

The Swedish Transport Agency's Regulations on flying with paragliders;

adopted on [Select a date].

**TSFS 20[Year]:
[No]**

Published
on [Select a date]

By virtue of Chapter 1, Section 9, Chapter 2, Section 7, Chapter 4, Sections 4 and 5, Chapter 5, Section 3, and Chapter 12, Section 4, of the Aviation Ordinance (2010:770), the Swedish Transport Agency lays down¹ the following.

AVIATION

OPS series

Scope

Section 1. These regulations shall apply to flying with powered or non-powered paragliders within Sweden. The regulations shall also apply to flying abroad unless this is contrary to the legislation of the other country. These regulations shall also apply to training, examination and the issuing of licences for such activities in Sweden.

Definitions and abbreviations

Section 2. For the purposes of these regulations, the following definitions shall apply:

<i>paraglider</i>	means a powered or non-powered <i>aircraft</i> which is heavier than air, can be launched and landed on foot or with the aid of a gondola equipped with a suitable device, and which consists of 1. a canopy made of textile or similar material, which lacks a fixed frame structure and stiffeners, 2. lines, 3. risers, and 4. harness;
<i>licence</i>	means a document proving that its holder meets the theoretical and practical requirements laid down by the Swedish Transport Agency in accordance with these regulations;

¹ See Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical regulations and of rules on Information Society services.

<i>controlled airspace</i>	means an airspace of defined dimensions within which air traffic control service is provided in accordance with the airspace classification;
<i>visual flight rules (VFR)</i>	(Visual Flight Rules) means rules and procedures that may be followed if the weather conditions are sufficiently good for the pilot of an <i>aircraft</i> to be able to visually monitor the aircraft's attitude, navigate and maintain distance from obstacles, terrain and other aircraft.

Mutual Recognition

Section 3. Goods that are lawfully marketed in another Member State of the European Union or in Türkiye, or that originate from and are lawfully marketed in an EFTA State that is party to the EEA Treaty, are presumed to be in compliance with these provisions. The application of these provisions is covered by Regulation (EU) 2019/515 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 March 2019 on the mutual recognition of goods lawfully marketed in another Member State and repealing Regulation (EC) No 764/2008.

Training and licence

Section 4. Instructors and pilots shall have a licence showing that the instructor or pilot meets the theoretical and practical requirements set out in Annexes 1 and 2, or Annexes 3 and 4, depending on whether it is a powered or non-powered paraglider.

Section 5. Licences or equivalent documents issued by a foreign authority or authorised organisation are also valid in Sweden. This is on condition that the training and skills are deemed to be equivalent to those required for a Swedish licence.

For a person who is a habitual resident in Sweden, these foreign documents are valid for a maximum of 12 months. Thereafter, they shall be exchanged for a Swedish licence.

Preparation and flight

Section 6. The pilot-in-command may not commence a flight until the pilot-in-command is satisfied that the paraglider is correctly rigged and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Responsibilities of the pilot-in-command

Section 7. The pilot-in-command shall be responsible for the safe handling of the paraglider before, during and after flight. They are also responsible for the safety of any passenger.

Section 8. If there is more than one person on board the paraglider, it should be clear before take-off who is the pilot-in-command during the flight.

Section 9. Prior to flight, the pilot-in-command shall ensure that the planned flight can be conducted safely, taking into account flying experience, the paraglider's performance, prevailing meteorological conditions, obstacles, airspace conditions, and other air traffic.

Section 10. When flying with a paraglider in a radio mandatory zone in which communication with air traffic services and a transponder are required, there must be equipment on board that makes it possible to meet these requirements. A paraglider pilot requesting clearance, or otherwise communicating with air traffic services shall use a call sign consisting of the word 'flygskärm' (paraglider) followed by the last four digits of the pilot-in-command's licence number.

Rules of the air

Section 11. Flying may only take place on days and according to visual flight rules (VFR) contained in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 923/2012 of 26 September 2012 laying down the common rules of the air and operational provisions regarding services and procedures in air navigation and amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1035/2011 and Regulations (EC) No 1265/2007, (EC) No 1794/2006, (EC) No 730/2006, (EC) No 1033/2006 and (EU) No 255/2010. The pilot-in-command shall have a clear view of the ground or water during the flight.

Section 12. For flights over an urban area or an open-air assembly of persons, the rules on minimum flight altitude of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 923/2012 of 26 September 2012 laying down the common rules of the air and operational provisions regarding services and procedures in air navigation and amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1035/2011 and Regulations (EC) No 1265/2007, (EC) No 1794/2006, (EC) No 730/2006, (EC) No 1033/2006 and (EU) No 255/2010 shall apply.

The pilot-in-command may fly below the minimum flight altitude specified in the Regulation in the cases described in 1 to 3.

1. When flying with a powered paraglider, the minimum flight altitude may be reduced to a height of 50 metres above the ground, except in specifically designated areas, where flight is permitted to take place at a lower height. When flying at a height of less than 50 metres above the ground, written permission from the owner or user of the land is required, as well as the consent of those who may otherwise be affected.

2. When flying with a non-powered paraglider, the minimum flight altitude may be reduced without limitations.

3. During take-off and landing.

Section 13. The paraglider shall not be operated in a negligent or reckless manner so as to endanger life or property of others, or so that humans or animals are frightened or disturbed.

Section 14. For flights at dawn or dusk, the paraglider shall be equipped with red or white flashing lights that are as omnidirectional as possible.

Section 15. Flying with a powered paraglider over water may only be done in such a way that, in the event of engine failure, it is possible to land on land or on load-bearing ice.

Technical requirements

Section 16. Paraglider flight equipment shall be approved by the Swedish Transport Agency, or by an organisation to which the Swedish Transport Agency has delegated tasks and powers for the supervision of paraglider operations.

Register & identification marking

Section 17. For powered paragliders, there shall be an up-to-date register containing information on the owner, make, model and serial number.

Exemptions

Section 18. The Swedish Transport Agency may grant exemptions from these regulations.

1. This statute shall enter into force on X XXXX 2025.

2. This statute repeals the Swedish Civil Aviation Authority's regulations (LFS 2007:44) on flying with paragliders.

On behalf of the Swedish Transport Agency

JONAS BJELFVENSTAM

Magnus Axelsson

(Civil Aviation and Maritime

Department)

Annex 1. Licence for instructor for flying with non-powered paragliders

Conditions for starting an instructor training course

The applicant shall

1. have held a valid unlimited paragliding licence for at least 12 months,
2. have completed at least 500 flights,
3. have completed at least 150 flying hours,
4. meet the admission requirements set out in the approved training programmes, and
5. be suitable as an instructor and have the ability to teach.

Conditions for issuing a licence

The applicant shall

1. have reached the age of 18,
2. have completed a course for instructors for flying with non-powered paragliders, which shall be approved by the Swedish Transport Agency,
3. have taught at least four students as an assistant instructor, and
4. have successfully completed theoretical and practical tests before an examiner appointed by the Swedish Transport Agency.

Annex 2. Licence for flying with non-powered paragliders

Conditions for starting a training course

The applicant shall

1. have reached the age of 15, and
2. be physically fit.

Conditions for issuing a licence

The applicant shall

1. have reached the age of 16,
2. have completed a training course approved by the Swedish Transport Agency, and
3. have successfully completed theoretical and practical tests before an examiner appointed by the Swedish Transport Agency.

Conditions for the licence to remain valid

In order for the licence to remain valid, at least 10 take-offs and landings must have been completed in the last 12 months. Otherwise, the licence holder must take a new practical test and pass it.

If the licence has been invalid for more than 36 months, the holder of the licence must also pass a new theoretical test.

Annex 3. Licence for instructors for flying with powered paragliders

Conditions for starting an instructor training course

The applicant shall

1. have held a valid licence for powered paragliders for at least 24 months,
2. have completed at least 200 hours of flight time with a powered paraglider,
3. have a good knowledge of flight planning,
4. meet the admission requirements set out in the approved training programmes, and 5. be suitable as an instructor and have the ability to teach.

Conditions for issuing a licence

The applicant shall

1. have reached the age of 19,
2. have passed a course for instructors in flying with powered paragliders approved by the Swedish Transport Agency,
3. have taught as an assistant instructor during a training course in flying with powered paragliders, and
4. have successfully completed theoretical and practical tests before an examiner appointed by the Swedish Transport Agency.

Annex 4. Licence for flying with powered paragliders

Conditions for starting a training course

The applicant shall

1. have reached the age of 15, and
2. be physically fit.

Conditions for issuing a licence

The applicant shall

1. have reached the age of 16,
 2. have completed a training course in flying with powered paragliders,
- and
3. have successfully completed theoretical and practical tests before an examiner appointed by the Swedish Transport Agency.

Conditions for the licence to remain valid

In order for the licence to remain valid, at least 10 take-offs and landings must have been completed in the last 12 months. Otherwise, the licence holder must take a new practical test and pass it.

If the licence has been invalid for more than 36 months, the holder of the licence must also pass a new theoretical test.