



Competition Rules Speed Skydiving



2020 Edition
Effective 1 March 2020

Ver. 1 2020-03-01

Competition Rules for Speed Skydiving

**FEDERATION AERONAUTIQUE INTERNATIONALE
MSI - Avenue de Rhodanie 54 – CH-1007 Lausanne – Switzerland**

Copyright 2020

All rights reserved. Copyright in this document is owned by the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale (FAI). Any person acting on behalf of the FAI or one of its Members is hereby authorised to copy, print, and distribute this document, subject to the following conditions:

- 1. The document may be used for information only and may not be exploited for commercial purposes.**
- 2. Any copy of this document or portion thereof must include this copyright notice.**
- 3. Regulations applicable to air law, air traffic and control in the respective countries are reserved in any event. They must be observed and, where applicable, take precedence over any sport regulations**

Note that any product, process or technology described in the document may be the subject of other Intellectual Property rights reserved by the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale or other entities and is not licensed hereunder.

RIGHTS TO FAI INTERNATIONAL SPORTING EVENTS

All international sporting events organised wholly or partly under the rules of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale (FAI) Sporting Code¹ are termed *FAI International Sporting Events*². Under the FAI Statutes³, FAI owns and controls all rights relating to FAI International Sporting Events. FAI Members⁴ shall, within their national territories⁵, enforce FAI ownership of FAI International Sporting Events and require them to be registered in the FAI Sporting Calendar⁶.

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 event organisers 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 Event⁷.

Each FAI Air Sport Commission⁸ 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 events⁹) in the discipline¹⁰, for which it is responsible¹¹ or waive the rights. Any such agreement or waiver, after approval by the appropriate Air Sport Commission President, shall be signed by FAI Officers¹².

Any person or legal entity that accepts responsibility for organising an 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.

-
- 1 FAI Statutes, Chapter 1,para 1.6
 - 2 FAI Sporting Code, Gen. Section, Chapter 4,para 4.1.2
 - 3 FAI Statutes, Chapter 1,para 1.8.1
 - 4 FAI Statutes, Chapter 2,para 2.1.1; 2.4.2; 2.5.2 and 2.7.2
 - 5 FAI By-Laws, Chapter 1,para 1.2.1
 - 6 FAI Statutes, Chapter 2,para 2.4.2.2.5
 - 7 FAI By-Laws, Chapter 1,paras 1.2.2 to 1.2.5
 - 8 FAI Statutes, Chapter 5,paras 5.1.1, 5.2, 5.2.3 and 5.2.3.3
 - 9 FAI Sporting Code, Gen. Section, Chapter 4,para 4.1.5
 - 10 FAI Sporting Code, Gen. Section, Chapter 2,para 2.2
 - 11 FAI Statutes, Chapter 5,para 5.2.3.3.7
 - 12 FAI Statutes, Chapter 6,para 6.1.2.1.3

TABLE OF CONTENTS

This document, the Competition Rules for Speed Skydiving, 2020 Edition, takes effect on the 1st March 2020. The 2020 Edition differs from the 2019 Edition in those paragraphs with a vertical bar in the margin.

1	FAI AUTHORITY	5
2	DEFINITIONS OF WORDS AND PHRASES USED IN THESE RULES	5
	2.1 Speed Measuring Device (SMD)	5
	2.2 Breakoff Altitude	5
	2.3 Performance window	5
	2.4 Technical Scoring Director (TSD)	5
3	THE EVENT	5
	3.1 Event Description	5
	3.2 Programme of Events	6
	3.3 Objective of the event	6
	3.4 Performance Requirements	6
4	GENERAL RULES	6
	4.1 Equipment	6
	4.2 Training jumps	7
	4.3 Order of jumping	7
5	RULES SPECIFIC TO THE EVENT	8
	5.1 exit Procedure	8
	5.2 Exit Order	8
	5.3 Exit Altitude	8
	5.4 Speed Measuring Device (SMD)	9
	5.5 Scoring Speed Skydiving	9
6	WORK OF THE JUDGES IN THE DISCIPLINE	9
	6.1 Scoring the jump	9
	6.2 Collation of the score sheets	10
	6.3 Determining placing	10
	6.4 Determination of the Winners	10
	6.5 Other Responsibilities	10
7	TITLE OF THE COMPETITION	11
	7.1 Aims of the Competition	11
8	DELEGATIONS	11
	8.1 Composition of Delegations	11
	8.2 Forming National Teams	11
9	DETERMINATION OF CHAMPIONS	12
	9.1 Individual Champion	12
	9.2 National Team Champion	12
	9.3 Medals and Awards	12
10	PROTEST FEES	12

1 FAI AUTHORITY

The competition will be conducted under the authority granted by the FAI, according to the regulations of the Sporting Code of the FAI, General Section, and Section 5 as approved by the ISC and validated by the FAI, and these rules. All participants accept these rules and the FAI regulations as binding by registering in the competition.

2 DEFINITIONS OF WORDS AND PHRASES USED IN THESE RULES

2.1 SPEED MEASURING DEVICE (SMD)

A device used to determine the vertical speed of the skydiver, which is mounted on the skydiver's helmet.

2.2 BREAKOFF ALTITUDE

Breakoff altitude is set at 5,600 ft. (1,707 metres). Below the breakoff altitude no speed measurements are taken into account.

Note: All altitude information refers to altitude above ground level (AGL) as measured by the approved SMD.

2.3 PERFORMANCE WINDOW

The performance window is the scoring part of the speed jump, which starts at exit. The end of the performance window is either 7,400 ft. (2,256 metres) below exit or at Breakoff altitude whichever is reached first.

2.4 TECHNICAL SCORING DIRECTOR (TSD)

Appointed by the ISC Speed Skydiving Committee and approved by the organiser for that position. The Technical Scoring Director is responsible for the planning, setup and maintenance of the downloading and analysing software before and during a World Championship/FCE.

3 THE EVENT

3.1 EVENT DESCRIPTION

3.1.1 The discipline will be comprised of the following event:

Speed Skydiving Open

3.1.2 Within the Speed Skydiving Open event, separate classifications will be made for:

Speed Skydiving Male

Speed Skydiving Female

Speed Skydiving Junior Male

Speed Skydiving Junior Female

Speed Skydiving National Team

- 3.1.3 The competition in the classifications takes place during the rounds, and no separate jumps are made. The scores achieved in the rounds are used to determine the placings in the classifications.
- 3.1.4 The final scores in the open classification are also carried across to the female, junior male, junior female and national team classifications.

3.2 PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

- 3.2.1 The event consists of 8 rounds.
- 3.2.2 The minimum number of rounds for a valid event is one.
- 3.2.3 Competitors make 8 rounds in the Open event. The final results for the classifications are those obtained in the Open event.

3.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE EVENT

The objective of the event is for the competitors to fly their body as fast as possible to achieve the highest average vertical speed through a 3 second window (see 5.5.1).

3.4 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

The accumulated total of the competition jumps is used to determine the final placings. The standings will also have a column showing the average speed based on number of rounds completed.

4 GENERAL RULES

4.1 EQUIPMENT

- 4.1.1 Competitors may not wear additional weight on their body, in any of their equipment, or on any of their equipment.
- 4.1.2 Parachutes and equipment will be inspected by the Chief Judge or Meet Director to confirm that they conform to normal weights for that equipment. Chief Judge and Meet Director may delegate this task to a qualified person, such as a Rigger, Senior Rigger or Master Rigger. If, in the opinion of the Chief Judge and Meet Director, the equipment does not conform to normal weights for that equipment, the competitor may be required to demonstrate that the equipment does not contain extra weight. This decision is not grounds for protest.
- 4.1.3 Parachutes and equipment will be inspected by the Chief Judge, Meet Director or FAI Controller to confirm that they are safe for the event. Chief Judge, Meet Director or FAI Controller may delegate this task to a qualified person, such as a Rigger, Senior Rigger or Master Rigger. If, in the opinion of the Chief Judge, Meet Director and FAI Controller, the parachute and/or equipment are not safe for the event, the competitor will not be permitted to use it. Inspections that do not interfere with a competitor's performance may be made at any time during the competition, as determined by the Chief Judge. If any equipment does not meet the requirements as determined by the Chief Judge, Meet Director or FAI Controller, this equipment will be deemed to be unusable for the competition. This decision is not grounds for protest.
- 4.1.4 Each competitor must wear a suitable audible altitude warning device on every jump. Two suitable audible altitude warning devices, with visual indications in the goggles/visor, are recommended.

- 4.1.5 Each competitor will wear one SMD provided by the organiser and issued by the Chief Judge. The devices will be attached on the helmet to the satisfaction of the Chief Judge.
- 4.1.6 If a competitor changes his rig or helmet during competition, the new rig or helmet must be inspected by the Chief Judge or Meet Director according to 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3 and 4.1.5 before the competitor is allowed to jump with the rig or helmet.
- 4.1.7 The SMD will be attached on the competitor's helmet by a member of the judging staff, the device will be attached with the antenna having a clear view of the sky, located and positioned to the satisfaction of the Judge. The device will be attached prior to the start of the competition.
- 4.1.8 A competitor shall not wear any other electronic device or wires closer than 2.54 cm from the official SMD as measured by the judging staff. However, a second identical SMD unit may be worn without regard to this separation requirement. If any such electronic device affects the SMD system, and the source of the interference is not obvious and beyond the reasonable control of the jumper, a rejump may be granted by the Chief Judge.
- 4.1.9 The SMD will be turned on before the jump and off after the jump by a Judge or by the competitor if instructed to do so by any Judge. The judge will verify that the SMD is on and receiving satellite signal.
- 4.1.10 Immediately after the jump, the competitor must return the SMD to the judging staff. The competitor is not allowed to read the data directly from the SMDs before it is registered by the judges.
- 4.1.11 If the SMD is found to have been tampered with and if in the opinion of the Chief Judge this was not caused by circumstances beyond the control of the competitor, then no re-jump will be awarded and the competitor will receive a score of zero for that jump. This decision shall not be grounds for a protest.
- 4.1.12 If the SMD malfunctions and, in the opinion of the Chief Judge, the malfunction was not caused by action or interference by the competitor, then the competitor will be given the option of making a re-jump or receiving a score of zero for that jump.

4.2 TRAINING JUMPS

- 4.2.1 All competitors must have the opportunity on the official practice day to make at least one official training jump, weather permitting.
- 4.2.2 The SMDs in use in the competition, and all competition rules and procedures, will be used for these jumps.
- 4.2.3 The official training jumps shall be judged by the Official Panel of Judges, or Judges in Training under direct supervision of the Chief of Judge Training, and the scores may be published.

4.3 ORDER OF JUMPING

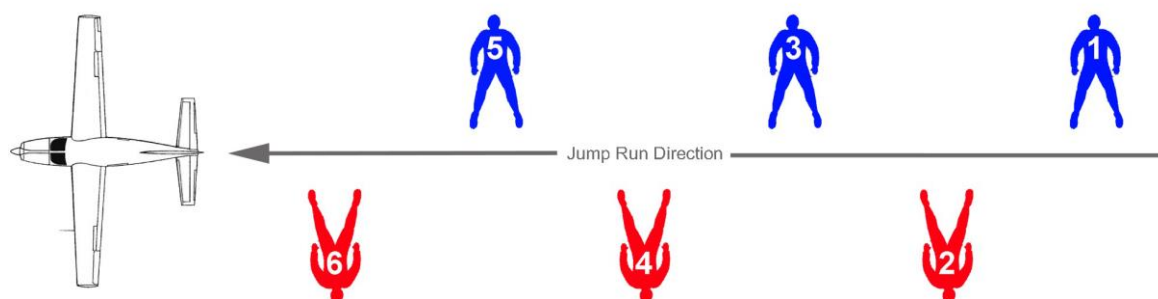
- 4.3.1 The order of jumping in the first round will be determined by reverse order of placing during the last World Championship.
- 4.3.2 Individuals not covered by this procedure will jump at the beginning or end of the first round, with order determined at the discretion of the Meet Director and Chief Judge.
- 4.3.3 Time permitting, and at the discretion of the Meet Director, reverse order of ranking may be used for all other rounds.

5 RULES SPECIFIC TO THE EVENT

5.1 EXIT PROCEDURE

- 5.1.1 The exit point is determined by the pilot in conjunction with the Meet Director. The aircraft pilot will signal the competitors when they are clear to exit. All the competitors will be briefed on the specific exit signals at the pre-event competitors' meeting.
- 5.1.2 The exit delay between competitors must be such so as to ensure safe separation, and be at least 5 seconds.
- 5.1.3 The first person to exit on a pass turns 90 degrees to the right of the aircraft line of flight, the second turns 90 degrees left, and so on. All Competitors must turn to the appropriate direction immediately after their freefall trajectory is no longer affected by the forward throw/momentum of the aircraft. This is to prevent horizontal movement in the line of flight of the jump run. See figure 1.

Figure 1 :



5.2 EXIT ORDER

- 5.2.1 For safety reasons, the exit order in a jump run is determined by the personal best of the competitors. The exit order in a jump run is personal best descending.
- 5.2.2 There will be a maximum of six competitors per exit pass, but this may be reduced by the Meet Director taking into consideration the aircraft size and the dropzone area.

5.3 EXIT ALTITUDE

- 5.3.1 Standard Exit Altitude: 13,000 ft. (3,962 metres) to 14,000 ft. (4,267 metres). It is the responsibility of the Meet director in conjunction with the pilot(s) to make sure that the maximum and minimum exit altitudes (as measured by the approved SMD) are not exceeded.
- 5.3.2 For meteorological reasons or air traffic circumstances only, and with the consent of the FAI Controller and the Chief Judge, the Meet Director may reduce the minimum exit altitude by any amount down to 11,000 ft. (3,353 metres) to continue the competition. The maximum altitude and the performance window will be reduced by the same amount but the breakoff altitude still remains 5,600 ft. (1,707 metres). Any one round must be completed with the same altitude parameters.
- 5.3.3 Maximum Exit Altitude: The maximum exit altitude for a valid jump is 14,000 ft. (4,267 metres) as measured by the approved competition SMD. A competitor should not exit the aircraft at a higher altitude than the maximum exit altitude. If the SMD registers a higher exit altitude than the maximum exit altitude, the jump will be considered as not valid and a re-jump will be granted.

- 5.3.4 Minimum Exit Altitude: The minimum exit altitude for a valid jump is 13,000 ft. (3,962 metres) a competitor should not exit the aircraft at a lower altitude than the minimum altitude. If the SMD registers a lower exit altitude than the minimum exit altitude the competitor may choose to accept the score for the jump. The competitor must make an immediate decision and inform the Chief judge of their decision; otherwise a re-jump will be granted automatically.

5.4 SPEED MEASURING DEVICE (SMD)

- 5.4.1 The SMD must be capable of gathering data, and/or transmitting real-time data to a ground station or stations, which allows the competitor's vertical freefall speed to be displayed in kilometres per hour to an accuracy of less than 10.8 km/h (3m/s), The SMD must also be capable of recording the exit altitude to an accuracy of 33 ft. (10 metres).
- 5.4.2 The data from an SMD may or may not be required to be downloaded to computer in order to determine the competitors speed.
- 5.4.3 If the SMD transmits its data to the ground station during the jump, then that data must be recorded and saved when it is received.
- 5.4.4 If the data from the SMD is downloaded for analysis to a computer after landing, then that data must be recorded and saved when it is downloaded.
- 5.4.5 If the speed result is to be read directly from the SMD after landing, then the result needs to be retained on the SMD for the duration of the competition and recorded on the score sheets.
- 5.4.6 The SMD must record real-time three-dimensional (3D) data with a resolution of at least 5Hz and a speed accuracy of less than 3m/s
- 5.4.7 The SMD must not require any action by the competitor in order for it to function.
- 5.4.8 Once attached to the competitor's helmet, it should not be possible for the competitor to alter settings or data from the device without this being evident to the judges. Tampering with the device will result in a score of zero for the jump. This decision is not grounds for protest.

5.5 SCORING SPEED SKYDIVING

- 5.5.1 The score for a Speed Skydiving jump is the average vertical speed in kilometres per hour, to the nearest hundredth of a km/h, of the fastest 3 seconds, which the competitor achieves within the performance window.
- 5.5.2 The length of the performance window is 7400 ft. (2,256 metres), this is determined by the distance between the minimum exit altitude and breakoff altitude.
- 5.5.3 In the case of a standard exit altitude of between 13,000 ft. (3,962 metres) and 14,000 ft. (4,267 metres) the performance window is the maximum of 7,400 ft. (2,256 metres). The competition window ends 7,400 ft. (2,256 metres) below exit altitude.

6 WORK OF THE JUDGES IN THE DISCIPLINE

6.1 SCORING THE JUMP

- 6.1.1 Each performance shall be assessed by at least 2 Judges. All Judges must be FAI Speed Skydiving Judges. FAI Speed Skydiving Judges in Training, provided they are under the direct supervision of the Chief of Judge Training or his designee, having attended the Judge's Conference, may be used in addition to the Official Panel of Judges.

- 6.1.2 One or more individuals, supervised by the Chief Judge (or trainees under the supervision of the Chief of Judge Training) may support the judges in equipment and device management
- 6.1.3 One judge conducts the analysis of the jump and determines the appropriate score. The second judge then checks the analysis and score before collation of the score sheet.
- 6.1.4 If a computer is used to analyse the data to obtain the speed, then the data must be downloaded as soon as possible after the competitor has handed in the device, and before the SMD is used again.
- 6.1.5 If the speed is read directly from the device, then the readings are to be taken when the competitor hands in the SMDs, the speeds are to be written directly on to the score sheets, and the competitor is to sign for the score. The SMDs may then be used again.
- 6.1.6 If the speed is obtained from data transmitted during the jump to a ground station or stations, the SMD may only be used again once it has been determined that valid data has been obtained.
- 6.1.7 The scores will not be final until the data have been reviewed. The Chief Judge is responsible for determining a competitor's final score and placing.

6.2 COLLATION OF THE SCORE SHEETS

The scores are collated immediately after the judges have assessed the jump. The Chief Judge must check the results of the collation.

6.3 DETERMINING PLACING

- 6.3.1 At the end of a completed round, the accumulation of the competitor's single scores is used to determine the competitor's total result. The total result for the competitor determines the ranking. The competitors are ranked in descending order of their total results.
- 6.3.2 While a round is in progress, unofficial results may be published. However, if the round does not get completed, the scores from the incomplete round must be discarded and the results must be amended to reflect the scores from the number of completed rounds.

6.4 DETERMINATION OF THE WINNERS

- 6.4.1 The competitor with the highest score is the winner.
- 6.4.2 In the event of a tie in the first three places, the following rules apply:
 - (i) Where possible tie-break jumps shall be made.
 - (ii) If this does not break a tie, then the competitor with the best result in any one round obtains the higher place.
 - (iii) If the tie cannot be broken, the competitors concerned shall be declared co-medallists.
 - (iv) All other ties shall be ranked equal.
- 6.4.3 In the event of a tie in the first three places in any of the classifications, paragraphs 6.4.2 will be applied.

6.5 OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chief Judge may decide to interrupt the event if they consider that the meteorological conditions are not safe for the conduct of the event. This decision is not grounds for a protest.

7 TITLE OF THE COMPETITION

"The --- FAI World Speed Skydiving Championship, (insert location), (insert year)", or

"The --- FAI (insert continent) Speed Skydiving Championship, (insert location), (insert year)",
or

"The --- FAI World Cup of Speed Skydiving, (insert location), (insert year)"

7.1 AIMS OF THE COMPETITION

- 7.1.1 To determine the Champions of Speed Skydiving.
- 7.1.2 To promote and develop Speed Skydiving training and competition.
- 7.1.3 To establish new World and Continental Speed Skydiving competition records.
- 7.1.4 To exchange ideas and strengthen friendly relations between skydivers, judges and support personnel of all nations.
- 7.1.5 To allow participants to share and exchange experience, knowledge, and information.
- 7.1.6 To improve judging methods and practices.

8 DELEGATIONS

8.1 COMPOSITION OF DELEGATIONS

- One Head of Delegation.
- One Team Manager/Coach.
- A maximum of eight competitors for a World Parachuting Championship – seven places open to male or female competitors and one place exclusively for a competitor from whichever is the gender minority.
- A maximum of twelve competitors for a World Cup or a Continental Championship – ten places open to male or female competitors and two places exclusively for competitors from whichever is the gender minority.
- Accompanying persons at the discretion of the event organiser.

8.2 FORMING NATIONAL TEAMS

- 8.2.1 For delegations with 3 registered competitors, the competitors will automatically form the national SP team upon registration, unless the Head of Delegations or Team Manager disagrees.
- 8.2.2 For delegations with more than three registered competitors the NAC may nominate 3 of its competitors to form the national SP team. This must be done before the starting order is finalized. There is only one SP team per NAC.

9 DETERMINATION OF CHAMPIONS

9.1 INDIVIDUAL CHAMPION

The title of World Champion is awarded to the first placed competitor in the Open event, and in each classification.

9.2 NATIONAL TEAM CHAMPION

The team which accumulates the highest aggregated score using each team members aggregated scores.

9.3 MEDALS AND AWARDS

- 10.3.1 Individual Medals – Overall Champion: 1st place, 2nd place, 3rd place
- 10.3.2 Individual Medals – Male Champion: 1st place, 2nd place, 3rd place
- 10.3.3 Individual Medals – Female Champion: 1st place, 2nd place, 3rd place
- 10.3.4 Individual Medals – Junior Champion: 1st place, 2nd place, 3rd place
- 10.3.5 Individual Medals – Junior Male Champion: 1st place, 2nd place, 3rd place
- 10.3.6 Individual Medals – Junior Female Champion: 1st place, 2nd place, 3rd place
- 10.3.7 National Team Medals : 1st place, 2nd place, 3rd place

10 PROTEST FEES

A fee of 50 EUR must accompany each protest.



Fédération Aéronautique Internationale
Avenue de Rhodanie 54
CH-1007 Lausanne
Switzerland
Tel: +41 21 345 10 70
Fax: +41 21 345 10 77
www.fai.org
info@fai.org