

# FEDERATION AERONAUTIQUE INTERNATIONALE

# SPORTING CODE

## SECTION 5

### REGULATIONS FOR SPORT PARACHUTING

*Approved by the International Parachuting Commission  
in January 2004*

#### **Effective 1st May 2004**

**NOTE :** The General Section and Section 5 combined make up the complete Sporting Code for Parachuting.  
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## FEDERATION AERONAUTIQUE INTERNATIONALE

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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<sup>1</sup> are termed *FAI International Sporting Events*<sup>2</sup>. Under the FAI Statutes<sup>3</sup>, FAI owns and controls all rights relating to FAI International Sporting Events. FAI Members<sup>4</sup>

shall, within their national territories<sup>5</sup>, enforce FAI ownership of FAI International Sporting Events and

require them to be registered in the FAI Sporting Calendar<sup>6</sup>.

Permission and authority to exploit any rights to any commercial activity at such events, including but not

limited to advertising at or for such events, use of the event name or logo for merchandising purposes and

use of any sound and/or image, whether recorded electronically or otherwise or transmitted in real time,

must be sought by way of prior agreement with FAI. This includes specifically all rights to the use of any

material, electronic or other, that forms part of any method or system for judging, scoring, performance evaluation or information utilised in any FAI International Sporting Event<sup>7</sup>. Each FAI Air Sport Commission<sup>8</sup> is authorised to negotiate prior agreements on behalf of FAI with FAI Members or other entities as appropriate, of the transfer of all or parts of the rights to any FAI International Sporting Event (except World Air Games events<sup>9</sup>) which is organised wholly or partly under the Sporting Code section<sup>10</sup> for which that Commission is responsible<sup>11</sup>. Any such transfer of rights shall be by “Organiser Agreement”<sup>12</sup> as specified in the current FAI Bylaws Chapter 1, para 1.2 “Rules for Transfer of Rights to FAI International Sporting Events”.

Any person or legal entity which accepts the 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 formal transfer of rights has been established, FAI retains 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, and always reserves itself the right to have any and all parts of any event recorded, filmed and/or photographed for such use, without charge.

<sup>11</sup> FAI Statutes, Chapter 1, para. 1.6

<sup>2</sup> FAI Sporting Code, General Section, Chapter 3, para 3.1.3.

<sup>3</sup> FAI Statutes, Chapter 1, para 1.8.1

<sup>4</sup> FAI Statutes, Chapter 5, para 5.1.1.2; 5.5; 5.6 and 5.6.1.6

<sup>5</sup> FAI Bylaws, Chapter 1, para 1.2.1

<sup>6</sup> FAI Statutes, Chapter 2, para 2.3.2.2.5,

<sup>7</sup> FAI Bylaws, Chapter 1, para 1.2.3

<sup>8</sup> FAI Statutes, Chapter 5, para 5.1.1.2; 5.5; 5.6, 5.6.1.6

<sup>9</sup> FAI Sporting Code, General Section, Chapter 3, para 3.1.7

<sup>10</sup> FAI Sporting Code, General Section, Chapter 1, paras 1.2. and 1.4

<sup>11</sup> FAI Statutes, Chapter 5, para 5.6.3

<sup>12</sup> FAI Bylaws, Chapter 1, para 1.2.2

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**FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page i**

**2004 Edition**

*SPORTING CODE SECTION 5 -2004 Edition*

This document, the SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5, 2004 Edition, takes effect on the 1<sup>st</sup> May 2004.

The 2004 Edition differs from the 2003 Edition in those paragraphs with a vertical bar in the margin.

*CONTENTS Page*

### **Chapter 1 : General Regulations 1**

1.1 Validity, Definitions and Abbreviations 1

1.2 Personal Requirements 2

1.3 General Safety Conditions 2

### **Chapter 2 : Certificates of Proficiency 3**

2.1 General Conditions 3

2.2 Certificate Category Requirements 3

2.3 Documentation 4

2.4 Minimum Requirements 4

**Chapter 3 : World Records - Class G (Parachuting) 5**

3.1 General Provisions 5

3.2 Competition Records 6

3.3 Performance Records 7

**Chapter 4 : Organisation of Competitions 9**

4.1 General Provisions 9

4.2 Competition Rules 12

4.3 Technical Arrangements, Accommodation 13

4.4 Participation 14

4.5 Competition Management 15

4.6 Judges 16

4.7 Jury 18

4.8 Safety 18

4.9 Conclusion 18

**Chapter 5 : General Competition Rules 21**

5.1 General Provisions 21

5.2 Execution of Jumps 21

5.3 Protests 23

5.4 Penalties 23

**Chapter 6 : FAI Judges 25**

6.1 Categories 25

6.2 List of FAI Judges 25

6.3 Requirements for FAI Parachuting Judge Ratings (All Categories) 26

6.4 Initial Qualification 26

6.5 Annual Renewal 26

**FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page ii**

**2004 Edition**

6.6 Qualifications to Judge at First Category Events 26

6.7 IPC Control 27

6.8 Criteria for Evaluation of Judges 27

6.9 Duties of Judges 27

6.10 Judges Meetings 29

6.11 Provision of Information 29

ANNEXES (sent upon request) :

ANNEX A: Changes incorporated to the 2003 edition of Section 5

COMPETITION RULES FOR SPECIFIC EVENTS

**FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 1**

**2004 Edition**

*CHAPTER 1: GENERAL REGULATIONS*

*1.1 VALIDITY, DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS*

*1.1.1 Principles, authority*

(1) In accordance with the General Section of the Sporting Code, this Section, together with any amendments and the Competition Rules, contains the Regulations that apply to all sport parachuting activity.

(2) Changes to the text of this Section of the Sporting Code are set out in Annex A, which is re-written each time changes have been approved by the International Parachuting Commission (IPC) of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale (FAI). It contains the year of issue as required by the General Section 10.3.

(3) Only events that are held in accordance with these rules are recognised by the FAI. NACs should apply these rules to National Championships and other National Parachuting Competitions. For national competitions, this Section of the Sporting Code may need modification to conform to local Civil Aviation

regulations and to allow for novice and other competitions.

(4) The disciplines of Sport Parachuting are:

- Freefall Style and Accuracy Landing
- Formation Skydiving
- Canopy Formation
- Para -Ski
- Artistic Events
- Canopy Piloting

The Rules for each parachuting discipline are laid down in Competition Rules, which are re-issued each year.

(5) Changes to the Sporting Code and Competition Rules are valid from the 1<sup>st</sup> of May following the IPC Meeting.

(6) The IPC shall designate an approved International Sporting Event (First Category Event, Sporting Code, General Section, Section 3.5.1.) as a World Cup and whereso designated, the relevant provisions of this Sporting Code, Section 5, shall apply

#### *1.1.2 Definitions*

(1) PARACHUTE JUMP: A parachute jump is a jump by a person from an aircraft of any kind, heavier or lighter than air, made with the intent of using a parachute for the whole or a part of the descent.

(2) COMPETITION JUMP: a parachute jump performed with the intention of being scored; the score being used to determine the final competition placing. Competition jumps include those where a score is officially discarded as in a throwaway round.

(3) ROUND: a round is the completion, by all competitors, of one jump of the same kind, all having been scored. A round may extend over more than one day.

(4) THROWAWAY ROUND: a round discarded when determining the final placing. It need not be the same round for each competitor or team.

(5) EVENT: an event comprises all the rounds of a competition and solely for the purposes of registering a protest, includes any training rounds referred to in the Competition Rules.

(6) TEAM: a number of parachutists jumping together in an event.

(7) FAI PARACHUTING JUDGE: A judge fulfilling the requirements of this Sporting Code, the Judging Rules and the relevant Competition Rules.

(8) NATIONAL JUDGE: A judge fulfilling the requirements of a National Airsport Control but not yet designated as an FAI Parachuting Judge.

(9) JUNIOR : For the purpose of all disciplines, other than Para-Ski, a junior competitor is a person under the age of 22 or whose 22<sup>nd</sup> birthday occurs during the calendar year in which the relevant competition takes place.

In the case of Para-Ski, the definition of a junior competitor is included in the Competition Rules.

#### **FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 2**

#### **2004 Edition**

(10) MONDIAL: A First Category Event, comprised of WPC's in all IPC competition disciplines ( except Para-Ski, which may be included or excluded at the option of the Organiser ), taking place concurrently in the same location.

#### *1.1.3 Abbreviations*

(1) FAI : Fédération Aéronautique Internationale

(2) IPC : International Parachuting Commission

(3) NAC : National Airsport Control

(4) WAG : World Air Games

(5) WPC : World Parachuting Championship

(6) FCE : First Category Event

#### *1.2 PERSONAL REQUIREMENTS*

(1) Documents

Every parachutist, who wishes to make competition and record jumps, which are covered by this Sporting Code, must have a valid FAI Sporting Licence ( refer to Sporting Code, General Section, Chapter 8 ) and an International or National Parachutist Certificate (see Chapter 2 and Sporting Code, General Section, 8.2).

(2) Parachutes

When making a jump every parachutist is required to wear two parachutes (one main and one reserve parachute) attached to a single harness. The two parachutes must be certified as being airworthy by competent authorities.

(3) Where it is required by National or other regulations, (1) a protective helmet must be worn and (2) if jumping takes place in the vicinity of water, lifesaving equipment must be worn.

(4) Suitable oxygen equipment must be provided for jumps to be made from an altitude in excess of 4 500 meters above sea level.

### *1.3 GENERAL SAFETY CONDITIONS*

(1) Parachutists must practise safe parachuting and obey national or local regulations. For general sport parachuting activities, parachute deployment should be initiated by 600 m above ground level or, in special circumstances as specified by an NAC, by an altitude set by that NAC. Failure to practice safe parachuting may lead to a warning or grounding or, at a competition, to the disqualification of a competitor or team in one or more events.

(2) The maximum wind speed at ground level for parachuting is 11 m/sec. This maximum wind speed is set with a ram-air main and a ram-air reserve in mind.

(3) At FAI sanctioned events, the minimum jump altitude above ground level for freefall jumps must be 700 m for an individual jump and 900 m for a team jump.

**FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 3**

**2004 Edition**

## *CHAPTER 2 : CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY*

### *2.1 GENERAL CONDITIONS*

2.1.1 International and National Parachutist Certificates of Proficiency (referred to in this Chapter as Certificates) of the FAI are granted by an NAC.

2.1.2 International Parachutist Certificates are issued:

(1) To ensure that Certificates, based on an agreed standard, issued by different nations are understood and accepted by all.

(2) To facilitate the freedom to practice parachuting around the world.

2.1.3 National Parachutist Certificates, based on preferred standards of an NAC, may be issued to citizens, residents and other NAC members.

2.1.4 An NAC may issue National Certificates at a higher level than the four International Certificates

2.1.5 A Certificate of Proficiency is defined in the Sporting Code, General Section, 8.2 as « a document recognising the level of performance or qualifications of an individual. They may be issued in any of the FAI Sports. The requirements and rights accorded to the holders of proficiency certificates are determined by the FAI Air Sport Commissions and detailed in the relevant Sections of the Sporting Code ».

### *2.2 INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE CATEGORY REQUIREMENTS*

The international certificate categories are defined as follows:

#### **‘A’ PARACHUTIST**

The parachutist must have successfully completed both theoretical and practical parachute training under the supervision of a suitably qualified Parachute Instructor.

#### **‘B’ FREEFALL PARACHUTIST**

The freefall parachutist must have successfully completed training in the performance of freefall jumps under the direct supervision of a suitably qualified Parachute Instructor and is qualified to jump independently from an instructor.

#### **‘C’ EXPERIENCED PARACHUTIST**

The ‘C’ Category Parachutist is qualified to perform solo and group freefall formation parachute jumps under controlled conditions without the supervision of a qualified Parachute Instructor.

#### **‘D’ SENIOR PARACHUTIST**

The ‘D’ category parachutist is qualified to perform on his/her own responsibility in any area of sport parachuting as he/she so chooses.

### *2.3 DOCUMENTATION*

#### *2.3.1 International Parachutist Certificate*

(1) The International Parachutist Certificate is issued by the NAC and must be printed in the official FAI languages (see FAI Statutes 1.9.1)

(2) A valid International Parachutist Certificate is proof that the parachutist fulfills the requirements as stated in 2.2 and 2.4 of this Sporting Code.

(3) The Certificate must contain:

(1) The words ‘Federation Aeronautique Internationale’

(2) FAI Logo

(3) The words ‘International Parachutist Certificate’

(4) Name of the Holder

(5) Date of Birth

(6) Nationality

(7) Signature of Holder

(8) Photograph of the Holder

(9) Date of Issue

**FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 4**

**2004 Edition**

(10) Official Category Endorsement Stamp

(11) Reprint of the Minimum Requirements for an International Parachutist Certificate as outlined in Section 2.4 of this Sporting Code, in the official FAI languages

(4) The Certificate may only be issued in the standard FAI booklet, using the Official Category Endorsement Stamp, both of which may be obtained from the FAI by the NAC for a fee.

**2.4 MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS**

To obtain the International Parachutist Certificates, the following minimum requirements shall be met *by* the parachutist:

(1) All freefall jumps shall be stable, controlled jumps with stable openings, and may include controlled manoeuvres and formations. An AFF jump shall be accepted as a freefall jump.

(2) To qualify for a higher certificate the candidate must have obtained any and all lower certificates

(3) Every jump made in obtaining a lower level certificate counts towards a certificate of higher category.

(4) Minimum Requirements for an FAI International Certificate of Proficiency are:

CERTIFICATE MIN.NO. OF MIN. FREEFALL OTHER REQUIREMENTS

CATEGORY FREEFALLS TIME (MINS.)

A 25 5 5 FORMATION JUMPS

CONTROL OF BODY IN FREEFALL,

ABILITY TO PACK, ABILITY TO

LAND WITHIN 50 METRES ON 10

DESIGNATED JUMPS

B 50 30 COMPLETION OF 10 FORMATION

JUMPS

---

C 200 60 COMPLETION OF 50 FORMATION

JUMPS

---

D 500 180 \_\_

(5) An NAC may have different requirements for National Certificate Categories than those set out above, including specific proficiency tests.

(6) An NAC may have additional National Certificate categories below or above the ones specified in this Sporting Code.

(7) A "formation jump" is defined as a freefall jump by two or more parachutists performing either 'formation skydiving' or 'freeflying' manoeuvres.

(8) For purposes of this paragraph, a Formation Skydiving (FS) jump is defined as one in which the participants are face-to-earth for the major part of the jump and which involves the participants linking with grips as defined in the CR.

(9) For purposes of this paragraph, a 'freefly jump' (FF) is defined as one in which the participants are performing freefall manoeuvres along all three axes in a controlled manner and are not face-to-earth for the major part of the jump.

(10) The "A" category formation jumps need only involve two participants

(11) At least five of the 'B' category formation jumps must involve a minimum of three participants

(12) At least ten of the 'C' category formation jumps must involve a minimum of four participants.

**FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 5**

**2004 Edition**

**CHAPTER 3 : WORLD RECORDS - CLASS G (Parachuting)**

**3.1 GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**3.1.1. Classes of Records**

(1) Competition Records

- Accuracy Landing Records
- Freefall Style Records
- Formation Skydiving Records
- Canopy Formation Records

- Freelying Records
- (2) Performance Records
- Accuracy Landing Records
- Altitude Records
- Largest Formation Records ( FS,CF, AE Freelying-headdown orientation)

### 3.1.2 General Conditions

- (1) All record attempts must be performed according to the Competition Rules, where appropriate. Team sizes for records must be as stated in the Competition Rules, except for altitude and largest formation records. A change of the conditions in the Competition Rules, for example the working time or size of the Dead Centre Disc, creates a new set of records. The old records are retired.
- (2) a) A competition record must be judged and certified by a Panel of Judges as required by the Competition Rules for the event and each member of the Panel must have a rating valid for the particular category.  
b) A performance record, other than an Altitude Record, must be certified by three judges, two of whom must be FAI Parachuting Judges. For an Accuracy record, all judges must have a rating valid for Accuracy landing and for a Largest Formation record, all judges must have a rating valid for Formation Skydiving, Artistic Events or Canopy Formation, as appropriate. For an Altitude Record, the certification will be the responsibility of the Official Observers appointed and approved by the organising and/or controlling NAC.
- (3) All judges (other than FAI Judges) judging a World Record must be in possession of at least a valid National Judges rating.
- (4) A copy of the videotape or photograph of the Largest Formation record must be included with the record claim documentation.
- (5) All team records, other than the Largest Formation records, must be registered by jumpers representing the same NAC. A Largest Formation record may be registered by jumpers who are not all representing the same NAC.
- (6) For certification and registration see Sporting Code, General Section, Chapter 6.
- (7) The International Parachuting Commission will publish an annual list of current world records.
- (8) All relevant paragraphs of this Sporting Code and its annexes apply to World Record attempts.
- (9) Except as provided in 3.3.2(1), a new record will be established by a better performance, without regard to the margin of improvement. Sporting Code, General Section, paragraph 7.2 does not apply to this Chapter.
- (10) The Judges certifying the record must be approved and registered as Official Observers, as described in General Section 4.2.1, by the controlling NAC (General Section 6.4.2). The NAC organising a First Category Event will agree, as part of the performance contract (4.1.1.2), to approve and register the Panel of Judges as Official Observers for the purpose of competition record certification.

## **FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 6**

### **2004 Edition**

### 3.2 COMPETITION RECORDS

- (1) Competition Records may only be established during the scheduled competition rounds at an International Sporting Event, which has been registered in the FAI Sporting Calendar, or at a National Championships, which is not open to participation by NACs other than the organising NAC. For purposes of this provision, unless a specific invitation is issued by the organising NAC to another NAC, teams or competitors from a country other than the country of the organising NAC that are permitted to participate in a National Championships are considered not to represent participation by an NAC other than the organising NAC.
- (2) Training jumps as defined in the Competition Rules are not to be considered as scheduled competition jumps.

#### 3.2.2 Accuracy Landing records

- (1) The record performance of accuracy jumps is the final score after a completed competition programme as defined in the Competition Rules.
- (2) In a team jump, the record performance is the final score of the team after a completed competition program. The program and method of determining the team score is stated in the Competition Rules.
- (3) If two or more competitors or teams achieve the same performance after a completed competition program and thereby break an existing record, the new record shall be registered in the names of all the competitors or teams involved.

#### 3.2.3 Freefall Style records

The record performance of style jumps is the score for one series of manoeuvres as described in the current Competition Rules.

#### 3.2.4 Formation Skydiving records

Longest sequence :

The record performance for the longest sequence is the number of formations completed in one round in accordance with the current Competition Rules.

#### 3.2.5 Canopy Formation records

##### (1) 4-Way Rotation

The record performance for a 4-way rotation is the number of stacks/planes made by rotation in accordance with the Competition Rules.

##### (2) Longest Sequence

The record performance for the longest sequence is the number of formations completed in accordance with the Competition Rules.

##### (3) 8-Way Speed Formation

The record performance for an 8-way speed formation is the time in which eight persons form a complete connected eight canopy formation in accordance with the Competition Rules.

#### 3.2.6 Freelying Records

##### Longest sequence

The record performance for the longest sequence is the number of formations in a speed round completed in accordance with the Competition rules

#### 3.2.7 Categories of Competition Records

The categories of Competition Records shall be :

##### (1) Accuracy Landing and Freefall Style

General Category - best performance achieved

Female Category - best performance achieved by a woman

**FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 7**

**2004 Edition**

##### (2) Formation Skydiving

General Category - best performance achieved

Female Category – best performance achieved by a women’s team

##### (4) Canopy Formation and Freelying

General Category – best performance achieved

#### 3.2.8 Joint Record holders in Freefall Style, Formation Skydiving, Canopy

Formation and Artistic Events:

(1) If two or more competitors or teams achieve the same record performance during the same round and thereby break an existing record, the new record shall be registered in the names of all the competitors or teams involved.

(2) If a competitor or team achieves a performance during a later round in the same event, which is equal to a new record performance achieved during an earlier round in that event, no recognition will be given to that performance as being a record performance.

### 3.3 PERFORMANCE RECORDS

#### 3.3.1 Accuracy Landing Records

(1) The record performance of accuracy jumps is the number of consecutive landings on the dead centre disc plus the next score made.

(2) In a team jump, the performance is the number of consecutive landings on the disc of the whole team plus the next score made. The record must be made by a team of the same four individuals for the whole record.

(3) The jumps must be made within a period of 14 consecutive days.

(4) The record jump series may not be interrupted by other jumps.

#### 3.3.2 Altitude records - Individuals or teams

(1) The record performance of an altitude jump is the distance of the freefall measured in metres. Altitude jump records are beaten only if there is a difference of at least 2 percent greater freefall distance.

(2) All attempts on altitude records may be made only after prior medical examination, which must include an altitude simulator test. This examination must take place within six months of the attempt and the medical certificate must be added to the record documents.

(3) The distance covered in freefall is to be determined using an appropriate flight recorder, calibrated barograph or other reliable and appropriate method (ref GS 7.3.1.5).

The record file submitted must contain:

- Calibration data to substantiate the accuracy of the data submitted, including the margin of error
- Evidence that the data cannot be and has not been tampered with between the time it is recorded and the time it is handed over to an Official Observer
- Evidence that the instrument registers and provides the type and accuracy of data required to determine the record performance

(4) For a team jump, the distance covered in freefall is the average distance of freefall of all members of the team.

(5) The number of jumpers in a team, a minimum of three, must be stated in the record documents

(6) The performance shall, if possible, be determined with an overall margin of error of +/- 1%. If the overall margin of error in the determination of the performance is greater than +/- 1%, the value at the least advantageous limit of the actual error range shall be used.

### *3.3.3 Largest Formation records*

(1) The record performance for the largest formation is the number of persons in one formation. One written

#### **FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 8**

##### **2004 Edition**

plan describing the formation to be attempted and the personnel involved must be submitted in advance to the judges. The formation must be complete as described with all named personnel in the formation.

(2) The exit procedure for the largest formation record is the same as for the longest sequence record in accordance with the relevant competition rules, except that more than one aircraft may be used.

### *3.3.4 Categories of Performance Records*

The categories of Performance Records shall be :

General Category - best performance achieved

Female Category - best performance achieved by a woman or a women's team or group.

### *3.3.5 Joint Record Holders in Accuracy Landing*

If two or more individuals or teams complete an identical record performance on the same calendar day and thereby break an existing record, the new record shall be registered in the names of all the competitor or teams involved.

### *3.3.6 Joint Record Holders in Altitude and Largest Formation*

If two or more individuals or teams achieve an identical record performance on the same calendar day and thereby break an existing record, the new record shall be registered in the name of all the individuals or teams involved.

#### **FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 9**

##### **2004 Edition**

#### *CHAPTER 4 : ORGANISATION OF COMPETITIONS*

##### *4.1 GENERAL PROVISIONS*

###### *4.1.1 Selection of Site and IPC Control*

(1). Applications to host a First Category Event ( Sporting Code, General Section 3.5.1 ) must be prepared by an NAC in accordance with the IPC First Category Event Sanction Procedures ( F.C.E.S.P. ) document and must be submitted to the IPC President, either directly or via the FAI, together with a deposit of US\$1000, which must be deposited with the FAI to the credit of IPC and which will be retained by the IPC if the application is withdrawn at any time prior to the decision on Sanction grant or refusal, except where the withdrawal is beyond the control of the applicant. If Sanction is refused the deposit will be returned to the NAC. If Sanction is granted the deposit will be retained by the IPC and will be considered to be part of the Sanction Fee to be paid to the IPC.

(2)The application must be received by the IPC President or the FAI no later than 75 days before the IPC Plenary Meeting in the calendar year before the year scheduled for the Event and an application summary will be included in the Agenda for that meeting. However no application will be accepted if it is submitted more than three years before the year of the Event ( ie for an Event in 2007, the earliest submission date would be Jan 1, 2004 )

(3)In special circumstances (eg WAG etc) as determined by the IPC , an application may be submitted, accepted and considered by the IPC outside the time frame specified in (2) and, if allowed by an IPC decision, without the US\$1000 deposit. Inability to provide the required information is not an acceptable special circumstance.

(4)The IPC will follow the review process in the F.C.E.S.P. document for all applications submitted in accordance with this paragraph and a decision whether to grant or refuse a Sanction will normally be made by the IPC at the Plenary Meeting referred to in (2). However, if, and only if, exceptional circumstances require it, the decision may be deferred until the following Plenary Meeting, when a decision must be made. The IPC will be specifically required to vote as to whether the circumstances are sufficiently exceptional to warrant such a deferral. For purposes of this provision the inability to provide the information required by the F.C.E.S.P. document will not, in and of itself, be accepted as exceptional circumstances. In the event that a one year deferral would cause difficulty or problems for the potential Organiser or at least 5 NACs object to the deferral, upon recommendation from the SCWG, the IPC may, by specific vote, agree to allow the Bureau to grant or refuse Sanction within a timeframe of less than one year to be mutually agreed by the potential Organiser and the SCWG.

(5) The potential Organiser must submit a signed Organiser Agreement with the application. The Organiser Agreement will be signed by the IPC and FAI at the time when Sanction is granted. The Organiser Agreement will set out the rights and obligations of the Organiser and shall contain, but is not limited to, the following items:

- The program of the competition
- A commitment not to increase the stated entry fees
- A commitment to follow the Sporting Code and the Competition Rules.
- An agreement to pay the Sanction fee as per 4.1.3. below to the IPC.
- An agreement to pay the Deposit specified in Schedule 1 of the Organiser Agreement. This Deposit will be refunded in full to the Organiser unless the provisions of Schedule 1, paragraphs 1.3 and 1.4 and Appendix 1 of the Organiser Agreement apply. The IPC Bureau will decide which nation ( or nations ) will deposit entry fees with the FAI to constitute the Deposit.
- An agreement that the members of the panel of judges are approved and registered as Official Observers for the purposes of controlling and certifying competition records

**FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 10**

**2004 Edition**

(6). After approval, the program for the competition, which is appended to the Organiser Agreement, may not be changed without further approval from the IPC or Jury.

(7). The organisation of the competition shall be controlled by a person appointed by the IPC (FAI Controller) upon recommendation from the relevant IPC Committee. This person may not be from the Organiser's country. The FAI Controller's duties, which commence upon appointment, are:

- To ensure that the Organiser follows the terms of the Contract, the Sporting Code and the Competition rules as they pertain to the organisation of the competition
- To physically inspect the competition site at a suitable time during the preparation thereof
- To report to the Jury as to the state of organisation, before the Jury gives its approval to start the competition (4.5.1)
- To be responsible for Safety during the competition
- To approve and facilitate the travel cost reimbursement of the personnel listed in 4.1.4(1).
- To liaise with the Organiser and Meet Director during the competition to ensure adherence to the program of competition, the Sporting Code and the Competition Rules. Any deviation must be reported to the Jury.
- To establish the number of participants who pay the sanction fee.
- To submit the Athlete Profiles received from the organiser.

The FAI Controller will not report to the IPC, unless issues have arisen that require consideration or a decision by the IPC at its next Plenary Meeting. If no report is required, the FAI Controller need only report verbally or in writing to the Chair of the relevant Committee

(8) At every First Category Event, comprising three or more disciplines, an IPC Controller for Judging and Scoring ( J&S) shall be appointed by the IPC upon recommendation from the Judges Committee.

**Purpose**

The duty of the IPC Controller (J&S) is to act as Liaison between the Event Organizer, Meet Director, FAI Controller and the Chief Judges' relating to judging matters.

**Authority**

The IPC Controller (J&S) may not exercise any authority over the Chief Judge's decisions or actions relating to judging matters. The Chief Judge is responsible for judging activities as outlined in the Sporting Code – Section 5 and the respective competition rules.

**Duties and Responsibilities**

In cooperation with the Chief Judge, the IPC Controller(J&S) provides complete support for the judging and scoring activities for the competition.

**Competition Preparation**

**Communication**

- Establish communication protocol
- Communicate procedure with Chief Judge for upcoming event
- Provide Chief Judge with Competition Preparation document
- Obtain Judges panel details from respective Chief Judges.
- Provide timetable for preparation of judging activities to the Organizer.
- Establish communication procedure for judging panel

**Prior to Competition**

- Prepare arrival and transportation schedule for the Judging Panel(s)

- Prepare accommodation for judging panel(s)

**FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 11**

**2004 Edition**

- Judges' uniforms
- Confirm schedule of events (Bulletins)
- Confirm Judges' Conference schedule

At the Competition

- Coordinate daily program of judges
- Coordinate daily transportation
- Establish communication procedures
- Coordinate Meeting schedule for IPC Controller (J&S) with Chief Judge
- Coordinate meeting schedule for IPC Controller (J&S) and Competition Management
- Coordinate judges meeting schedule

Judging facilities

- Set up judging room requirements
- Set up related equipment as necessary for each event and technical support

Competition

- Provide Chief Judge with schedule and location of competitor briefing
- Provide necessary support for briefing as required by Chief Judge
- Setup media procedure with Chief Judge

Video Recording

- Coordinate procedure for videographers' transportation to dubbing site
- Prepare procedure for transmission of tapes to judges
- Coordinate Dubbing equipment requirements
- Prepare procedure for videographers

Scoring

- Setup procedures for transmission of scores from the Chief Judge to the scoring section.
- Coordinate procedure for posting scores to official scoreboard
- Coordinate final results with Chief judge
- Prepare document procedures for World Records for NAC and verification by Chief Judge.

Competition conclusion

- Confirm judges' departure schedule and flight reservations
- Coordinate judges transportation
- Coordinate delivery of scoring summaries and tapes to FAI Controller
- Coordinate meeting schedule with Jury for verification of final results
- Coordinate copies of results for delegations
- Coordinate Awards and Medal presentation
- Coordinate Chief Judge/Judges evaluation schedule
- Coordinate After Action Report schedule for Chief Judge

The IPC Controller(J&S) must submit a report to the IPC Secretary within 30 days of the completion of the competition.

(6) The Organiser will pay any expenses connected with the duties of the FAI Controller and the IPC Controller(J&S).

*4.1.2 Schedule of Organisation*

(1) World Championships in Para-Ski will be organised in every odd numbered year.

**FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 12**

**2004 Edition**

(2) The schedule for other competitions is:

2005: World Cups, World Games

2006: Mondial/WPCs

2007: World Cups

2008: Mondial/WPCs

2009: World Cups, World Games

2010: Mondial/WPCs

It should be understood that, for an even numbered year, a bid for a Mondial will receive priority over a bid for an individual WPC.

(3) Other World Cups and competitions not covered above may be organised at the discretion of the IPC.

#### 4.1.3 Sanction Fee

The Organiser of every First Category Event (see below) shall pay a Sanction Fee to the IPC. The Sanction fee to be paid is the rate or amount decided by the IPC Plenary Meeting. This rule does not apply to Open National Championships.

A First Category Event is defined in the FAI Sporting Code, General Section 3.5.1 as:

- World Air Games, as approved by the General Conference;
- World and Continental Championships, as approved by the FAI Air Sport Commissions concerned and confirmed by the Executive Board as part of their approval of the FAI Sporting Calendar (Statute 4.2.2.11 refers)
- International Sporting Events approved by the FAI Sport Commission concerned..

#### 4.1.4 Travel and Living Expenses

(1). The Organiser of a First Category Event will be required to pay travel, food and living costs for the following officials: Chief Judge, Chief of Judge Training, the FAI Controller, the IPC Controller(J&S) and the Assistant to the Chief Judge, if not from the Organiser's country.

(2). The Organiser of a First Category Event will also pay food and living costs for the members of the panel of International Judges, who are FAI Parachuting Judges (not covered by 4.1.4.(1)) included in the selected list approved by the IPC (see 4.6).

#### 4.1.5 Athlete Profile

Organisers of a First Category Event must provide to the FAI Controller one (1) completed FAI Athlete Profile and one (1) " head and shoulders " photograph for each competitor attaining one of the first three places in each event ( individual and team) in the competition.

Organisers of a First Category Event must provide to the FAI Controller one (1) team photograph for each competition team attaining one of the first three places in each team event in the competition.

The FAI Controller will submit these materials to FAI Headquarters within the thirty (30) days following the end of the competition.

#### 4.2 COMPETITION RULES

(1) The Competition Rules for a First Category Event must be drafted by the appropriate IPC Committee.

##### **FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 13**

##### **2004 Edition**

(2) The NAC organising the First Category Event will complete the section named "Competition Information" of the Competition Rules and will submit them for approval at the latest to the IPC at its meeting before the First Category Event in question. After approval they will be posted on the FAI Web site no later than 30 days after the adjournment of the aforementioned meeting. Hard copies of the Rules will be distributed to all FAI member nations that have no E-mail address.

(3) The Competition Rules must be distributed not later than two months after approval together with complete details concerning local meteorological conditions and all other information, which may be of use to delegation members.

(4) The Competition Rules for any other International Competition may be made and circulated directly by the Organiser. They need not be submitted for the approval of the IPC. However, the date should be sent as early as possible to the Secretariat of the FAI for inclusion in the Sporting Calendar and they should include the same points as listed below.

(5) The Competition Rules for a First Category Event must be written in English and include the following basic information:

- Aims of the competition
- Statement acknowledging ultimate IPC/FAI authority
- Date and place of the competition
- Provisional and definite entry date
- Entry fee
- General regulations and organisation
- Composition of delegations and teams
- Aircraft details
- Programme of competition and events, including timetable for daily jumping
- Date and time at which the last competition jump will be made
- Number of jumps in each event, minimum number of jumps for a valid event
- Specific rules for each event
- The work of the judges
- Members of the Panel of FAI Judges
- Determination of World Champions or World Cup Winners; Medals and Diplomas

- Protest Fee
- Prizes and awards

#### 4.3 TECHNICAL ARRANGEMENTS, ACCOMMODATION

##### 4.3.1 Judging Equipment and Identification

- (1) The Organiser must provide the Judges and Trainee Judges with the equipment necessary to observe and score the jumps and with the personnel to put it in place and remove it. The Organiser must also provide the necessary number of secretaries and scorers for the judges.
- (2) Any Automatic Measuring Device, which is used for judging must be acceptable to the Chief Judge and needs the approval of the Jury. The Automatic Measuring Device and/or the Video Recording System must be connected to a constant power source so that there can be no voltage or current fluctuations, which would cause an erroneous reading or recording. The Video Recording System must have a dual station digital dubbing capability and must be approved by the IPC .
- (3) All Judges must wear identification supplied by the organiser to indicate their function.

##### 4.3.2 Judges' Conference

- (1) A Judges' Conference, which may not exceed 3 days in length, will be held prior to the competition. The duration and dates of the Judges' Conference will be included in the timetable as part of the Official Rules for the competition.
- (2) All selected judges must attend.
- (3) The personnel, facilities, equipment and supplies necessary to operate the equipment needed to observe

#### **FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 14**

##### **2004 Edition**

and score the jumps must be on site and operational at the start of the scheduled Judges' Conference.

- (4) Any non compliance with 4.3.2(3) must have the agreement of the Chief Judge and the FAI Controller.

##### 4.3.3 Judges' Training Course

- (1) A Training Course, which is supervised by the Chief of Judge Training, shall be held at every WPC, other than a Mondial or World Air Games, and may be held at other First Category Events, including a Mondial and World Air Games. All potential FAI Parachuting Judges and FAI Parachuting Judges wishing to undergo refresher training may attend.
- (2) The dates and time of the judges' training course will be listed in the official rules as part of the timetable for the championships.
- (3) The facilities and equipment for the Trainee Judges will be of the same standard as those for the panel of FAI Parachuting Judges.

##### 4.3.4 Aircraft and Pilots

- (1) The Organiser must provide sufficient aircraft and qualified pilots for the events being conducted to be completed.
- (2) The pilots must ensure that the jump runs are made at the correct altitude and with the correct speed and power settings as stated in the Competition Rules. They must transmit these settings to the ground when requested or the settings may be monitored.
- (3) If an aircraft that is different from the one stated in the Competition Rules is used, the speed and power settings shall be determined by the relevant Committee or Competition Jury (as appropriate) after consultation with the Chief Pilot and the Meet Director.

##### 4.3.5 Meteorological Service

- (1) The Organiser must provide a meteorological measurement or forecasting service.
- (2) At every landing area the speed of the wind must be indicated by an anemometric system, which must function without interruption and must be installed in the most appropriate position. The height of the anemometer head is decided by the Judges, and must be at a minimum height of 6 m above ground level. They must consider possible environmental influences. Their decision is no grounds for a protest. The Organiser must provide evidence that the equipment has been calibrated by competent authorities.
- (3) At the accuracy landing area, the system referred to above must record both windspeed and direction.
- (4) At every landing area the direction of the wind at ground level must be indicated by a windsock. It must be able to indicate the wind direction when the wind speed is 2 m/sec or more.

##### 4.3.6 Lodging, Food and Transport

- (1) The Organiser will offer to all participants one of the following three alternatives:
  - a) suitable accommodation, food and local transport together with all the necessary competition infrastructure for all delegation members on the condition that they have paid their entry fees covering these services
  - b) information and/or access to sources providing the services mentioned in (a) . In this case an entry fees will cover the competition jumps and the organisational costs for the competition
  - c) any combination of parts or all of (a) and (b) .

(2) The Organiser is not responsible for the lodging, food and local transport of persons who are accompanying the team in addition to the number authorised by the Competition Rules, unless such persons are specifically accepted by the Organiser.

#### *4.3.7 Interpreters*

### **FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 15**

#### **2004 Edition**

The Organiser must provide the services of interpreters between English and the local language. The interpreters should know the technical terms used in sport parachuting in both languages.

#### *4.3.8 Viewing equipment*

When video equipment is used for judging, monitors must be provided for teams and coaches and public to view the jumps.

#### *4.3.9 Current World Records*

At World Championships, World Cups and International Parachuting Competitions the current World Records in the disciplines concerned must be displayed.

### **4.4 PARTICIPATION**

#### *4.4.1. Deadlines for Entries*

(1) The provisional entry of an NAC for a First Category Event must reach the Organiser at least 75 days before the beginning of the competition. The Organiser must then circulate the provisional entry list to all those NACs that have made a provisional entry not more than one week after the provisional entry date. In the case of an International Championship, this deadline is set by the Organiser.

(2) The official entry of an NAC for a First Category Event must reach the Organiser at least 45 days before the beginning of the Competition. In the case of an International Competition, this deadline is set by the Organiser.

(3) The list of competitors may be altered at any time before the first competition jump is made. From that moment, no replacement (including the nomination of alternates) will be allowed.

(4) An NAC is required to provide the FAI Controller before the end of the competition with an updated Athlete Profile of any individuals or teams from its country who/which had attained one of the first three places in an event at the immediately preceding First Category Event in order to augment the data held by the FAI as per 4.1.5. The NAC may also submit Athlete Profiles for other individuals and teams if it considers that there are unusual or noteworthy facts worthy of mention. Blank FAI Athlete Profile forms can be obtained from FAI Headquarters, the FAI Website or the IPC Media representative. The completed Athlete Profile form must include a head and shoulders photograph of each individual plus one team photograph in the case of teams.

#### *4.4.2 Delegations*

(1) Each Active or Associate Member of the FAI may enter one delegation for a First Category Event.

(2) The composition of the National Delegations and Teams, i.e. the number of teams or individual competitors and their sex, and the number and function of other delegation members, is prescribed in the Competition Rules.

(3) The IPC may set certain performance limits as a condition for participation in whole events or parts of it.

(4) Each delegation must bring its own National flag (100 x 150 cm) and its National anthem on an audiocassette to be used in ceremonies.

(4) Where the Competition Rules provide that a delegation may consist of more than one team or competitor for a particular event, each team or competitor shall compete on equal terms and conditions.

#### *4.4.3 Team Events*

Only National Teams (see General Section 3.2.3.1) may participate in a First Category Event. Any permitted exception to this provision will be stated in the Competition Rules for the relevant discipline.

### **FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 16**

#### **2004 Edition**

### **4.5 COMPETITION MANAGEMENT**

#### *4.5.1 Start of Competition*

A competition may not begin before the Jury and the Chief Judge have given their approval.

#### *4.5.2 Meet Director*

The Meet Director (named Event Director in the General Section) is appointed by the organising NAC.

#### *4.5.3 Organiser's Responsibility*

(1) The Organiser must ensure that completion of the competition takes precedence over leisure, pleasure and publicity activities.

(2) The Organiser is responsible for compensation for damage caused to third parties arising out of flights or jumps connected with the competition.

(3) The immediate medical care (First Aid) of delegation members is the responsibility of the Organiser

during the official period of the event, including training days.

#### *4.5.4 Team Managers*

(1) Team Managers are responsible for the communication between their competitors, and the Meet Director, the Panel of Judges and the Jury.

(2) They have the right to obtain information from the Chief Judge, the Assistant to the Chief Judge or the Event Judge, concerning decisions on re-jumps etc. for their competitors.

(3) They are responsible for the order of jumping of their competitors, and for the arrival on time of their competitors at the aircraft loading point.

(4) They may observe the anemometer at any time, but must not interfere with the work of the official at the anemometer.

(5) They have the right to examine the collated score sheet of their team members.

(6) A nominated team member (for example Team Captain) may act as Team Manager with all rights and obligations whenever the Team Manager is not present.

#### *4.5.5 Team Captain*

Each team must have a Team Captain, who is a competitor and is responsible for the communication between his team and the pilot of the aircraft and, in the absence of the Team Manager, other competition officials.

### **4.6 JUDGES**

The Panel of Judges at a First Category Event shall consist of

- Chief Judge
- Chief of Judge Training
- Event Judges
- Judges selected as per 4.6.5.2

All appointments must be approved by the IPC or, in the case of replacements at a WPC, by the International Jury.

#### *4.6.1. Chief Judge*

(1) The Chief Judge (CJ) is nominated by a panel composed of the Chair of the Judges' Committee, the Chair of the relevant discipline Committee and the Organiser. The Chief Judge must not be from the organising country.

#### *4.6.2 Assistant to the Chief Judge*

**FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 17  
2004 Edition**

(1) An Assistant to the Chief Judge will be nominated by the Organiser and will normally be from the country of the Organiser, unless the IPC decides otherwise. The appointment must be approved by the IPC.

#### *4.6.3 Chief of Judge Training*

(1) Chief of Judge Training (CJT) is nominated by the Judges' Committee following discussions with the Organiser and the Committee of the relevant discipline. The CJT must be completely familiar with current developments in the discipline and the training methods.

#### *4.6.4 Event Judges*

(1) Event Judges are selected from the list of FAI Parachuting Judges by the Chief Judge.

#### *4.6.5 Other FAI Judges*

(1) The names of all Judges available from each nation for the event and who must have met the requirements of section 6.6 before being nominated must be supplied, on the official nomination form(s), by the NAC to the Chair of the IPC Judges' Committee no later than December 31<sup>st</sup> of the calendar year preceding the IPC meeting preceding the event.

(2) The members of the Panel of Judges except as noted in 4.6.1, 4.6.3, and 4.6.4, will be selected by the nominated Chief Judge and the Judges' Committee from the Judges nominated in accordance with 4.6.5.

(3) The Chief judge is required to contact each Judge, on the list of those nominated, within 30 days of having received official approval of appointment as Chief judge

(4) Each nation shall submit the names of all potential Training Judges or those FAI Judges wishing to be reevaluated to the Chair of the IPC Judges Committee no later than December 31 of the year prior to the next IPC Plenary Meeting

#### *4.6.6 Attendance at First Category Events*

(1) There must be a sufficient number of FAI Parachuting Judges available for all appropriate tasks provided in the Sporting Code and Competition Rules.

(2) The minimum number of FAI Parachuting Judges, including the Chief Judge, required at a WPC is:

Freefall Style & Accuracy Landing: 15 Formation Skydiving: 15

Artistic Events: 15 Canopy Formation: 7

Paraski : 7 Canopy Piloting : 11

FAI Parachuting Judges, additional to this number, must be agreed to by the Chief Judge and the Organiser. The Organiser must supply sufficient personnel to assist the Chief Judge in filling technical and administrative positions, which do not require FAI Parachuting Judges.

(3) After the Judges' Conference, the Chief Judge and Event Judge(s) will assign the necessary number of FAI Parachuting Judges to each panel essential for each event.

(4) The number of FAI Parachuting Judges required at other First Category Events may be set at a number agreed to by the Organiser, Judges' Committee and the Committee for the relevant discipline.

#### *4.6.7 Replacements*

(1) If a Judge who has been selected to the Panel of Judges fails to respond within 30 days to the Chief Judge, the following provisions shall apply:

**FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 18**

#### **2004 Edition**

Judge's notification that he/she has been selected, that Judge will be considered to be unavailable and the Chief Judge will then select another available Judge and will inform the Organiser and the relevant NAC's of this replacement.

(2) If a Judge has accepted his/her selection to the Panel of Judges and is unable to attend, he/she must immediately notify the Chief Judge who will then select another available Judge. If the Judge does not so notify the Chief Judge, that Judge will be found unacceptable and 4.6.8(2) will apply.

(3) If judges from the approved Panel are not present at the required time or an insufficient number of Judges are present; the Chief Judge may choose replacements from any FAI Parachuting Judges present. The Jury must approve such replacements.

(4) The Organiser, in consultation with the Chief Judge, may appoint Judging Assistants from among any additional FAI Parachuting Judges or FAI member nation National Judges present at the competition site.

#### *4.6.8 Unacceptability*

(1) At a First Category Event, the Chief Judge has the right to dismiss a Judge from the Panel of Judges if his work is incompetent or unacceptable or if his ability to communicate is insufficient or inadequate, such that he is not able to properly understand instructions or take part in any discussions among Judges or of the Panel of Judges and cannot therefore comply with paragraph 6.3.2. The decision requires Jury approval.

(2) The Chief Judge's report must contain specific details of the circumstances of any Judge found unacceptable. The particular Judge(s) will lose the privilege of judging at FAI sanctioned events in the next two (2) calendar years.

#### *4.6.9 Qualification*

All Judges selected for a First Category Event must be on the current list of FAI Parachuting Judges.

### **4.7 JURY**

#### *4.7.1 Members*

1) The Jury at a First Category Event is a Nominated Jury consisting of a Jury President and two Jury members.

2) The members of the Jury may exercise no other function at the Event nor may they act in any administrative or other capacity for any NAC or Delegation.

3) The members of the Jury must wear identification supplied by the Organiser to indicate their function.

4) The Jury will work in accordance with the provisions of the Sporting Code, General Section and Section 5, the respective Competition Rules and the IPC Jury Members Handbook.

5) The President of the Jury and the two Jury members and eligible replacements will be appointed for each First Category Event by the IPC Plenary Meeting, upon recommendation by the Sporting Code Working Group, from the list of approved and qualified IPC Jurors. This appointment will be made no later than the IPC Plenary Meeting held in the year of the Event. For the purposes of appointment a Mondial or multiple Championships in the same location shall be regarded as one First Category Event.

6) In exceptional circumstances, where an appointed Member or eligible replacement is unavailable, the President of the Jury may, in consultation with the IPC President, or the FAI Controller if the IPC President is not available, appoint one Jury member from amongst any other qualified IPC Jurors or other persons present at the Event.

7) In order to fulfil their duties, all Jury personnel must be present on the Event site at all times during competition activity.

8) No Juror may serve at more than two First Category Events during one calendar year.

9) All travel and subsistence expenses connected with a Juror's duties will be borne by the IPC

10) The list of approved and qualified IPC Jurors, who may be no less than twelve in number, will be maintained by the IPC Sporting Code Working Group, which has the authority to propose qualified individuals for addition to the list by majority decision of the IPC Plenary.

**FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 19**

#### **2004 Edition**

11) Individuals on the approved list may be removed from the list i) by written request from the particular individual or ii) by decision of the IPC Sporting Code Working Group. The decision in (ii) must be approved by a majority decision of the IPC Plenary.

#### *4.7.2 Duties and Rights*

(1) It is the responsibility of the Jury to ensure that the provisions of the General Section and Section 5 of the FAI Sporting Code and the Competition Rules are strictly observed.

(2) Any case or incident not provided for by these or other valid rules must be decided by the Jury.

(3) Jury members have the right to be present at any time in any location on the competition site, unless stated elsewhere in the rules, provided they do not interfere with or disturb the competitors, judges or operational staff.

(4) At the conclusion of a First Category Event, the Jury will prepare a report to the IPC Bureau as to whether or not all the Organiser's contractual commitments have been satisfactorily completed.

#### *4.7.3 Treatment of Protests*

In addition to the provisions of the General Section:

(1) The President of the Jury must ensure that no member of the Jury expresses, orally or otherwise, a personal opinion and shall permit no discussion to take place in the presence of the parties concerned.

(2) All voting will be by secret ballot.

#### *4.7.4 Finality of Decision*

(1) Decisions made by the Jury are final, without prejudice to the provisions of Chapter 9 of the General Section of the Sporting Code.

#### *4.8 SAFETY*

Any person, including the judges, may report matters of safety during the running of the competition to the FAI Controller.

#### *4.9 CONCLUSION*

##### *4.9.1 Completion of the Competition*

The competition must be declared finished at the time shown in the Competition Rules for the end of competition jumping. Winners may be declared only for those events in which at least the minimum number of rounds, as stated in the Competition Rules, have been completed.

##### *4.9.2 Official Results*

The Organiser will ensure that each delegation receives at least three copies of the official results, and if possible one for each participant including Judges.

##### *4.9.3 Video Tapes*

(1) The Organiser of a First Category Event must give the Original/Master video tapes of the competition, together with the summary score sheets and other pertinent documentation, to the FAI Controller at the conclusion of the competition and must ensure that each delegation can purchase

#### **FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 20**

##### **2004 Edition**

copies of the same. The FAI Controller will deliver the tapes and paperwork to the Chairman of the IPC Judges' Committee.

(2) The Original/Master videotape is the digital tape used for original recordings or, when relevant, is the digital tape onto which team videographers directly record the digital images from their original videotapes. The Original/Master videotape shall be recorded using professional quality recording and playback equipment.

##### *4.9.4 Organiser's Report*

The Organiser will present a written report at the following IPC meeting.

##### *4.9.5 Preservation of Documents*

(1) All documents relevant to a First Category Event must be preserved by the Organiser for a period of at least three years.

(2) The Organiser must make available to the Chief Judge and Chairman of the Judges' Committee such documents that are necessary for the proper completion of any reports.

#### **FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 21**

##### **2004 Edition**

#### *CHAPTER 5 : GENERAL COMPETITION RULES*

##### *5.1 GENERAL PROVISIONS*

###### *5.1.1 Equipment*

(1) Each participant is responsible for the good condition of his equipment. A fault in equipment, other than team video equipment, is no grounds for a rejump. This also applies to the activation of a safety device to ensure the opening of the parachute.

(2) Equipment problems occurring in freefall, such as to make it difficult or impossible for the competitor to

perform, are not grounds for a rejump.

## 5.2 EXECUTION OF JUMPS

### 5.2.1 Other Jumps

Competitors are not allowed any jumps, other than competition and official training jumps, during a First Category Event, once the competition has started. Exceptions to this rule must be authorised by a common agreement between the Chief Judge, the Meet Director and the Jury.

### 5.2.2 Order of Jumping

(1) At a competition with more than one event, the initial jump order will apply to all events.

(2) The jump order will be as prescribed in the Competition Rules.

(3) The Meet Director may change the jump order for a round if necessitated by rejets or other important organisational needs, including additional time needed by the competitors arising through no fault of their own, such as a landing out, reserve repacking, effects of excessive time at altitude, aircraft incidents, substantial changes in the order of jumping or similar occurrences.

(4) Medical treatment does not constitute a reason for a change in the jump order.

### 5.2.3 Order of Events

(1) The Meet Director, in close co-operation with the Chief Judge, must take maximum advantage of favourable meteorological conditions.

(2) The Meet Director decides the order of events at any given time. He must, however, consider the wishes of the Jury and any pending protests, which may affect the order.

(3) In order to ensure completion, or if the weather requires it, the Meet Director can run two events simultaneously. The events for men and women are considered different for this purpose.

### 5.2.4 Flight and/or Traffic Patterns

The basic flight or traffic pattern must be established by joint agreement of the pilots, Meet Director and Chief Judge. The interests of safety must be maintained at all time.

### 5.2.5 Calling the Jumpers

(1) The Organiser must ensure that a public address system and a notice board are in place such that all competitors can be fully informed as to the conduct of the competition. The public address system and the notice board must be approved by the FAI Controller and the Jury. Competitors will be called to the loading area approximately 15 minutes before they must board the aircraft. They will also be given a second call 5 minutes before they must board the aircraft.

(2) If they do not arrive in time to board the assigned aircraft, the following action will be taken:

#### **FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 22**

#### **2004 Edition**

(1) First Infringement;

The jump will be made at the earliest opportunity as determined by the Meet Director.

(1) Accuracy Landing, Freefall Style and Canopy Piloting Speed.

A penalty equal to 20% (rounded down) of the maximum score for a jump will be added to the actual score achieved for this jump by each competitor committing the infringement.

(2) Formation Skydiving, Canopy Formation, Artistic Events, Canopy Piloting Distance and Zone Accuracy.

A penalty equal to 20% (rounded down) of the actual score achieved for this jump will be deducted to arrive at the score for the jump.

(2) Further Infringements

The competitor or team will receive the maximum or minimum score (as appropriate) for that jump.

(3) Each competitor is allowed a minimum time of 45 minutes from arriving at the competition site to the first call for the next jump, except for rejets and the first jump of the day and except for Accuracy Landing, Freefall Style and Para-Ski Accuracy Landing, where the minimum time will be 30 minutes. For competitors in Freestyle Skydiving, Skysurfing and Freeflying who have entered in two (2) events, the minimum allowed time from arriving at the competition site to the first call for the next jump, except for rejets and the first jump of the day, is thirty (30) minutes.

### 5.2.6 Cameraman, interference and objects in the air.

(1) A Videographer authorised by the Meet Director and the Chief Judge will be permitted to board the aircraft and exit with a team or competitor.

(2) If in the opinion of the Chief Judge, the Event Judges and the Video Review Panel, a cameraman other than the team's freefall videographer interferes with the judgeability of a team's performance or through direct body contact adversely affects a team's performance, a rejump may be awarded. In this case the cameraman responsible will not be permitted to participate in further camera jumps during the competition.

(3) A rejump may be offered if the Chief Judge, in agreement with the Meet Director and the FAI Controller,

concludes that the performance of a team or competitor has been adversely affected by an object in the air (e.g. aircraft, canopies). The Chief Judge's decision is no ground for a protest.

#### *5.2.7 Ground to Air Communication*

(1) Communication between the Meet Director or the Judges on the ground and the aircraft is by two-way radio.

(2) Except as provided in 5.2.8. (3), disregard of instructions passed to the team in the aircraft may result in a disqualification for that jump. The Judges' decision is no grounds for a protest.

#### *5.2.8 Aircraft Jump Run*

(1) The competitor or team is not obliged to jump if the altitude exceeds +/- 50 metres from that stipulated for the event.

(2) In order to avoid interference between competitors and teams, the Meet Director, in conjunction with the Chief Judge and the Chief Pilot, shall stipulate the minimum interval of time between passes (jump runs) of the aircraft over the exit point and between the exit of different teams or competitors during the same pass (jump run) of the aircraft.

(3) If a competitor or team does not jump on their first assigned jump run, they may make no more than one additional jump run, unless authorised by the pilot to do so or where it is apparent that the competitor or team is exhibiting good safety practice or common sense in making additional passes.

(4) The competitor or team may choose to abort a jump for any pertinent reason and may descend with the aircraft. While the length of time elapsed since take-off of the aircraft is not considered a pertinent reason

#### **FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 23**

#### **2004 Edition**

to abort a jump, if the aircraft spends more than fifteen (15) minutes above 3000 m (10,000 ft) msl or ten (10) minutes above 3650m (12,000 ft) msl and there is no supplementary oxygen provided, that will constitute a pertinent reason. If a jump run is aborted and the Meet Director decides that the reason is pertinent, the jump must then be made at the earliest opportunity.

(5) Failure to follow the provisions of paragraph (3) above or aborting a jump without a pertinent reason (as determined by the Meet Director) will result in the following action:

First Infringement:

The jump, if not already made, will be made at the earliest opportunity as determined by the Meet Director and the penalties described in 5.2.5.2.1 will be applied.

Further Infringements:

The competitor or team will receive the maximum or minimum score (as appropriate) for the jump;

#### *5.2.9. Meteorological Conditions*

(1) Jumping will continue as long as there is, in the opinion of the Event Judge and the Chief Judge, sufficient visibility for both competitors and Judges.

(2) No further exits will be made following the interruption of an event until the conditions are satisfactory.

The performance of jumpers or teams that have already exited the aircraft will be judged.

#### *5.2.10 Scoring*

(1) Once any jumper other than a formation skydiving team's freefall videographer has left the aircraft, the jump will be evaluated.

(2) If a competitor or team is disqualified for a jump, the maximum/minimum score (as appropriate) is awarded for that jump. Two disqualifications in one competition of a team or an individual result in immediate disqualification for the whole competition. A penalty score awarded following a disqualification in completed rounds must be included in any total score.

(3) The scoring of performances and the unofficial results of each round must be posted on a scoreboard as soon as they are collated. The official results of each event will be published as soon as possible and must be published within 12 hours of the completion of that event. The Chief Judge will ensure that the official results are available in time for the award ceremonies.

#### *5.2.11 Rejumps*

(1) Rejumps will be made as soon as possible after the incident giving rise to the rejump.

(2) If a rejump is granted to a competitor/team who has formally requested it, the rejump must be made. If the rejump is not made, the maximum/minimum score for that jump is given.

(3) If jumps are made in conditions which are evidently within the limits of the Sporting Code and Competition Rules, though some of the technical conditions stated in the rules are not strictly complied with, there are no grounds for a rejump.

#### *5.2.12 Jumps Per Day*

There is no limit to the number of jumps per day.

### **5.3. PROTESTS**

#### *5.3.1 Procedure, Time Limitation and Content*

(1) A protest must be submitted to the Meet Director within two hours of the knowledge of the grounds for  
**FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 24**

**2004 Edition**

protest. The protest may be presented by the Team Manager but must be signed by the competitor or Team Captain on whose behalf he acts. The Meet Director must give the protest to the Jury President and advise the Chief Judge of its contents as soon as possible. A Jury meeting must be called by the Jury President at the earliest possible opportunity.

(2) Each protest must state the particular rule or rules under which the protest is being made.

(3) A Judges' assessment cannot be protested.

(4) A protest may be withdrawn at any time before the final vote.

**5.4 PENALTIES**

Except as specifically provided in 5.2.5 and 5.2.8, a competitor or team may be penalised by the Meet Director, with the consent of the Jury, in accordance with the principles set out in the Sporting Code, General Section, 5.2. (see below). The procedure and penalties are as follows:

(1) The Meet Director will determine or, in the case of safety matters, be advised by the FAI Controller whether the infringement is Technical ( SC GS 5.2.2.1 ), Serious (SC GS 5.2.2.2 ) or Unsporting Behaviour ( SC GS 5.2.2.3 ).

(2) When the severity of the infringement has been established and confirmed by the Jury, penalties will apply as follows:

(1) Technical Infringement

(1) Accuracy Landing , Freefall Style and Canopy Piloting Speed.

For each technical infringement by a competitor or team, a penalty equal to 20% ( rounded down ) of the maximum score for a jump will be added in determining the actual event score achieved by all the competitors involved..

(2) Formation Skydiving, Canopy Formation, Artistic Events , Canopy Piloting Distance and Zone Accuracy.

For each technical infringement by a competitor or team, a penalty equal to 20% (rounded down) of the highest score of the team, to which the competitor belongs, or of the individual competitor for a competition round up to the time of the infringement will be deducted in determining the aggregate score of the team or the competitor for the event.

(2) Serious Infringement

(1)Accuracy Landing,Freefall Style and Canopy Piloting Speed

For each serious infringement by a competitor or team, a penalty equal to 50% ( rounded down ) of the maximum score for a jump will be added in determining the actual event score achieved by all the competitors involved.

(2) Formation Skydiving, Canopy Formation ,Artistic Events, Canopy Piloting Distance and Zone Accuracy

For each serious infringement by a competitor or team, a penalty equal to 50% (rounded down) of the highest score of the team, to which the competitor belongs, or of the individual competitor for a competition round up to the time of the infringement will be deducted in determining the aggregate score of the team or the competitor for the event.

(3) Unsporting Behaviour

The competitor or team will be disqualified from participation in any competition activity.

Extract from the Sporting Code, General Section

**5.2 PENALTIES AND DISQUALIFICATIONS**

5.2.1 The Director of a Sporting Event may penalise a competitor as described in the rules for the event. These penalties may be in the form of an operational disadvantage, deduction of points, alteration of placing order, disqualification, or any other penalty designated by the Air Sport Commission concerned.

5.2.2 SEVERITY OF PENALTIES. The severity of the penalties which may be imposed may range from a minimum loss of points to disqualification indicated below, as appropriate to the offence.

**FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 25**

**2004 Edition**

5.2.2.1 Technical Infringements. Technical infringements of rules or failure to comply with requirements caused by mistake or inadvertence where no advantage has accrued or could have accrued to the competitor concerned should, as a guide, carry penalties leading to a reduction of not less than 2% of the best score or maximum available score for the task.

5.2.2.2 Serious Infringements. Serious infringements, including dangerous or hazardous actions or repetitions of lesser infringements should, as a guide, carry minimum penalties leading to a reduction of not less than 5% of the best score or maximum score for the task.

5.2.2.3 Unsporting Behaviour. Cheating or unsporting behaviour, including deliberate attempts to deceive or mislead officials, wilful interference with other competitors, falsification of documents, use of forbidden equipment or prohibited drugs, violations of airspace, or repeated serious infringements of rules should, as a guide, result in disqualification from the sporting event.

5.2.3 PUBLICATION. Penalties shall be listed on the score sheet of the day on which the penalty was given.

#### *CHAPTER 6 : FAI JUDGES*

##### *6.1 Categories:*

- (1) Accuracy landing
- (2) Freefall Style
- (3) Formation Skydiving
- (4) Canopy Formation
- (5) Artistic Events
- (6) Canopy Piloting

##### *6.2 List of FAI Judges*

- (1) The IPC will maintain a list of FAI Parachuting Judges who satisfy the current requirements. This will be published annually.
- (2) Each NAC must provide a list of new F.A.I. Parachuting Judges and/or F.A.I. Parachuting Judges who are renewing the F.A.I. Parachuting Judge Rating. This list must be provided to the Chair of the IPC Judges' Committee no later than December 31 of the calendar year preceding the annual IPC meeting.
- (3) The NAC will certify to the IPC Judges' Committee that the judges from its country have met the initial F.A.I. Parachuting Judge Rating qualification requirements or the annual renewal requirements as detailed in 6.3, 6.4, 6.5 and 6.6.
- (4) For the Freefall Style and Accuracy Landing categories, current CISM International Judges are considered to have met all the requirements necessary for inclusion in the IPC list of FAI Parachuting Judges and an NAC may include their names on the nomination list (6.2(2)).

##### *6.3 Requirements for F.A.I. Parachuting Judge Ratings (All Categories)*

The IPC sets the minimum requirements for an F.A.I. Parachuting Judge Rating. NACs are encouraged to enhance the IPC's minimum standards in order to ensure experienced and technically competent F.A.I. Parachuting Judges for FAI/IPC sanctioned competitions.

##### *6.3.1 Knowledge of Rules*

An FAI Parachuting Judge must have a detailed knowledge of the Sporting Code, General Section, Section 5 with its annexes and the Competition Rules for the particular category for which he is qualified.

##### *6.3.2 Language*

#### **FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 26**

#### **2004 Edition**

An FAI Parachuting Judge or a Trainee Judge (6.9.6) must have the ability to communicate so as to allow him to properly understand instructions, participate fully in discussions among Judges or of the Panel of Judges and adequately discuss all aspects of sport parachuting.

##### *6.3.3 Record of Judging Activity*

Each FAI Parachuting Judge must keep a record of their judging activity in a logbook. The IPC Judges' Committee shall keep a record of all judging at First Category Events and the details of any formal evaluation of each Judge.

##### *6.4 Initial Qualification*

In addition to the requirements outlined in 6.3, the Judge must satisfy the following conditions in a specific category in order to qualify for an F.A.I. Parachuting Judge's Rating in that category.

In the three calendar years preceding the IPC meeting at which the list of new FAI Parachuting Judges is provided (6.2(2)) the Judge must have judged at least two National Championships, First Category or Second Category Events or any combination thereof and have achieved a satisfactory evaluation for the Sporting Code, Competition Rules, and technical skills. Successful completion of an IPC Judge Training Course qualifies as judging one National Championships.

For Canopy Piloting, successful completion of an IPC Judge's Training Course or being qualified to judge First Category Events in Accuracy shall be considered as having met the initial qualification requirements for the years 2004 and 2005.

##### *6.5 Annual Renewal*

In order to meet the annual renewal requirements, an FAI Parachuting Judge must, in the two preceding calendar years, have either :

- (1) judged at least one National Championship, First Category or Second Category Event or
- (2) obtained a satisfactory evaluation at an IPC Judges' Training Course or an IPC Evaluation Seminar.

### *6.6 Qualifications to Judge at First Category Events*

In order to be able to judge at a First Category Event, a Judge must :

6.6.1 For Accuracy and Canopy Piloting, have satisfied the requirements of 6.4

6.6.2 For Freefall Style, Formation Skydiving, Canopy Formation and the Artistic Events

(1) achieve a satisfactory evaluation in the specific category as specified in 6.8 within 24 months prior to the nomination date specified in 4.6.5(1). This evaluation may be made by the NAC following guidelines supplied by the IPC Judges' Committee or may be made at an IPC Judges' Training Course or an IPC Evaluation Seminar.

(2) successfully complete the Judges' Conference for the First Category Event.

*OR*

(1) have served as a Chief Judge, Event Judge or Chief of Judge Training at a First Category Event, an IPC Judges' Training Course or an IPC Evaluation Seminar for the specific category held in the previous two calendar years.

(2) successfully complete the Judges' Conference for the First Category Event.

*OR*

### **FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 27**

#### **2004 Edition**

(1) Have judged satisfactorily at a First Category event for the specific category in the two calendar years preceding the calendar year in which the event is being held.

(2) successfully complete the Judges' Conference for the First Category Event.

### *6.7 IPC Control*

The IPC has the right to require detailed information about an FAI Parachuting Judge's performance at any time and to check if a judge has achieved or maintained the evaluation standards.

### *6.8 Criteria for Evaluation of Judges*

(1) The IPC will provide a guideline for evaluating Judges. This guideline will include a schedule, outline, training tips, interpretations of the rules and, where applicable, the current interpretations of the manoeuvres.

(2) The evaluation in Freefall Style, Formation Skydiving, Canopy Formation and the Artistic Events will be made using videotapes. The tapes must include the approved assessments and a summary of the approved penalties.

(3) An approved assessment for the jumps must have been made and agreed, after discussion, by an experienced panel of Judges approved by the IPC Judges' Committee of the IPC.

(4) The approved assessment makes allowance for judgement decisions. It may, for example, in the Freefall Style event, be a range of angles, which may include zero, as a penalty. In Formation Skydiving or Canopy Formation it may include the case where correct or incorrect would both be acceptable assessments of a particular formation or intermediate. The approved assessment is not always the collated score of the judges being evaluated.

(5) The evaluation in all disciplines will include an exam on the content of the Sporting Code and relevant Competition Rules. At least 80% of the questions must be answered correctly.

### *6.8.1 Minimum Evaluation Standards in Freefall Style, Formation Skydiving, Canopy Formation and the Artistic Events*

(1) The evaluation shall be made using a minimum of 30 jumps.

(2) At least 85% of the assessments, except for Formation Skydiving, in which case 75% of the infringements must agree with the approved score.

### *6.9 Duties of Judges*

#### *6.9.1 Chief Judge*

(1) The Chief Judge must notify all nominated Judges whether they are selected to the Panel of Judges or not, supplying them with all pertinent information.

(2) The Chief Judge must have a thorough working knowledge of the General Section and Section 5 of the Sporting Code and the Competition Rules, including the latest changes made at the IPC meeting preceding the competition concerned and the philosophy behind these changes. He must also be familiar with all aspects of the conduct and operation of an international competition and will serve as administrative head of the Panel of Judges.

(3) The Chief Judge must be at the competition site in sufficient time to fulfill all the duties required of a Chief Judge.

(4) Prior to the start of the competition the Chief Judge must confirm that all the equipment required by the Sporting Code and the Competition Rules is on site and in working order and that sufficient scoring sheets are available.

### **FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 28**

## **2004 Edition**

(5) The Chief Judge must conduct a Conference for the Panel of Judges before the start of the events. The Chief Judge shall be responsible for ensuring that the Panel of Judges meets the qualification standard.

(6) The Chief Judge will be present at the drawing of ballots.

(7) The Chief Judge will conduct all Judges' meetings.

(8) The Chief Judge will ensure compliance with the FAI Sporting Code and the Competition Rules during the competition.

(9) The Chief Judge will control the evaluation of score sheets and will ensure prompt publication of the results.

(10) The Chief Judge will verify that all Judges' qualifications are in compliance with these regulations and, more specifically, must ensure that all Judges are in compliance with 6.3.2 and, if not, the Chief Judge may apply the provisions of 4.6.8(1).

(11) The Chief Judge must submit a report to the IPC Secretary within 30 days of the completion of the competition so that, if possible, it can be included in the Agenda material for the next IPC meeting. The report must contain details of the Judges' work in all the events, the equipment used, the organisation of the events, any recommendations for changes to the FAI Sporting Code, the Competition Rules, advise to the Organisers of future World Championships, and specific details about any Judge whose work was unacceptable. Copies of all summary score sheets will be submitted to the IPC Judges' Committee.

(12) The Chief Judge, with the agreement of the Event Judges, must, after the end of the competition, give an objective assessment to each Judge of their work during the competition. A written summary of these assessments must also be given to the Chairman of the IPC Judges' Committee.

(13) If a potential World record is established during a competition, the CJ will provide the relevant NAC with the appropriate documentation concerning the record ( description of the record, certified copies of the score sheets etc).

### *6.9.2 Assistant to the Chief Judge*

(1) The Assistant to the Chief Judge, together with the Event Judges, will organize the preparation and arrangement of the airfield area, which concern the work of the judges.

(2) The Assistant to the Chief Judge, together with the Organiser, will ensure that all equipment for the Judges is in good working order.

### *6.9.3 Chief of Judge Training*

(1) The Chief of Judge Training will conduct the Course for FAI and Trainee Judges, which must be held during every First Category Event.

(2) The Chief of Judge Training must prepare a report to the IPC, which contains details of the work of the FAI and Trainee Judges, the equipment and working conditions, and an evaluation of each Judges' work and their objectivity in all events.

(3) If requested by the Chief Judge, the Chief of Judge Training may perform any of the duties undertaken by members of the Panel of Judges provided these do not interfere with his own specific duties.

### *6.9.4 Event Judge*

(1) The Event Judges must arrive at the competition site in sufficient time to fulfill all their duties as determined by the Chief Judge, who must have the agreement of the Organiser for this arrangement.

(2) The Event Judge is responsible for the technical direction of the Judges assigned to the event. The Event Judge will brief the Judges appointed for the event and detail the duties of these judges.

(3) The Event Judge is responsible for the interruption of his event when necessary, either alone or where possible after consultation with the Chief Judge.

(4) The Event Judge is responsible for prompt transmission of the scoring sheets to the scoring section.

(5) At the accuracy target area, the Event Judge is responsible for observing competitors in the air so that he can advise other Judges when a competitor is approaching the target. If necessary he will wave off an approaching competitor with a flag of a contrasting colour of a minimum size of 50 x 50 cm.

(6) The Event Judge or person nominated by the Chief Judge is responsible for the control of the flight direction and the exit point and for observing the wind conditions in the Freefall Style, Formation

## **FAI SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5 Page 29**

## **2004 Edition**

Skydiving and Canopy Formation events.

### *6.9.5 The Judges*

(1) The Judges must arrive on site in time to attend any conference scheduled before the competition starts.

(2) The Judges will present their logbooks to the Chief Judge.

(3) The Judges will work as directed by the Chief Judge and Event Judges.

### *6.9.6 Trainee Judges*

(1) Trainee Judges are potential FAI Parachuting Judges and must have already judged at a minimum of two

National Championships, or similar competitions, in the relevant discipline(s) and be familiar with the Sporting Code, Section 5 and the relevant Competition Rules.

**(2)** The Trainee Judges will participate in the Judges' Meetings but are not required to attend the Judges' Conference prior to the competition.

**(3)** The Trainee Judges work under the direction of the Chief of Judge Training.

#### *6.10 Judges Meetings*

**(1)** The Panel of Judges will meet whenever the Chief Judge considers it necessary or if one third of its members wish to do so. The proceedings of each meeting shall be recorded and will be signed by the Chief Judge.

**(2)** Attendance at the meetings is limited to the Panel of Judges, members of the Jury, Trainee Judges, necessary interpreters and to persons invited by the Panel.

**(3)** Each member of the Panel of Judges present at the meeting has a vote. Decisions will be by a simple majority of all Judges present at the meeting. The Chief Judge has only a casting vote.

#### *6.11 Provision of Information*

**(1)** The Judges must not provide any person with result information until that information has been declared official.

**(2)** Judges may not discuss competitor's or team's performance until either all Judges have completed their assessment of the jump or the Event Judge requests it.