



# FAI Sporting Code

*Fédération  
Aéronautique  
Internationale*

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## Section 5 – Parachuting

CLASS G – Parachuting and Indoor Skydiving

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

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- 1 FAI Statutes, ..... Chapter 1, ..... para. 1.6
  - 2 FAI Sporting Code, Gen. Section, ..... Chapter 4, ..... para 4.1.2
  - 3 FAI Statutes, ..... Chapter 1, ..... para 1.8.1
  - 4 FAI Statutes, ..... Chapter 2, ..... para 2.1.1; 2.4.2; 2.5.2 and 2.7.2
  - 5 FAI By-Laws, ..... Chapter 1, ..... para 1.2.1
  - 6 FAI Statutes, ..... Chapter 2, ..... para 2.4.2.2.5
  - 7 FAI By-Laws, ..... Chapter 1, ..... paras 1.2.2 to 1.2.5
  - 8 FAI Statutes, ..... Chapter 5, ..... paras 5.1.1, 5.2, 5.2.3 and 5.2.3.3
  - 9 FAI Sporting Code, Gen. Section, ..... Chapter 4, ..... para 4.1.5
  - 10 FAI Sporting Code, Gen. Section, ..... Chapter 2, ..... para 2.2.
  - 11 FAI Statutes, ..... Chapter 5, ..... para 5.2.3.3.7
  - 12 FAI Statutes, ..... Chapter 6, ..... para 6.1.2.1.3

This document, the SPORTING CODE - SECTION 5, 2016 Edition, takes effect on the 1<sup>st</sup> March 2016. The 2016 Edition differs from the 2015 Edition in those paragraphs with a vertical bar in the margin.

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*Special note: The use of the words he or his in this document does not imply gender but is used in place of he/she or his/her.*

## 1 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 and indoor skydiving activity.
- (2) Changes to the text of this Section of the Sporting Code from the previous year are indicated by a vertical bar in the margin.
- (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 (AL)
  - Freefall Style (ST)
  - Formation Skydiving (FS and including Vertical Formation Skydiving – VFS)
  - Canopy Formation (CF)
  - Para-Ski
  - Artistic Events (AE)
  - Canopy Piloting (CP)
  - Speed Skydiving (SP)
  - Wingsuit Flying (WS)

The Competition 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 competition indoor skydiving disciplines are:
  - Formation Skydiving (FS and including Vertical Formation Skydiving – VFS)
  - Artistic Events (AE)The Competition Rules for each indoor skydiving 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.
- (6) The changes to this Sporting Code and the IPC Competition Rules (other than for Para-Ski) are valid from the 1<sup>st</sup> 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. The Competition Rules for Para-Ski are valid from the 1<sup>st</sup> of July following the IPC Meeting.
- (7) The IPC shall call an approved International Sporting Event (First Category Event, Sporting Code, GS, Section 4.4.1.3), a World Cup or by any other title, excluding the word “Championship”, 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, an aeroplane or a spacecraft with the intention of using a parachute for the whole or a part of the descent to the surface of the earth.
- (2) **INDOOR SKYDIVE:** An indoor skydive is the activity of body flight and aerial manoeuvres performed by a person in a wind tunnel.
- (3) **COMPETITION PERFORMANCE:** A parachute jump or indoor skydive performed with the intention of being scored; the score being used to determine the final competition placing. Competition performances include those where a score is officially discarded, as in a throwaway round.
- (4) **ROUND:** A round is the completion, by all competitors, of one competition performance of the same kind, all having been scored. A round may extend over more than one day.

- (5) **THROWAWAY ROUND:** A round discarded when determining the final placing. It need not be the same round for each competitor or team.
- (6) **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.
- (7) **TEAM:** A number of parachutists jumping or indoor skydivers performing together in an event.
- (8) **FAI PARACHUTING and INDOOR SKYDIVING JUDGE:** A Judge fulfilling the relevant requirements of Chapter 6 of this Sporting Code.
- (9) **NATIONAL JUDGE:** A Judge fulfilling the requirements of a NAC but not yet designated as an FAI Parachuting or Indoor Skydiving Judge.
- (10) **JUNIOR:** For the purpose of all parachuting disciplines, a junior competitor is a person under the age of 24 or whose 24<sup>th</sup> birthday occurs during the calendar year in which the relevant competition takes place. For the purpose of all indoor skydiving disciplines, a junior competitor is a person under the age of 17 or whose 17<sup>th</sup> birthday occurs during the calendar year in which the relevant competition takes place.
- (11) **MONDIAL:** An International Sporting Event, comprised of WPC's in all IPC competition disciplines (except IS, CP, SP, WS and Para-Ski, which may be included or excluded at the option of the Organiser), taking place concurrently in the same location.
- (12) **PARACHUTIST:** A person who makes a parachute jump.
- (13) **INDOOR SKYDIVER:** A person who performs an indoor skydive.
- (14) **PARACHUTE:** A collapsible fabric device designed to counteract the effects of gravity and intended to be used to return a suspended load or person safely to the surface of the earth.
- (15) **WINGSUIT:** A garment of flexible material forming wings between a parachutist's arms, legs and torso, creating an aerodynamic planform designed to generate forward movement through the air using only the force of gravity. The parachutist's limbs and extremities must serve as the primary frame for the wings.
- (16) **DROGUE:** a Drogue is a device used by an individual to aid deceleration, resist acceleration and/or to maintain stability.
- (17) **IPC OFFICER:** an Officer as defined in section 5 of the IPC Internal Regulations.

### 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
- (7) **FCEAD:** First Category Event Application Document
- (8) **CJ:** Chief Judge
- (9) **EJ:** Event Judge
- (10) **CJT:** Chief of Judge Training
- (11) **WISC:** World Indoor Skydiving Championship
- (12) **IS:** Indoor Skydiving
- (13) **GS:** Sporting Code, General Section

## 1.2 PERSONAL REQUIREMENTS

- (1) **Documents**  
Every parachutist or indoor skydiver who wishes to make competition and/or record jumps or performances, which are covered by this Sporting Code, must have a valid FAI Sporting Licence (refer to Sporting Code, GS, Chapter 3).
- (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. At an FCE both parachutes must be ram-air.

- (3) Every parachutist, who wishes to make competition and/or record jumps, which are covered by this Sporting Code, will observe the National Regulations of the country where the jumps take place, if such Regulations are stricter than this Sporting Code.
- (4) Suitable oxygen equipment must be provided for jumps to be made from an altitude in excess of 4,500 meters above sea level.
- (5) Age  
The minimum age for participation in an FCE is 16 years, other than for IS, which has no minimum age limit.

#### 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 a NAC, by a higher altitude set by that NAC.
- (2) Failure to observe the parachute deployment altitude or failure to practice safe parachuting is considered to be a safety violation, which will be subject to the safety violation process described in 4.8.
- (3) The maximum wind speed at ground level for parachuting is 11 m/sec.
- (4) 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.
- (5) Indoor Skydivers must follow national and/or local regulations and safety practices.

#### 1.4 PAYMENTS

- (1) Payments made to the FAI to the credit of IPC or to a representative of the FAI and/or IPC (e.g. Sanction fee, Deposit as per FCEAD 2.2.2 and 2.2.3) may only be made by way of wire transfer, bank draft, money order or cash. Cheques will not be accepted.

#### 1.5 EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENT POLICY

- (1) The reimbursement of expenses will be in accordance with the current IPC Expense Reimbursement Policy Document.

## 2 Chapter 2: Certificates of Proficiency

### 2.1 GENERAL CONDITIONS

- (1) International and National Parachutist Certificates of Proficiency (referred to in this Chapter as Certificates) of the FAI are granted by a NAC.
- (2) International Certificates are issued:
  - (a) To ensure that Certificates, based on an agreed standard, issued by different NACs are understood and accepted by all.
  - (b) To facilitate the freedom to practice parachuting around the world.
- (3) National Certificates, based on preferred standards of a NAC, may be issued to citizens, residents and others, if they are NAC members.
- (4) A NAC may issue National Certificates at a higher category level than the four International Certificates.
- (5) A Certificate of Proficiency is defined in the GS, 2.6 as “a document recognising the level of performance or qualifications of an individual”.

### 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 Certificate*

- (1) The International 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 Certificate is proof that the parachutist fulfils the requirements as stated in 2.2 and 2.4 of this Sporting Code.
- (3) The Certificate must contain:
  - A The words 'Fédération Aéronautique Internationale'
  - B FAI Logo
  - C The words 'International Parachutist Certificate'
  - D Name of the Holder
  - E Date of Birth
  - F Nationality
  - G Signature of the 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 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.
- (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 are:

CERTIFICATE CATEGORY	MIN.NO. OF FREEFALLS	MIN. FREEFALL TIME (MINS.)	OTHER REQUIREMENTS
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) A NAC may have different requirements for National Certificate Categories than those set out above, including specific proficiency tests.
- (6) A NAC may issue National Certificates at a higher category level than the four International Certificates.
- (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” jump is defined as one in which the participants are belly-to-earth for the major part of the jump and which involves the participants linking with grips as defined in the Competition Rules.
- (9) For purposes of this paragraph, a “freefly jump” 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.

### 3 Chapter 3: International Records – Class G (Parachuting)

#### 3.1 PROVISIONS

##### 3.1.1 *Sub Classes of Records*

#### (1) Competition Records

- AL Records
- ST Record
- FS Records
- Indoor FS Records
- CF Records
- CP Records
- SP Record
- Para-Ski Record
- WS Records

#### (2) Performance Records

- AL Record
- ST Record
- Altitude/Fall/Flight Records
- Largest Formation Records (FS, CF, VFS – head down and head up orientation, WS no Grip)
- Large Formation Sequential Records (FS,CF,VFS – head down and head up orientation)
- Vertical Speed Record

##### 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/fall/flight, large formation 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, will allow for the creation of a new set of records. The old records will be 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.

For wingsuit records, all persons must wear a wingsuit, which complies with the definition in 1.1.2(15) and the use of a drogue is not allowed.

- (2) (a) A competition record must be evaluated and certified by the number of Judges required by the particular IPC Competition Rules (SC5, 4.2) and such Judge must have a rating valid for the particular discipline.

(b) A performance record, other than an Altitude/Fall/Flight (3.3.3) and a Vertical Speed (3.3.7) Record, must be evaluated and certified by three judges, two of whom must be FAI Parachuting Judges and the third judge must be at least a valid National Judge.

AL, ST, CF, CP, FS and WS record performances must be evaluated and certified by Judges having a valid rating in the appropriate discipline (SC5, 6.1).

VFS orientation record performances must be evaluated and certified by either AE or FS Judges or a combination thereof, all having a valid rating in the appropriate discipline

For an Altitude/Fall/Flight and a Vertical Speed Record, the certification will be the responsibility of the Official Observers (GS 5.2.1) appointed and approved by the organising and/or controlling NAC (GS 7.4.2).

- (3) A copy of the recording media or photograph of the Largest Formation and the recording media of the Large Formation Sequential record must be included with the record claim documentation.

- (4) All team records, other than the Largest Formation (3.3.4) and Large Formation Sequential (3.3.5), may only be certified by FAI for participants, each of whom is a current holder of a valid FAI Sporting License issued by the same NAC. A Largest Formation or Large Formation Sequential record may be certified by FAI for participants, each of whom is a current holder of a valid FAI Sporting License, each of which need not be issued by the same NAC.

- (5) The claim for certification of an International Record must be made in accordance with Chapter 7 of the GS. However where a Competition Record performance takes place during an FCE and is part of the competition results approved by the Jury, the normal notification procedure in 7.8.1 and 7.8.3 need not be followed and the following procedure will apply:
  - A claim for the record performance will be sent directly to FAI by the Jury President.
  - The claim must include all information necessary to properly categorise the record claimed (as per GS 7.8.2) , including a copy of the approved official results.
  - A copy of the claim will be sent to the record claimant's NAC, including information regarding the conditions (such as deadlines, payment, etc.) the NAC needs to meet in order to have the claim accepted.
- (6) All relevant paragraphs of this Sporting Code and its annexes apply to International Record attempts.
- (7) Except as provided in 3.3.3(3) and 3.3.7(1), a new record will be established by a better performance, without regard to the margin of improvement.
- (8) For all Competition records, the Official Observers (GS 5.2.1) appointed by the controlling NAC (GS 7.4.2) must be on the current approved list of FAI Parachuting Judges (6.3). The NAC organising an FCE will agree, as part of the Organiser Agreement (FCEAD) to appoint the Panel of Judges as the only Official Observers for the purpose of competition record certification. A NAC organising a Second Category Event or 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 claimed.

## 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 and 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 *AL Records*

- (1) The record performance of an individual is the final score after a completed competition program of ten rounds as defined in the current 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 current Competition Rules.
- (3) If two or more competitors or teams achieve the same performance after the same 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 *ST Record*

The record performance of an individual is the final score after a completed competition program of five rounds as defined in the current Competition Rules. If two or more competitors achieve the same performance after the same completed competition program and thereby break an existing record, the new record shall be registered in the names of all the competitors involved.

### 3.2.4 *FS and Indoor FS Records*

Longest sequence

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

### 3.2.5 *CF 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 current Competition Rules.
- (2) Longest Sequence  
The record performance for the longest sequence is the number of formations completed in accordance with the current Competition Rules.

### 3.2.6 *CP Records*

- (1) CP Distance
  - 1.1 CP Drag Distance 50m: The record performance is the greatest distance achieved in any round of the CP Drag Distance 50m Event in accordance with the current Competition Rules
  - 1.2 CP Max Distance: The record performance is the greatest distance achieved in any round of the CP Max Distance Event in accordance with the current Competition Rules.
- (2) CP Speed
  - 2.1 CP Carved Speed 70m: The record performance is the lowest time achieved in any round of the CP Carved Speed 70m Event in accordance with the current Competition Rules.
  - 2.2 CP Drag Speed 50m: The record performance is the lowest time achieved in any round of the CP Drag Speed 50m Event in accordance with the current Competition Rules.
  - 2.3 CP Max Speed 50m: The record performance is the lowest time achieved in any round of the CP Max Speed 50m Event in accordance with the current Competition Rules.

### 3.2.7 *SP Record*

The record performance is the highest average speed achieved in any round of the Event in accordance with the current Competition Rules.

### 3.2.8 *Para-Ski Record*

The record performance of an individual is the final score (lowest total points) after a completed competition program as defined in the current Competition Rules. (2 giant slalom runs and 6 accuracy landing rounds without the final round). If two or more competitors achieve the same performance after the same completed competition program and thereby break an existing record, the new record shall be registered in the names of all the competitors involved.

### 3.2.9 *WS Records*

- (1) Distance  
The record performance is the greatest horizontal distance achieved in any round of the Distance Task in accordance with the current Competition Rules.
- (2) Speed  
The record performance is the fastest speed achieved in any round of the Speed Task in accordance with the current Competition Rules.
- (3) Time  
The record performance is the longest time achieved in any round of the Time Task in accordance with the current Competition Rules.

### 3.2.10 *Categories of Competition Records*

The categories of Competition Records shall be:

- (1) AL  
General Category – best performance achieved  
Female Category – best performance achieved by a woman or a woman's team
- (2) ST, CP, Para-Ski, SP and WS  
General Category – best performance achieved  
Female Category – best performance achieved by a woman
- (3) FS and Indoor FS  
General Category – best performance achieved  
Female Category – best performance achieved by a women's team
- (4) CF

General Category – best performance achieved  
 Female Category – best performance achieved by a women's team

- (5) AL, ST and Para-Ski  
 Junior Category – best performance achieved by a Junior (see 1.1.2.10)
- (6) SP  
 Junior Male Category – best performance achieved by a Junior Male (see 1.1.2.10)  
 Junior Female Category – best performance achieved by a Junior Female (see 1.1.2.10)
- (7) Indoor FS  
 Junior Category - best performance achieved by a Junior team (see 1.1.2.10)

### 3.2.11 *Joint Record holders in FS, Indoor FS, CF, CP, SP and WS*

- (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 the performance in the later round as being a record performance.

## 3.3 PERFORMANCE RECORDS

### 3.3.1 *AL Record*

- (1) The record performance of accuracy jumps is the number of consecutive landings on the dead centre disc, giving a score of zero, plus the next score made.
- (2) In a team jump, the performance is the number of consecutive landings of the whole team on the dead centre disc, giving an aggregate score of zero, 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 that, 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 *ST Record*

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

### 3.3.3 *Altitude/Fall/Flight Records – Individuals or teams*

- (1) Exit Altitude Record  
 The record performance for the exit altitude is the altitude, measured in metres, above mean sea level at which the individual or team leaves or jettisons the device (aircraft, aeroplane or spacecraft) in or by which he/it is being carried.
- (2) Distance of Fall Record  
 The record performance for the distance of fall is either
  - (a) The vertical distance of fall, measured in metres, without a drogue, from exit altitude to the altitude at which the fall is terminated as measured by the required equipment, as per paragraph (7) below.
  - (b) The vertical distance of fall, measured in metres, with a drogue, from exit altitude to the altitude at which the fall is terminated as measured by the required equipment, as per paragraph (7) below.
- (3) Wingsuit Time of Fall Record  
 The record performance is the time of fall, measured in seconds, while wearing a wingsuit, from exit altitude to the altitude at which the fall is terminated as measured by the required equipment as per paragraph (7) below.
- (4) Wingsuit Distance of Flight Record  
 The record performance is the straight-line distance of flight, measured in kilometres, to three decimal places, while wearing a wingsuit, from exit altitude to the altitude at which the fall is terminated as measured by the required equipment as per paragraph (7) below.
- (5) A new altitude, distance of fall or wingsuit time of fall/distance of flight record is set only if the lower limit of the error range of the record performance is greater than the upper limit of the current record error range by at least 2%.  
 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.

- (6) All attempts on altitude/fall/flight 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.
- (7) The exit altitude and the vertical distance of fall with or without a drogue and the wingsuit time of fall/distance of flight record are to be determined using an appropriate flight recorder, calibrated barograph or other reliable and appropriate method.

The record file submitted must contain:

- (a) Calibration data to substantiate the accuracy of the data submitted, including the margin of error.
  - (b) 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.
  - (c) Evidence that the instrument registers and provides the type and accuracy of data required to determine the record performance.
- (8) For a team jump, the exit altitude and the vertical distance of fall with or without a drogue, is the average altitude or vertical distance fallen of all members of the team. For a wingsuit team jump, the time of fall and distance of flight is the average values of all members of the team.
  - (9) The number of jumpers in a team, a minimum of three, must be stated in the record documents.
  - (10) 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 no more than +/- 1%, the value of the record shall be equal to the figure determined rounded down to the nearest whole number together with the margin of error.

If the overall margin of error in the determination of the performance is greater than +/- 1%, the value of the record shall be equal to the lower limit of the actual error range, rounded down to a whole number.

#### 3.3.4 Largest Formation Records

- (1) Largest Formation

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.

All persons in the completed formations must be connected by at least one grip either taken by the person or taken on the person.

A grip is a handhold on an arm or leg (both as defined in the relevant Competition Rules) of another person.

For VFS

Head-Up Orientation – the torso is vertical with the head up, towards the sky.

Head-Down Orientation – the torso is vertical with the head down, towards the ground.

- (2) Largest Formation Wingsuit No Grip

The record performance is the number of persons (not less than sixteen) in close formation without grips that is performed and evaluated in accordance with the current Wingsuit Largest Formation Performance Record Rules

#### 3.3.5 Large Formation Sequential Record

The record performance for the large formation sequential record is the number of persons (not less than 25% (rounded up) of the size of the largest formation record (World or Continental Regional, General or Female, as appropriate) at the time the sequential record is performed. VFS is also subject to a minimum number of 24) to complete a sequence of two or more formations, giving a separate record performance for each number of formations completed.

One written plan describing the formations and the transitions to be attempted and the personnel involved must be submitted in advance to the judges. The formations and the transitions must be completed as described with all named personnel in the formations.

All persons in the completed formations must be connected by at least one grip either taken by the person or taken on the person.

A grip is a handhold on an arm or leg (both as defined in the relevant Competition Rules) of another person.

In the transition from one formation to the next, at least 35% of the persons in the first formation must either release all of their grips and all grips on them must also be released or be a member of a released sub-group, consisting of no more than four persons.

None of the released grips included in this 35% may be retaken in the next formation.

Each subgroup must be clearly presented and remain intact as a subgroup from the grip release until the correct completion of the next formation. Simultaneous separation during the transition is not required but total separation must be shown at some point in time during the transition as shown in the written plan

### 3.3.6 CP Records - Deleted

### 3.3.7 Vertical Speed Record – Individual

- (1) The record performance of a vertical speed jump is one of the following:
  - (a) The maximum vertical speed attained, measured in km/h, without a drogue during the time from exit to the altitude at which the fall is terminated as measured by the required equipment, as per paragraph (2) below.
  - (b) The maximum vertical speed attained, measured in km/h, with a drogue during the time from exit to the altitude at which the fall is terminated as measured by the required equipment, as per paragraph (2) below.
- (2) The vertical speed in freefall or in drogue fall is to be determined using an appropriate flight recorder, calibrated barograph or other reliable and appropriate method.

The record file submitted must contain:

- (a) Calibration data to substantiate the accuracy of the data submitted, including the margin of error.
  - (b) 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.
  - (c) Evidence that the instrument registers and provides the type and accuracy of data required to determine the record performance.
- (3) A new vertical speed jump record is set only if the lower limit of the error range of the record performance is greater than the upper limit of the current record error range by at least 2%.  
Exit means the point in time at which the individual leaves or jettisons the device in or by which he is being carried.  
No external means of propulsion may be used after leaving or jettisoning the device by which the individual has been carried to the exit point.
- (4) 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 no more than +/- 1%, the value of the record shall be equal to the figure determined rounded down to the nearest whole number together with the margin of error.  
If the overall margin of error in the determination of the performance is greater than +/- 1%, the value of the record shall be equal to the lower limit of the actual error range, rounded down to a whole number.

### 3.3.8 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.

AL only;

Junior Category – best performance achieved by a Junior (see 1.1.2.10).

Largest Formation FS and CF only;

General Category - best performance achieved at night.

For this purpose, night is defined as the time period between the end of evening civil twilight and the beginning of morning civil twilight as prescribed by the appropriate authority for the geographic location of the record performance.

### 3.3.9 Joint Record Holders in AL

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.

*3.3.10 Joint Record Holders in ST, Altitude/Fall/Flight, Largest Formation, Largest Formation Sequential and Vertical Speed*

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.

3.3.11 AL and ST Performance records may be established during a CISM Championships.

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, other than a Largest Formation and Large Formation Sequential record, all participants in the record performance must, at the time of the performance, be current holders of a valid FAI Sporting License issued by the same NAC, whose territory lies within the Continental Region. All participants in a Continental Region Largest Formation and Large Formation Sequential record must, at the time of the performance, be current holders of a valid FAI Sporting License issued by any NAC, whose territory lies within that Continental Region.



## 4 Chapter 4: Organisation of Competitions

### 4.1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

- (1) Applications to host an FCE (GS 4.4.1) must be made by a NAC or IPC recognised National Parachuting Authority or a potential Organiser in accordance with the FCEAD available via the internet on the FAI/IPC website.
- (2) The organisation of the FCE shall be controlled by a person appointed by the IPC (FAI Controller). This person may not be from the Organiser's country. The relevant IPC Competition Committee(s) will recommend (an) FAI Controller(s) to the IPC Bureau. The IPC Bureau will consider the recommendation(s) and then nominate an FAI Controller for approval by the IPC Plenary. This approval will be given at the same time the FCE receives approval. The FAI Controller's duties, which commence upon appointment, are listed in detail in the FAI Controller Handbook.

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, if considered necessary, to the Chair of the relevant Competition Committee.

#### 4.1.2 *Schedule of Organisation*

- (1) World Championships in Para-Ski will be organised in accordance with the schedule determined by the IPC Para-Ski Committee.
- (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:
  - 2016 Mondial or WPCs, World Cup of IS
  - 2017 World Cups and WISC
  - 2018 WPCs, World Cup of IS
  - 2019 World Cups and WISC
  - 2020 Mondial or WPCs, World Cup of IS

No World Cup for a particular discipline may take place in the same year that a WPC/WISC takes place in that discipline.

Continental Championships for a particular discipline may be held in any year, in which no WPC/WISC takes place in that discipline. There may be only one such Championship per Continental Region for each discipline in any one year.

- (4) Where an Organiser makes an application (in accordance with the FCEAD) to host WPCs that together comprise a Mondial (1.1.2(11)), the IPC Plenary will act as follows;
  - (a) A vote will first be taken on whether to approve, as one complete package, all the WPCs comprising the Mondial.
  - (b) If the complete package approval in (a) is not given, each WPC hosting application, referred to in (a), if not withdrawn, will be considered separately, discipline by discipline (1.1.1(4)), together with any other valid WPC applications for each particular discipline.
- (5) 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, Team Managers and Team Coaches 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 and requires that 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 may approve the competition results and declare the event to be valid.

This rule does not apply to Open National Championships.

Where a Head of Delegation, Team Manager or Team Coach serves as such at more than one FCE taking place at the same location, only one Sanction Fee will be paid in respect of that

person.

#### 4.1.4 *Travel and Living Expenses*

- (1) The Organiser of an FCE will be required to pay travel, food, living costs and expenses connected with their duties for the following officials: FAI Controller, CJ and the Assistant to the CJ and the CP Course Technical Director.
- (2) The Organiser of an FCE will also pay food, living and local transport costs for the CJT and the members of the panel of 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 any Visa cost and the travel expenses of the Chief of Judge Training and each member of the panel of Judges at an FCE, who are FAI Parachuting Judges (not covered by 4.1.4(1)) included in the selected list, in accordance with the current edition of the IPC Expense Reimbursement Policy Document.

## 4.2 IPC COMPETITION RULES

### 4.2.1 *Approval*

The IPC FCE Competition Rules for each competition parachuting discipline (1.1.1.4) and indoor skydiving discipline (1.1.1.5) 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 FCE Competition Rules must be written in English and must contain the following basic information

- Statement acknowledging ultimate IPC/FAI authority.
- Definitions.
- Program of events.
- Duration of the Competition.
- Wind Tunnel specifications (where applicable)
- 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 (if any) and Diplomas to be awarded.

### 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 (GS 4.1.2) that is not an FCE 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.

### 4.2.5 *Official Bulletins*

The Organiser of an FCE will prepare two Official Information Bulletins (see IPC FCE Application Document 3.1) in electronic format, both to be published on the FAI/IPC website by the stipulated dates.

The information in these Bulletins may not be at variance with anything in the Organiser's accepted bid and the Organiser Agreement, unless IPC Bureau approval for such change has been given. Bulletin #1 must first be submitted, via the FAI Controller, at least 60 days before the publication date (FCEAD 3.1.1), to the IPC 1<sup>st</sup> Vice-President, who will ensure that the Bulletin is reviewed by the IPC Bureau, the FAI Controller, the CJ, the CJT (if appointed) and the relevant Committee Chairs, all of whom have the responsibility to clarify and correct any wrong or misleading information and ensure that any missing information is included. When this process is complete and the Bureau has given its final approval, the IPC 1<sup>st</sup> Vice-President will ensure that

Bulletin #1 is issued and posted on the FAI/IPC and the Organiser's websites. Bulletin #2 should first be submitted, via the FAI Controller, at least 20 days before the issue date to the 1<sup>st</sup> Vice-President. Bulletin #2 may only contain new, additional and/or changed information. The 1<sup>st</sup> Vice-President may authorise publication, unless information already published in Bulletin #1 has been changed, in which case IPC Bureau approval is required for the change before publication.

#### 4.3 TECHNICAL ARRANGEMENTS, ACCOMMODATION

##### 4.3.1 *Judging Equipment*

- (1) In accordance with the Organiser Agreement, the Organiser must provide and pay for the judging equipment and scoring system(s) necessary to properly evaluate and score all jumps and indoor performances made during the FCE and to properly conduct any course for Judges in Training. The judging equipment and scoring system(s), both hardware and software, to be used must receive prior approval from the IPC Judges Committee and the relevant IPC Competition Committee(s). An Organiser wishing to use equipment not yet approved must submit this equipment for approval at his or the manufacturer's expense prior to the IPC Plenary Meeting at which the bid is accepted.

For IS, the equipment will include the camera used to record the performance, the position of which must be approved by the CJ.

- (2) The Organiser must also provide sufficient personnel to put in place and remove all equipment and scoring system(s) and the necessary number of secretaries and scorers for the Panel of Judges.
- (3) Any Automatic Measuring Device, which is used for judging must be acceptable to the CJ and needs the approval of the Jury. The Automatic Measuring Device and/or the Media 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 Media Recording System must have a dual station digital dubbing capability and must be approved by the CJ.
- (4) The recording, playback and all auxiliary equipment must be full High Definition input and full High Definition output other than for ST and CP and must provide viewing for the judges.
- (5) The Media Recording System must be able to provide copies of all jumps in compliance with 4.9.3.
- (6) For official training and/or competition jumps for FS, CF, AE, WS(A) each aircraft or all team videographers must be equipped with the means to write down information that is recorded as directed by the relevant Competition Rules.

##### 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 CJ and the FAI Controller.

##### 4.3.3 *Judges' Training Course*

- (1) A Training Course, supervised by the CJT, shall (except in cases subject to 4.3.3 (4)) be held at every World Cup for disciplines other than CF, and may be held at other FCEs included as part of a Mondial or World Air Games. A Training Course for CF shall be held at every WPC, and may be held at other FCEs included as part of a Mondial or World Air Games. All potential FAI Parachuting Judges and FAI Parachuting Judges, wishing to undergo refresher or re-evaluation training, may attend any training course.
- (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 Judges in Training will be of the same standard as those for the panel of FAI Parachuting Judges.
- (4) In the event that the required minimum numbers 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, may decide to cancel the Training Course. The required minimum number of Judges in Training shall be decided by the Organiser in

agreement with the Judges Committee, no later than the IPC Plenary Meeting held immediately before the competition.

- 5) The Training Course entry fee (which shall be the same amount for all Judges in Training, regardless of discipline, where an Organiser is organising two or more FCEs in the same location at the same time or with overlapping time periods) to be paid by a Judge in Training shall be included in the FCE Application and must receive approval from the Judges' Committee prior to the FCE Application receiving IPC approval.

#### 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 FCEAD 2.5.4 has been invoked to approve changes to the competition program or bid document 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 location and height of the anemometer head is decided by the CJ, and must be at a minimum height of 6 m above ground level. The CJ must consider possible environmental influences. This decision is no grounds for a protest. The Organiser must provide evidence that the equipment has been calibrated by competent authorities.
- (3) At the AL and CP landing area, the system referred to above must record both wind speed 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/indoor performances 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/indoor skydiving in both languages.

#### 4.3.8 *Viewing equipment*

When video equipment is used for judging, monitors must be provided so that teams, Team Coaches and the public may view the jumps or performances. This does not apply for CP.

#### 4.3.9 *Wind Tunnels*

- (1) The Organiser must provide an adequate wind tunnel and supporting facility for the events being conducted to be completed. The wind tunnel must be as specified in the approved and sanctioned bid document and be in accordance with the specifications in the relevant Competition Rules.

- (2) The wind tunnel operator must ensure performances are made with the correct chamber size and airspeed as stated in the Competition Rules. These settings may be monitored.
- (3) If FCEAD 2.5.4 has been invoked to approve changes to the competition program or bid document and the tunnel specifications/diameter are different from those stated in the Competition Rules or as specified in the approved and sanctioned bid document, the event dive pool shall be determined by the relevant Committee or Competition Jury (as appropriate) after consultation with the Meet Director.

#### 4.3.10 *Current World Records and Rankings*

At WPCs, WISCs, World Cups and International Parachuting Competitions the current World Records and the International World Parachuting Ranking Lists in the disciplines concerned must be displayed.

### 4.4 PARTICIPATION

Entry into an FCE is restricted to National Delegations representing a NAC and to FAI Participants

#### 4.4.1 *Deadlines for Entries*

- (1) The provisional entry of a NAC for an FCE 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 a NAC for an FCE 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 entrants may be altered at any time before the Jury and the CJ have given their approval for the competition to begin (4.5.1). From that moment, no replacement will be allowed. (GS 4.13)

#### 4.4.2 *Delegations*

- (1) The NAC of each Active or Associate Member of the FAI may enter one National Delegation for an FCE.
- (2) A National Delegation will be composed of:
  - Competitors as prescribed in the Competition Rules applicable to the event (i.e. the number of teams or individual competitors and their gender).
  - A Head of Delegation.
  - Team Managers (one per discipline).
  - Team Coaches.

All delegation members will be subject to payment of a Sanction Fee (4.1.3 above).

Qualified accompanying Medical staff and Media representatives will be accredited at the discretion of the Organiser.

- (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 100 cm x 150 cm) and its National anthem in a downloadable format (CD, MP3) to be used in ceremonies.

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.

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.

#### 4.4.3 *Multiple FCEs*

A competitor or team videographer may enter more than one FCE taking place at the same time in the same location, but such participation will not be grounds for any protest against the application of 5.2.5(2) nor will the minimum time limits prescribed in 5.2.5(3) have any application in respect of jumps made in different FCEs.

#### 4.4.4 *Refund of Entry Fees*

- (1) If an FCE does not take place, all entry fees that have been paid will be returned in full

- (2) If an FCE does take place but is stopped by reason of a decision of the Jury or by reason of force majeure, as agreed to by the Jury, unused entry fees, excluding Sanction Fees, as determined by the IPC Bureau in consultation with the Organiser, will be returned.

#### 4.4.5 *Withdrawal from an FCE*

A competitor who or team which withdraws, before the official start date, from an FCE that does take place, having had their entry accepted, will be entitled to a refund of 50% of any entry fees paid (excluding Sanction Fees).

A competitor who or team which withdraws, after the official start date, from an FCE that does take place, having had their entry accepted, will have no right to a refund of any entry fees paid. For this purpose, entry fees paid will exclude any fee levied for late submission of the entry or late payment of the entry fees.

### 4.5 COMPETITION MANAGEMENT

#### 4.5.1 *Start of Competition*

A competition may not begin before the Jury and the CJ have given their approval. The Jury may not give its approval until

- (1) It receives confirmation that the required Deposit has been paid or the required Guarantee has been provided (FCEAD 2.2.3),
- (2) the provisional estimate of the Sanction Fee (4.1.3) has been paid to the FAI and
- (3) 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, jumps or wind tunnel operation connected with the competition.
- (3) The Organiser shall be responsible for providing adequate medical services during the event, including the official training days.

The required medical services may vary according to the following factors: the size and nature of the competition, the category and number of competitors participating, the medical emergency facilities of the area where the competition takes place.

The Organiser will conduct a risk assessment and recommend the level of medical services required.

The FAI controller will receive The Risk Assessment Report and in conjunction with the Organiser agree to the level of medical services required. In the event of a dispute between the FAI Controller and the Organiser, the IPC Bureau will make the final decision.

#### 4.5.4 *Team Manager*

- (1) A Team Manager is the person referred to as "Team Leader" in the General Section (GS 6.1.2 and 6.3.2)
- (2) A Team Manager is responsible for communication between his competitors and the Meet Director, the CJ, the Assistant to the CJ, the EJs and the Jury.
- (3) A Team Manager has the right to obtain information from the CJ, the Assistant to the CJ or the EJ, concerning decisions on re-jumps/re-performances etc. for his competitors.
- (4) A Team Manager may observe the anemometer at any time, but must not interfere with the work of the official at the anemometer.
- (5) A Team Manager has the right to examine the collated score sheet of his team members.
- (6) A Team Manager may, on behalf of his Team or competitor, present a protest to the Meet Director.

#### 4.5.5 *Team Captain*

- (1) A Team Captain is responsible for communication between his team and the pilot of the aircraft.
- (2) A Team Captain must be a competitor and must be nominated by his team.

- (3) A Team Captain will sign score sheets when required by the Competition Rules
- (4) A Team Captain may act as Team Manager with all rights and obligations whenever the Team Manager is not present or if no Team Manager has been included in the delegation.

#### 4.5.6 Team Coach

- (1) A National Delegation (4.4.2) may include a Coach, who is responsible for any coaching duties undertaken on behalf of any Team or competitor that is member of that National Delegation.

### 4.6 JUDGES

#### 4.6.1 Attendance at FCEs

- (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 CJ, required at an FCE is:

Freefall Style & Accuracy Landing:	15	Formation Skydiving:	15
Indoor Formation Skydiving:	12	Indoor Artistic Events:	8
Artistic Events:	9	Canopy Formation:	7
Paraski:	7	Canopy Piloting:	11
Speed Skydiving:	3	Wingsuit:	P: 3 A: 6

The numbers above may be reduced by the Judges Committee depending on the number of entrants. Judges who are not required will be informed within a week of the provisional entry deadline.

FAI Parachuting Judges, additional to this number, must be agreed to by the CJ and the Organiser and must have been included in the nomination list (see 6.5) for that competition. The Organiser must supply sufficient personnel to assist the CJ 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 CJ and EJ(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 FCEs may be set at a number agreed to by the Organiser, Judges' Committee and the Committee for the relevant discipline.
- (5) The Organiser, in consultation with the CJ, may appoint Judging Assistants from among any additional FAI Parachuting Judges or FAI Member National Judges present at the competition site.

#### 4.6.2 Identification

Each member of the Panel of Judges (see above 4.6) 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.

### 4.7 JURY

#### 4.7.1 Members

- (1) The Jury at an FCE 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 and eligible replacement must either have been present as a registered Delegate, Alternate Delegate, an Appointed Observer or as an IPC Officer at the IPC Plenary meeting held in the year of the FCE, or acted as Jury member in the year preceding the FCE and must represent and/or be resident in a different country than the other Jury members. The exceptional circumstances will be approved by the IPC Plenary upon recommendation from the IPC Bureau.

The Jury at a Para-Ski FCE is not subject to this paragraph nor to paragraph (2) and is governed by the provisions included in the Para-Ski Competition Rules.

- (2) A Jury member at an FCE may not be a competitor nor be an Operational Official (GS 5.5) nor hold any operational position in the FCE organisation structure nor may he act in any administrative or other capacity for any NAC or Delegation during the FCE
- (3) The President of the Jury, however is a member of a Video Review Panel (FS, AE, CF and WS(A)) 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)
    - (a) The President of the Jury, the two Jury members and an eligible replacement (selected, according to their qualifications, their experience, their availability and the number of Juries served on during the previous two years) will be appointed for each FCE by the IPC Plenary Meeting, from the list of approved and qualified IPC Jurors, upon recommendation by the IPC Bureau and the relevant Competition Committee Chairs. These appointments will be made no later than the IPC Plenary Meeting held in the year of the FCE. For the purposes of appointment, a Mondial or multiple FCEs at the same time and location shall be regarded as one FCE.
    - (b) If a Jury Member, an eligible replacement or the Jury President, appointed in accordance with (a), is unable to serve, the Bureau will appoint a replacement from the list of approved and qualified IPC Jurors
    - (c) The requirement in (1) above to have been present at the previous IPC Plenary meeting will apply to appointments made in accordance with 6 (b).
  - (7)
    - (a) Where an appointed Jury Member or the appointed eligible replacement is unable to serve at an FCE and no other replacement has been appointed by the Bureau in accordance with 6 (b) or where a Jury Member becomes unable to serve for part of an FCE, the Jury President may, in consultation with the IPC President (or the FAI Controller, if the IPC President is not available), appoint a replacement Jury Member(s) as required. The replacement, who must be present at the FCE, will be selected from the list of approved IPC Jurors but, if none are available, the replacement/s may be selected from amongst any other persons present at the FCE.
    - (b) Where an appointed Jury President is unable to serve at an FCE and no replacement has been made by the Bureau or where the Jury President becomes unable to serve for part of an FCE, the two other Jury Members, in consultation with the IPC President (or the FAI Controller, if the IPC President is not available), shall select one of themselves as the Jury President and then will select the appointed eligible replacement, if available, as the third Jury Member or, if not available, will apply clause (a) above for the selection of the required third Jury Member.
    - (c) The requirement in (1) above to have been present at the previous IPC Plenary meeting will not apply to appointments made in accordance with 7 (a) and 7 (b).
  - (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 three FCEs during one calendar year.
  - (10) All travel (to and from the Jury Member's normal place of residence), accommodation, meal and other appropriate expenses connected with the duties of a Jury Member will be paid for by the IPC in accordance with the current edition of the IPC Expense Reimbursement Policy Document.
  - (11) The list of approved and qualified IPC Jurors, who may be no less than twelve in number, will be maintained by the IPC First Vice President. Any individual wishing to be proposed for addition to the list must submit an application to the IPC First Vice President. 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. The IPC Bureau, having reviewed all such applications, has the authority to propose qualified individuals for addition to the list, by majority decision of the IPC Plenary.
  - (12) Individuals on the approved list may be removed from the list
    - (a) by written request from the particular individual or
    - (b) by decision of the IPC Bureau or
    - (c) by written request from the individual's NAC.The decision in (b) must be approved by a majority decision of the IPC Plenary.
  - (13) Individuals on the approved list will be automatically removed if they do not attend the IPC Plenary meeting either as a registered Delegate, an Alternate Delegate, an Appointed Observer or as an IPC Officer for three consecutive years.

#### 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)
  - (a) The Jury is required to give its approval for the competition to begin (4.5.1). It may not do so until the three conditions provided for in 4.5.1 are satisfied.
  - (b) The Jury is required to verify and approve the competition results and declare the FCE to be valid. (GS 5.4.2.7.2). 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 (4.7.2.6).
- (5) The Jury shall ensure that the officially accepted entry list and results are sent to the FAI Secretariat in accordance with G.S. 4.16.2.1 and all information and documents relating to protests are sent to the FAI in accordance with GS 4.16.2.3.
- (6) Within eight days of the conclusion of an FCE, the Jury will prepare and send a report to the IPC Bureau as to whether any of the provisions of the FAI Sporting Code GS 5.4.2.4 were invoked and whether or not all the Organiser's contractual commitments have been satisfactorily completed. This report 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, during the protest hearings/evidence taking, no member of the Jury expresses, orally or otherwise, a personal opinion and shall permit no discussion between Jury members to take place in the presence of the person(s) presenting the protest and in the presence of those giving evidence.
- (2) Decisions shall be reached by simple majority vote. A secret ballot shall be held, if requested by any Jury member (GS, 5.4.2.6.4).

#### 4.7.4 *Finality of Decision*

Decisions made by the Jury are final, without prejudice to the provisions of Chapter 6 of the General Section of the Sporting Code.

#### 4.8 SAFETY

- (1) Any person, including the Judges, may report matters of safety during the running of the competition to the FAI Controller.
- (2) A Safety Panel, consisting of the FAI Controller, the Meet Director and the CJ for the particular discipline, will be formed.
- (3) The FAI Controller, when aware of any alleged safety violation by an individual competitor or a team (either by direct knowledge or being informed as per (1)) will report the circumstances to the Safety Panel.
- (4) The Safety Panel will investigate the allegation and, if it is found by majority decision to be justified, will issue in writing to the competitor or team either:
  - (a) a "first level safety violation notice" or
  - (b) a "second level safety violation notice" or
  - (c) a "third level safety violation notice"

A "first level safety violation notice" will incur no penalty.  
A "second level safety violation notice" will result in the maximum or minimum score (as appropriate) for the jump during or after which the safety violation occurred.  
A "third level safety violation notice" will result in the disqualification of the competitor or team from the event during which the safety violation occurred.
- (5) Any penalties imposed in accordance with this section must be recorded in writing and the competitor or team must also be advised of the penalty in writing.

- (6) If a “first level safety violation notice” has been issued, a second safety violation must result in a “second or third level safety violation notice”.
- (7) If a “second level safety violation notice” has been issued, another safety violation must result in a “third level safety violation notice”.
- (8) These provisions are in addition to any safety or penalty provisions in the Competition Rules.
- (9) A decision of the Safety Panel is not subject to protest or appeal to the Jury.

#### 4.9 Conclusion

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

The competition must be declared finished at the time shown in the Official Information Bulletin for the end of competition jumping. Champions/Winners (as appropriate) may be declared only for those events in which at least the minimum number of rounds, as stated in the IPC Competition Rules, has 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 4.16.2.1, for posting on the FAI/IPC website.

##### 4.9.3 *Recording Media*

- (1) The Scoring System operator at an FCE (other than for CP) must give a copy of the recording media of the competition in an MKV format, together with the summary score sheets and other pertinent documentation, to the FAI Controller. The FAI Controller will deliver the copy of the recording media and the documentation to the Chair of the IPC Judges’ Committee and/or the IPC Judge Video Librarian, who must ensure that each Delegation can purchase copies of the same within 45 days of the end of the FCE.
- (2) The 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 recording media shall be recorded using professional quality recording and playback equipment.

##### 4.9.4 *Documents*

The Organiser must make available to the CJ 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, GS 4.4.3.1 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 intending to enter a team or individuals in an event at the FCE. If the relevant IPC Committee determines that less than 4 NACs have this intention, the event will not take place. The Committee will inform the IPC Bureau of this and the IPC Recording Secretary will send out an information notice within seven days to the FCE Organiser, IPC Delegates and NACs that the particular event will not take place and will arrange for its publication on the FAI/IPC website.
- (2) If 4 or more NACs indicate an intention as per (1) to enter a Delegation to a WPC or Continental Regional Championship but less than 4 NACs make an official entry and participate, the event will take place, and the title of Champion (excluding the words World and Continental) will be used. 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:
  - (a) The event does not take place at two successive FCEs by reason of (1) above.
  - (b) The event has less than 4 NACs participate at two successive FCEs.
  - (c) In two successive FCEs, the event has less than 4 NACs participate or less than 4 NACs indicate the intention to participate as per (1) above or a combination thereof.

## 5 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 and/or recording equipment and/or as provided in the specific CRs, is no grounds for a re-jump. This also applies to the activation of any safety device used to ensure the opening of the parachute.
- (2) Equipment problems occurring in freefall or during an indoor skydive, such as to make it difficult or impossible for the competitor to perform, are not grounds for a re-jump/re-performance.

### 5.2 EXECUTION OF JUMPS/PERFORMANCES

#### 5.2.1 *Other Jumps or wind tunnel time*

Once the CJ and the Jury give their approval for the competition to begin, until the events in which the competitor is entered have been completed, no competitor is allowed any jump other than competition jumps nor is any indoor skydiving competitor allowed any parachute jump or wind tunnel time performance, other than competition performances (other than as provided for in the specific CRs).

For this purpose an event is considered complete after the official results for the event have been posted by the CJ and the time limit for protests for the event has expired.

However, in exceptional circumstances, jumps other than competition jumps or wind tunnel time, other than competition performances, may be authorised by a common agreement between the CJ, the Meet Director and the Jury.

#### 5.2.2 *Order of Jumping (parachuting), Order of Performances (indoor skydiving)*

- (1) The jump order/order of performances will be as prescribed in the Competition Rules.
- (2) The Meet Director may change the jump order or order of performances for a round if re-jumps/re-performances or other important organisational needs make this necessary. This can include but is not restricted to: 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/performance or wind tunnel power, air speed and/or air flow problems.
- (3) Medical treatment does not constitute a reason for a change in the jump order/order of performance.

#### 5.2.3 *Order of Events*

- (1) The Meet Director, in close co-operation with the CJ, 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, re-jumps, re-performances 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 or more events simultaneously. For this purpose, events that are open or for men are considered different from those for women.
- (4) The Meet Director is responsible for the control of the flight direction and for observing the wind.

#### 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 CJ. The interests of safety must be maintained at all time.

#### 5.2.5 *Calling the Jumpers/Indoor Skydivers*

- (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 or the standby area/antechamber for wind tunnels approximately 15 minutes before they must board the aircraft or enter the wind tunnel. They will also be given a second call 5 minutes before they must board the aircraft or enter the tunnel chamber

to begin their performance.

- (2) If they do not arrive in time to board the assigned aircraft or enter the wind tunnel chamber, 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 from arriving at or returning to (as appropriate) the competition site to the first call for the next jump/performance. The minimum time is:
  - 45 minutes for FS, CF, WS and competitors in AE who have entered one event.
  - 30 minutes for Indoor Freestyle, Indoor FS, AL, ST, CP, Para-Ski, SP and competitors in AE who have entered two (2) events.
  - 10 minutes for Indoor Dynamic between battles.
- (4) The minimum time, referred to in (3) above, does not apply to:
  - The competitor's first jump/performance of the day and re-jumps/re-performances.
  - Tie-breaking jumps for AL and ST, which will be made as soon as possible after the previous jump.
  - Indoor Dynamic, for each Team's second flight in the last round of the Tournament and for any tie-break battles.
- (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 who is part of a team) who has been authorised by the Meet Director and the CJ and, for SP only, by the competitor will be permitted to board the aircraft and exit with a team or competitor.
- (2) If in the opinion of the CJ, the EJs 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 re-jump 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 re-jump may be offered if the CJ, 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 CJ'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.

#### 5.2.8 *Aircraft Jump Run*

- (1) The competitor or team is not obliged to jump if the altitude differs +/- 50 metres or more from that stipulated for the event.
- (2) In order to avoid interference between competitors and teams, the Meet Director, in conjunction with the CJ 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 3650 m (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) If a competitor or team fails to follow the provisions of paragraph (3) above or aborts a jump without a pertinent reason (as determined by the Meet Director) they 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 CJ, satisfactory weather conditions for both jumping and judging purposes.
- (2) No further exits will be made following the interruption of an event by reason of weather conditions until the conditions are again satisfactory. The performance of jumpers or teams that have already exited the aircraft will, if possible, be evaluated.

### 5.2.10 Scoring

- (1) Once any competitor, team member or team videographer has left the aircraft or entered the wind tunnel chamber, the jump/performance will be evaluated, unless the Competition Rules provide otherwise, in which case the Competition Rules will take precedence.
- (2) 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 CJ and approved by the Jury, and in any event must be so posted and made public within 12 hours of the completion of that event. The CJ will ensure that the official results are available in time for the award ceremonies.

### 5.2.11 Re-jumps, Re-performances

- (1) Re-jumps/re-performances will be made as soon as possible after the incident giving rise to the re-jump/re-performance.
- (2) If a re-jump/re-performance is granted to a competitor/team who has formally requested it by way of protest or other means, the re-jump/re-performance must be made. If the re-jump/re-performance is not made, the maximum/minimum score for that jump/performance is given.
- (3) If jumps/performances 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 re-jump/re-performance.

### 5.2.12 Jumps/Performances Per Day

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

## 5.3 PROTESTS

### 5.3.1 Procedure, Time Limitation and Content

- (1) A protest (Sporting Code, GS 6.3) whether arising as the result of a complaint (GS 6.1) or not must be made in writing, in English, and must be handed to the Meet Director, together with the protest fee of 50 Euros, no later than two hours after results for the particular event or round have been posted on the official scoreboard, designated by the CJ 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 in a STANDBY situation or when RELEASED for more than two hours.

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 CJ 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(2) 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(2) and 5.3.1(1) with the signature of the CJ thereon. No results are considered official until countersigned by the CJ.
- (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 and 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, 6.2. The procedure and penalties are as follows:

- (1) The Meet Director will determine whether the infringement is Technical, Serious or Unsporting Behaviour.

Technical Infringements are infringements of the rules or a failure to comply with requirements caused by mistake or inadvertence where no advantage has accrued or could have accrued to the competitor concerned.

Serious Infringements include dangerous or hazardous actions or repetitions of Technical Infringements.

Unsporting Behaviour includes cheating or unsporting behaviour, including deliberate attempts to deceive or mislead officials, bringing FAI into disrepute, wilful interference with other competitors, falsification of documents, use of forbidden equipment or prohibited drugs, violations of airspace, or repeated Serious Infringements.
- (2) When the severity of the infringement has been established and confirmed by the Jury, penalties will apply as follows:
  - (a) Technical Infringement
    - (1) (a) AL and ST  
For each technical infringement by a competitor, 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 each such competitor.
    - (b) AL  
For each technical infringement by a team, a penalty equal to 80% (rounded down) of the maximum score for a jump, will be added in determining the actual event score achieved by each such team.
    - (2) FS, VFS, Indoor FS and VFS, CF, AE, Indoor AE, CP Distance and Zone Accuracy, SP and WS  
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.
    - (3) CP Speed  
For each technical infringement by a competitor a penalty equal to 20% (rounded down) of the highest score of the individual competitor for a competition round up to the time of the infringement will be added in determining the aggregate score of the competitor for the event.
  - (b) Serious Infringement
    - (1) (a) AL and ST  
For each technical infringement by a competitor, 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 each such competitor.
    - (b) AL  
For each technical infringement by a team a penalty equal to 200% (rounded down) of the maximum score for a jump will be added in determining the actual event score achieved by each such team.
    - (2) FS, VFS, Indoor FS and VFS, CF, AE, Indoor AE, CP Distance and Zone Accuracy, SP and WS  
For each serious infringement by a competitor or team, a penalty equal to 50% (rounded down) of the highest score of the team, to which the competitor belongs, or of the individual competitor for a competition round up to the time of the infringement will be deducted in determining the aggregate score of the team or the competitor for the event.
    - (3) CP Speed  
For each serious infringement by a competitor a penalty equal to 50% (rounded down) of the highest score of the individual competitor for a competition round up to the time of the infringement will be added in determining the aggregate score of the competitor for the event.
  - (c) Unsporting Behaviour  
The competitor or team will be disqualified from participation in any competition activity.

## 6 Chapter 6: FAI Judges

### 6.1 JUDGE TRAINING AND EVALUATION

Parachuting Judge Ratings are issued for the following disciplines:

- (1) AL
- (2) ST
- (3) FS
- (4) CF
- (5) AE
- (6) AE indoor
- (7) CP
- (8) SP
- (9) WS

#### 6.1.1 Requirements for all FAI Parachuting Judge Ratings

The IPC establishes the minimum requirements for an FAI Parachuting Judge Rating.

NACs are encouraged to enhance the IPC's minimum requirements in order to ensure experienced and technically competent FAI Parachuting Judges for FAI/IPC sanctioned competitions.

##### (1) Knowledge of Rules

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

##### (2) Language

An FAI Parachuting Judge or a Judge in Training must have the ability to understand and communicate in English, the working language of the IPC (Internal Regulations 1.5) and the language in which Competition Rules are written (SC5 4.2.2) and consequently the language used for all judging matters.

##### (3) Record of Judging Activity

a) All FAI Parachuting Judges must maintain a judging logbook which contains a record of all judging activity and certain required personal data.

Each entry recording competition judging activity must contain at least the following information: date of competition, name of competition, name of CJ, location, function, discipline(s) judged, and the number of jumps/performance actually judged in each discipline. All such entries must be in English and must be signed by the CJ of that competition.

The results (including written and practical test scores achieved) together with the location, discipline(s) and the number of all jumps/performance judged for all re-evaluations and/or training courses taken must be recorded in English in the same logbook and must be signed by the CJT.

The required personal data includes, at a minimum: full name, a passport sized photograph, country of residence and NAC.

b) The IPC Judges' Committee will keep a record of all judging at FCEs, and at any competition that meets the criteria for judge requalification, as stated in 6.2.3, and of the final results of any formal evaluation of a Judge.

#### 6.1.2 Criteria for Judge Training and Evaluation

- (1) All FAI IPC Judge Training will be coordinated by an IPC Judge Training Course Coordinator who is appointed by the IPC Judges Committee.
- (2) The IPC Judge Training Course Coordinator will provide guidelines for training and evaluating judges. These guidelines will include a schedule, training tips, interpretations of the rules and where applicable, the current interpretations of the manoeuvres.
- (3) Any evaluation will be carried out by the CJT, designated by the IPC Judges Committee. He must use material provided by the IPC Judge Training Course Coordinator.
- (4) On-line training  
On-line training is available to any judge for practice.  
See (<http://ipc-judging.org.uk/general.html>).
- (5) IPC Evaluation on the Sporting Code and the Competition Rules  
The evaluation in all disciplines will include an open-book exam on the content of the Sporting Code and relevant Competition Rules. The evaluation will take place under the

supervision of the CJT, will be limited to two hours and a least 90% of the questions must be answered correctly in order to achieve a passing grade.

(6) Evaluation in ST, FS, CF, AE and WS(A)

(a) Evaluation Method

The evaluation will be made using recording media and must include a minimum of 30 jumps/performances from recent competitions in the specific discipline and approved by the Judges Committee. Where applicable, copies of the relevant supporting paperwork must also be provided by the Judge Video Librarian.

A definitive result/score for each jump will be established by the CJT and FAI Judges appointed by the Judges Committee including assessments and penalties and will be considered the “approved score”. The defining panel (CJT and FAI Judges appointed by the Judges Committee) will make allowances for judgement decisions relevant to the particular discipline. For example, in ST a range of angles, which may include zero, as a penalty; in FS and CF these may include the case where correct or incorrect would be considered a valid assessment of a point score. Details of evaluation calculations can be found in the CJT Handbook.

(b) Minimum Evaluation Standard

The evaluation of each judge will be made against the definitive result/score as defined in 6.1.2(6)(a).

To achieve a pass on their evaluation skills in FS or CF each judge’s evaluation must agree with 80% of the approved score penalties.

For FS and CF: The total points awarded by each judge may not differ from the approved score total points by more than plus or minus 10%.

For ST: At least 90% of the assessments must agree with the approved score.

For AE and WS(A): the judges under evaluation must score each jump within one point of the definitive results/score in at least 80% of the jumps evaluated.

(7) Evaluation in AL, CP, SP and WS(P)

a) AL, CP and SP: The Evaluation will be carried out during a competition under the control of the CJT.

b) WS(P) The Evaluation may be carried out during a competition under the control of the CJT or at another time using data from a previous competition.

(8) Final Qualification as an FAI rated judge.

Any judge under evaluation who achieves passing grades in both written (6.1.2(5) and practical (6.1.2(6) and/or 6.1.2(7)) at the same course, will be awarded his rating as an FAI Judge

### 6.1.3 NAC Equivalent

For the purpose of 1.1.2(9) and for the purposes of this Chapter 6, ASIANIA and COLPAR will be considered to be a NAC in respect of a Judge, who is a resident of a country that is affiliated with ASIANIA or COLPAR but has no NAC that is an Active or Associate Member of FAI, provided that ASIANIA or COLPAR maintain International Affiliate Membership in FAI.

## 6.2 JUDGE REQUIREMENTS

### 6.2.1 Initial Qualification

In order to participate in an IPC sanctioned FAI Judge Training Course; a candidate must:

- (1) be a current national judge in the relevant discipline, as defined in 1.1.2 (9) and have the approval of their NAC or the NAC’s nominated authority, to attend the course, and
- (2) satisfy the language requirements outlined in 6.1.1(2), and
- (3) present to the CJT, when requested, his/her judging logbook, which must meet the requirements of 6.1.1(3) for each entry recording judging activity and for the required personal data. If in the opinion of the CJT the judging logbook does not meet these requirements, the candidate will not be allowed to take the course. The CJT may request the candidate to provide his/her logbook for examination at any time before the start of the Training Course.

A NAC may provide the name of any newly qualified FAI Parachuting Judge, immediately after satisfactory completion of an IPC Judge Training Course, directly to the Chair of the IPC Judges Committee, who will then add them to the current IPC list of FAI Parachuting Judges.

### 6.2.2 Training Course for a new IPC Competition discipline (1.1.1(4) and (5))

A candidate for any IPC sanctioned FAI Judge Training Course in a new IPC Competition discipline held in the twelve months following the discipline acceptance and approval by IPC must be:

- (1) either a current National judge (1.1.2 (9)) in that discipline or a Category 1 FAI Judge in any



- discipline and  
 (2) have the approval of their NAC or the NAC's nominated authority to attend the course.

### 6.2.3 Annual Renewal, Reinstatement and Requalification

#### (1) Annual Renewal

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

- (a) Maintained current validity as a fully qualified National Judge as defined in (1.1.2(9)) or
- (b) successfully passed an IPC approved evaluation (6.1.2).

Any Judge who does not meet the Annual Renewal requirements will be removed from the list of FAI Parachuting Judges.

#### (2) Reinstatement

Any Judge that has been removed from the list of FAI Parachuting Judges by reason of not meeting the Annual Renewal requirements may be reinstated as an FAI Judge by, in the two calendar years following removal from the list;

- (a) regaining current validity as a fully qualified National Judge as defined in (1.1.2(9)) and
- (b) successfully passing an IPC approved evaluation (6.1.2).

#### (3) Requalification

Any Judge not being reinstated to the list by reason of not meeting the requirements for a Reinstated Judge (i.e. being off the list for more than two years) must meet the Initial Qualification requirements in 6.2.1 in order to be placed on the list again.

#### (4) 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. If a Judge has not achieved or maintained the evaluation standards, the Judge will immediately be removed from the Judges list and be required to requalify as per 6.2.3(3).

## 6.3 LIST OF FAI PARACHUTING JUDGES

6.3.1 The IPC will maintain a list of all rated FAI Parachuting Judges (new, annual renewal, reinstated and requalified).

6.3.2 Each NAC must provide an updated list of its FAI Parachuting Judges to the Chair of the IPC Judges Committee no later than December 31 of the calendar year preceding the annual IPC meeting. This list will be updated on an annual basis and approved by the IPC Plenary.

6.3.3 Each NAC will certify to the IPC Judges Committee that the Judges from its country are current national judges and have met the FAI Parachuting Judge Qualification requirements, as stated in 6.2.1 and 6.2.3.

6.3.4 For the ST and AL 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 a NAC may include their names on the nomination list 6.3.2.

### 6.3.5 Potential Judges in Training

Each NAC shall submit the names of all potential Training Judges or those FAI Judges wishing to be re-evaluated or reinstated to the Chair of the IPC Judges Committee no later than December 31 of the year prior to the next IPC Plenary Meeting so as to determine Judge Training and evaluation requirements for the coming year.

## 6.4 QUALIFICATIONS TO JUDGE AT FIRST CATEGORY EVENTS

Judges qualified to judge at FCEs (GS 4.4.1.) are designated in the list of FAI Parachuting Judges as being Category 1. Other Judges will be designated as Category 2. In order to qualify for nomination/selection to judge at an FCE, an FAI Parachuting Judge must for:

### 6.4.1 AL

In the two calendar years preceding the calendar year in which the event is being held;

- (1) successfully passed an IPC approved evaluation (as defined in 6.1.2(5)) on the content of the Sporting Code and relevant Competition Rules, or
- (2) have served as a Judge in the relevant discipline in any capacity (other than Assistant to the CJ) at an FCE..

### 6.4.2 ST, FS, Indoor FS, CF, AE, Indoor AE, CP, SP and WS

In the two calendar years preceding the calendar year in which the event is being held;

- (1) successfully passed an IPC approved evaluation (as defined in 6.1.2.(6) and (7)) in the

relevant discipline, or

- (2) have served as a Judge in the relevant discipline in any capacity (other than Assistant to the CJ) at an FCE

## 6.5 ANNUAL NOMINATIONS

The names of all Judges available from each NAC for the FCE (other than Para-Ski) to take place in the following year and who must be on the current IPC list of FAI Parachuting Judges before being nominated, must be supplied, on the official nomination form(s), by the NAC to the Chair of the IPC Judges' Committee no later than December 31 of the calendar year preceding the IPC meeting preceding the FCE. The Judges Committee will then draw up an annual nomination list from which Judges will be selected for the forthcoming FAI sanctioned events.

For Para-Ski, the official nomination form must be sent by the NAC to the Chair of the IPC Judges Committee no later than July 31<sup>st</sup> of the calendar year preceding the IPC meeting preceding the event.

In order to be nominated as a Judge for an FCE in a new Competition discipline, the nominee must have attended and successfully passed the training course referred to in 6.2.2.

## 6.6. JUDGE SELECTION PROCESS FOR FIRST CATEGORY EVENTS

The Panel of Judges at an FCE shall consist of

- Chief Judge.
- Chief of Judge Training (if necessary).
- Event Judges.
- Judges selected as per 6.6.3.

### 6.6.1. Chief Judge

The Chief Judge (CJ) for an FCE is nominated by the Judges' Committee from the annual nomination list. This nomination will be made in consultation with the relevant Discipline Committee, who may consult the Organiser. The nomination must be approved by the IPC Plenary. A CJ may only be nominated once per discipline per calendar year. The CJ must have served as an EJ at a minimum of 2 FCE's (1 for CF) or as a CJ at some time prior to the current nomination and must not be from the organising country.

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

### 6.6.2 Event Judges

Event Judges (EJ) will be selected by the approved CJ and the Judges' Committee from the annual nomination list and must have performed as a Judge at a minimum of 2 FCEs (1 for CF) in the 4 years preceding the nomination.

The EJ must have a thorough working knowledge of the General Section and Section 5 of the Sporting Code and the Competition Rules, including the latest changes made at the IPC meeting preceding the competition concerned and the philosophy behind these changes. He must also be familiar with all aspects of the conduct and operation of an international competition and will be responsible for the technical direction of the Judges assigned to the event. The EJ will brief the Judges appointed for the event and detail the duties of these judges.

### 6.6.3 Other FAI Judges

The other FAI Judges required will be selected from the annual nomination list (6.5 above) of available FAI Parachuting Judges by the CJ. The CJ must select 1 judge not previously been selected for an FCE, for a panel of up to 10 judges, and 2 judges not previously selected if the panel is greater than 10.

### 6.6.4 Assistant to the Chief Judge

An Assistant to the Chief Judge, who should be an FAI Parachuting Judge and must be approved by the CJ, will be nominated by, and normally be from the country of the Organiser, unless the IPC Judges Committee decides otherwise.

### 6.6.5 Chief of Judge Training

The Chief of Judge Training (CJT), who must be completely familiar with current development in the discipline and the IPC training methods, will be appointed by the IPC Judge Training Course Coordinator (6.1.2) and approved by the Judges' Committee.

### 6.6.6 *Replacements*

#### (1) Failure to respond

If a Judge who has been selected to the Panel of Judges fails to respond within 14 days to the CJ's notification that he/she has been selected, or fails to provide his/her logbook for examination by the CJ, if requested by the CJ at any time after the time of selection, that Judge will be considered to be unavailable and the CJ will then select another available Judge and will inform the Organiser and the relevant NAC's of this replacement.

#### (2) Inability to attend

If a Judge has accepted his selection to the Panel of Judges and is unable to attend, he must immediately notify the CJ who will then select another available Judge. If the Judge does not so notify the CJ, that Judge will be found unacceptable and 6.6.7 will apply.

#### (3) Absence

If Judges from the selected Panel are not present at the required time or an insufficient number of Judges are present; the CJ may choose replacements from any FAI Parachuting Judges present. The Jury must approve such replacements.

### 6.6.7 *Unacceptability*

The CJ 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 and cannot therefore comply with paragraph 6.1.1.2. The decision requires Jury approval following which the Organiser is no longer responsible for food and living costs for that Judge, as provided in Section 5 (4.1.4(2)) and who will no longer be reimbursed for travel expenses in accordance with Section 5 (4.1.4 (3)).

The CJ must file a report with the Judges' Committee containing specific details of the circumstances in which the Judge was found unacceptable. The judge will lose the status of FAI Judge and will be required to re-qualify as per 6.2.3(3).

## 6.7 DUTIES OF JUDGES

### 6.7.1 *Chief Judge*

The CJ will serve as administrative head of the Panel of Judges.

#### (1) Judge Panel selection

The CJ, within 14 days of having received official approval of appointment, must contact each Judge on the annual nomination list to inform those selected to the Official Panel of Judges and those not selected. The selected judges must then confirm their availability to the CJ within 14 days of receipt of notification of their selection. The final official Panel of Judges will then be posted on the FAI/IPC web site.

#### (2) Liaison with the organiser

The CJ will, upon nomination, communicate with the nominated Assistant to the CJ of the FCE for which he has been appointed to confirm:

- (a) Official arrival date of Judges (CJ, EJ and Panel of Judges).
- (b) Date and duration of Judges' conference.
- (c) Any specific requirements for that FCE.

#### (3) Arrival at the Competition site

The CJ must be at the competition site in sufficient time to fulfil all the duties required of a CJ.

#### (4) Responsibilities prior to the start of the competition

Review all Official Information Bulletins, ensure that they are correct and in accordance with the requirements of the FCEAD (3.1) and, if so, advise the IPC Bureau that they are satisfactory.

The CJ must conduct a Conference for the Panel of Judges before the start of the events. The CJ shall be responsible for ensuring that the Panel of Judges meets the qualification standard. The CJ has the right to dismiss a Judge who does not meet these requirements (6.6.7)

Prior to the start of the competition the CJ must confirm to the organiser and the Jury that all the equipment required by the Sporting Code and the Competition Rules is on site and in working order.

The CJ will conduct the draw of sequences and/or jump/performance order, required by the Competition Rules.

The CJ will designate the official scoreboard.

The CJ will examine each Judge's logbook to ensure that the logbook meets the requirements of 6.1.1(3) for each entry recording judging activity and for the required personal data. If in the opinion of the CJ the judging logbook does not meet these requirements, the Judge will not be allowed to judge at the FCE. The CJ may request the Judge to provide his/her logbook (6.1.1(3)) for examination at any time after the time of selection to the Panel (6.6.3).

(5) Responsibilities during the competition

The CJ will conduct all Judges' meetings.

The CJ will ensure compliance with the FAI Sporting Code and the Competition Rules during the competition working as necessary with the Meet Director and other competent personnel.

The CJ will control the evaluation of score sheets and will ensure prompt publication of the results on the official scoreboard.

If a potential World or Continental 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.).

The CJ will review the travel expense claim forms for the Judges and will confirm attendance of the Judge at the event by signing the claim form.

(6) Responsibilities (after) at the end of the competition

During or after an FCE, the CJ will conduct a meeting of the Judges in order 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.

The CJ will provide feedback to each member of the Judging Panel regarding their performance.

The CJ must submit a report to the Chair of the IPC Judges Committee, the Chair of the relevant discipline Committee and the IPC Recording Secretary within 30 days of the completion of the competition so that, if possible, it can be distributed to all Delegates and be posted on the FAI/IPC web site. The standard report form must be used.

Copies of all summary score sheets will be submitted to the IPC Judges Committee.

### 6.7.2 Event Judge

(1) Arrival at the Competition site

The EJ must arrive at the competition site in sufficient time to fulfil all his duties as determined by the CJ.

(2) Responsibilities during the competition

The EJ is responsible for the interruption of his event when necessary, either alone or where possible, after consultation with the CJ.

The EJ is responsible for prompt transmission of the scoring sheets to the CJ.

The EJ, in conjunction with the CJ, will handle queries from team managers concerning their competitors' performance.

### 6.7.3 The Judges

(1) Arrival at the Competition site

The Judges must arrive on site in time to attend any conference scheduled to be held before the competition starts.

(2) Responsibilities prior to or during the competition

(a) The Judges will present to the CJ, when requested, their judging logbook, which must meet the requirements of 6.1.1(3) for each entry recording judging activity and for the required personal data. If in the opinion of the CJ a judging logbook does not meet these requirements, the particular Judge will not be allowed to judge at the FCE.

(b) The Judges will work as directed by the CJ and EJ.

(3) Judges may not discuss competitors or teams performance until either all Judges have completed their assessment of the jump or the EJ requests it.

(4) The Judges must not provide any person with result information until that information has been declared official and may not discuss the judging process with anyone other than the other judges on their panel.

### 6.7.4 Assistant to the Chief Judge(s)

(1) Responsibilities prior to the start of the competition

The duties of the Assistant to the CJ commence upon appointment and include:

- Liaise between the Organiser and the CJ(s).
- Obtain from CJ(s) specific requirements for the FCE.
- Work with CJ and Judge's Committee regarding Scoring System to be used.
- Obtain Judging panel details from CJ(s).
- Prepare arrival and transportation schedule for all judges.
- Ensure accommodation and any specific requirements for judging panel.
- Determine Judge identification or uniform.
- Set up judging room with CJ.
- Set up dubbing and scoring systems as necessary for each event and ensure there is sufficient technical support in conjunction with the supplier of the technical dubbing and scoring system(s).
- Set up and communicate dubbing procedure.
- Set up procedure for transmission of scores from CJ to official Score Board.
- (2) Responsibilities during the competition
  - Coordinate and communicate daily schedule for Judges.
  - Coordinate daily transportation of judges.
  - Ensure scores are posted to official scoreboard as necessary.
  - Provide assistance to CJ as required.
  - Confirm judges' departure schedule.
  - Coordinate Judges' departure transportation.

#### 6.7.5 Chief of Judge Training

- (1) Course for Judges in Training
  - The CJT will conduct the Course for Trainee Judges and for FAI Parachuting Judges wishing to undergo refresher or re-evaluation training. This course will be run during an FCE or SCE or at any other time with prior approval of the IPC Judges Committee and with input from the IPC Judge Course Coordinator.
- (2) Conclusion of the Course
  - The CJT will communicate to the participants the results of their test and give feedback on their performance during the course.
  - The CJT 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. 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) A CJT present at an FCE or SCE may perform any of the duties undertaken by members of the Panel of Judges at the request of the CJ, provided these do not interfere with his own specific duties. The CJT is not permitted to do any other work or perform any other duties.

#### 6.7.6 Judges in Training

- (1) Judges in Training are potential FAI Parachuting Judges and must be familiar with the Sporting Code, Section 5, the relevant Competition Rules and meet the language requirements of 6.1.1(2) and the requirements of 6.2.1. They will work under the direction of the CJT.
  - The Judges in Training present at an FCE or SCE should, if possible, attend the Judges' Conference prior to the competition.

#### 6.8 JUDGES MEETINGS AT A FIRST CATEGORY EVENT

- 6.8.1 The Panel of Judges will meet whenever the CJ 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 CJ.
- 6.8.2 Attendance at the meetings is limited to the Panel of Judges, members of the Jury, Trainee Judges (if invited but without a vote) and persons invited by the Panel.
- 6.8.3 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.

#### 6.9 JUDGE VIDEO LIBRARIAN

A Judge Video Librarian will be nominated by the Judges' Committee to store and manage all judge related media and to facilitate the production of test and training material.

#### 6.10 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 EJ requests it.