



*Fédération
Aéronautique
Internationale*

Agenda

of the Annual Meeting of the
FAI Air Sport General Commission

To be held in Lausanne, Switzerland

on 20 May 2005 at 14h00
at the Olympic Museum

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AIR SPORT GENERAL COMMISSION (CASI)

AGENDA FOR THE PLENARY MEETING 2005 AT THE OLYMPIC MUSEUM IN LAUSANNE MAY 20th at 14h00

- 1 Roll call of delegates, those present, apologies, proxy votes.
- 2 In memoriam
- 3 Minutes of the last Plenary meeting in Lausanne Jan 2004.
 - 3.1 Matters arising.
- 4 Minutes of the CASI Bureau meeting in Madrid.
 - 4.1 Matters arising.
- 5 Reports on CASI activities by CASI President S.Pimenoff.
- 6 Report on meetings of the Commission Presidents group in Lausanne and Madrid by President S.Pimenoff.
- 7 Future of CASI.
Mission, composition, tasks, goals, co-operation of and exchange of experiences between members.
- 8 CASI Web pages, present and future.
Please view Web pages as an introduction to this item.
- 9 CASI General Section Review Group.
Proposals for rule adaptation by GS Working Group
Chairman Hanspeter Hirzel.
- 10 A new section for the Sporting Code:
"Solar-powered Aeroplanes".
Presented by CIACA President Pierluigi Duranti
- 11 Jury matters and Jury members' handbook.
Report by CIA President J-C Weber.
- 12 Three-year "quarantine" regulation.
More precise definition required.
 - 12.1 Three year rule to apply only to participants in
1st category events. CIVL proposal.
- 13 Sporting Code General Section proposals from U.K.,
Secretary General a.o. Annex A
- 14 CASI Meeting to be returned to General Conference. U.K.
Annex C.
- 15 World records. That General Section §§ 6.8.2 and 6.8.4
be revised to permit that a time extension be granted in exceptional circumstances by the
President of the Air Sport Commission concerned.
 - 15.1 World Records. Time accepted for advance notice increased from 7 days to one month.
U.K. Annex C.
- 16 Statutes and By-Laws. Suggestions by U.K. to be passed
on to the Statutes Working Group.
Items relevant to CASI and sporting matters in Annex B.

CASI comments invited.

17 Any Other Business.

18 Election of CASI Bureau members for next working period.

19 Date and place of next meetings

N.B. BUREAU MEMBERS PLEASE NOTE: CASI Bureau meeting
on the morning of Thursday May 19th. Venue to be announced.

ANNEX A

SPORTING CODE GENERAL SECTION - YEAR 2005 EDITION ITEMS RAISED – MINOR EDITORIAL ITEMS AT THE END

The following points have been notified to the Secretary up to 31 March, 2005. They include those that were on the agenda for the last CASI Plenary on 25 January 2004 but were not considered at that meeting, new items that have been raised afterwards and those in response to Dr Hirzel's email to CASI Delegates and NACs in January.

1.3.1 NAC responsibilities. The Greek NAC has reported difficulties with their Government Ministry of Sport because wider NAC activities are not mentioned in the General Section. The following addition has been suggested to this para: "NACs, as part of their obligations to FAI of which they are active members, must conform to the provisions of the various sections of the Sporting Code for events and performances that are covered by it. In addition, they may also organise other events and approve other performances in their area of responsibility where these are not covered by the relevant sections of the FAI Sporting Code. In such other events and performances, the rules and general procedures of the Sporting Code shall be followed by the NAC wherever possible as part of their obligations to and membership of FAI. (AL9)"

3.1 Terminology. The word "participant" is used several times, but there is no FAI definition of this word and it could mean many things. The UK suggests that it could be replaced by the word "entrant", for which there is a definition in 3.2.1. Paras affected are 3.1.1, 3.1.3, 3.1.4, 3.1.5.1 (twice), 3.1.6 and 3.1.7.

3.5.3.1 First category events. An IPC Jury (Buzz Bennett, Jiri Blaska, Cindi Bagley) asked about the interpretation of this para. Particularly, which organisation had the authority to decide whether an under-subscribed competition should either continue or be cancelled. The Secretary General has suggested that this should be an ASC decision rather than for the Organisers or the Jury. If CASI agrees, the wording of the last sentence could be changed to: "If there are less than 4 NACs entered, the ASC will decide whether the event will take place and will also decide whether or not the title of Champion will be awarded."

3.8 Offers to Host FAI Sporting Events. Para 3.8.1.2, Dr. Michael Goth, President of the FAI Environmental Commission, proposes the addition of the words "including environmental requirements" before "conditions of airspace". The revised para would then read: "As a minimum, the bid shall contain information on dates, site, local weather and the characteristics of the location relevant to the activity in question. This will include environmental requirements, conditions of airspace, any special insurance requirements, indication of the amount of entry fee and what entry fees includes. (AL9)"

3.11.2 Doping. A re-draft of this para has been proposed by the FAI Medical Commission (CIMP). This is as a result of the publication of the stand-alone document "FAI Anti-Doping Rules and Procedures" and the introduction of procedures such as "Therapeutic Use Exemptions" (TUEs) when medication is legitimately being taken. The CIMP wording follows:

3.11.2 DOPING, ALCOHOL, ILLNESS AND INJURY. 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 application to Air Sports. In the case of any difference in interpretation between the FAI Anti-Doping Rules and Procedures and this document, the Rules and Procedures document shall prevail. (AL9)

3.11.2.1 Definition. 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.

3.11.2.2. Policy. 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 participants in Air Sports.

3.11.2.3. Prohibited Substances. 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) and marijuana for flight safety reasons.

3.11.2.4 Competitor responsibilities. All competitors entering sporting events under FAI rules shall accept that they may be required to submit to, and co-operate with, doping control measures. Entrants 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 competitor 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 Contest Director in writing before competing.

----- End of CIMP wording -----

3.12.4 Minimum entry fees. It has been suggested by the Greek NAC that the policy for the absolute minimum fee for entry should be defined. A new para 3.12.4 has been suggested:

"3.12.4. Minimum Entry Fee. For every FAI event the organiser shall define the amount of the minimum entry fee. That is, the lowest fee that is essential for an entry to be accepted. This shall not include any extra fees that are not mandatory for entry such as for on-site accommodation and meals, visits, social events, banquet etc. (AL9)"

Chapter 4 - Control of Sporting Events and Records. Dr. Michael Goth, President of the FAI Environmental Commission, wanted to see reference to environmental considerations in this Chapter but he did not propose exact wording. It would be possible to add a general statement to, for instance, 4.1.1 on Control and Certification if CASI desired, but if environmental matters are mentioned then others should also be covered and this would make 4.1.1 substantially bigger.

4.2.3 Observer presence. The present wording only covers Observer presence at time-critical events such as start and finish lines. However, in some airports some Observers have a responsibility for the co-ordination, collection, checking and submitting of paperwork to the authority that is to validate the performance. Such observers fulfil this important function without needing to be present at events such as pre-flight declaration, start, finish, downloading of GPS recorders, etc. The following re-wording has been suggested by the UK to allow for such observers who co-ordinate the evidence and also replaces "he" with non-gender-specific words:

"4.2.3 Presence. An Official Observer may only certify a specific event that is critical in time if the Observer is present at the event. However, the place of such an event may be certified if the Observer arrives soon afterwards and there is no doubt about the event (such as an off-airfield landing), consulting and taking evidence where possible from other witnesses who were there at

the time. In addition, Official Observers who co-ordinate the evidence for a claim and check and certify that FAI and ASC procedures were followed and that paperwork is in order, need not be present at the events described in the evidence. However, they must check that all of the required evidence is properly documented, such as from other Official Observers, witnesses and positions and times from records of navigation aids such as GPS and similar systems in accordance with detailed ASC procedures. (AL9)"

4.3.1.3 International Officials. This currently says: "The International Officials in any one group or position must represent different NACs". The IPC Sporting Code Working Group has suggested that this is not very clear and does not differentiate between Jury members and the Judges used in some sports such as parachuting. Two alternative revisions have been proposed, the first one using separate paras for Jury and Judges in case the wording for one might change in the future.

4.3.1.3 Jury Members. No member of an International Jury may be a citizen or permanent resident of the same country as another member of that Jury, unless the Air Sport Commission concerned specifies otherwise. (AL9)

4.3.1.4 Judges. No member of a Panel of FAI Judges may be a citizen or permanent resident of the same country as another member of that Panel, unless the Air Sport Commission concerned specifies otherwise. (AL9)

Alternative 2:

4.3.1.3 Citizenship or Residence. No member of an International Jury or a member of a panel of Judges may be a citizen or permanent resident of the same country as another member of that Jury or panel of Judges, unless the Air Sport Commission concerned specifies otherwise. (AL9)

4.3.2.6.1. Attendance at Jury Meetings. It is suggested by the UK that in the last sentence, the word "Claimant" should be replaced by "those persons directly and/or personally affected". Reason: there may not be a "Claimant", also other persons may have their reputations affected.

6.8.2. and 6.8.4 World record claim and notification. It has been suggested by the Canadian delegate that the data in these two paras is reversed. Reason: notification comes before claim. It is also suggested that headings be added to improve clarity. For instance, 6.8.2 could be headed "Initial Notification of Claim" and 6.8.4 "Record Claim File". It is also suggested by the UK that using Calendar Months instead of days in the existing 6.8.2 would make calculations easier, for instance replacing "120 days" with "four calendar months".

6.8.4 (existing) on initial notification. The UK believes that claims for records should not be rejected because of failure to meet the 7 day initial notification period to FAI where there is no doubt about the performance (letter, Annex C). It is suggested that administration seems to be taking precedence over sporting achievement. Also, it is known that some countries do not use the 7 day period for their national records and that will lead to the anomaly of national records exceeding world ones. The UK therefore proposes that the notification period be extended to one calendar month. Reason: to allow for mistakes in early notification such as during long competitions and for records flown in remote parts of the world. The reason for using the calendar rather than a number of days is to make the period easy to calculate.

7.1 Units. There is no reference to the geographical co-ordinates that are used in measuring distances. The UK suggests that the following is added: "Latitude and Longitude - Degrees, Minutes and Decimal Minutes, referenced to the same Geodetic Datum for all positions used in a claim (such as the World Datum WGS84)."

7.2 Records. This item was left over from the year 2002 CASI Plenary. The following addition is suggested by the UK: "Measurements derived from recorded fixes from Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) are accurate in latitude and longitude and highly accurate in time. A consistent Geodetic Datum such as WGS84 must be used for all fixes in a claim and the data must be recorded in a manner that cannot be altered such as on secure digital media. Where performance increase margins are not defined by an ASC the following should be used:

"Duration margin - 1% or 5 minutes (1 minute where recorded GNSS times are used), whichever is the least.

Distance margin - 1% or 10 km (5 km for distance derived from recorded GNSS fixes), whichever is the least.

Speed margin - 1% in speed or 5 minutes (1 minute where recorded GNSS times are used) in the time between start and finish, whichever is the least.

Altitude margin - 2% for aneroid sensors, 1% for temperature-compensated electronic sensors".

7.3.1.1. Distances on the earth's surface. At present, this states: "for FAI distance calculations, the earth model used may either be the WGS84 ellipsoid or a sphere of radius 6371 km exactly". As the ellipsoid is very close to the true shape of the earth and the sphere is an approximation, a number of suggestions have been made that the sphere be phased out in favour of the ellipsoid. Air Sport Presidents are invited to state the current position (ellipsoid or sphere) for their area of activity, and discussion is invited.

Also, to give guidance for competitions, the following addition has been suggested by the UK: "7.3.1.1.1 Competitions. For competitions, although it is preferable to calculate distance in the same way as for records in the Air Sport concerned, distances may be calculated by other methods approved by relevant Air Sport Commission. However, if competition performances are to be recognised by FAI for world and other records, distance calculations for the record must follow the method given in the relevant Sporting Code for such records."

7.3.1.2 Time and speed. Presently this only addresses time and there is no mention of GPS. The following revision has been suggested by the UK: "Measurement of time may be by clocks, chronometers, the accurate time that is part of a recorded GNSS fix, or other time recording equipment approved by the relevant FAI Air Sport Commission. Calculation of speed shall be by dividing the appropriate distance by elapsed time, overall distance being derived from Latitudes and Longitudes (7.1) using the same Earth model (Geodetic Datum) for all legs of a course (7.3.1.1)."

7.3.1.5 Altitude. A query was received from a barograph calibrator in Finland that required work by the Secretary and the FAI Office. It is suggested that more guidance should be given, for instance adding: "Where the relevant ASC decides to use pressure altitudes as the figures for the performance concerned, the transformation of recorded pressures into standard altitudes shall use the ICAO International Standard Atmosphere that is in use in aviation worldwide. The FAI office has a copy of ICAO Document 7588 in hard copy and in an electronic version. Table 7 of this document gives pressures against ICAO ISA altitudes. This should be used unless a local equivalent table is approved by the national aviation regulatory authority for the country concerned for the calibration of aircraft altimeters".

7.4 Accuracy of measurement. There is presently no overall policy statement about accuracy, calculations and "rounding" of figures. The following has been suggested by the UK for 7.4: "7.4 ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT. Calculations shall take place using the most accurate figures available from the measuring system or sensor used. Any "rounding" of figures shall only be made, if required, at the end of the calculation process."

8.1.2 Sporting Licences. A case occurred in a Gliding world record where there was uncertainty over the status of crew members in a two-seater. An amendment has been suggested to clarify that, for multi-crew performances, FAI will only name holders of Sporting Licences and not non-holders (Reason, current FAI procedure). The wording also avoids gender: "8.1.2 HOLDER'S RESPONSIBILITY. The sporting licence shall be signed by the holder. In doing so, the holder certifies knowledge and understanding of the relevant sections of the FAI Sporting Code and agrees to abide by their provisions. Only holders of a valid FAI Sporting Licence as defined in 8.1.5 are permitted to compete in FAI sporting events and to have records validated by FAI as pilot-in-command (or equivalent). In the case of multi-crew performances, FAI will only name individuals who hold a valid Sporting Licence."

8.1.3.6.1, Representation A case was raised by the Italian Parachuting Association about a person who wished to compete for a different country in a world championship in the third year after representing another. However, because the dates of the championship in the third year were earlier in the calendar year, three years had not elapsed if the period is taken to the nearest day. The FAI Secretary General states that it was never the intention to take the three years "to the day" but to apply it to the relevant championship in the third year, irrespective of its exact dates. It is suggested that this para now reads: "A citizen of a country may be issued with a FAI Sporting Licence to represent the NAC of that country. If a person wishes to represent a different NAC in any FAI airsport activity, the new NAC shall not be represented until 1 January of the third year after that in which the previous NAC had been represented. (AL9)"

8.1.3.6.1 and 2, Representation CIVL have proposed that the "three year rule" should only apply to First category events and not to Second category. The wording could change from "any FAI airsport activity" to "any FAI Category 1 event", or, with emphasis on national representation, to "any FAI Category 1 or other event or activity in which the individual was representing a country such as by being part of a National team". The Secretary General comments: "The background to their proposal is that CIVL now has a large number of 2nd Category events. Participation in these is not generally recognised by the CIVL community as being "representing a country". They would therefore like the restriction to apply only to those who have flown in 1st Category events. My only comment is that the change of "activity" to "event" rules out of consideration world records (which are activities but not sporting events). Any re-wording would in my view have to rule on whether a pilot who had broken a world record using a Sporting Licence from Country A must wait 3 years before representing Country B in a 1st Category event "

9.1 Appeals. How CASI actually deals with appeals is not covered. The following addition is suggested by the UK: "Between CASI Plenary meetings, evidence on an appeal is put to the CASI Bureau and a decision is made by the CASI President." If this is agreed, in 9.4 replace "CASI" by "the CASI Bureau and CASI President (9.1)" and in 9.2.4 first word, replace "The" by "Any". Last sentence, replace "CASI" by "the CASI Bureau and CASI President (9.1)".

Annex A

This annex is advisory and is published as a guide for new airports, or, for new technologies such as GPS, for consideration by existing ASCs.

A7.3. Free (undeclared) flights. This type of flight is in use in gliding and maybe in other Air Sports. The following addition is proposed: "A7.3 Free Course. A course selected by the pilot after flight for the purpose of submitting a claim. *Where such "free flights" are allowed by the relevant ASC, this enables a pilot while in flight to exploit the weather and other conditions to maximise the Performance that can be claimed*".

A8.4.1 Start Lines. Using GPS evidence, start lines can be longer than 1 km and distance can still be measured very accurately. The UK suggests an addition: "or, for start lines longer than 1 km, from the point of crossing the line such as by the use of GPS evidence". A similar change to A8.4 should then be made in A12.4 for Finish Lines.

Annex A Glossary. The following additions have been suggested by the UK, mainly on GPS and distance measurement matters so that the GS reflects current technology:

Para headed "Other Documents", between Numerical and Alphabetical. After "FAI Distance Calculations" add: "assuming a Spherical Earth Model". Factual correction.

Aeronautics, replace "the earth's surface", by "Mean Sea Level (MSL) or other zero-altitude datum from the earth model used (GS 7.3.1.1)". Reason: the surface of the earth extends from below sea level to about 9000m and is not a consistent "zero datum". If this is agreed, add: "The zero-altitude datum may be Mean Sea Level (MSL) or the surface of the WGS84 ellipsoid, depending on the measurement system used. MSL varies from the WGS84 ellipsoid surface by +65m to -102m and a conversion table is available on the FAI web site."

FAI Sphere. Add at the beginning "This is an approximation, the WGS84 Ellipsoid is a more accurate earth model (GS7.3.1.1)." Also, second sentence from the end, add after "Calculations": "for a Spherical Earth Model". Finally, last words to read: " ... from the FAI web site" (reason: fact).

Add: Galileo - "The future European GNSS system, equivalent to the Russian GLONASS and the US GPS satellite navigation systems."

GNSS, to read: " ... such as the European Galileo, Russian GLONASS and US GPS systems."

Add: "Good standing - An FAI member in good standing is one that has fulfilled its obligations to FAI. Obligations are listed in FAI Statute 2.4.2.2." Reason: This is the case, but at the moment is not clearly stated in Statutes, By-laws or the GS.

Add: IOC - International Olympic Committee, headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Space, replace "the earth's surface" by what was agreed for Aeronautics above.

Add: WP, Waypoint. A generic term for either a start, turn or finish point claimed as part of a flight performance.

EDITORIAL ITEMS

These are relatively minor changes of wording from the UK with no policy implications. The aim is to improve clarity and use better English in some paras.

3.2.1 Terminology. For consistency with the rest of the para, the last word should be changed from "applicants" to "entrants".

4.2.4.2 Witnesses. In line 2, replace "of" by "or" (factual correction). The first sentence is very long, make a full-stop after "competence it is.", and continue: "Such witnesses should be asked to give their names, addresses and other contact details and to state in writing the information required by the relevant section of the Sporting Code."

4.3.2.2, Representative Jury. Change "governing" to "relevant to" to remove any ambiguity between the role of the organisers, NAC and ASC. Also, change "pertinent" to "relevant" for consistency with the other paras in the GS.

4.3.2.4. Jury President. The last two sentences are not about the President and should be transferred to the end of 4.3.2.1. Also, the last words to read: " ... that entry fees be returned, partially returned, or not." Reason, clarification.

4.3.2.5. Jury Members. First sentence after "Codes", add "(General Section and the relevant Specialist Section(s))", reason, clarification. Second sentence to end: " .. from FAI, if its procedures are relevant to the ASC concerned.", reason, better English.

4.3.2.6.2. Recording of Jury Evidence. In line 2, add the word "Jury" before "President". Reason, clarification, there are several other President positions in FAI.

4.3.3.1. Terminology. The last words should read (no policy change): "in the relevant section of the Sporting Code." Reason: same terminology as in 4.3.2.

4.3.4.1.1. Terminology. In the second sentence, delete the word "Technical". Reason: If we are to use the term "Technical Official", it should be defined. The word "Technical" seems to be superfluous.

7.1, line on time. Replace "UT" with "UT or UTC". Reason, fact. The definitions are in the Glossary, UT is local time and UTC is what used to be called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) and is used by the GPS system for accurate times of fixes.

7.3.1.1. Distances on the earth's surface. Change the last words in this para to read: " ... is available through the FAI web site." Reason, factual correction.

10.1, amendments. Better wording: "The General Section is maintained and amended by the FAI Air Sport General Commission (CASI). Each of the numbered Sections of the Sporting Code (1.4) is maintained and amended by the appropriate FAI Air Sport Commission."

----- ends -----

Annex B

ROYAL AERO CLUB OF THE UNITED KINGDOM **PROPOSALS FOR FAI STATUTES AND BY-LAWS**

It is some time since the disbandment of the previous Statutes Committee of which the late Dr Tom Zealley of the UK was chairman for many years. After the formation of the new Statutes Working Group at the Madrid General Conference, the UK has taken the opportunity to review the Statutes and By-laws and would like to put forward the following points. Many involve CASI and Sporting Matters and it is suggested that CASI be given an opportunity to comment where necessary.

STATUTES

Cover page

This says: "approved by the FAI General Conference 28-29 September 2000". There is no amendment page, so the reference to year 2000 does not seem logical. Maybe it should say that it is approved by the last General Conference, such as: "approved by the FAI General Conference, October 2004". Alternatively there could be the usual page with details of amendments since the date of the General Conference approval on the cover page.

Terms and Definitions

Aeronautics and Astronautics. "The earth's surface" is an inexact datum to use because it varies from below sea level to an altitude of some 9000m. It is suggested that the word "altitude" is used instead; it is also standard aviation terminology. More precise lower altitude datums can then be defined in the Sporting Code General Section. These would include Mean Sea Level (MSL) and the surface of the WGS84 ellipsoid depending on the sensor and altitude scale used. For instance, pressure altitude to the ICAO ISA or GPS altitude above the selected ellipsoid.

FAI Air Sport Commission. There is no provision for CASI in this definition. The following addition is suggested: " .. or, in the case of the Air Sport General Commission, the General Section of the Sporting Code and other general matters of interest and co-ordination across air sports."

FAI Sporting Code. Presently, this duplicates and could conflict with what follows under "Sporting Code". It is suggested that this is shortened to: "See under "Sporting Code"", to avoid having similar material in two different places.

Good Standing and Obligations to FAI. It is suggested that a definition of "Good Standing" should be included, so that this frequently-used FAI wording is clearly understood. Similarly with "Obligations to FAI". The following is suggested: "Good standing - An FAI member in good standing is one that has fulfilled its obligations to FAI. Obligations are listed in FAI Statute 2.4.2.2."

Plurality vote. This does not read very well. The following is suggested: "In a vote of more than two alternatives, where the decision is in favour of the largest number of votes cast for any of the alternatives. An absolute majority is not necessarily required."

General Conference. This definition does not say what the General Conference is, or give a cross-reference. It is suggested that "See chapter 3" is added.

Add: "Obligations to FAI - these are listed in Statute 2.4.2.2."

Statutes or General Section?

It is suggested that several definitions currently in Statutes would be better placed in the General Section of the Sporting Code. Statutes are the highest part of the FAI Constitution and it is suggested that they should not deal

with detail that is covered elsewhere unless high level FAI policy or strategy is involved. This might include the following definitions and subjects currently in Statutes but better covered in the GS: FAI Continental Championship, FAI Event, FAI International Sporting Event, International Appeals Tribunal and Residency.

1.12.3 (A). Should this para number be 1.12.3.1? Numbered paras are the FAI "house style" in the Constitution rather than letters.

1.8.2 Sporting Powers

This gives Sporting Powers to the Executive Board but not to FAI Active Members (NACs), which seems to be an anomaly. The following is suggested: "Sporting Powers are administered worldwide by the FAI Air Sport Commissions for their particular Air Sport and by FAI Active Members (NACs) for all Air Sports in their particular areas of responsibility."

2.4.2.2.6. The word "respective" appears to be redundant.

2.6.2.1 It is suggested that the last words should be: "approved by the Executive Board and confirmed by the next General Conference". This allows for actions between General Conferences.

Statutes Working Group - The SWG Terms of Reference, composition, election and procedures should be added in an appropriate place.

5.5.1.1 and 5.6.1 refer to FAI Air Sport General Commission.

5.6.1.3 It is suggested that "Executive Board" is added before "the General Conference". CASI can presumably make recommendations to the EB as well as direct to the annual General Conference. Where CASI aspects of the FAI Constitution are concerned, this should also apply to the Statutes Working Group.

5.6.1.5 The present wording has rather cumbersome English, and the following is proposed: "If an Appeal is made against a decision relating to a sporting dispute, establish an International Appeals Tribunal if there is a possible case for the appeal."

5.6.3 on the Air Sport Commissions

5.6.3.3 on Gliding states: "all matters (except aerobatic competition) relating to gliding." However, this does not seem to allow for Hang Gliding and Paragliding, which are administered by CIVL, not IGC. This has been raised before but the anomaly still exists. The following wording is suggested: "all matters relating to gliding except those administered by other FAI Commissions such as Aerobatic Competitions, Hang Gliding and Paragliding". It is recommended that the view of the Presidents of CIMA, CIVL and IGC should be sought.

5.6.4 Commission Presidents' Group (CPG).

Since CPG membership overlaps with CASI and constitutes 50% of CASI membership, it is suggested that the relationship between the CPG and CASI be discussed and established more closely. For instance, 5.6.4.1.1 and 5.6.4.1.2 on the CPG seem to overlap with CASI responsibilities. It would be desirable if these were allocated more exactly between the CPG and/or CASI. The present wording is: "consider the work and matters of common interest of the various Commissions" and "create areas of common policy on sporting matters for General Conference determination". It is suggested that CASI responsibilities also include "matters of common interest" and "common policy on Sporting matters", and both are reflected in the General Section of the Sporting Code.

5.6.4.2 states that the President of FAI chairs CPG meetings. However, there is no mention of a Secretary, or procedures for the agenda and minutes. The lack of minutes was commented on by the UK Vice President during the Krakow General Conference. It is suggested that administrative procedures for the CPG should be defined

and, rather than invent special procedures, the existing Commission procedures should be used. For instance: in 5.6.4.2, add: "and a Secretary shall be elected from within the members. General procedures including the production of agendas and minutes shall follow the same procedures as for the Commissions (By-laws section 5)." The last sentence could be in a separate 5.6.4.3 in order to separate officials from procedures.

BY-LAWS

Cover page. Same comment as for cover page of Statutes.

4.3 Executive Board agendas. The "Presidents of Commissions Group" is mentioned, but not the Air Sport Commissions or FAI Active members. The former should be changed to the "Commission Presidents' Group" to be consistent with the terminology used in Statutes. The following wording is suggested: "It shall include matters referred to the Executive Board by the General Conference, the Commission Presidents' Group, the Air Sport Commissions, Active and Associate Members (see 4.8) as well as ... "

4.7 Executive Board minutes. Except for sensitive or confidential matters, EB minutes should be available to FAI Members and ASCs. It is suggested that this should be spelt out rather than the present wording "as directed by the FAI President" which does not give the impression of "open government".

5.2.3 on CASI Bureau members, says: "Their terms of office shall correspond to the FAI Year ending with the Annual General Conference and without regard to the actual date of their election." With CASI Plenary meetings not in the General Conference period, unless 5.2.3 is changed, the CASI Bureau will cease to exist between the General Conference and the January CASI Plenary. It is suggested that this anomaly be resolved by more flexible wording, such as: "Their terms of office shall start immediately after election and continue until the next election."

5.5.4 This states that this para was deleted in 1993. It is suggested that a failure to close up the numbers for 12 years gives the appearance of bad housekeeping, particularly in these days of word processing and the availability of documents through web pages. There are other examples of blank paras that should also be reviewed.

5.6.3, location of Commission meetings. The larger Commissions do not normally meet at Avenue Mon-Repos 24 as indicated by this para, but at nearby locations normally arranged by the FAI Secretariat such as the Olympic Museum. This has been raised before. The following is suggested: "Commissions shall normally meet at or in the general location of FAI Headquarters, as arranged by the FAI Secretariat".

Chapter 12, awards. Many awards are named after distinguished individuals. The "History" paragraph for some awards has a brief description and dates of the individual's achievement. However, in several cases this is not done and it is suggested that it should be. This is both for reasons of standard presentation and also because an individual famous in one discipline may not be as well known to the general sport aviation community, or to the general public. It is suggested that the ASCs concerned should be asked to draft a few words describing the individual's main achievements and relevant dates, so that these words can be added to the award description.

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Annex C

Letter from the UK NAC (extract)

Dates of CASI Plenary meetings.

We are still concerned that the dates of the annual CASI plenary meeting are detached from the period and location of the FAI General Conference. The General Conference period is one in which all National delegates and committee representatives are expected to be present. The symbiosis achieved by personal contact between delegates and representatives cannot be reproduced at any other time of the year. The previous CASI schedule had a full working plenary before the General Conference followed by a short meeting at the end of the conference after the new national CASI delegates had been voted. It enabled the CASI bureau for the next year to be elected without delay. It also allowed a number of CASI matters to be refined during the conference period and approved at the second meeting. Under the new schedule, the CASI plenary was to be every January but this year it has slipped to May, with consequent delay in consideration of agenda items and late publication of the annual update to the General Section of the Sporting Code. Once the relation to the General Conference period has been lost, the regular annual schedule of CASI plenaries and GS updates seems to have been lost also. The traditional schedule eliminated international travel to another venue and at another time. We note that Australia has not re-applied for CASI membership, I understand on grounds of distance and extra travel expenditure to a separate half-day meeting not associated with the General Conference. This is particularly unfortunate in view of the Euro-centric nature of FAI in terms of member countries, airport persons and FAI votes. Any action which discourages countries distant from Europe in taking part in important FAI activities is doubly undesirable. We therefore request that the CASI date schedule is returned to its traditional place in the General Conference period at an appropriate future date.

Notification period for World Records.

My council is unanimous in the opinion that the current seven day period for the initial notification to FAI of a possible World Record performance is too short. We understand the point that other pilots should know what potential record performance to beat, but believe that this is not as important as validating a world record performance over which there may be no doubt. We believe that it is quite unacceptable to reject a potentially valid world record claim for marginally late notification to FAI over such a short timescale. Such a short time period does not allow for human frailties and looks like administration over-riding what may be a well-proven world-standard achievement. My council has discussed this matter twice and has come to the conclusion that a much more generous period is required in order to make this issue less critical. We suggest one calendar month, easier to calculate than a number of days. This would give time for action to be taken at the end of a competition rather than during the busy period of active contest where such things are easily forgotten. Or, outside competitions, for the pilot or official observer to be given a less hurried timescale to carry out actions with which they may not normally be familiar. A further point is that, in some countries, the 7 day timescale does not apply to national records. Rejection of potential world records for this reason therefore adds to the risk that the national record may exceed the world record in some categories, a clearly undesirable situation.

Marc Asquith

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