

Chapter 3

SPORTING LICENCES

3.1 SPORTING LICENCE

3.1.1 STATUTORY RIGHTS. Only FAI members holding FAI Sporting Powers have the right to issue FAI Sporting Licences.

3.1.2 HOLDER'S RESPONSIBILITY. The holder of a Sporting Licence acknowledges that he knows and understands the FAI Sporting Code and commits himself to abide by it. Only holders of a valid FAI Sporting Licence are permitted to participate in FAI sporting events, and record attempts. ~~and badge flights.~~

3.1.3 ISSUE OF SPORTING LICENCES. Each NAC has the delegated power to issue FAI Sporting Licences on proof of identity to those of its individual members who are either citizens or residents of that NAC's country.

A Sporting Licence shall be considered to have been issued, if the holder is listed on the FAI Sporting Licence database by the NAC that is issuing the particular Sporting License together with all the required information and the period of validity of that particular Sporting License.

The required information in the database must include, but is not limited to, the name of the issuing NAC, the name and contact details of the holder and a number given by the NAC.

A Sporting License may be issued for one airsport discipline (see 2.2 above) or for multiple airsport disciplines. This information must be clearly indicated in the Sporting License database.

An FAI Sporting Licence shall be recognised by all NACs.

3.1.3.1 Identification

3.1.3.1.1 The citizenship of a person is proved by an identification document stating his citizenship and issued by or on behalf of the government of the country concerned. This document shall be in English and, if not, it must be accompanied by an official English translation.

3.1.3.1.2 The residency of a person means the place where a person usually lives for at least 185 days in each calendar year because of personal and occupational ties, or in the case of a person with no occupational ties, because of personal ties which show close links between that person and the place where he or she is living. The residency of a person is proved by an identification document stating his residence and issued by or on behalf of the government of the country concerned or by a sworn statement signed by the NAC President. This document shall be in English and, if not, it must be accompanied by an official English translation.

3.1.3.1.3 The identity of a person without nationality is proved by the residence permit issued by or on behalf of the government of that country of residence. This document shall be in English and, if not, it must be accompanied by an official English translation.

3.1.3.2 A person shall not, at the same time, hold a Sporting Licence issued by more than one NAC. An individual, who under the provisions of 3.1.3.6 elects to transfer from one NAC to another, may be issued a sporting licence by his new NAC only after notification to his former NAC and after withdrawal of any valid sporting licence issued by that former NAC. The Sporting License database will be updated directly by the FAI Secretariat once documentation from both NACs has been received.

3.1.3.3 Although a NAC has the power to issue Sporting Licences, a NAC may delegate that power to other aeronautical bodies within its country and involve such bodies in their distribution. In the event of a Sporting Licence, valid for one airsport discipline, being withdrawn from an

individual for disciplinary reasons, the NAC must ensure that all other Sporting Licences issued to that individual (3.1.3.2) by that NAC are also withdrawn.

- 3.1.3.4 An NAC may refuse to issue a Sporting Licence.
- 3.1.3.5 In compliance with FAI Statute 1.8.2, the Secretary General, authorized by the FAI Executive Board or the ASC concerned, may issue a Sporting Licence to an individual who cannot obtain a Sporting Licence under the provisions of 3.1.3.6. This right shall not be exercised with regard to individuals who are either citizens or residents of a country with a NAC that has paid the required annual subscription fees before the due date of March 31 or is under suspension in accordance with 3.1.3 above.
- 3.1.3.6 Rights of representation
- 3.1.3.6.1 A citizen of a country may be issued with a FAI Sporting Licence to represent the NAC of that country in First Category sporting events and to participate in Second Category sporting events and in record attempts. For the FAI definition of citizenship, see 3.1.3.1.1 and for changes of representation see 3.1.3.6.4.
- 3.1.3.6.2 Resident. For the FAI definition of residency, see 3.1.3.1.2.
- 3.1.3.6.2.1 First Category Events. A resident of a country who is not a citizen of that country may be issued with a FAI Sporting Licence to represent the NAC of that country in First Category sporting events, subject to 3.2.3.6.4 on changes of representation.
- 3.1.3.6.2.2 Second Category Events and other FAI Activities. A resident of a country who is not a Citizen of that country may be issued with an FAI Sporting Licence by the NAC of his country of residence to participate in Second Category sporting events and such activities as record attempts, subject to 3.1.3.2. which prevents the holding of two sporting licences at the same time.
- 3.1.3.6.3 Multiple Citizenship. A person who has multiple citizenship may freely select the NAC of one of those countries of citizenship to apply for an FAI Sporting License. If such a person subsequently wishes to change to another country of his/her citizenship, this may be done regardless of place of residence, subject to 3.1.3.6.4 on changes of representation.
- 3.1.3.6.4 Change of Representation - First Category Events. If a competitor has represented a country in a First Category Event, that competitor must not represent another country in any First Category Event during the twenty four months, or a longer period as specified by a particular ASC, following the month in which the First Category Event, in which the competitor represented the first country, takes place.
Also, see 3.1.3.2, which prevents the holding of two Sporting Licences at the same time. In the exceptional circumstance where, due to geopolitical change and not personal choice, a competitor becomes resident of another country and is no longer eligible to hold a Sporting Licence in the prior country, this time period can be reduced on the condition that the NACs concerned give their written approval and the case is reviewed and approved by the CASI Bureau.
- 3.1.4 SPORTING LICENCE FORM
In addition to the Sporting License database, an NAC may produce a printed Sporting License, which may have recorded upon it the airports for which it is valid.
- 3.1.5. VALIDITY OF SPORTING LICENCES.
The holder of a sporting licence may be required to produce an official document bearing his photograph and signature in proof of identity.
- 3.1.6 WITHDRAWAL OF SPORTING LICENCES. A Sporting Licence may be withdrawn by the FAI or the NAC that issued it.
- 3.1.7 OTHER FORMS OF SPORTING LICENCE. A NAC may issue Sporting Licences in combination with other documents such as membership cards and proficiency certificates. Such formats shall, however, comply with the information requirements set out in 3.1.3

- 3.1.8. UAV RECORDS. For attempts on Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) records under Section 12 of the Sporting Code, an FAI UAV Record Licence will be issued. Other Chapter 3 procedures apply, replacing the term “Sporting Licence” by “UAV Record Licence”. Such a licence may be issued to a corporate organisation rather than to an individual, normally to the operating authority for the particular type of UAV concerned.

3.2 **SURRENDER OF SPORTING LICENCE**

- 3.2.1 A competitor who has been disqualified from participation in an FAI sporting event shall be considered to have surrendered his Sporting Licence to the Event Director. Each ASC will determine the grounds for any disqualification.
- 3.2.2 The disqualified competitor shall have no right to claim back any part of his entry fee and will not be eligible for any prizes awarded during the event. Any delay in the surrender of the Sporting Licence shall be added to the period of surrender.
- 3.2.3 During the period of surrender of the Sporting Licence, participation in any FAI sporting activity, including attempts on records, is prohibited. The NAC will determine any period of surrender in addition to the disqualification provided for in 3.2.1.
- 3.2.4 Disqualification will be grounds for disciplinary action by the NAC concerned, and the Event Director shall send details of the surrendered licence to the disqualified competitor's NAC at the end of the event, together with a written summary of the circumstances. The NAC will be responsible for updating the Sporting License Database within seven days with any change resulting from such disciplinary action.