

**Proposed changes to FAI Sporting Code, Section 2**  
for consideration at the GAC meeting, October 24-26, 2003  
(to take effect January 1, 2004)

Key: Text added ~~Text deleted~~

*Item 1) Proposal to allow the use of GNSS Flight Recorders (which have been approved by the Gliding Commission) for documenting record attempts. Currently, GNSS Flight Recorders are only allowed for GAC competitions.*

**4.10 Measuring Equipment**

4.10.1 Unless FAI General Aviation Commission determines otherwise, any flight recorder approved by the FAI Gliding Commission (IGC) for use in gliding World Record attempts may also be used in support of record attempts under Class C, H, M and N, subject to conformity with the corresponding provisions of Sporting Code Section 3 and its Annexes.

*Item 2) Proposal to allow timing the 3-kilometre speed record with timepieces that are not synchronized. This will simplify the timing of 3-kilometer records and reduce the cost of timing equipment. However, this alternative method will produce results that are less favorable to the contestant (except in zero-wind conditions, when it will produce the same results).*

**5.3.1. Speed over a straight 3 kilometre course at restricted altitude**

5.3.1.3. The aircraft shall fly over the course twice in each direction and the speed adopted shall be the average speed of the four runs. (Alternatively, the speed adopted may be the average speed of two consecutive two-way runs. The speed for each two-way run shall be determined by twice the course length divided by the total time spent on the course in both directions.) If more than four runs are made in the same flight any four consecutive runs may count. The four runs selected must be achieved within 30 minutes elapsed time and the aircraft may not land during the record attempt.

*Item 3) Proposal to delete the requirement that speeds for 15/25 kilometre record be truncated to the nearest kilometre per hour. All other speeds are normally recorded to the nearest 1/100 kilometre.*

**5.3.2. Speed over a straight course with a minimum length of 15 kilometres and a maximum length of 25 kilometres**

5.3.2.3. The aircraft shall fly over the course at least once in each direction. The speed adopted shall be the average of the two speeds ~~calculated to the nearest km/hr below the figure recorded.~~

Item 4) *Proposal to introduce more stringent requirement for records around the world via the poles. If adopted, this would prevent flights from being made along one longitude.*

5.3.7. **Speed around the world over both the Earth's poles**

5.3.7.3. The crossing of the equator from north to south must be separated from the crossing of the equator from south to north by 120-180 degrees of longitude.

Item 5) *Proposal to clarify the intent of rule.*

#### **FAI Circumnavigator Badge**

9.3.3.3. The crossing of the equator from north to south must be separated from the crossing of the equator from south to north by 90-180 degrees of longitude.