Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the FAI Gliding Commission

held in Lausanne, Switzerland on 5th and 6th March 2010
Minutes of the FAI/IGC Plenary meeting
Lausanne 5th and 6th March 2010

Note: The agenda together with all reports, documents and proposals, as well as nominations for people having received awards, can be found on the FAI web http://www.fai.org/gliding/system/files/IGC_Plenum_2010_Decisions.pdf

1. Opening

IGC President Bob Henderson called the meeting to order and requested the observation of a moment of silence in honour of friends and colleagues lost in the previous year.

The President then welcomed the delegates to the 2010 IGC Plenary meeting. A special welcome was given to the new FAI Secretary General, Stéphane Desprez.

1.1 Roll Calls

IGC Secretary Peter Eriksen performed the roll of the meeting. It was determined that 33 votes were present including 4 proxies (from Argentina to Spain, from Chile to the Slovak Republic, From Ireland to the United Kingdom and from Latvia to Lithuania), thus 17 votes would be required for an absolute majority on any ballot, and 22 for a 2/3rds majority. Slovakia arrived during the morning, making the total number of votes 34, 18 votes now required for an absolute majority, 23 votes for 2/3rds majority.

The IGC Secretary again called the roll at the beginning of the second day, Saturday 6th March. Delegates and proxies present totalled 34, an absolute majority required 18 votes, and 2/3rds majority required 23 votes. Austria, Norway and Hungary left the meeting during the afternoon, reducing the number of votes to 31, 16 votes were now required for a simple majority, and 21 votes required for a 2/3rds majority.

Apologies were received from Mr E. Toselli, Argentina, Mr A. Janssen, Mr R. Vidal and Mr M. Reyes from Chile, Mr L. Brigliadori, Italy, as well as from Ireland, Israel and Latvia.

1.2 Administrative Matters

60 persons participated in the IGC dinner held at Restaurant Piazza San Marco in Lausanne Friday evening. Former FAI Secretary General, Max Bishop, and his wife were present as guests of the IGC.

IGC President Bob Henderson handed Mr Bishop a gift certificate. The certificate provides financial support to reactivate Mr Bishop’s gliding license.

1.3 Conflict of Interest
The President asked the meeting participants to declare any conflicts of interest, which was done.

2. **Minutes of previous meeting, Lausanne 6th and 7th March 2009**

The IGC Secretary presented the minutes of the previous meeting held in Lausanne 6th and 7th March 2009.

The minutes were unanimously approved.

3. **IGC President’s report**

The IGC President referred to the report circulated before the meeting and added that it is important to profile our gliding sport. Disappointment was expressed that some of the World Champions did not have their pictures displayed on the IGC Ranking List. The President also confirmed the voting protocols for the meeting.

The President’s report was approved unanimously.

4. **FAI Matters**

4.1 **Update from the FAI General Secretary**

The FAI Secretary General, Stéphane Desprez, thanked the delegates for the warm and friendly welcome he received when he arrived at FAI. He explained that, since he had only been with FAI for a few weeks, it was too early for him to give us a lot of insight to his ideas and visions about FAI.

He mentioned that 20 Asian countries had participated at the FAI General Conference 2009 held in Incheon, Korea. Seven new members had joined the FAI at or just after the conference. FAI now has 95 member countries, making it one of the world’s biggest international sports federations in terms of member nations.

FAI has decided to move from the present offices in Avenue Mon-Repos to Maison du Sport in Lausanne during early 2011, where FAI will be located close to more than 20 other international sports federations, improving possibilities for synergy and cooperation.

Mr Desprez reported that the FAI finances were in good shape. What was somewhat concerning was that about 50% of the funds belonged to the Sporting Commissions, something that he would like to come back to at a later point in time.

The 2010 General Conference will be in Dublin, Ireland and 2011 in Belgrade, Serbia.

5. **Finance report**

5.1 **2009 Financial report**

The IGC Treasurer Dick Bradley presented the 2009 Finance Report and the 2010 budget.

In 2009 the income was close to the budget (44.648EUR) and the cost well below the budget (19.935EUR), resulting in a net result of 24.713EUR.

There are however presently more than 19.000EUR of outstanding payment, of which some date back to 2008. *(Note: Since the Plenary meeting we have reduced the amount outstanding at year end by €14475, leaving an amount of just over €4k to resolve or collect, all of which is related to the Ranking List System)*

The Treasurer explained that it was unacceptable to continue with outstanding payments. The Bureau had mandated a number of actions to avoid this situation in the future.
First of all, the Sanction Fees for future IGC sanctioned Championships will be due for payment before the start of the competition. The Jury President will have the authority to stop the competition until the Sanction fee has been paid.

Secondly, the Bureau will be considering blocking participation in FAI sanctioned competitions for pilots representing countries with outstanding debts.

Thirdly, pilots will not receive ranking points towards the IGC Ranking List for competitions where the Sanction Fee was not paid.

5.2 IGC Financial Policy

There are no changes to the IGC Financial Policy.

5.3 2009 Budget and 5 year planning

The new Sanction fee system for the IGC Ranking List will probably lead to a temporarily smaller income, as the Fees have been reduced to attract more competitions. The 2010 budget is still based on the old Sanction fee model. It is expected that the new Fees will attract more competitions, and therefore lead to at least the current level of income in the future.

The Financial Report was unanimously approved by the Plenary.

6. Reports not requiring voting

6.1 OSTIV report

Prof. Loek Boermans reported among other things from OSTIV.

The Sailplane Development Panel and the Training and Safety Panel had discussed safety during gliding competitions and in clubs. A first draft report had been circulated, and will be published later. The report suggests amongst other things to reward pilots for positive “safety behaviour”.


The meeting had no questions to the OSTIV report.

6.2 Standing Committees

6.2.1 Communications and PR Report

Mr Henderson referred to the published report, and mentioned that IGC had initiated several new communication initiatives such as TWITTER.

He drew attention to the fact that these new social networks can be damaging and require monitoring. Information, including mis-information, spreads quickly, and needs to be monitored responded to as appropriate, which creates a workload implication for IGC/FAI.

Mr Jeff Zaltman and Ms Zoe Adjonyoh of Flying Aces Ltd, a company cooperating with FAI on developing television programs about our sport, gave a presentation where they explained how they promote air sports through television.

They invited competition organisers who had film they wanted to publish, or wanted support to film events, to contact them.

The presentation is available on the IGC web site.
6.2.2 Championship Management Committee Report

Mr Eric Mozer, Chairman of the Championship Management Committee, thanked Brian Spreckley, Roland Stuck and Dick Bradley for having organised the Chief Steward’s meeting the night before the Plenary. He felt that these meetings were a very important element of our continuous quality improvement of sporting events.

Mr Mozer had nothing else to add to the written report.

6.2.3 Sporting Code Committee Report

Mr Ross Macintyre reported that the Sporting Code Committee had had a quiet year after the completion of the new version of the Sporting Code for the 2009 meeting.

6.2.4 Air Traffic, Navigation, Display Systems (ANDS) Report

Mr Bernald Smith, Chairman of the ANDS Committee reported that the expiration dates of the 3-year terms of office for the current Glider Flight Recorder Approval Committee (GFAC) members are:

- IGC meeting of 2010: Mr Marc Ramsey (USA),
- IGC Meeting of 2011: Mr Ian Strachan (UK), Mr Angel Casado (Spain),
- IGC meeting of 2012: Mr Hans Trautenberg (Germany), Mr Tim Shirley (Australia),

Mr Ramsey was re-elected for 3 years (till 2013).

In the USA, FAA support has continued for VFR ADS-B. Mr Steve Northcraft (Chairman), Mr Hal Becker (retired from FAA and SSA Advisor) and Bernald Smith were appointed by SSA to form an ad hoc group to work with FAA to develop an FAA/SSA Memorandum of Agreement, which was signed in November 2009 by FAA and SSA.

6.2.5 GNSS Flight Recorder Approval Committee (GFAC) Report

Mr Ian Strachan, Chairman of the GFAC Committee, reported that nine position recorders have now been approved by National Aero Clubs: two in Australia and seven in France. More information is available on the GFAC web site.

6.2.6 FAI Commission on Airspace and Navigation Systems (CANS) Report

Mr Ian Strachan, Secretary of the FAI CANS Commission, reported on work of this group that was created based on an IGC initiative.

During the past 12 months there had been two meetings where 15 nations and three Sporting Commissions participated. The next meeting will be in Dublin just before the FAI General Conference in order to attract more participants from outside Europe.

The Delegate from USA, Mr Rick Sheppe, thanked Mr Strachan for the report and suggested that the Plenum accepted paragraph 6 of the report as a recommendation, not a proposal.

Mr Henderson confirmed that it was not the intent of the Bureau to take paragraph 6 of the report further.
6.3 Working Groups

6.3.1 Country Development

Mr Alexander Georgas, Chairman of the Country Development Working Group mentioned that the report on the on-line survey had been published. An update which would include the Cross Country Soaring Report was just about to be published.

Mr Georgas gave a more detailed presentation about the work of the WG later during the meeting.

6.3.2 Grand Prix Action Plan

Mr Henderson reported on the Grand Prix Action Plan. He started by outlining IGC’s vision for the Sailplane Grand Prix (SGP), mentioning that IGC is flexible and can adapt the Grand Prix concept to fit within different contexts in order to achieve the goals.

He then showed a map of internet connections during the recent SGP Final in Santiago, Chile, showing a worldwide interest for the on-line competition, which confirmed that the use of on-line tracking was important for the SGP concept. IGC was considering funding the cost of tracking in all Qualifying and World SGPs.

Mr Nick Farrell from the company Rock Seven Mobile Services Ltd. made a presentation on the tracking device Yellow Brick. He explained the technology used for the trackers that have been developed specially for gliding, and the challenges the company were facing when producing the on-line tracking and transmitting it via internet.

Mr Peter Newport from Air Sports Ltd. and Mr Mario Hytten from CAPTIMAX introduced the movies that had been produced during the Sailplane Grand Prix final in Santiago Chile. A seven minute promotional movie, planned to be used to raise sponsors together with a 24 minute movie planned for TV channels, aiming at reaching 80 million viewers, are the two products generated from this partnership.

Mr Hytten gave a presentation explaining his vision of how to promote gliding as the environmental friendly sport, and how to promote this image to potential sponsors.

6.3.3 History Committee

Mr Tor Johannessen reported on the History Committee.

The History Committee is still missing the minutes of the CIVV meetings in 1956 in St. Yann and 1958 Leszno. Mr Johannessen asked the delegates to go back and search the archives of the National Aero Clubs and Gliding Federations to try to find the missing minutes.

The search for documentation from the period before the 2nd World War was still undergoing. Next stops would be Freiburg in Germany to look in the Bundesarchiv for the papers confiscated in 1945 as well as in Washington DC in the National Archives. These were the last chances to find the missing papers.

6.3.4 Scoring Software Testing Working Group

Mr Visa-Matti Leinikki, Chairman of the WG, had nothing to add to the written report.

6.4 IGC Specialists

6.4.1 CASI Report (Air Sports Commissions)

Mr Tor Johannessen thanked Mr Henk Mertens, Mr Rick Sheppe and Mr Bernald Smith, who had been involved in the CASI work together with Mr Johannessen, for their support.
6.4.2 EGU/EASA

The EGU president Mr Patrick Pauwels thanked Mr Henderson for the opportunity to speak to the Plenary about the latest regulatory developments in Europe.

The main activities in the licensing area was the agreement with EASA that there would be two types of future licenses, the Sailplane Pilot’s License (SPL) and the Light Aircraft Pilot’s License-Sailplanes (LAPL).

Theoretical and practical training would be equal, the privileges nearly equal, but only pilots with a SPL would be allowed to receive remuneration.

The medical would be different. An ICAO Class 2 would be required for the SPL. The LAPL would have an alternative solution which is still under discussion between the involved parties. The Aero medical organisations were fighting strongly against an increase of period between medical visits. EASA is now writing a new proposal based on the FAA Class 3 Medical.

All future training shall take place within Approved Training Organisations (ATO). The initial requirements were too strongly oriented towards commercial organisations and did not leave room for voluntary organisations like gliding federations. An alternative proposal for a Non-Profit-ATO is under development. For gliding, the national federations/NACs will become ATOs.

For all maintenance and airworthiness EASA Part M is providing the necessary guidance.

The implementation has shown quite some differences in interpretation/application between the different national administrations and a clear increase in administration and cost. Large gliding federations can cope with the situation, but many smaller organisations are in trouble.

Small airfields (Runway shorter than 800m, no instrument procedures etc.) will remain outside the scope of the new EU-Regulation under national rules.

Requirements for 8.33 radios may still come, but not before 2018.

Finally, a new European project for Standardised European Rules of the Air (SERA) has been launched and inputs are needed very soon.

Mr Robin van Maarschalkerweerd, the Dutch Delegate: “Is self-declaration still on the table for the medical license?”

Mr Pauwels: “We don’t know, we are waiting for the revised alternative proposal form EASA.”

Mr Henderson mentioned that EGU was acting on behalf of the 80.000 glider pilots in Europe. He felt it a pity that not all European gliding organisations were members. He noted that the USA and NZ are members of the EGU. If all European pilots paid 1 euro per year to EGU this would allow the EGU to have a professional person to fight for them. Mr Henderson was afraid that EASA philosophies would migrate around the world, so it was important to get it right in Europe to protect our sport.

6.4.3 Environmental Commission Report

Mr Bernald Smith reported that a couple of projects were under consideration by the Commission.

The German Aero Club has information material available in German that would be useful for other countries. Translation of this material into English should be considered.
Mr Smith finally encouraged the delegates to put more emphasis on the fact that gliding is fundamentally a green sport, and encouraged the delegates to use that argument to further develop the sport.

6.4.4 Membership

Mr Henderson reported on behalf of Mr John Roake and asked the delegates to make it easier for Mr Roake to get the numbers for the annual report. Several countries had not responded, or responded very late, to the request from Mr Roake this year.

The report shows a continuing subtle decline, despite the fact that we have an increasing demand for entries at championships. We need to find ways to stop the negative trend.

6.4.5 On-Line Contest Report

Mr Axel Reich was unable to be present at the meeting.

In 2009 more then 107,000 flights with a total distance of more than 28 million kilometres were reported to OLC.

The top three clubs in 2009 were:

1. Albuquerque Soaring, USA, 599 Points
2. Warner Springs Gliders, USA, 452 Points
3. Tucson Soaring Club, USA, 448 Points

6.4.6 Simulated Gliding Report

Mr Roland Stuck had noting to add to the written report.

6.4.7 IGC Trophy Management

The President thanked Mrs Marina Vigorito for the work she had been doing. We now have a good overview of the IGC Trophies and their history.

6.4.7 Web Management Report

Mr Peter Ryder thanked Mr Thierry Montigneaux from the FAI office for the work he had done during the last years supporting the maintenance of the IGC website. Mr Montigneaux has found another job and is leaving FAI.

7. Championships

7.1 Past & Future Championships

7.1.1 6th FAI Junior’s World Gliding Championships 2009 – Finland

There was nothing to report after the competition.

7.1.2 5th FAI Women’s World Gliding Championships 2009 – Hungary

The Hungarian Delegate, Mr Zoltan Meszaros, reported that they had nine competition days with excellent weather and no accidents. The organisers considered the competition a great event.

7.1.3 15th EGC - Slovak Republic (flapped classes), 2009

The Slovak Delegate Mr Vladimir Foltin reported that there had been nine competition days out of 12 possible. The tasks had been flown over four different countries.

A pilot survey conducted during the competition indicated that a significant majority of pilots preferred to use the Finish Ring for finishing.
7.1.4 15th EGC - Lithuania (non-flapped classes and 2-seater), 2009
The Lithuanian Delegate Mr Vytautas Sabeckis reported that 13 tasks had been flown.

7.1.5 31st FAI World Gliding Championships 2010 – Slovak Republic
Mr Foltin referred to the written report distributed to the delegates. He confirmed that the preliminary entry list had been published, and the date for final entries to be 31\textsuperscript{st} of March.

7.1.6 31st FAI World Gliding Championships 2010 - Hungary
The Hungarian Delegate Zoltan Meszaros reported that there were 157 pre-entries. The maximum was 150 pilots, but he estimated that the final number of entries would be around the acceptable figure.
There were still negotiations with neighbouring countries about access to airspace.
The OSTIV chairman informed the meeting that he planned to visit the site to discuss the practicalities around the OSTIV conference. He reported some communication problems concerning the organisation.
Mr Spreckley explained that the Local Procedures were almost ready and were only waiting for the decision on Pilot Selection Process.
A new Championship Director had been appointed. The previous director had to resign due to change in his job situation. The new Director, Mr Andras Zeno Gyongyosi, was the meteorologist during the WWGC in 2009, and fully capable of running the competition.

7.1.7 6th Women’s WGC - Sweden 2011
The Swedish 2010 National Championships will be held in Arboga. The competition is open for foreign participation.

7.1.8 7th Juniors WGC - Germany 2011
There was nothing to report from the preparation of the competition.

7.1.9 32nd FAI World Gliding Championships 2012 – Argentina
There was nothing to report for the time being. The Chief Steward will be Mr Roland Stuck, who will initiate contact with the organisers.

7.1.10 32nd FAI World Gliding Championships 2012 – USA
Mr Sheppe reported that the weather forecast for August 2012 looked fine and added that the city of Uvalde was giving great support to the preparations.

Guest speaker: Mr Stéphane Desprez, FAI Secretary General
Mr Desprez thanked the audience for giving him the chance to speak to them. He explained how he intended to optimise the processes within the FAI office to provide a better service to the air sports. He saw great opportunities for synergy between the air sports, and mentioned examples of how this could lead to mutual benefits.

In FAI there are eight air sport commissions running international championships with up to 10 different competition disciplines per commission.
Media opportunities and presentations are evolving, the technologies are evolving, and sponsors today make clearer decisions on their involvement. We need to be able to provide a far better return for investment to attract sponsors.
Mr Desprez assured the Delegates that he would work together with the Commissions to understand their needs, and develop the future services in close cooperation with the air sports commissions.

The aim was to bring us his experience from business and sports industry to sustain the goal of developing our sports.

Flying is everybody’s dream. We have a great product to sell.

As the main lines of change, Mr Desprez identified:

- Strengthen the organisation
- Unite all members
- Serve the members
- Promote the air sports
- Increase the air sports community

7.2 Approval of Competition Officials

All officers listed below were unanimously approved by the Plenary

7.2.1 Approval of Officials for 2010 Competitions

31st FAI World Gliding Championships 2010 – Slovak Republic

Chief Steward: Roland Stuck
Steward: Jaroslav Vach
Jury President: Visa-Matti Leinikki;
Jury Members: Tadeus Wala, Janusz Szczupack

31st FAI World Gliding Championships 2010 - Hungary

Chief Steward: Brian Spreckley
Steward: Frouwke Kuijpers, Ken Sorensen
Jury President: Peter Ryder
Jury Members: Jaroslav Vach, Peter Eriksen

7.2.2 Approval of Officials for 2011 Competitions

6th Women’s WGC - Sweden 2011

Chief Steward: Arild Solbakken
Steward: Marina Vigorita
Jury President: Visa-Matti Leinikki
Jury Members: T.b.d.

7th Juniors WGC - Germany 2011

Chief Steward: Brian Spreckley
Steward: Marina Vigorita
Jury President: Eric Mozer
Jury Members: Holger Back, Roland Stuck

7.2.3 Approval of Chief Steward for 2012 Competitions

32nd FAI World Gliding Championships 2012 – Argentina
Chief Steward: Brian Spreckley

32nd FAI World Gliding Championships 2012 – USA
Chief Steward: Dick Bradley

7.3 Sailplane Grand Prix

7.3.1 Report from the 2009 Qualifying Sailplane Grand Prix
Mr Stuck reported that eight Qualifying Sailplane Gliding Grand Prix (QSGPs) had been held, six in Europe, one in Australia and one in Chile.

7.3.2 Report from the 2010 World Sailplane Grand Prix, Chile
The World Sailplane Grand Prix Final (WSGP) was originally planned for 2009, but due to difficulties in finding an organiser early enough, it was moved into the first week of 2010.

Santiago proved to be the ideal place for the WSGP, having good soaring conditions and a wonderful scenery for shooting the films. There was an excellent and efficient organization as well as good forecasting of fine soaring weather, a great opening ceremony, precise task setting and fast scoring. All in all it was a perfect gliding event.

The tracking system was provided by ROCK IT, using Yellow Brick trackers including a new interactive software and live commentary. On the last competition day there were 13,000 viewers on-line watching the race.

7.3.3 2010-2011 Qualifying Sailplane Grand Prix
Before the start of the next round of SGPs, some modifications to the SGP Rules have been adopted by the IGC Bureau, and will be valid from the 1st April 2010:

- Maximum 20 entries per class
- Flight recorder interval not above 5s
- Circling (turning) right prohibited 5min before the start
- Penalty for crossing the finish line below the minimum altitude
- Definition of unofficial results
- Penalty for subsequent offences

The following QSGPs have been approved so far: Zar Poland, St. Moritz Switzerland, Nitra Slovakia, Boonah Australia, Santiago Chile, Nummela Finland.

There may be more competitions added to the list. The 1st and 2nd placed pilots from each competition will qualify for the WSGP Final in 2011.

7.3.4 2011 World Sailplane Grand Prix Final
A bid has been received from Wasserkuppe in Germany, where the 100 years anniversary of the first glider flight on Wasserkuppe will be celebrated in 2011.

Bids can be submitted until 31st March 2010.
7.4  World Air Games

7.4.1  Report from the World Air Games 2009 in Turin

Mr Brian Spreckley reported that the event was conducted with a lot of support from FAI and from the local organising committee. He thanked in particular Mr Jean-Marc Badan from the FAI office.

A thorough analysis of the event in 2009 will now help us organise future events.

Mr Badan agreed with the report from Mr Spreckley, and thanked him for his support.

A 15 min DVD from the event was made available to the delegates.

7.4.2  Plans for 2011 World Air Games

With regard to the next World Air Games, the original plan was to have the organiser ready now, but the city that initially was the event withdrew its offer following a change in the local government after elections.

It is still the hope to be able to organise World Air Games in 2011, which may need to be a little bit smaller than the previous event. This decision will be made in the near future.

The bidding procedure for the 2013 WAG will start during 2010. It is planned to give an increased exposure to gliding.

7.5  Presentation of bids for future championships (max. 10 minutes each)

7.5.1  16th European Gliding Championships 2011

The following bids were presented:

- Nitra, Slovak Republic (World/Club/Standard/20m Two Seat Class)
- Pociunai, Lithuania (15m/18m/Open Class)

7.5.2  8th FAI Junior’s World Gliding Championships 2013

The following bids were presented:

- Narromine, Australia
- Leszno, Poland
- Prievidza, Slovak Republic
- Pociunai, Lithuania
- Moravská Třebová, Czech Republic
- Ocseny, Hungary

7.5.3  7th FAI Women’s World Gliding Championships 2013

The following bid was presented:

- Issoudun, France

7.6.  Questions on all Bid Presentations

Mr Henderson asked if all organisers had approval from their NAC and local city, which all organisers confirmed. He also asked if any of the organisers had major infrastructure work to do to enable them to host the competition, which none of the organisers had.
Mr Sheppe asked for a more detailed briefing on the airspace situation from the bidders not providing that in the presentation, which was done.

Mr Sheppe also asked if any of the organisers had special equipment required like FLARM.

None of the organisers required special equipment, several recommend FLARM, but not as a compulsory installation. Oxygen is compulsory in Australia above 3000m, which can be reached on a good thermal day.

Nittra added to their presentation that the 200€ camping fee was per team (pilot and crew).

8. Reports and proposals requiring voting

8.1 Proposals from the Bureau

8.1.1 Pilot Selection Process (Year 2)

Mr Henderson presented the Bureau proposal, and informed the meeting that following discussion with the German and Dutch Delegates, the proposed amendments from the two countries was merged into one amendment, the Dutch.

Mr Henderson explained that the main difference between the Bureau proposal and the amendment was whether the country ranking or the individual pilot ranking should be used.

The Dutch Delegate added that Holland supported the need for a selection rule, but that it should be the NAC that decides who is number one and number two on the countries team. Mr van Maarschalkerweerd also gave the example of low ranked young pilots, doing well in nationals, could not be selected for the WGC if the pilot ranking is used.

In addition to that, he felt that it would be too easy to misuse the pilot ranking system by selecting the lowest ranked pilot as number one in the team, but asked how do we explain to the gliding community that a young pilot is selected as number one and e.g. the vice world champion is selected as number two.

The German Delegate, Mr Obermeyer, felt that the Year 1 proposal was changed too radically, and was disappointed that the Bureau had proposed that the individual pilot ranking should be used.

Mr Obermeyer also mentioned that the sporting code should not change on the 1st of April, but the 1st of October, in order to give time to prepare for the new rules and procedures.

Mr Henderson explained that the idea of the two years was to have discussions based on the debate in the plenum, and reformulate proposals where required. He also mentioned that Annex A only will change the 1st of April in 2010, in order to have the pilot selection process in force before the WGC 2010. Thereafter it will again be the 1st of October every year.

Mr Spreckley, the United Kingdom Delegate: “Even though we are country number two on the country ranking list, we agree with the Bureau proposal. The WGC is an individual pilot event. A pilot can impact his own position on the ranking list, he cannot impact the country’s ranking.”

The Greek Delegate, Mr Alexander Georgas: “When is the cut off date?”

Mr Spreckley: “The cut off date is the day of final entry closure.”

Mr Göran Ax: “The Annex A Group supports the use of the country scoring.”
Mr Sheppe, the USA Delegate: “I am happy to see the amendment, but I think that cut off six months before the competition is too early, as it is in the middle of the gliding season. I propose the 1st October.”

Mr Vytautas Sabeckis, the Lithuanian Delegate: “Using the IGC Ranking List is not objective. Our nationals are not on the ranking list, so we will get lower rankings. Why don’t we just organise WGC at more sites, and make room for everyone?”

The Finnish Delegate, Mr Visa Matti Leinikki: “If the proposed amendment is adopted, we will end in the same situation as before. The small countries will always be limited. The highest ranked pilot that would be eliminated in 2010 is around number 1500.”

Mr Roland Stuck, the French Delegate: “I see a problem using the individual ranking, as one country can lose many pilots.”

Mr Henderson: “Should the use of the Country Ranking be adopted, the Bureau will table an amendment to solve the problem raised by France.”

The German Delegate rounded the debate off by stating that Annex A mentions that pilots are selected by the NACs and that a fair lead in time was required to prepare for new rules and procedures.

The German/Dutch amendment was then voted on.

23 votes were received for the amendment, 8 votes against, there were 2 abstentions.

Mr Henderson then tabled the proposed amendment from the Bureau.

“A country will only lose one pilot across all classes until all countries have lost one pilot.”

Mr Terry Cubley the Australian Delegate: “Is this one pilot per year or per competition?”

Mr Leinikki: “We should only consider oversubscribed class.”

Mr Vladimir Foltin, the Delegate from Slovakia: “I support the Bureau’s amendment.”

Mr Louis Bouderlique, Alternate Delegate from France: “We also support the amendment.”

The Bureau’s amendment was then voted on, and received 29 votes in support, 1 vote against. There was 1 abstention.

USA proposed the date used for the country ranking should be the 1st October of the previous year.

France: “This may cause a problem in the southern hemisphere.”

UK: “For many reasons, having a fixed date is a bad idea. We should keep it on the date of the preliminary entry.”

Greece: “In that case we need to be able to archive and save the data.”

The Austrian Delegate, Mr Peter Platzer: “I am not sure it makes sense. The country ranking is very stable.”

Mr Cubley, Australia: “The 1st October is difficult for e.g. the WGC 2012 in Argentina, at that time we need to have the travelling organised. I prefer some months before.”

The South African Delegate Mr Dick Bradley: “I agree with Australia.”

Holland: “Six months seems to be the best solution.”
Mr Ross Macintyre, the New Zealand Delegate: “We cannot discuss oversubscription until we have the preliminary entry.”

USA: “I understand Mr Macintyre’s point. I withdraw the amendment.”

UK: “We would like to propose to use the date of close of preliminary entry.”

The UK proposed amendment was then voted on. 31 voted for, 2 voted against.

The final text was then put to the vote and received 30 votes for, 2 votes against, 1 abstention.

The pilot selection process was adopted with 3 amendments.

8.1.2 Immediate application of Pilot Selection Process (1st April 2010)

The proposal was adopted with 31 votes for, 2 abstentions.

8.1.3 FAI Decentralised Gliding Competition

The IGC Secretary Mr Peter Eriksen explained that the Bureau would like to involve FAI and IGC in decentralised competitions by organising an on-line competition focussing on FAI triangles.

Greece: “We can’t fly these triangles in Greece. We would prefer to have a 3 turn point distance competition.”

The Polish Delegate, Mr Artur Rutkowski: “We support the idea, is it to replace the Barron Hilton cup?”

Mr Henderson: “No, it is not seen as a replacement of the Barron Hilton Cup.”

The Dutch Delegate: “This can only be a success if we only consider pre-declared triangles.”

The German Delegate: “We could maybe use the same rules as were used for the Barron Hilton Cup.”

USA: “I like this proposal, because it an open proposal, giving room for development and more specific definition.”

Mr Ian Strahan: “You should not mention 28%; it’s not always required.”

New Zealand: “The task should be pre-declared.”

South Africa: “We support the proposal, yes it should be pre-declared.”

There were 32 votes for the proposal, 1 abstention.

8.1.4 IGC Safety Strategy and Plan

Mr Eriksen presented the proposal, which requested the meeting to endorse the Bureau’s continued work towards an IGC Safety Policy.

The proposal was unanimously adopted.

8.1.5 Special budget for History Committee

Mr Henderson presented the proposal from the Bureau, allowing the Bureau to reimburse limited costs of the History Committee.

The proposal was unanimously adopted.

8.2 Report and proposal from the Continental Records WG
8.2.1 Continental Records WG Report

The report was sent out to the delegates before the meeting.

8.2.2 Proposal for establishment of Continental Records (Year 2)

Mr Henderson explained that a proposal from the Continental Records WG was sent out with the material for the meeting. Following that, the Sporting Code Committee together with the Continental Records had developed a revised proposal without any change in substance, which had been submitted shortly before the meeting.

Mr Obermeyer, Chairman of the Continental Records WG, presented the background for the proposal, supporting the future development of gliding.

The Spanish Delegate, Mr Angel Casado Alonso: “The minimum performance should be the best current national record for the region.”

Greece: “Why do we not require the biggest part of the flight to be flown in the continent where it is valid?”

The proposal was adopted with 31 votes for, 1 vote against and 1 abstention.

The President asked the Plenary to empower the Bureau to complete the proposal with minimum performance required per continent, which was unanimously approved.

8.3 Report and proposal from the Light-end Sailplanes WG

8.3.1 Light-end Sailplanes WG Report

The report was sent to the delegates before the meeting.

8.3.2 Proposals for 13.5 meter Class (Year 2)

8.3.2.a Establishment of the 13.5 meter Class

Mr Henderson presented the proposal, and mentioned that the Bureau sees a strong relationship between this proposal and the proposal to include the 20M Class in the WGC calendar.

The Bureau is concerned that there is a need to review the championship classes completely. Mr Henderson referred to the discussion that took place on the IGC discussion mailing list, and noted that the people flying in the light end had few competition opportunities. He also reminded the meeting that the proposal was only to replace the World Class as a Competition Class, not as Record Class.

The chairman of the Light End Sailplanes WG, Mr François Pin, was not able to be at the meeting, so the Mr Henderson asked the other members of the WG to respond to questions from the Plenary.

The proposal to establish the 13.5m Class was then voted on. The proposal received 20 votes for, 7 votes against, there were 6 abstentions.

8.3.2.b Handicap in the 13.5 meter Class

The discussion then continued on the proposal to include handicaps in the 13.5m Class.

Mr Foltin: “I suggest amending the proposal to read: The class may use handicap”.

Mr Spreckley: “Handicap will limit the development; we prefer not to have handicaps.”

Mr Stuck: “I agree with Mr Spreckley.”
The amendment to the handicap proposal was then voted on. 15 voted for, 13 against, there were 5 abstentions.

The amendment failed as 17 votes were required to adopt the amendment.

Mr Sheppe: “I accept the argument for not using handicap, but in this class we are also trying to absorb existing gliders. If we want to do that, we need to use handicaps.”

Mr Georgas: “How do we include a new type if we don’t have a handicap factor?”

Mr Spreckley: “We know that some of the existing types still do not have correct handicaps, how could we manage this for so many new gliders?”

The proposal was then voted on and received 23 votes against, 9 abstentions.

The proposal was not supported.

8.3.2. c Use of ballast in 13.5m Class

Mr Cubley, Australia: “Why it is proposed not to have ballast in this class?”

Mr Sheppe: “We have recommended this for simplicity and to keep the cost down. The manufactures can build the gliders with water tanks, but ballast may not be allowed in competitions.

8 delegates voted for, 15 voted against, 10 abstentions. The proposal was not supported.

8.3.2. d Sub-classes in 13.5m Class

5 delegates voted for this proposal, 23 voted against, 5 abstentions.

The proposal was not supported.

8.4 Report and proposals from the Sporting Code Section 3, Annex A (Göran Ax)

8.4.1 Sporting Code Section 3 Annex A WG Report

Mr Ax, Chairman of the Annex A Committee, explained that the Annex A change to the 1st of April 2010 was only to assure the inclusion of the pilot selection process before the 2010 WGCs. He thanked Rick Sheppe for his support.

8.4.2 Revised Annex A of the Sporting Code Section 3 (Year 2)

The new version of FAI Sporting Code Section 3 Annex A was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

8.4.3 Report from the Handicap Sub-committee

The report was sent out before the meeting. The Sub-committee Chairman, Mr Axel Reich, could not be present.

8.5 Report and proposals from the Sporting Code Section 3, Annex D

8.5.1 Sporting Code Section 3 Annex D WG Report

The Chairman of the Annex D Working Group, Mr Brian Spreckley, informed the meeting that the WG was working on establishing a Ranking List for Virtual Gliding. The aim was to have the first competition for the virtual ranking list during the WGC in Prievidza.

As a new initiative, the Junior’s page will be established, and the ranking list is now made available to national federations to use it to establish a national ranking.

Mr Spreckley also mentioned that the IGC Ranking list is now ten years old, and that it was maybe time to renew the list in terms of presentation as well as functionality.
Mr Georgas noted that the Condor community has a well organised competition. We could invite them to participate in the virtual list.

Mr Spreckley responded that contacts had been established, and that a structure needed to be agreed on.

8.5.2 Revision to Annex D (Competition quality factor)

There were no questions to the proposal.

The proposal was adopted with 28 votes for, 2 votes against and 3 abstentions.

8.6 Proposal from Norway

8.6.1 Introduction of 20m Two-seater class at WGC

Before asking Norway to present the proposal, Mr Henderson ruled the part of the proposal concerning 2012 implementation out of order. The 2012 WGCs have already been allocated.

The Norwegian Delegate, Mr Arild Solbakken, explained that the 20m Two-seater class was becoming more and more popular, there were more and more competitive gliders and good pilots flying them.

Mr Mozer: “We can conceptually all agree to this, but we now have a 13.5 m class. We need to look at our championship structure to find out how we deal with this. Just continuing to add new classes will not work.”

Mr Stuck: “As long as we only allow 1 glider per country per class we probably can deal with this.”

Mr Spreckley: “The aim was to create a class for the club-owned 20m gliders, but the gliders flying in this class will not be the club gliders. These new gliders can fly the Open Class.”

Mr Georgas: “Is this a year 1 proposal, or is it a final proposal?”

Mr Henderson: “It is a final decision. This is not a Sporting Code matter, but a discussion on the Competition Calendar.”

Mr Sheppe: “Even if I am in favour, I don’t like the proposal, it does not consider the problems we have. I am in favour of rediscussing the structure for all classes.”

Mr Solbakken accepted to withdraw the Norwegian proposal should it be agreed to rediscuss all classes.

Mr Macintyre: “The light end is not at all well defined, now this comes up, it looks quite messy to me.”

A late proposal from USA was then presented:

“It is proposed that the IGC Championship Working Group, in conjunction with the Bureau, conduct a complete review of the World Championships calendar, with respect to classes supported. The group will consider all classes defined in Annex A. A report, with recommendations, will be presented at the 2011 meeting of the IGC Plenary.”

The late proposal received 21 votes for, 8 votes against, there were 4 abstentions. The proposal was lost as a 2/3rds majority was required.

The Norwegian proposal was then voted on and received 18 votes for, 12 votes against, 3 abstentions. The proposal for the 20m Two-seater class was adopted.
8.7 Proposal from France

8.7.1 Use of GPS Position recorders for silver and gold badge flights

Mr Henderson asked the French Delegate to present the proposal.

Mr Stuck: “The proposal is fairly obvious. We have agreed to use COTS for silver and gold badges, giving the responsibility for the selection to the NAC.

We feel the process in place is an approval by GFAC. We want the NAC to be responsible, but following the rules of GFAC, as was intended.”

Mr Henderson then informed the meeting that the text in the proposal had been slightly modified to provide more clarity.

Mr Angel Casado: “I am against this proposal. GFAC should be the body approving these devices.”

Mr Ian Strachan: “We are trying not to be bureaucratic, we simply verify that the proposed devices live up to the requirement. We are just defending the text in the Sporting Code.”

Mr Bernald Smith: “The ANDS committee supports this as long as it requires international oversight. With this proposal, as it is now, we lose this oversight.”

Mr Visa-Matti Leinikki: “We have already lost the international oversight. We have no control of badges today. The French proposal is a minor change.”

Mr Ross Macintyre: “I would like to make it clear that we don’t need manuals sent to GFAC for analysis, only the type of the proposed device.”

Mr Bob Henderson: “The Bureau thinks this puts the responsibility where it should be, with the NAC. The GFAC should provide the oversight, by supporting and reviewing the work of the NACs.”

The proposal was then voted on and received 27 votes for, 3 votes against and 2 abstentions.

It was then agreed to implement this change with immediate effect with 29 votes for, 2 votes against and 1 abstention.

8.8 Proposal from Australia (late proposal)

8.8.1 Acceptance of discussing the notion from Australia (2/3rds majority required)

In favour of discussing the proposal were 26, 5 were against, there was 1 abstention.

8.8.2 Allocation of WWGC and JWGC outside Europe

Mr Terry Cubley then presented the Australian proposal, which is in line with the decision on WGC locations agreed for the WGC calendar two years ago.

Mr Visa Matti Leinikki: “A junior pilot often gets only one chance to fly a WGC. For most of them it would be too expensive to go outside Europe, where by far most of the junior pilots are.”

Mr Roland Stuck: “We will also have a problem with vacation for students if we go to the Southern hemisphere.”

Mr Ross Macintyre: “We can use the same arguments as Europe, it works both ways.”

The Polish Delegate Mr Artur Rutkowski: “We support the proposal, once in 10 years is fair. We must also look at juniors from other continents.”
Mr Alexander Georgas: “It is a tough decision, but we cannot have a Europe-centric view on this.”

Mr Vytautas Sabeckis: “We could also support the non-European pilots when they come to Europe.”

Mr Angel Casado: “This is also a question of coherence. We do it for the “senior” WGC, we should also do it for the Juniors.”

Mr Cubley: “Yes there is the cost, but it is also a question of recognition. We are trying to build up the junior gliding movement in Asia. This will show them that IGC takes this seriously.”

The proposal was then voted on and received 18 votes for, 9 votes against and 4 abstentions.

**Alexander Georgas: The work of the Country Development Committee.**

Mr Georgas explained what the group had achieved so far, and what the plans were for the future. One remarkable figure was that 3,400 pilots from 55 countries or 3.2% of all the worlds registered glider pilots had participated in the surveys conducted.

The material will very soon be made available on the IGC website, but the plan is to also make the material available country by country, to allow national bodies to use the very information such as age distribution, participation in cross country, what are the most important issues we should deal with in the future, etc.

9. **IGC Strategy**

9.1 **Update on the IGCs strategic Plan**

The President gave an update of the IGC Strategic Action Plan.

He mentioned that he was disappointed about the number of gliding federation president’s that had turned up when they were invited to the IGC meeting a couple of years ago.

The number of delegates participating to the IGC meeting is stable. He asked the meeting to consider how we could increase the number.

Mr Georgas suggested inviting new countries by direct contact.

Mr Henderson mentioned that the Stewards and Juror training now has been formalised.

The number of pilots on the IGC ranking list is getting close to 5000, and we have more than 100,000 hits on the Ranking List web site yearly. We may need to expand the ranking list to have a category for simulated gliding.

The President also found it promising that we now had external commercial interest in our Gliding Grand Prix.

Finally he noted that the membership numbers were reducing.

There were no further comments from the meeting to the report.

10. **Votes on Bids**

10.1 **2013 World Gliding Championships,**

10.1.1 **8th FAI Junior’s World Gliding Championships 2013**

The first round of voting gave the following result:

Australia 11 votes,
Poland 8 votes,  
Slovakia 5 votes,  
Czech Republic 4 votes,  
Hungary 3 votes  
Lithuania 3 votes.

For the second round, the two bids that obtained the most votes were retained.  
The second round gave the following result:  
Poland 22 votes  
Australia 12 votes.

The 8th Junior’s WGC 2013 was awarded to Leszno, Poland.

10.1.2 7th FAI Women’s World Gliding Championships 2013
The 7th Women’s WGC was unanimously awarded to Issoudun, France

10.2 16th European Gliding Championships 2011
The 16th European Gliding Championships in World, Club, Standard and 20m Two Seat Class was awarded to Nitra, Slovakia, with no votes against.

The 16th European Gliding Championships in 15-meter, 18-meter and Open Class was awarded to Pociunai, Lithuania, with no votes against.

Mr Ian Oldaker: Implementing a Safety Management Programme for Gliding Organisations

Mr Oldaker presented the work done by OSTIV on how to implement Safety Management programmes in gliding organisations.

11. IGC awards

11.1 Lilienthal Medal

Four persons were nominated for the Lilienthal Medal.

The Medal was awarded to Mr Ross Macintyre, New Zealand

11.2 Pirat Gehriger Diploma

Two persons were nominated for the Pirat Gehriger Diploma

The Diploma was awarded to Mr Egidio Galli, Italy

11.3 Pelagia Majewska Medal

Two persons were nominated for the Pelagia Majewska Medal.

The Medal was awarded to Mrs Beryl Hartley, Australia.

12. Date and place for the 2011 IGC Plenary Meeting

12.1 Proposal from USA, Dayton, Ohio

Mrs Linda Murray presented the bid from the USA to hold the 2011 IGC Plenary in Dayton Ohio.

The proposal received 20 votes, 10 votes against and one abstention. The proposal was lost as a 2/3rds majority is required to move the meeting away from Lausanne.
12.2 Useful dates and other practical information
The IGC Secretary Mr Peter Eriksen informed the meeting about the deadlines for submission of material for the 2011 IGC Plenary meeting.

Notification of proposals shall be provided to the Bureau and bids for the 2014 WGC to the Bid Specialist Thursday 30th September 2010 at the latest.

Final proposals, nominations and reports requiring voting shall be provided not later than Friday 31st December 2010.

Reports not requiring voting shall be provided on Thursday 13th January 2011.

All material will be made available for delegates and NACs on Thursday 20th January 2011.

13. Closure
The IGC President Bob Henderson then closed the meeting and wished all the participants a safe journey back home.

Peter Eriksen, IGC Secretary

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Appendix A: Committee Chairmen and Officers

Committee Chairs:

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<th>Committee Chairs</th>
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<td>Communications &amp; PR:</td>
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<td>I. Strachan</td>
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<td>Annex B:</td>
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<td>Annex D:</td>
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<td>GP Action Plan:</td>
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<td>Scoring Software Testing:</td>
<td>V-M. Leinikki</td>
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IGC Representatives:

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Specialist Officers:

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