**Royal Dutch Aviation Association**  
**Parachuting Department**

**Basic Safety Regulations for Sport Parachuting 2024 Version 2**

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**Basic Safety Regulations for Sport Parachuting 2024 Version 2**

**Chapter 1: General Provisions, Definitions, and Abbreviations**

**Article 101: General Provisions**

1. This regulation, including all annexes mentioned in Article 1006, has been established by the board to ensure the safe practice of sport parachuting at centers affiliated with the KNVvL.
2. All KNVvL-affiliated centers and other organizations involved in sport parachuting in any way must comply with this regulation.
3. This regulation applies to all members and aspiring members of the KNVvL under the parachuting department. It also applies to jumpers who are not members of the KNVvL but make jumps at affiliated centers. For non-members of the KNVvL, the responsible instructor is authorized to deviate from this BVR, provided that, in the instructor's opinion, the non-member holds equivalent foreign licenses and/or qualifications, knowledge, and experience that ensure a comparable level of safety as required by the BVR.
4. The use of male pronouns in this regulation is gender-neutral and does not imply any relation to gender identity.
5. Where reference is made to “holding license X,” it is assumed that the sport parachutist also possesses the lower-level licenses.

**Article 102: Definitions and Abbreviations**

The KNVvL Parachuting Department uses the following definitions and abbreviations in this regulation:

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| --- |
| * **Department**: The Parachuting Department of the KNVvL. |
| * **AFF Training (Accelerated Free Fall)**: A training method in which students are trained through specific techniques to perform free-fall jumps from their very first jump. |
| * **Automatic Activation Device (AAD)**: A device that, when used correctly, can open the reserve parachute container in cases where the jumper fails to do so. |
| * **Basic Training**: A training course authorized by the board, required to obtain the Sport Parachute Certificate (SPB). |
| * **Board**: The board of the Parachuting Department of the KNVvL. |
| * **Licenses and Authorizations Regulation (BBR)**: The regulation concerning licenses and authorizations within the KNVvL Parachuting Department (Appendix A of this BVR). |
| * **Center**: A parachuting entity formally affiliated with the KNVvL. |
| * **Harness Test**: A periodic practical test that assesses skills learned in the basic training, particularly the execution of reserve procedures. |
| * **Main Board (HB)**: The Main Board of the KNVvL. |
| * **KNVvL**: The Royal Dutch Aviation Association. |
| * **Log Card**: A mandatory document accompanying each parachute rig, containing the Airworthiness Certificate (VvL) and records of maintenance activities. |
| * **Materials Committee (MC)**: A committee established by the board. |
| * **Under the Supervision of**: The supervisor must be physically present during the relevant (jump) activity. |
| * **Under the Responsibility of**: The supervisor is responsible for the activity but does not need to be physically present. |
| * **Under Supervision and Responsibility of**: The supervisor must be physically present and responsible for the activity. |
| * **Accident**: An event resulting in an injury. |
| * **Training and Examination Committee (OPEX)**: A committee established by the board. |
| * **Parachute Jump**: A planned descent of a person from an airborne aircraft with the intent of using parachuting equipment. |
| * **Reserve Static-Line (RSL)**: A connection between the main parachute risers and the reserve parachute closing pin that, when activated, ensures automatic deployment of the reserve parachute if the main parachute is cut away. |
| * **Sanctions Committee (SaC)**: A committee established by the board. |
| * **Sports Committee (SC)**: A committee established by the board. |
| * **Sport Parachutist (Jumper)**: A holder of a sport parachute certificate (SPB) issued by the board or an equivalent foreign organization. |
| * **Jump Activity**: One or more jumps performed in a designated parachuting area according to the 2010 Parachuting Regulations. |
| * **Parachuting Equipment**: Gear designed to slow descent to a safe landing speed. |
| * **Static-Line (SL) Jump**: A jump in which the main parachute is automatically deployed via a static line attached to the aircraft. |
| * **Technical Bulletin (TB)**: A publication by the board providing information or advice on equipment-related matters. |
| * **Safety Bulletin (VB)**: A mandatory publication by the board concerning equipment or regulations. |
| * **Safety Committee (VC)**: A committee established by the board. |
| * **Airworthiness Certificate (VvL)**: A certificate issued by a KNVvL Master Rigger for the use of parachuting equipment. |
| * **Incident**: Any irregularity during the preparation or execution of a jump that could or did lead to injury or damage. |
| * **Free Fall Jump**: A jump in which the main parachute is deployed by the jumper after a period of free fall. |
| * **Wing Load**: The ratio between the surface area of a parachute and the exit weight of the jumper, expressed in lbs/sqft (pounds per square foot). |

**Chapter 2: Sport Parachutist Training**

**Article 201: Basic Training Plan (BTP)**

**Paragraph 1**. The training of sport parachutists must follow a Basic Training Plan (BTP). To ensure consistency in basic training within the division, the board determines the general content of the BTP. Each center must further develop its specific implementation.

**Paragraph 2**. Each center is required to conduct its basic training according to a BTP formulated by the center, based on the division’s BTP. The center’s BTP must be approved by the board, advised by the TEC.

**Paragraph 3**. If a center finds it impossible to follow the BTP or deems it necessary to deviate from the established BTP, it must submit a proposal with justification to the board. The board may accept or reject the proposal, either fully or partially, and may impose conditions or limitations. The board will seek advice from the TEC in this process.

Article 202: Conducting Basic Training

**Paragraph 1. Basic training may only be provided by:**

* An instructor.
* An assistant instructor under the responsibility of an instructor.
* An assistant instructor in training, under the supervision of an (assistant) instructor and the responsibility of an instructor.

**Paragraph 2**. Upon completion of the basic training as described in Article 201, the responsible instructor will issue a Sport Parachuting Certificate (SPC) on behalf of the board.

**Article 203: The Sport Parachuting Certificate (SPC)**

**Paragraph 1.** The SPC is only issued to individuals aged 16 or older who, in the opinion of the responsible instructor, are capable of safely practicing sport parachuting.

**Paragraph 2.** For individuals under 18 years old, the SPC is issued only upon receipt of a written statement of no objection from the parents or legal guardian(s).

**Paragraph 3.** Based on a foreign equivalent of the SPC, an instructor may issue a KNVvL SPC.

**Chapter 3: General and Registration Obligations**

**Article 301: General**

**Paragraph 1.**A planned jump must align with the experience and skills demonstrated by the sport parachutist's license, qualifications, and logbook. Additionally, the medical condition of the sport parachutist must be such that the jump can be performed safely.

**Paragraph 2.**  
To execute a jump, the sport parachutist must be able to demonstrate possession of:

* A sport parachuting license (or foreign equivalent).
* A logbook as described in Article 302.
* Valid proof of liability insurance.
* A valid membership with the KNVvL parachuting division (or foreign equivalent).

**Paragraph 3.**  
Before and during the execution of a jump, sport parachutists are prohibited from consuming alcohol, drugs, or medications. The following rules apply:

* It is not permitted to jump if alcohol has been consumed less than ten hours prior.
* It is not permitted to jump under the influence of drugs and/or medications that have a negative or potentially negative impact on jumping ability. If necessary, the prescribing physician should be consulted regarding the effects of the medication on parachuting. If the physician is uncertain, contact must be made with the Aeromedical Centres (AMC), Authorised Medical Examiner (AME), or the Inspectorate for the Environment and Transport (ILT).

**Article 302: Registration Obligations**

**Paragraph 1.**  
The sport parachutist is required to maintain a logbook. This logbook must be filled out truthfully in pen. At a minimum, the following must be recorded:

* Serial number, date, and location of the jump.
* Jump altitude.
* Duration of freefall (if applicable).
* Type of jump.

**Paragraph 2.**  
A sport parachutist without a C-license must have each jump signed off by another jumper present at the jumping activity. License requirements may only be signed off by a (assistant) instructor, with their name and KNVvL license number noted.

**Paragraph 3.**  
The sport parachutist must retain the logbook as described in Paragraphs 1 and 2 for at least five years after the last recorded jump.

**Paragraph 4.**  
Sport parachutists in possession of a C-license may maintain their jumps in a digital logbook, recording at least the jump number, date, jump altitude, and duration of freefall.

**Article 303: Reporting Incidents and Accidents**

**Paragraph 1.**  
Incidents must be reported within five working days, using the format available on the division's webpage. The incident report must be filled out truthfully, providing all requested information.

**Paragraph 2.**  
If an incident involves a sport parachutist without a B-license, the on-duty instructor is required to submit the incident report. A sport parachutist with a B-license must submit the report themselves.

**Paragraph 3.**  
The responsible tandem master is required to submit the incident report if the incident or accident involves the tandem passenger.

**Paragraph 4.**  
Senior Riggers (SR) and Master Riggers (MR) are required to submit an incident report in the case of incidents during maintenance or inspections of jumping equipment.

**Chapter 4: Physical and Mental Health and Fitness**

**Article 401: Self-Declaration of Health and Fitness (Self-Declaration)**

**Paragraph 1.**  
The Self-Declaration of Health and Fitness is a self-completed and signed declaration regarding health and fitness specifically for practicing sport parachuting.

**Paragraph 2.**  
If no changes occur in health after signing, the declaration is valid for two (2) years, starting from the date of signing. If there is a change in health, the declaration loses its validity.

**Paragraph 3.**  
If the declaration cannot be validly completed or has lost its validity, the sport parachutist must, for every jump, be in possession of a KNVvL Medical Declaration for Sport Parachuting as per Article 402.

**Paragraph 4.**  
The self-declaration is determined by the board.

**Article 402: KNVvL Medical Declaration for Sport Parachuting**

**Paragraph 1.**  
The KNVvL Medical Declaration for Sport Parachuting can be obtained from a physician registered in the BIG register following a physical examination.

**Paragraph 2.**  
The KNVvL Medical Declaration for Sport Parachuting is valid for two (2) years, starting from the date of approval. The holder of this declaration may not perform any parachute jumps at any time when they are aware of a decline in medical suitability for safely executing a parachute jump.

**Paragraph 3.**  
The KNVvL Medical Declaration for Sport Parachuting is determined by the board.

**Article 403: Proof of Physical and Mental Health and Fitness per Jumper Category**

**Paragraph 1.**  
Sport parachutists without a B-license must, for every jump, be in possession of a valid "Self-Declaration of Health and Fitness" or a valid "KNVvL Medical Declaration for Sport Parachuting." For both declarations, the most recent valid version always applies.

**Paragraph 2.**  
Holders of a tandem qualification and candidates in training for a tandem qualification must, for every tandem jump, be in possession of a valid ICAO Class 1 or Class 2 aviation medical certificate.

**Article 404: Substitute Declaration**

**Paragraph 1.**  
A person who does not meet the requirements of the KNVvL Medical Declaration for Sport Parachuting (Article 403) may request a substitute declaration from the board. The board will appoint a physician for this request.

**Paragraph 2.**  
The physician mentioned in Paragraph 1 may issue a substitute declaration if the identified deficiencies are such that they can be compensated by the applicant's demonstrated suitability, skills, and experience.

**Paragraph 3.**  
The board may attach conditions to the issuance of a substitute declaration.

**Chapter 5: Safety Regulations for Sport Parachuting**

**Article 501: General Protective Obligations**

**Paragraph 1. Minimum Jump and Opening Altitudes:**

* For freefall jumps, the minimum opening altitude is 2500 ft above ground level.
* For static-line (SL) jumps with a square main parachute, the minimum jump altitude is 3000 ft above ground level.

**Paragraph 2.**  
Wearing a functioning, correctly set, and readable altimeter during the jump is mandatory.

**Article 502: The Landing Area**

**Paragraph 1.**  
The planned landing area must be deemed suitable for use. Consideration must be given to:

* The dimensions of the area.
* The presence of potential hazards for jumpers.
* The experience of the sport parachutists.
* Meteorological conditions.

**Paragraph 2.**  
The suitability of a landing area may be assessed by:

* A holder of a C-license if it is for personal use.
* An instructor if jumpers without a C-license also use it.

**Paragraph 3.**  
Visual or radio communication must be possible between the pilot/jumpmaster and a qualified person at the landing area, with at least the messages "jumping permitted," "stand-by," and "cancel" being able to be transmitted.

**Article 503: Wind Limits**

**Paragraph 1.**  
For the first five jumps after the basic training, the ground wind speed must not exceed six meters per second (= 12 knots).

**Paragraph 2.**  
From the sixth to the 200th jump, the ground wind speed must not exceed nine meters per second (= 18 knots).

**Article 504: Protective Obligations Regarding Clothing and Footwear**

**Paragraph 1.**  
When the outside temperature at jump altitude is 0° Celsius or lower, wearing gloves and eye protection is mandatory.

**Paragraph 2.**  
Sport parachutists without an A-license must wear a hard helmet as head protection for every jump.

**Paragraph 3.**  
Sport parachutists without a B-license must wear closed and sturdy footwear and a one-piece suit (overall) for every jump, both subject to the assessment of the on-duty instructor.

**Paragraph 4.**  
Sport parachutists without a C-license must wear suitable footwear and head protection for every jump, subject to the assessment of the on-duty instructor.

**Article 505: Currency Requirements**

**Paragraph 1.**  
The first parachute jump of a sport parachutist after completing the basic training must be made within a period determined by an instructor. If this period is exceeded, a partial or complete basic training must be repeated.

**Paragraph 2.**  
Parachute jumps by a sport parachutist without an A-license must be performed at intervals of no more than three months. If this period is exceeded, the jumper must receive additional instruction. The on-duty instructor determines the content of this instruction, considering the number of jumps and the skill level of the jumper.

**Paragraph 3.**  
A sport parachutist who has not jumped for six months or longer must perform one or more adapted jumps after consultation with an instructor.

**Paragraph 4.**  
A sport parachutist without a B-license may only jump if the harness test is no older than three months. Harness tests may be conducted by:

* An (assistant) instructor.
* An assistant instructor in training, provided this is done under the supervision of an (assistant) instructor and under the responsibility of an instructor.

The successfully completed harness test must be signed off in the sport parachutist's logbook by the (assistant) instructor, noting the date of completion, and their name and KNVvL license number.

**Article 506: Protective Obligations After Basic Training**

**Paragraph 1.**  
Sport parachutists performing an SL jump must be accompanied and dropped by a Jumpmaster SL.  
This may also be done by a Jumpmaster SL in training, provided they are accompanied in the aircraft by an instructor with JM-SL qualifications appointed by the CD or CI. This provision only applies as long as the positive result of the Jumpmaster SL theory exam is valid.

**Paragraph 2.**  
Before performing the first freefall jump after the SL basic training, a sport parachutist must have completed at least five SL parachute jumps, with a dummy ripcord pulled during the last two without loss of stability.  
The first freefall jump must be performed within 24 hours of the last successfully executed dummy pull.

**Paragraph 3.**  
Sport parachutists without an A-license must be accompanied in the aircraft by an instructor or a sport parachutist with a B-license appointed by the instructor for every jump.

**Article 507: Protective Obligations Regarding the Opening System**

A sport parachutist without a B-license may only use the following opening systems for main parachutes:

* Static-line: after completing the SL basic training, or for holders of an AFF license after receiving instruction from a (assistant) instructor.
* Ripcord: provided the requirements of Article 506, Paragraph 2 are met, or for holders of an AFF license after receiving instruction from a (assistant) instructor.
* Hand-deployed with a throw-away pilot chute:
  + During or after completing the AFF basic training, or
  + When, in the opinion of an instructor, the requirements of Article 506, Paragraph 2 are met.

**Chapter 6: Additional Safety Regulations for Special Jumps**

**Article 601: Camera Jump**

**Paragraph 1.** A jump during which camera equipment (photo and/or video) is carried during the jump.  
**Paragraph 2.** For the use of camera equipment during a jump, the sport parachutist must meet the following requirements:

* The camera equipment must not pose a risk during the deployment of the main parachute and reserve parachute, as assessed by an instructor.
* B-license.
* Minimum of 200 freefall jumps.
* At least 50 jumps in the relevant discipline, unless the responsible instructor deems otherwise.
* Received instruction on the safe use of the camera equipment from a qualified person designated by an instructor.
* A properly set and audible altimeter during the jump.
* Written permission from an instructor (logged in the logbook or separate written permission if a digital logbook is used).

**Article 602: Formation Skydiving (FS)**

**Paragraph 1.** A jump involving two or more parachutists with the intention of coming closer together during freefall.  
**Paragraph 2.** Formation jumps may only be performed if, in the opinion of the supervising instructor, sufficient training jumps in the relevant discipline have been completed.

**Article 603: Canopy Formation (CF)**

**Paragraph 1.** A jump involving two or more parachutists with the intention of coming closer together under an open parachute.  
**Paragraph 2.** Canopy formation jumps may only be performed if, in the opinion of the supervising instructor, sufficient training jumps in the relevant discipline have been completed.

**Article 604: Observation Jump**

**Paragraph 1.** A jump involving two parachutists, where the observed parachutist does not hold an A-license, and the observer's activities are limited to observing from a distance during freefall.  
**Paragraph 2.** The observing parachutist must have completed at least 100 formation jumps and have permission from the responsible instructor.

**Article 605: Water Jump**

**Paragraph 1.** A parachute jump where the sport parachutist plans to land in water.  
**Paragraph 2.** A water jump may be performed if:

* The participating parachutists can swim.
* All participating parachutists possess a functioning flotation device.
* There are sufficient boats in the water, with at least two people per boat, to assist the parachutists after the water landing.

**Paragraph 3.** Participating parachutists must:

* Hold a C-license, or
* Have permission from the instructor supervising the jump.

**Article 606: Night Jump**

**Paragraph 1.** A parachute jump performed between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.  
**Paragraph 2.** A night jump may be performed if:

* Each parachutist has a lighted altimeter during the jump.
* Each parachutist carries one or more indicator lights to ensure visibility to other parachutists and to check their parachute after deployment.
* The landing area is sufficiently lit.

**Paragraph 3.** Participating parachutists must:

* Hold a C-license, or
* Have permission from the instructor supervising the jump.

**Article 607: Tandem Jump**

**Paragraph 1.** A tandem jump is a parachute jump where two people use the same parachute equipment, with the passenger harness attached to the tandem master's harness during the jump.  
**Paragraph 2.** A tandem jump may be performed if:

* The exit altitude is at least 6,500 ft above ground level.
* The deployment altitude is at least 5,000 ft above ground level.
* The tandem master's procedure training is no older than six months and has been approved by the supervising instructor.

**Paragraph 3.** A tandem license holder who has not performed a tandem jump for 90 days or more must perform the next jump with a tandem passenger who holds a valid tandem license. The tandem procedures must be discussed beforehand, and the jump must include at least five seconds of freefall without a drogue after a standard exit (stable, belly to earth). This jump must be logged.  
**Paragraph 4.** Formation jumpers, including camera jumpers, must have permission from the tandem master.  
**Paragraph 5.** For the use of a handcam, the tandem master must have completed at least 300 tandem jumps and use an audible altimeter during the jump.  
**Paragraph 6.** The use of a camera not directly attached to the hand is not permitted.

**Article 608: Freefly / Freestyle Jump**

**Paragraph 1.** A jump where the parachutist is free to control their body along all possible axes and orientations, including transitions between axes and orientations.  
**Paragraph 2.** A freefly / freestyle jump may be performed if:

* A properly set and audible altimeter is worn during the jump.
* A hard helmet is worn during formation jumps.
* The parachutist has received a briefing appropriate for the intended jump from an instructor-designated parachutist with relevant and current freefly experience.

**Article 609: Sky surf Jump**

**Paragraph 1.** A jump during which a surfboard-shaped board is attached to the parachutist's feet.  
**Paragraph 2.** A sky surf jump may be performed if:

* The sport parachutist holds a C-license.
* A properly set and audible altimeter is worn during the jump.
* The equipment used meets the requirements outlined in a board-approved skysurfing manual.

**Article 610: Wingsuit Jump**

**Paragraph 1.** A jump with a wingsuit, which is a suit containing flexible material (wings) between the arms and body and between the legs, enabling forward movement using only gravity as propulsion.  
**Paragraph 2.** A wingsuit jump may be performed if:

* The sport parachutist holds a B-license and has completed at least 200 freefall jumps.
* The sport parachutist has received prior instruction from an instructor-designated parachutist with relevant and current wingsuit experience.
* The sport parachutist meets the requirements outlined in a board-approved wingsuit manual.
* A properly set and audible altimeter is worn during the jump.
* The first 25 wingsuit jumps are made with a main canopy with a wing load not exceeding 1.3.
* The first 50 wingsuit jumps have an RSL correctly attached to the parachute system.
* The parachute system is equipped with a hand-deployed BOC opening system.
* The pilot chute is not of the bungee type.
* The parachute system is equipped with an electronic AAD (mechanical AADs are not permitted).  
  **Paragraph 3.** A hard helmet must be worn during wingsuit formation jumps.

**Article 611: Training Jump**

**Paragraph 1.** A jump involving two or more parachutists where one or more parachutists receive instruction in a type of jump or a component thereof from another participating sport parachutist.  
**Paragraph 2.** A sport parachutist without a C-license may only receive instruction from another sport parachutist designated by the responsible instructor.

**Article 612: Planned Reserve Procedure Jump (Intentional Cutaway)**

**Paragraph 1.** A jump where the intention is to perform a reserve procedure.  
**Paragraph 2.** A planned reserve procedure jump may only be performed if a tertiary reserve is carried and after receiving instruction on its use.

**Article 613: Round Canopy Static-Line Jump**

**Paragraph 1.** A round canopy static-line jump is a jump with a round main parachute and round chest reserve system.  
**Paragraph 2.** A round canopy static-line jump may be performed with a minimum exit altitude of 2,000 ft above ground level.  
**Paragraph 3.** For the use of camera equipment (photo and/or video) during a round canopy static-line jump, the following requirements apply:

* The camera equipment must not pose a risk during the deployment of the main parachute and reserve parachute, as assessed by an instructor.
* The camera operator must have received instruction on the use of camera equipment from a person designated by an instructor.
* The camera operator must have written permission from an instructor.
* The camera operator must have completed at least 25 jumps with a round main parachute.

**Article 614: High-Altitude Jump**

**Paragraph 1.** A high-altitude jump is a jump with an exit altitude above 15,000 ft AMSL (above mean sea level).  
**Paragraph 2.** A high-altitude jump may be performed if:

* Oxygen is used by the pilot and every sport parachutist in the aircraft.
* The sport parachutist has been briefed for the jump.

**Article 615: Balloon Jump**

**Paragraph 1.** A balloon jump is a jump from a balloon.  
**Paragraph 2.** A balloon jump may be performed if:

* The minimum exit altitude is 3,000 ft above ground level.
* The sport parachutist has been briefed for the jump.
* The jump does not pose a risk to the balloon or the balloon pilot.

**Paragraph 3.** Participating parachutists must:

* Hold a C-license, or
* Have permission from the instructor supervising the jump.

**Paragraph 4.** Article 502, Paragraph 3, regarding visual or radio communication, does not apply.

**Article 616: Speed Skydiving Jump**

**Paragraph 1.** A speed skydiving jump is a jump where the goal is to achieve the highest possible freefall speed.  
**Paragraph 2.** A speed skydiving jump may be performed if:

* A properly set and audible altimeter is worn during the jump.
* The sport parachutist has been briefed for the jump.

**Chapter 7: Parachute Equipment**

**Article 701: Use of Parachute Equipment**

**Paragraph 1.** Parachute equipment may only be used for a jump if:

* It complies with the Technical Standard for Parachute Equipment (TSS).
* The log card is present and includes a valid periodic inspection and Airworthiness Certificate (VvL).
* The main parachute has been opened, inspected, and packed within the last 6 months.
* The parachute equipment is suitable and ready for the intended jump.
* The AAD (if required) is activated and correctly configured.

**Paragraph 2.** During the first 25 jumps, a student version of an AAD is required, as per the list in the TSS. This Paragraph does not apply to round canopy static-line jumps.

**Paragraph 3.** Parachute equipment used by sport parachutists without an A-license must be equipped with a correctly attached RSL. This Paragraph does not apply to round canopy static-line jumps.

**Paragraph 4.** A square main parachute must comply with BVR Appendix B (rules for parachute selection) for every jump.

**Paragraph 5.** The responsible instructor must ensure compliance with the conditions outlined in this article for every sport parachutist without an A-license.

**Article 702: Authority for Packing, Inspection, and Maintenance of Parachute Equipment**

**Paragraph 1.** No work or actions may be performed on parachute equipment other than those for which one is authorized, according to (in order of priority):

* Regulations issued by the board (including bulletins).
* This regulation (including appendices).
* Instructions issued by the manufacturer.

**Paragraph 2.** A main parachute may only be inspected and packed by:

* A Senior Rigger or Master Rigger.
* Under the responsibility of an Instructor, Senior Rigger, or Master Rigger.
* In accordance with the authority associated with the license or qualification (see BBR).

**Article 703: Periodic Inspection of Parachute Equipment**

**Paragraph 1.** The periodic inspection of parachute equipment involves the opening, inspection, packing, and closing of the entire parachute system, with the exception of the main parachute.

**Paragraph 2.** The periodic inspection must be performed by a Senior Rigger or Master Rigger. If a reserve parachute has been used abroad, the periodic inspection may be performed and signed off by a holder of a foreign qualification, provided it is comparable to that of a Senior Rigger or Master Rigger. Paragraph 4 remains fully applicable.

**Paragraph 3.** After packing, the container of the reserve parachute must be sealed with an identification number of the person responsible for the procedure. The date of the periodic inspection must be recorded on the log card with a recognizable and indelible notation (name, rigger identification number, signature, location) of the person who performed the inspection.  
If the periodic inspection is performed by a holder of a foreign rigger qualification and sealing is not mandatory under the regulations of that country, the obligation to seal is also waived in the Netherlands for the duration of validity, as specified in the following Paragraphs.

**Paragraph 4.** The periodic inspection is valid for 6 months. If the reserve parachute is used before this period expires, the periodic inspection becomes invalid after such use.

**Paragraph 5.** The validity of the periodic inspection expires upon the expiration of the Airworthiness Certificate (VvL).

**Article 704: Airworthiness Certificate (VvL)**

**Paragraph 1.** The Airworthiness Certificate (VvL) applies to all components of the parachute system, with the exception of the main parachute.

**Paragraph 2.** The VvL is valid for 12 months and is recorded on the log card of the parachute system.

**Paragraph 3.** The VvL can only be issued by a Master Rigger.

**Paragraph 4.** The VvL is only issued if the following requirements are met (in order of priority):

* Regulations issued by the board (including bulletins).
* This regulation (including appendices).
* Instructions issued by the manufacturer.  
  The validity expires if these requirements are no longer met (due to damage, wear, modification, or other changes).

**Paragraph 5.** The validity of a VvL expires if the composition of the system is altered, except when, in the judgment of an instructor, Senior Rigger, or Master Rigger, the components of the final composition are compatible with each other and only when swapping the following components:

* The AAD, if it is from the same manufacturer and of a similar type, and/or;
* The main parachute, and/or;
* The connections between the harness and the main parachute, and/or;
* The deployment system of the main parachute (bag and/or bridle and/or pilot chute and/or static line).

**Article 705: Tandem Equipment**

**Paragraph 1.** The following additional regulations apply to the use of tandem equipment:

* The harness/container system must be worn by the tandem master or a tandem master in training.
* The harness/container system must have an RSL correctly attached.

**Paragraph 2.** The number of jumps must be recorded for each tandem system.

**Paragraph 3.** In deviation from Article 703, Paragraph 1, the periodic inspection of tandem equipment requires the opening and inspection of the main parachute.

**Paragraph 4.** In deviation from Article 703, Paragraph 2, the periodic inspection of tandem equipment must be performed by a Master Rigger or under the supervision and responsibility of a Master Rigger. This Master Rigger must sign the log card.

**Paragraph 5.** In deviation from Article 704:

* The main parachute is included in the VvL for tandem equipment.
* The VvL does not expire when swapping the passenger harness of a tandem system.
* Only a Master Rigger may judge other mentioned adjustments to the composition.

**Paragraph 6.** Article 701, Paragraph 4 (rules for parachute selection), does not apply to tandem equipment, provided the main canopy is certified for use in a tandem system.

**Article 706: Round Canopy, Static-Line Equipment**

**Paragraph 1.** In deviation from Article 703, Paragraph 1, the periodic inspection for static-line equipment with a round main parachute and round chest reserve system consists of opening, inspecting, packing, and closing the reserve parachute and its associated container system.

**Paragraph 2.** This equipment must have a VvL for:

* The harness/container system, including the risers of the main parachute.
* The associated deployment system.
* The container system of the reserve parachute.
* The reserve parachute.

**Paragraph 3.** Article 701, Paragraph 4 (rules for parachute selection), does not apply to this equipment.

**Paragraph 4.** Static-line round canopy equipment does not need to be equipped with an RSL.

**Article 707: Use and Maintenance by Foreign Parachutists**

**Paragraph 1.** A sport parachutist who is not a member of the department but of a comparable foreign organization and who owns their own parachute system is permitted to follow the regulations of that organization regarding:

* The VvL and its validity period.
* The periodic inspection and its validity period.
* Maintenance.

**Paragraph 2.** Only an instructor may grant deviations regarding other rules on parachute equipment, in accordance with Article 101.

**Chapter 8: Licenses and Certifications**

**Article 801: General**

**Paragraph 1.** Anyone who holds a sport parachuting license may obtain the licenses and certifications as described in Appendix A, Licenses and Certifications Regulations (BBR).

**Paragraph 2.** Activities associated with licenses and certifications may only be performed by holders of the relevant license or certification.

**Paragraph 3.** Where licenses and certifications are mentioned in the BVR, only those issued by the KNVvL are intended, unless explicitly stated otherwise.

**Article 802: Issuance and Renewal of Licenses and Certifications**

**Paragraph 1.** The issuance of licenses and certifications is carried out by or on behalf of the board.

**Paragraph 2.** Licenses and certifications are issued to anyone who holds a valid KNVvL parachuting department membership and meets the requirements specified in the BBR.

**Paragraph 3.** Validity Period:

* Licenses do not need to be renewed; they are valid as long as the sport parachutist holds a valid KNVvL parachuting department membership.
* Certifications have a limited validity period. The expiration date of the validity is indicated on the certification.
* The expiration date of validity is March 1 of the year immediately following the year in which the certification was obtained or renewed. To maintain the validity of a certification, the holder must apply for renewal with a Chief Instructor according to a protocol approved by OPEX.

**Paragraph 4.** The requirements for renewal are specified per certification in the BBR. If a certification is obtained after March 1, the required numbers for the upcoming annual renewal are adjusted proportionally—on a monthly basis—with any fraction rounded up to the nearest whole number.

**Paragraph 5.** Exam jumps count toward the requirements for annual renewal.

**Paragraph 6.** If one or more renewal requirements are not met by March 1, the validity of the relevant certification(s) is extended until June 1 to allow compliance with the renewal requirements. This extension can only be granted once every three consecutive years.

**Paragraph 7.** Activities undertaken between March 1 and June 1 to meet renewal requirements (Paragraph 6) also count toward the immediately following renewal. This double-counting may only be applied once.

**Paragraph 8.** If the renewal requirements for a certification are not met for the second consecutive time, a (possibly limited) re-examination must be completed to qualify for renewal.

**Chapter 9: Sanctions**

**Article 901: Imposable Sanctions**

**Paragraph 1.** The following sanctions may be imposed on sport parachutists and certification holders:

* Warning;
* Reprimand;
* Jump suspension;
* Temporary suspension of the SPB (Sport Parachuting License) and/or one or more licenses or certifications;
* Revocation of the SPB and/or one or more licenses or certifications.

**Paragraph 2.** A warning, reprimand, jump suspension, or temporary suspension may be imposed by an instructor or the sanctions committee.

**Paragraph 3.** Revocation can only be imposed by the sanctions committee.

**Paragraph 4.** When the SPB or a license is temporarily suspended or revoked, this also applies to all other licenses and the SPB, unless explicitly stated otherwise in the sanction.

**Paragraph 5.** For exemptions (see Article 1003) of certifications (for foreign certification holders), the same sanctions regulations apply. An instructor may impose a temporary suspension at most. The board may subsequently revoke the exemption. The board may also end the temporary suspension. The sanctions committee does not decide on exemptions.

**Paragraph 6.** A sanction is only imposed if, in the opinion of the sanctioning authority, it is not reasonably possible to suffice with only informal didactic measures, such as additional coaching. A combination of a sanction with other didactic measures is, however, possible.

**Article 902: Warning**

**Paragraph 1.** A warning is a sanction that may be imposed for:  
a) A minor violation of regulations, or  
b) A lack of knowledge or proficiency.

**Paragraph 2.** This sanction entails a formal admonition to comply with the regulations.

**Article 903: Reprimand**

**Paragraph 1.** A reprimand is a sanction that may be imposed for:  
a) A violation of regulations;  
b) A serious lack of knowledge or proficiency; or  
c) A repeat of a previous violation or deficiency for which a warning was issued.

**Paragraph 2.** This sanction entails a formal rebuke.

**Article 904: Jump Suspension**

**Paragraph 1.** A jump suspension is a sanction that may be imposed for:  
a) A serious violation of regulations;  
b) A severe lack of knowledge or proficiency that has resulted in or could likely result in bodily injury or material damage; or  
c) A repeat of a previous violation or deficiency for which a warning or reprimand was issued.

**Paragraph 2.** This sanction entails a prohibition on performing parachute jumps for a specified period. The suspension may be imposed for specific types of jumps, with the sanctioning authority reasonably defining the type of jump.

**Paragraph 3.** The minimum duration of this sanction is 12 hours, and the maximum duration is 2 months.

**Paragraph 4.** During and after a jump suspension, the renewal requirements and other conditions as described in this regulation apply.

**Article 905: Temporary Suspension of the SPB and/or One or More Licenses or Certifications**

**Paragraph 1.** A temporary suspension of the SPB and/or one or more licenses or certifications is a provisional sanction that may be imposed for (suspected):  
a) A very serious violation of regulations;  
b) A severe lack of knowledge or proficiency that has resulted in or could likely result in serious bodily injury or significant material damage;  
c) A repeat of a previous violation or deficiency for which a jump suspension was imposed; or  
d) Multiple repeats of previous violations or deficiencies for which warnings or reprimands were issued.

**Paragraph 2.** This sanction entails a prohibition on using the SPB, licenses, and/or certifications mentioned in the sanction until the sanctions committee makes a further ruling. The ruling may result in the lifting of the suspension or the imposition of a sanction.

**Paragraph 3.** If the sanctions committee does not issue a ruling within eight weeks of the suspension being imposed, the suspension is lifted.

**Paragraph 4.** During and after a temporary suspension, the renewal requirements and other conditions as described in this regulation apply.

**Article 906: Revocation of the SPB and/or One or More Licenses or Certifications**

**Paragraph 1.** Revocation of the SPB and/or one or more licenses or certifications is a sanction that may be imposed for:  
a) A very serious violation of regulations;  
b) A severe lack of knowledge or proficiency that has resulted in or could likely result in serious bodily injury or significant material damage;  
c) A repeat of a previous violation or deficiency for which a jump suspension was imposed; or  
d) Multiple repeats of previous violations or deficiencies for which warnings or reprimands were issued.

**Paragraph 2.** This sanction entails a prohibition on using the SPB, licenses, and/or certifications mentioned in the sanction for a specified period.

**Paragraph 3.** The minimum duration of this sanction is 1 month, and the maximum duration is 10 years.

**Paragraph 4.** The sanctions committee may attach additional conditions to the lifting of the revocation. Once the time has elapsed and the conditions are met, the revocation is lifted.

**Paragraph 5.** During and after a revocation, the renewal requirements and other conditions as described in this regulation apply.

**Article 907: Enforcement of Sanctions**

**Paragraph 1.** The sanction must be imposed as soon as possible after the violation or deficiency is identified. The sanction takes effect immediately upon oral or written notification.

**Paragraph 2.** The individual concerned must be heard before the sanction is imposed.

**Paragraph 3.** All sanctions must be reported in writing to the board and the sanctions committee within 5 working days, using the digital reporting form on the department’s website.

**Paragraph 4.** The sanctioning authority may decide to record the sanction in the logbook, directly following the last recorded jump. For digital logbooks, the sanction may be recorded on the license. The sport parachutist must cooperate with this.

**Paragraph 5.** A sanction (report) or other ruling, as mentioned in Articles 904, 905, and 906, is sent to all Chief Instructors, accompanied by an explanation if necessary.

**Paragraph 6.** The message described in Paragraph 5 is sent by the account manager upon instruction from the sanctions committee.

**Paragraph 7.** Anonymous sanctions may be announced by or on behalf of the sanctions committee in consultation with the board.

**Paragraph 8.** The sanctions committee is authorized to review already imposed sanctions according to a procedure outlined in the Sanctions Committee Regulations.

**Article 908: Special Provisions for Senior Rigger, Master Rigger, and Examiner Rigger Certifications**

**Paragraph 1.** Sanctions related to a Senior Rigger, Master Rigger, or Examiner Rigger may only be imposed by a Rigger Examiner or the sanctions committee.

**Paragraph 2.** If the sanction concerns a rigger certification, the sanction is not recorded in the jump logbook but in the workshop logbook, directly following the last recorded rigger activity.

**Paragraph 3.** In addition to Article 907, Paragraph 5, if the sanction concerns a rigger certification, the message described in Article 907, Paragraph 5, is also sent to all holders of the Senior Rigger or Master Rigger certification.

**Article 909: Objection and Appeal Options Against Imposed Sanctions**

**Paragraph 1.** An individual may submit a written and reasoned objection to a sanction not imposed by the sanctions committee within 14 days of the sanction being imposed.

**Paragraph 2.** No objection may be filed against a temporary suspension, as it is a provisional sanction.

**Paragraph 3.** An individual may submit a written and reasoned objection to a sanction imposed by the sanctions committee within 14 days of the sanction being imposed. The same applies to a decision on an objection made by the sanctions committee.

**Paragraph 4.** During the objection procedure, the sanction remains in effect, provided that the sanction period is not extended.

**Paragraph 5.** The objection authority makes a further ruling within 8 weeks of receiving the objection. The ruling may result in the lifting or upholding of the sanction or the imposition of a new sanction. In all cases, the individual is notified in writing as soon as possible.

**Chapter 10: Final Provisions**

**Article 1001: Department and committee procedures**

1. The board must act in accordance with the latest valid version of the Parachuting Department Regulations.
2. The Materials Committee (MC) must follow the latest version of the Materials Committee Regulations.
3. The Training and Examination Committee (OPEX) must follow the latest version of the Training and Examination Committee Regulations.
4. The Sanctions Committee (SaC) must act in accordance with the latest version of the Sanctions Committee Regulations.
5. The Safety Committee (VC) must comply with the latest version of the Safety Committee Regulations.
6. The Sports Committee (SC) must follow the latest version of the Sports Committee Regulations.

**Article 1002: Special provisions and amendments**

1. The board may supplement and/or amend this regulation with special provisions, which may be set forth in separate regulations, decisions, or bulletins.
2. Special provisions and amendments take effect only after publication in a manner that ensures all concerned parties are informed.
3. Special provisions may deviate from this regulation.

**Article 1003: Exemptions from the BVR**

1. The board may grant exemptions from provisions in this regulation. Conditions may be attached to the exemption.
2. A request for exemption must be submitted in writing and include a motivation, either by a C-license holder with a supporting statement from a Chief Instructor or directly by a Chief Instructor for an applicant without a C-license.
3. The board must communicate its decision on the exemption request within four weeks of submission.
4. The board may revoke a previously granted exemption with justification.

**Article 1004: Final decision authority**

In all cases not covered by this regulation, or if there is a dispute over interpretation, the board has the final decision-making authority. Until a board decision is made, an instructor may make a provisional decision, provided the intended safety level is maintained.

**Article 1005: Official title of this document**

This regulation shall be cited as: KNVvL Basic Safety Regulations for Sport Parachuting 2024 (abbreviated as ‘BVR 2024’ or ‘BVR’).

**Article 1006: Appendices**

This BVR includes the following appendices:

* **Appendix A:** Licenses and Authorizations Regulations (BBR)
* **Appendix B:** Parachute Selection Rules (including compass rose)
* **Appendix C:** Main Parachute Classification
* **Appendix D:** Technical Standard for Parachuting Equipment (TSS)

All appendices are integral parts of the BVR.

**Article 1007: Effective date**

1. This regulation, including all appendices, is effective as of February 10, 2024. All previous versions are revoked.
2. Separate and distinct effective dates apply to Appendices B and C. Each new version invalidates the previous version.

Woerden, February 9, 2024

Royal Dutch Aviation Association Parachuting Department