

FAI SPORTING CODE
GENERAL SECTION

2022 Edition

Effective 1st January 2022

Approved by the Air Sport General Commission, November 6, 2021

Ver. 1.0

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RIGHTS TO FAI INTERNATIONAL SPORTING EVENTS

All international sporting events organised wholly or partly under the rules of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale (FAI) Sporting Code[1] are termed *FAI International Sporting Events*[2]. Under the FAI Statutes[3], FAI owns and controls all rights relating to FAI International Sporting Events. FAI Members[4] shall, within their national territories[5], enforce FAI ownership of FAI International Sporting Events and require them to be registered in the FAI Sporting Calendar[6].

An event organiser who wishes to exploit rights to any commercial activity at such events shall seek prior agreement with FAI. The rights owned by FAI which may, by agreement, be transferred to event organisers include, but are not limited to advertising at or for FAI events, use of the event name or logo for merchandising purposes and use of any sound, image, program and/or data, whether recorded electronically or otherwise or transmitted in real time. This includes specifically all rights to the use of any material, electronic or other, including software that forms part of any method or system for judging, scoring, performance evaluation or information utilised in any FAI International Sporting Event[7].

Each FAI Air Sport Commission[8] may negotiate agreements, with FAI Members or other entities authorised by the appropriate FAI Member, for the transfer of all or parts of the rights to any FAI International Sporting Event (except World Air Games events[9]) in the discipline[10], for which it is responsible[11] or waive the rights. Any such agreement or waiver, after approval by the appropriate Air Sport Commission President, shall be signed by FAI Officers[12].

Any person or legal entity that accepts responsibility for organising an FAI Sporting Event, whether or not by written agreement, in doing so also accepts the proprietary rights of FAI as stated above. Where no transfer of rights has been agreed in writing, FAI shall retain all rights to the event. Regardless of any agreement or transfer of rights, FAI shall have, free of charge for its own archival and/or promotional use, full access to any sound and/or visual images of any FAI Sporting Event. The FAI also reserves the right to arrange at its own expense for any and all parts of any event to be recorded.

Link for FAI Statutes and By Laws



1 FAI Statutes, ... Chapter 1, ... para. 1.6
2 FAI Sporting Code, Gen. Section, ... Chapter 4, ... para 4.1.2
3 FAI Statutes, ... Chapter 1, ... para 1.8.1
4 FAI Statutes, ... Chapter 2, ... para 2.1.1; 2.4.2; 2.5.2 and 2.7.2
5 FAI By-Laws, ... Chapter 1, ... para 1.2.1
6 FAI Statutes, ... Chapter 2, ... para 2.4.2.2.5
7 FAI By-Laws, ... Chapter 1, ... paras 1.2.2 to 1.2.5
8 FAI Statutes, ... Chapter 5, ... paras 5.1.1, 5.2, 5.2.3 and 5..2.3.3
9 FAI Sporting Code, Gen. Section, ... Chapter 4, ... para 4.1.5
10 FAI Sporting Code, Gen. Section, ... Chapter 2, ... para 2.2.
11 FAI Statutes, ... Chapter 5, ... para 5.2.3.3.7
12 FAI Statutes, ... Chapter 6, ... para 6.1.2.1.3

AMENDMENT RECORD

Amended versions of the Sporting Code General Section (GS) are published by the FAI Secretariat, acting for the Air Sport General Commission

www.fai.org/document-compression/52718

Amendment Number to the 2016 edition	ACTION DATE OF AMENDMENT	AMENDED BY (Signature)	AMENDED BY NAME	DATE AMENDED
3.1.3	January 1, 2017	Incorporated in the present document		
2.5.1	January 1,2018			
3.1.6	January 1,2018			
4.1.6	January 1,2018			
4.4.3	January 1,2018			
4.4.3.3	January 1,2018			
4.4.3.3.1	January 1,2018			
4.4.3.3.2	January 1,2018			
4.18	January 1,2018			
5.2.1	January 1,2018			
5.4.2.4	January 1,2018			
5.4.2.6.1	January 1,2018			
7.1.6	January 1,2018			
1.4.1	January 1,2019			
2.2	January 1,2019			
5.5.1.4	January 1,2019			
7.6	January 1,2019			
7.8.1	January 1,2019			
7.8.2	January 1,2019			
6.6.2	April 25,2019			
Chapter 6	January 1, 2022			

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INTRODUCTION TO

THE SPORTING CODE OF THE FAI

The Fédération Aéronautique Internationale (FAI), is a world organisation that is concerned mainly with air sport competitions, records, including space activities, and other certified performances.

The FAI unites National Air Sport Control (NAC) organisations, who administer air sports activities in their own countries. The NACs, which are members of FAI, when assembled in the annual General Conference, are the highest FAI policy-making body.

The policies and decisions of the General Conference are implemented by the FAI Executive Board and the Air Sport Commissions. The Executive Board ensures that the Statutes, By-Laws and the Sporting Code are duly observed.

The FAI Sporting Code consists of the General Section and the Specialised Sections.

The FAI Sporting Code deals with two major areas: organized sporting events, such as championships and competitions, and records.

The General Section consists of matters which are common to all air sports and is the responsibility of the FAI Air Sport General Commission (in French, CASI).

The Specialised Sections of the Sporting Code contain rules and procedures for specific air sport activities, and are the responsibility of the appropriate Air Sport Commission (see 2.2.)

Wording: The use of “shall” and “must” implies that the aspect concerned is mandatory; the use of “should” implies a non-mandatory recommendation; “may” indicates what is permitted and “will” indicates what is going to happen. Words of masculine gender should be taken as including the feminine gender unless the context indicates otherwise.

Words importing the singular will include the plural and vice versa.

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1 PRINCIPLES AND AUTHORITY OF FAI

1.1 PRINCIPLES

The FAI is the sole international body in control of air sports and aeronautic and astronautic records in the interests of good sportsmanship and fair competition. The Statutes of FAI specify the Sporting Code as the regulatory system by which the FAI administers and controls all air sport activities.

1.2 SPORTING CODE

The Sporting Code consists of the General Section and the Specialised Sections.

1.2.1 The General Section contains the rules and regulations common to all FAI air sport activities. The responsibility for the development and maintenance of the General Section rests with the FAI Air Sport General Commission.

1.2.2 Each Specialised Section contains rules and regulations that apply to a specific FAI recognised air sport discipline. The responsibility for the development and maintenance of each Specialised Section rests with the appropriate FAI Air Sport Commission (ASC).

1.2.3 The Specialised Section for each discipline shall not conflict with the General Section.

1.3 SPORTING CODE AUTHORITY

1.3.1 **NATIONAL AIRSPORT CONTROL (NAC):** The authority for enforcement of the Sporting Code is exercised through the Active and Associate Members who hold Sporting Powers (see FAI Statutes and 2.7 below for a definition) in their own countries. FAI Members thus exercising National Airsport Control are referred to as "NAC".

1.4 AMENDMENTS

1.4.1 The General Section of the Sporting Code may be amended by the Air Sport General Commission and each of the Specialised Sections of the Sporting Code may be amended by the appropriate ASC.

Any amendment to the General Section shall be decided by the CASI Plenary Meeting unless the CASI Plenary Meeting exceptionally delegates the CASI Bureau to act accordingly.

The voting system for the CASI Plenary Meeting is that of a simple majority

1.4.2 Amendments to the General Section shall come into force on the date agreed by the Air Sport General Commission Plenary Meeting. The present Volume should be revised by the CASI Bureau in accordance with any changes in the FAI Statutes or By-Laws which affect existing provisions. The appropriate ASC shall determine the regular date for annual amendments to the Specialised Sections of the Sporting Code for which they are responsible.

1.4.3 Amended versions of the General Section are published by the FAI Secretariat, acting for the Air Sport General Commission. When an amended version is finalised, it will be published on the appropriate FAI web page. The FAI web reference for the latest GS version is as follows:

https://www.fai.org/document-compression/52718

1.4.4 A NAC is responsible for making sure that its officials and other holders of the Sporting Code General Section are aware of the above and are using the correct version for the year concerned.

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2 CLASSES AND DEFINITIONS

2.1 CLASSES.

The following classes are valid for all FAI sporting events and records:

Class A:	Free Balloons
Class B:	Dirigibles - Airships
Class C:	Aeroplanes, Electric- and Solar-powered Aeroplanes
Class D:	Gliders and Motor Gliders
Class E:	Rotorcraft and Multi-Rotors
Class F:	Model Aircraft
Class G:	Parachutes and Wind Tunnels
Class H:	Vertical Take-off and Landing Aircraft
Class I:	Human-powered Aircraft
Class K:	Spacecraft
Class M:	Tilt-Wing/Tilt-Engine Aircraft
Class O:	Hang Gliders and Paragliders
Class P:	Aero-Spacecraft
Class R:	Microlight Aircraft and Paramotors
Class S:	Space Models
Class U:	Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

2.2 FAI INTERNATIONAL AIR SPORT COMMISSIONS

The FAI Statutes specify the areas of responsibility of each FAI Air Sport Commission (ASC). The following table is provided as a guide. ASC initials are explained in the Glossary 2.7:

FAI COMMISSION		**Sporting Code Section**	**FAI CLASSES**	
Airsport Discipline	**Initials**		**Class Letter**	**DESCRIPTION**
Ballooning	CIA	1	A B	Free Balloons Dirigibles, Airships
General Aviation	GAC	2	C H	Aeroplanes Vertical Take-off & Landing Aircraft
Gliding	IGC	3	D DM	Gliders Motor Gliders
Aeromodelling	CIAM	4 12	F S U	Model Aircraft Space Models Unmanned Aerial Vehicles
Parachuting and Indoor Skydiving	ISC	5	G	Parachutes Wind Tunnels

Aerobatics	CIVA	6	C D	Aeroplanes Gliders
Hang Gliding	CIVL	7	O	Hang Gliders Paragliders
Astronautics	ICARE	8	K P	Spacecraft Aero-Spacecraft
Rotorcraft	CIG	9	E M	Helicopters Tilt Rotorcraft Autogyros Multi - Rotors Compound Helicopters Tilt-Wing/Tilt-Engine Aircraft
Microlights and Paramotors	CIMA	10	R	Microlight Aircraft Powered Hang Gliders Paramotors
General	CASI	11	I	Human Powered Aircraft
General	CASI	General	All	All Classes
General Aviation	CIACA	13	CS CE	Solar-powered aircraft Electrically-powered aircraft

E-mail information distribution lists exist for each ASC. The FAI web pages are on http://www.fai.org

2.3 DEFINITIONS

The following general definitions apply to all ASCs. The detailed definitions and sub-classifications are contained in the Specialised Sections of the Sporting Code.

2.3.1 **AIRCRAFT:** A vehicle that can be sustained in the atmosphere by forces exerted on it by the air. There are two types of Aircraft:

2.3.2 **AERODYNE:** A heavier-than-air aircraft which derives its lift in flight mainly from aerodynamic forces.

2.3.3 **AEROSTAT:** An aircraft lighter than air.

2.4 PERFORMANCE DEFINITIONS.

The definitions of types of performances, flights, courses, etc, shall be determined by each ASC and will be published in the appropriate Specialised Section of the Sporting Code.

2.5 DEFINITION OF CONTINENTAL REGIONS

For the purposes of Continental Regional Championships and Records, the FAI recognises continental regions as follows (in alphabetical order).

2.5.1 **ASIA:** The countries of the Asian Continent and adjacent island countries East of the European Countries defined below in 2.5.3, as far East as Japan and the Philippines. Includes Sri Lanka, Brunei, Indonesia and Chinese Taipei, but excludes Russia.

2.5.2 **AFRICA:** comprising all the countries of the African Continent including the adjacent island countries such as Cape Verde, the Seychelles and Mauritius.

2.5.3 **EUROPE:** comprising all the countries in and to the North of the Mediterranean Sea including adjacent island countries; and the countries to the West of the Caspian Sea; including Iceland, Ireland, Israel, all of Russia, Turkey, and the United Kingdom (Great Britain), but not including Iran (mentioned because it has a boundary on the west side of the Caspian Sea).

2.5.4 **OCEANIA:** comprising Papua New Guinea, Australia, New Zealand, and the countries of the Pacific Ocean to the East as far as the Marquesas and the Touamotu Archipelago, but not including any country listed under Asia above (eg Indonesia, Japan, Philippines).

2.5.5 **NORTH AMERICA:** comprising the countries from Panama to Canada and the Caribbean Islands including Bermuda.

2.5.6 **SOUTH AMERICA:** comprising all the countries from Colombia to Chile and Argentina.

2.5.7 **TEMPORARY MODIFICATIONS FOR SPECIFIC CHAMPIONSHIPS:** with the consent of the Bureau of CASI, and at the request of the ASC concerned, continental regions can be modified for Championship purposes.

2.5.8 **OTHER REGIONAL GROUPINGS:** where championships are regularly approved by FAI in regional groupings which are not the same as the Continental Regions listed herein, the definition of the regional grouping will be placed in this sub-paragraph. The only approved regional groupings are Pan-American and Asian-Oceanic.

2.6 CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY

Certificates of proficiency are documents recognising the level of performance or qualifications of an individual. They may be issued in any of the FAI Disciplines. The requirements and rights accorded to the holders of proficiency certificates are determined by the ASCs and are detailed in the Specialised Sections of the Sporting Code.

2.7 GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

This section amplifies a number of terms which are used in the main text and gives some generally accepted definitions and abbreviations relevant to air sports.

A	(FAI Class) - Balloons
Aeronautics	For FAI purposes, aerial activity, including all air sports, at a height equal to or less than 100 kilometres above the earth's surface
AL	Amendment List
Altitude	The vertical distance from mean sea level (MSL). See also `QNH', and `Height'
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
ASC	Air Sport Commission
Astronautics	For FAI purposes, activity more than 100 kilometres above the earth’s surface
AUW	All Up Weight / Mass
B	(FAI Class) - Airships/Dirigibles
C	(FAI Class) - Aeroplanes
C	(Temperature) – Celsius
CAS	Calibrated Airspeed (IAS corrected for Instrument and Pressure Errors)
CASI	Commission d'Aéronautique Sportive Internationale (the Air Sport General Commission of FAI)

Certification	The signature on and preparation of certificates and other documents concerned with the process of flight verification with a view to validation of an FAI Flight Performance
CIA	Commission Internationale d'Aérostation, the International Ballooning Commission
CIACA	Commission Internationale des Aéronefs de Construction Amateur, the FAI Amateur-built and Experimental Aircraft Commission.
CIAM	Commission Internationale d'Aéromodélisme, the International Aeromodelling Commission
CIG	Commission Internationale de Giraviation, the International Rotorcraft Commission
CIMA	Commission Internationale de Micro-Aviation, the International Microlight and Paramotor Commission
CIMP	Commission Internationale Médico-Physiolgique, the Medical Commission - a Technical Commission of FAI
CIVA	Commission Internationale de Voltige Aerienne, the International Aerobatics Commission
CIVL	Commission Internationale de Vol Libre, the International Hang Gliding and Paragliding Commission
C of A	Certificate of Airworthiness
D	(FAI Class) - Gliders
DM	(FAI Class) - Motor Gliders
E	(FAI Class) - Rotorcraft (Helicopters and Autogyros)
Earth Model	The mathematical surface upon which geometric calculations are performed. Earth models in use are ellipsoidal, spherical, and planar.
Ellipsoid	For FAI purposes, an ellipsoid is the surface formed by the rotation of an ellipse about its minor axis.
EnvC	The Environmental Commission. A Technical Commission of FAI
F	(FAI Class) – Model Aircraft
FAI	Fédération Aéronautique Internationale, with its headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland.
FAI Sphere	A sphere of radius 6371 kilometres, exactly.
g	Acceleration due to the force of gravity (9.81 m/sec2)
G	The force on an object under acceleration expressed in multiples of g.
G	(FAI Class) – Parachuting and Indoor Skydiving
GAC	General Aviation Commission
Geodesic	The path of shortest length between two points on a surface
Geodetic Datum	A specification of the shape, size and location in space of the surface of the Earth. Specification of the Geodetic Datum is necessary for unique GNSS solutions, and for map-making. WGS84 (q.v.) is a geodetic datum
GLONASS	Global Orbital Navigation Satellite System, the Russian GNSS system similar to the US GPS
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System (Generic term for all systems such as the Russian GLONASS and the US GPS)
GNSS fix	The 4-dimensional (latitude, longitude, altitude, UTC) location of a point in space and time, as determined by a GNSS.
GPS	Global Positioning System (US GNSS System managed by the Departments of Defense and Transportation)
H	(FAI Class) - Vertical Take-off and Landing Aircraft
Height	The vertical distance from a given height datum such as the take-off place. See also `QFE', and `Altitude'
Homologation	The validation of a Flight Performance by an NAC or FAI for record purposes
Host NAC	The NAC of a country in which an FAI Sporting Event is organized
hPa	Hecto Pascal (Pressure unit, equal to a millibar)
I	(FAI Class) - Human Powered Aircraft
IAS	Indicated Airspeed
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation (HQ in Montreal, Canada)
ICARE	International Commission for Astronautics Records
IGC	International Gliding Commission
ISC	International Skydiving Commission
ISA	International Standard Atmosphere as defined by ICAO.

	Reference: Manual of the ICAO Standard Atmosphere (extended to 80 kilometres (262500 feet), Doc 7488-CD, Third Edition, 1993, ISBN 92-9194-004-6.
K	(FAI Class) - Spacecraft
M	(FAI Class) - Tilt-Wing Aircraft
min	Minute, unit of time (UT), compared to `arcmin' which is 1 minute of angle
m/s	Metres per Second
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NAC	National Airsport Control
O	(FAI Class) - Hang Gliders and Paragliders
OO	Official Observer
Organizer	The event organizer approved by, and acting with or on behalf of, an NAC or the FAI
Ornithopter	A machine that achieves and sustains flight by the sole means of flapping wings
P	(FAI Class) - Aerospacecraft
QFE	Altimeter pressure setting that results in an indication of zero on the surface
QNH	Altimeter pressure setting that results in an indication of height above sea level
R	(FAI Class) - Microlights, Powered Hang Gliders and Paramotors
S	(FAI Class) - Space Models
Soaring	The utilisation of the vertical component of movements of air in the atmosphere for the purpose of sustaining flight, without the use of thrust from a means of propulsion.
Space	For FAI purposes, more than 100 kilometres above the earth's surface.
Sporting Powers	The right to organise and conduct FAI Sporting Events, to authorise aeronautic or astronautic record attempts, to appoint officials to supervise FAI competitions and record attempts, to participate in the work of FAI Air Sport Commissions, and to authorise individuals and teams to compete in FAI Air Sport Activities by issuing FAI Sporting Licences
STOL	Short Take Off and Landing
TAS	True Air Speed
U	(FAI Class) – Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UT	UTC to the local hour convention
UTC	Universal Time Co-ordinated
Validation	An act of ratification or official approval. In FAI terms, the act of approving a Flight Performance (or an element of one such as reaching a Turn Point) for FAI purposes
Verification	The process of checking and assembling evidence with a view to validating a Flight Performance
Vincenty Method	An empirical method used to calculate the distance between pairs of points on the WGS84 ellipsoid Reference: http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/PUBS_LIB/inverse.pdf Example: https://www.fai.org/page/world-distance-calculator
Vs	Stalling Speed
VTOL	Vertical Take Off and Landing
WADA	World Anti-Doping Agency. See http://www.wada-ama.org
WAG	World Air Games. An international sporting event involving several FAI air sports at the same time, see GS 4.1.5.
WGS84 Earth Datum	See WGS84
WGS84	World Geodetic System 1984 – For FAI purposes, this is the standard Geodetic Datum.
WGS84 Ellipsoid	An ellipsoid based on an ellipse with a semi-minor axis of 6356,7523 kilometres and a semi-major axis of 6378,1370 kilometres. The minor axis is the polar axis.

3 SPORTING LICENSES

3.1 SPORTING LICENCE

3.1.1 **STATUTORY RIGHTS**: only FAI members holding FAI Sporting Powers have the right to issue FAI Sporting Licences on behalf of FAI

3.1.2 **HOLDER'S RESPONSIBILITY**: the holder of a Sporting Licence acknowledges that he knows and understands the FAI Sporting Code and commits himself to abide by it. Only holders of a valid FAI Sporting Licence are permitted to participate in FAI sporting events and record attempts.

3.1.3 **ISSUE OF SPORTING LICENCES:** each NAC has the delegated power to issue FAI Sporting Licences on proof of identity to those of its individual members who are either citizens or residents of that NAC's country.

A Sporting Licence shall be considered to have been issued, if the holder is listed on the FAI Sporting Licence database by the authority that is issuing the particular Sporting License together with all the required information and the period of validity of that particular Sporting License.

The required information in the database must include, but is not limited to, the name of the issuing authority, the name and contact details of the holder and a number given by the NAC.

A Sporting License may be issued for one airsport discipline (see 2.2 above) or for multiple airsports disciplines. This information must be clearly indicated in the Sporting License database.

An FAI Sporting Licence shall be recognised by all NACs.

3.1.3.1 Identification

3.1.3.1.1 The citizenship of a person is proved by an identification document stating his citizenship and issued by or on behalf of the government of the country concerned. This document shall be in English and, if not, it must be accompanied by an official English translation.

3.1.3.1.2 The residency of a person means the place where a person usually lives for at least 185 days in each calendar year because of personal and occupational ties, or in the case of a person with no occupational ties, because of personal ties which show close links between that person and the place where he or she is living. The residency of a person is proved by an identification document stating his residence and issued by or on behalf of the government of the country concerned or by a sworn statement signed by the NAC President. This document shall be in English and, if not, it must be accompanied by an official English translation.

3.1.3.1.3 The identity of a person without nationality is proved by the residence permit issued by or on behalf of the government of that country of residence. This document shall be in English and, if not, it must be accompanied by an official English translation.

3.1.3.2 A person shall not, at the same time, hold a Sporting Licence issued by more than one NAC. An individual, who under the provisions of 3.1.3.6 elects to transfer from one NAC to another, may be issued a sporting licence by his new NAC only after notification to his former NAC and after withdrawal of any valid sporting licence issued by that former NAC. The Sporting License database will be updated directly by the FAI Secretariat once documentation from both NACs has been received.

3.1.3.3 Although a NAC has the delegated power to issue Sporting Licences, a NAC may delegate that power to other aeronautical bodies within its country and involve such bodies in their distribution. In the event of a Sporting Licence, valid

for one airsport discipline, being withdrawn from an individual for disciplinary reasons, the NAC must ensure that all other Sporting Licences issued to that individual (3.1.3.2) by that NAC are also withdrawn.

3.1.3.4 An NAC may refuse to issue a Sporting Licence.

3.1.3.5 In compliance with FAI Statute 1.8.2, the Secretary General, authorized by the FAI Executive Board or the ASC concerned, may issue a Sporting Licence to an individual who cannot obtain a Sporting Licence under the provisions of 3.1.3.6. This right shall not be exercised with regard to individuals who are either citizens or residents of a country with a NAC that has paid the required annual subscription fees before the due date of March 31 or is under suspension in accordance with 3.1.3 above.

3.1.3.6 Rights of representation

3.1.3.6.1 A citizen of a country may be issued with a FAI Sporting Licence to represent the NAC of that country in First Category sporting events and to participate in Second Category sporting events and in record attempts. For the FAI definition of citizenship, see 3.1.3.1.1 and for changes of representation see 3.1.3.6.4.

3.1.3.6.2 Resident. For the FAI definition of residency, see 3.1.3.1.2.

3.1.3.6.2.1 First Category Events. A resident of a country who is not a citizen of that country may be issued with a FAI Sporting Licence to represent the NAC of that country in First Category sporting events, subject to 3.2.3.6.4 on changes of representation.

3.1.3.6.2.2 Second Category Events and other FAI Activities. A resident of a country who is not a Citizen of that country may be issued with an FAI Sporting Licence by the NAC of his country of residence to participate in Second Category sporting events and such activities as record attempts, subject to 3.1.3.2 which prevents the holding of two sporting licences at the same time.

3.1.3.6.3 Multiple Citizenships. A person who has multiple citizenships may freely select the NAC of one of those countries of citizenship to apply for an FAI Sporting License. If such a person subsequently wishes to change to another country of his/her citizenship, this may be done regardless of place of residence, subject to 3.1.3.6.4 on changes of representation.

3.1.3.6.4 Change of Representation - First Category Events. If a competitor has represented a country in a First Category Event, that competitor must not represent another country in any First Category Event during the twenty four months, or a longer period as specified by a particular ASC, following the month in which the First Category Event, in which the competitor represented the first country, takes place.
Also, see 3.1.3.2, which prevents the holding of two Sporting Licences at the same time. In the exceptional circumstance where, due to geopolitical change and not personal choice, a competitor becomes resident of another country and is no longer eligible to hold a Sporting Licence in the prior country, this time period can be reduced on the condition that the NACs concerned give their written approval and the case is reviewed and approved by the CASI Bureau.

3.1.4 **VALIDITY OF SPORTING LICENCES**: the holder of a sporting licence may be required to produce an official document bearing his photograph and signature in proof of identity.

3.1.5 **WITHDRAWAL OF SPORTING LICENCES**: a Sporting Licence may be withdrawn by the FAI or the NAC that issued it.

3.1.6 **OTHER USE OF SPORTING LICENSE DATABASE DATA**: A NAC may use information from the FAI Sporting Licence database such as FAI ID, while producing other internal documents such as membership cards and proficiency certificates.

3.1.7 **UAV RECORDS**: for attempts on Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) records under Section 12 of the Sporting Code, an FAI UAV Record Licence will be issued. Other Chapter 3 procedures apply, replacing the term “Sporting Licence” by “UAV Record Licence”. Such

a licence may be issued to a corporate organisation rather than to an individual, normally to the operating authority for the particular type of UAV concerned.

3.2 SURRENDER OF SPORTING LICENCE

3.2.1 A competitor who has been disqualified from participation in an FAI sporting event shall be considered to have surrendered his Sporting Licence to the Event Director. Each ASC will determine the grounds for any disqualification.

3.2.2 The disqualified competitor shall have no right to claim back any part of his entry fee and will not be eligible for any prizes awarded during the event. Any delay in the surrender of the Sporting Licence shall be added to the period of surrender.

3.2.3 During the period of surrender of the Sporting Licence, participation in any FAI sporting activity, including attempts on records, is prohibited. The NAC will determine any period of surrender in addition to the disqualification provided for in 3.2.1.

3.2.4 Disqualification will be grounds for disciplinary action by the NAC concerned, and the Event Director shall send details of the surrendered licence to the disqualified competitor's NAC at the end of the event, together with a written summary of the circumstances. The NAC will be responsible for updating the Sporting License Database within seven days with any change resulting from such disciplinary action.

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4 SPORTING EVENTS

4.1 CLASSIFICATION OF EVENTS

A Sporting Event is any air sport event or other defined contest organized by or on behalf of either an NAC or FAI. For classification purposes, the definitions in 4.1.1 to 4.1.5 apply. Other definitions and classifications may be contained in the Specialised Sections of the Sporting Code.

4.1.1 **NATIONAL SPORTING EVENT:** a Sporting Event open only to participants of the organising NAC.

4.1.2 **INTERNATIONAL SPORTING EVENT**: a Sporting Event in which entry is open to more than one NAC or to individual participants, all of whom hold a valid Sporting License, which collectively are issued by more than one NAC.

4.1.3 REGIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

4.1.3.1 CONTINENTAL CHAMPIONSHIP. An International Sporting Event open to participants from all NACs within a specific Continental Region defined in the Sporting Code (see para 2.5) and, in case of vacancies, to participants from other invited non-eligible NACs. The competitor, or team from one of the NACs within that specific region, with the highest aggregate score at the end of the event, shall be the winner and be awarded the title of Continental Region Champion.

4.1.3.2. CHAMPIONSHIPS FOR OTHER REGIONAL GROUPINGS. As above but for other regional groupings of countries not included in 2.5 but approved by the Air Sport General Commission for the specific championship concerned. This includes groupings within continents or trans-continental groupings.

4.1.4 **WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP**. An International Sporting Event open to participants from all NACs, and in which the winner is awarded the title of World Champion.

4.1.5 **WORLD AIR GAMES**. An International Sporting Event involving several FAI air sports at the same time and open to participants from NACs. Rules for the WAG are available from FAI. CASI will approve the General Rules for the WAG. For the WAG, where these General Rules are in conflict with the Sporting Code, the General Rules will prevail.

4.1.6 **MULTI-SPORT COMPETITIONS**. A Competition where Sporting Events for one or more Air Sports are included, but which also include Sports other than Air Sports. To the extent that the Events are under FAI control, the FAI Sporting Code and, as far as possible, the Competition Rules for First Category Events will be used. To fit the concept of the Competition these Rules may be adapted by the ASC(s) concerned and the FAI Executive Board/Head Office may agree to propose a special event. The final Event Rules shall be approved by both the ASC(s) and the FAI EB as per 4.4.3.

4.2 REGISTRATION OF INTERNATIONAL SPORTING EVENTS.

The FAI maintains and publishes an International Sporting Calendar. In order to be recognised, an International Sporting Event must be registered in the FAI Sporting Calendar by the NAC(s) authorising or organizing it. Such registration must be received by the FAI Secretariat a minimum of thirty days before the starting date of the event or at an earlier time if specified by an ASC in its Specialised Section. This registration may be submitted in any FAI approved format.

4.3 RECOGNITION OF SPORTING EVENTS

4.3.1 Unless otherwise decided by the FAI General Conference, Sporting Events registered in the FAI Sporting Calendar (4.2) must be held in accordance with FAI rules.

4.3.2 In addition to 4.3.1, registered Sporting Events taking place in a year will only be recognised if the organising NAC has fulfilled all its obligations to FAI.

4.4 SPORTING EVENTS LISTED IN THE FAI SPORTING CALENDAR

FIRST CATEGORY EVENTS

4.4.1.1 World Air Games, as approved by the General Conference.

4.4.1.2 World and Continental Regional Championships, as approved by the ASCs and confirmed by the Executive Board as part of its approval of the FAI Sporting Calendar (Statute 4.2.2.11).

4.4.1.3 International Sporting Events approved by the ASCs concerned.

4.4.1 **SECOND CATEGORY EVENTS**: other International Sporting Events organized by or under the authorisation of NACs.

4.4.2 **MULTI SPORT COMPETITIONS**. As approved by the FAI EB. The approval shall include whether the participants are individuals representing a NAC (becoming a National Delegation) or are independent individuals, as agreed with the Competition Organiser.

4.4.3 EVENT ENTRY CRITERIA

4.4.3.1 First Category Events. Entry is restricted to National Delegations representing a NAC and to FAI Participants (see 4.5.1). A minimum of 4 NACs or such higher number of NACs, as is determined by the relevant ASC, shall have entered by the end of the official registration period, as defined by the ASC, with entry fees paid. If there is less than the required minimum of NACs so entered, the relevant ASC shall decide whether the event will take place and shall also decide whether or not the title of Champion will be awarded.

4.4.3.2 Second category events. Entry is open to National Delegations representing a NAC and, at the discretion of the Organiser, to individual participants holding a valid Sporting License. The minimum number of entries shall be laid down in the rules for the event.

4.4.3.3 Multi-Sport Competitions. Entry is open by invitation from the Organiser to participants representing a NAC (becoming a National Delegation) or/and participants both as nominated to them by the FAI according to the following procedures:

4.4.4.3.1 The selection process for participants representing a NAC is that the relevant ASC(s) may set the minimum performance standards required for participation, and/or limit the number of participants. After the NACs have nominated their participants, then the ASC(s) has the right to refuse any nomination and ask for an alternate.

4.4.4.3.2 The selection process for participants is that these are nominated by the relevant ASC(s). After the NACs who issue their FAI Sporting Licence have been advised of the nominations then the NAC has the right to refuse any nomination and suggest an alternate.

4.4.4 **FREQUENCY AND LOCATION OF EVENTS:** each ASC shall determine the frequency and location of its events in accordance with the following principles:

4.4.4.1 World and Continental Championships should be held approximately every two years in any discipline or class in accordance with the provisions of the Specialised Sections of the Sporting Code.

4.4.4.2 As far as possible World and Continental Championships should not be held in the same calendar year.

4.5 PARTICIPANTS

4.5.1 **ENTRANT:** a person or NAC from whom a completed entry form has been received for participation in a sporting event. A person or persons unable to represent an NAC may be authorized to participate by the FAI Executive Board or the ASC concerned, such person or team being defined as FAI Participants.

4.5.2 **COMPETITOR:** a person entered and competing in a sporting event.

4.5.3 **TEAM:** a group of two or more competitors, the combined performance of which is counted for the result.

4.5.3.1. NATIONAL TEAM. A group of two or more competitors representing one NAC.

4.5.3.2 INTERNATIONAL TEAM. A group of two or more competitors, who collectively represent more than one NAC or are FAI Participants, as defined in 4.5.1 but excluding an FAI team.

4.5.3.3 FAI TEAM. A group of two or more FAI Participants.

4.5.4 **CHAMPION:** the title conferred upon the winner of a World or Regional Championship. The winner of a World Air Games competition will be awarded the title World Air Games Champion for the competition concerned.

4.5.5 PARTICIPATION

4.5.5.1 International Sporting Events taking place in a year are open only to NACs that have met all their obligations to FAI.

4.5.5.2 Every NAC organising an International Sporting Event must make every reasonable effort to ensure admission into its country to any entrant entitled to participate in the event. If the organizing NAC finds that, for any reason, an entrant of another country may be or will be refused admission, it shall immediately inform the FAI Secretary General, the ASC President concerned and the NAC of the entrant.

4.5.5.3 FAI Participants may be invited to participate in international sporting events providing that the organizing NAC and the relevant ASC approve.

4.5.5.4 In team events the relevant ASC may restrict the participation of International Teams in First Category Events.

4.6 REPRESENTATION RIGHTS

4.6.1 In First Category international sporting events, a competitor represents the NAC that issued the FAI Sporting Licence, unless he belongs to a international team. NACs are responsible for ensuring that holders of their FAI Sporting Licences who participate in Second Category international sporting events abide by the FAI Sporting Code and the rules and regulations for the event.

4.6.2 FAI competitors or teams complying with 4.5.1 and/or 4.6.1 may be invited to participate in international sporting events, providing that the organizing NAC confirms that vacancies exist.

4.7 OFFERS TO HOST FAI SPORTING EVENTS

4.7.1 **BIDS:** bids by or on behalf of an NAC to hold a First Category Event shall comply with the specific regulations issued by the ASC responsible.

4.7.2 **ADMISSION INTO A COUNTRY:** the bid must provide details of any conditions of admission of participants to the country or location of the event. If any restrictions are proposed or found, the FAI Executive Board shall decide whether they are acceptable, having taken advice on sporting aspects from the ASC concerned and the CASI Bureau.

4.8 GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR FAI SPORTING EVENTS

4.8.1 **FIRST CATEGORY EVENTS:** General Regulations for First Category Events shall be contained in the Specialised Sections of the Sporting Code. Competition Rules for a particular event shall not conflict with the rules in the Sporting Code. They shall be approved in advance by the ASC concerned and must not be changed thereafter.

4.8.2 **SECOND CATEGORY EVENTS:** General Regulations and Competition Rules for Second Category Events shall be based, as far as appropriate, on those for First Category Events and must not conflict with them in principle.

4.8.3 **FAI AUTHORITY:** the Rules, Regulations, programme and all other official documents shall carry the statement of FAI authority and display the FAI logo.

4.8.4 **COURTESY INVITATIONS:** organizers shall ensure in respect of First Category Events, that courtesy invitations are issued (e.g. to the Opening / Closing ceremonies) to the FAI President and to the President of the relevant FAI Air Sport Commission. Such invitations shall make clear the extent of the hospitality, if any, which the Organizer is in a position to offer.

4.8.5 **LANGUAGE:** the rules, regulations and information circulated to NACs and competitors or issued during the event shall be in English and, at the discretion of the Organizers, French and/or the language of the host country. In all interpretations the English language version shall prevail.

4.8.6 **INSURANCE:** Competition organizers should consider obtaining Public Liability Insurance to protect participants and Organizers. Organizers should consider recommending that participating NACs and/or competitors carry individual health and accident insurance. Where an organiser of an FAI event provides or facilitates insurance for such an event, then any such insurance must comply with the minimum requirements set by the contest rules.

4.9 ENTRIES

Entry applications to a First Category Event shall be made only through the NAC of which the applicant holds a Sporting Licence or, in the case of an FAI applicant, through the FAI.

4.10 RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ENTRANT

4.10.1 **ACCEPTANCE OF SPORTING CODE, RULES AND REGULATIONS:** The entrants and competitors are required to know, understand, accept and abide by the Sporting Code and the rules and regulations for the event, and by entering are deemed to accept them without reservation. They should appreciate that they represent the National Team of their NAC, or, in Second Category Events, are ambassadors for their country and that they should compete in a sporting manner and that their behaviour must be beyond reproach.

4.10.2 **DOPING, ALCOHOL, ILLNESS AND INJURY:** this is a brief outline from the document "FAI Anti-Doping Rules and Procedures", published by FAI and agreed by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) for application to Air Sports.

4.10.2.1 Definition. Doping consists of the use or attempted use of one or more prohibited substances or methods, or of blood or blood products, or of manipulation aimed at making these difficult to detect. This may be intentional, unintentional, involve negligence or omission, or in any other circumstances. A doping offence is also committed by refusal or failure to comply with doping control testing, tampering with doping control, possession of a prohibited substance or method, or aiding a doping offence.

4.10.2.2 Policy. FAI policy is to prevent misuse, malpractice and cheating, in this case where doping is concerned. Doping is contrary to the FAI principles of equity and fair play and is potentially damaging to the health and safety of participants in Air Sports.

4.10.2.3 Prohibited Substances. These are those in the WADA standard list valid at the moment of testing (listed on www.wada-ama.org). The FAI also includes alcohol (above a defined level) for flight safety reasons.

4.10.2.4 Competitor responsibilities. All competitors entering sporting events under FAI rules shall accept that they may be required to submit to, and co-operate with, doping control measures. Entrants with a documented medical condition requiring the use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method must before the event concerned have obtained a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) in accordance with FAI Anti-Doping rules. In addition, for reasons arising during or immediately before the event, a competitor taking any drug or medication, or suffering from a medical condition, illness or injury, which might either compromise safety or invalidate a licence, must inform the Contest Director in writing before competing.

4.11 ACCEPTANCE OF ENTRIES

4.11.1 An entry shall be accepted only if made on an official entry form accompanied by the full entry fee and received by the specified closing date.

4.11.2 Late entries may be accepted at the discretion of the Organizer only when there is good reason for the delay and if there are sufficient vacancies.

4.11.3 Entry form details and procedures shall be determined by an ASC and Organizers must make such forms and procedures available on any internet web site for the event. Entry forms which are incomplete or contain inaccurate information may not be accepted.

4.12 CHANGE OF ENTRIES

Change of entries may be made only up to the time stated in the Competition rules but necessarily before the start of the event. Change of competitors, equipment or class can be made only as stated in the Rules and Regulations for the event.

4.13 REJECTION OF ENTRIES

The Organizer of the event may not reject an entry to a First Category Event made in good faith and complying with the terms of the entry.

4.14 RETURN OF ENTRY FEES

4.14.1 If an event does not take place, entry fees shall be returned in full. If the event does take place, but for reasons of force majeure, it is cancelled or stopped, unused fees, as determined by the relevant ASC, shall be paid back. Before a cancellation decision is made, the relevant ASC shall consult the FAI Secretary General who will inform and consult as necessary. Actions will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. In cases with political implications for FAI, the Executive Board may be involved.

4.14.2 A competitor who or a team which withdraws from an event after having had their entry accepted may be entitled to a full or partial refund of the entry fees paid, in accordance with criteria established by the relevant ASC. Such criteria must be clearly stated in the FCE bid regulations issued by the relevant ASC (see 4.8.1)

4.15 RESULTS AND PRIZE-GIVING

4.15.1 **JURY APPROVAL**: The results of an International Sporting Event shall be final only when all protests have been dealt with by the Jury and the Jury has ceased its functions. The final results must be made public before the prize-giving is held.

4.15.2 NOTIFICATION OF RESULTS

4.15.2.1 The results of a First Category Event shall be sent electronically to the FAI Secretariat if possible before the prize-giving and in any case within (24) hours of the end of the event.

4.15.2.2 The results of any FAI air sport event shall be made available, in a suitable format, to the host NAC, all competitors and the NACs they represent and for First Category Events to the FAI Secretariat without delay.

4.15.2.3 For First Category Events, the FAI Secretariat shall be advised by the President of the Jury, within a maximum of eight days of the end of the event, of the number of protests made, together with the numbers of protests withdrawn, upheld or failed, and the respective Jury decisions.

4.15.3 PRIZE-GIVING

4.15.3.1 At First Category Events the FAI flag must be flown and the FAI Anthem played. The flags of the countries of the competitors placed first, second and third in each class must be flown and the national anthem of the countries of the champion must be played. In case there is a tie for the position of the champion then the national anthem of the countries of the champions must be played.

4.15.3.2 The FAI shall award gold, silver and bronze medals in each World or Continental Region Championship and for the World Air Games. These medals shall be supplied by the FAI Secretariat or, if not supplied by the FAI Secretariat, shall conform to the FAI medal specification. They will be awarded to competitors

placed first, second and third in the overall Championship, including Women's and Junior categories if appropriate. All medals are funded from within the ASC concerned. Costs may be passed on to the Organizer if the ASC so decides. If requested by an ASC, FAI gold, silver and bronze medals may also be awarded to all members of teams competing for a single placing (for example, formation skydiving, team racing in aeromodelling, etc). Where teams are based on individual results achieved in the championship, gold, silver and bronze medals may be awarded to the team managers only of such teams placed first, second and third, and, if the ASC decide, smaller FAI Team medals may be awarded to all members of such teams. The large FAI medals for winning teams are to be forwarded by the team manager to the appropriate NAC or other body which the team is representing. An FAI Diploma may be awarded to other competitors if an ASC so decides. The Organizers may award further prizes at their discretion, and additional diplomas may be awarded where the results for male and female competitors are separate.

4.15.3.3 All medals, diplomas and prizes, whether trophies or money, which are referred to in the Sporting Code or the Rules and Regulations of an event, shall be presented not later than at the official prize-giving. Any exceptions to this provision may be authorised by an ASC.

4.16 EQUIPMENT/ DEVICES

In each Specialised Section, ASCs may specify the technical standards and criteria for any equipment, electronic or mechanical devices and scoring systems to be used.

4.17 AGE CATEGORIES

Each ASC may define Age groups classification that will be followed for Category 1 or Category 2 events. (Seniors, Juniors, Under-18, Under-20 etc)

A competitor shall be eligible to compete in an age group competition under FAI Rules if he is within the age range specified in the relevant age group classification. A competitor must be able to provide proof of his age through presentation of a valid passport or other form of documentation issued by a competent authority. A competitor who fails or refuses to provide such proof shall not be eligible to participate in such a group.

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5 CONTROL OF SPORTING EVENTS

5.1 NAC RESPONSIBILITY

5.1.1 **CONTROL AND CERTIFICATION:** Each NAC is responsible for the control and certification of all FAI sporting events, records and badge flights made under its control.

5.1.2 **VERIFICATION:** The FAI may at any time request proof that a performance, record or event was controlled in accordance with the Sporting Code regulations. It may refuse recognition if it finds the evidence to be insufficient.

5.2 OFFICIALS CONTROLLING PERFORMANCES

5.2.1 **OFFICIAL OBSERVERS:** the Officials who control a performance must be registered with an NAC as an Official Observer. Official Observers are empowered to control and certify events for FAI records and badge flights. They must know and understand the FAI Sporting Code and the rules and regulations for the specific events to be certificated. ASCs will determine qualification criteria for official observers in their respective air sport activities, and publish these criteria and duties in the Specialised Sections of the Sporting Code. Such qualification shall be certified by the official observer's NAC.

5.2.2 **ELIGIBILITY:** an official observer in any record or badge flight attempt must be independent and not be perceived to have a conflict of interests.

5.2.3 **PRESENCE:** an Official Observer may only certify an event related to a performance if he is present at the event for which certification is required. He may certify a constituent fact if he arrives soon after and there is absolutely no doubt about verification.

5.2.4 In the event a performance is evaluated on video evidence, only one Official Observer need be present to verify the recording and the performance may be evaluated using that recording by the required number of official observers at a later date or through an internet connection.

5.2.5 TEMPORARY STATUS

5.2.5.1 Temporary Official Observer Status is assumed for Air Traffic Controllers on duty for observation of take-offs, start and finish lines, turn or control points and landings. Officially registered assistants and officials during a World or Continental Championship or other competitions as specified in the Specialised Sections of the Sporting Code, acting under the authority of the Director of the Championship, may also act as Official Observers.

5.2.5.2 Where an occurrence takes place outside the operational area of an Official Observer, the occurrence may be certified by two independent witnesses within whose skills or competence it is, who give their addresses and state in writing the information required by the pertinent section of the Sporting Code. Certification by other than Official Observers must be countersigned by an Official Observer after he has verified the statements.

5.2.6 **VIOLATION OF DUTY:** in case of violation of duty the appointment of an Official Observer will be withdrawn. Negligent certifications or wilful misrepresentations will be grounds for disciplinary action by the NAC concerned.

5.3 RECORDS DURING FAI SPORTING EVENTS

Where a record may have been achieved as part of a sporting event, the Organizer shall, if requested, cooperate with the claimant in assembling and submitting the information and taking other actions required, such as notifying the relevant NAC and FAI within the set period (see 7.8) for International Records. The claimant is still responsible for ensuring that all claim procedures are carried out.

5.4 OFFICIALS IN FIRST CATEGORY INTERNATIONAL SPORTING EVENTS

5.4.1 INTERNATIONAL OFFICIALS

5.4.1.1 Matters of advice, arbitration or rule interpretation shall be the responsibility of the International Jury, as defined in 5.4.2. Matters of subjective evaluation of performance shall be the responsibility of FAI Judges, as defined in 5.4.3. International Jury members and FAI Judges are International Officials acting on behalf of the FAI and shall have been appointed or approved by the ASC concerned.

5.4.1.2 An International Official may hold only one of the above offices in an event. He may not be a competitor, nor hold any operational position in the organisation.

5.4.1.3 The International Officials in any one group or position must be resident in a country, whose NAC is not currently suspended from FAI membership and must all be from different countries, unless the ASC concerned specifies otherwise.

5.4.2 THE INTERNATIONAL JURY

5.4.2.1 An FAI First Category event shall have an International Jury to deal with protests and monitor the conduct of the event and ensure that the results are sent to the FAI Head Office in accordance with 4.15.2.1. The composition of the International Jury may be either representative or nominated. The Specialised Sections of the Sporting Code shall state which Jury system is to be used and may state further criteria for qualification as a Jury Member.

5.4.2.2 Representative Jury - is one in which the Jury President is appointed by the ASC governing the event and in which the members are one from each competing NAC. They shall qualify for the jury service according to the relevant Specialised Section of the Sporting Code.

5.4.2.3 Nominated Jury - is one in which the President is appointed by the ASC concerned. The members consist of two or four persons appointed by the ASC according to the relevant Specialised Section of the Sporting Code. Each Jury Member must be resident in a country whose NAC is not currently suspended from FAI membership.

5.4.2.4 Jury President. In addition to being the Chairman at Jury meetings, the Jury President has the right to require the Organizer to abide by the FAI Sporting Code and the published rules and regulations for the event. If the Organizer fails to do so, the President of the Jury has the power to interrupt the event until the situation has been reviewed by the Jury. The Jury has the right to cancel the event if the Organizer fails to abide by the FAI Sporting Code and published regulations. Consequences pursuant to the Organizer Agreement which may be applicable are in any event reserved. They may recommend to the FAI Head Office that all entry fees be returned.

5.4.2.5 Jury Members. A Jury member must possess a thorough knowledge of the relevant Sporting Codes and the rules and regulations for the event. An International Jury Members Handbook is available from FAI if desired by an ASC. At least one Jury member is to be on site during competition operations.

5.4.2.6 Meetings of the International Jury

5.4.2.6.1 Attendance. Participation at Jury meetings is compulsory for Jury members, either in person or remote or as specified on the Specialized volumes of the Sporting Code, except for special reasons such as illness or emergencies. In such cases an eligible replacement nominated by the Jury member concerned, or by the President of the ASC or his representative may be accepted by the Jury President. The Event Director and the Claimant have a right to give both written and oral evidence before a jury. Treatment of protests is dealt with in 6.3.

5.4.2.6.2 Recording of Evidence. The record of jury actions, the decision and the reasons for it, and copies of evidence, shall be sent to FAI by the Jury President in case an appeal to FAI is made later.

5.4.2.6.3 Quorum. A quorum for a Representative Jury is 2/3 of the total membership, including the President of the Jury. A quorum for a Nominated Jury is three, including its President.

5.4.2.6.4. Voting. Decisions shall be reached by a simple majority. A secret ballot shall be held, if requested by a jury member.

5.4.2.7 Dissolution of the International Jury

5.4.2.7.1 The Jury shall only cease its functions after it has given its decision on all protests which have been correctly made. If no protests are outstanding it shall not cease its functions until the time limit set for the receipt of protests following the last task.

5.4.2.7.2 The last action of the Jury is to verify and approve the competition results of the event and declare the event valid providing it has been conducted in accordance with the rules and the decisions of the Jury.

5.4.3 FAI JUDGES

5.4.3.1 ASCs shall appoint Judges for events requiring, in whole or in part, subjective evaluation of a performance or for other duties as specified in the specialised sections of the Sporting Code.

5.4.3.2 The ASC concerned shall decide upon the qualifications, experience and knowledge of rules and regulations required for its Judges.

5.4.3.3 NACs shall submit to the ASC concerned the names of candidates for recognition as International Judges. Upon recognition the ASC will make available to FAI a list of those Judges.

5.4.3.4 The Chief Judge shall be appointed by the ASC concerned and has the responsibility to organize the work to be carried out by the International Judges and to report results to the Event Director.

5.5 OPERATIONAL OFFICIALS

The NAC hosting a First Category Event shall appoint an Event Director, Stewards and such other Operational Officials as is required by the ASC concerned.

5.5.1 THE EVENT DIRECTOR

5.5.1.1 The Event Director shall be in overall operational charge of the sporting event. He shall have a Deputy Director and Technical Officials to assist him. The Event Director and Deputy shall be approved by the relevant ASC.

5.5.1.2 The Event Director is responsible for good management and the smooth and safe running of the event. He shall make operational decisions in accordance with the rules of the Sporting Code and competition rules. He can penalise or disqualify a competitor for misconduct or infringement of the rules. He shall attend meetings of the International Jury and give evidence if requested.

5.5.1.3 The Event Director shall publish the officially accepted entry list prior to the start of the event, issue daily results and the article on the event from the event Public Relations Officer and send the final entry list, full results and details of protests to the hosting NAC and to FAI within the specified time limits.

5.5.1.4 The person responsible for scoring as per the relevant Discipline Competition Rules is responsible to provide the Jury with a signed-off copy of the final results to enable the Jury to act in accordance with 5.4.2.7.2.

5.5.2 STEWARDS

5.5.2.1 Stewards are advisers to the Event Director. They watch over the conduct of the event and report any unfairness or infringement of the Rules and Regulations or behaviour prejudicial to the safety of other competitors or the public or in any way harmful to the sport. They assemble information and facts concerning matters to be considered by the International Jury. Specific rules on the appointment and duties of Stewards may be included by an ASC in its Specialised Section of the Sporting Code.

5.5.2.2 A Steward has no executive powers. He must not be a member of the Organising Committee. A Steward may attend a meeting of the International Jury as an observer or witness.

5.6 OFFICIALS IN SECOND CATEGORY EVENTS

5.6.1 The organisational structure in Second Category Events will be similar to that in First Category Events, but may be simplified.

5.6.2 The Jury and Panel of Judges if any, need not be of international composition.

5.6.3 The Specialised Sections of the Sporting Code may specify further requirements.

6 PENALTIES, COMPLAINTS, PROTESTS, APPEALS

6.1 PENALTIES

6.1.1 Any participant in a FAI sporting event may be penalised for an infringement of the FAI Sporting Code.

6.1.2 Unless specified otherwise in a specialised Section of the Sporting Code, infringements are punishable regardless of whether they have been committed deliberately or by mistake.

6.1.3 The penalties must be applied in compliance with the provisions defined in the present Sporting Code General Section and in the relevant specialised Section of the Sporting Code.

6.1.4 Categories of offences

Unless specified otherwise in a specialised Section of the Sporting Code, the offences may be prioritised and defined as follows.

Technical infringements

- Violations of rules or failure to comply with requirements which may be considered to have been committed

- By mistake or inadvertence and from which no significant advantage has been gained;

- Deliberately, assuming no advantage could have been gained.

Serious infringements - These may be characterised by:

- Violations of rules or failure to comply with requirements which are not considered technical infringements.

- Repetition of technical infringements even if committed by mistake or inadvertence.

- Dangerous or hazardous behaviour or action even if committed by mistake.

Cheating - Cheating may be defined as an intentional breaking of rule(s) in order to obtain an advantage over other competitors or teams. Cheating is correlated to the deliberate violation of a rule.

Unsporting behaviour - Unsporting behaviour is deemed as conduct by a participant who violates the generally accepted rules of sportsmanship and fair play. Typical examples are

- Cheating, repetition of serious infringements of rules, falsification of documents, use of a forbidden equipment, tampering with equipment, failure to comply with requirements to report back or return equipment.

- Unfair action in order to gain a competitive advantage.

- Any conscious effort to influence, intimidate, or threaten other participants with the intent of gaining an advantage, irrespective if this occurs directly before, during, or directly after an event.

- Violation of airspace.

- Deliberate attempts to deceive or mislead officials.

- Abusive or taunting language, false accusation.

- Aggressive or violent action, physical abuse, threats.

- Wilful interference with other participants.

- Use of prohibited substances or drugs.

- Abusive activity on social media.

- Bringing the sport or the FAI into disrepute.

6.1.5 Types of penalties

Each ASC may prescribe in their specialised Section of the Sporting Code what they consider to be technical or serious infringements and the associated penalties. As a guide, penalties could be:

- Operational disadvantage such as a percentage reduction of the result of the task or round, or a points' penalisation to the score.

- Warning.

- Disqualification for the task or round.

- Disqualification from an event.

6.1.6 Disqualification from an event

Unsporting behaviour and cheating may be punishable by a disqualification from an event of the participant(s) concerned.

Cheating or unsporting behaviour by any member of a national team may lead to a penalty, including disqualification from an event, for the entire team where appropriate, and not only for the member of the team concerned.

Any person disqualified from an event has no right to claim back any part of the entry fee, and will not be eligible for any diploma, medal or prize awarded for the event.

As soon as possible after the event, the Jury President or the Event Director shall send to the President of the relevant ASC and to the President of the NAC concerned, a written summary of the facts justifying the disqualification from the event.

6.1.7 Penalties imposed during an event

Penalties are imposed by the Event Director.

Penalties may also be imposed by other officials when specified in the specialised Section of the Sporting Code.

A disqualification from an event may only be imposed by the Event Director after consultation with the FAI Jury.

6.1.8 ASC Bureau actions

After a serious matter has been reported to the ASC President by the Jury President or the Event Director concerned, the ASC Bureau may consider and imposed additional penalties according to the provisions specified in the relevant specialised Section of the Sporting Code.

6.2 COMPLAINTS

6.2.1 The following provisions relative to complaints apply to First Category events. They also apply to all Second Category events unless specified otherwise in a specialised Section of the Sporting Code.

6.2.2 The purpose of a complaint is to obtain a correction without the need to make a formal protest.

6.2.3 A complaint shall concern only one matter. In case of different matters, separate complaints must be made.

6.2.4 A joint complaint may be made subject the different complainants have the same position on the matter concerned.

6.2.5 Complaint prior to an event

Complaints must be made in writing in English to the host NAC with copy to the organiser and to the President of the relevant ASC.

A joint complaint must be signed by all the complainants.

For a First Category Event, a complaint may only be made by NAC(s). Except for a complaint concerning a failure of the organiser to comply with regulations for entry or the eligibility or refusal of an entry, the NAC(s) must first ask the organiser for assistance. If dissatisfied, the NAC(s) may then make a complaint to the host NAC.

For a Second Category Event, a complaint may be made by individual(s) or NAC(s). For any matter, the individual(s) or the NAC(s) must first ask the organiser for assistance. If dissatisfied, the individual(s) or the NAC(s) may then make a complaint to the host NAC.

The complaint shall be dealt with by the host NAC as soon as possible and no later than 15 days after the complaint has been received.

In case the complaint has not been dealt before the start of the event, then the complainant(s) have the possibility to complain at their arrival to the event according to 6.2.6.

The decision on the complaint shall be sent by the host NAC to the complainant(s) with a copy to the organiser and to the President of the relevant ASC.

6.2.6 Complaint during an event

Complaints may be made orally or in writing in English or in a language authorised for the event unless specified otherwise in a specialised Section of the Sporting Code.

In case of a joint complaint made orally, all complainants must be present.

In case of a joint appeal made in writing, the list of the complainants with their signature must be on the complaint paper.

At any time during an event, a competitor(s), or a team leader(s) in case of an event with national teams, who is (are) dissatisfied with any matter must first ask the organiser or the appropriate official for assistance. If still dissatisfied, the competitor(s), or the team leader(s) in case of an event with national teams, may then complain to the Event Director or, where applicable, directly to the official concerned.

Complaints must be made as soon as possible after the occurrence giving rise to the complaint, and shall be dealt with expeditiously.

The jury must take attention not to handle complaints in order to keep its independence in case of a following protest. But there is no objection that the official concerned by a complaint or the Event Director discusses the matter with the jury to get some advice which may minimise the risk for the official to be disproved in the situation of a following protest.

The Event Director will inform the complainant(s) of the result of the complaint as soon as possible after the complaint has been dealt with.

If deemed useful, the Event Director may publish the complaint and its ruling.

When the results of an event may be affected by the ruling of a complaint, they shall not be considered as official until the complaint has been ruled upon.

If dissatisfied by the decision, the complainant(s) concerned must inform the Event Director as soon as possible of the intention to submit a protest. The specialised Section of the Sporting Code may define deadlines to submit a protest. If necessary, the Event Director may decide to delay submitting the protest taking into account the event schedule.

6.2.7 Complaint after an event

Complaints must be made in writing in English with the Event Director with copy to President of the relevant ASC and, where applicable, with the President of the Jury.

In case of a joint complaint, the list of the complainants with their signature must be on the complaint paper.

For a First Category event, a complaint may only be made by NAC(s).

For a Second Category event, a complaint may be made by competitor(s), or by NAC(s).

The complaint shall be dealt with by the Event Director as soon as possible and no later than 15 days after the complaint was received.

The decision on the complaint shall be sent to the complainant(s) by the Event Director with copy to the President of the relevant ASC and, where applicable, to the President of the Jury

6.2.8 Complaint for a record attempt

Complaints must be made in writing in English to the FAI Secretary General with copy to the President of the relevant ASC.

A joint complaint must be signed by all the complainants.

A complaint may only be made by NAC(s).

The complaint shall be dealt with by the relevant ASC Bureau in cooperation with the FAI Secretariat as soon as possible and no later than one month after the complaint was received.

The decision on the complaint shall be sent to the complainant by the President of the relevant ASC with copy to the FAI Secretariat.

6.3 PROTESTS

6.3.1 The following provisions relative to protests apply to First Category events. They also apply to all Second Category events unless specified otherwise in a specialised Section of the Sporting Code.

6.3.2 A protest shall concern only one matter. In case of different matters, separate protests must be made.

6.3.3 A joint protest may be made subject the different protestors have the same position on the matter concerned.

6.3.4 Any protest must be made in writing in English.

6.3.5 The protest is without a suspensive effect of the complaint decision. It must be lodged within two hours after the ruling on the complaint has been published or as defined by the ASC in its specialised Section of the Sporting Code.

6.3.6 The protest must be accompanied by the payment of a protest fee. The amount is established by the relevant ASC for a protest relative to an event, and by CASI for a protest relative to a record attempt.

6.3.7 In case of a joint protest, every protesting person or NAC must pay the protest fee.

6.3.8 The protest fee is returnable only if the protest is withdrawn prior to the beginning of the effective treatment of the protest, or if it is decided that the protest is well founded.

6.3.9 Protest prior to an event

A protest against a decision on a complaint made prior to an event as described in 6.2.5 must be made before the start of the event.

The protest must be sent to the President of the relevant ASC.

For a First Category Event, a protest may only be made by NAC(s).

For a Second Category Event, a protest may be made by individual(s) or NAC(s).

The protest shall be dealt with and ruled upon by the relevant ASC Bureau as soon as possible. It must be dealt no later than 15 days after the protest has been received and, as far as possible, before the start of the event.

In case the protest has not been dealt before the start of the event, then the protestor(s) have the possibility to protest at their arrival to the event according to 6.3.10.

The decision on the protest shall be sent by the President of the relevant ASC to the protestor(s).

6.3.10 Protest during an event

If dissatisfied with the decision on a complaint made during an event, a competitor, or a team leader in the case of an event with national teams, has the right of protest. If a competitor has no separate team leader, he may lodge the protest himself.

Each ASC may define the time limits considered to be appropriate for lodging protests during an event in situations such as:

- The validity of an entry, qualification of the officials, contest rules, flying and contest area, etc.

- An incident occurs involving an event official.

- After a task/round is finished.

- After publication of the final results before the prize-giving.

The protest must be submitted to the Event Director together with the protest fee(s).

No person (competitor or team leader depending on the event category) is permitted to present two consecutive protests on the same incident.

Protests relative to an event will be dealt with by the Jury appointed for the event.

The Event Director must present the protest to the Jury President without delay. The Jury President shall call a meeting of the Jury as soon as possible and in any case within 24 hours of receiving a protest, unless a different period is specified in the relevant specialised Section of the Sporting Code, or the local regulations.

The Jury shall hear all involved parties on the matter of any protest, applying the relevant FAI regulations and the rules for the event.

The President of the Jury shall report the result and a summary of any relevant considerations in writing to the Event Director without delay, who shall make public the President's report.

When the results of an event may be affected by the ruling of a protest, results shall not be considered as official until the protest has been ruled upon.

6.3.11 Protest after an event

A protest against a decision on a complaint made after an event as described in 6.2.7 must be sent by the NAC(s) concerned to the President of the relevant ASC.

The protest shall be dealt with and ruled upon by the relevant ASC Bureau as soon as possible and no later than one month after the protest has been received.

The decision on the protest shall be sent by the President of the relevant ASC to the protestor(s).

6.3.12 Protest for a record attempt

A protest against a decision on a complaint made for a record attempt as described in 6.2.8 must be sent to the FAI Secretariat by the NAC(s) concerned.

Protests shall be dealt with and ruled upon by the FAI Secretary General in cooperation with the CASI Bureau as soon as possible and no later than one month after the protest was received.

The decision on the protest shall be sent to the protestor(s) by the FAI Secretary General with copy to the CASI President and the President of the relevant ASC.

6.4 APPEALS

6.4.1 A NAC may appeal to FAI on matters concerning international sporting events and record attempts and against a decision relating to a dispute of a sporting nature in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

6.4.2 The right of appeal to FAI rests with the NAC(s) concerned, except for matters under 4.10.2 for which the person(s) concerned has a right of appeal. The FAI Air Sport General Commission (CASI) is responsible for the treatment of appeals.

6.4.3 An appeal may be made only after a protest has been filed by the appellant on the matter concerned.

6.4.4 A joint appeal may be made subject the different appellants have made a protest and have the same position on the matter concerned.

6.4.5 Notice of appeal

For each appeal, a Notice of appeal must be made in writing in English and addressed to the FAI Secretary General by the authorised representative of the NAC(s) concerned, or by the individual(s) concerned in matters under 4.10.2. It shall be accompanied by all necessary documents.

6.4.6 Administrative fee

An administrative fee must be paid to appeal. In case of a joint appeal, each of the appellants must pay the administrative fee. The amount of the administrative fee is CHF 3,000.

6.4.7 Time limit

An appeal to FAI and the corresponding administrative fee(s) must be received at the FAI Secretariat within 90 calendar days from the incident, action or announcement of the decision leading to the appeal. This time limit may, in special circumstances, be extended by the CASI Bureau.

6.5 TREATMENT OF APPEALS

6.5.1 CASI will establish an International Appeals Tribunal (IAT) of three members one of whom shall be appointed Tribunal Chairperson. The members, who shall be independent of the parties involved, will be appointed by the CASI Bureau, upon recommendation from the CASI President, who shall also designate the Tribunal Chairperson.

6.5.2 In situation of different appeals on the same matter, a unique IAT may be established.

6.5.3 The IAT will work in accordance with the provisions of the FAI International Appeals Tribunal Manual.

6.5.4 In any case, the FAI has the right to publish the IAT judgement and give the names of the persons concerned. These persons may not use the publication of the judgement in order to institute proceedings against the FAI or against any person who made the publication.

6.5.5 A reimbursement of the administrative fee may only be considered if the appellant has withdrawn the appeal prior to the beginning of the effective treatment of the appeal, or if the IAT has decided that the appeal was well founded.

6.5.6 Decisions of the IAT are final unless an appeal is filed within 21 calendar days of the publication date of the Tribunal's decision to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in Lausanne, or unless major new factual issues which could have affected the decision are revealed after the decision, in which case CASI shall decide on further action.

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7 INTERNATIONAL RECORDS

7.1 DEFINITION OF AN INTERNATIONAL RECORD

An International Record is a World Record and/or a Continental Regional Record. It represents the best performance certified by the FAI and established in a FAI Class, Sub-class, Category or Group as specified in the Sporting Code GS and/or Specialised Section. Classes are listed in 2.1 above. Sub-classes, Categories and Groups shall be defined in the Specialised Sections

7.1.1 Types of records (e.g. altitude, altitude with payload, distance and/or speed over different courses) should be specified for each FAI Class in the appropriate section of the Sporting Code.

7.1.2 Any performance being submitted for recognition as an International Record must be in compliance with all relevant provisions in this General Section and in the appropriate Specialised Section.

7.1.3 A performance may meet the certification criteria for a World Record and/or a Continental Regional record. The certification claim must state whether certification is requested as a World Record, a Continental Regional Record or both. The administration fee charged by FAI for certification of each International Record will be charged only once, even if both World and Continental Regional Records are established.

7.1.4 For record purposes Continental Regions shall be as defined in 2.5 of this General Section of the Sporting Code for Continental Regional Championships, with one exception: an ASC may stipulate in its own Specialised Section of the Sporting Code that part of the Russian Federation East of the 61° meridian shall be assigned to Asia.

7.1.5 Each ASC shall decide if Continental Regional Records may be established in its activity and, if so, in its own Specialised Section of the Sporting Code, shall set out any specific criteria to be applied to the participants and/or other terms and limitations applicable thereto.

7.1.6 Each ASC shall notify FAI Secretariat of all new international records introduced in their Specialised Sections of the Sporting Code. The notification must include an example of how the performance is to be calculated.

7.2 ABSOLUTE RECORDS

The types of records recognised by FAI as Absolute Records shall be determined by the ASCs and will be shown in the Specialised Sections of the Sporting Code.

7.3 HOLDERS OF RECORDS

An International Record may be held by a person, crew or team, or as otherwise stated in the respective Specialised Section of the Sporting Code. Where an International record is in the name of more than one person, FAI will list those persons in alphabetical order unless a different order is directed by the claimants' NAC.

7.4 ADMINISTRATION OF RECORDS

7.4.1 The NAC which issues the FAI Sporting Licence of any person attempting an International record or, in cases of team attempts, the NAC that issued sporting licences to the largest number of team members (the Organising NAC) is responsible for certifying the International Record claim dossier prior to submission to FAI, regardless of where the record attempt took place.

7.4.2 When a record attempt both originates and terminates in a country other than that of the Organising NAC, the local NAC shall control the attempt by authorising the Official Observers involved in accordance with 5.2.1. The local NAC in these circumstances shall be known as the Controlling NAC. If necessary, and/or if so requested by the Organising NAC, a Controlling NAC shall also provide control of record attempts which either originate or terminate in its country.

7.4.3 Where the record attempt crosses or is made over the territory of another NAC, the organising NAC is responsible for informing, if necessary and applicable, that other NAC in advance of a planned record attempt over its territory.

7.5 RESPONSIBILITY FOR AUTHORISATIONS

A person wishing to attempt a record is responsible for everything required for the execution, control and certification of the attempt, including obtaining any authorisations, permits and clearances. When a claim is submitted, it must be shown that a valid FAI Sporting Licence, which covered the period of the performance, was held by the claimant.

7.6 SIMULTANEOUS RECORDS

On any date that a record is broken by more than one claimant, the best performance only will be awarded the new record except if an Air Sport Commission has a special provision for such a situation which is described in its own section of the Sporting Code.

Simultaneous records are possible if more than one claimant performing at the same time achieves exactly the same performance in the same conditions as another. In this case the record will be registered in the joint names of the concerned persons.

In all cases, not only the date of the performance should appear in the record claim but also the local time at which the performance occurred and, where applicable, the round of the competition in which it took place.

7.7 MULTIPLE RECORDS

A person may attempt more than one record in the same attempt provided that the records belong to the same Class, are permitted in the Sporting Code concerned, and are controlled by the same verification and certification methods as if they were separate records.

7.8 CERTIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL RECORDS

7.8.1 An International Record claim must be supported by a file containing all the information and certification necessary to prove that the conditions have been met. The file must be submitted by the organising NAC and must be received by the FAI Secretariat within 120 days of the attempt, unless an extension is granted by the relevant ASC president having reviewed any factors that make it difficult to submit the file in the normal timescale. The request for extension shall be submitted to the ASC President within the time limit described above and a copy of the request submitted to the FAI. The FAI Secretariat shall acknowledge receipt of the record file to the claimant and the organising NAC. The file must be in compliance with any requirements set out in the relevant Specialised Section of the Sporting Code or, if none are specified, in any appropriate format and shall include a statement that the attempt was made in accordance with the regulations of the Sporting Code.

7.8.2 The record claim shall include, as applicable:

- classification (class, subclass, etc.) of the record being claimed ;
- its title and description, including the record performance;
- place (course), date of the attempt and local time of the performance;
- name of Competition and competition round in which the performance was achieved;
- name, gender and citizenship of the competitor(s) and/or country represented;
- number and expiry date of the competitor's sporting licence and the name of the issuing NAC;

- certification by the Official Observers appointed in accordance with 5.2.1;
- type of aircraft and registration or identification marks;
- type of engine(s) or power source, power and identification number(s);
- name of the NAC responsible for the control of the record attempt;
- any other information required by an ASC, as specified in the Specialised Sections of the Sporting Code.

7.8.3 Written notice (to include fax and email) and telephone notice formally registered by FAI of a preliminary claim for an International Record must be submitted by either the organising or the controlling NAC, or the official observer controlling the attempt, or the Sport Event organisation (5.3), or the claimant and must be received by FAI within 7 days of its completion as a record attempt, unless an extension is granted by the relevant Air Sport Commission President having reviewed any factors that may have made it difficult to submit the file in the normal timescale. The FAI Secretariat shall acknowledge the receipt of the notice of a preliminary claim by posting the details on the FAI Website and by way of an email notification to NACs, ASC Delegates and Presidents. NACs are expected to keep the claimant informed of the progress of claims.

7.8.4 Each ASC may include provisions in its Specialised Section that will allow notification directly to FAI of a record performance set during a First Category Event. Such a notification will not be required to follow the provisions of 7.8.1 and 7.8.3, but must include information necessary to prove that the conditions have been met. However the notification sent directly to FAI must also be sent to the record claimants NAC, so that the requisite administration fee may be paid.

7.9 VERIFICATION

The FAI reserves the right to request further information or documentation, and shall advise the NAC of acceptance or refusal without delay. In the event that some evidence is missing or there might be conflict within the rules, the FAI will request the FAI Air Sport Commission concerned to give advice. The FAI will give a written explanation of any refusal.

7.10 NOTIFICATION

7.10.1 The FAI Secretariat shall inform all NACs as soon as practicable of record claims presented for homologation.

7.10.2 The FAI Secretariat shall notify all NACs of the final certification of new records by posting the details on the FAI Website and by way of an email notification to NACs, ASC Delegates and Presidents. Certification shall become final if no appeal has been lodged against it within 90 days of the date of publication of the original notification.

8 MEASUREMENTS, CALCULATIONS, AND MARGINS

8.1 MEASUREMENTS

8.1.1 **UNITS:** the system of units to be used by FAI shall be the metric system (SI units), with the exception of angular units. Bearings shall be measured in degrees clockwise from True North. Coordinates shall be in units of degrees, with a preferred format of “degrees and decimal minutes.”

8.1.2 **GENERAL:** the methods and standards of precision for measuring and recording of Position, Distance, Time, Altitude, Mass and other primary values, as well as equipment technical standards, shall be determined by each FAI Air Sport Commission and specified in the appropriate section of the Sporting Code. In the case of record flights, the conformity of the specific measuring and recording instruments and equipment used shall be checked by the Official Observer to be of the same type as approved by the respective FAI Air Sport Commissions. Note: in this section, the term “approved” means approved by the Air Sport Commission concerned.

8.1.3 **POSITION:** position may be measured directly, by reference to approved maps, or by GNSS fix. If by GNSS fix, all fixes, points, locations, coordinates and any maps concurrently used must be referenced to the WGS84 Earth Datum.

8.1.4 **DISTANCE:** distance may be measured directly or determined from approved maps.

8.1.5 **BEARING:** bearing may be measured directly or determined from approved maps. The bearing at a point is the bearing from that point.

8.1.6 **TIME:** elapsed times and time of day may be measured either by approved timepieces or by GNSS.

8.1.7 **ALTITUDE:** pressure altitude may be measured using approved pressure-measuring devices. Geometric altitude and/or height above the surface may be measured using GNSS, optical methods or radar.

8.1.8 **MASS:** mass shall be determined using scales and methods approved by the Air Sport Commission concerned. The take-off mass of an aircraft shall be its total mass at take-off including flight crew.

8.2 CALCULATIONS

8.2.1 **GENERAL:** the methods and standards of precision for calculating Distance, Bearing, Altitude, Speed and Scores shall be determined by each FAI Air Sport Commission and specified in the appropriate section of the Sporting Code. Note: in this section, the term “approved” means approved by the Air Sport Commission concerned.

8.2.2 **EARTH MODEL:** the Air Sport Commissions are responsible for the specification of the basis of geometric calculations. If not otherwise specified by the Air Sport Commissions, the earth model to be used for geometric calculations shall be the WGS84 ellipsoid. If a sphere is specified, it shall be the “FAI Sphere.” If a planar model is to be used, then the projection must be strictly defined.

8.2.3 **DISTANCE:** if calculated from coordinates, distance shall be taken as the length of the geodesic on the earth model in use.

8.2.4 **BEARING:** if calculated from coordinates, bearing shall be taken as the initial bearing of a geodesic from a given point on the earth model in use.

8.2.5 **ALTITUDE:** the methods for calculations of corrections to measured altitudes (if required) shall be specified by the Air Sport Commissions. If a standard pressure model is required, it shall be the ICAO Standard Atmosphere.

8.2.6 **SPEED:** speed will be calculated from distances and elapsed times.

8.2.7 **SCORES:** the methods for calculations of scores shall be specified by the Air Sport Commissions.

8.3 MARGINS AND PRECISION

8.3.1 Each Air Sport Commission is responsible for specifying the margins by which a record claim must exceed an existing record, subject to paragraph 8.4.2 of this Chapter.

8.3.2 Each Air Sport Commission shall determine the precision with which a performance will be recorded. A performance must not be certified with a higher precision than the technologies used to determine it.

8.4 APPROVALS

8.4.1 As an alternative to specifying algorithms, each Air Sport Commission may meet its obligation to specify computational methods by approving specific flight evaluation and scoring programs. If this method is used, then the ASC must implement procedures for testing, approval, and version control of the flight evaluation and scoring programs.

8.4.2 The FAI Executive Board reserves the right to review the standards of certification and the methods of analysis of any international record claim.



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