Those engaging in sports such as hiking, climbing or sailing on their own – i.e. not competitively, are hardly likely to join a sporting organisation. For competitive sports, however, important principles such as equal opportunities, in other words a "level playing field", apply. These principles are implemented through what we call rules, laid down in sets of rules or regulations.

**Introduction: Competitive sport needs rules**

With the exception of very traditional sporting disciplines, rules are constantly adapted to social and technical changes. Performance increases in e.g. athletics have influenced the infrastructure of sports facilities. In the interest of safety, protection of the environment and the prevention of injuries, developments in technical sports such as motor racing have also led to clear rules in the form of limitations being imposed. Establishing and updating such rules is the responsibility of national and international sports associations. The latter ensure that the same conditions apply throughout the world.

**The FAI as global guardian of aviation sport**

The FAI has more than 100 national aviation sport associations as its members. The rules for the various types of air sports are gathered under the umbrella of the FAI, with its commissions being responsible for updating them for all 13 aviation sports.
The FAI Members are represented by their "National Air Sport Controls" (NACs).

The FAI General Conference the supreme policy-making body, defines the aims of FAI, determines its Statutes and By-Laws, and elects the President and the Executive Board. The General Conference convenes once a year.

The FAI Executive Board is the principal executive body of FAI, responsible for implementing the policies and decisions made by the General Conference.

The Air Sport Commissions control the activities of the different disciplines governed by FAI: Aerobatics, Aeromodelling, Amateur-built aircraft, Astronautical Records, Ballooning, Drones, General Aviation, Gliding, Hang Gliding and Paragliding, Microlights and Paramotor, Rotorcraft and Skydiving.

The Technical Commissions control non-sporting activities such as Aviation medicine, Education and Environmental matters.

The FAI Secretariat is managed by the Secretary General, who is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the federation. In 1998, after 93 years in Paris, the FAI moved its headquarters and Secretariat to Lausanne, the Olympic Capital.

Aeromodelling falls under the FAI Aeromodelling Commission (CIAM)

The rules for the 11 classic aeromodelling disciplines and a large number of sub-disciplines can be found in FAI Sporting Section 4 – Aeromodelling. The Sporting Code is continuously adapted by the relevant expert commissions. Requests for new categories or rule changes can be introduced via these sub-committees or by national associations. The CIAM plenary meeting (delegates from the members countries) makes the final decision. Other working groups are responsible e.g. for the homologation of electronic devices used in the models as well as education and young people. Apart from the 11 aeromodelling sports categories, CIAM also

The Introduction to the Model Aircraft World
oversees the two rather exotic disciplines of drone sports and Unmanned Aerial Vehicle UAV.

Variety and sophisticated technology

Aeromodelling with all its disciplines and sub-disciplines can be confusing and requires huge administrative effort. The secretariat in Lausanne provides professional organisational support to the commissions’ work, planning and organisation of conferences and large sporting events as well as media relations and the administration of membership and sports licenses.

Organization of the FAI Aeromodelling Commission CIAM

Plenary Meeting
Yearly meeting of the CIAM Delegates (delegated from the NACs). Selecting of the Bureau Members and voting rule changes.

CIAM Bureau
consists of the President, 3 vice-Presidents, the Secretaries and the Treasurer. The chairmen of the subcommittees are members of the bureau, too.

Subcommittees
Subcommittees are consulted for advice on sporting matters and education. Subcommittee members are registered by the NACs as experts.