

FEDERATION AERONAUTIQUE INTERNATIONALE



SPORTING CODE

Section 1

AEROSTATS

Class A - Free Balloons

Class B - Airships

Approved by the FAI Ballooning Commission

VERSION 2.03

To Take Effect on 1st JANUARY 2003

Note: Section 1 and General Section combined make up the complete Sporting Code for Aerostats.

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- i FAI Statutes, Chapter 1, para. 1.6
- ii FAI Sporting Code, General Section, Chapter 3, para 3.1.3.
- iii FAI Statutes, Chapter 1, para 1.8.1
- iv FAI Statutes, Chapter 5, para 5.1.1.2; 5.5; 5.6 and 5.6.1.6
- v FAI Bylaws, Chapter 1, para 1.2.1
- vi FAI Sporting Code, General Section, Chapter 3, para 3.1.3.
- vii FAI Bylaws, Chapter 1, para 1.2.3
- viii FAI Statutes, Chapter 5, para 5.1.1.2; 5.5; 5.6, 5.6.1.6
- ix FAI Sporting Code, General Section, Chapter 3, para 3.1.7
- x FAI Sporting Code, General Section, Chapter 1, paras 1.2. and 1.4
- xi FAI Sporting Code, General Section, Chapter 3, para 3.1.3.
- xii FAI Bylaws, Chapter 1, para 1.2.2

AMENDMENTS

I. AUTHORITY

The Sporting Code SECTION 1 - AEROSTATS may be amended by recommendation of the FAI GENERAL SPORTING COMMISSION (ex -CASI) or the FAI COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE D'AEROSTATION (CIA) (GS 10.1)

II. EFFECTIVE DATE

Amendments to the Sporting Code SECTION 1 shall come into force on January 1st. CIA is empowered to approve and give immediate effect to amendments that are proposed in the interest of safety. (GS 10.2)

III. PUBLICATION

a. SPORTING CODE

The Sporting Code SECTION 1 - AEROSTATS shall be published by the Secretariat of the FAI and could be reprinted every five years (GS 10.5) with the following particulars:

b. SPORTING CODE VERSION IDENTIFICATION

- Top center of page : FAI SPORTING CODE SECTION 1 - AEROSTATS
- Bottom left corner of page : VERSION NUMBER

The version number shall reflect the effective date, e.g. VERSION 1.93 indicating the effective date as January 1st. 1993. The version number shall only change with a complete reprint.

- Bottom center of page : EFFECTIVE DATE
- Bottom right corner of page : SPORTING CODE PAGE NUMBER

IV. AMENDMENTS

a. PUBLICATION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE SPORTING CODE SECTION 1 - AEROSTATS

Amendments shall be published by the Secretariat of the FAI. These amendments shall be published with the following particulars:

b. AMENDMENT DOCUMENTS PRESENTATION

Amendments will be published with

- one INSTRUCTION PAGE, 0-numbered (zero);
- one or more INFORMATION PAGE giving the underlying reasons for the amendments, alpha-numbered;
- the Sporting Code AMENDMENT pages, with, as far as possible, new text incorporated in a completely reprinted page, thus allowing easy updating and maintenance of the Sporting Code;
- an up-to-date AMENDMENTS RECORD.

c. **AMENDMENT IDENTIFICATION**

- Top left corner of page : FAI SPORTING CODE SECTION 1-AEROSTATS
- Top center of page : AMENDMENT NUMBER

The amendment number shall reflect the sequence of amendments and the time at which the amendments were approved for ready reference to the minutes of that CIA-meeting, e.g. 2/3.92 indicating the second amendment in sequence for version ..., approved in March 1992.

- Top right corner of page : AMENDMENT PAGE NUMBER
- Bottom left corner of page : VERSION NUMBER
- Bottom center of page : EFFECTIVE DATE
- Bottom right corner of page : SPORTING CODE PAGE NUMBER

V. SPORTING CODE DOCUMENTS UPDATING AND MAINTENANCE

NACs should advertise or distribute all documents pertaining to the Sporting Code SECTION 1 - AEROSTATS to all known holders of this Sporting Code within their responsibilities, and to their NATIONAL BALLOON FEDERATIONS and affiliated members.

VI. AMENDMENTS RECORD

VERSION NUMBER	AMENDMENT NUMBER	EFFECTIVE DATE	DATE RECEIVED	DATE AMENDED	AMENDED BY
1.93		01.01.93			
	1/03.93	01.01.94	13.12.93	13.12.93	FAI Secretariat included in VERSION 1.95
	1/03.94	01.01.95	No separate publication	With VERSION 1.95	FAI Secretariat included in VERSION 1.95
1.95		01.01.95			
1.95 1.98	1/03.95 Amendments not numbered	01.01.96 01.01.98	18.12.97	18.12.97	CIA Rules SC
2.03	Amendments not numbered	01.01.03			All amendments approved since March 98 included

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CHAPTER 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SCOPE

In combination with the General Section, this Section- of the Sporting Code provides for the international encouragement and control of sporting activities involving free balloons and airships.

1.2 LANGUAGE

In case of dispute, the English text shall prevail.

1.3 CHARGES

Charges levied by NACs or delegated bodies for championship entrance, record homologation, or sporting badge issue shall be kept low where possible. Charges should in no case exceed the justifiable direct cost of the event concerned.

END OF CHAPTER 1

CHAPTER 2 - CLASSIFICATION

2.1 CLASS A: FREE BALLOONS

2.1.1 Class A, free balloons shall be divided into five sub-classes, each containing 15 categories according to size. The sub-classes are the following:

2.1.1.1 Sub-class AA: Free balloons, not equipped with an airborne heater, which obtain their buoyancy from a lighter-than-air gas, without pressurisation of the envelope.

2.1.1.2 Sub-class AX: Free balloons which obtain their buoyancy solely as a result of heating air. The envelope may contain no gases other than air and the normal products of combustion.

2.1.1.3 Sub-class AM: Free balloons which use both a lighter-than-air gas and an airborne heater, without pressurisation of any envelope.

2.1.1.4 Sub-class AS: Free balloons which use a lighter-than-air gas and are designed to allow sufficient pressurisation of the envelope to affect performance substantially.

2.1.1.5 Sub-class AT: Free balloons not falling into subclasses AA, AX, AM or AS

2.1.2 SUB-CLASS SIZE CATEGORIES

For each sub-class the size categories are the following:

	250 m ³ and less	AA-1	AX-1	AM-1	AS-1	AT-1
250 m ³	to 400 m ³	AA-2	AX-2	AM-2	AS-2	AT-2
400 m ³	to 600 m ³	AA-3	AX-3	AM-3	AS-3	AT-3
600 m ³	to 900 m ³	AA-4	AX-4	AM-4	AS-4	AT-4
900 m ³	to 1 200 m ³	AA-5	AX-5	AM-5	AS-5	AT-5
1 200 m ³	to 1 600 m ³	AA-6	AX-6	AM-6	AS-6	AT-6
1 600 m ³	to 2 200 m ³	AA-7	AX-7	AM-7	AS-7	AT-7
2 200 m ³	to 3 000 m ³	AA-8	AX-8	AM-8	AS-8	AT-8
3 000 m ³	to 4 000 m ³	AA-9	AX-9	AM-9	AS-9	AT-9
4 000 m ³	to 6 000 m ³	AA-10	AX-10	AM-10	AS-10	AT-10
6 000 m ³	to 9 000 m ³	AA-11	AX-11	AM-11	AS-11	AT-11
9 000 m ³	to 12 000 m ³	AA-12	AX-12	AM-12	AS-12	AT-12
12 000 m ³	to 16 000 m ³	AA-13	AX-13	AM-13	AS-13	AT-13
16 000 m ³	to 22 000 m ³	AA-14	AX-14	AM-14	AS-14	AT-14
	Above 22 000 m ³	AA-15	AX-15	AM-15	AS-15	AT-15

2.1.3 DETERMINATION OF CUBIC CAPACITY

The cubic capacity of a free balloon shall be calculated from the geometric form of every part of the balloon system when it has the greatest volume which it can achieve in flight without elastic extension. If the material of the balloon has sufficient elasticity that the actual volume achieved in flight would affect the size category, then that volume must be used. The volume shall be determined in figures rounded to the nearest cubic metre.

2.1.4 EQUIVALENCE OF GASES

In sub-class AA only, the geometric volume shall be multiplied by a factor proportional to the lift of the gas to obtain an adjusted volume before determining the category. The factors to be used are:

Hydrogen (H ₂):	1.5507
Helium (He):	1.4363
Ammonia (NH ₃):	0.6867

[Historical Note: The factors result from a calculation designed to bring all sub-class AA balloons into an equivalency with balloons inflated with coal gas having a lift of 0.7 kg/m³, together with a special tolerance of up to +5% of volume. Ref. Edition of January 1998.]

For any other gas, or any mixture of gases, the factor to be used will be

$$L / 0.735$$

where L is its lifting force in kilograms per cubic metre at 15 degrees C and 1013.25 hPa.

To determine L for mixtures of pure gases, the following theoretical lifting forces (kg/m³) shall be used:

Hydrogen (H ₂):	1.13976
Helium (He):	1.05571
Ammonia (NH ₃):	0.50474

2.2 CLASS B: AIRSHIPS

2.2.1 Class B airships shall be divided into four sub-classes each containing ten categories according to size. The sub-classes are the following:

- 2.2.1.1 Sub-class BA: Airships which obtain at least 80% of their static lift from a lighter-than-air gas, and which are not included in sub-class BR.
- 2.2.1.2 Sub-class BX: Airships which obtain their static buoyancy solely as a result of heating air. The envelope may contain no gases other than air and the normal products of combustion.
- 2.2.1.3 Sub-class BR: Airships which obtain at least 80% of their static lift from a lighter-than-air gas, and in which the complete outer envelope is formed by a rigid framework.
- 2.2.1.4 Sub-class BT: All other airships, including those in which more than 20% of the lift is obtained from the thrust of the power source.

2.2.2 SUB-CLASS SIZE CATEGORIES

For each sub-class the size categories are the following:

	400 m ³ and less	BA-1	BX-1	BR-1	BT-1
400 m ³	to 900 m ³	BA-2	BX-2	BR-2	BT-2
900 m ³	to 1 600 m ³	BA-3	BX-3	BR-3	BT-3
1 600 m ³	to 3 000 m ³	BA-4	BX-4	BR-4	BT-4
3 000 m ³	to 6 000 m ³	BA-5	BX-5	BR-5	BT-5
6 000 m ³	to 12 000 m ³	BA-6	BX-6	BR-6	BT-6
12 000 m ³	to 25 000 m ³	BA-7	BX-7	BR-7	BT-7
25 000 m ³	to 50 000 m ³	BA-8	BX-8	BR-8	BT-8
50 000 m ³	to 100 000 m ³	BA-9	BX-9	BR-9	BT-9
	Above 100 000 m ³	BA-10	BX-10	BR-10	BT-10

2.2.3 DETERMINATION OF CUBIC CAPACITY

The cubic capacity of an airship shall be calculated from the geometric form of the lifting gas containers when they have the greatest volume which they can achieve in flight without elastic extension. If the material of the containers has sufficient elasticity that the actual volume achieved in flight would affect the size category, then that volume must be used. The volume shall be determined in figures rounded to the nearest cubic metre.

2.2.4 EQUIVALENCE OF GASES

No equivalence factors are used in class B.

END OF CHAPTER 2

CHAPTER 3 - DEFINITIONS

3.1 FLIGHT

An event which starts at take-off and ends with a landing of an aerostat.

3.2 FREE FLIGHT

That part of a flight in which an aerostat is not towed, carried or assisted by outside help.

3.3 AIRBORNE

An aerostat is airborne when its envelope, gondola, crew and all substantial parts of its equipment and payload have no contact with the ground or water surface or anything attached or resting on the ground or water. An aerostat is considered to remain airborne during momentary ground or water contact and when a trail rope is in contact with the ground or water, unless the aerostat is moored.

3.4 TAKE-OFF

The point in position and time at which an aerostat first becomes airborne.

3.5 LANDING

The point in position and time at which the aerostat first ceases to be airborne.

3.6 POSITION CHECK POINT

An identifiable point reached during a flight, where it can be proved the balloon passed over or through, but not necessarily declared before flight.

3.7 UNCOMPLETED FLIGHT PERFORMANCE

A record flight is deemed to be uncompleted if during the flight performance any of the following items occur:

- An accident occurs resulting in the death of any member of the crew within 48 hours of termination of the flight;
- the pilot in command leaves the aerostat;
- any part of the aerostat is jettisoned which results in loss of control.

3.8 FLIGHT CREW

Persons taking an active part in the control of an aerostat during flight.

3.9 DISTANCE

Unless otherwise specified, the distance between two points is the length of the shortest great circle arc joining their co-ordinates on a spherical surface of 6371 kilometers radius. It is thus independent of the actual shape of the earth. Methods of calculation are given in Annex 4.

3.10 ALTITUDE

Unless otherwise specified, altitude is the geometric height above mean sea level as defined by the national survey of the relevant country. Pressure altitudes must be adjusted for pressure at the surface and temperatures at the surface and aloft. Geopotential units of height are not used. Methods of calculation are given in Annex 2.

END OF CHAPTER 3

CHAPTER 4 – WORLD RECORDS

4.1 RECORD CATEGORIES

There shall be two categories of records in each size category:

GENERAL CATEGORY: The best performance achieved.

FEMININE CATEGORY: The best performance achieved by a woman.
In this category all occupants must be female unless it is shown that an occupant could have made no contribution to the flight.

4.2 RECORDS IN CLASS A

Each of the size categories in the sub-classes shall be subject of the following records:

- Altitude
- Distance
- Duration
- Shortest time around the World

4.3 RECORDS IN CLASS B

Each of the size categories in the sub-classes shall be subject of the following records:

- Altitude
- Distance
- Duration
- Speed
- Shortest time around the World

4.4 ABSOLUTE RECORDS

The best records listed in 4.2 and 4.3 regardless of size and sub-class shall be considered as absolute records.

4.5 RECORDS BROKEN AS A RESULT OF PERFORMANCES IN OTHER CATEGORIES

A record will be broken when a pilot accomplishes a better performance in an aerostat belonging to an equal or inferior size category in the same sub-class.

4.6 DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TWO CONSECUTIVE RECORDS

A new record must improve the preceding one by at least the following percentages:

Distance, Duration and Shortest time: 1 %

Altitude and Speed: 3 %

4.7 GENERAL RULES

Reference is made to Chapter 6, General Section

4.7.1 OUTSIDE HELP

It is prohibited, after the take-off and before the landing, to take on board fuel, lifting gas, or any other physical supply provided by helpers external to the aircraft.

4.7.2 AIR LAW AND REGULATIONS

Violations in laws or regulations may disqualify the offender in all FAI events. A conviction for an infringement of aviation law during a record attempt will invalidate the record, if the infringement made a substantial contribution to the achievement.

4.7.3 ACCURACY

4.7.3.1 A performance shall, if possible, be determined with the following overall margins of error:

Altitude: +/- 1%
Distance: +/- 1% or 500 m whichever is less
Time: +/- 0.1%
Speed: +/- 1%

4.7.3.2 If the overall margin of error in the determination of the performance is greater than those specified in 4.7.3.1, the value at the least advantageous limit of the actual error range shall be used.

4.7.4 RECORD CLAIM PROCEDURE

4.7.4.1 The CIA shall publish STANDARD RECORD CLAIM FORMS (ANNEXE 1) for records listed in paragraphs 4.2 and 4.3. Use of the standard record claim form is compulsory for every world record claim, and is strongly recommended for national record claims. Each NAC shall make the standard record claim forms available to their members.

4.7.4.2 World record claims shall be sent to FAI who will send a copy to the CIA for verification and certification. The CIA may, at its discretion, delegate to a sub-committee its authority to verify these claims for subsequent certification by the CIA or its bureau, and by the FAI Secretary General.

4.8 SPECIAL RULES

4.8.1 ALTITUDE RECORDS

4.8.1.1 The gain of height must be at least 50% of the altitude claimed.

4.8.1.2 The flight performance shall be from take-off to landing

4.8.2 DISTANCE RECORDS

4.8.2.1 Normally the distance certified shall be the great circle distance between the take-off point and the landing point during a single flight, regardless of the real distance covered by the aerostat. If a pilot claims a record using multiple legs, the following rules apply:

4.8.2.1.1 - The distance certified shall be the sum of great circle distances between consecutive position check points along the flight path. The take-off and landing points are check points.

4.8.2.1.2 - The distance between any two consecutive position check points must be not less than 3185.5 km (half earth radius), and the average such distance must be not less than 6371 km (earth radius).

4.8.3. AROUND-THE-WORLD RECORDS

4.8.3.1 The record shall be the shortest time around the World in a single flight.

4.8.3.2 After the flight the pilot must choose:

- i) a selection of position check points which need not be the same as those which are selected to claim a distance record under 4.8.2 and need not conform to its distance limits.
- ii) Two circular caps on the surface of the earth. The radius of each cap must be 3335.85 km (30 degrees of great circle arc), and each cap must enclose one of the poles, not necessarily at its centre.
- iii) A meridian which shall be the Start and Finish Line

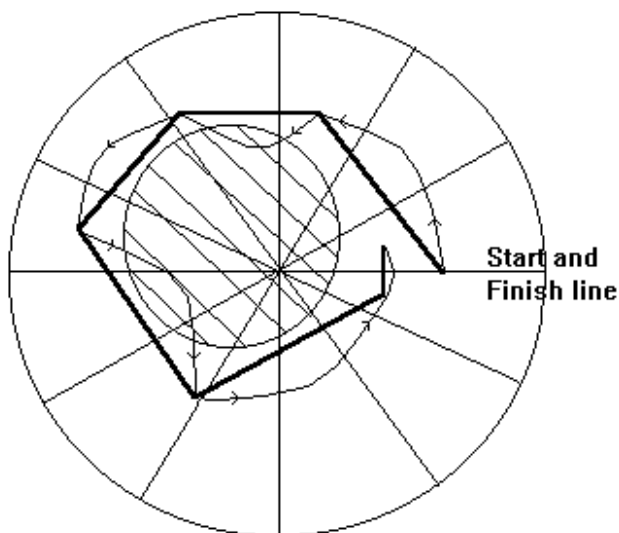
4.8.3.3 The position check points and the great circle arcs joining successive check points must lie outside both circular caps, although parts of the flight may pass inside. The track must cross all meridians after crossing the Start line and before crossing the Finish line.

4.8.3.4 The start time is the time of the last check point at or before crossing the start line, and the finish time is the time of the first check point at or after crossing the finish line.

4.8.3.5 The around-the-world record is established when the balloon crosses the finish line.

4.8.4 DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

4.8.4.1 A typical arrangement of requirements of 4.8.3 is shown in the diagram. The cap must enclose the pole and the great circle arcs joining the check points must pass outside it. The actual track of the aerostat must cut all meridians, but may pass inside the cap.



4.8.4.2 A check point is an identifiable point where it can be proved the balloon passed over or through. If many check points are available those used for calculation may be selected according to rules 4.8.2 and 4.8.3 to the applicant's best advantage.

4.8.5 DURATION RECORDS

The record shall be for the greatest time between take-off and landing during a single flight.

4.8.6 SPEED RECORDS FOR AIRSHIPS

4.8.6.1 The record shall be for speed over a straight 1 km course at restricted altitude.

4.8.6.2 The length of the starting line and the finish line shall be maximum 100m to both sides of the course centre line.

4.8.6.3 Heights shall be measured from the highest point of the starting line to the gondola. Heights and altitudes in paragraph 4.8.6 need not be corrected for temperatures according to Annex 2.

4.8.6.4 The airship shall fly over the course once in each direction and the speed adopted shall be the average of the two speeds rounding to the third significant digit. If more than two runs are made in the same flight, any two consecutive runs may count. not more than ten minutes may elapse between crossing the finish line and crossing the starting line in the next run.

4.8.6.5 The course shall have a clear approach at each end, 250m in length. Both the course and the approaches shall be clearly identified. The height over the course and approaches shall be below 500m but without ground contact. The maximum height and minimum height reached while over the course and approaches during the attempt shall not differ by more than 200m. The maximum altitude during the flight shall not exceed 900m.

END OF CHAPTER 4

CHAPTER 5 - FIRST CATEGORY SPORTING EVENTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter sets out the framework for:

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS (GS 3.1.6)
CONTINENTAL REGIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS (GS 3.1.5)
SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL SPORTING EVENTS (GS 3.1.3 & 3.5.1)

Unless an article refers specifically to either World, Continental Regional or Special International Sporting Event, it applies to all.

5.2 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of a First Category Sporting Event are to:

- Determine the Champion Pilot, or two Champion Pilots in the case of a World Gas Balloon Championship;
- to stimulate the development of aerostation by an international comparison of performance of pilots and aerostats;
- to reinforce friendship amongst aeronauts of all nations.

5.3 AUTHORITY

5.3.1 A First Category Sporting Event shall be organised in accordance with this Section and the General Section of the Sporting Code of the FAI by, or on behalf of, a NAC affiliated to the FAI.

5.3.2 World Championships in the same sub-class shall not be held closer to each other than approximately two years. Continental Regional Champion-ships in the same sub-class shall not be held more than once a year on the same continent, nor in the same year as a World Championship in that sub-class.

5.3.3 Applications from a NAC to organise a First Category Sporting Event must be received by the FAI at least 60 days before the date fixed for the CIA meeting the calendar year before the year scheduled for the Event, so that they can be included in its agenda, unless these time limits are waived by the CIA under special circumstances.

Applications shall not be accepted more than three years before the year of the event. Applications shall be considered by this meeting and the CIA is empowered to accept or reject such applications.

The CIA shall publish a check list containing a timetable and a guide to the organisation of Championships.

5.3.4 At the time of an application to organise any First Category Sporting Event, the organising NAC shall state in the official bid the following information, to be approved by the CIA:

- the maximum total number of competitors the organiser is prepared to accommodate,
- the organiser's policy on entry-fees,

In addition, organising NACs of World- or Continental Regional Championships shall state :

- the total number of eligible NACs to be invited,
- the equal number of competitors to be invited from each eligible NAC,
- the organiser's policy on invitations in relation to 5.5.1, 5.5.2 and 5.6, including the exact timetable and relevant deadlines for all invitations and entries.

5.4. CANCELLATION

The organiser may not stop, cancel or transfer a First Category Sporting Event to another place or date except for reasons of force majeure.

5.5. ELIGIBILITY

5.5.1 A First Category Sporting Event is open to all NACs which have met their obligations to the FAI. In the case of a Continental Regional Championship (CRC) it is open to all these NACs in that region, but the organising NAC may issue invitations to compete to other NACs, but not for the title of Continental Regional Champion.

5.5.2 Organisers may invite on a personal basis, in accordance with the Sporting Code General Section Chapter 3, a limited number of individuals who do not otherwise have an opportunity to participate.

5.5.3 Aerostats flown in a First Category Sporting Event must have current certificates of registration and airworthiness, or in place of the latter, an equivalent document from the recognised authority of the country concerned. The organisers are empowered to reject any aerostat which in their opinion is not of a reasonable standard of airworthiness.

5.5.4 Aerostats carrying advertising shall in all respects be treated equally with other balloons. However, the organisers may in the entry conditions reserve the right to advertising on the basket only.

5.5.5 After the beginning of the GENERAL BRIEFING of a First Category Sporting Event, no change of competitor or entrant is permitted.

5.6 INVITATION AND ENTRY PROCEDURES FOR WORLD- AND CONTINENTAL REGIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

5.6.1 INITIAL INVITATION

5.6.1.1 The organising NAC must issue initial invitations to participate to all eligible NACs. Copies of all invitations must be sent to the respective National Balloon Federations and CIA delegates, where these exist, for information.

5.6.1.2 The organising NAC shall issue an invitation for an equal number of at least two competitors to each eligible NAC. The current championship medal holders (top 3), if any, shall be invited in addition through their NACs.

5.6.1.3 Only the initial invitation must be sent by the organising NAC to eligible NACs, all further documents pertaining to the initial invitation may be directly addressed by the organisers to the nominated participants.

5.6.1.4 The following information must be given to all eligible NACs with the initial invitation:

To each eligible NAC individually:

- their respective total number of entrants invited,

and to all eligible NACs:

- the maximum total number of competitors the organiser is prepared to accommodate,
- the total number of eligible NACs invited,
- the organiser's policy on entry-fees,
- the equal number of competitors to be invited from each eligible NAC in relation to 5.6.1.2,
- the organiser's policy and chosen procedure on invitations in relation to 5.6.2.1,
- the exact timetable for issuing further invitations (if any) and official entry forms,
- the date of the deadline when invited NACs must have responded and taken up their initial and further (if any) invitations.
- the deadlines for the return of all entries.

5.6.2 ADDITIONAL INVITATIONS

5.6.2.1 The organisers may choose to accommodate more competitors than the minimum stated in 5.6.1.2 and the organising NAC may issue additional invitations either for a further

- equal number of competitors from each eligible NAC, or
- proportional number of competitors according to the ranking method in 5.6.2.2

The organising NAC may choose to issue the additional invitations either

- with the initial invitations to all eligible NACs, or
- after the date of the deadline when invited NACs must have responded and taken up their initial invitations, only to those NACs who have taken up all of their initial invitations within the published time limits.

5.6.2.2 The Ranking Method

The ranking method is as follows:

The number of additional invitations to each eligible NAC shall be proportional to each NAC's number of competitors ranked in the top half of the final results in the previous similar event and to the available additional entries, calculated with the following formula:

$$I = (P/T) \times A \quad \text{where}$$

- I = the number of additional invitations
- P = the number of each NAC's pilots ranked in the top half of the previous similar event
- T = the top half number
- A = the number of available additional invitations
(all numbers in the calculations to be rounded to the nearest integer, 0.5 to be rounded down).

5.6.3 NOMINATION OF ENTRANTS

Each NAC wishing to enter a World- or Continental Regional Championship shall nominate its own entrants by the time limit for entry published in the invitation.

5.6.4 PILOTS-IN-COMMAND

Pilots-in-command shall have been authorised to act as pilot-in-command of that subclass of aerostat for which the World- or Continental Regional Championship is held, at least twelve months prior to the start of the event, and each pilot-in-command shall have accumulated at least 50 hours as pilot-in-command of aerostats in that subclass by the closing entry date, unless these experience criteria are modified by the CIA under special circumstances claimed by the organising NAC.

5.6.5 DEADLINES

- 5.6.5.1 Organisers, NACs and entrants must adhere to published deadlines for entry.
- 5.6.5.2 If an NAC fails to respond by the proper deadline or if an entrant fails to fulfill his obligations, the NAC or the entrant in question may lose their respective right to enter, but could be kept on a standby list should vacancies appear.
- 5.6.5.3 Subject to consideration of currency export regulations in some countries, entrants may be requested to send an excess entry fee by a published date. This part of the total entry fee shall be returned when the entrant arrives at the event. If the organiser has reason to believe that the entry fee is not sent by the deadline, the organiser has the right to invite another NAC according to the ranking method in 5.6.2.2.

5.6.6 PROCEDURES FOR CHAMPIONSHIP ENTRANTS WHO FAIL TO APPEAR

- 5.6.6.1 An entrant who fails to appear at an FAI Category 1 event is defined as an entrant who, without giving valid reason (force majeure, illness, death) before the start of the General Briefing, is absent at the time of the roll call of the General Briefing of the event. An absent entrant shall be qualified “No-Show” only by decision of the event director confirmed by the International Jury.
- 5.6.6.2 After the roll call of the General Briefing and before publication of the official final entry list, the event director shall present any no-show qualification decision to the Jury President. The event Jury must consider all available information before confirming the event director’s decision. The Jury’s confirmation must be recorded in a written document to be published on the official notice board and forwarded by the event director to the NAC concerned without delay.
- 5.6.6.3 A no-show entrant shall be prominently mentioned as such on the official entry list published after the General Briefing. He shall not be qualified as a competitor and shall not be considered in the ranking calculations.
- 5.6.6.4 A no-show entrant shall be disqualified from participating in any FAI Category 1 event for the rest of that year and an additional period of two calendar years. For the next event of the same type, a no-show’s NAC will have its entitlement to entries reduced by the number of its no-shows in the previous event.

5.7 RULES FOR FIRST CATEGORY SPORTING EVENTS

- 5.7.1 With reference to the Sporting Code - General Section 3.9.1, rules governing First Category Events in classes A and B shall be published by the CIA and must be used for the control of all such events.
- 5.7.1.1 The GENERAL RULES common to all sub-classes A and B, and to all types of events, shall be published by the CIA in ANNEX 3 to the Section One of the Sporting Code. They shall be reprinted in the MODEL EVENT RULES published by the CIA and in the EVENT RULES for the respective events. They must not be modified.
- 5.7.1.2 The COMPETITION RULES for any sub-class in classes A and B, and for any type of event, shall be published by the CIA in the MODEL EVENT RULES. They shall not conflict with the rules in the Sporting Code, shall be reprinted in the EVENT RULES for the respective events and must not be modified, except where variations, proposed options or local particulars are specifically allowed in the MODEL EVENT RULES.

5.7.2 The MODEL EVENT RULES must be used by the organisers of Category One Sporting Events to write the respective EVENT RULES. Proposed EVENT RULES, together with the final information on the organisational structure and entry fee must be received by the CIA at least 60 days before the date fixed for the last CIA meeting before the event, unless this time limit is waived by the CIA or its Bureau under special circumstances.

5.7.3 The Event Rules must be approved by the CIA. The CIA may at its discretion delegate to a subcommittee its authority to consider these rules for subsequent approval by the CIA or its Bureau. In this case organisers must circulate copies of proposed rules to the members of the subcommittee.

5.7.4 Event Rules that are approved must be distributed by the organiser to each entrant and official not later than three months before the start of the event.

5.8 DEFINITION OF CHAMPION

5.8.1 The winning competitor(s) shall be the competitor(s) with the highest aggregate score at the end of the Event.

5.8.2 Team competition may be allowed upon decision by the CIA for each event.

5.8.3 To be recognised as a First Category Sporting Event and for a Champion to be declared, at least three tasks must have been completed on not less than two separate flights, unless the CIA has decided otherwise for a specific event.

5.9 OPERATIONAL REGULATIONS

5.9.1 A valid task is one in which all entered competitors were given a fair opportunity to make a valid take-off, unless they had withdrawn or had been disqualified.

5.9.2 For First Category Sporting Events in class A, any device designed to act as an automatic flight control is prohibited, regardless of the specific nature of the device.

5.9.3 The scoring system shall not deliberately weigh the scores of one Championship task over another, and should tend to produce a similar points-spread in each task. Tasks shall, as far as possible, be designed not to favour any specific size category of aerostat.

5.9.4 The results of each task shall be published with the minimum of delay at a place to be notified to the competitors at the briefing on the opening day of the Event.

5.9.4.1 All result sheets shall be marked with at least the following information:
Event name, task date, task sequence number, task name and rules and official publication time.

5.9.4.2 If more than one result sheet version is published for a particular task, the changes from the previous issue shall be marked and the different versions shall be numbered in sequence.

5.9.4.3 The fixed data used in the scoring formulas, for a given task, e.g. P, M, RM, W and SM, shall be printed and penalties given should be followed by a rule reference and a brief description.

5.10 INTERNATIONAL JURY

5.10.1 The International Jury is nominated. The President of the Jury is appointed by the CIA and may not be of the same nationality as the organising NAC.

5.10.2 The Jury members may consist of two or four members based upon the request of the organising NAC. All Jury members are appointed by the CIA.

5.10.3 Qualifications and operational procedures for jury members are contained in a handbook approved by the CIA. The requirements of this handbook is compulsory at all First Category Events.

5.11 SAFETY OFFICER

5.11.1 The Safety Officer shall be approved by the CIA.

5.11.2 The Safety Officer shall give advice to the Event Director on any matters regarding safety. Operational procedures for the Safety Officer are contained in the "**Safety Officer Handbook**" approved by the CIA

5.12 COMPETITION OBSERVERS

5.12.1 Requirements concerning observer qualifications, observing procedures and the selection process may be published by the CIA.

END OF CHAPTER 5

CHAPTER 6 - THE COUPE AERONAUTIQUE GORDON BENNETT

- 6.1 The FAI controls competition for this trophy. It is a First Category International Competition for distance in gas balloons.
- 6.2 Regulations and detailed model rules are maintained by the CIA.

END OF CHAPTER 6

CHAPTER 7 - OTHER FAI AIR SPORT ACTIVITIES

7.1. CIA SPORTING EVENT

7.1.1 DEFINITIONS

In accordance with Chapter 3 of the Sporting Code General Section, a CIA Sporting Event is defined as an International Sporting Event in aerostation,

- organised by or on behalf of an NAC or the CIA in compliance with the Sporting Code and the rules and regulations published by the CIA for this type of event,
- approved and sanctioned by the FAI Ballooning Commission in accordance with the rules and regulations published by the CIA,
- classified as an FAI Category II event,
- and in which pilots of all abilities may take part using simplified organisational structures and basic CIA competition rules to compete in a safe and fair way.

7.1.2 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of a CIA Sporting Event are to promote the aims and objectives of FAI by particularly:

- encouraging participation in international events in which pilots of all abilities can take part,
- facilitating fair "entry level" competition using simplified rules that apply equally to all CIA Sporting Events and participants, and that are based, as far as appropriate, on those for FAI Category I Events and must not conflict with them in principle,
- promoting physical and moral qualities, technical knowledge and skill as basic to aeronautical activities and air sports,
- reinforcing friendship amongst aeronauts of all nations.

7.1.3 AUTHORITY

The rules, regulations, programmes and all other official documents shall carry the statement of FAI and CIA authority, and display the CIA logo. During the Sanction Application process official documents may carry the statement "CIA sanction pending".

7.1.4 SANCTION APPLICATIONS

7.1.4.1 Sanction Applications from a NAC for a CIA SPORTING EVENT, along with proof of payment of the sanction fee, must be received by the CIA at minimum of 90 days before the starting date of the event. Sanction Applications shall not be accepted more than one year before the year of the event.

1.1.4.2 Sanction Applications shall be reviewed by the CIA's Event Planning and Assistance Service (EPAS) and forwarded with an acceptance/rejection recommendation to the CIA President within 30 days. The CIA Bureau is empowered to accept or reject the Sanction Application. In case of acceptance, a CIA SPORTING EVENT Sanction Certificate will be delivered to the organisers by the CIA Secretary.

7.1.4.3 Sanctioned CIA SPORTING EVENTS shall be registered in the FAI Sporting Calendar by the CIA.

7.1.4.4 The CIA shall publish a guide on sanction applications and event organisation for CIA SPORTING EVENTS.

7.1.5 QUALIFICATION

7.1.5.1 In order to qualify as a CIA SPORTING EVENT, a minimum of 2 NACs and, for sub-class AX, at least 15 competitors shall have entered the event. The minimum number of tasks and flights to be completed for a winner to be declared shall be stated in the event rules.

7.1.6 CANCELLATION

The organiser may not stop, cancel or transfer a CIA SPORTING EVENT to another place or date except for reasons of force majeure.

7.1.7 ELIGIBILITY

7.1.7.1 A CIA SPORTING EVENT is open to participants from any NAC which has met its obligations to the FAI.

7.1.7.2 Official entry forms to a CIA SPORTING EVENT shall be obtained on request by the participant from the organiser.

7.1.7.3 Entry applications shall be accepted only if made on an official entry form accompanied, if appropriate, by the entry fee in full and received by the specified closing date.

7.1.8 RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ENTRANT

7.1.8.1 A competitor entering a CIA SPORTING EVENT must hold a valid FAI Sporting Licence. He represents the FAI Member that issued his FAI Sporting Licence.

7.1.8.2 Pilots-in-command shall have been authorised to act as pilot-in-command of that subclass of aerostat for which the CIA SPORTING EVENT is held, at least six months prior to the start of the event, Each pilot-in-command shall have accumulated at least 25 hours as pilot -in-command of aerostats in that subclass by the closing entry date.

7.1.8.3 Aerostats flown in a CIA SPORTING EVENT must have current certificates of registration and airworthiness, or in place of the latter, an equivalent document from the recognised authority of the nation concerned. The organisers are empowered to reject any aerostat which in their opinion is not of a reasonable standard of airworthiness.

7.1.8.4 After the beginning of the GENERAL BRIEFING of a CIA SPORTING EVENT, no change of competitor or entrant is permitted.

7.1.8.5 The entrants and competitors are required to know, understand, accept and abide by the Sporting Code and the rules and regulations for the contest, and by entering are deemed to accept them without reservation.

7.1.9 INVITATIONAL DEADLINES

The entry and selection procedures and the time limit for entry shall be published in the invitation and/or the official entry form.

Organisers must adhere to the published deadlines for entry.

7.1.10 RETURN OF ENTRY FEES

If the contest does not take place, is cancelled or stopped except for reasons of force majeure, entry fees shall be returned in full by the organising NAC. A competitor or team who withdraws shall have no right to the return of any fees.

7.1.11 RESULTS AND PRIZE GIVING

7.1.11.1 The results of a CIA SPORTING EVENT shall be final only after all protests have been dealt with by the Jury and the Jury has ceased its functions.

The final results shall be given in writing to the organising NAC and to all competitors.

7.1.11.2 All prizes, whether trophies or money, which are referred to in the initial application, rules or regulations of a contest, must be presented at the conclusion of the contest. The organising NAC shall be accountable for all prizes.

7.1.12 RULES FOR CIA SPORTING EVENTS

The rules shall be distributed by the organisers to all entrants as far in advance of the event as possible, but not later than 30 days before the starting date of the event.

7.1.13 DEFINITION OF WINNER

The winning competitor(s) shall be the competitor(s) with the highest aggregate score at the end of the competition. The title of the winner shall not be "World", "Regional", "Continental" or "National" Champion.

7.1.14 OPERATIONAL REGULATIONS

7.1.14.1 A valid task is defined as one in which all entered competitors were given a fair opportunity to make a proper start, unless they had withdrawn or had been disqualified.

7.1.14.2 The scoring system shall not deliberately weigh the scores of one competition task over another, and should tend to produce a similar points spread in each task. Tasks shall be designed not to favour any specific size category of aerostat.

7.1.14.3 The results of each task shall be published with the minimum of delay at a place to be notified to the competitors at the briefing on the opening day of the event.

7.1.15 OFFICIALS IN CIA SPORTING EVENTS

7.1.15.1 THE JURY

7.1.15.1.1 A CIA Sporting Event shall have a Jury to deal with protests and monitor the conduct of the event. The composition of the Jury may be either representative or nominated. The President and the members of the Jury shall be approved by the organising NAC before the start of the first competition task.

7.1.15.1.2 The Jury President should represent a different NAC than the organising NAC. Operational procedures for all Jury members, meetings and proceedings are contained in the CIA JURY HANDBOOK approved and published by the CIA. The use of this handbook is compulsory at all CIA SPORTING EVENTS.

7.1.15.1.3 In addition to being the Chairman at Jury meetings, the President has the right to require the organisers to abide by the FAI Sporting Code and the published rules and regulations for the event. If the organisers fail to do so, the president has the power to stop the event until a Jury meeting has considered the situation.

7.1.15.1.4 The Jury has the right to terminate the contest if the organisers fail to abide by the Sporting Code and published regulations.

7.1.15.1.5 Complaints, Penalties, Disqualifications, Protests are handled as set forth in the Sporting Code General Section, Section One, Jury Handbook and Competition Rules.

7.1.15.2 OPERATIONAL OFFICIALS

7.1.15.2.1 The organising NAC shall approve officials charged with the operational management. These officials include the Event Director and may include other functionaries as required.

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

He shall publish the officially accepted entry list prior to the start of the contest, issue daily results and report the full results and details of protests to his NAC and to the CIA within the specified time limits.

7.1.16 THE SAFETY OFFICER

7.1.16.1 The Safety Officer shall be approved by the organising NAC.

7.1.16.2 The Safety Officer shall give advice to the Event Director on any matters regarding safety. Operational procedures for the Safety Officer are contained in the **"Safety Officer Handbook"** approved by the CIA.

END OF CHAPTER 7

CHAPTER 8 - CIA PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES AND SPORTING BADGES

The CIA PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES and SPORTING BADGES (by-laws 13.2 and GS 8.2) shall be awarded or issued to individuals for ability or achievement in aerostation, as proof and documentation for the level of proficiency or performance achieved.

Candidates must hold a valid Sporting Licence, and qualifications and requirements are the same for all FAI Members.

8.1 CIA PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES

CIA PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATES shall be issued by FAI Members to individuals for ability in any activity related to aerostation and as defined by the CIA (Observers, Jurors, Crew, etc.)

8.2 CIA SPORTING BADGES

CIA SPORTING BADGES shall be awarded by the CIA to pilots for achievements in FREE BALLOONS (FAI Class A) which do not require to be renewed.

8.2.1 QUALIFICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

8.2.1.1 Silver Badge

The following tasks shall have been achieved in one or more flights:

Distance:	A distance of at least 100 km
Duration:	A duration of at least 3 hours
Altitude:	An altitude of at least 3000 metres
Goal:	A prior declared goal-flight of at least 3 km with a marker drop or landing within 10 meters of the goal

8.2.1.2 Gold Badge

The following tasks shall have been achieved in one or more flights:

Distance:	A distance of at least 300 km
Duration:	A duration of at least 6 hours
Altitude:	An altitude of at least 6000 metres
Goal:	A prior declared goal-flight of at least 3 km with a marker drop or landing within 1 meters of the goal

8.2.1.3 Diamonds

There are three diamonds, which may only be added to a Gold Badge.

Distance Diamond:	A flight of at least 500 km
Duration Diamond:	A flight of at least 24 hours
Altitude Diamond:	A flight to an altitude of at least 9000 metres

8.2.2 GENERAL CONDITIONS

The candidate must be the pilot-in-command on each flight executed towards any Badge or Diamond, and he may not be accompanied by any other licensed aerostat pilot on flights for the Silver Badge.

On flights for the Gold badge, or any Diamond, any accompanying licensed aerostat pilot may not hold any badge tasks which the candidate does not hold before the flight. This restriction does not apply to competition observers acting under the control of an Event Director during national or International Championships.

Any flight may count towards any Badge or Diamond for which it fulfils the conditions.

8.2.3 SPECIAL CONDITIONS

8.2.3.1 Marker

The marker used in any goal-task must be a streamer made from coated nylon of less than 100 grams/m².

It must be 170 cm long, 10 cm wide, and weighted with a maximum of 70 grams of ballast.

It must be signed by the Officials Observer and visible to him at take-off.

Any marker supplied by the organisers of an FAI or National Balloon Federation approved event may be used for badge tasks being attempted during the flight.

8.2.3.2 Goal

A goal declared in any goal-task must be declared in writing to the Official Observer before the flight. The goal must be any precisely identifiable point from which measurements may be made. If possible, the Official observer should set out a target visible from the air and measure from the target.

If no target has been used, and an ambiguity regarding goals is such that reasonable positions for the goal exist beyond the required distance from the marker, the task shall be invalid.

A single goal must be declared on any one flight. During competition tasks to multiple goals in National and International Championships, a candidate may declare one of them to the Official Observer for Badge purposes.

8.2.4 DEFINITIONS AND CONTROL

Flights qualifying for Badges or Diamonds shall be controlled in accordance with the requirements of the Sporting Code, General Section Chapters 2, 4 and 7, and Section One.

8.2.5 CLAIM PROCEDURES

8.2.5.1 Register of Badges

An NAC or delegated Ballooning Authority shall keep a register of badge flights which it has validated, and shall report to the FAI information on awards earned as follows:

- The NAC or delegated Ballooning Authority reporting,
- name of pilot,
- class and Sub-class of aerostat used,
- type of badge or diamond awarded,
- tasks flown, with dates and performance achieved.

8.2.5.2 Awarding Badges

The reporting NAC or delegated Ballooning Authority shall remit to the FAI monetary instrument covering the cost of the badges.

The Records Review Subcommittee of the CIA shall monitor the operation of the badge system, and maintain a register of all badges awarded.

The PR and Development Subcommittee of the CIA shall make arrangements for design, procurement and delivery of awards to the NAC or delegated Ballooning Authority concerned.

8.2.5.3 The CIA Records Review Subcommittee may appoint observers and act as co-ordinator where National Balloon Federation arrangements have not been made.

8.2.5.4 Inexpensive badges will be available from the CIA for purchase by NAC/National Balloon Federation. Precious metal badges may be commissioned by winners at their own expense if they wish.

END OF CHAPTER 8

ANNEX 1 - BALLOON AND AIRSHIP RECORD CLAIMS

CONTROLLING OFFICIAL OBSERVER'S CHECKLIST FOR RECORD FLIGHTS

A. BEFORE THE ATTEMPT:

1. Study the FAI Sporting Code, General Section and Section 1 Aerostats, and the current list of World Records (Class A or B) obtainable from FAI.

Study the record claim forms.

2. Inform the organising NAC and confirm appointment as official observer (GS 4.2.1)
3. Organising NAC must inform other NACs over whose territory the flight is likely to pass (GS 6.4)
4. Check time recording equipment over 3 hours (GS 7.3.1.4)
5. Check barographs and other recording equipment. Check sealing materials.
6. Inspect FAI Sporting Licence and passport of each crew person.
7. If the organising NAC restricts record attempts to permit holders, inspect the permit.
8. The volume of the aerostat may be determined by making measurements and appropriate geometric calculations, or, the volume certified by the manufacturer for that specific aerostat may be accepted.

However, measurements such as gore length and circumference should be made by the observer and compared to the manufacturers design measurements to confirm that no modifications to the volume have been made since manufacture.

9. Please ensure that your NAC has authorised you to submit the preliminary claim described in C.7 below.

B. ON THE DAY:

TAKE-OFF

1. Record precise details of take-off location (Form 3).
2. Recheck timepiece. Obtain temperature and barometric pressure (QNH or altimeter setting). If altimeter is used for verification of an altitude record attempt, check to be set to 1013.25 Pa (29.92 inches Hg).
3. Check barograph, scribe baseline (note time), seal instrument, seal to aerostat and **START IT!**
4. Inspect and prepare any other recording equipment.
5. Record time and description of take-off.

FLIGHT

6. If possible observe in flight. Record periodic observations of time, position and apparent height. Make frequent observations if landing is imminent, in case landing is not observed.

LANDING

7. Observe landing and record precise details of time and place.
8. Interview witnesses if necessary.
9. Remove barograph if used, stop mechanism, and keep with instrument seal unbroken for evaluator.
10. For altitude records, obtain temperature and barometric pressure for the landing location and the temperature distribution in the atmosphere from the surface up to the peak altitude.

C. AFTER THE EVENT:

1. Write the report of the Controlling Official Observer describing the main narrative of the flight, and the basis on which he/she is satisfied that the claims are proven to be true. (But not unnecessarily repeating information on forms.)
2. Complete forms and supplementary reports as applicable.
3. Supply a map or plan showing flight track.
4. Recheck time recording equipment over 3 hours. (GS 7.3.1.4)
5. Arrange for analysis of barograph or other recording equipment.
6. Check finished file for completeness and against the Sporting Code.
7. ALL DATA THAT ARE IMPORTANT TO PROVING THE RECORD MUST BE AUTHENTICATED BY THE OBSERVER AND BY A TECHNICAL EXPERT WHERE APPROPRIATE.
8. If a World Record is possible, file a preliminary claim with FAI within 7 days, and ensure certification by the NAC as a National Record (GS 6.8.1 and 6.8.4). The full file must be sent within 120 days of the attempt by the NAC to:

The Secretary General
Fédération Aéronautique Internationale
Avenue Mon Repos 24
CH-1005 Lausanne
Telephone: +41-21-3451070
Fax: +41-21-3451077
Email: record@fai.org

D. THE RECORDS HOMOLOGATION FILE

The aim of the FAI in relation to records is to ensure that no false record claim is taken into the record book, while doing everything possible to ensure that every true and adequately proven record is recognised.

The record homologation file is not a bureaucratic ritual. Controlling Observers must remember that the object is to communicate to the scrutineers the quality of the proof that the claim is true, and this means that the observer's narrative is the core of the document. In particular, it is important to describe the areas in which the information is imperfect (these exist in all record flights) so that a fair judgement can be made.

The forms are supplied as a guide, but will not be appropriate for all cases. They must be modified or substituted when they are not correct and it is absolutely essential that any inappropriate statements are struck out before signing.

The following is a guide to the contents of the homologation file:

- CONTENTS PAGE
- FORMS 1 to 6 as appropriate
- CONTROLLING OFFICIAL OBSERVER'S NARRATIVE
- PILOT(S) INFORMATION (FAI Sporting Licence, pilot licence, passport or residence evidence, photo.)
- AEROSTAT INFORMATION (Volume calculation, drawing or illustration, technical description, certificates of registration and airworthiness if applicable.
- FLIGHT (Maps of flight and take-off and landing positions sufficiently accurate to show good latitude and longitude figures, and to show scales, layout of speed course.)
- CALIBRATIONS, REPORTS etc. (Barograph calibration, barogram report with barogram, timing report, calculation of results and accuracies, other calibrations, photographic evidence, for altitude records also verification of the temperature in the atmosphere, etc.)
- ASSISTANT OBSERVER AND WITNESS REPORTS
- NARRATIVE BY PILOT (Optional, for interest only. Information supplied by the pilot has very little status as evidence.)

BALLOON AND AIRSHIP RECORD CLAIM FORMS

**FORM 1
RECORD CLAIM FORM**

SUB-CLASS AND CATEGORY OF PERFORMANCE	
DATE OF PERFORMANCE	

PILOT IN CHARGE	SEX : M/F
FAI LICENCE NUMBER & EXPIRY DATE	
NATIONALITY & PASSPORT NUMBER	

CO-PILOT(S)	SEX : M/F
FAI LICENCE NUMBER & EXPIRY DATE	
NATIONALITY & PASSPORT NUMBER	

AIRCRAFT TYPE & REGISTRATION MARKS	
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CONTROLLING NAC	
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CONTROLLING OFFICIAL OBSERVER	
NAME:	
ADDRESS:	
EMAIL ADDRESS	
APPOINTING NAC	

RECORD	SUB-CLASS AND CATEGORIES CLAIMED
ALTITUDE :	
DISTANCE :	
DURATION :	
SPEED (CLASS B ONLY) :	
SHORTEST TIME AROUND THE WORLD :	

I certify that the record claims above are, in my opinion, satisfactorily proven, and that the performance was made in accordance with the regulations of the Sporting Code.

CONTROLLING OFFICIAL OBSERVER:

PLACE AND DATE OF SIGNATURE:

FORM 2

CERTIFICATE OF BALLOON OR AIRSHIP PARTICULARS

MANUFACTURER	
MODEL DESIGNATION	
REGISTRATION MARKS	
MANUFACTURER'S SERIAL NUMBER	

DECLARATION OF VOLUME (SPORTING CODE SECTION 1, 2.1.3 & 2.2.3) :	
I certify that the total volume of the aerostat is	
	<input type="text"/>
calculated by means of	_____
The lifting gas is	<input type="text"/>
Volume verification is enclosed as attachment	_____
SIGNATURE TO DECLARATION OF VOLUME :	_____
QUALIFICATION OF SIGNATORY :	_____
PLACE AND DATE OF SIGNING :	_____

EQUIVALENCE CALCULATION (SUB-CLASS AA ONLY)
SUB-CLASS AND CATEGORY OF AEROSTAT :

CONTROLLING OFFICIAL OBSERVER

PLACE AND DATE OF SIGNATURE

FORM 3

DEPARTURE CERTIFICATE

AEROSTAT MAKE AND MODEL	
REGISTRATION MARKS	
OTHER DESCRIPTIVE DETAILS	
PILOT IN COMMAND	
OTHER CREW ON BOARD	

I certify that a take-off was accomplished as follows:

PLACE	
MAP REFERENCE	
LATITUDE / LONGITUDE	
ELEVATION (AMSL)	
DATE	
TIME OF LAST CONTACT WITH THE GROUND	
OFFICIAL TIME SOURCE USED	

CONTROLLING OFFICIAL OBSERVER

PLACE AND DATE OF SIGNATURE

Additional description of take-off place: Sketch plan, distances and bearings to identifiable landmarks etc.

FORM 4

INSTALLATION OF BAROGRAPH

I certify that the barograph was sealed, sealed to the aerostat, and started as follows:

BAROGRAPH MANUFACTURER		
BAROGRAPH SERIAL NUMBER		
METHOD OF SEALING INSTRUMENT		
METHOD OF SEALING TO AEROSTAT		
ALTITUDE OF BASELINE		
TIME OF BASELINE :		
TEMPERATURE		AT TIME :
BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		AT TIME :
SOURCE OF METEOROLOGICAL DATA		
TIME OF STARTING BAROGRAPH		

CONTROLLING OFFICIAL OBSERVER

PLACE AND DATE OF SIGNATURE

**FORM 5
LANDING CERTIFICATE**

AEROSTAT MAKE AND MODEL	
REGISTRATION MARKS	
OTHER DESCRIPTIVE DETAILS	
PILOT IN COMMAND	
OTHER CREW ON BOARD	

I certify that a landing took place as follows

DATE	
PLACE	
MAP REFERENCE	
LATITUDE / LONGITUDE	
ELEVATION	
TIME OF LAST VISUAL CONTACT WITH AEROSTAT IN FLIGHT	
TIME OF LANDING CLAIMED BY CREW	
EARLIEST TIME ESTABLISHED BY WITNESS AFTER LANDING	
OFFICIAL TIME SOURCE USED	

WITNESS	
ADDRESS	
TELEPHONE	

WITNESS	
ADDRESS	
TELEPHONE	

CONTROLLING OFFICIAL OBSERVER:

PLACE AND DATE OF SIGNATURE:

Additional description of landing place : Sketch plan, distances and bearings to identifiable landmarks etc.

FORM 6

REMOVAL OF BAROGRAPH

I certify that I found the seals unbroken before I removed the barograph from the aerostat and stopped its mechanism. I have maintained it in my possession with the instrument seal unbroken, until it was passed to the appropriate person for evaluation and calibration.

BAROGRAPH MANUFACTURER		
BAROGRAPH SERIAL NUMBER		
METHOD OF SEALING INSTRUMENT		
METHOD OF SEALING TO AEROSTAT		
DATE AND TIME OF STOPPING		
TEMPERATURE		AT TIME :
BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		AT TIME :
SOURCE OF METEOROLOGICAL DATA		
DELIVERED TO (DATE)		

Note: The observer may decide to extract the barogram, evaluate it and perform the calibration, or to use expert help to do all or part of this, at his/her discretion.

CONTROLLING OFFICIAL OBSERVER

PLACE AND DATE OF SIGNATURE

ANNEX 2 – CALCULATION OF GEOMETRIC ALTITUDE FROM BAROMETRIC ALTITUDE

1. Metric units (ISO) are used for calculations (FAI SPORTING CODE, GENERAL SECTION - FAI UNITS OF MEASUREMENT). If other units are used, the following conversion factors should be applied:
 - Feet to metres: multiply by 0.3048
 - Inches mercury to hectoPascal (hPa): multiply by 33.8639
 - Fahrenheit to Celsius: reduce by 32, multiply by 5/9
 - Celsius to Kelvin: add 273.15
2. The instrument (barograph or altimeter) used must be designed for the altitude achieved. It must be calibrated for instrument error and the necessary correction applied to the result. Compensation must also be applied for instrument temperature if the instrument has been used outside the manufacturer's operating limits.
3. Meteorological information must be obtained for a position and time as close as possible to that of the flight. The surface pressure should be obtained together with temperature and (optionally) humidity for a range of heights up to the height being measured. If meteorological information is not available the air must be assumed dry, the temperature the coldest possible at each height for that location and season, and the surface pressure the lowest that could have been possible.
4. The claimed altitude must be adjusted for the effect of the atmospheric data by a method which can be shown to be correct. Calculations have been accepted using the following methods:
 - 1) CALCULATION OF CORRECTED ABSOLUTE ALTITUDE by Hans Akerstedt (Version 2/95 June 1995 effective date) - a method of manual calculation.
 - 2) CAMERON BALLOONS PROGRAM FOR FAI RECORDS (CBFAI version 97.3 and later). This is a program which gives a result which is as precise as the data used, calculating the atmosphere layer by layer.
 - 3) Direct interpolation is possible using certain types of meteorological data. The result must usually be converted from geopotential to geometric metres.

Altitude calculations are very complex and procedures can differ for different types of instrument and available meteorological data. It is recommended that specialist help be obtained.
5. The CIA Secretary can advise how to obtain the correction methods in paragraph 3 above.

ANNEX 3 – GENERAL RULES FOR FIRST CATEGORY SPORTING EVENTS

With reference to the Sporting Code

- General Section, para. 3.9 - GENERAL RULES FOR FAI SPORTING EVENTS, and
- Section 1, Chapter 5 - RULES FOR FIRST CATEGORY SPORTING EVENTS, para. 5.7.1.1,

the General Rules below, common to all sub-classes in classes A and B and to all types of events, are published by the CIA in this Annex to the Sporting Code Section 1.

They shall be reprinted in the MODEL EVENT RULES for the respective events and they must not be modified.

GENERAL RULES FOR FIRST CATEGORY SPORTING EVENTS

1. SCOPE

In combination with the Sporting Code GENERAL SECTION and SECTION ONE, this document contains the rules and regulations that apply to this event.

2. SANCTION

The event is an approved FAI First Category Sporting Event sanctioned by the FAI Ballooning Commission (CIA).

3. RESPONSIBILITY

Entrants and competitors remain completely responsible for the safe operation of their aerostats at all stages of inflation, launch, flight and landing. They must ensure that their equipment, their crew and their own level of skill and experience are suitable for the conditions in their own judgement. A competitor is responsible for all the actions of his crew during the event.

4. CONDUCT

Entrants and Competitors and their crews are required to behave in a sportsmanlike manner, and to comply with the directions of Event officials. Inconsiderate behavior shall be penalised by the Event Director.

5. DISHONESTY

An entrant or competitor who deliberately attempts to deceive or mislead the observers, officials or stewards or who interferes with another entrant or competitor or his property, shall be disqualified from the Event.

6. GENERAL BRIEFING

A General Briefing on the rules, regulations and major aspects of the Event shall be held before the start of the Event. Attendance at the General Briefing is compulsory for all entrants, observers and other officials. The official competitors list, compiled from the roll call of the entrants taken at the General Briefing, shall be published as soon as practicable after the General Briefing but before the first Task Briefing. Where a justifiable reason exists, a late entry may be accepted by the director in consultation with the Jury, but not after publication of the first scores.

7. COMPLAINTS

- 7.1 **Assistance:** A competitor who is dissatisfied on any matter should first ask the appropriate official to assist him. He may ask for his result or points score to be checked, or the calculation to be explained.
- 7.2 **Complaint:** A complaint is a request by a competitor to the Director to investigate any matter in which the competitor is dissatisfied.
- 7.3 **Complaint Form:** A formal complaint must be submitted in English and in writing and will receive a written reply.
- 7.4 **Complaint Procedure:** Complaints shall be handed or transmitted by the competitor to the Event Director or his designated official, who will acknowledge receipt and record the time of receipt.
- 7.5 **Time Limits:** Complaints must be submitted as soon as possible after the event giving rise to the complaint and must be dealt with expeditiously.
- 7.6 **Shortened Time Limits:** Complaints concerning scoring or any matter made on or after the last day of the Event, must be submitted within set time limits announced at and published after the General Briefing.
- 7.7 **Communication and Publication:** Replies to Complaints shall be posted on the Official Notice Board at fixed times, announced in advance by the Director. The Director may at his discretion publish the text of any formal complaint together with his reply. If requested by the competitor, he must do this.

8. PROTESTS

- 8.1 **Protest:** If dissatisfied with the decision on a complaint made during the event, a competitor has the right of protest.
- 8.2 **Protest Form:**
1. Within a set time limit of the reply to his complaint, the competitor shall declare his intention to protest to the Event Director.
 2. Within a set time limit of the reply to his complaint, the competitor shall submit his protest in English and in writing accompanied by the protest fee.
- 8.3 **Deposit Fee:** The amount of the deposit fee to accompany a protest shall be EUR 100 or its equivalent in any locally rated currency.
- 8.4 **Protest Procedure:** Declarations of intention to protest, and protests with deposits, shall be handed or transmitted by the competitor to the Event Director, who will acknowledge receipt and record the time of receipt. The Event Director must present any protest to the Jury President without delay.
- 8.5 **Time Limits:** Declarations of intention to protest and protests must be submitted within set time limits announced at and published after the General Briefing.
- 8.6 **Shortened Time Limits:** Protests made on or after the last day of the Event, must be submitted within set time limits announced at and published after the General Briefing.
- 8.7 **Publication:** The text of all protests and the decisions of the Jury shall be posted on the Official Notice Board.

- 8.8 **Right of Hearing:** A competitor who has made a protest has the right to make a verbal presentation of his case to the Jury. He may be assisted by an interpreter or advisor of his choice during this meeting.
- 8.9 **Proof of Rules Violation:** The production and demonstration of evidence for any alleged infringement by a competitor always rests entirely with the event officials. Rules shall not be written in order to oblige the competitor to prove his compliance with the rules or his innocence in case of alleged infringement.

ANNEX 4 – DISTANCE CALCULATIONS

- Chapter 3, para 3.9 gives the definition of distance for FAI purposes, for aerostats, and this annex gives the method and formulas to be used in distance calculations.
- Method:** Each degree of angle at the earth's centre, extended upwards to the surface of the Earth, is equivalent to a distance of 1/360th of the circumference based on local earth radius.
Taking θ as 3.141 592 654 and R as 6371 km, each degree is equivalent to the following distance in kilometres:

$$\frac{2\pi R}{360} = \frac{2 \times 3.141592654 \times R}{360} = \frac{6371}{57.29577951} \text{ km per degree}$$

= 111.194 926 645 km per degree subtended at the earth's centre to the surface of the sphere.

For an angle a subtended at the Earth's centre between two positions A and B on the Earth's surface which are defined in degrees (and decimal degrees) of Latitude and Longitude, the formula (assuming a constant radius) is:

$$\text{Cos } a = (\text{Cos Lat A} \times \text{Cos Lat B} \times \text{Cos (Long A - Long B)}) + (\text{Sin Lat A} \times \text{Sin Lat B})$$

A computer, spreadsheet programme, or other calculating device should be used which is capable of working to at least 10 significant figures before distances based on the above formula will be considered. Hand-calculators vary but PC spreadsheet programmes generally work to about 15 figures. The above formula uses cosines of very small angles (figures close to 1); it may be converted to the one that follows which uses Sines (figures close to zero) which will generally produce a more accurate result when a calculator is used which has a floating point system :

$$\text{Sin } \frac{a}{2} = \sqrt{\text{Cos LatA} \times \text{Cos LatB} \times \text{Sin}^2\left(\frac{\text{LongA} - \text{LongB}}{2}\right) + \text{Sin}^2\left(\frac{\text{LatA} - \text{LatB}}{2}\right)}$$

A computer, spreadsheet programme, or other calculating device should be used which is capable of working to at least 7 significant figures before distances based on the above formula will be considered. Hand calculators vary but PC spreadsheet programmes generally work to about 15 figures.

- PC-based Programmes.** PC-based programmes which use the above formulas are available both commercially and through a number of NACs. Spreadsheet programmes can also be used with one of the above formulas.
- Geodetic Datums Used for Lat and Long Figures** To be accurate, the lat and long figures used in the any distance calculation must be derived from the same geodetic datum (GD). For small distances where the maps used in reading the lat and longs of the points to be measured use the same GD, distance calculations using map-derived lat and longs will be accurate for the world model used (for FAI, a sphere of radius 6371 km), but for longer distances where points are on different types of maps, the maps will frequently use different GDs. In this case the lats and longs must be transformed to lats and longs with respect to a common GD before the calculations are performed; the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84) Geodetic Datum shall be used. Transformation programmes between co-ordinates for some 200 local-area GDs and WGS 84 are available on the commercial market and may be used for this purpose. It is emphasised that WGS 84 is only used for the production of accurate lats and longs where this is needed due to differences in maps.

- 4.1 **Submission to FAI.** Figures submitted to the FAI must include the original lats and longs before any transformation to WGS 84 lats and longs, together with the Title of the map edition and the Title of the Geodetic Datum appropriate to the map from which the original lats and longs were taken. FAI reserves the right to check all calculations including GD transformations if required.
5. **When Exact Calculation of FAI Distance is not Critical.** When calculation of the exact distance by the FAI method is not critical, Air Sport Commissions and NACs may specify how distance calculations may be made. These circumstances include where a distance required for a certificate or badge has been exceeded by an indisputable margin, or in competitions where comparison of distances using the same calculation method is the prime requirement.

These methods may include direct measurements from maps, and the use of Pythagoras' theorem with grid or lat and long co-ordinates.

For areas of the world which have maps with kilometre grids, grid references and Pythagoras produce results in kilometres directly.

For maps with lat & long co-ordinates, Pythagoras may be used on Northings/Southings of Latitude Difference in degrees and decimal degrees, and Eastings/Westings of Longitude Difference in degrees and decimal degrees multiplied by the Cosine of the mean latitude of the leg concerned; this gives a result in degrees subtended at the Earth's centre ($1^\circ = 60$ Nautical Miles) which can then be converted to Kilometres by multiplying by the conversion factor 111.194 926 645, derived as shown in para 2. This conversion factor gives kilometres per degree of latitude directly, but for longitude, the longitude difference between two points has to be reduced by multiplying by the Cosine of the mean Latitude of the leg in order to allow for the shortening of the distance between degrees of longitude on the Earth's surface between the equator and the poles, for instance at 60° N or S, the longitude difference would be halved ($\text{Cos } 60^\circ = 1/2$) in order to obtain true degrees of Eastings/Westings subtended at the Earth's centre.
