



FAI Sporting Code

*Fédération
Aéronautique
Internationale*

Section 5 – Parachuting

CLASS G - Parachuting

2009 Edition
Effective 1st March 2009

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NOTE: The General Section and Section 5 combined make up the Complete Sporting Code for Parachuting

FEDERATION AERONAUTIQUE INTERNATIONALE

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All international sporting events organised wholly or partly under the rules of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale (FAI) Sporting Code¹ are termed *FAI International Sporting Events*². Under the FAI Statutes³, FAI owns and controls all rights relating to FAI International Sporting Events. FAI Members⁴ shall, within their national territories⁵, enforce FAI ownership of FAI International Sporting Events and require them to be registered in the FAI Sporting Calendar⁶.

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Each FAI Air Sport Commission⁸ 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 events⁹) which is organised wholly or partly under the Sporting Code section¹⁰ for which that Commission is responsible¹¹. Any such transfer of rights shall be by "Organiser Agreement"¹² 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.

¹¹ FAI Statutes, Chapter 1, para. 1.6

² FAI Sporting Code, General Section, Chapter 3, para 3.1.3.

³ FAI Statutes, Chapter 1, para 1.8.1

⁴ FAI Statutes, Chapter 5, para 2.1.1; 2.4.2; 2.5.2 and 2.7.2

⁵ FAI Bylaws, Chapter 1, para 1.2.1

⁶ FAI Statutes, Chapter 2, para 2.4.2.2.5

⁷ FAI Bylaws, Chapter 1, para 1.2.3

⁸ FAI Statutes, Chapter 5, para 5.1.1; 5.5 and 5.6

⁹ FAI Sporting Code, General Section, Chapter 3, para 3.1.7

¹⁰ FAI Sporting Code, General Section, Chapter 1, paras 1.2. and 1.4

¹¹ FAI Statutes, Chapter 5, para 5.6.3

¹² FAI Bylaws, Chapter 1, para 1.2.2

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This document, the SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5, 2009 Edition, takes effect on the 1st March 2009. The 2009 Edition differs from the 2008 Edition in those paragraphs with a vertical bar in the margin.

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IPC COMPETITION RULES FOR SPECIFIC EVENTS

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 competition parachuting disciplines are:
 - Accuracy Landing
 - Freefall Style
 - Formation Skydiving
 - Canopy Formation
 - Para-Ski
 - Artistic Events
 - Canopy Piloting

The Rules for each competition parachuting discipline are the responsibility of the appropriate IPC Committee, which will, each year, prepare a current edition, which must receive IPC approval at each IPC Plenary Meeting.

- (5) The changes to this Sporting Code and the IPC Competition Rules are valid from the 1st of March following the IPC Meeting, where the changes were approved. Any decision to change this date must be made by the IPC Plenary at the time of approval.
- (6) The IPC shall call an approved International Sporting Event (First Category Event, Sporting Code, General Section, Section 3.5.1.3), a World Cup or by any other title, excluding the word "Championship", approved by the IPC Plenary and where so 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 22nd 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.

- (10) MONDIAL: An International Sporting Event, comprised of WPC's in all IPC competition disciplines (except Canopy Piloting and 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).
- (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.

1.4 PAYMENTS

- (1) Payments made to the FAI to the credit of IPC or to a representative of the FAI and/or IPC (eg: Sanction fee, Deposit as per 4.1.1.7) may only be made by way of wire transfer, bank draft/cheque, money order or cash. No personal or company cheques will be accepted.
- (2) For the purposes of 4.1.4.3 (Judges) and 4.7.1.10 (Jury), the reimbursement for the use of a private automobile will be at a rate of € 0.35 per kilometer (see also IPC Internal Regulations, Finance Working Group Terms of Reference, Addendum 1), subject to the provisions of 1.5 below.

1.5 EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENT POLICY

- (1) For the purposes of 4.1.4.3 (Judges) and 4.7.1.10 (Jury), when a private automobile is used to travel from the place of normal residence to the site of the FCE, the amount reimbursed may not exceed the lowest cost appropriate airfare and/or public ground transportation for the same journey, subject in the case of Judges to the reimbursement schedule in 4.1.4.3. The claimant must provide documentation to substantiate the airfare/ground travel cost for the claim to be processed for payment.
- (2) Where independent transportation is not provided by the Organiser, the Jury President at an FCE is permitted to rent an automobile or to make use of a private automobile in order for the Jury to properly perform their duties and will be reimbursed for the cost of the rental car (including fuel

and road tolls etc) or in accordance with 1.4.2. Any exceptions or variations to this provision must be authorized by the IPC Bureau.

- (3) For the purpose of payment of travel claims made by IPC Officers (President, Bureau Members, appointed Officers etc) ,when a private automobile is used, the amount reimbursed may not exceed the lowest cost appropriate airfare and/or public ground transportation for the same journey. The claimant must provide documentation to substantiate the airfare/ground travel cost for the claim to be processed for payment.
- (4) Where a claimant is entitled to make more than one claim by reason of serving in some capacity at more than one FCE, any particular expense will be reimbursed only once.

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:
 - A The words 'Federation Aeronautique Internationale'
 - B FAI Logo
 - C The words 'International Parachutist Certificate'
 - D Name of the Holder
 - E Date of Birth
 - F Nationality
 - G Signature of Holder
 - H Photograph of the Holder
 - I Date of Issue
 - J Official Category Endorsement Stamp
 - K 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.

CHAPTER 3: INTERNATIONAL RECORDS - CLASS G (Parachuting)**3.1 GENERAL PROVISIONS****3.1.1 Sub Classes of Records**

- (1) Competition Records
 - Accuracy Landing Records
 - Freefall Style Records
 - Formation Skydiving Records
 - Canopy Formation Records
 - Freeflying Records
- (2) Performance Records
 - Accuracy Landing Records
 - Altitude Records
 - Largest Formation Records (FS,CF, AE Freeflying-headdown orientation)
 - Canopy Piloting Records

3.1.2 General Conditions

- (1) All record attempts must be performed according to the IPC Competition Rules (SC5, 4.2), where appropriate. Team sizes for records must be as stated in the IPC Competition Rules, except for altitude and largest formation records. A change of the conditions in the IPC 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 and the Chair of the particular Competition Committee must notify the FAI, in writing, no later than 30 days after approval of the amended IPC Competition Rules (4.2.1) of the records to be retired and of the reason for the retirement.
- (2) a) A competition record must be judged and certified by a Panel of Judges as required by the particular IPC Competition Rules (SC5, 4.2) and each member of the Panel must have a rating valid for the particular discipline.
b) A performance record, other than an Altitude Record, must be judged and certified by three judges, two of whom must be FAI Parachuting Judges for the particular discipline. The third judge must have at least a valid National Judge rating in the particular discipline. 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) A copy of the videotape or photograph of the Largest Formation record must be included with the record claim documentation.
- (4) 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 represent more than one NAC.
- (5) The claim for certification of an International Record must be done in accordance with Chapter 6 of the General Section of the Sporting Code.
- (6) The IPC will publish an annual list of current International Records.
- (7) All relevant paragraphs of this Sporting Code and its annexes apply to International Record attempts.
- (8) In accordance with the Sporting Code, General Section, paragraph 7.2, 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.
- (9) For all Competition records, the Official Observers (General Section 4.2.1) appointed by the controlling NAC (General Section 6.4.2) must be on the current approved list of FAI Parachuting Judges (6.2). The NAC organising a First Category Event will agree, as part of the Organiser Agreement (4.1.1.7) to appoint the Panel of Judges as the only Official Observers for the purpose of competition record certification. An NAC organising a National Championships which is not open to participation by any other NAC, also agrees to appoint the Panel of Judges (all of whom must be on site and must be FAI Judges for the particular discipline) as the only Official Observers for the same reason.

3.1.3 *INTERNATIONAL RECORD*

- (1) An International Record is a World Record and/or a Continental Regional Record
- (2) 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.

3.2 *COMPETITION RECORDS*

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 the 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 organising NAC permitted to participate in a National Championships are considered to represent the organising NAC.

3.2.1 *Training Jumps*

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 an individual is the final score after a completed competition program of ten rounds as defined in the IPC Competition Rules.
- (2) The record performance of a team is the final score of the team after a completed competition program of eight rounds. The program and method of determining the team score is stated in the IPC 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.

3.2.6 *Freeflying 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
- (2) Formation Skydiving
General Category - best performance achieved
Female Category – best performance achieved by a women’s team
- (3) Canopy Formation and Freeflying
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 except, when some or all of the jumps are made during an International Sporting Event or a National Championship, the jump series may be interrupted by competition jumps made in another officially scheduled event.

3.3.2 *Altitude records - Individuals or teams*

- (1) The record performance of an altitude jump is one of the following:
 - Exit altitude.
 - The vertical distance of freefall, measured in metres, without a drogue or stabilisation device, from exit altitude to the opening of the parachute with which the parachutist intends to land.
 - The vertical distance of fall, measured in metres, with a drogue or stabilisation device, from exit altitude to the opening of the parachute with which the parachutist intends to land.

A new altitude jump record is set only if a record performance is greater than the current record by at least 2 percent.

Exit altitude means the altitude above mean sea level at which the individual or team leaves or jettisons the device (aircraft, aerodyne or aerostat) in or by which he/it are being carried.

No means of propulsion may be used after leaving or jettisoning the device by which the individual or team has been carried to the exit altitude.

A Drogue is a device used by an individual to aid deceleration and/or to help maintain stability

- (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 exit altitude and the vertical distance in freefall or in drogue assisted fall are 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 exit altitude and the vertical distance in freefall or in drogue assisted fall is the average altitude or vertical distance fallen 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*

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

3.3.4 *Canopy Piloting Records*

- (1) Distance
The record performance for distance is the greatest distance achieved on a straight course that is in accordance with the Competition Rules, other than CR Rule 6.1.
- (2) Speed
The record performance for speed is the lowest time taken to negotiate a course that is in accordance with the Competition Rules.
- (3) The course used for the record performance in (1) and (2) must begin over a body of water that meets the criteria in the Competition Rules, Addendum A.
- (4) A Canopy Piloting record may be ratified only if the entire record performance was made in wind conditions of no more than 7 m/s

3.3.5 *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 women's team or group.

3.3.6 *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 individuals or teams involved.

3.3.7 *Joint Record Holders in Altitude, Largest Formation and Canopy Piloting*

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.

3.4 *Continental Regional Records*

- (1) Continental Regions shall be as defined in the General Section of the Sporting Code
- (2) In order to qualify as a Continental Regional Record, all participants in the record performance must, at the time of the performance, be current holders of an FAI Sporting License issued by a country within that Continental Region and the performance must take place after March 1, 2007.

CHAPTER 4: ORGANISATION OF COMPETITIONS

4.1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

4.1.1 Selection of Site and IPC Control

1) Applications to host a FCE (Sporting Code, General Section 3.5.1) must be made by an NAC or IPC recognised National Parachuting Authority in accordance with the First Category Event Application Document (FCEAD) document available via internet on the FAI/IPC website.

2) 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 read and follow the IPC FAI Controller Handbook
- To ensure that the Organiser follows the terms of the Organiser Agreement, the Sporting Code and the Competition rules as they pertain to the organisation of the competition
- When required by the IPC Bureau and/or the relevant discipline committee, to visit and 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 assist, if necessary, in the travel cost reimbursement of the personnel listed in 4.1.4(1).
- To verify the Jury Member expense reimbursement claims and to assist, if necessary, the Jury Member in submitting them to the IPC Treasurer. The FAI Controller will review the expense forms to ensure that all the required information is provided, that the expenses claimed are appropriate and in accordance with IPC policy and will indicate completion of the verification procedure by signature on the expense form. The Jury Member will submit the claim form, with receipts, to the IPC Treasurer for approval and payment processing in accordance with the IPC Internal Regulations, Terms of Reference, Finance Working Group, Addendum 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. The FAI Controller shall first establish a provisional estimate, which must be paid to the FAI at least seven days before the published start date of the competition. The FAI Controller shall then establish the actual number of participants to allow for a final settlement before the Jury approves the competition results and declares the event to be valid.

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

3) At every International Sporting Event, comprising FCEs in three or more disciplines taking place concurrently in the same location, 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)
- Judges' uniforms
- Confirm schedule of events
- 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 recording media 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 recording media to the 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.

4.1.2 Schedule of Organisation

- (1) World Championships in Para-Ski will be organised in every odd numbered year.
- (2) A World Championship of Juniors and a World Cup of Champions may be organised together or separately in any year.
- (3) The schedule for other competitions is:
 - 2009: World Cups, World Games, World Air Games
 - 2010: WPCs
 - 2011: World Cups, World Air Games
 - 2012 Mondial/WPCs
 - 2013 World Cups, World Games

For an even numbered year, a bid for WPCs that comprise a Mondial will receive priority over a

bid for an individual WPC. This provision does not apply to a WPC that has already been approved.

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

4.1.3 *Sanction Fee*

A Sanction Fee will be paid to the IPC by the Organiser of each FCE in respect of all competitors, team videographers, Heads of Delegation and Team Managers listed on an Official Entry Form. The amount per person is determined by the IPC Plenary in the year in which the FCE is held and will be indicated in the Minutes of the Plenary Meeting and in the current edition of the FCEAD. The payment procedure is outlined in the FCEAD. This rule does not apply to Open National Championships.

4.1.4 *Travel and Living Expenses*

- (1) The Organiser of a First Category Event will be required to pay travel, food, living costs and expenses connected with their duties for the following officials: FAI Controller, Chief Judge, Chief of Judge Training and the Assistant to the Chief Judge, the IPC Controller(J&S) and the CP Course Technical Director..
- (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 (see 4.6).
- (3) The IPC will reimburse the travel expenses of each member of the panel of International Judges at a FCE, who are FAI Parachuting Judges (not covered by 4.1.4(1)) included in the selected list to the lesser of the actual travel expense from the Judge's normal place of residence to the site of the FCE and the amount stipulated in the reimbursement schedule prepared by the Judges' Committee and approved by the IPC Plenary.

When a Judge is a member of the panel of International Judges at more than one FCE during one trip away from the normal place of residence, the Judge may make one reimbursement claim based on the expenses incurred in travel to and from the normal place of residence. Any other claim will be based on expenses incurred in travel from the site of one FCE to another FCE.

Each Judge will prepare the required expense form (available from the FAI, the IPC Treasurer or the Chair of the IPC Judges' Committee), with receipts. The Chief Judge will review the expense forms to ensure that all the required information is provided and will determine the amount to be reimbursed, following which each Judge, after the CJ has indicated verification by signature on the expense form, will submit the form with supporting receipts to the IPC Treasurer for approval and payment processing in accordance with the IPC Internal Regulations, Terms of Reference, Finance Working Group, Addendum 1.

Where a Judge makes a claim for use of a private automobile the reimbursement rate is specified in SC5, 1.4.2.

Reimbursement Schedule

For travel within Host Country	€ 300
For travel within Continental Regions (SC General Section)	€ 400
For travel between Continental Regions	€ 1500

For this purpose, the 4 Asian regions shall be considered to be one Continental Region

- (4) Any travel expense claim form, referred to in (3), that is received by the IPC Treasurer more than 90 days after the FCE officially ends will not be paid. Any claim form is deemed not to be received by the IPC Treasurer until all necessary receipts, documentation and approval signature are provided.

4.2 *IPC COMPETITION RULES*

4.2.1 *Approval*

The IPC Competition Rules for each competition parachuting discipline (1.1.1.4) must be prepared by the appropriate IPC Committee and the current edition must receive IPC approval at each annual Plenary Meeting.

4.2.2 *Content*

All IPC Competition Rules must be written in English and must contain the following basic information

- Statement acknowledging ultimate IPC/FAI authority
- Definitions
- Program of events
- General event rules
- Specific event rules
- Number of jumps in each event; minimum number of jumps for a valid event
- The work of the judges
- Composition of Delegations and Teams
- Determination of World or Continental Regional Champions or World Cup winners; Medals , Prizes and Diplomas to be awarded
- Amount of protest fee
- Minimum number of teams or competitors required for a valid event or class and for results to be compiled by gender

4.2.3 *Notification*

The current edition must then be posted on the FAI/IPC website no later than 30 days after the close of the IPC Plenary Meeting at which IPC approval was given.

4.2.4 *Other International Competitions*

The Competition Rules for any other International Competition may be made and circulated directly by the Organiser and should follow the format of the IPC Competition Rules. All information that would be found in the Official Information Bulletins must also be provided. They need not be submitted for the approval of the IPC. The dates should be sent as early as possible to the FAI Secretariat for inclusion in the Sporting Calendar.

4.2.5 *Official Bulletins*

The NAC organising an FCE will issue two Official Information Bulletins in electronic format to be posted on the FAI/IPC website. They must be approved by the IPC Bureau before issue.

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) The video recording, playback and auxiliary equipment used for judging FS, CF, AE and CP shall be of Digital PAL format.
- (4) 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 date and duration of the Judges' Conference will be included in the first Official Information Bulletin.
- (2) All selected judges must attend.
- (3) The personnel, facilities, equipment and supplies necessary to operate the equipment needed to observe 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 (except in the case subject to 4.3.3 (4))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 or re-evaluation training may attend.
- (2) The dates and time of the Judges' training course will be listed in the first Official Information Bulletin.
- (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) In the event that a minimum number of Judges in Training fail to register with the Organiser and the Chair of the IPC Judges Committee at least 45 days prior to the competition commencing, the Judges Committee, after consultation with the Organiser and with the agreement of the IPC Bureau, decide to cancel the course. The required minimum number of Judges in Training shall be decided by the Judges Committee, no later than the IPC Plenary Meeting held immediately before the competition.

4.3.4 *Aircraft and Pilots*

- (1) The Organiser must provide sufficient aircraft and qualified pilots for the events being conducted to be completed. The aircraft must be as specified in the approved and sanctioned bid document.
- (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 4.1.1.8 applies and an aircraft that is different from the one stated in the Competition Rules or from that specified in the approved and sanctioned bid document 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 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*

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*

Only teams and competitors entered in an FCE as part of the Delegation may participate in that FCE.

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 Competition, other than an FCE, 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, other than an FCE, this deadline is set by the Organiser.
- (3) The list of competitors may be altered at any time before the Jury and the Chief Judge have given their approval for the competition to begin (4.5.1). From that moment, no replacement (including the nomination of alternates) will be allowed.

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 (approximately 100cm x 150 cm) and its National anthem in a downloadable format (CD, MP3) to be used in ceremonies.
- (5) 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.
- (6) The NAC, by including a team or competitor in the Delegation, certifies that each team or competitor is qualified and competent to participate in the event(s) entered.

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. The Jury may not give its approval until the provisional estimate (4.1.1(9)) of the Sanction Fee (4.1.3) has been paid to the FAI and until the FAI Controller has reported that the state of organisation readiness is satisfactory.

4.5.2 *Meet Director*

The Meet Director (named Event Director in the General Section) is appointed by the organising NAC and must have the ability to communicate in English, either directly or by using an interpreter.

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 period of the event, including official training days.

4.5.4 *Team Managers*

- (1) Team Managers are responsible for communication between their competitors and the Meet Director, the Chief Judge, the Event 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 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

4.6.1. *Chief Judge*

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. This appointment must be approved by the IPC.

4.6.2 *Assistant to the Chief Judge*

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.

4.6.3 *Chief of Judge Training*

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. This appointment must be approved by the IPC.

4.6.4 *Event Judges*

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 31st 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.(1). Notwithstanding this provision, the selection of the panel of Judges for a Para-Ski FCE will be governed by the specific provisions set out in the relevant Competition Rules.
- (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 re-evaluated 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:	14	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 the technical and administrative positions, as specified in the relevant competition rules, 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'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 selected 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 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 and/or behaviour 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 following which the Organiser is no longer responsible for food and living costs for that Judge, as provided in 4.1.4(2).
- (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 and will not be reimbursed for travel expenses in accordance with 4.1.4(3).

4.6.9 Qualification

All Judges selected for a First Category Event must be on the current list of FAI Parachuting Judges and satisfy the requirements of 6.6 for the relevant discipline.

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. All Jury members must have the ability to communicate in English, so as to properly understand and fully participate in Jury meetings and discussions.
Unless exceptional circumstances prevail, each Jury member must have been present at the previous IPC Plenary meeting and must represent and/or be resident in a different country than

the other two Jury members. The exceptional circumstances will be approved by the IPC Plenary upon recommendation from the Sporting Code Working Group.

- 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) Notwithstanding the aforementioned provisions of (2) above, the President of the Jury may act as member of a Video Review Panel (FS,AE and CF) where the Panel's decision is not subject to appeal or protest and may represent the IPC at official functions if no other more senior IPC Officer is present.
- 4) The members of the Jury must wear identification (which shall carry no reference to their nationality, either by country name or flag) supplied by the Organiser to indicate their function.
- 5) The Jury will work in accordance with the provisions of the Sporting Code, General Section and Section 5, the respective IPC Competition Rules and the IPC Jury Members Handbook.
- 6) 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.
- 7) 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.
- 8) In order to fulfil their duties, all Jury personnel must be present on the Event site at all times during competition activity, except as permitted by the Jury President, who, if absent, must appoint one other Jury member as his temporary replacement..
- 9) No Juror may serve at more than two First Category Events during one calendar year.
- 10) All travel, accommodation, meal and other appropriate expenses connected with the duties of a Jury Member will be paid for by the IPC. Each Jury Member will prepare the required expense form (available from the FAI or the IPC Treasurer), with receipts. The FAI Controller will review the expense forms to ensure that all the required information is provided, that the expenses claimed are appropriate and in accordance with IPC policy and will indicate completion of the verification procedure by signature on the expense form. The Jury Member will submit the forms with all receipts to the IPC Treasurer for approval and payment processing in accordance with the IPC Internal Regulations, Terms of Reference, Finance Working Group, Addendum 1.

Where a Jury Member makes a claim for use of a private automobile, the reimbursement rate is specified in SC5, 1.4.2. and the amount reimbursed is subject to the provisions of SC5, 1.5.1.

If the Jury Member does not pay a registration fee to the FCE Organiser so as to receive a meal/accommodation package deal, meal costs will be reimbursed to the lesser of the actual meal cost, supported by proof of payment, and a meal allowance of €40 per day (based on €10 for breakfast and lunch and €20 for the evening meal), for each day present at the competition site.

The accommodation used, if not provided by the FCE Organiser with the package, should be equivalent to three star standard in the area where the FCE takes place.

- 11) 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. Any individual wishing to be proposed for addition to the list must make an application to the IPC Sporting Code Working Group. The application must contain details of the individual's experience and suitability (for example; Competition Management, Judging Experience etc) and must also have the approval of the individual's NAC and/or IPC Delegate.
- 12) 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.
 - iii) by written request from the individual's NAC

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, the Competition Rules, the Official Information Bulletins and the Organiser Agreement 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) The Jury is required to verify and approve the competition results and declare the FCE to be valid. (General Section 4.3.2.7.2). It may not do so until the actual final amount of the Sanction Fee has been determined by the FAI Controller and has been paid to the FAI or to the FAI Controller. If the Sanction Fee has not been paid in full, the Jury may not declare the FCE to be valid and will include the fact that the FCE has not been declared valid by reason of non payment of the full amount of the Sanction Fee in its report to the IPC Bureau (4.7.2.5).
- (5) The Jury shall ensure that the officially accepted entry list and results are sent to the FAI Secretariat in accordance with G.S. 3.16.2.1 and all information and documents relating to protests are sent to the FAI in accordance with GS 3.16.2.3.

- (6) At the conclusion of a First Category Event, the Jury will prepare a report to the IPC Bureau as to whether any of the provisions of the FAI Sporting Code General Section 4.3.2.4 were invoked and whether or not all the Organiser's contractual commitments have been satisfactorily completed. This report must be sent to the IPC Bureau within 8 days of the conclusion of the FCE and will be used by the Bureau to decide whether to refund the Deposit or to apply the provisions of Schedule 1, paragraphs 1.3 and 1.4 and Appendix 1 of the Organiser Agreement.

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) Decisions shall be reached by simple majority vote. A secret ballot shall be held, if requested by any Jury member (Sporting Code, GS, 4.3.2.6.4).

4.7.4 Finality of Decision

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

4.7.5 Para-Ski Jury

Notwithstanding the provisions above, the composition of the Jury for the skiing event at a Para-Ski FCE will be as stated in the relevant Competition Rules, but its work will be governed by the provisions and principles of 4.7.1 to 4.7.4.

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 IPC 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 IPC Competition Rules, have been completed.

4.9.2 Official Results

The Organiser will ensure that each Delegation, on request, receives one copy of the official results and must forward the official results to the FAI, in accordance with GS 3.16.2.1, for posting on the FAI/IPC website.

4.9.3 *Recording Media*

- (1) The Organiser of a First Category Event must give the Original/Master recording media 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 copies of the same within 90 days. The FAI Controller will deliver the recording media and paperwork to the Chairman of the IPC Judges' Committee.
- (2) The Original/Master recording media is the digital recording media used for original recordings or, when relevant, is the digital media onto which a designated person directly records the digital images from the original recordings. The Original/Master recording media 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.

4.10 *Minimum Participation*

Where less than 4 NACs are entered in an event (see Competition Rules – SC5 4.2) at an FCE, the Sporting Code, General Section 3.5.3.1 permits the IPC to determine whether the event will take place and whether the title of Champion will be awarded.

- (1) Six months before an FCE, the relevant IPC Committee must determine the number of NACs committed to entering a team or individuals in an event at the FCE. If less than 4 NACs are so committed, the event will not take place.
- (2) If 4 or more NACs indicate commitment as per (1) to a WPC or Continental Regional Championship but less than 4 NACs make an official entry and participate, the event will take place, but the title of Winner will be used rather than Champion. The same provision regarding entries applies to any other FCE, where the title of Winner is always used.
- (3) An event will be removed as a valid event from the IPC Competition Rules, if:
 - o The event does not take place at two successive FCEs by reason of (1) above
 - o The event has less than 4 NACs participate at two successive FCEs
 - o The event at one FCE does not take place due to one of the above reasons and does not take place the following year for the other reason.

CHAPTER 5 : GENERAL COMPETITION RULES

5.1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

5.1.1 Equipment

- (1) Each participant is responsible for the good condition of his/her equipment. A fault in equipment, other than team video equipment, is no grounds for a rejump. This also applies to the activation of any safety device used 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 jumps, during a First Category Event, from the time the Chief Judge and the Jury give their approval for the competition to begin until the events in which the competitor is entered have been completed. For this purpose an event is considered complete after the official results for the event have been posted by the Chief Judge and the time limit for protests for the event has expired.

However jumps other than competition jumps may 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 rejumps 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 at the competition site can be fully informed as to the conduct of the competition. The location and area of the competition site, the public address system therein 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, after written notice from the Meet Director to the Chief Judge:
 - (a) 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.

If there is insufficient time to complete the jump before the end of the competition, the competitor/team will receive a score for that jump equal to the maximum or minimum score (as appropriate).

- (b) Further Infringements

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

- (3) Each competitor is allowed a minimum time of 45 minutes from arriving at or returning to the competition site to the first call for the next jump, except for re-jumps and the competitor's first jump of the day and except for Accuracy Landing, Freefall Style, Canopy Piloting 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 re-jumps and the first jump of the day, is thirty (30) minutes.
- (4) The 30 minute minimum time, referred to in (3) above, does not apply to tie-breaking jumps for Accuracy Landing and Freefall Style and such jumps will be made as soon as possible after the previous jump.
- (5) The following terms will be used by the Meet Director for advising and controlling the movement of competitors during the competition

STANDBY. Competitors must be present on the competition site and may be called as per 5.2.5 (1) at any time.

RELEASED. Competitors do not have to be on the competition site. This instruction must be accompanied by a time at which STANDBY status will recommence. 5.2.5 (3) will not apply to the STANDBY status in this circumstance.

5.2.6 *Cameraflyer, interference and objects in the air.*

- (1) A Videographer or cameraflyer (other than a videographer that is part of a team) who has been 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 videographer or cameraflyer (other than the team's 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 videographer or cameraflyer responsible will not be permitted to participate in further video or 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 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 Meet Director and the Chief Judge, satisfactory weather conditions for both jumping and judging.
- (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 evaluated.

5.2.10 *Scoring*

- (1) Once any competitor, team member or team videographer has left the aircraft, the jump will be evaluated, unless the Competition Rules provide otherwise, in which case the Competition Rules will take precedence.
- (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 posted, as soon as possible, on the scoreboard, designated by the Chief Judge and approved by the Jury 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 by way of protest or other means, 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 (Sporting Code, GS 5.4) whether arising as the result of a complaint (Sporting Code, GS 5.1) or not must be made in writing, in English, and must be handed to the Meet Director, together with the prescribed protest fee, within two hours of the knowledge of the grounds for protest, but no later than two hours after the official results for the particular event or round have been posted on the scoreboard, designated by the Chief Judge and approved by the Jury. For this purpose, the timing of the two hours will only be done during the time that the competitors in the event are required to be at the competition site. 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 without delay 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) For the purposes of 5.2.10(3) and 5.3.1(1), results for a particular event or round are considered official, when posted on the scoreboard referred to in 5.2.10(3) and (1) above with the signature of the Chief Judge thereon. No results are considered official until countersigned by the Chief Judge.
- (3) In order not to delay award ceremonies or other activities, the two hour period after the official results for a particular event have been posted may be waived by unanimous consent of all the Team Managers of teams that are entitled to submit a protest within the two hour period to be waived. This waiver consent will be indicated by the signature of each Team Manager on a form prepared by the Meet Director. The waiver will be effective at the moment all necessary signatures have been obtained, after which time no protests may be made for that event.
- (4) Each protest must state the particular rule or rules about which the protest is being made.
- (5) No protest may be made nor shall one be accepted by the Jury that deals with the evaluation of a jump or a score given by the Judges.
- (6) A protest may be withdrawn at any time before the final vote by the Jury, in which case the protest fee will be refunded.
- (7) The protest fee will be refunded if the protest is upheld.

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:
 - (a) 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.
 - (b) 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.
 - (c) Unsporting Behaviour
The competitor or team will be disqualified from participation in any competition activity.

The following is the extract from Chapter 5 of the Sporting Code, General Section referred to above in 5.4.1:

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.*
- 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 Parachuting Judge Ratings:

Parachuting Judge Ratings are issued for these disciplines;

- (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 list will be updated on an annual basis at the time of the IPC Plenary Meeting and must be approved by the IPC Plenary.
- (2) Each NAC must provide a list of new FAI Parachuting Judges and/or FAI Parachuting Judges who are renewing the FAI 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) Any NAC may provide the names of any new FAI Parachuting Judges, immediately after a completed IPC Judge Training Course, directly to the Chair of the IPC Judges' Committee, who will then add them to the IPC list of FAI Parachuting Judges
- (5) 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

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 FAI 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

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 discipline in order to qualify for an F.A.I. Parachuting Judge's Rating in that discipline.

In the three calendar years preceding the IPC meeting at which the list of FAI Parachuting Judges is provided (6.2(2)) the new Judge must;

- a) have successfully completed an IPC sanctioned FAI Judges Training Course and
- b) have judged at least two National Championships or two Second Category Events or one of each.

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, an FAI Parachuting Judge must:

6.6.1 *For Accuracy Landing and Canopy Piloting*

- (1) In the two calendar years preceding the calendar year in which the event is being held, achieve a satisfactory evaluation on the content of the Sporting Code and relevant Competition Rules. 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 Chief Judge, Event Judge, Chief of Judge Training, FAI Controller or Jury Member at a FCE for the specific category in the two calendar years preceding the calendar year in which the event is being held or as Chief of Judge Training at 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

- (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.

6.6.2 *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

- (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 or other suitable recording media. A summary of the approved assessments and penalties and, if applicable, a copy of the relevant dive pool must be provided

with the tapes or other recording media.

- (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 for all disciplines, except Formation Skydiving, must agree with the approved score.
- (3) For Formation Skydiving, at least 75% of the assessments must agree with the approved score and no more than 20% of the assessments may be in disagreement 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/she 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 will, upon nomination, communicate with the Organiser of the FCE for which he/she has been appointed to confirm:
 - Official arrival date of Judges (Chief Judge, Event Judges and Panel of Judges)
 - Date and duration of Judges' conference
 - Any specific requirements for that FCE
- (4) The Chief Judge must be at the competition site in sufficient time to fulfil all the duties required of a Chief Judge.
- (5) 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.
- (6) 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.
- (7) The Chief Judge will be present at the drawing of ballots.
- (8) The Chief Judge will conduct all Judges' meetings.
- (9) The Chief Judge will ensure compliance with the FAI Sporting Code and the Competition Rules during the competition.
- (10) The Chief Judge will control the evaluation of score sheets and will ensure prompt publication of the results.
- (11) 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).
- (12) The Chief Judge must submit a report to the Chair of the IPC Judges' Committee, the Chair of the relevant discipline Committee and 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 standard report form must be used. Copies of all summary score sheets will be submitted to the IPC Judges' Committee.
- (13) During or after an FCE, the Chief Judge will conduct a meeting of the Judges to discuss issues that may have arisen during the FCE. Recommendations from this meeting shall be forwarded to

the Chair of the IPC Judges' Committee.

- (14) 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).
- (15) In accordance with 4.1.4 (3), the Chief Judge will review the travel expense claim forms for the Judges, determine the amount to be reimbursed and indicate verification by signature on the claim form.

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 area in which the Judges will work..
- (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 Trainee Judges and for FAI Parachuting Judges, wishing to undergo refresher or re-evaluation training.
- (2) The Chief of Judge Training must prepare a report, which contains details of the work of the FAI and Trainee Judges, the equipment and working conditions, and an evaluation of each Judge's work and their objectivity in all events. This report must be sent within 30 days of the completion of the Course for Trainee Judges to the Chair of the IPC Judges' Committee.
- (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. The Chief of Judge Training is not permitted to do any other work or perform any other duties.

6.9.4 *Event Judge*

- (1) The Event Judges must arrive at the competition site in sufficient time to fulfil 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 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 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 may only exercise a casting vote in the event of a tie 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.