



FAI SPORTING CODE GENERAL SECTION



Reorganised

showing **modifications** and (current level numbers)

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RIGHTS TO FAI INTERNATIONAL SPORTING EVENTS

All international sporting events organised wholly or partly under the rules of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale (FAI) Sporting Code are termed FAI international sporting events. Under the FAI Statutes, FAI owns and controls all rights relating to FAI international sporting events. FAI Members shall, within their national territories, enforce FAI ownership of FAI international sporting events and require them to be registered in the FAI Sporting Calendar.

An event organiser who wishes to exploit rights to any commercial activity at such events shall seek prior agreement with FAI. The rights owned by FAI which may, by agreement, be transferred to the event organiser include, but are not limited to advertising at or for FAI events, use of the event name or logo for merchandising purposes and use of any sound, image, program and/or data, whether recorded electronically or otherwise or transmitted in real time. This includes specifically all rights to the use of any material, electronic or other, including software, that forms part of any method or system for judging, scoring, performance evaluation or information utilised in any FAI international sporting event.

Each FAI Air Sport Commission may negotiate agreements, with FAI Members or other entities authorised by the appropriate FAI Member, for the transfer of all or parts of the rights to any FAI International Sporting event (except World Air Games events) in the discipline, for which it is responsible or waive the rights. Any such agreement or waiver, after approval by the appropriate Air Sport Commission President, shall be signed by FAI Officers.

Any person or legal entity that accepts responsibility for organising a FAI Sporting event, whether or not by written agreement, in doing so also accepts the proprietary rights of FAI as stated above. Where no transfer of rights has been agreed in writing, FAI shall retain all rights to the event. Regardless of any agreement or transfer of rights, FAI shall have, free of charge for its own archival and/or promotional use, full access to any sound and/or visual images of any FAI Sporting event. The FAI also reserves the right to arrange at its own expense for any and all parts of any event to be recorded.



[Link for FAI Statutes and By Laws](#)

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INTRODUCTION TO THE SPORTING CODE OF THE FAI

The Fédération Aéronautique Internationale (FAI) is a world organisation that is concerned mainly with air sport competitions, records, including space activities, and other certified performances.

The FAI unites National Air Sport Control (NAC) organisations, who administer air sports activities in their own countries. The NACs, which are members of FAI, when assembled in the annual General Conference, are the highest FAI policy-making body.

The policies and decisions of the General Conference are implemented by the FAI Executive Board and the Air Sport Commissions (ASC). The Executive Board ensures that the Statutes, By-Laws and the Sporting Code are duly observed.

The FAI Sporting Code consists of the General Section and the specialised Sections.

The FAI Sporting Code deals with **three** major areas: organised sporting events, such as championships and competitions, records **and certificates of proficiency.**

The General Section consists of matters which are common to all air sports and is the responsibility of the FAI Air Sport General Commission (in French, CASI).

The specialised Sections of the Sporting Code contain rules and procedures for specific air sport activities, and are the responsibility of the appropriate Air Sport Commission (see 2.2.)

Wording:

- Words of masculine gender should be taken as including the feminine gender unless the context indicates otherwise.
- Words importing the singular will include the plural and vice versa.

(All blank pages are suppressed.)

1 PRINCIPLES AND AUTHORITY OF FAI

1.1 PRINCIPLES

(1.1) The FAI is the sole international body in control of air sports and aeronautic and astronautical records in the interests of good sportsmanship and fair competition. The Statutes of FAI specify the Sporting Code as the regulatory system by which the FAI administers and controls all air sport activities.

1.2 SPORTING CODE

(1.2) The Sporting Code consists of the General Section and the specialised Sections.

1.2.1 General Section

(1.2.1) The General Section contains the rules common to all FAI air sport activities. The responsibility for the development and maintenance of the General Section rests with the FAI Air Sport General Commission (CASI).

1.2.2 Specialised Sections

(1.2.2) Each specialised Section contains rules that apply to a specific FAI recognised air sport discipline. The responsibility for the development and maintenance of each specialised Section rests with the appropriate FAI Air Sport Commission (ASC).

The specialised Section for each discipline shall not conflict with the General Section.

1.3 SPORTING CODE AUTHORITY

(1.3.1) The authority for enforcement of the Sporting Code is shared, as described in FAI Statutes and in the General and specialised Section of the Sporting Code, between the:

- FAI Members, referred here as NAC (National Airsport Control)
- Air Sport Commissions referred here as ASC
- FAI Executive Board.

1.4 AMENDMENTS

1.4.1 Decision

(1.4.1) The General Section of the Sporting Code may be amended by the CASI and each of the specialised Sections of the Sporting Code may be amended by the appropriate ASC.

Any amendment to the General Section shall be decided by the CASI plenary meeting unless the CASI plenary meeting exceptionally delegates the CASI Bureau to act accordingly.

The voting system for the CASI plenary meeting is that of a simple majority.

1.4.2 Implementation

(1.4.2) Amendments to the General Section shall come into force on the date agreed by the CASI plenary meeting. The present volume shall be immediately revised in accordance with any changes in the FAI Statutes or By-Laws which affect existing provisions. The appropriate ASC shall determine the regular date for annual amendments to the specialised Sections of the Sporting Code for which they are responsible.

1.4.3 Publication

(1.4.3) Amended versions of the General Section are published by the FAI secretariat, acting for the CASI. When an amended version is finalised, it will be published on the appropriate FAI web page. The FAI web reference for the latest GS version is as follows:

<https://www.fai.org/document-compression/52718>



1.4.4 Latest Version

(1.4.4) A NAC is responsible for making sure that its officials and other holders of the Sporting Code General Section are aware of the above and are using the correct version for the year concerned.

2 CLASSES AND DEFINITIONS

The following general definitions apply to all ASCs. Other definitions and sub-classifications may be contained in the specialised Sections of the Sporting Code.

2.1 CLASSES

(2.1) The following classes are valid for all FAI sporting events, records attempts and certificate of proficiency flights:

- Class A Free Balloons
- Class B Dirigibles – Airships
- Class C Aeroplanes, Electric- and Solar-powered Aeroplanes
- Class D Gliders and Motor Gliders
- Class E Rotorcraft and Multi-Rotor
- Class F Model Aircraft
- Class G Parachutes and Wind Tunnels
- Class H Vertical Take-off and Landing Aircraft
- Class I Human-powered Aircraft
- Class K Spacecraft
- Class M Tilt-Wing/Tilt-Engine Aircraft
- Class O Hang Gliders and Paragliders
- Class P Aero-Spacecraft
- Class R Microlight Aircraft and Paramotors
- Class S Space Models
- Class U Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

2.2 AIR SPORT COMMISSIONS

(2.2) The FAI Statutes specify the areas of responsibility of each ASC. The following table is provided as a guide.

FAI COMMISSION		Sporting Code Section	FAI CLASSES	
Airsport Discipline	Initials		Class Letter	DESCRIPTION
Ballooning	CIA	1	A B	Free Balloons Dirigibles, Airships
General Aviation	GAC	2	C H	Aeroplanes Vertical Take-off & Landing Aircraft
Gliding	IGC	3	D DM	Gliders Motor Gliders
Aeromodelling	CIAM	4 12	F S U	Model Aircraft Space Models Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

Parachuting and Indoor Skydiving	ISC	5	G	Parachutes Wind Tunnels
Aerobatics	CIVA	6	C D	Aeroplanes Gliders
Hang Gliding	CIVL	7	O	Hang Gliders Paragliders
Astronautics	ICARE	8	K P	Spacecraft Aero-Spacecraft
Rotorcraft	CIG	9	E M	Helicopters Tilt Rotorcraft Autogyros Multi - Rotors Compound Helicopters Tilt-Wing/Tilt-Engine Aircraft
Microlights and Paramotors	CIMA	10	R	Microlight Aircraft Powered Hang Gliders Paramotors
General	CASI	11	I	Human Powered Aircraft
General	CASI	General	All	All Classes
General Aviation	CIACA	13	CS CE	Solar-powered aircraft Electrically powered aircraft

E-mail information distribution lists exist for each ASC. The FAI web pages are on <http://www.fai.org>

2.2.1 Commissions Acronyms

(2.7)

- CASI – Commission Aéronautique Sportive Internationale (Air Sport General Commission)
- CIA – Commission Internationale d’Aérostation (International Ballooning Commission)
- CIACA — Commission Internationale des Aéronefs de Construction Amateur (Amateur-built and Experimental Aircraft Commission)
- CIAM — Commission Internationale d’Aéromodélisme (International Aeromodelling Commission)
- CIG – Commission Internationale de Giraviation (International Rotorcraft Commission)
- CIMA — Commission Internationale de Micro-Aviation (International Microlight and Paramotor Commission)
- CIVA — Commission Internationale de Voltige Aérienne International Aerobatics Commission)
- CIVL — Commission Internationale de Vol Libre (International Hang Gliding and Paragliding Commission)
- GAC – General Aviation Commission
- ICARE — International Commission for Astronautics Records
- IGC – International Gliding Commission

- ISC – International Skydiving Commission

2.3 DEFINITIONS

(2.3) The following general definitions apply to all ASCs. The detailed definitions and sub-classifications are contained in the specialised Sections of the Sporting Code.

2.3.1 Aircraft

(2.3.1) A vehicle that can be sustained in the atmosphere by forces exerted on it by the air. There are two types of aircraft:

- (2.3.2) Aerodyne: a heavier-than-air aircraft which derives its lift in flight mainly from aerodynamic forces.
- (2.3.3) Aerostat: an aircraft lighter than air.

2.3.2 Performance

(2.4) The definitions of types of performances, flights, courses, etc., shall be determined by each ASC and will be published in the appropriate specialised Section of the Sporting Code.

2.3.3 Continental Regions

(2.5) For the purposes of Continental championships and records, the FAI recognises continental regions as follows (in alphabetical order).

2.3.3.1 Asia

(2.5.1) The countries of the Asian Continent and adjacent island countries East of the European Countries defined below in 2.5.3, as far East as Japan and the Philippines. Includes Sri Lanka, Brunei, Indonesia and Chinese Taipei, but excludes Russia.

2.3.3.2 Africa

(2.5.2) Comprising all the countries of the African Continent including the adjacent island countries such as Cape Verde, the Seychelles and Mauritius.

2.3.3.3 Europe

(2.5.3) Comprising all the countries in and to the North of the Mediterranean Sea including adjacent island countries; and the countries to the West of the Caspian Sea; including Iceland, Ireland, Israel, all of Russia, Turkey, and the United Kingdom (Great Britain), but not including Iran (mentioned because it has a boundary on the west side of the Caspian Sea).

2.3.3.4 Oceania

(2.5.4) Comprising Papua New Guinea, Australia, New Zealand, and the countries of the Pacific Ocean to the East as far as the Marquesas and the Touamotu Archipelago, but not including any country listed under Asia above (e.g. Indonesia, Japan, Philippines).

2.3.3.5 North America

(2.5.5) Comprising the countries from Panama to Canada and the Caribbean Islands including Bermuda.

2.3.3.6 South America:

(2.5.6) Comprising all the countries from Colombia to Chile and Argentina.

2.3.3.7 Temporary Modifications for Specific Championships

(2.5.7) With the consent of the Bureau of CASI, and at the request of the ASC concerned, continental regions can be modified for championship purposes.

2.3.3.8 Other Regional Groupings

(2.5.8) Where championships are regularly approved by FAI in regional groupings which are not the same as the continental regions listed herein, the definition of the regional grouping will be placed in this subparagraph. The only approved regional groupings are Pan-American and Asian-Oceanic.

2.3.4 Certificates of Proficiency

(2.6) Certificates of proficiency are documents recognising the level of performance or qualifications of an individual. They may be issued in any of the FAI disciplines. The requirements and rights accorded to the holders of certificates of proficiency are determined by the ASCs and are detailed in the specialised Sections of the Sporting Code.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

3 SPORTING LICENCES

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3.1 RIGHTS

(3.1.1) Only FAI Members holding FAI sporting powers **and the FAI Secretary General** have the right to issue, **suspend or withdraw** FAI Sporting Licences on behalf of FAI.

The conditions in which each NAC is issuing, suspending or withdrawing Sporting Licences shall be defined in writing in the NAC regulation (administrative process, duration, fee...).

The conditions in which the FAI Secretary General is issuing, suspending or withdrawing Sporting Licences is defined in the General Section of the Sporting Code.

(3.1.2) Only holders of a valid FAI Sporting Licence are permitted to participate in FAI sporting events and record attempts ~~and, if required by ASC in their specialised Sections of the Sporting Code, certificate of proficiency~~ flights.

3.2 HOLDER'S RESPONSIBILITY

(3.1.2) The holder of a Sporting Licence acknowledges that he knows and understands the FAI Sporting Code and commits himself to abide by it.

3.3 ISSUING

3.3.1 By the NACs

(3.1.3) Each NAC has the delegated power to issue FAI Sporting Licences on proof of identity to those of its individual members who are either citizens or residents of that NAC country.

For the definition of citizenship, see 3.4.1. For the definition of residency, see 3.4.2.

(3.1.3) A Sporting Licence may be issued for one discipline or for multiple disciplines **and until the end of the calendar year as a minimum**. This information must be clearly indicated in the Sporting Licence database.

3.3.2 By the FAI Secretary General

(3.1.3.5) The Secretary General **or his representative**, authorised by the Executive Board **and** the ASC concerned, **shall** issue a Sporting Licence to an individual, on his request, if he cannot obtain a Sporting Licence under the provisions of 3.5.

The request must be sent to the Secretary General. The Secretary General then inform the Executive Board and concerned ASC of the request. The Executive Board and concerned ASC have 7 days to refuse, in writing, the issuing of the Sporting Licence. After this delay, the Sporting Licence is issued.

Sporting Licence may be issued for one discipline or for multiple disciplines **and until the end of the calendar year**. This information must be clearly indicated in the Sporting Licence database. **The fee for such Sporting Licence is CHF20.**

This right shall not be exercised with regard to individuals who are either citizens or residents of a country with a NAC that has paid the required annual subscription fees before the due date of March 31 or is under suspension in accordance with 3.4 and 3.5 under.

3.3.3 Database

(3.1.3) A Sporting Licence shall be considered to have been issued if the holder is listed on the FAI Sporting Licence database by the authority that is issuing the particular Sporting Licence together with all the required information and the period of validity of that particular Sporting Licence.

(3.1.3) A Sporting License may be issued for one airport discipline or for multiple airports disciplines. This information must be clearly indicated in the Sporting License database.

(3.1.3) The required information in the database must include, but is not limited to

- Name of the issuing authority
- Name and contact details of the holder
- Number given by the NAC, the FAI or the ASC
- Dates of validity
- Disciplines and sub-disciplines included

The disciplines and sub-disciplines included in the database are defined in agreement with the CASI.

3.3.3.1 Other use of Sporting License database

(3.1.6) A NAC may use information from the FAI Sporting Licence database such as FAI ID, while producing other internal documents such as membership cards and national proficiency programs.

3.4 IDENTIFICATION

3.4.1 Proof of Identification

(3.1.3.1.1) The citizenship of a person is proved by an identification document stating his citizenship and issued by or on behalf of the government of the country concerned. This document shall be in English and, if not, it must be accompanied by an official English translation.

3.4.2 Residency

(3.1.3.1.2) The residency of a person means the place where a person usually lives for at least 185 days in each calendar year because of personal and occupational ties, or in the case of a person with no occupational ties, because of personal ties which show close links between that person and the place where he or she is living. The residency of a person is proved by an identification document stating his residence and issued by or on behalf of the government of the country concerned or by a sworn statement signed by the NAC President. This document shall be in English and, if not, it must be accompanied by an official English translation.

3.4.3 Person Without Nationality

(3.1.3.1.3) The identity of a person without nationality is proved by the residence permit issued by or on behalf of the government of that country of residence. This document shall be in English and, if not, it must be accompanied by an official English translation.

3.4.4 Transfer from NAC to NAC

(3.1.3.2) A person shall not, at the same time, hold any Sporting Licence issued by more than one NAC. An individual, who under the provisions of 3.5.2 elects to transfer from one NAC to another, may be issued a Sporting Licence by his new NAC only after notification to his former NAC and after withdrawal of any valid Sporting Licence issued by that former NAC. The Sporting Licence database will be updated directly by the FAI Secretariat once documentation from both NAC has been received.

3.4.5 Transfer from FAI to NAC

The 3.4.4 principle also applies to Sporting Licences issued by the FAI Secretariat General.

3.4.6 Delegation of Power

(3.1.3.3) Although a NAC has the delegated power to issue Sporting Licences, a NAC may delegate that power to other aeronautical bodies within its country and involve such bodies in their distribution.

~~In the event of a Sporting Licence, valid for one airport discipline, being withdrawn from an individual for disciplinary reasons, the NAC must ensure that all other Sporting Licences issued to that individual (3.4.4) by that NAC are also withdrawn.~~

3.5 RIGHTS OF REPRESENTATION

3.5.1 NAC Contender

(3.1.3.6.1) A citizen of a country may be issued with a FAI Sporting Licence to represent the NAC of that country in First Category sporting events and to participate in Second Category sporting events and in record attempts.

(3.1.3.6.2.1 & 2) A resident of a country who is not a citizen of that country may be issued with a FAI Sporting Licence to represent the NAC of that country in First Category sporting events and to participate in Second Category sporting events and in record attempts.

3.5.2 FAI Contender

When the FAI Secretary General issues a FAI Sporting Licence, the beneficiary is called a "FAI contender" and represent the FAI.

3.5.3 Multiple Citizenships.

(3.1.3.6.4) A person who has multiple citizenship may freely select the NAC of one of those countries of citizenship to apply for a FAI Sporting Licence. If such a person subsequently wishes to change to another country of his/her citizenship, this may be done regardless of place of residence, subject to 3.4.4. on changes of representation.

3.5.4 Change of Representation

(3.1.3.6.4) If a contender has represented a country in a First Category event, that contender must not represent another country in any First Category event during the 24 months, or a longer period as specified by a particular ASC, following the month in which the First Category event, in which the contender represented the first country, takes place.

Also, see 3.4.4 and 3.4.5 which prevents the holding of two Sporting Licences at the same time.

In the exceptional circumstance where, due to geopolitical change and not personal choice, a contender becomes a resident of another country and is no longer eligible to hold a Sporting Licence in the prior country, this time period can be reduced on the condition that the NAC concerned give their written approval and the case is reviewed and approved by the CASI Bureau.

3.6 VALIDITY

(3.1.4) The holder of a Sporting Licence may be required to produce an official document bearing his photograph and signature in proof of identity.

3.7 REFUSING TO ISSUE, SUSPENSION, WITHDRAWAL

(3.1.3.4 & 3.1.5) A NAC or the FAI may refuse to issue, or may suspend, or may withdraw, a Sporting Licence.

When such a decision is taken, on request of the penalised contender, the NAC or the FAI must justify in writing why such decision was taken.

3.8 SURRENDER

3.8.1 Disqualification

(3.2.1) A contender who has been disqualified from participation in a FAI sporting event shall be considered to have surrendered his Sporting Licence to the Event Director. Each ASC will determine the grounds for any disqualification.

3.8.2 Consequences

(3.2.2) The disqualified contender shall have no right to claim back any part of his entry fee and will not be eligible for any prizes awarded during the event. Any delay in the surrender of the Sporting Licence shall be added to the period of surrender.

(3.2.3) During the period of surrender of the Sporting Licence, participation in any FAI sporting activity, including attempts on records, is prohibited. The NAC will determine any period of surrender in addition to the disqualification provided for in 3.2.1.

3.8.3 Disciplinary Action

(3.2.4) Disqualification will be grounds for disciplinary action by the NAC concerned, and the Event Director shall send details of the surrendered licence to the disqualified contender's NAC at the end of the event, together with a written summary of the circumstances.

In the event of a Sporting Licence, valid for one airsport discipline, being withdrawn from an individual for disciplinary reasons, the NAC must ensure that all other Sporting Licences issued to that individual by that NAC are also withdrawn.

The NAC will be responsible for updating the Sporting Licence database within seven days with any change resulting from such disciplinary action.

When disqualification concerns a FAI contender, the Event Director sends the information to the FAI Secretary General. Disciplinary action is taken by the concerned ASC. The FAI secretariat is responsible for updating the Sporting Licence database.

3.9 UAV RECORDS

(3.1.7) For attempts on Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) records under Section 12 of the Sporting Code, a FAI UAV Record Licence will be issued. Other Chapter 3 procedures apply, replacing the term 'Sporting Licence' by 'UAV Record Licence'. Such a licence may be issued to a corporate organisation rather than to an individual, normally to the operating authority for the particular type of UAV concerned.

4 SPORTING EVENTS

4.1 CLASSIFICATION

(4.1) A sporting event is any air sport event or other defined contest organised by or on behalf of either a NAC or the FAI. For classification purposes, the definitions in 4.1.1 to 4.1.6 apply. Other definitions and classifications may be contained in the specialised Sections of the Sporting Code.

4.1.1 National Sporting Event

(4.1.1) A sporting event open only to contenders of the organising NAC.

4.1.2 International Sporting Event

(4.1.2) A sporting event in which entry is open to contenders of more than one NAC. FAI contenders may participate.

International Sporting Events organized by or under the authorisation of NACs are considered as Second Category events, unless specified otherwise in the Sporting Code General or specialised Sections.

4.1.3 Regional Championships

4.1.3.1 Continental Championship.

(4.1.3.1) An international sporting event open to contenders from all NACs within a specific continental region defined in the Sporting Code (see 2.3.3) and, in case of vacancies, to contenders from other invited non-eligible NACs. FAI contenders may participate.

(4.4.1.2) Continental Championships are First Category events as approved by the ASCs and confirmed by the Executive Board as part of its approval of the FAI Sporting Calendar (Statute 4.2.2.11).

4.1.3.2 Championships for Other Regional Groupings.

(4.1.3.2) As above but for other regional groupings of countries not included in 2.3.3 but approved by the CASI for the specific championship concerned. This includes groupings within continents or transcontinental groupings.

4.1.4 World Championship

(4.1.4) An international sporting event open to contenders from all NACs. FAI contenders may participate.

(4.4.1.2) World Championships are First Category Events as approved by the ASCs and confirmed by the Executive Board as part of its approval of the FAI Sporting Calendar.

4.1.5 World Air Games

(4.1.5) An International Sporting Event involving several FAI air sports at the same time and open to contenders representing the NAC. FAI contenders may participate.

(4.4.1.1) World Air Games as approved by the General Conference are First Category events.

(4.1.5) Rules for the World Air Games are available from the FAI. CASI will approve the General Rules for the World Air Games. Where these General Rules are in conflict with the Sporting Code, the General Rules will prevail.

4.1.6 Multi-Sport Competitions

(4.1.6) An International event where sporting events for one or more air sports are included, but which may also include sports other than air sports.

To the extent that the events are under FAI control, the FAI Sporting Code and, as far as appropriate, the competition rules for First Category events shall be used.

4.2 PARTICIPANTS

4.2.1 Contenders

(4.5.1) Persons entered and competing in international sporting events and in record attempt flights. Such persons may

- Be NAC contenders and represent a NAC
- Be FAI contenders and represent the FAI under the conditions of 3.3.2 and 3.5

Contenders are requested to have a valid FAI Sporting License.

The specialised Sections of the Sporting Code may define who is a contender and who is not.

4.2.2 Officials

They may be FAI Officials or Operational Officials

Officials may be requested to have a specific ASC identification.

The specialised Sections of the Sporting Code may define who is an official and who is not.

See Chapter 5 for further regulation.

4.2.3 Assistants

Any person participating in the organisation of a FAI event (safety, weather forecast, transportation, headquarters, take-offs and landings, live-tracking...) and who is not considered as a contender or an official.

Assistants are not requested to have FAI Sporting Licenses or ASC identification.

4.2.4 Team

(4.5.3) A group of two or more contenders, the combined performance of which is counted for the result.

4.2.4.1 National Team.

(4.5.3.1) A group of two or more contenders representing one NAC.

4.2.4.2 International Team.

(4.5.3.2) A group of two or more contenders, who collectively represent more than one NAC and/or the FAI as defined in 3.5.

4.2.4.3 FAI Team.

(4.5.3.3) A group of two or more FAI contenders.

4.2.5 Team Leader (or Team Manager)

A person representing the team. He may be a contender.

In First Category events, the team leaders are considered as contenders and must have a FAI Sporting Licence.

4.2.6 National Delegation

A national delegation includes NAC contenders and possibly team leaders, head of delegation and other assistants as defined by the ASC in its specialised Section of the Sporting Code.

4.2.7 FAI Delegation

A FAI delegation includes FAI contenders and possibly team leaders, head of delegation and other assistants as defined by the Executive Board and/or the relevant ACS.

4.3 CHAMPIONS

(4.5.4) The title conferred upon the winner of a National, Regional or World championship.

The winner of a World Air Games competition will be awarded the title World Air Games Champion for the competition concerned.

4.4 RESPONSIBILITY OF PARTICIPANTS

4.4.1 Acceptance of the Sporting Code and Rules

(4.10.1 & 3.1.2) Contenders are required to know, understand, accept and abide by the Sporting Code and the rules for the event. By entering the event, they are deemed to accept them without reservation. They shall act in a sporting manner and their behaviour must be beyond reproach.

(4.10.1) In First Category events, they should appreciate that they represent the national team of their NAC or, for FAI contenders, the FAI.

(4.10.1) In Second Category events, they should appreciate that they are ambassadors for their country and, for FAI contenders, for the FAI.

4.4.1.1 NAC and FAI Responsibility

(4.6.1) NACs are responsible for ensuring that holders of their FAI Sporting Licences abide by the FAI Sporting Code and the rules for the event.

The concerned ASC is responsible for ensuring that holders of FAI Sporting Licences delivered by the FAI Secretary General abide by the FAI Sporting Code and the rules for the event.

4.4.2 Doping, Alcohol, Illness and Injury

(4.10.2) This is a brief outline from the document FAI Anti-Doping Rules and Procedures, published by FAI and agreed by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) for applications to air sports.

4.4.2.1 Definition

(4.10.2.1) Doping consists of the use or attempted use of one or more prohibited substances or methods, or of blood or blood products, or of manipulation aimed at making these difficult to detect. This may be intentional, unintentional, involve negligence or omission, or in any other circumstances. A doping offence is also committed by refusal or failure to comply with doping control testing, tampering with doping control, possession of a prohibited substance or method, or aiding a doping offence

4.4.2.2 Policy:

(4.10.2.2) FAI policy is to prevent misuse, malpractice and cheating, in this case where doping is concerned. Doping is contrary to the FAI principles of equity and fair play and is potentially damaging to the health and safety of contenders in air sports

4.4.2.3 Prohibited Substances.

(4.10.2.3) These are those in the WADA standard list valid at the moment of testing (listed on www.wada-ama.org). The FAI also includes alcohol (above a defined level) for flight safety reasons.

4.4.2.4 Contenders Responsibilities

(4.10.2.4) All contenders entering sporting events under FAI rules shall accept that they may be required to submit to, and cooperate with, doping control measures. Contenders with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method must before the event concerned have obtained a therapeutic use exemption (TUE) in accordance with FAI anti-doping rules. In addition, for reasons arising during or immediately before the event, a contender taking any drug or medication, or suffering from a medical condition, illness or injury, which might either compromise safety or invalidate a licence, must inform the Event Director in writing before competing.

4.5 GENERAL REGULATIONS

4.5.1 FAI Authority

(4.3.1) Unless otherwise decided by the FAI General Conference, sporting events registered in the FAI Sporting Calendar must be held in accordance with FAI rules.

(4.8.3) The rules, programme and all other official documents shall carry the statement of FAI authority and display the FAI logo.

4.5.2 First Category Events

(4.8.1) Rules for First Category events shall be contained in the **General and** specialised Sections of the Sporting Code. Competition rules for a particular event shall not conflict with the rules in the Sporting Code. They shall be approved in advance by the ASCs concerned and must not be changed thereafter **except under provisions defined by the ASCs in the specialised Section of the Sporting Code.**

4.5.2.1 Frequency

(4.4.4) Each ASC shall determine the frequency and location of its events in accordance with the following principles:

- (4.4.4.1) World and Continental Championships should be held approximately every two years in any discipline or class in accordance with the provisions of the specialised Sections of the Sporting Code.
- (4.4.4.2) As far as possible World and Continental Championships should not be held in the same calendar year.

4.5.2.2 Bids

(4.7.1) Bids by or on behalf of a NAC to hold a First Category event shall comply with the specific regulations issued by the ASC responsible.

(4.7.2) The bid shall include information on restriction of admission to the country or location of the event for contenders, national teams and national delegations. If any restrictions are proposed or found, the FAI Executive Board shall decide whether they are acceptable, having taken advice on sporting aspects from the ASC concerned and the CASI Bureau.

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4.5.2.3 Permission to Participate

(4.5.5.1) International Sporting Events taking place in a year are open only to NACs that have met all their obligations to FAI.

(4.5.5.2) Every NAC organising an International Sporting Event must make every reasonable effort to ensure admission into its country to any contender entitled to participate in the event. If the organising NAC finds that, for any reason, a contender of another country may be or will be refused admission, it shall immediately inform the FAI Secretary General, the ASC President concerned and the NAC of the entrant.

(4.5.5.3) FAI contenders may be invited to participate in international sporting events providing that the organising NAC and the relevant ASC approve.

(4.5.5.4) In First Category team events, the relevant ASC may restrict the participation of International and FAI teams.

4.5.2.4 Courtesy Invitation

(4.8.1) The organisers shall ensure that courtesy invitations are issued (e.g. to the Opening/Closing ceremonies) to the FAI President and to the President of the relevant Air Sport Commission. Such invitations shall make clear the extent of the hospitality, if any, which the organiser is in a position to offer.

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4.5.2.5 Duration

Events start with the Opening ceremony and end with the Closing ceremony. The ASC may implement their own definition and timeline in the specialised Section of the Sporting Code.

4.5.3 Second Category Events

(4.8.2) General Rules for Second Category events shall be based, as far as appropriate, on those for First Category events and must not conflict with them in principle except under provisions defined by the ASCs in their specialised Section of the Sporting Code.

4.5.4 Language

(4.8.5) The rules and information circulated to NACs and contenders or issued during the event shall be in English, French and, at the discretion of the organiser, the language of the host country. In all interpretations the English-language version shall prevail.

4.5.5 Insurance

(4.8.6) Competition organisers should consider obtaining public liability insurance to protect participants. Organisers should consider recommending that participating NACs and/or contenders carry individual health and accident insurance. Where an organiser of a FAI event provides or facilitates insurance for such an event, then any such insurance must comply with the minimum requirements set by the contest rules.

In First Category events, public liability insurance is mandatory.

4.5.6 Equipment and Devices

(4.16) In each specialised Section, the ASC may specify the technical standards and criteria for any equipment, electronic or mechanical devices and scoring systems to be used.

4.6 SPORTING CALENDAR

(4.2) The FAI maintains and publishes a Sporting Calendar. International sporting events, regional and world championships, World Air Games and multi-sports competitions as described in chapter 4 are listed in the Sporting Calendar.

(4.2) In order to be recognised, an international sporting event must be registered in the FAI Sporting Calendar by the NAC(s) authorising or organising it.

(4.2) Registration may be submitted in any FAI approved format.

(4.2) Registration must be received by the FAI Secretariat a minimum of thirty days before the starting date of the event or at an earlier time if specified by an ASC in its specialised Section.

(4.3.2) Registered sporting events taking place in a year will only be recognised if the organising NAC has fulfilled all its obligations to the FAI.

In exceptional circumstances, by ASC decision, a registration may be received at a later time and a registered event can be recognised even if the NAC is suspended.

4.7 ENTRY CRITERIA

4.7.1 Sporting Licences

Contenders shall hold a valid FAI Sporting Licence covering the duration of the event.

4.7.2 First Category Events

(4.4.3.1) Entry is restricted to delegations representing a NAC or the FAI. A minimum of four NACs or such a higher number of NACs, as is determined by the relevant ASC, shall have entered by the end of the official registration period, as defined by the ASC, with entry fees paid. If there is less than the required minimum of NACs so entered, the relevant ASC shall decide whether the event will take place and shall also decide whether or not the title of Champion will be awarded.

4.7.3 Second Category Events.

(4.4.3.2) Entry is open to delegations representing a NAC, the FAI and/or individual contenders at the discretion of the organisers. ASCs may define in their specialised Sections of the Sporting Code additional criteria.

4.7.4 Multi-Sport Competitions.

(4.4.3.3) Entry is open by invitation from the organiser to national delegations representing a NAC, the FAI or/and individual contenders. Contenders are selected according to the following principles:

- The relevant ASCs sets the minimum performance standards required for participation and the number of contenders.
- NAC Contenders are chosen in agreement between the NAC and the ASC.
- FAI Contenders are chosen by the ASC.

4.8 ENTRIES

4.8.1 Application

Entry applications to a First Category event shall be made only through the NAC of which the applicant holds a Sporting Licence or, in the case of a FAI applicant, through the ASCs.

4.13 The organiser of the event may not reject an entry to a First Category event made in good faith and complying with the terms of the entry.

For Second Category events, the entry application process may be defined by the ASC.

For other International events, the entry application process may be defined by the CASI.

4.8.2 Acceptance

4.8.2.1 Form and Fee

(4.11.1) An entry shall be accepted only if made on an official entry form accompanied by the full entry fee and received by the specified closing date.

(4.11.3) Entry forms details and procedures shall be determined in agreement between the ASCs and/or CASI and the organiser. The organiser must make such forms and procedures available on any Internet page for the event. Entry forms which are incomplete or contain inaccurate information may not be accepted.

4.8.2.2 Late Acceptance

(4.11.2) Late entries may be accepted at the discretion of the organiser only when there is good reason for the delay and if there are sufficient vacancies. Specific conditions may be defined by the ASCs in the specialised Section of the Sporting Code.

4.8.2.3 Return of Entry Fee

(4.14.1) If an event does not take place, entry fees shall be returned in full. If the event does take place, but for reasons of force majeure, it is cancelled or stopped, unused fees, as determined by the relevant ASC, shall be paid back. Before a cancellation decision is made, the relevant ASC shall consult the FAI Secretary General who will inform and consult as necessary. Actions will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. In cases with political implications for FAI, the Executive Board may be involved.



4.8.3 Change

(4.12) Change of entries may be made only up to the time stated in the competition rules but necessarily before the first competition flight. Change of contenders, equipment or class can be made only as stated in the rules for the event.

4.8.4 Participant Withdrawal

(4.14.2) A contender or a team which withdraws from an event after having had their entry accepted may be entitled to a full or partial refund of the entry fees paid, in accordance with criteria established by the relevant ASC and/or the rules for the event. Such criteria must be clearly stated in the First Category event bid regulations issued by the relevant ASC.

4.8.5 Age Categories

(4.17) Each ASC may define age group classification that will be followed for First or Second Category events (Seniors, Juniors, Under-18, Under-20, etc.).

A contender shall be eligible to compete in an age-group competition under FAI rules if he is within the age range specified in the relevant age group classification. A contender must be able to provide proof of his age through presentation of a valid passport or other form of documentation issued by a competent authority. A contender who fails or refuses to provide such proof shall not be eligible to participate in such a group.

ASCs, in their specialised Section of the Sporting Code, may allow contenders to choose to participate in a higher age group category or to compete in both age group and overall categories.

4.9 SUSPENSION, CANCELLATION OF EVENTS

A First Category Event may be cancelled or postponed for one of the following reasons

- Persistent failure of the organiser to fulfill the conditions laid out in the bid and the provisions of the specialised Sections of the Sporting Code.
- A case of force majeure
- Mutual agreement

4.9.1 Definitions

4.9.1.1 Postponement

A sanctioned event which, by mutual agreement of all parties, is temporarily postponed to a future date. Sanction is not withdrawn. The Organiser Agreement remains valid and is updated accordingly.

4.9.1.2 Cancellation

A sanctioned event that does not take place for whatever legitimate reason and for which sanction is withdrawn rendering the Organiser Agreement null and void.

4.9.1.3 Force Majeure

The occurrences that could not be anticipated and which are beyond the reasonable control and spheres of responsibility of any of the signatories of the Organisers Agreement. Such occurrences include but are not limited any abnormally inclement weather, flood, lightning, storm, fire, explosion, earthquake, subsidence, epidemic or pandemic or other natural physical disaster, war, military operations, riot, strike, terrorist action, civil commotion and any regulation or ruling of any relevant government, court or competent national or international authority and others events or occurrences of similar nature and impact, which objectively prevent the staging of the event or the parties to perform their obligations.

4.9.2 Before the Event

An event may be postponed or cancelled at any time for reason of

- Persistent breach by the organiser, in the preparation of the event to the undertakings given in the bid and/or failure to abide by the FAI rules as well as reasonable directives or instructions. The organiser shall be given a mutually agreed reasonable deadline to remedy the situation prior the cancellation. The decision to cancel shall be taken jointly by the ASC President and the FAI Secretary General.
- Incapacity of the organiser to establish and maintain financial viability or any other valid reason. The decision to cancel shall be taken jointly by the NAC or delegated authority and the organiser.
- Mutual agreement between the ASC and the organiser. The FAI Secretary General and the NAC or delegated authority shall be informed without delay.

4.9.3 During the Event

4.9.3.1 Suspension

If, in the opinion of the Jury, the organiser fails to abide by the FAI rules and/or reasonable directives or instructions, or if the organiser puts the safety of the participants is at risk, the jury President has the right to interrupt the conduct of the event.

In this case, the jury President must inform both the ASC President and the FAI Secretary General and must to formally require the organiser to remedy the situation and/or implement adequate corrective measures, if any, before allowing the event to restart or continue.

Any such request, including the proposed measures, if any, shall be recorded in writing.

4.9.3.2 Cancellation

If, in the opinion of the jury, the following provisions apply, the jury President is entitled to propose to cancel the conduct of the event

- In the event of a suspension within the meaning of article 4.9.3.1 above, if the situation cannot be remedied, or
- If, once the event is restarted, the organiser continues to fail to abide by the FAI rules and/or reasonable directives or instructions and/or if the safety of the participants continues to be at risk
- If a case of force majeure occurs.

The jury President shall consult the ASC president and of the FAI Secretary General. The jury President may be requested to consult the FAI President. After these consultations, the jury may decide to cancel the event.

If the event is cancelled, the jury President informs without delay the ASC president, the FAI Secretary General and the concerned NAC president.

A cancellation of the event shall be deemed a termination of the Organiser Agreement by the FAI

4.9.4 Return of the Entry Fee

4.9.4.1 Before the Event

A competitor who or a team which withdraws from an event after having had their entry accepted may be entitled to a full or partial refund of the entry fees paid, in accordance with criteria established by each ASC in its specialised Section of the Sporting Code.

If, after the payment of the entry fee, an event does not take place, all or part of the entry fees may be returned. The decision to return the entry fee and the amount returned will be determined by the ASC in consultation with the Organiser.

If the event is postponed, the entry fee may, upon a decision of the ASC in consultation with the organiser, be held until such time as the event takes place.

4.9.4.2 During the Event

Any entry fee shall be reimbursed in full

- If the organiser failed to abide by the FAI rules and/or reasonable directives or instructions given by the jury President
- If the organiser put the safety of the participants is at risk.

If the event is cancelled because a case of force majeure has occurred, all or part of the entry fees may be returned upon a decision of the ASC in consultation with the organiser.

Any cancellation and the consequent return of all or part of the entry fees are without prejudice to other remedies in the event the ground for cancellation constitutes a breach of the organiser's obligations detailed in the Organiser's Agreement.

4.10 RESULTS AND PRIZE-GIVING

4.10.1 Jury Approval

(4.15.1) The results of an International Sporting event shall be final only when all protests have been dealt with by the jury and the jury has ceased its functions. The final results must be made public before the prize-giving is held.

4.10.2 Notification of Results

4.10.2.1

(4.15.2.1) The results of a First Category event shall be sent electronically to the FAI Secretariat if possible before the prize-giving and in any case within 24 hours of the end of the event.

4.10.2.2

(4.15.2.2) The results of any FAI air sport event shall be made available, in a suitable format, to the host NAC, all contenders and their NACs, and for First Category events to the FAI Secretariat and ASC President without delay.

4.10.2.3

(4.15.2.3) For First Category events, the FAI Secretariat and ASC President shall be advised by the jury President, within a maximum of eight days of the end of the event, of the number of protests made, together with the numbers of protests withdrawn, upheld or failed, and the respective jury decisions.

4.10.3 Prize-Giving

4.10.3.1 Flags and Anthems

(4.15.3.1) At First Category events the FAI flag must be flown and the FAI Anthem played. The flags of the countries of the contenders placed first, second and third in each class must be flown and the national anthem of the countries of the champions must be played.

4.10.3.2 Medals and diplomas

(4.15.2.2) The FAI shall award gold, silver and bronze medals in each World or Continental Championship and for the World Air Games. These medals shall be supplied by the FAI Secretariat or, if not supplied by the FAI Secretariat, shall conform to the FAI medal specification. They will be awarded to contenders placed first, second and third in the overall Championship, including Women and Junior categories if appropriate.

All medals are funded from within the ASC concerned. Costs may be passed on to the organiser if the ASC so decides.

If requested by an ASC, FAI gold, silver and bronze medals may also be awarded to all members of teams competing for a single placing (for example, formation skydiving, team racing in aeromodelling, etc.). Where teams are based on individual results achieved in the championship, gold, silver and bronze medals may be awarded to the team managers only of such teams placed first, second and third, and, if the ASC decides, smaller FAI Team medals may be awarded to all members of such teams. The large FAI medals for winning teams are to be forwarded by the team manager to the appropriate NAC or other body which the team is representing.

A FAI Diploma may be awarded to other contenders if an ASC so decides. The organiser may award further prizes at their discretion, and additional diplomas may be awarded where the results for male and female contenders are separate.

(4.15.2.3) All medals, diplomas and prizes, whether trophies or money, which are referred to in the Sporting Code or the rules of an event, shall be presented not later than at the official prize-giving. Any exceptions to this provision may be authorised by an ASC.

5 CONTROL OF SPORTING EVENTS

5.1 NACS RESPONSIBILITY

5.1.1 Control and Certification

(5.1.1) Each NAC is responsible for the control and certification of FAI sporting events, record attempts and certificates of proficiency flights made under its control.

5.1.2 Verification

(5.1.2) The FAI may at any time request proof that a performance, record or event was controlled in accordance with the Sporting Code rules. It may refuse recognition if it finds the evidence to be insufficient.

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5.2 OFFICIALS IN FIRST CATEGORY EVENTS

5.2.1 FAI Officials

- (5.4.1.1) Matters of arbitration or rule interpretation shall be the responsibility of the FAI Jury members.
- (5.4.1.1) Matters of subjective evaluation of performance shall be the responsibility of FAI Judges.
- Matters of advice shall be the responsibility of FAI stewards or controllers.

(5.4.1.1 & 5.4.1.2) FAI Jury members, Judges, Stewards and Controllers are acting on behalf of the FAI and shall have been appointed or approved by the ASC concerned. They may hold only one of the above offices in an event. They may not be a contender, nor hold any operational position in the organisation.

(5.4.1.3) The FAI Officials in any one group or position must be from different nationalities and resident in a country whose NAC is not currently suspended from FAI membership, unless specified otherwise in the ASC specialised Section of the Sporting Code.

5.2.2 FAI Jury

(5.4.2.1) A First Category event shall have an international jury to deal with protests, monitor the conduct of the event and ensure that the results are sent to the FAI and to the concerned ASC in accordance with 4.10.2.

(5.4.2.5) A jury Guidelines document is available on the FAI website. See Documents – Other FAI Documents.

5.2.2.1 Composition

(5.4.2.1) The composition of the FAI jury may be either representative or nominated. The specialised Sections of the Sporting Code shall state which jury system is to be used and may state further criteria for qualification as a jury member.

5.2.2.2 Representative Jury

(5.4.2.2) A representative jury is one in which the jury President is appointed by the ASC governing the event and in which the members are one from each competing NAC. They shall qualify for the jury service according to the relevant specialised Section of the Sporting Code.

5.2.2.3 Nominated Jury

(5.4.2.3) A nominated jury is one in which the President is appointed by the ASC concerned. The members consist of two or four persons appointed by the ASC according to the relevant specialised Section of the Sporting Code. Each jury member must be resident in a country whose NAC is not currently suspended from FAI membership unless specified otherwise in the ASC specialised Section of the Sporting Code.

5.2.2.4 Jury Members

(5.4.2.5) Jury members must possess a thorough knowledge of the relevant Sporting Codes and the rules for the event. At least one jury member is to be on site during competition operations.

5.2.2.5 Jury President

(5.4.2.4) The jury President is the chairman at jury meetings.

The jury President has the right to require the organiser to abide by the FAI Sporting Code and the published rules for the event. If the organiser fails to abide, the jury President may suspend the event. If the organiser still does not abide, he may request, with the jury's approval, a cancellation of the event. See 4.9.1.3.

The Jury has the right to cancel the event if the Organizer fails to abide by the FAI Sporting Code and published regulations.

5.2.2.6 Meetings of the Jury

5.2.2.6.1 Attendance

(5.4.2.6.1) Participation at jury meetings is compulsory for jury members, either in person or remote or as specified on the specialised Sections of the Sporting Code, except for special reasons such as illness or emergencies. In such cases an eligible replacement nominated by the jury member concerned, or by the President of the ASC or his representative may be accepted by the jury President.

5.2.2.6.2 Treatment of protests

See chapter 6.

5.2.2.6.3 Recording of Evidence

(5.4.2.6.2) The record of jury actions, the decision and the reasons for it, and copies of evidence, shall be sent to FAI Secretariat and to the concerned ASC President by the jury President in case an appeal to FAI is made later.

5.2.2.6.4 Quorum

(5.4.2.6.3) A quorum for a representative jury is 2/3 of the total membership, including the President of the jury. A quorum for a nominated jury is three, including its President.

5.2.2.6.5 Voting

(5.4.2.6.4) Decisions shall be reached by a simple majority. A secret ballot shall be held if requested by a jury member.

5.2.2.7 Dissolution of the Jury

(5.4.2.7.1) The jury shall cease its functions after it has made its decision on all protests. If no protests are outstanding, it shall not cease its functions until the time limit set for the receipt of protests following the last task.

(5.4.2.7.2) The last action of the jury is to verify and approve the competition results of the event and declare the event valid providing it has been conducted in accordance with the rules and the decisions of the jury.

5.2.3 FAI Judges

(5.4.3.1) ASCs shall appoint judges for events requiring, in whole or in part, subjective evaluation of a performance or for other duties as specified in the specialised Sections of the Sporting Code.

(5.4.3.2) The ASC concerned shall decide upon the qualifications, experience and knowledge of rules and regulations required for its judges.

(5.4.3.3) NACs shall submit to the ASC concerned the names of candidates for recognition as FAI judges. Upon recognition the ASC will make available **on its website** a list of those judges.

(5.4.3.4) The Chief Judge has the responsibility to organise the work to be carried out by the FAI judges and to report results to the Event Director.

5.2.4 Stewards and Controllers

(5.5.2.1) **Stewards and controllers may be appointed by ASC. Some ASC may have the equivalent of stewards and controllers but may give them other names.** Specific rules on the appointment and duties of stewards and controllers may be included by an ASC in its specialised Section of the Sporting Code.

(5.5.2.2) Steward and controllers have no executive powers. They must not be a member of the organising committee.

(5.5.2.1) Stewards and controllers are advisers to the Event Director, **to the team leaders and to the contenders.** They watch over the conduct of the event and report any unfairness or infringement of the rules or behaviour prejudicial to the safety of other contenders or the public or in any way harmful to the sport. They assemble information and facts concerning matters to be considered by the International jury. They may attend a meeting of the international jury as an observer or witness.

5.2.5 Operational Officials

(5.5) The NAC hosting a First Category event shall appoint an Event Director and such other operational officials as required by the ASC concerned.

5.2.5.1 The Event Director

5.2.5.1.1

(5.5.1.1) The Event Director shall be in overall operational charge of the sporting event. He shall have a Deputy Director and Technical Officials to assist him **as defined by the relevant ASC.** The Event Director and its Deputy shall be approved by the relevant ASC.

5.2.5.1.2

(5.5.1.2) The Event Director is responsible for good management and the smooth and safe running of the event.

Unless provided differently by the ASCs in their specialised Section of the Sporting Code, the Event Director

- Shall make operational decisions in accordance with the rules of the Sporting Code and competition rules
- Can penalise or disqualify a contender for misconduct or infringement of the rules
- Shall attend meetings of the FAI jury and give evidence if requested.

(5.5.1.3) The Event Director shall publish the officially accepted entry list prior to the start of the event, issue daily results, send the final entry list, full results and details of protests to the hosting NAC, to the ASC concerned and to the FAI Secretariat within the specified time limits.

5.2.5.2 The Scorer

(5.5.1.4) The person responsible for scoring as per the relevant discipline competition rules is responsible for providing the jury with a signed-off copy of the final results to enable the jury to act in accordance with 5.4.2.7.

5.3 OFFICIALS IN SECOND CATEGORY EVENTS

(5.6.1) The organisational structure in Second Category events shall be similar to that in First Category events as far as appropriate, but may be simplified. The specialised Sections of the Sporting Code may specify further requirements.

5.3.1 Jury

(5.6.2) A jury is implemented to rule on protests either when needed or before the start of the first competition task. The ASCs may implement their own additional rules in the specialised Section of the Sporting Code.

5.3.1.1 Composition and Decision Process

(5.6.2) The jury need not be of international composition unless specified in the specialised Sections of the Sporting Code. Each ASC shall define in its specialised Section of the Sporting Code the rules concerning the composition and the decision process of the jury.

5.3.2 Judges

(5.6.2) The judges need not be of international composition unless specified in the specialised Sections of the Sporting Code.

5.3.3 Stewards and Controllers

Stewards and Controllers are not mandatory.

5.3.4 Operational Officials

As specified by ASCs in their specialised Sections of the Sporting Code.

5.4 OFFICIALS FOR RECORDS

5.4.1 Official Observers

(5.2.1) The officials who control a record performance must be registered with a NAC as an official observer. Official observers are empowered to control and certify events for FAI records and, for certificate of proficiency flights, if required by the ASC in their specialised Section of the Sporting Code. They must know and understand the Sporting Code and the rules for the specific events to be certificated. ASC shall determine in the specialised Sections of the Sporting Code qualification criteria for official observers. Such qualification shall be certified by the official observer's NAC. Criteria might be different for records set during a competition.

5.4.1.1 Eligibility

(5.2.2) An official observer in any record or attempt must be independent and not be perceived to have a conflict of interests.

5.4.1.2 Presence

(5.2.3) An official observer may only certify an event related to a record performance if he is present at the event for which certification is required (unless 5.4.1.3. applies). He may certify a constituent fact if he arrives soon after and there is absolutely no doubt about verification.

5.4.1.3 Video

(5.2.4) In the event a performance is evaluated on video evidence, only one official observer needs to be present to verify the recording and the performance may be evaluated using that recording by the required number of official observers at a later date or through an internet connection.

5.4.2 Temporary Status

5.4.2.1 Air Traffic Controllers and First Category Event Officials

(5.2.5.1) Temporary official observer status is assumed for air traffic controllers on duty for observation of take-offs, start and finish lines, turn or control points and landings. Officially registered assistants and officials during a World or Continental Championship or other competitions as specified in the specialised Sections of the Sporting Code, acting under the authority of the Event Director of the Championship, may also act as official observers.

5.4.2.2 Independent Witnesses

(5.2.5.2) Where an occurrence takes place outside the operational area of an official observer, the occurrence may be certified by two independent witnesses within whose skills or competence it is, who give their addresses and state in writing the information required by the pertinent Section of the Sporting Code. Certification by other than official observers must be countersigned by an official observer after he has verified the statements.

5.4.3 Withdrawal of Official Observer

(5.2.6) In case of violation of duty, the appointment of an official observer will be withdrawn. Negligent certifications or wilful misrepresentations will be grounds for disciplinary action by the NAC concerned.

5.4.4 Records During Events

(5.3) Where a record may have been achieved as part of an international sporting event, the organiser shall, if requested, cooperate with the claimant in assembling and submitting the information and taking other actions required, such as notifying the relevant NAC and FAI within the set period (see 7.8) for international records. The claimant is still responsible for ensuring that claim procedures are carried out.

6 PENALTIES, COMPLAINTS, PROTESTS, APPEALS

The whole chapter is under revision by another Working Group led by Bruno Delor.

7 INTERNATIONAL RECORDS

(No change in the level numbers.)

7.1 DEFINITION

An international record is a World record and/or a Continental record. It represents the best performance certified by the FAI and established in a FAI class, sub-class, category or group as specified in the Sporting Code General and/or specialised Sections. Classes are listed in 2.1 above. Sub-classes, categories and groups shall be defined in the specialised Sections of the Sporting Code.

7.1.1 Types

Types of records (e.g. altitude, altitude with payload, distance and/or speed over different courses) should be specified for each FAI Class in the specialised Section of the Sporting Code.

7.1.2 Compliance

Any performance being submitted for recognition as an international record must be in compliance with all relevant provisions in this General and in the specialised Section of the Sporting Code.

7.1.3 Certification

A performance may meet the certification criteria for a World record and/or a Continental record. The certification claim must state whether certification is requested as a World record, a Continental record or both. The administration fee charged by FAI for certification of each international record will be charged only once, even if both World and Continental

7.1.4 Continental Regions

For record purposes continental regions shall be as defined in 2.5 of this General Section of the Sporting Code for Continental championships, with one exception: an ASC may stipulate in its own specialised Section of the Sporting Code that part of the Russian Federation East of the 61° meridian shall be assigned to Asia.

7.1.5 Continental Records

Each ASC shall decide if Continental records may be established in its activity and, if so, in its own specialised Section of the Sporting Code, shall set out any specific criteria to be applied to the participants and/or other terms and limitations applicable thereto.

7.1.6 New Records

Each ASC shall notify FAI secretariat of all new international records introduced in their specialised Sections of the Sporting Code. The notification must include an example of how the performance is to be calculated.

7.2 ABSOLUTE RECORDS

The types of records recognised by FAI as absolute records shall be determined by the ASCs and will be shown in the specialised Sections of the Sporting Code.

7.3 HOLDERS OF RECORDS

An international record may be held by a person, crew or team, or as otherwise stated in the respective specialised Section of the Sporting Code. Where an international record is in the name of more than one person, FAI will list those persons in alphabetical order unless a different order is directed by the claimants' NAC.

7.4 ADMINISTRATION

7.4.1 NACs Responsibility

The NAC which issues the FAI Sporting Licence of any person attempting an international record or, in cases of team attempts, the NAC that issued Sporting Licences to the largest number of team members (the Organising NAC) is responsible for certifying the international record claim dossier prior to submission to FAI, regardless of where the record attempt took place.

7.4.2 Multi-NACs Issues

7.4.2.1 Over Foreign Territory

When a record attempt both originates and terminates in a country other than that of the organising NAC, the local NAC shall control the attempt by authorising the official observers involved in accordance with 5.2.1. The local NAC in these circumstances shall be known as the controlling NAC. If necessary, and/or if so requested by the organising NAC, a controlling NAC shall also provide control of record attempts which either originate or terminate in its country.

7.4.2.2 Over Two Territories

Where the record attempt crosses or is made over the territory of another NAC, the organising NAC is responsible for informing, if necessary and applicable, that other NAC in advance of a planned record attempt over its territory.

7.5 RESPONSIBILITY FOR AUTHORISATIONS

A person wishing to attempt a record is responsible for everything required for the execution, control and certification of the attempt, including obtaining any authorisations, permits and clearances. When a claim is submitted, it must be shown that a valid FAI Sporting Licence, which covered the period of the performance, was held by the claimant.

7.6 SIMULTANEOUS RECORDS

On any date that a record is broken by more than one claimant, the best performance only will be awarded the new record except if an Air Sport Commission has a special provision for such a situation which is described in its specialised Section of the Sporting Code.

Simultaneous records are possible if more than one claimant performing at the same time achieves exactly the same performance in the same conditions as another. In this case the record will be registered in the joint names of the concerned persons.

In all cases, not only the date of the performance should appear in the record claim but also the local time at which the performance occurred and, where applicable, the round of the competition in which it took place.

7.7 MULTIPLE RECORDS

A person may attempt more than one record in the same attempt provided that the records belong to the same Class, are permitted in the Sporting Code concerned, and are controlled by the same verification and certification methods as if they were separate records.

7.8 CERTIFICATION

7.8.1 Supporting File

An international record claim must be supported by a file containing all the information and certification necessary to prove that the conditions have been met. The file must be submitted by the organising NAC and must be received by the FAI Secretariat within 120 days of the attempt, unless an extension is granted by the relevant ASC president having reviewed any factors that make it difficult to submit the file in the normal timescale. The request for extension shall be submitted to the ASC President within the time limit described above and a copy of the request submitted to the FAI. The FAI secretariat shall acknowledge receipt of the record file to the claimant and the organising NAC. The file must be in compliance with any requirements set out in the relevant specialised Section of the Sporting Code or, if none are specified, in any appropriate format and shall include a statement that the attempt was made in accordance with the Sporting Code.

7.8.2 Record Claim

The record claim shall include, as applicable:

- Classification (class, subclass, etc.) of the record being claimed;
- Its title and description, including the record performance;
- Place (course), date of the attempt and local time of the performance;
- Name of competition and competition round in which the performance was achieved;
- Name, gender and citizenship of the contender (s) and/or country represented;
- Number and expiry date of the contender's Sporting Licence and the name of the issuing NAC;
- Certification by the official observers appointed in accordance with 5.2.1;
- Type of aircraft and registration or identification marks;
- Type of engine(s) or power source, power and identification number(s);
- Name of the NAC responsible for the control of the record attempt;
- Any other information required by an ASC, as specified in the specialised Sections of the Sporting Code.

7.8.3 Submission

Written notice (to include fax and email) and telephone notice formally registered by FAI of a preliminary claim for an international record must be submitted by either the organising or the controlling NAC, or the official observer controlling the attempt, or the sport event organisation (5.3), or the claimant and must be received by FAI within 7 days of its completion as a record attempt, unless an extension is granted by the relevant ASC President having reviewed any factors that may have made it difficult to submit the file in the normal timescale. The FAI secretariat shall acknowledge the receipt of the notice of a preliminary claim by posting the details on the FAI website and by way of an email notification to NACs, ASCs delegates and Presidents. NACs are expected to keep the claimant informed of the progress of claims.

7.8.4 First Category Events

Each ASC may include provisions in its specialised Section that will allow notification directly to FAI of a record performance set during a First Category event. Such a notification will not be required to follow the provisions of 7.8.1 and 7.8.3, but must include information necessary to prove that the conditions have been met. However the notification sent directly to FAI must also be sent to the record claimants NAC, so that the requisite administration fee may be paid.

7.9 VERIFICATION

The FAI reserves the right to request further information or documentation and shall advise the NAC of acceptance or refusal without delay. In the event that some evidence is missing or there might be a conflict within the rules, the FAI will request the ASC concerned to give advice. The FAI will give a written explanation of any refusal.



7.10 NOTIFICATION

7.10.1 Before Certification

The FAI Secretariat shall inform as soon as practicable of record claims by posting the details on the FAI website and by way of an email notification to NACs, ASCs delegates and Presidents.

7.10.2 After Certification

The FAI Secretariat shall notify all NACs of the final certification of new records by posting the details on the FAI website and by way of an email notification to NACs, ASCs delegates and Presidents. Certification shall become final if no appeal has been lodged against it within 90 days of the date of publication of the original notification.

8 MEASUREMENTS, CALCULATIONS, MARGINS

(No change in the level numbers).

8.1 MEASUREMENTS

Units

The system of units to be used by FAI shall be the metric system (SI units), with the exception of angular units. Bearings shall be measured in degrees clockwise from True North. Coordinates shall be in units of degrees, with a preferred format of 'degrees and decimal minutes.'

8.1.1 General

The methods and standards of precision for measuring and recording of position, distance, time, altitude, mass and other primary values, as well as equipment technical standards, shall be determined by each ASC and specified in the appropriate Section of the Sporting Code. In the case of record flights, the conformity of the specific measuring and recording instruments and equipment used shall be checked by the official observer to be of the same type as approved by the respective FAI ASC. Note: in this Section, the term 'approved' means approved by the ASC concerned.

8.1.2 Position

Position may be measured directly, by reference to approved maps, or by GNSS fix. If by GNSS fix, all fixes, points, locations, coordinates and any maps concurrently used must be referenced to the WGS84 Earth Datum.

8.1.3 Distance

Distance may be measured directly or determined from approved maps.

8.1.4 Bearing

Bearing may be measured directly or determined from approved maps. The bearing at a point is the bearing from that point.

8.1.5 Time

Elapsed times and time of the day may be measured either by approved timepieces or by GNSS.

8.1.6 Altitude

Pressure altitude may be measured using approved pressure-measuring devices. Geometric altitude and/or height above the surface may be measured using GNSS, optical methods or radar.

8.1.7 Mass

Mass shall be determined using scales and methods approved by the ASC concerned. The take-off mass of an aircraft shall be its total mass at take-off including flight crew.

8.2 CALCULATIONS

8.2.1 General

The methods and standards of precision for calculating distance, bearing, altitude, speed and scores shall be determined by each ASC and specified in the appropriate Section of the Sporting Code. Note: in this Section, the term 'approved' means approved by the ASC concerned.

8.2.2 Earth Model

The ASC are responsible for the specification of the basis of geometric calculations. If not otherwise specified by the ASC, the earth model to be used for geometric calculations shall be the WGS84 ellipsoid. If a sphere is specified, it shall be the 'FAI Sphere.' If a planar model is to be used, then the projection must be strictly defined.

8.2.3 Distance

If calculated from coordinates, distance shall be taken as the length of the geodesic on the earth model in use.

8.2.4 Bearing

If calculated from coordinates, bearing shall be taken as the initial bearing of a geodesic from a given point on the earth model in use.

8.2.5 Altitude

The methods for calculations of corrections to measured altitudes (if required) shall be specified by the ASC. If a standard pressure model is required, it shall be the ICAO standard atmosphere.

8.2.6 Speed

Speed will be calculated from distances and elapsed times.

8.2.7 Scores

The methods for calculations of scores shall be specified by the ASC.

8.3 MARGINS AND PRECISION

8.3.1 Margin

Each ASC is responsible for specifying the margins by which a record claim must exceed an existing record, subject to paragraph 8.4.2 of this chapter.

8.3.2 Precision

Each ASC shall determine the precision with which a performance will be recorded. A performance must not be certified with a higher precision than the technologies used to determine it.

8.4 APPROVALS

8.4.1 Method

As an alternative to specifying algorithms, each ASC may meet its obligation to specify computational methods by approving specific flight evaluation and scoring programs. If this method is used, then the ASC must implement procedures for testing, approval, and version control of the flight evaluation and scoring programs.

8.4.2 Control

The FAI Executive Board reserves the right to review the standards of certification and the methods of analysis of any international record claim.