Madison Kennedy AUS
 3rd Georgina Povall GBR
 4th Milla Bennett AUS
 5th Anna Philip AUS

2012 Buenos Aires, ARG
U18 Men: 4.7
 Entries 71 Countries 25
 1st Benjamin Vadnai HUN
 2nd Nahuel Rodriguez PérezESP
 3rd Maximilian Kuester ITA
 4th Jacopo Fanti ITA
 5th Raul Sanchez Lago ESP

U16 Men: 4.7
 Entries 20 Countries 12
 1st Joel Rodriguez Pérez ESP
 2nd Malone Chao Jie Pun SIN
 3rd Luka Tosic SRB
 4th Liam Mccarthy USA
 5th Francisco Guaragna ARG

U18 Women: 4.7
 Entries 46 Countries 17
 1st Celine Therese Herud NOR
 2nd Yolanda Luque GonzalezESP
 3rd Anja Hameritz CRO
 4th Júlia Silva BRA
 5th Martina Reino Cacho ESP

U16 Women: 4.7
 Entries 12 Countries 7
 1st Maria C. K. Boabaid BRA
 2nd Natalia A. S. Barriga ESP
 3rd Jacinta Ainsworth AUS
 4th Daniela Cardozo ARG
 5th Kana Hayashi JPN

2011 Perth, AUS
Open: Standard
 Entries 145 Countries 66
 1st Tom Slingsby AUS
 2nd Simon Groteluschen GER
 3rd Nick Thompson GBR
 4th Andrew Geritzer AUT
 5th Paul Goodison GBR

Women: Radial
 Entries 102 Countries 51
 1st Marit Bouwmeester NED
 2nd Evi Van Acker BEL
 3rd Paige Railey USA
 4th Veronika Feloulova CZE
 5th Gintare Volungeviute LTU

2011 La Rochelle, FRA
U21: Standard
 Entries 151 Countries 40
 1st Sam Meech NZL
 2nd Alex Mills-Barton GBR
 3rd Martin Evans GBR
 4th K-Raphael Sulkowski AUS
 5th Francesco Marrai ITA

U18 La Rochelle, FRA
Men: Radial
 Entries 135 Countries 35
 1st Marcin Rudawski POL
 2nd James Burman AUS
 3rd Yuri Hummel NED
 4th Tristan Brown AUS
 5th Juan Carlos Perdomo PUR

Youth Men: Radial
 Entries 277 Countries 42
 1st Giovanni Cocoluto ITA
 2nd Elliot Hanson GBR
 3rd Eliot Merceron FRA
 4th Mitchell Kiss USA
 5th Tommaso Centenze ITA

Youth Women: Radial
 Entries 101 Countries 27
 1st Erika Reineke USA
 2nd Oren Jacob ISR
 3rd Sandy Fauthoux FRA
 4th Paulina Czubachowska POL
 5th Manami Doi JPN

2011 San Francisco, USA
U18 Men: 4.7
 Entries 112 Countries 28
 1st Francisco Gonzalez S. ESP
 2nd Carlos Rosello ESP
 3rd William de Smet BEL
 4th Keiju Okada JPN
 5th Mehmet Turkmen TUR

U16 Men: 4.7
 Entries 39 Countries 22
 1st Nils Theunicke SUI
 2nd Anthony Parke GBR
 3rd Martin Lowy BRA
 4th Nicholas Connor AUS
 5th Trent Rippey NZL

U18 Women: 4.7
 Entries 53 Countries 19
 1st Cecilia Zorzi ITA
 2nd Kim Pletikos SLO
 3rd Line Flem Høst NOR
 4th Celine Therese Herud NOR
 5th Maud Jayet SUI

U16 Women: 4.7
 Entries 12 Countries 8
 1st Maud Jayet SUI
 2nd Athanasia Fakioli GRE
 3rd Vassileia Karachaliou GRE
 4th Savannah Siew K. Hui SIN
 5th Marine V.Campenhout SUI

2010 Hayling Island, GBR
Open: Standard
 Entries 160 Countries 53
 1st Tom Slingsby AUS
 2nd Nick Thompson GBR
 3rd Andrew Murdoch NZL
 4th Julio Alsogaray ARG
 5th Pavlos Contides CYP

U21: Standard
 Entries 137 Countries 37
 1st Thorbjørn Schierup DEN
 2nd Francesco Marrai ITA
 3rd Alex Mills-Barton GBR
 4th Kacper Zieminski POL
 5th Filip Jurisic CRO

2010 Larçs, GBR
Women: Radial
 Entries 117 Countries 41
 1st Sari Multala FIN
 2nd Marit Bouwmeester NED
 3rd Paige Railey USA
 4th Sarah Steyaert FRA
 5th Tatiana Drozdovskaya BLR

Men: Radial
 Entries 103 Countries 31
 1st Marcin Rudawski POL
 2nd Wojciech Zemke POL
 3rd Mitchell Kiss USA
 4th Ben Koppelaar NED
 5th Insub Kim KOR

Youth Men: Radial
 Entries 228 Countries 41
 1st Giovanni Cocoluto ITA
 2nd Tadeusz Kułubiak POL
 3rd Luca Antognoli ITA
 4th Stefano Mazzaferro BRA
 5th Mitchell Kiss USA

Youth Women: Radial
 Entries 91 Countries 26
 1st Erika Reineke USA
 2nd Manami Doi JPN
 3rd Michelle Broekhuizen NED
 4th Chiara Steinmueller GER
 5th Arionilla Julia Vallo ESP

2010 Paganio, THA
U18 Men: 4.7
 Entries 45 Countries 22
 1st Etienne Le Pen FRA
 2nd Supakorn Pongwichan THA
 3rd Jolbert Van Dijk NED
 4th Luca Malusa ITA
 5th Juan Carlos Perdomo PUR

U18 Women: 4.7
 Entries 40 Countries 20
 1st Caitlin Elks AUS
 2nd Nur Amirah Hamid MAS
 3rd Oren Jacob ISR
 4th Ashlee Lane AUS
 5th Ella Evans AUS

U16 Mixed: 4.7
 Entries 31 Countries 14
 1st Rofe Amlehn NZL
 2nd Mark Spearman AUS
 3rd Filipos Florentin GRE
 4th Panagiotis Stathis GRE
 5th Benjamin Whiteside NZL

2009 Halifax, CAN
Open: Standard
 Entries 168 Countries 51
 1st Paul Goodison GBR
 2nd Michael Bullot NZL
 3rd Nick Thompson GBR
 4th Julio Alsogaray ARG
 5th Tonci Stipanovic CRO

2009 Karatsu, JPN
Women: Radial
 Entries 88 Countries 30
 1st Sari Multala FIN
 2nd Sophie de Turckheim FRA
 3rd Anna Tunnicliffe USA
 4th Marit Bouwmeester NED
 5th Lijia Xu CHN

Men: Radial
 Entries 61 Countries 16
 1st Marcin Rudawski POL
 2nd Ben Koppelaar NED
 3rd Insub Kim KOR
 4th Hisaki Nagai JPN
 5th Mohd Rosmi Muhammad MAS

Youth Men: Radial
 Entries 100 Countries 25
 1st Keerat Bualong THA
 2nd Aleksander Arian POL
 3rd Filip Kobelski POL
 4th Toma Visic CRO
 5th Chris Barnard USA

Youth Women: Radial
 Entries 39 Countries 16
 1st Mathilde de Kerangat FRA
 2nd Ashley Stoddart AUS
 3rd Michelle Broekhuizen NED
 4th Anna Agrafioti GRE
 5th Joanna Maksymiuk POL

2009 Buza, BRA
Youth Men: 4.7
 Entries 109 Countries 24
 1st Jonathan Martinetti ECU
 2nd Hermann Tomsgaard NOR
 3rd Juraj Divjakovic CRO
 4th Guillermo Arce PER
 5th Tono Alcazar ESP

Youth Women: 4.7
 Entries 39 Countries 23
 1st Urska Kosir SLO
 2nd Tomoko Wakabayashi JPN
 3rd Hitomi Murayama JPN
 4th Kim Pletikos SLO
 5th Patricia Coro Leveque ESP

2008 Terragal, AUS
Open: Standard
 Entries 157 Countries 58
 1st Tom Slingsby AUS
 2nd Julio Alsogaray ARG
 3rd Peter Zernandez ESP
 4th Vasilji Bogdanov SLO
 5th Michael Bullot NZL

2008 Auckland, NZL
Women: Radial
 Entries 116 Countries 41
 1st Sarah Steyaert FRA
 2nd Lijia Xu CHN
 3rd Andrea Brewster GBR
 4th Gintare Volungeviute LTU
 5th Sarah Blacklock AUS

Men: Radial
 Entries 71 Countries 17
 1st Michael Leigh CAN
 2nd Brad Funk USA
 3rd Simon Morgan AUS
 4th James Sandall NZL
 5th Tom Burton AUS

Youth Men: Radial
 Entries 85 Countries 20
 1st Andrew Maloney NZL
 2nd Martin Evans GBR
 3rd Maarten Max Moerman NED
 4th Tom Burton AUS
 5th Sam Meech NZL

Youth Women: Radial
 Entries 38 Countries 14
 1st Gabrielle King AUS
 2nd Cushla Hume-Merry NZL
 3rd Sarah Gunni DEN
 4th Mathilde de Kerangat FRA
 5th Annaliese Murphy IRL

2008 Trogir, CRO
Youth Men: 4.7
 Entries 27 Countries 43
 1st Shahr Jacob ISR
 2nd Scott Sydney SIN
 3rd Lovre Perhat CRO
 4th Toma Visic CRO
 5th Alexandros Chocholis GRE

Youth Women: 4.7
 Entries 116 Countries 32
 1st Elizabeth Yin SIN
 2nd Matea Senkic CRO
 3rd Antea Kordic CRO
 4th Coro Leveque Patricia ESP
 5th Charlotte Asselt NED

2007 Cascais, POR
Open: Standard
 Entries 149 Countries 60
 1st Tom Slingsby AUS
 2nd Andrew Murdoch NZL
 3rd Dennis Karpak EST
 4th Arate Arapov CRO
 5th Paul Goodison GBR

Women: Radial
 Entries 107 Countries 48
 1st Tatiana Drozdovskaya BLR
 2nd Sari Multala FIN
 3rd Petra Niemann GER
 4th Katarzyna Szotyrska POL
 5th Anna Tunnicliffe USA

Great Grand Masters

1st Jeff Loosemore AUS
 2nd Lyndall Patterson AUS
 3rd Stephen Gunther AUS
 4th Martin White AUS
 5th Bruce Martinson USA

Women Grand Masters

1st Lyndall Patterson AUS

Legends (75+)

1st Bill Symes USA
 2nd Jonathan Andron USA
 3rd Shigeo Kato JPN
 4th Jacques Kerrest USA
 5th Peter Seidenberg USA

**2022 Riviera Nayarit, MEX
 ILC4 7**

Entries 64 Countries 14

Apprentices

1st Andres Heredia ARG
 2nd Charles Baillie Strong LUX
 3rd Adil Khalid UAE
 4th Antonios Kondis GRE
 5th James Baurely USA

Masters

1st Adonis Bougiouris GRE
 2nd Ernesto Rodríguez USA
 3rd Orlando Gledhill GBR
 4th Ray Davies CAN
 5th Peter Hurley USA

Grand Masters

1st Brett Beyer AUS
 2nd Mark Lyttle GBR
 3rd Andrew Roy CAN
 4th Jose Maria Van Der Ploeg Garcia ESP
 5th Benoit Meesemaeker FRA

Great Grand Masters

1st Tim Law GBR
 2nd Wolfgang Gerz GER
 3rd Peter Vessella USA
 4th Yann Wilson USA
 5th Michael Hicks GBR

ILC4 6

Entries 77 Countries 14

Apprentices

1st Jon Emmett GBR
 2nd Antonios Kondis GRE
 3rd Tania Elias Calles Wolf MEX
 4th Carlos Edmundo Silva Galicia MEX
 5th David Waitling USA

Women Apprentices

1st Tania Elias Calles Wolf MEX
 2nd Georgia Chिमona GRE
 3rd Natalie Burls USA
 4th Christine Potts USA

Masters

1st Ian Gregory GBR
 2nd Niall Peelo IRL
 3rd Robert Jackson CAY
 4th Sumeet Patel USA
 5th David Goddard GBR

Women Masters

1st Alexandra Behrens GER
 2nd Dorian Haldeman USA

Grand Masters

1st Allan Clark CAN
 2nd David Luketina AUS
 3rd Eduardo Santambrogio ARG
 4th Andrew Holdsworth GBR
 5th Terry Scutcher GBR

Women Grand Masters

1st Judith Krimski USA

Great Grand Masters

1st Jeff Loosemore AUS
 2nd Miguel Nogue Castellví ESP
 3rd Walt Spevak USA
 4th Bruce Martinson USA
 5th Robert Koci CAN

Legends (75+)

1st Chris Boone USA
 2nd Bill Symes USA
 3rd Jonathan Andron USA
 4th Jacques Kerrest USA
 5th Peter Seidenberg USA

**2021 Barcelona, ESP
 ILC4 7**

Entries 239 Countries 29

Apprentices

1st Wannas Van Laer BEL
 2nd Maciej Grabowski POL
 3rd Lorenzo Cerretelli ITA
 4th Ian Elliott CAN
 5th George Kingston IRL

Masters

1st Ernesto Rodriguez USA
 2nd Peter Hurley USA
 3rd Bertrand Blanchet FRA
 4th Roger Schuler GER
 5th Lorenzo Migliaccio ITA

Grand Masters

1st Robert Hallawell USA
 2nd Alejandro Cloos ARG
 3rd Jose Maria van der Ploeg Garcia ESP
 4th Allan Clark CAN
 5th Benoit Meesemaeker FRA

Great Grand Masters

1st Jose Luis Dorreste ESP
 2nd Wolfgang Gerz GER
 3rd Tim Law GBR
 4th Alan Keen RSA
 5th Michael Hicks GBR

ILC4 6

Apprentices

1st Jon Emmett GBR
 2nd Arturo Reina ESP
 3rd David Gonzalez ESP
 4th Carlos Edmundo Silva Galicia MEX
 5th Javier Isidro Tejedor ESP

Women Apprentices

1st Marina Sánchez Ferrer ESP
 2nd Elena Boschini ITA
 3rd Robyn Sadler RSA

Masters

1st Stefan Eriksson SWE
 2nd Jean-Christophe Leydet FRA
 3rd Monica Azon ESP
 4th Alessio Marinelli ITA
 5th Anders Mattsson SWE

Women Masters

1st Monica Azon ESP
 2nd Giovanna Lenci ITA
 3rd Elena Saez De Juan ESP
 4th Isabelle Auffret FRA

Grand Masters

1st Gilles Coadou FRA
 2nd Miguel Nogue Castellví ESP
 3rd Pieter Van Laer BEL
 4th Sean Craig IRL
 5th Ulf Myrin SWE

Women Grand Masters

1st Helene Viazzo FRA
 2nd Helene Viazzo FRA
 3rd Silvia Ravellat ESP
 4th Silvia Ravellat FRA
 5th Ann Loren SWE

Great Grand Masters

1st Bill Symes USA
 2nd Paul Clifford CAN
 3rd John Reay GBR
 4th Bruce Martinson USA
 5th Miguel Alvarez ESP

Women Great Grand Masters

1st Evelyne Ferrat FRA

Legends (75+)

1st Peter Seidenberg USA
 2nd Jacques Kerrest USA
 3rd Henk Wittenberg NED
 4th Ian Rawet GBR
 5th Poopy Marcon FRA

**2019 Port Zélande, NED
 Entries 305 Countries 27**

Standard

Apprentices

1st Dave Ridley NZL
 2nd Eduardo Van Vianen NED
 3rd Jared West ESP
 4th Michiel Peeters NED
 5th Gordon Welsh CAN

Masters

1st Serge Kats NED
 2nd Brett Beyer AUS
 3rd Adonis Bougiouris GRE
 4th Christoph Marsano AUT
 5th Stuart Hudson GBR

Grand Masters

1st Carlos Martinez ESP
 2nd Stefan Nordstrom SWE
 3rd Rik Wolters NED
 4th Tomas Nordqvist SWE
 5th Per Arne Nilsen NOR

Great Grand Masters

1st Wolfgang Gerz GER
 2nd Peter Sherwin GBR
 3rd Michael Hicks GBR
 4th Don Hahl USA
 5th John Roberson AUS

**Radial
 Apprentices**

1st Jon Emmett GBR
 2nd Georgia Chिमona GRE
 3rd Javier Tejedor ESP
 4th Tulloch Priest GBR
 5th Nathalie Gunst BEL

Women Apprentices

1st Georgia Chिमona GRE
 2nd Nathalie Gunst BE
 3rd Pernilla Ekelund SWE
 4th Annemarie van Nes NED
 5th Anastasia Kalinina RUS

Masters

1st Scott Leith NZL
 2nd Anders Mattsson SWE
 3rd Leydet Jean-Christophe FRA
 4th Peppu Marinelli ITA
 5th Ian Jones GBR

Women Masters

1st Giovanna Lenci ITA
 2nd Zilla Fokke NED
 3rd Martine Polderman NED
 4th van Leeuwen NED
 5th Caroline Berghuis NED
 6th Annemieke Beemster NED

Grand Masters

1st Gilles Coadou FRA
 2nd Kim Tan NED
 3rd Timothy Woodford CAN
 4th Wilmar Groenendijk NED
 5th Martin van Offen NED

Women Grand Masters

1st Vanessa Dudley AUS
 2nd Lyndall Patterson AUS
 3rd Camilla Graves AUS
 4th Martien Zeegers-Nouwen NED
 5th Ann Loren SWE

Great Grand Masters

1st Jeff Loosemore AUS
 2nd Bill Symes USA
 3rd Henk Wittenberg NED
 4th Jaap Mazereeuw NED
 5th Robert Lowndes AUS

Women Great Grand Masters

1st Hilary Thomas GBR

Legends (75+)

1st Kerry Waraker AUS
 2nd Johan van Rossem CAN
 3rd Kevin Phillips AUS
 4th Peter Seidenberg USA
 5th Steve Avery USA

**2018 Dún Laoghaire, IRL
 Entries 302 Countries 25**

Standard

Apprentices

1st Leandro Rosado ESP
 2nd Gord Welsh CAN
 3rd Roger O'Gorman IRL
 4th David Quinn IRL
 5th Pete Smyth IRL

Masters

1st Brett Beyer AUS
 2nd Niklas Edler SWE
 3rd David Whait AUS
 4th Orlando Gledhill GBR
 5th Peter Hurley USA

Grand Masters

1st Mark Lyttle GBR
 2nd Carlos Martinez ESP
 3rd Arnold Hummel NED
 4th Gavin Dagle AUS
 5th Tomas Nordqvist SWE

Great Grand Masters

1st Wolfgang Gerz GER
 2nd Michael Hicks GBR
 3rd Charles Campion GBR
 4th Alan Keen RSA
 5th Mark Bethwaite USA

Radial

Apprentices

1st Ben Elvin GBR
 2nd Thomas Chaix IRL
 3rd Andrew Byrne GBR
 4th Niall Peelo GBR
 5th Darrell Reamsbottom IRL

Women Apprentices

1st Alison Stevens GBR

Masters

1st Scott Leith NZL
 2nd Ian Jones GBR
 3rd Robert Hallawell USA
 4th Andrew Holdsworth USA
 5th Fredrik Wallander SWE

Women Masters

1st Caroline Muselet CAN
 2nd Giovanna Lenci ITA
 3rd Alexandra Wehrauch GER
 4th Dirma Eisenga NED
 5th Shirley Gilmore IRL

Grand Masters

1st Stephen Cockerill GBR
 2nd Gustaf Svensson SWE
 3rd Timothy Woodford CAN
 4th James Mitchell AUS
 5th Robert Britten CAN

Women Grand Masters

1st Lyndall Patterson AUS
 2nd Camilla Graves AUS
 3rd Claudine Talbouet FRA
 4th Use Ritchie GBR
 5th Lesley Reichenfeld CAN

Great Grand Masters

1st Bill Symes USA
 2nd Lasse Westesson SWE
 3rd Christopher Boyd IRL
 4th Jean-Luc Dreyer SUI
 5th Lorenz Müller SUI

Women Great Grand Masters

1st Hilary Thomas GBR

Legends (75+)

1st Peter Seidenberg USA
 2nd Lindsay Hewitt USA
 3rd David Wyllie AUS
 4th Steve Avery USA
 5th Jay Winberg USA

Women Legends (75+)

1st Deirdre Webster CAN

**2017 Split, CRO
 Entries 349 Countries 35**

Standard

Apprentices

1st Maciej Grabowski POL
 2nd Maxim Semerkh RUS
 3rd Adonis Bougiour GRE
 4th Guilherme Roth BRA
 5th Girls Fisers-Blu LAT

Masters

1st Brett Beyer AUS
 2nd Peter Hurley USA
 3rd Ernesto Rodruigu USA
 4th Niklas Edler SWE
 5th Chr. Gunni Pede DEN

Grand Masters

1st Allan Clark CAN
 2nd Andy Roy CAN
 3rd Tomas Nordqvist SWE
 4th Tim Law GBR
 4th Nick Harrison GBR
 4th Peter Vessella USA
 5th Wolfgang Gerz GER

Great Grand Masters

1st Michael Nissen GER
 2nd Mark Bethwaite AUS
 3rd John Pittman NZL
 4th Alan Keen RSA
 5th Doug Peckover USA

Radial

Apprentices

1st Jon Emmett GBR
 2nd Anastasia Chernova RUS
 3rd Noel Bayard FRA
 4th David Waitling RSA
 5th Georgia Chिमona GRE

Women Apprentices

1st Anastasia Chernova RUS
 2nd Georgia Chिमona GRE
 3rd Paula Marino URU
 4th Alice Virginia Grassi ITA
 5th Pernilla Ekelund USA

Masters

1st Alessio Marinelli ITA
 2nd Scott Leith NZL
 3rd Wilmar Groenendijk FRA
 4th Leydet Jean-Christophe FRA

Women Masters

1st Giovanna Lenci ITA
 2nd Michelle Bain NZL
 3rd Monica Wilson USA
 4th Kimberly Couranz USA
 5th Alexandra Wehrauch GER

Grand Masters

1st Martin White AUS
 2nd Pierantonio Masotto ITA
 3rd Terry Scutcher GBR
 4th Rob Cage GBR
 5th Jeff Loosemore AUS

Women Great Grand Masters

1st Hilary Thomas GBR

4.7**Masters**1st Claire Heenan AUS
2nd Peter Charlton AUS
3rd George Meikle AUS
4th Martin Brady AUS
5th Bronwyn Mitchell AUS**Women Masters**1st Claire Heenan AUS
2nd Bronwyn Mitchell AUS
3rd Jyrki Taiminen FIN
4th Janet Kemp AUS
5th Jenny Walker AUS**2011 San Francisco, USA**

Entries 236 Countries 27

Standard**Apprentices**1st Benjamin Richardson USA
2nd Orlando Gledhill GBR
3rd Kevin Taugher USA
4th Gaspare Silvestri ITA
5th David Armitage USA**Masters**1st Arnold Hummel NED
2nd Brett Beyer AUS
3rd Scott Ferguson USA
4th Russ Silvestri USA
5th Otto Strandvig DEN**Grand Masters**1st Colin Dibb AUS
2nd Peter Vessella USA
3rd Malcolm Courts GBR
4th Lard Hansen USA
5th Wolfgang Gerz GER**Radial****Apprentices**1st Scott Leith NZL
2nd Edmund Tam NZL
3rd Ian Gregory GBR
4th Joe Burcar USA
5th Pablo Cervantes MEX**Women Apprentices**1st Buff Wandt USA
2nd Michelle Davis USA
3rd Kate Easton CAN**Masters**1st Al Clark CAN
2nd Carlos E. Wanderley BRA
3rd Marcelo Fuchs BRA
4th Gary Ratcliffe AUS
5th Mark Page NZL**Women Masters**1st Diane Sissingh AUS
2nd Isabelle Barbeau TAH**Grand Masters**1st William Symes USA
2nd Bruce Martinson USA
3rd Robert Lowndes AUS
4th Peter Heywood AUS
5th Walt Spevak USA**Women Grand Masters**1st Lesley Reichenfeld CAN
2nd Irina Pashutin ISR
3rd Kathy Luciano USA**Great Grand Masters**1st Keith Wilkins GBR
2nd Peter Seidenberg USA
3rd Jim Quinn NZL
4th Lindsay Hewitt USA
5th Michael Kinnear GBR**2010 Hayling Island, GBR**

Entries 354 Countries 31

Standard**Apprentices**1st Brett Beyer AUS
2nd Adonis Boujouris GRE
3rd Jyrki Taiminen FIN
4th Orlando Gledhill GBR
5th Benjamin Richardson USA**Masters**1st Scott Ferguson USA
2nd Arnold Hummel NED
3rd John Bertrand USA
4th Christian Gunn Pedersen DEN
5th Al Clark CAN**Grand Masters**1st Wolfgang Gerz GER
2nd Peter Vessella USA
3rd Peter Sherwin GBR
4th Peter Sundelin SWE
5th William Symes USA**Radial****Apprentices**1st Scott Leith NZL
2nd Jean-Christophe Leydet FRA
3rd Matthias Bruhl GER
4th Ian Jones GBR
5th Edmund Tam NZL**Women Apprentices**1st Caroline Muselet CAN
2nd Rosie Tribe GBR
3rd Brenda Hoult GBR**Masters**1st Stephen Cockerill GBR
2nd Joao Ramos BRA
3rd Hamish Atkinson NZL
4th Carlos E. Wanderley BRA
5th Ian Scott Leith GBR**Women Masters**1st Christine Bridge AUS
2nd Agneta Jonsson SWE
3rd Vanessa Dudley AUS**Grand Masters**1st Lyndal Patterson AUS
2nd Alden Shattuck USA
3rd Bruce Martinson USA
4th Mark Halman USA
5th Kevin Pearson GBR**Women Grand Masters**1st Lyndal Patterson AUS
2nd Janet Kemp AUS**Great Grand Masters**1st Keith Wilkins GBR
2nd Peter Seidenberg USA
3rd Johan Stam NED
4th Jim Quinn NZL
5th Kerry Waraker AUS**Women Great Grand Masters**1st Hilary Thomas GBR
2nd Deirdre Webster CAN**2009 Halifax, CAN**

Entries 295 Countries 26

Standard**Apprentices**1st Adonis Boujouris GRE
2nd Brett Beyer AUS
3rd Orlando Gledhill GBR
4th Ray Davies CAN
5th Stewart Casey AUS**Masters**1st Scott Ferguson USA
2nd Arnold Hummel NED
3rd Andrew Pimental USA
4th Mark Bear USA
5th Jan Scholten AUS**Grand Masters**1st Wolfgang Gerz GER
2nd Mark Bethwaite AUS
3rd Alan Keen RSA
4th Jack Schlachter AUS
5th Bill Symes USA**Radial****Apprentices**1st Richard Bott AUS
2nd Scott Leith NZL
3rd Grant Willmott AUS
4th Edmund Tam NZL
5th Matthias Bruhl GER**Women Apprentices**1st Alison Casey AUS
2nd Yvonne Malmsten SWE
3rd Kimberley Couranz USA**Masters**1st Carlos E. Wanderley BRA
2nd Greg Adams AUS
3rd Joao Ramos BRA
4th Michael Knowsley NZL
5th Nigel Heath CAN**Women Masters**1st Lyndal Patterson AUS
2nd Vanessa Dudley AUS
3rd Agneta Jonsson SWE**Grand Masters**1st Peter Heywood AUS
2nd Michael Pridham GBR
3rd Ian Rawet GBR
4th Alden Shattuck USA
5th Kevin Pearson GBR**Women Grand Masters**1st Sally Sharp USA
2nd Hilary Thomas GBR
3rd Gill Waiting NZL**Great Grand Masters**1st Peter Seidenberg USA
2nd Kerry Waraker AUS
3rd Michael Kinnear GBR
4th Jim Quinn NZL
5th Lindsay Hewitt USA**Women Great Grand Masters**

1st Deirdre Webster CAN

2008 Terrigal, AUS

Entries 370 Countries 22

Standard**Apprentices**1st Brett Beyer AUS
2nd Rohan Lord NZL
3rd Jyrki Taiminen FIN
4th Orlando Gledhill GBR
5th Christopher Gowers GBR**Masters**1st Jan Scholten AUS
2nd Bradley Taylor AUS
3rd Peter Conde AUS
4th Andy Roy CAN
5th Colin Dibb AUS**Grand Masters**1st Mark Bethwaite AUS
2nd Wolfgang Gerz GER
3rd Jack Schlachter AUS
4th Robert Lowndes AUS
5th Michael Nissen GER**Radial****Apprentices**1st James Liebl USA
2nd John Jagger AUS
3rd Richard Bott AUS
4th Scott Leith NZL
5th David Early AUS**Women Apprentices**1st Alison Casey AUS
2nd Justine Ella AUS
3rd Yvonne Malmsten SWE**Masters**1st Mark Orams NZL
2nd Stephen Cockerill GBR
3rd Greg Adams CAN
4th Al Clark CAN
5th Chris Raab USA**Women Masters**1st Christine Bridge AUS
2nd Lyndal Patterson AUS
3rd Vanessa Dudley AUS**Grand Masters**1st Peter Heywood AUS
2nd Brian Watson AUS
3rd Peter Whipp GBR
4th Lew Verdon AUS
5th Ian Rawet GBR**Women Grand Masters**

1st Gill Waiting NZL

Great Grand Masters1st Peter Seidenberg USA
2nd Kerry Waraker AUS
3rd Tom Speed NZL
4th Jim Quinn NZL
5th Howard Taylor AUS**2007 Roses, ESP**

Entries 419 Countries 33

Standard**Apprentices**1st Brett Beyer AUS
2nd Orlando Gledhill GBR
3rd Stephen Cockerill GBR
4th Xav Leclair FRA
5th Erasun Echavarri ESP**Masters**1st Arnold Hummel NED
2nd Al Clark CAN
3rd César Sierhuis NED
4th Scott Ferguson USA
5th Peter Vessella USA**Grand Masters**1st Mark Bethwaite AUS
2nd Michael Nissen GER
3rd Anders Sorenson SWE
4th Jack Schlachter AUS
5th William Symes USA**Radial****Apprentices**1st Mark NZL
2nd Freek Miranda NED
3rd Wilmar Groenendijk NED
4th Matthias Bruhl GER
5th David Early AUS**Women Apprentices**1st Agneta Jonsson SWE
2nd Yvonne Malmsten SWE
3rd Christelle Marsault FRA**Masters**1st Greg Adams AUS
2nd Robert Gale GBR
3rd Martin Baltischeffsky FIN
4th John Reay GBR
5th Richard Major GBR**Women Masters**

1st Lyndal Patterson AUS

2nd Janet Kemp AUS

3rd Claudine Tatibouet FRA

Grand Masters1st Peter Heywood AUS
2nd Peter Whipp GBR
3rd Alden Shattuck USA
4th Ian Rawett GBR
5th Serge Raphaelen FRA**Women Grand Masters**1st Hilary Thomas GBR
2nd Caroline Marriage GBR**Great Grand Masters**1st Peter Seidenberg USA
2nd Kerry Waraker AUS
3rd Heini Wellmann SUI
4th Greg Marshall AUS
5th Bill Watson GBR**Women Great Grand Masters**

1st Deirdre Webster CAN

2006 Jeju Island, KOR

Entries 72 Countries 14

Standard**Apprentices**1st Brett Beyer AUS
2nd Orlando Gledhill GBR
3rd Giles Gigg NZL
4th Richard Blakey NZL
5th Kevin Currier IRL**Masters**1st Brodie Cobb USA
2nd Tracy Usher USA
3rd Mark Bear USA
4th Andre Martinie DOM
5th Malcolm Courts GBR**Grand Masters**1st Doug Peckover USA
2nd Robert Lowndes AUS
3rd Derek Breitenstein FIN
4th Bob Blakey NZL
5th Ken Brown CAN**Radial****Apprentices**1st Steve Cockerill GBR
2nd Mark Page NZL
3rd David Early AUS
4th Christine Bridge AUS**Masters**1st Greg Adams AUS
2nd Bruce Martinson AUS
3rd Martin Baltischeffsky FIN
4th Lyndal Patterson AUS
5th Gregory Kemp AUS**Grand Masters**1st Alden Shattuck AUS
2nd Peter Whipp GBR
3rd Ian Rawet GBR
4th Mark Miller NZL
5th Hilary Thomas GBR**Great Grand Masters**1st Peter Seidenberg USA
2nd Kerry Waraker AUS
3rd Sandy Gring NZL
4th Tom Speed NZL
5th Gregg Marshall AUS**Women**1st Christine Bridge AUS
2nd Lyndal Patterson AUS
3rd Janet Kemp AUS
4th Hilary Thomas GBR
5th Lesley Hotchin GBR**2005 Fortaleza, BRA**

Entries 183 Countries 25

Standard**Apprentices**1st Brett Beyer AUS
2nd Xav Leclair FRA
3rd Scott Ferguson USA
4th Mark Page NZL
5th Larry Kleist AUS**Masters**1st Murray Thom NZL
2nd Peter Conde AUS
3rd Kurt Miller USA
4th Gonzalo Campero ARG
5th Vann Wilson USA**Grand Masters**1st Mark Bethwaite AUS
2nd Nicolas Livingstone GBR
3rd Keith Wilkins GBR
4th Ted Moore USA
5th John Dawson Edwards CAN

Radial		
Apprentices		
1st Mark Orams	NZL	
2nd Stephen Cockerill	GBR	
3rd Carlos Eduardo	Wanderley	BRA
4th David Early	HKG	
5th Wilmar Groenendijk	NED	
Women Apprentices		
1st Kim Ferguson	USA	
2nd Lisa Garaty	AUS	
Masters		
1st Alexander Nikolaev	RUS	
2nd Adam French	AUS	
3rd Chris Reath	USA	
4th Aldo Cazar Guimarães	BRA	
5th Lyndall Patterson	AUS	
Women Masters		
1st Lyndall Patterson	AUS	
2nd Janet Kemp	AUS	
3rd Kathy Herrmann	AUS	
Grand Masters		
1st Peter Heywood	AUS	
2nd Gary McCrohon	AUS	
3rd Alden Shattuck	USA	
4th Poopy Marcon	FRA	
5th Peter Whipp	GBR	
Great Grand Masters		
1st Kerry Waraker	AUS	
2nd Peter Seidenberg	USA	
3rd Denis O'Sullivan	IRL	
4th Heini Wellmann	SUI	
5th Sandy Grigg	NZL	

2004 Bitez, TUR	
Entries 153 Countries 30	
Standard Rig	
Apprentices	
1st Brett Beyer	AUS
2nd Stephen Cockerill	GBR
3rd Martin Lehner	AUT
4th Nick Walsh	IRL
5th Mati Sepp	EST
Masters	
1st Colin Dobb	AUS
2nd Jack Schlachter	AUS
3rd Tracy Usher	USA
4th Brett Wright	BER
5th Mark Bear	USA
Grand Masters	
1st Mark Bethwaite	AUS
2nd Magnus Olin	SWE
3rd David Edmondson	AUS
4th Robert Lowndes	AUS
5th Sandy Grigg	NZL
Radial	
Apprentices	
1st David Early	HKG
2nd Aydin Yurdum	TUR
3rd Martin Balthschefsky	FIN
4th Bulent Baha Akin	TUR
5th Claudio Gallizoli	ITA
Women Apprentices	
1st Yvonne Malmsten	SWE
Masters	
1st Goran Bonacic	CRO
2nd Lyndall Patterson	AUS
3rd Bruce Martinson	USA
4th Olivier Falque	FRA
5th Laurent Vigo	FRA
Women Masters	
1st Lyndall Patterson	AUS
Grand Masters	
1st Poopy Marcon	FRA
2nd Alden Shattuck	USA
3rd Peter Whipp	GBR
4th Heini Wellmann	SUI
5th Mark Miller	NZL
Great Grand Masters	
1st Peter Seidenberg	USA
2nd Jack Hansen	NZL
3rd Kenneth Holiday	RSA
4th Denis O'Sullivan	IRL
5th David Flakelar	AUS

2003 Cadiz, ESP	
Entries 236 Countries 27	
Standard	
Apprentices	
1st Mark Littlejohn	GBR
2nd Stephen Cockerill	GBR
3rd Brett Beyer	AUS
4th Jyrki Taiminen	FIN
5th Huub Lambriex	NED

2002 Hyannis, USA	
Entries 270 Countries 24	
Standard	
Apprentices	
1st Andreas John	GER
2nd Brett Beyer	AUS
3rd Mark Littlejohn	GBR
4th Andrew Pimental	USA
5th Jyrki Taiminen	FIN
Masters	
1st Ed Adams	USA
2nd Mark Bear	USA
3rd Peter Vessella	USA
4th Charles Tripp	USA
5th Tracy Usher	USA
Grand Masters	
1st Keith Wilkins	GBR
2nd Bill Symes	USA
3rd Peter Seidenberg	USA
4th Robert Lowndes	AUS
5th Jack Hansen	NZL
Radial	
Apprentices	
1st Stephen Cockerill	GBR
2nd Mark Orams	NZL
3rd Wilmar Groenendijk	NED
4th Ryan Minth	USA
5th Robert Falk	USA
Masters	
1st Adam French	AUS
2nd Alden Shattuck	USA
3rd Bruce Martinson	USA
4th Diane Burton	USA
5th Richard Ineson	NZL
Great Masters	
1st Lindsay Hewitt	USA
2nd Colin Maddren	NZL
3rd Mark Miller	NZL
4th James Johnston	USA
5th Lew Verdon	AUS
Great Grand Masters	
1st Dick Tillman	USA
2nd Henry de Wolf Jr.	USA
3rd Heinz Gebauer	CAN
4th Jim Christopher	USA
5th Peter Raymer	GBR
Women	
1st Diane Burton	USA
2nd Jane Codman	USA
3rd Sally Sharp	USA
4th Yvonne Malmsten	SWE
5th Debbie Phillips	GBR

2001 Cork, IRL	
Entries 314 Countries 25	
Standard	
Apprentices	
1st Brett Beyer	AUS
2nd Mark Littlejohn	GBR
3rd Doug McGain	AUS
4th Mark Lyttle	IRL
5th Marc Jacobi	USA
Masters	
1st Colin Dobb	AUS
2nd Ian Lineberger	USA
3rd Anders Sorenson	SWE
4th Mark Bethwaite	AUS
5th Malcolm Courts	GBR
Radial	
Apprentices	
1st Wilmar Groenendijk	NED
2nd Thomas Deimling	GER
3rd Roberta Hartley	GBR
4th Martin Balthschefsky	FIN
5th Luis Martin Propato	ARG
Women Apprentices	
1st Roberta Hartley	GBR
2nd Yvonne Malmsten	SWE
3rd Susan Brown	GBR
Masters	
1st Alastair McMichael	AUS
2nd Bruce Martinson	USA
3rd Lyndall Patterson	AUS
4th Christian Borenus	FIN
5th Peter Whipp	GBR
Women Masters	
1st Lyndall Patterson	AUS
2nd Jan Kemp	AUS
3rd Okumura Hiroko	JPN
Grand Masters	
1st Alden Shattuck	USA
2nd Henk Wittenberg	NED
3rd Gary McCrohon	AUS
4th Roger Williams	BER
5th Gerard Jeannot	FRA
Great Grand Masters	
1st Peter Seidenberg	USA
2nd Tom Speed	NZL
3rd Bill Watson	GBR
4th Heinz Gebauer	CAN
5th Denis O'Sullivan	IRL

2000 Cancun, MEX	
Entries 147 Countries 20	
Standard	
Apprentices	
1st Alan Davis	GBR
2nd Alexander Nikolaev	RUS
3rd Terry Scutcher	GBR
4th Bill O'Hara	IRL
5th Martin Halsten	SWE
Masters	
1st Mark Bethwaite	AUS
2nd Rob Coutts	NZL
3rd Doug Peckover	USA
4th Jack Schlachter	AUS
5th Alan Keen	RSA
Grand Masters	
1st Keith Wilkins	GBR
2nd Dick Tillman	USA
3rd Joe van Rossem	CAN
4th Ian Rawet	GBR
5th Tom Speed	NZL
Radial	
Great Grand Masters	
1st Henry de Wolf Jr.	USA
2nd Kurt Zueger	SUI
3rd Heinz Gebauer	CAN
4th Geoffrey Myburgh	RSA
5th Robert Saltmarsh	USA
Radial Open	
1st Adam French	AUS
2nd Wilmar Groenendijk	NED
3rd Glyn Purnell	GBR
4th Lew Verdon	AUS
5th Henry de Wolf Jr.	USA
Radial Women	
1st Sally Sharp	USA
2nd Jennie King	GBR
3rd Karyn Vooos	USA
4th Allison Knight	IVB

1999 Melbourne, AUS	
Entries 237 Countries 22	
Standard	
Apprentices	
1st Mark Littlejohn	GBR
2nd Andreas John	GER
1st Alan Davis	GBR
4th Bill O'Hara	IRL
5th Brad Taylor	AUS
Masters	
1st Keith Wilkins	GBR
2nd Peter Sundheim	SWE
3rd Doug Peckover	USA
4th Jack Schlachter	AUS
5th Timothy Alexander	AUS

Great Masters	
1st Graham Oborn	AUS
2nd Jack Hansen	NZL
3rd Keith Vann	NZL
4th Ben Piefke	AUS
5th Kerry Waraker	AUS
Radial	
Great Grand Masters	
1st Graham Read	AUS
2nd Haruyoshi Kimura	JPN
3rd Geoffrey Myburgh	RSA
4th Kurt Zueger	SUI
5th Peter O'Grady	AUS
Radial Open	
1st Mark Orams	NZL
2nd Alexandre Nikolaev	RUS
3rd Frank Innon	AUS
4th Wilmar Groenendijk	NED
5th Adam French	AUS
Radial Women	
1st Lyndall Patterson	AUS
2nd Helen Cooksey	AUS
3rd Sally Sharp	USA
4th Susan Fielding	AUS
5th Lesley Hotchin	GBR

1997 Algarrobo, CHI	
Entries 128 Countries 21	
Standard	
Apprentices	
1st Herman Cristian	CHI
2nd Alan Davis	GBR
3rd Marcelo Fuschs	BRA
4th Terry Scutcher	GBR
5th Bill O'Hara	IRL
Masters	
1st Doug Peckover	USA
2nd Mark Bethwaite	AUS
3rd Keith Wilkins	GBR
4th Jack Schlachter	AUS
5th Barry Waller	AUS
Grand Masters	
1st Colin Lovelady	AUS
2nd Peter Seidenberg	USA
3rd Wilhelm Gerlinger	GER
4th Joe van Rossem	CAN
5th Jack Hansen	NZL
Radial	
Great Grand Masters	
1st Heinz Gebauer	CAN
2nd Doug Bates	NZL
3rd Graham Reed	AUS
4th Peter Raymer	GBR
5th Robert Saltmarsh	USA
Radial Open	
1st Wilmar Groenendijk	NED
2nd Aydin Yurdum	TUR
3rd Alexandre Nikolaev	RUS
4th Gary McCrohon	AUS
5th Heinz Gebauer	CAN

1996 Cape Town, RSA	
Entries 155 Countries 21	
Standard	
Apprentices	
1st Peter Wilson	RSA
2nd Robert Douglass	AUS
3rd Regis Berenguer	FRA
4th Terry Scutcher	GBR
5th Chris Rodowicz	AUS
Masters	
1st Keith Wilkins	GBR
2nd Mark Bethwaite	AUS
3rd Alan Keen	RSA
4th Barry Waller	AUS
5th Doug Peckover	USA
Grand Masters	
1st Ben Piefke	AUS
2nd Denis O'Sullivan	IRL
3rd Colin Lovelady	AUS
4th Peter Seidenberg	USA
5th Ken Holiday	RSA
Radial	
Radial Open	
1st Adam French	AUS
2nd Alexandre Nikolaev	RUS
3rd Kevin Bloch	AUS
4th Rui Sanchos	ANG
5th Gary McCrohon	AUS

1995 Tenerife, ESP	
Entries 113 Countries 20	
Apprentices	
1st Nicholas Harrison	GBR
2nd Lance Burger	RSA
3rd Tomas Franzen	SWE
4th Peter Saxton	GBR
5th Norio Akiyama	JPN

Masters

1st Keith Wilkins	GBR
2nd Barry Waller	AUS
3rd Ted Moore	USA
4th Pieter Dekker	NED
5th Jacky Nebrel	FRA

Grand Masters

1st Colin Lovelady	AUS
2nd Peter Seidenberg	USA
3rd Jack Hansen	NZL
4th Joe Van Rossem	CAN
5th Michael Heath	AUS

1994 Wakayama, JPN

Entries 131 Countries 15

Apprentices

1st Norio Akiyama	JPN
2nd Nicholas Harrison	GBR
3rd Nelson Horn Ilha	BRA
4th Koichiro Naito	JPN
5th Doug Peckover	USA

Masters

1st Keith Wilkins	GBR
2nd Hiroyuki Uehara	JPN
3rd Mark Bethwaite	AUS
4th Katsumi Hirano	JPN
5th Ian Rawet	GBR

Grand Masters

1st Colin Lovelady	AUS
2nd Peter Seidenberg	USA
3rd Denis O'Sullivan	IRL
4th Barry Pownall	AUS
5th Tony Denham	AUS

1993 Takapuna, NZL

Entries 186 Countries 22

Apprentices

1st Paul Page	NZL
2nd Neville Wittey	AUS
3rd Murray Thom	NZL
4th Andrew York	AUS
5th Lance Burger	USA

Masters

1st Keith Wilkins	GBR
2nd John Rigg	AUS
3rd Mark Bethwaite	AUS
4th Barry Waller	AUS
5th John Douglas	NZL

Grand Masters

1st Colin Lovelady	AUS
2nd Denis O'Sullivan	USA
3rd Barry Pownall	AUS
4th Ralph Ellis	AUS
5th John Maynard	GBR

Great Grand Masters

1st Doug Bates	NZL
2nd Robert Saltmarsh	USA

Women

1st Jill Robertson	CAN
2nd Sally Sharp	USA

1991 Porto Carras, GRE

Entries 107 Countries 23

Standard**Apprentices**

1st Stephen Birbeck	GBR
2nd Mark Phillips	AUS
3rd Mario Orlich	ITA
4th Geoffrey McGillivray	AUS
5th Peter Wolfe	IRL

Masters

1st Keith Wilkins	GBR
2nd Peter Seidenberg	CAN
3rd Barry Waller	AUS
4th Willi Gerlinger	GER
5th Ilkka Schroderus	FIN

Grand Masters

1st Colin Lovelady	AUS
2nd Friedhelm Lixenfeld	GER
3rd Heinz Gebauer	CAN
4th Nick Paine	GBR
5th Tony Denham	AUS

1990 New Bedford, USA

Entries 112 Countries 19

Apprentices

1st Kim Zetterberg	USA
2nd Michael Stovin-Bradford	AUS
3rd Mark Phillips	AUS
4th Geoffrey McGillivray	AUS
5th Had Brick	USA

Masters

1st Denis O'Sullivan	IRL
2nd Peter Seidenberg	CAN
3rd Joe Van Rossem	CAN
4th Curt Blidner	SWE
5th David Olson	USA

Grand Masters

1st Friedhelm Lixenfeld	GER
2nd Jim Christopher	USA
3rd Tony Denham	AUS
4th Norman Freeman	USA
5th Nick Paine	GBR

1989 Aarhus, DEN

Entries 114 Countries 25

Apprentices

1st Keith Wilkins	GBR
2nd Phil Graves	CAN
3rd Jeff Loosemore	AUS
4th Had Brick	USA
5th Peter Griffiths	NZL

Masters

1st John Rigg	AUS
2nd Curt Blidner	SWE
3rd Christer Baath	SWE
4th Denis O'Sullivan	IRL
5th Peter Seidenberg	CAN

Grand Masters

1st Friedhelm Lixenfeld	GER
2nd Jack Swenson	USA
3rd Heinz Gebauer	CAN
4th Nick Paine	GBR
5th Robert Saltmarsh	USA

1988 Falmouth, GBR

Entries 156 Countries 24

Apprentices

1st Jeff Loosemore	AUS
2nd Philip Graves	CAN
3rd Had Brick	USA
4th Keith Wilkins	GBR
5th Peter Heywood	AUS

Masters

1st Peter Seidenberg	CAN
2nd Colin Lovelady	AUS
3rd John Maynard	GBR
4th John Rigg	AUS
5th Nils Andersson	USA

Grand Masters

1st Friedhelm Lixenfeld	GER
2nd Geoffrey Myburgh	RSA
3rd Heinz Gebauer	CAN
4th Peter Milnes	USA
5th Jan Nouwen	NED

1987 Melbourne, AUS

Entries 106 Countries 22

Apprentices

1st Phil Peglar	AUS
2nd Warwick Phillips	AUS
3rd John Sprague	AUS
4th Geoff Gale	AUS
5th Willi Gerlinger	GER

Masters

1st John Rigg	AUS
2nd Michael Heath	AUS
3rd Peter Seidenberg	CAN
4th Colin Lovelady	AUS
5th Greg Marshall	AUS

Grand Masters

1st Alan Clark	AUS
2nd Alec McClure	AUS
3rd Graham Gilbert	AUS
4th Doug Bates	NZL
5th Bob White	AUS

1985 World Masters Games**Toronto, CAN**

Entries 101

Apprentices

1st David Olsen	USA
2nd Ben Lashaway	USA
3rd Richard Gronblom	FIN

Masters

1st Peter Seidenberg	CAN
2nd Colin Lovelady	AUS
3rd Peter Lundt	USA

Grand Masters

1st Alec McClure	AUS
2nd Alexander Nimick	USA
3rd Alister Taig	USA

1984 Pattaya, THA

Entries 62 Countries 22

Apprentices

1st Richard Verco	AUS
2nd Paul Millsom	AUS
3rd Kim Weber	FIN
4th Roger Williams	UAE
5th Ilkka Schroderus	FIN

Masters

1st John Rigg	AUS
2nd Peter Seidenberg	CAN
3rd Colin Lovelady	AUS
4th Michael Heath	AUS
5th Denis O'Sullivan	IRL

Grand Masters

1st Alex McClure	AUS
2nd Doug Bates	NZL
3rd Alan Clark	AUS
4th Robert Saltmarsh	USA
5th Alf Johnson	USA

1983 Gulfport, USA

Entries 70

Apprentices

1st Tucker Bragdon	USA
2nd Philip Peglar	AUS
3rd Peter Branning	USA
4th Carole Spooner	CAN
5th Roger Williams	QAT

Masters

1st Norman Freeman	USA
2nd Randall Swan	USA
3rd Dick Rose	USA
4th Heinz Gebauer	CAN
5th Geoff Myburgh	RSA

Grand Masters

1st Alan Clark	AUS
2nd Alan Lovinson	USA
3rd Bob Saltmarsh	USA
4th Peter Milnes	USA
5th Alf Johnson	RSA

1982 Sardinia, ITA

Entries 82

Apprentices

1st Paul Millsom	AUS
2nd Jacky Nebrel	FRA
3rd Michael Wallace	IRL
4th Michael Heath	AUS
5th Tony Manning	AUS

Masters

1st Hans-Luther Striewe	GER
2nd Geoff Myburgh	RSA
3rd Nick Paine	GBR
4th Jack Swenson	USA
5th Hugo Kroth	GER

Grand Masters

1st Alan Clark	AUS
2nd Alec McClure	AUS
3rd Cecil Walker	GBR
4th Bob Saltmarsh	USA
5th William ter Weld	NED

1981 Bendor, FRA

Entries 52 Countries 11

Apprentices

1st Jacky Nebrel	FRA
2nd Michael Teiklen	GER
3rd Michael Nerbollier	SUI
4th Werner Winter	GER
5th Wolf Peter Niesen	GER

Masters

1st Nick Paine	GBR
2nd Maudez de Cozannet	FRA
3rd Lucien Bouche	FRA
4th Horst Kimm	GER
5th Michael Tuson	QAT

Grand Masters

1st Alan Clark	AUS
2nd Cecil Walker	GBR
3rd Piero Marchetti	ITA
4th Vittorio Baldoni	ITA
5th John Nouwen	NED

1980 Bendor, FRA

Entries 67 Countries 15

Apprentices

1st Svend Carlsen	DEN
2nd Werner Winter	GER
3rd Jacky Nebrel	FRA

Masters

1st Nick Paine	GBR
2nd Alf Johnson	RSA
3rd Peter Fordham	GBR

Grand Masters

1st Sam Small	USA
2nd Cecil Walker	GBR
3rd Vittorio Baldoni	ITA



ILCA 7



ILCA 6



ILCA 4



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