

Understanding ILCA Re-Allocations

Initial Allocations: Use them or lose them

For every Laser World Championship regatta, some countries will likely have more sailors submitting timely applications than their initial number of allocated places while other countries will have fewer sailors submitting applications than they have allocated places.

A country that has fewer approved applicants than their initial number of allocated places will forfeit any allocated places beyond the number of approved applications. For example, if a country has an initial allocation of four places and only two sailors have submitted timely applications that have been approved and ranked by the country's Laser Class representative, those two sailors will receive entry offers at the beginning of the offer period. The other two initially allocated and unused places will be re-allocated to other countries.

How are unused/extra places re-allocated?

Extra Places can become available when a country does not have enough applicants to fill their initial number of allocated places, or when a sailor refuses or fails to respond to an entry offer, or when a previously completed entry is canceled.

The re-allocation of unused places is part of the general process of determining which sailor who is waiting for an entry offer receives the next offer when a place becomes available. That is, when there are multiple sailors waiting for an entry offer, who is first in line?

In the most general terms, whenever there is a place available to be re-allocated, a computer algorithm will sort through a list of countries and send an entry offer to the highest priority country in the list where there is a sailor waiting for a place.

Targets and Country Priority

Each country will have a "Target" number of Entries for a particular regatta. As with the Initial Entry Allocation, Targets are calculated based on the membership numbers of each country. Countries with greater membership numbers in their Laser Class will have higher Targets while smaller countries will have lower Targets. It is not a linear scale (a country with one hundred times the membership of another country will not have a Target that is one hundred times larger), but it is proportional.

Priority is based on how far a country's current number of entries and entry offers is below their entry Target, expressed as a percentage:

Priority	Country	Current Entries/Offers	Target	Percentage
1	B	0	2	0%
2	E	2	8	25%
3	D	1	3	33%
4	C	4	10	40%
5	A	3	5	60%

In the example above, the next available place would be re-allocated to Country B, and an entry offer would be sent to the highest ranked sailor on that country's waiting list. If there are no sailors from that country waiting for an entry offer, the extra place would be re-allocated to Country E, with an entry offer sent to its highest ranked sailor, etc.

If two or more countries have the same percentage, ties will be broken first by district membership size (with a larger district receiving priority over a smaller district) and then, for countries with the same membership size, by dues payment date (with earlier payment receiving priority).

After an entry offer is sent to a waiting sailor, priorities are recalculated and the process is repeated until there are no entry offers remaining.

Initially, when re-allocating extra places, countries may be limited to their Target entry value. However, if there are a sufficient number of places available, we will allow countries to exceed their Target. The priority for receiving an extra place is the same: the farther below your Target, as a percentage, the higher the priority. For any countries that are above their Target, the higher above their Target a country is, as a percentage, the LOWER the priority for that country to receive an extra place. So, countries will only receive extra places above their Target entry number when there are NO sailors waiting for an entry offer in countries that are below their Target.