



FAI Sporting Code



*Fédération
Aéronautique
Internationale*

Aerobatic Annex to Section 7B – Class O

PARAGLIDERS CLASS III

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Editor's note: The FAI Sporting Code for Paragliding consists of the General Section and Section 7B combined, it also includes this Annex for aerobatic competition. In cases of doubt, consult the General Section to establish the principles before applying the specific rules which appear in this Section 7B document.

Paragliding is a sport in which both men and women participate. Throughout this document the words "he", "him" or "his" are intended to apply equally to either sex unless it is specifically stated otherwise.

FEDERATION AERONAUTIQUE INTERNATIONALE

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¹ FAI Statutes, Chapter 1, para. 1.6
² FAI Sporting Code, Gen. Section, Chapter 3, para 3.1.3.
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 3, para 3.1.7
¹⁰ FAI Sporting Code, Gen. Section, Chapter 1, paras 1.2. and 1.4
¹¹ FAI Statutes, Chapter 5, para 5.2.3.3.7
¹² FAI Statutes, Chapter 6, para 6.1.2.1.3

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International Aerobatics Competition Rules for Paragliding

These rules cover the technical aspects of organising, running and scoring an aerobatic competition in paragliding. Organisers of FAI sanctioned events in this discipline should read this Annex in conjunction with the full Section 7B of the FAI Sporting Code which covers all other matters which must be addressed when running Category 1 or Category 2 events.

1 COMPETITION FORMATS

In Aerobatic Paragliding there exist two different kinds of competitions. There are competitions for:

- **Individuals (Solo)**
- **Teams (Synchro)**

The competition calendar must indicate if it is open to teams and/or individuals.

A competition can also be held in different categories:

- **FAI CAT 1:** World Championship, World Air Games, Continental Championships
- **FAI CAT 2:** National and International Competitions, World Cup Competitions

2 COMPETITION RULES

2.1 Registration and responsibility

The entry fee and the number of selection and competition days will be announced in the Local Rules of the event.

Each competitor must hold an FAI sporting licence issued by the NAC he represents.

Drugs are prohibited: Refer to FAI GS Rules and FAI Anti-Doping Rules & Procedures.

Each competitor in the competition participates under his own responsibility. By signing the liability waiver (national law permitting), the pilot assumes the responsibility for any damage caused during the competition, the flights or transportation, to the pilot himself and to third parties.

Each competitor must hold valid air third party insurance. Personal medical insurance is highly recommended.

Each competitor is responsible for his manoeuvres and should only perform manoeuvres that he has practised and that can control.

The senior judge and/or the technical delegate must make sure that the organiser properly checks the administrative documents: FAI licence, liability waiver if appropriate, third party liability insurance, and equipment verification.

Final registration, equipment and documents check shall be completed on the evening preceding the competition start between 17:00 (5:00pm) and 21:00 (9:00pm). The Local Regulations will specify exactly the opening time of the registration.

2.2 Equipment

A dry reserve parachute is compulsory, and should be in good condition and recently folded. After a landing in water a new and dry reserve must be used. A helmet is compulsory. The helmet has to be a certified flying helmet.

No ballast is allowed.

2.3 Safety

The aerobatic manoeuvres are only allowed above the water and in a designated area called “**flight box**”. Pilots must take into account the drift caused by wind.

It is strictly forbidden to fly over the public (penalty: direct elimination from the competition).

2.4 Emergency stop signal

In case of emergency, the flight box can be closed.

A sound signal (loud enough to be heard by pilots) and a visual signal (cross and additionally a smoke bomb can be used) over the raft announce that all aerobatics manoeuvres and all water landing must immediately stop.

2.5 General behaviour

Competitors must respect the decisions of the judges.

Competitors must respect the schedule of briefings and shuttles.

2.6 Warnings and penalties

For safety reasons but also for lack of sportsmanship and respect for the rules, warning and penalties can be imposed on pilots.

2.6.1 Persons entitled to impose warnings

The judges for sporting aspects.

The organiser for sportsmanship aspects.

2.6.2 When a warning can be imposed

At any time during the event (flight, registration, meals, transport to the take off, at the take off, during the briefings, etc...)

2.6.3 Official list of warnings

GENERAL SAFETY:

Disrespect of the flight box

Disrespect of the signal closing the flight box

Starting manoeuvre before 1 minute after the preceding pilot has landed

Flying over the public

Unauthorised take off

TAKING RISKS:

Loss of control

Endangering others (raft crew)

Unsafe landing

RESPECT – SPORTSMANSHIP:

Delay at briefings*

Delay at Take Off

Unsporting behaviour

Harmful behaviour towards the organisation

Not listening for program start

*If for any acceptable reason (plan delay...), a pilot cannot be on time at a briefing he must nominate someone to represent him during the briefing and inform the judges following this procedure:

- Before the first pilots' briefing inform the organiser as soon as possible by a 'phone call (the number must be shown in the Local Regulations). The organiser will inform the senior judge.

- After the first pilots' briefing inform the pilots committee and/or the senior judge.
- When the pilot arrives in the competition area he must contact the senior judge to explain what happened. The judges will decide to give a warning or not.

2.6.4 Running of the warnings

Each judge notes the warning on his scoring sheet. The warning is valid if at least 2 judges (or 3 when 5 judges are present) give a warning).

2.6.5 Point penalties

The total of the point penalties are shown on the results and are deducted from the total results.

- 1 warning = to make the pilot aware that something went wrong
- 2 warnings = - 5 points
- 3 warnings = - 30 points
- 4 warnings = disqualification

2.6.6 Announcement of warnings and penalties

Each warning is to be displayed on the result sheet.

2.7 Safety Committee

At the beginning of the competition 3 pilots must be elected (by the team leaders in Cat 1 or by the pilots in Cat 2) to represent the pilots in the safety committee whenever needed.

2.8 Safety Director

In Category 1 events the organiser shall appoint a safety director acceptable to the CIVL Bureau whose sole responsibility is safety (see Section 7B – Class O PARAGLIDERS Class III – chapter 2.6.2.1)

2.9 Complaint, protest and appeal

2.9.1 Category 1 events

Complaint: To dispute a decision, the pilot must present his complaint to the Competition Director. The last moment to deposit a complaint is the first pilots briefing after the results are published.

Protest: the protesting pilot must present his protest to the Competition Director who is to take the protest fee and pass both protest and fee to the international jury for consideration. The jury is nominated by CIVL and composed of three members from different nations.

Appeal: An appeal may be made to the FAI by the NAC as per the General Section.

2.9.2 Category 2 events

Complaint: To dispute a decision, the pilot must present his complaint to the Competition Director. The last moment to deposit a complaint is the first pilots briefing after the result are published.

Protest: The Competition Director and the senior judge study all the protests.

2.9.3 Notes and video

The organiser has to keep and archive the paper and notes from the judges until 6 month after the competition.

All routines are recorded on video and will be referred to in case of dispute. All the judgement calls are final. The Competition Director may hold a conference with the judges to adjust a score in case of an obvious error, but the final scores are not contestable.

2.10 Validation of run

In case of difficulties (meteorological conditions, organisation, etc.), the pilots' representatives and the judges meet to decide to validate or cancel the run.

If, for any reason, a run cannot be completed one day, it may be continued on a later scheduled day (similar conditions permitted).

2.11 Validation of the competition

A minimum of 2 runs is required to validate the competition in each category (solo and synchro).

2.12 Prize money

There should be prize money and the Local Regulations will announce the amount and the rule for allocating the prize money. For a FAI CAT 2 ACRO WORLD CUP event the minimum prize money is fixed (*see chapter 10*).

2.13 Number of pilots

The organiser must specify the maximum number of places in each competition, solo and synchro.

A pilot who is competing in solo and synchro will be counted as 2 pilots.

The minimum number of pilots for a Solo competition is 10 pilots.

The minimum number of pilots for a Synchro competition is 5 teams.

The organizer can manage the number of pilots in his competition with:

- The world ranking order (published 6 weeks before the competition)
- Inscription time order
- A qualification run just before the competition

This must be announced in the inscription pilot form.

The organiser must publish a waiting list.

2.14 Entry fee

The entry fee is up to the organiser but 35 Euros per competition day maximum is recommended by the CIVL Aerobatic Subcommittee. The entry fee should cover:

- Take off access
- Free access to supplementary events

For a FAI CAT 2 ACRO WORLD CUP event the entry fee is different – see Chapter .

2.15 Judging panel

The judging panel is to consist of at least 3 independent judges from at least 2 different countries (or 3 different countries if there are to be 4 or 5 judges), one of them being chosen from the list of senior judges is to be the chief judge. The list is in Annex 1 to these rules.

The other judges can be national or international ones.

The CIVL Aerobatic Subcommittee in consultation with the organiser nominates the senior judges.

After the competition the senior judge is to write a report to the CIVL subcommittee and must stay in contact with the organiser until the results have been sent to the CIVL.

3 COMPETITION DETAILS

3.1 Safety Selection

Safety selection is compulsory for pilots who are not in the world pilot ranking.

All the pilots who are in the WAPR don't need to participate at the safety selection. The judge's panel is able to make a pilot selection with a safety selection flight.

The aim is to demonstrate the pilot's ability to fly the competition. The judges tell the pilots which manoeuvres have to be flown at the safety selection.

3.2 Official manoeuvres to be performed during the safety selection

All pilots entering the competition should be able to safely perform the following manoeuvres:

- Full stall + exit
- Tail slide + exit
- Wing over
- SAT

- Helico

Choreography:

- Placement and drift
- Management of altitude
- Flow, rhythm, connection
- Originality, diversity

Synchro co-ordination (only for synchro flights)

Elimination if:

- The pilots' skills are insufficient to perform the minimum required manoeuvres for the competition
- The manoeuvres are performed unsafely.
- No respect of the flight box (including the drift).
- Others safety reasons...

3.3 Qualification run and cuts

If there are more pilots than the number fixed by the organiser, they will be selected according to the WAPR or the order of registration (this is to be specified in the Local Regulations) or throughout a qualification run.

Cuts (elimination round) are only allowed for a final run and after having minimum 2 valid runs (with all pilots and teams) for an event CAT 1.

Cuts at qualification runs are allowed in CAT 1 and CAT 2 events. An eliminated pilot may lodge a complaint.

The qualification is a free announced programme or a restricted programme. Other aspects that counts at a qualification run are:

Choreography:

- Placement and drift
- Management of altitude
- Flow, rhythm, connection
- Originality, diversity
- Synchro co-ordination (only for synchro flights)

Landing (only if landing into a raft on water):

- See scoring of landing

3.4 Competition for Individuals

3.4.1 Solo pilot announced programme

Each pilot must submit his routine prior to his run. The pilot may choose his routine from the list of manoeuvres by filling in the "announced programme" table. The number of manoeuvres is compulsory: and announced before the run.

3.4.2 Solo restricted announced program

The pilot may choose his routine from a list of manoeuvres decided by the judges' panel.

3.5 Competitions for Teams

3.5.1 Synchro pilot announced programme

Each team must submit his routine prior to his run. The team may choose his routine from the list of manoeuvres by filling in the "Synchro announced program" table. The number of manoeuvres is compulsory: and announced before the run.

3.5.2 Synchro restricted announced program

The team may choose their routine from a list of manoeuvres decided by the judge's panel.

3.6 Typical competition schedule

Safety selection: **Safety selection manoeuvres**

Qualification Run	Restricted or announced programme (Does not count for the scoring)
1 st Task	Restricted or announced programme
2 nd Task	Restricted or announced programme
3 rd Task	Announced programme
4 th Task	Announced programme

The starting order of the 1st run is at random drawing, or the reverse order of the actual FAI ranking. For the following runs, pilots will start in the reverse order of the last updated competition standing.

3.7 Announcement of programme start

A pilot, before starting his routine makes one ear to validate his run. If, before starting the first manoeuvre, he estimates the conditions unsafe or the altitude too low to complete the run, he notifies the judges' panel by making 2 ears with the risk to get warnings if the judges' panel doesn't agree with his decision.

Then the pilot has to go down fast without making any aerobatic manoeuvre and land dry. In that case he will be allowed a re-flight.

This is the pilot responsibility to start or not to start his routine.

Launch order will be either the reverse of the current points standing or at random drawing.

4 SCORING

The programme (or routine) consists of a series of X manoeuvres from the official list.

Each manoeuvre may only be performed once within the routine (unless performed in the opposite direction i.e. left/right).

The scoring is based on 3 sets of notes for solo competitions: the technique during the programme, the general choreography, and the landing.

The scoring is based on 4 sets of notes for synchro competitions: the technique during the programme, the synchronisation of each manoeuvre, the general choreography, and the landing.

Each set of points must be averaged on a 100 points basis:

For that, the pilots' score will be compared to a maximum score or a medium score. This averaged score will be balanced with the percentages granted to this set of points. The following percentages apply:

Solo:

Technical 60%

Landing 20%

Choreography 20%

Synchro:

Technical 50%

Synchronisation 20%

Landing 15%

Choreography 15%

4.1 Technical scoring

Each manoeuvre has a fixed difficulty coefficient in accordance with this table:

Official Manoeuvres	
Manoeuvres	Coef
Full stall	1,00
Tail Slide	1,15
SAT	1,25
Wing Over	1,35
Asymmetric Spiral	1,35
Looping (Inversion)	1,50
Asymmetric SAT	1,55
Dynamic Full Stall	1,60
Mac Twist	1,60
Misty Flip	1,65
Helicopter	1,70
X-Chopper	1,70
SAT to HELICO	1,75
Misty to Misty	1,75
Mac Twist to Helico	1,80
Tumbling***	1.80
Misty to Helico	1.80
Twister (Helico to Helico)	1,85
HELICO to SAT	1,85
Trippy	1,90
Infinity Tumbling***	1,95
Rhythmic SAT***	2,00
Anti Rhythmic SAT	2.00
Esfera***	2,20
Synchro Manoeuvre	Coef
Rodeo SAT	1,65
Rodeo Helico	1,70
Synchro Spiral	1,80
Pitch Pendulum*	1,95

* Must one of the last 2 manoeuvres.

*** Must NOT be one of the last 2 manoeuvres.

The CIVL Aerobatic Subcommittee is empowered to continuously review these difficulty coefficients and make changes, as it considers necessary.

Execution points: Each manoeuvre is judged on a scale of 0 minimum to **100** maximum.

Manoeuvre Connection, which are NOT allowed (exit in between is needed)

- Helico to Helico - same direction
- SAT to SAT – same direction
- Tumble to Infinity
- Rhythmic SAT to Infinity
- Rhythmic SAT to Tumble
- Infinity to Anti Rhythmic SAT
- Tumble to Anti Rhythmic SAT
- Rhythmic SAT to Anti Rhythmic SAT

Calculation of each manoeuvres score for each judge:

Manoeuvres score = execution points X difficulty coefficient

3 judges average:

For each manoeuvre, the scoring software calculates the average score of the 3 judges.

This manoeuvre average score is shown in the Judging Details.

Calculation of final technical score:

A **medium score** is calculated depending of the quantity of manoeuvres and the difficulty coefficient average.

The **difficulty coefficient average** is fixed at **1,70** for every kind of task and for solo and synchro competitions.

$$\text{Medium score} = \text{quantity of manoeuvres} \times 1,70 \times 100$$

$$\text{Average technical score} = (\text{total of the } X \text{ manoeuvres} / \text{medium score}) \times 100$$

$$\text{Final technical score for solo} = \text{average technical score} \times 60\%$$

$$\text{Final technical score for synchro} = \text{average technical score} \times 50\%$$

4.2 Synchronisation scoring (for synchro competition only)

The synchronisation of each manoeuvre is judged on a scale of 0 minimum to 10 maximum.

The judges' average is made with the final judges synchronisation scores.

The **max score** to refer to is:

$$\text{Max score} = \text{quantity of manoeuvres} \times 10$$

$$\text{Average synchronisation score} = (\text{total of the } X \text{ manoeuvres} / \text{max score}) \times 100$$

$$\text{Final synchronisation score} = \text{average synchronisation score} \times 20\%$$

4.3 Scoring of landing

Landing on the raft is an integral part of the competition.

It is important for the media and spectacular for the public.

The raft must be at least 4m wide and 6m long when on a lake and larger 10 when on sea water in order to protect, as much as possible, the glider from the salt.

The judges' average is made with the final judges landing scores.

The landing score for solo takes into account the following criteria and coefficients:

LANDING on RAFT for SOLO	Coef
Approach and precision	1,0
Raft	1,5
Ground spiral	4,0
Hand touch	1,2
Feet touch	0,5
Spin	1,0

Execution points: Each manoeuvre is judged on a scale of 0 minimum to 10 maximum and multiplicities by the respective coefficient.

The max score to refer to is:

$$\text{Max score} = 92$$

$$\text{Average landing score} = (\text{total of the 6 manoeuvres} / \text{maxi score}) \times 100$$

$$\text{Final landing score} = \text{average landing score} \times 20\%$$

4.3.1 The landing score for Synchro takes into account the following criteria and coefficients:

LANDING on RAFT for SYNCHRO	Coef	Pilot 1	Pilot 2
Approach and precision	1,0		
Raft	1,5		
SOLO Ground spiral	4,0		
SYNCHRO Ground spiral	5,0		
Hand touch	1,2		

Feet touch	0,5		
Spin	1,0		

Execution points: Each manoeuvre is judged on a scale of 0 minimum to 10 maximum and multiplied by the respective coefficient.

Each pilot's execution will be graded separately and added.

The maxi score to refer to is:

Max score = 204

Average landing score = (total of the 6 manoeuvres / maxi score)*100

Final landing score = average landing score X 15%

4.3.2 Landing on the ground

The pilot committee in agreement with the organiser can decide to cancel the landing on the raft in case of seawater, very cold water (less than 10°C) or unsafe landing conditions.

In that case, a ground landing can be scored under the following conditions:

- The pilots should be able to safely approach the landing area without over flying the public.
- A target landing gives the “raft points”. The target must be 1 m large.
- No ground spiral is allowed.

4.3.3 No landing scoring

If the conditions cannot permit safe competition landing, the landing will not be scored. The landing score will be 0 for all pilots.

4.4 Scoring of choreography

Choreography is scored for the entire run (including the landing).

The judges' average is made with the final judges choreography scores.

The choreography score for solo takes into account the following criteria and coefficients:

SOLO CHOREOGRAPHY	Coef
Placement and drift	1,6
Management of altitude	1,0
Flow	1,2
Rhythm and connexions	1,5
Originality, diversity	2,0

Each criteria is judged on a scale of 0 minimum to 10 maximum.

The max score to refer to is:

$$\text{Max score} = 73$$

$$\text{Average choreography score} = (\text{pilots choreography points} / \text{maxi score}) * 100$$

$$\text{Final choreography score} = \text{average choreography score} \times 20\%$$

4.4.1 The choreography score for Synchro takes into account the following criteria and coefficients:

SYNCHRO CHOREOGRAPHY	Coef
Placement and drift	1,6
Management of altitude	1,0
Flow	1,2
Rhythm and connexions	1,5
Originality, diversity	2,0
Synchro Coordination	2,0

Each criteria is judged on a scale of 0 minimum to 10 maximum.

The max score to refer to is:

$$\text{Max score} = 93$$

$$\text{Average choreography score} = (\text{pilots choreography points} / \text{maxi score}) * 100$$

$$\text{Final choreography score} = \text{average choreography score} \times 15\%$$

4.5 Total points

All the different scores will be added to obtain a score based on 100. The score will be rounded to one digit after the point.

Final pilot score = final technical score + final landing score + final choreography score

Final team score = final technical score + final synchronisation score + final landing score + final choreography score

4.6 Criteria of technical evaluation

The manoeuvres' table is the reference for the season.

Only the official manoeuvres defined in the manoeuvres' table can be scored in every run.

The manoeuvres' table includes for each manoeuvre.

- The manoeuvre's **name** and its **difficulty** coefficient,
- The **criteria of technical evaluation** that is the reference for the execution score.
- The **imperative**: minimum requirements to validate the manoeuvre.
- The **penalties**: reference for discount in execution scoring.

Penalties:

The following criteria are some references. It is up to the judges to appreciate the context in which the problem happen, its importance and the way the pilot is managing the situation.

Collapses / Tucks:

0 % to 25%	=> 0 to -20 points for the manoeuvre
25% to 50%	=> -20 to -50 points for the manoeuvre
50% to 100%	=> -50 to -80 points for the manoeuvre

Change of direction:

< 90°	=> 0 to -20 points
90° to 180°	=> -20 to -50 points
> 180°	=> -50 to -80 points

Cravat:

In case of a cravat, the jury appreciates the way the pilot manages the situation.

Fast recovery and keeping the wing under control is required.

Cravat penalty:

Cravat <10% and <3 seconds	=> -20 points
Cravat >50% and >3 seconds	=> -20 to -80 points

Twist:

In case of a twist, the jury appreciates the way the pilot manages the situation.

< 1 turn	=> -20 to -50 points
1 turn and more	=> -50 to -80 points

Loss of control: 0 for the run

A loss of control is a momentary lapse of time where the pilot doesn't have control of the situation: a problem with the glider (collapse, cravat...) or twist causes the pilot some unexpected and uncontrolled trajectories. The judges consider the pilot has gone too far and into a dangerous situation.

Opening of the reserve (rescue parachute) - 0 (zero) points for the manoeuvre, but the points allocated earlier in the run will be counted.

Not opening the reserve or delay in opening in case of needing it: 0 (zero) points for the run + Warnings

5 RANKINGS

Two different rankings, in paragliding aerobatics competition, are calculated.

1. An Aerobatic Paragliding World Cup (ACRO WORLD CUP) of maximum 5 major events with a ranking formula define below (see Chapter 7)
2. A permanent ranking based on the formula of the World Aerobatic Pilot Ranking. This formula and its explanations are available at the following address:
http://www.fai.org/hang_gliding/rankings/newrankings/formulahg/index.html

All the international aerobatics events including those counting for the ACRO CUP will be taken into account for this permanent ranking provided they are sanctioned as FAI Cat 2 events

This ranking will give points to all the pilots competing in an event and could be used for selection purposes.

5.1 Permanent ranking: W.A.P.R.

The CIVL Competitions Co-ordinator will keep the WAPR provided the following is needed:

The Aerobatics competition must be FAI Category 2 sanctioned. The organiser has to contact the CIVL Competitions Co-ordinator at the following address: civil_comps@fai.org to obtain the dossier that requires:

- A sanction fee equivalent of one pilot's entry fee,
- The competition being put on the CIVL calendar one month before the event,
- The organiser to control that the pilots hold a valid FAI sporting licence

Only the pilots holding an FAI sporting licence will be considered in the WAPR

The organiser must send to the CIVL Co-ordinator the results the same day they are official.

5.2 – ACRO WORLD CUP Ranking

In addition to sending the results to the CIVL Competitions Co-ordinator, the Aerobatic Paragliding World Cup (Acro World Cup) organisers must send to the results to Iris Vogt at info@acroparaglidingevents.com on the same day they are official.

6 ORGANIZER RULES

These organiser rules apply to all events counting for the World Aerobatic Pilot Ranking.

An organiser has to complete the FAI Category 2 event sanction form (see annex). He must specify on this form the name of the senior judge. He must send it to the FAI (mail address) with fee of one pilot entry fee.

For the ACRO WORLD CUP rules apply but others are added (see chapter 7 and Annex 3).

6.1 The competition place

Aerobatic competitions can only take place above water. It is necessary to get a height of at least 400 m above water in order to perform the movement.

The wind should not normally be stronger than 30 km/h.

The box must be large enough to permit, a pilot to use his rescue parachute and land safely in water.

6.2 Take Off

A necessary space must be available to spread a minimum of 2 gliders. Easy and fast access for rescue. If it is a towing competition a minimum of two boats/winchies are required. A starter is required to regulate take offs & for the communication to the landing area.

6.2.1 Helicopter drop

Helicopter drop can also be used in case no suitable take off is available. In this case an exit master is needed on the helicopter. The exit master and his team are responsible to check the equipment (D-Bag) of the pilot before entering the helicopter. The pilot that is not able to fly his program because of using the rescue, delay in opening of the glider or equipment damage during the drop can request a rerun. In the two latter cases he has to make big ears and has to go for a dry landing.

6.3 Landing

The main landing place is on the raft. The size of the protected platform is at least 6m X 4m, without any sharp edges. All sides and corners must be well protected.

It is necessary to have a "dry" landing. It is also possible to use a landing place on water. In that case a protected floating platform (10m X 10m) without any sharp parts. Each side and corners must be well protected.

Windssocks must be posted at different places of the event.

No flight over the public is allowed.

6.4 Communication

Radios and / or mobile phones (homologated if necessary) can be used for the communication. The start of the run must be announced to all the judges with confirmation.

6.5 Organisation facilities

Reception of the public in a delimited area (a parking close to the event, catering, announcers).

Headquarters with the entire infrastructure for the results keyboarding, computers, Internet access, and a high performance photocopy machine, paper (minimum 4 reams) and telephone lines.

Each judge needs one secretary to assist him or her during the notation.

In addition deck chairs (chaises longue) must be provided to the judges.

6.6 Aerobatics area movements

It is the pilot's responsibility to consider the strength of the wind and to estimate its drift in case of rescue opening so that he can land in water. The beginning of the routine will start at a minimum distance from the bank. The judges, the organiser and pilot committee fix the maximum strength of wind accepted during the competition.

6.7 Organisation team

Continuous shuttles or cable car with operators giving priority to the competitors.

A flight director who must be present at landing place.

At take off: a starter who is responsible for take offs and helped by 2 or 3 assistants.

A speaker for public address.

A cameraman with a camera who is permanently filming. This person must be placed next to the jury.

A secretary who assists the judges' panel and helps entering the results (score keeper).

6.8 Briefing

Pilot committee election (2 pilots). The pilot committee gives his point of view on the competition and particularly on all the aspects concerning safety.

6.9 Local Regulations

The Local Regulations must be published according to the Section 7 template (see below). These rules should contain all sites and meet specific information. Two months prior to the event on the official web site. And it has to be posted at the competition's information board during the event.

6.10 Weather forecast

Weather forecast publication. At take off, information on the landing wind strength must be provided.

6.11 Safety

An emergency response team or health care team at the competition area must be available.

An emergency health care helicopter that will be available within 30 min of contact.

2 motorised boats with staff (3 - 4 for Synchro), hook knives and easy access for the pilots.

Additional safety equipment where appropriate.

6.12 Insurance

Each organiser must consider what insurance cover is necessary for each competitor and include this in the local rules for the event. The following wording is recommended:

It is the responsibility of each competing pilot to ensure that he has valid insurance cover as follows:

Public liability risk: (Organiser to specify requirement)

Personal accident/hospitalisation/repatriation..... (Organiser to specify requirement)

If insurance can be arranged on arrival through the organisers this should also be stated and details given.

The local rules should also state what proofs of insurance the organiser will check before competition flying commences.

6.13 Media exposure

The organiser should organise an event well suited to the media, at least at a national or local level.

Information should be given to the pilots about the broadcast-dates on the different channels of the images of the competition.

6.14 Panel of judges

The organiser has to get in contact with the Paragliding Acrobatics Co-Chair (Iris Vogt, info@acroparaglidingevents.com) for the selection of judges.

The responsibilities of the senior judge include:

- To help the organiser with questions regarding the FAI Sporting Code
- To check the registration list before the competition
- To make sure that the competition rules are implemented
- To make sure that the FAI licences are controlled
- To check the safety aspect of the event
- To teach the local and trainee judges
- To run the pilot briefings

- To prepare and submit a report of the competition including, including the training of the trainee judges
- To resolve scoring software problems

The senior judge is paid 200 Euros per day and his travel expenses; the organiser reimburses accommodation and wages.

The senior judge has the possibility to organise training course for new judges during and/or before the event.

A trainee judge must have followed a theoretical training course provided by a senior judge.

6.15 Results

The organiser must send the results in the correct format (Excel or Access) to the CIVL Competitions Coordinator at the following addresses: civil_comps@fai.org and info@acroparaglidingeventns.com as soon as the final results are official. The results have to be published on the official website of the event one hour after they are official.

7 LOCAL REGULATIONS

7.1 Name of the event

7.2 Dates

Including training dates and place:

7.3 Description of the event

Open to teams and/or individuals

Number of competition days

Date of the qualifying run

7.4 Maximum number of pilots and selection method

Maximum number of pilots:

Selection method:

- WAPR
- Qualifying run
- Order of inscription (date)

7.5 Entry fee

Amount.

What is included in the entry fee.

7.6 Protest fee

Amount.

7.7 Prize money

Amount

How it is awarded

7.8 Telephone number

The number to be called by pilots in case of a delay.

7.9 Daily programme

This program has to be respected.

7.10 Competition

Kind of competition

Definition of the Flight Box

Elimination round (cut) before the final run after 2 valid rounds if possible.

8 LIST OF JUDGES

List of senior judges:

François BON	fb@acro-base.com	FRANCE
Agustin CIMA (Galle)	acima@cdhconsultores.com.ar	ARGENTINA
Claudio CATTANEO	judge@flyandsmile.ch	SWITZERLAND
David EYRAUD	david.pilotage.speedriding@gmail.com	FRANCE
Chris GEIST	info@paragliding-academy.com	GERMANY
Arvid HAALAND	arviden@hotmail.com	NORWAY
Pernilla HAMMAR-ROGNOY	pernilla@downteam.com	SWEDEN
Stefan HODEK	humaneagle@hotmail.de	GERMANY
Iris VOGT	irisvogt@gmx.net	AUSTRIA

List of qualified judges:

Gilles BERRUEX	gilles@acroleague.ch	SWITZERLAND
Mauricio G BRAGA	writejr@terra.com.br	BRASIL
David SOUJEY	contact@suav-records.com	FRANCE
Mirjam STEIEN	glajento@hotmail.com	NORWAY
Ivar SVASAND	isvasand@hotmail.com	NORWAY

List of trainee judges:

Matt BEECHINOR	mattbeechinor@yahoo.com	USA
Jeffrey FARRELL	jeff@superflyinc.com	USA
Beverly JÄGER	klotilde06@gmx.de	GERMANY
Stian KIRSTIANSEN	stian_k_82@hotmail.com	NORWAY
Michel MARQUET	titi-btf@hotmail.fr	FRANCE
Jordi MONEDERO		SPAIN
Bernhard PLASSNER	mac.austria@aon.at	AUSTRIA
Marion REY	sudj80@gmail.com	FRANCE
Felix ROUDRIGUEZ		SPAIN
Marvin OGGER	marvin@petlu.com	GERMANY

9 OFFICIAL MANOEUVRES BOARD SOLO & SYNCHRO

NAME	COEF.	DESCRIPTION, IMPERATIVE	CRITERIA	CONNECTIONS
Full Stall	1,00	Full stall No required duration	Entry, control of pendulum movement, control of direction and exit or connection	
Tail Slide	1,15	Backward flying with open glider Min. 3 seconds	maintenance of the shape, stability, perceptible backwards flight, control of direction, duration, exit or connection	
SAT	1,25	Equilibrated SAT rotation Min. 2 revolutions in SAT	Entry, angle of wing (90° for max score), low sink rate, exit or connection (no collapse penalty for tip collapse during exit)	no connection to combo manoeuvres
Wing Over	1,35	Series of pendulum turns with change of direction each time Min. twice to one side, twice to the other side with great angle (min. 135°)	Rhythm, flow, trajectory, angle (minimum 135 ° for maximum score – the higher the better)	
Asymmetric Spiral	1,35	Series of pendulum turns in the same direction each time	Rhythm, flow, trajectory, angle (135 ° for maximum score- the higher the better)	
Looping	1,50	Entry from asymmetric spiral or a normal spiral - Reversal of a rotation that make the pilot turn around the wing on a pitch movement. min. angle : 135°	Entry, energy, timing, flow, trajectory (pitch movement), angle (180 ° for maximum score), exit or connection	
Asymmetric SAT	1,55	Entry from say spiral or wing over in the same direction (old school)	energy, timing, flow, trajectory (SAT rotation), angle (135° for maximum score), asymmetric dynamic exit (no collapse, no stall)	
Dynamic Full Stall (Super Stall)	1,60	Straight climb, min. 1 revolution (min. 45° backwards pitch) + full stall, no required duration	Energy, importance of pitch (pitch 90° for maximum score), control of direction and exit or connection	
Mac Twist	1,60	Spin from spiral maintained until pendulum stabilisation. Minimum 90° for maximum score.	Energy and asymmetry on entry, speed and importance of rotation, pendulum stabilisation, fast exit or connection	

NAME	COEF.	DESCRIPTION, IMPERATIVE	CRITERIA	CONNECTIONS
Misty Flip	1.65	Straight entry & climbing, 360° spin, straight horizontal shooting, exit no more than 180° from the direction of entry.	Importance of pitch on entry, 360° rotation, strong shooting, maintenance of shape, no rotation on entry and exit, direction.	
Helicopter	1.70	Perfect spin with open glider and vertical axis of rotation. Min. 3 revolutions.	maintenance of the shape, stability of rotation axis (vertical), speed of rotation, low sink rate, duration, exit or connection	no connection to combo manoeuvres, (twister, Helico-sat...)
X-Chopper	1.70	Entry with a lot of energy, constant and rapid climbing, min. 90°, min. 360° spin, strong shooting, exit nor more than 270° from the direction of entry.	Importance of pitch on entry, min. 360° rotation, energy, strong shooting, maintenance of shape	
SAT to Helico	1.75	Min 2 SAT revolutions + connection to min 3 Helico revolutions	Sat criteria (/30 pts) + Helico criteria (/30 pts) + connection (/40 pts): flow and speed of transition	no connection to Helico
Misty to Misty	1.75	same criteria as for Misty, transitions: use the same energy for the first misty as for the next one	Direction must be changed	
Mac Twist to Helico	1.80	Radical negative spin from spiral maintained to Helico. Min 3 revolutions Helico	Mac twist criteria (/30 pts) + Helico criteria (/30 pts) + connection (/40 pts): flow and speed of transition	no connection to Helicopter
Tumbling ***	1.80	Asymmetric or inversion entry , perfect pitch movement. Min. 1 revolution.	Energy on entry, timing, flow, trajectory (pitch movement), angle (180° for max score, minimum 135°), exit or connexion	no connection to Infinity
Misty to Helico	1.80	Same criteria as for a Misty Flip, min. 45° climbing before rotation + transition to Helicopter, + Helicopter criteria.	Misty Flip criteria (/30 pts) + Helicopter criteria (/30 pts) + connection (/40 pts): flow and speed of transition.	no connection to Helicopter
Twister (Helico to Helico)	1.85	Helico one side to Helico to other side. Min 3 revolutions each side.	1st Helico (/30 pts) + 2nd Helico (/30 pts) + connection (/40 pts): speed of transition	no connection to Helicopter
Helico to SAT	1.85	Min 3 Helico revolutions + connection to min 2 SAT revolutions. No rotation in entry and exit.	Helico criteria (/30 pts) + SAT criteria (/30 pts), no rotation on entry and exit, direction	no connection to simple SAT

NAME	COEF.	DESCRIPTION, IMPERATIVE	CRITERIA	CONNECTIONS
Trippy	1,90	Helico – SAT – Helico, SAT – Helico – SAT. One manoeuvre but you could choose if you start with SAT or Helico	3 rotations for Helico and 2 rotations for SAT. 20 pts for each manoeuvre and connection part	
Infinity Tumbling ***	1,95	Series of perfect Tumbling (pitch movement). Min. entry plus 5 revolutions	Rhythm, flow, trajectory (no roll movement), tension in the lines and glider, duration, exit or connection	no connection to Tumbling, Anti Rhythmic
Rhythmic SAT ***	2,00	Entry without pitch, constant progression. Minimum 135 ° in the best revolution, 180° for maximum points + 1 straight revolution at the end.	Rhythm and regularity of the axis, flow, angle, exit or connection.	no connection to Tumbling, Infinity or Anti Rhythmic
Anti Rhythmic ***	2,00	Entry by a tumble, min. 135° in first revolution (180° for max. points), + 1 SAT revolution at the end.	Rhythm and regularity of the axis, flow, angle, exit or connection.	
Esfera ***	2,20	Rhythmic SAT pulled to the vertical followed by an Anti Rhythmic to the other side.	Rhythmic SAT criteria (/50 pts.) + Anti Rhythmic criteria (/50 pts.)	
SYNCHRO MANOEUVRES				
Rodeo SAT	1,65	Synchronised and rapid entry, proximity of the wings flow duration, exit	Min. 2 rotations around the SAT at the same altitude	
Rodeo Helico	1,70	Synchronised and rapid entry, proximity of the wings flow duration, exit	Min. 2 spiral rotations around the helicopter at the same altitude	
Synchro Spiral	1,80	Synchronised and rapid entry, proximity of the wings, duration, high sink rate, rapid and controlled exit	Min. 2 revolutions max. distance is one paraglider line length in between (approx. 10 m)	
Pitch pendulum Synchro (Moline)*	1,95	Rapid and synchronised entry, pilots should be vertically aligned for max. score	Min. twice one over the other one. The manoeuvre has to be one of the last 2 manoeuvres.	

* this manoeuvre must be one of the last 2 manoeuvres

*** this manoeuvre must not be one of the last 2 manoeuvres

LANDING MANOEUVRES				
Approach and precision	1,0	Touch the raft for max. score	Quality of the approach and precision (distance to the raft)	
Raft	1,5	Pilot standing for max. score	Landing well on the raft	
Ground spiral	4,0	Min. 360° revolution, height of wing tip below 3m at the lowest point	Entry (speed, sink rate), height of wing tip over water (touch for max. score)	
Synchro Ground Spiral	5,0	Min. 360° revolution, height of wing tip below 3m at the lowest point	Entry (speed, sink rate), height of wing tip over water (touch for max. score) very close to each other	
Hand touch	1,0		Precision, length of touch with hands...	
Feet touch	0,5		Precision, length of touch with foot...	
Spin	1,0	Min. rotation : ½ turn before pilot's landing	speed of rotation, good sink rate and standing landing	

CHOREOGRAPHY				
Placement & Drift	1,6	For max. score: start the programme considering the drift of the routine and end up with enough altitude for the (spiral +) landing close to the raft.	The spiral landing is not obligatory.	
Management of Altitude	1,0	Managing all the manoeuvres of the routine and using all the altitude available.		
Flow	1,2	Each manoeuvre has to be flown fluently and round with a good management of the energy.		
Rhythm & Connection	1,5	Good management of energy between the manoeuvres.		
Originality & Diversity	2,0	Using all of the spin, stall and dynamic manoeuvres. Use both ride and left sides. Using different entries. Appeal to the public.		

Synchro Coordination	2,0	Have the same altitude when performing the manoeuvres. Keeping together, not far away from each other. Starting end ending manoeuvres simultaneously.		
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PENALTIES				
Collapse	0 to 25% => 0 to -20 points 25% to 50% => -20 to -50 points 50% to 100% => -50 to -80 points			
Cravat	< 10% and < 3 seconds => -20 points > 50% and > 3 seconds => -20 to -80 points			
Change of direction	<90° => 0 to -20 points 90° to 180° => -20 to -50 points >180° => -50 to -80 points			
Twist	<1 turn => -20 to -50 points 1 turn and more => -50 to -80 points			

10 AEROBATICS PARAGLIDING WORLD CUP (APWC)

The Acro World Cup represents the highest competition level in paragliding aerobatics.

The "Acro Cup" is organised every year around 4 to 6 major events chosen by the CIVL Aerobatics working group.

All the competitions in the Acro World Cup are to be Category 2 events and will therefore count in the permanent ranking (WAPR).

All the rules described above (Chapter 1 to 6) are concerning the **ACRO WORLD CUP** competition except if an other rule is written in chapter 7.

The winner's title of the Acro World Cup in solo and in Synchro are awarded each year (see 7.9).

10.1 Competition format

The solo and the synchro competitions are separated in two different ranking.

The pilots can participate to both competition at the same time but it is highly recommended to have two complete equipments (reserve and glider).

10.2 Number of pilots

The minimum number of pilots :

- In case the organiser runs an only solo competition, he should be able to accept a minimum of 20 pilots.
- In case the organiser runs a solo and synchro competition, he should be able to accept a minimum of 20 solo pilots and 10 teams.

The maximum number of pilots :

- 40 solo and no synchro
- or 30 solo and 20 teams
- or 30 teams and no solo

Cuts are allowed until a minimum of 15 pilots. The first cut can be made after the 2nd run. The organizer has to publish in advance (in the local rules) when the cuts will be done.

10.3 Selection method

The registrations are open until 6 weeks before the event start.

If there is more pilots than the maximum allowed by the organiser, the pilots will be selected based on the WAPRS (for synchro team: based on the best pilots position in the WAPRS).

The pilots will have a response 4 weeks before the event start.

If some pilots are unknown by the judges, a **safety selection flights** has to be done to control the pilot ability to compete.

10.4 Qualifications

Due to the fact that we have a not enough national competition in the sport discipline a qualification for an Aerobatic Paragliding World Cup can be done. The organizer must announce it.

The qualification run is open to everybody and will be valid as the first run. 50% of the places are fixed for WPRS ranked pilots. The other 50% will be selected through the qualification run. So even pilots that already participated at an APWC event before have to fly at the qualification.

10.5 Amount of entry fee

Solo : 150 € max / pilot / competition

Synchro : 150€ max / pilot / competition

Solo + Synchro: 250€ max / pilot / competition

Including minimum: break fast and lunch pack and transportation to take off.

The organizer can propose a cheaper fee.

10.6 Number of competition days

Minimum 3 days (including safety selection flights)

10.7 Number of tasks per day

At least 1 in each category (in case of good conditions).

The organiser has to take care that the maximum task per day for one pilot is limited at 3 runs.

10.8 Prize money (minimum amount)

The organizer is free and encouraged to raise the prize money.

Rank	Solo	Synchro
1st	750 €	1.500 €
2nd	500 €	800 €
3rd	250 €	500 €
4th	175 €	200 €
5th	125 €	
1st woman (if there are at least 3 women competing)	250 €	
Subtotal	2000 €	3000 €
Total	5000 €	

We recommend to give prize money and others prizes (materials) for the 4th and the 5th. The organiser should pay using Euros.

10.9 Manoeuvres

The pilots can fly the same manoeuvre only once (to each direction) during the whole solo competition until the last run. For example: He can fly Helico left and Helico right. Manoeuvres that can NOT be performed to both sides are Full Stall, Tail Slide, Wing Over, Dynamic Full Stall, Misty to Misty, Twister, Trippy and Infinity.

The same rule applies to synchro competitions with the exception of the synchro manoeuvres which teams are allowed to perform twice during the whole event.

10.10 Judges panel

At least 1 senior judge and 2 qualified judges. It is recommended to have 2 other training judges.

The final score of the run is the total of the 5 judges' scores to which the 2 extreme scores are removed keeping the 3 remaining.

If only 4 judges are available, average the 2 extreme scores and consider this average score and the 2 remaining scores.

If only 3 judges are available, the final score of the run is the average of the 3 judges.

The chief judge is paid 300 Euros per day by the organiser (except the service that has to be done on the registration day).

The other qualified judges are paid 150 euros per day.

All travel expenses (up to 150 €), the organiser reimburses accommodation and wages of the 3 qualified judges.

The equipment check has to be assured by the senior judge during the pilots' registration (the evening preceding to the competition start).

10.11 World Cup Ranking

The world cup ranking is based on all valid runs for each pilot or team during the complete World Cup tour.

Pilots will receive points based on position in the official score of the competition according to this table:

Place	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Points	25	20	15	12	10	8	6	5	4	3	2	1

The ranking for the Acrobatic Paragliding World Cup will be made yearly after the last APWC competition.