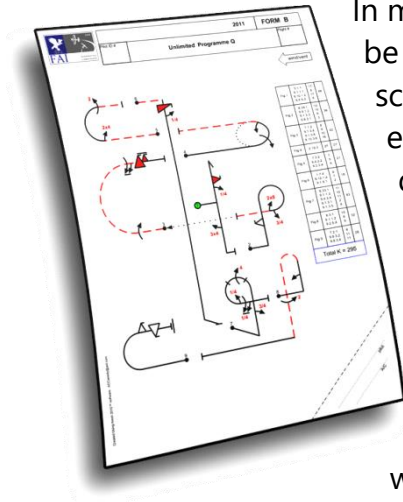


Processing Judges marks and CIVA's FairPlay System (FPS)



A thorough review of why a "system" is necessary in aerobatic competition judging, and what FPS does for us

Sports Results and Judging Systems

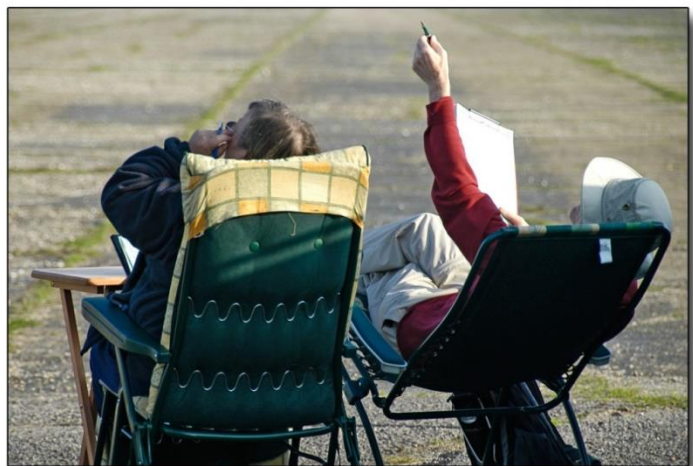


In most competitive sports selecting the winner is pretty easy ... it will be the first race-car past the finishing post, or the football team that scores the most goals, and so on. However some sports require experienced Judges to rank the artistic and technical skills on display, and competition aerobatics is one of many activities where it takes a trained expert to tell how well each performance has met the standard required. Where such complicated judgements are required it is normal to assume that the performance can theoretically be perfect, so we simply need to count the "errors" that are seen and calculate the mark for each item by subtracting the total of errors seen from a fixed number - the winner is the one with the highest remaining score after adjusting for complexity and other factors.

An unavoidable aspect of these subtractive marking processes is that skill variations between Judges tend to have a reversed effect. A less experienced or more timid Judge is unlikely to recognise as many errors as an 'expert' and award higher marks in a relatively narrow range, and these will influence the result more than the expert Judge with greater experience who will see more downgrades and give lower marks and with a broader spread. It is very difficult for any Judge to prevent honest preferences and dislikes from affecting his or her decisions, whether these are applied consciously or not. At international events the influence of national characteristics is unusually hard to avoid and can significantly affect the result.

Practical aerobatic judging

At aerobatic events Judges use their skill and experience to cumulate the downgrades for each figure to the nearest half-mark, then subtract this total from the 'perfect' ten to give a mark ranging from a maximum of 10.0 down to 0.0 or numeric zero. In addition there are specific occasions where fleeting and hard-to-spot technical errors are 'perceived', such as when a snap-roll, tail-slide or spin does not display some essential characteristic, and we write PZ to denote a 'Perception Zero'. If the figure flown is not the one specified on the Judges



paperwork then an HZ is used to denote that a 'Hard Zero' has been applied. The PZ is a personal view from each Judge and must be evaluated just like the numeric marks, whereas if any Judge has given a HZ then the Chief Judge must confer with the judging panel and decide either that the HZ should be applied for all Judges, if possible using a video recording to guide this process. If majority agreement is not reached the HZ is rejected and the figure fully marked. For occasional lapses of concentration a Judge can ask for an "average" mark to be provided by the system; this will be a simple average of the marks from the scoring Judges, to the nearest half mark.

Settling differences of opinion

Human opinions of subjective matters are almost inevitably influenced by personal pressures and influences of one sort or another to a greater or lesser extent, whether consciously or otherwise. The usual way to handle collections of potentially unreliable observations is to source as many as possible, then average them to minimise the influence of any ill-fitting or unusual elements. This is a valid strategy as long as we accept the occasional disturbance that questionable or way-out judgments can cause. Final aerobatic championship score differences between the leading pilots can however be very small, and to accept every mark without question could easily lead to publishing the wrong result. There should be a better way to identify marks that simply "don't fit" so that they can be given the attention that they deserve, and with FPS there certainly is.



Combining this into a plan ...

All the "raw" information from the Judges goes into the scoring computer. What we need now is:

- A preparation system to overcome the effect of differences in judging styles and ability.
- A way to detect 'unusual' marks when compared to other Judges marks for the same figure.
- A practical test so that we can evaluate unusual marks as either "OK" or "Not-OK", and ...
- A method for substituting a more suitable mark where a "Not-OK" decision requires it.
- All of this must be done in a completely open way that allows Pilots and Judges to see what has been done, and with enough supporting information for everyone to assess why any changes have been made.

Of course – the computer can not judge, but it can make very smart comparisons between the marks each Judge has awarded and, based on the reasonable assumption that the dominant panel view is the 'correct' one, it can painstakingly analyse every element and employ sound mathematical techniques to reach a result that treats each Judges' output in a fair and balanced way, and where necessary ensure that this always errs in favour of the pilot.

How to Compute the Results?

Over the years we have moved away from plain raw marks and its unavoidable problems, briefly through 'Bauerising', and then for some years CIVA used a statistical solution called TBLP in which a table of the marks from all Judges for all pilots and all figures was used to compare all the marks together, substituting averages from the other Judges where a mark failed the SD based acceptance test. With TBLP however every mark from every pilot affected every other mark, and while it provided some benefits it was thought that Judges could adapt their marking style to get an artificially improved result eventually the confidence of pilots was lost. Rather than risk a return to using raw marks, CIVA set out to create a better solution.

Results: Free Individual
9th FAI WAAC, Rados, 05 - 15 Aug 2010
Advanced World Champion
Sequence: Programme 1: Free Programme

Rank	Team	M/F	Pilot	Aeroplane	Registration	Free
1	RSA	M	Nigel Hopkins	MX2	N88MX	2736.10
2	FRA	M	Julian Ehrhard	CAP 231	F-GDFF	2670.22
3	FRA	M	Baptiste Vignes	CAP 231	RF00178	2669.10
4	RUS	M	Anton Berkutov	Yak 55	N779R	2669.10
5	USA	M	Reinaldo Beyer	Extra 300L	RA1034G	2669.10
6	RUS	M	Mikhail Bezdenzhnykh	SP 55	N88MX	2669.10
7	RSA	M	Mark Hensman	MX2	UR	2669.10
8	UKR	F	Tamara			
9	FRA	M				

CIVA's FairPlay System

The process was developed during 2005 from a completely fresh approach that combined our comprehensive championship judging experiences with a number of robust statistical testing processes to meet the very high analytical standards required. The result has proved to be a reliable scoring system which has built a good level of trust among judges and competitors alike. It was revised in 2018 to include proportional assessment of any unusual marks, to smooth the effect of repeated results calculations on individual pilots' rankings.

The system works within the following broad headings:

1. Separate the Raw Marks into figure Groups

First the system assembles the Judges "raw" marks into groups on a figure-by-figure basis so that like is always compared to like and different opinions of the same thing can be precisely reviewed. For Free, Free Known and Free Unknown sequences where figure composition is more flexible, special systems are used to group similar types of figures together to ensure that the judgement comparisons remain on a like-for-like basis.

2. Balance the Judges within each figure Group

An essential first step with each group is to re-balance the Judges marks so that every Judge has the same overall influence. The statistician's word for this balancing act is 'normalisation', and without it comparisons between the Judges would simply not be valid. In our normalisation each Judges complete set of non-zero marks is moved up or down and the scatter of the marks (based on their Standard Deviations) squeezed or expanded about their centre so each set of Judge's marks has the same overall effect as the panel average. This completely resolves the experienced / inexperienced Judge dilemma, the influence of every Judge now being equal. This is the move that changes the pilots' marks from simple whole and half numbers to many decimal places.

3. Identify and resolve “Unusual” Marks

For each group of marks FPS calculates an idealised table of Fitted Value (FV) marks that is closely matched to each Judges own style. An

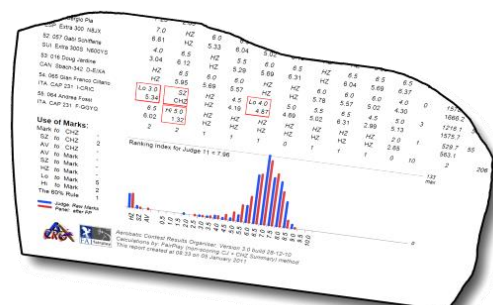
Processed Marks Check-Sheet - Pilot 013
Nick Onn (GBR) Sukhoi 26M G-XXVI
 Unlimited - Power level - Programme 1
 FAI 25th WAC 2009, Silverstone, Northamptonshire, 20th-29th

Chief Judge: Graham Hill (non-scoring)
 Judges: 1 - Graham Hill (GBR) 2 - Vladimir Kolesnik
 4 - Francis Ilier (FRA) 5 - Quentin Hawthorn
 7 - Tomas Korinek (CZE) 8 - Hannes Grottel
 11 - Lyudmila Zelenina (UKR)

Fig	K	SF		J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6
No.	Factor								
1	81	7	OK		7.0	7.0	6.5	6.0	7.0
					6.59	7.22	6.79	6.41	6.0
2	49	5	OK		5.5	6.0	Lo 3.0	4.0	6.0
					5.30	6.05	5.86	4.0	6.0
3	32	7	OK		6.5	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
					6.45	7.33	8.09	5.0	5.0
4	63	7	OK		6.0	6.0	5.77	6.0	6.0
					5.01	6.01	6.0	6.0	6.0
5	50	7	CHZ		7.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
					6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00

SD (standard deviation) based statistical confidence test at 98.5% is now carried out to check the validity of each normalised mark against its corresponding FV. If the test meets this confidence requirement the mark is accepted and carried forward to the next stage; if the test fails then the mark is identified for further treatment. In this way every normalised mark is in turn either accepted and carried forward unchanged, or noted for adjustment. When the figure group process is complete, any normalised mark identified for change will be smoothly blended toward the calculated FV by an amount

that depends on its SD or confidence value; this change starts at the 98.5% confidence level (SD=2.43) and by 95.0% confidence (SD=1.96) the normalised mark will have been completely replaced by the FV. These adjustments are shown 'boxed' on the Pilots check-sheets to indicate where they have been made. This final set of marks can now be multiplied by the figure K-factors to build a table of scores for each pilot from each judge, ready for the next step.



4. Identify and settle any High and Low Biased Scores

The FairPlay System now uses the above table of scores as the basis for another Normalisation and Fitted Values validation process very similar to that of the marks assessment procedure. This time however it is used to detect and resolve any unusual scores that may have survived; the confidence levels required are now slightly more relaxed at 78.5% and 90%. Biased scores are possible because even though all unusual raw marks have been removed a Judge may still have given overall an under or over-stated assessment of a competitor, and the score can thus be unacceptably high or low when compared to the other Judges. Such bias can for example be the result of over-enthusiastic assessment of a home team pilot, or simply national likes and dislikes that have not been successfully kept in check. FPS as usual replaces any scores that fail their confidence test with the Judges Fitted Value score, and again any such changes are clearly shown on the Pilots check-sheets.

5. Handling Penalties

After the processing of marks and scores has been completed for all groups the penalties can be subtracted from the average of the Judges final scores, and the sequence results are now ready for publication.

6. Create detailed feedback for the Judges

Now the FairPlay System can turn to its other great strength – a thorough review of judging performance. An individual analysis shows for each Judge how he/she compares to his/her colleagues, while for the Chief Judge the statistics for the whole panel are collated and ranked to show which Judge most closely matched the panel view and by

how much the other Judges were out of step with all their colleagues. In this way FPS is able to provide a great deal of easily distributed feedback for the entire judging team, something not available until the advent of this system.

Publication of Results

After approval from the Chief Judge and the Jury, the scorer can now publish the results on paper and to the web, and make the Chief and individual Judges sequence analysis available to the panel so the pilots and the judging panel can each see in detail just how they have all performed.

The Judges Ranking Index (RI)

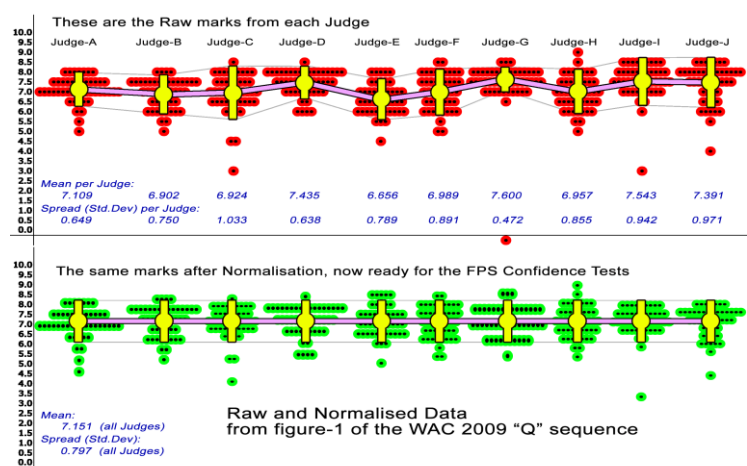
In an ideal world each Judge would rank the pilots in the same order as the final result based upon the views of the whole panel. Whilst minor differences would generally be of little concern, significant mis-ranking of pilots compared to the panel's final conclusion would be a clear indication that a Judge's views are not shared and so are less likely to be correct. To measure this effect FPS determines each Judges own pilot ranking from a specially prepared set of normalised raw scores with any averages resolved and also taking into account any rejected PZ's for which judges are not penalised. It then builds a personal Ranking Index (RI) that will be zero if the Judge pilot ranking is perfectly in-tune with the panel, but is triggered upwards by each rank and score difference combined. At a major championship an RI value below about 10 for each sequence would indicate pretty good agreement with the published result, numbers above this level giving increasing cause for concern - a review of the Judges own analysis would then be the right place to try and identify where the discrepancies are appearing.

Beside the obvious advantage arising from the ease with which any Judge can now review their contest performance against the published result and see where they most need to target their personal development effort, experience shows that this system can now be used as a reliable and proven basis upon which to base the selection of Judges for international championship duty.

An example of Raw Marks Normalisation

First diagram:

Each red/black dot represents one mark given by each Judge at that value. The yellow circles show the mean for each Judge, the vertical yellow strips indicate the spread of the Judges marks (this is the 'standard deviation'). The pink and grey lines emphasize the style differences between each Judge – some Judges give higher marks than others, and some Judges spread their marks over a wider range than others.

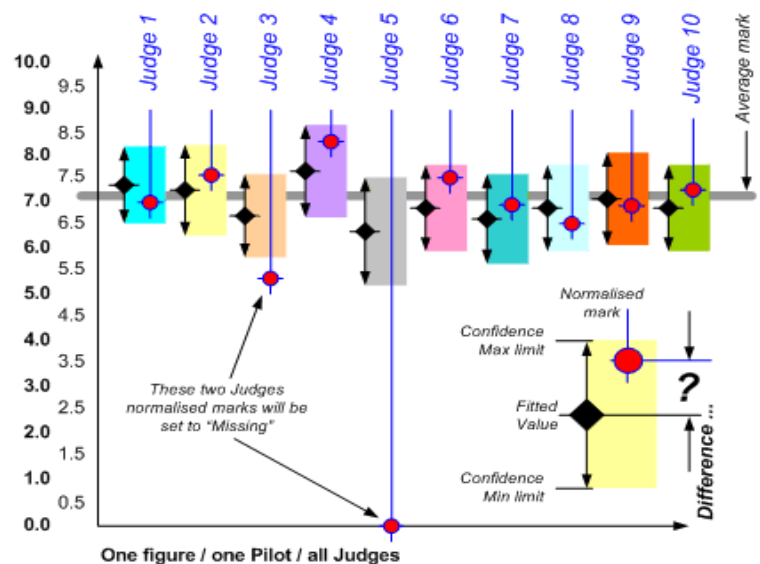


Second diagram:

During the Normalisation process each Judges block of marks has been moved up or down so that their average is equal to the average for all of the Judges, and the spread of each Judges marks has been squeezed or expanded to be equal to the average spread for all Judges. Because all the judges now have an identical style of marking it is possible to start comparing any Judge against the others in a meaningful way.

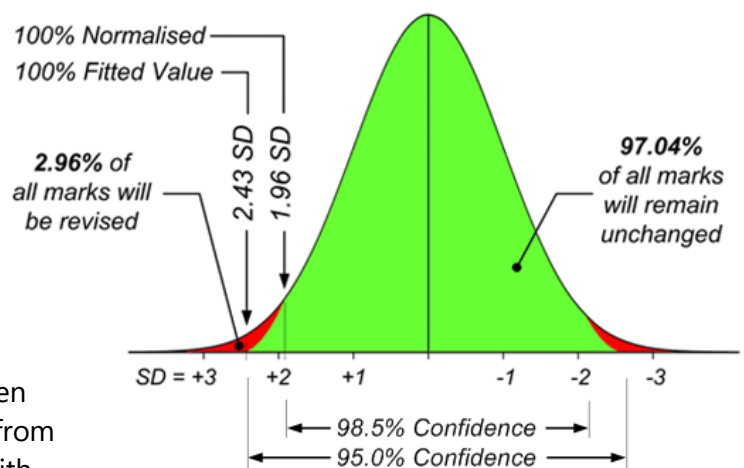
How does the FairPlay System confidence test work?

Taking each normalised mark in turn through the whole group, FPS carries out a statistical test on each one to obtain an 'Uncertainty' valuation for it. This is done by taking the numeric difference between the mark and the Fitted Value (FV) that FPS has calculated for it and dividing by the Residual Standard Deviation (SD) for the group. In the upper diagram each judge's mark is shown as a red circle and the Fitted Value as a black diamond. The height of the black arrow indicates the 98.5% (2.43 SD) confidence range within which the mark can be accepted. Any that are outside this range are too different to the value we should expect the judge give, and they must be adjusted.



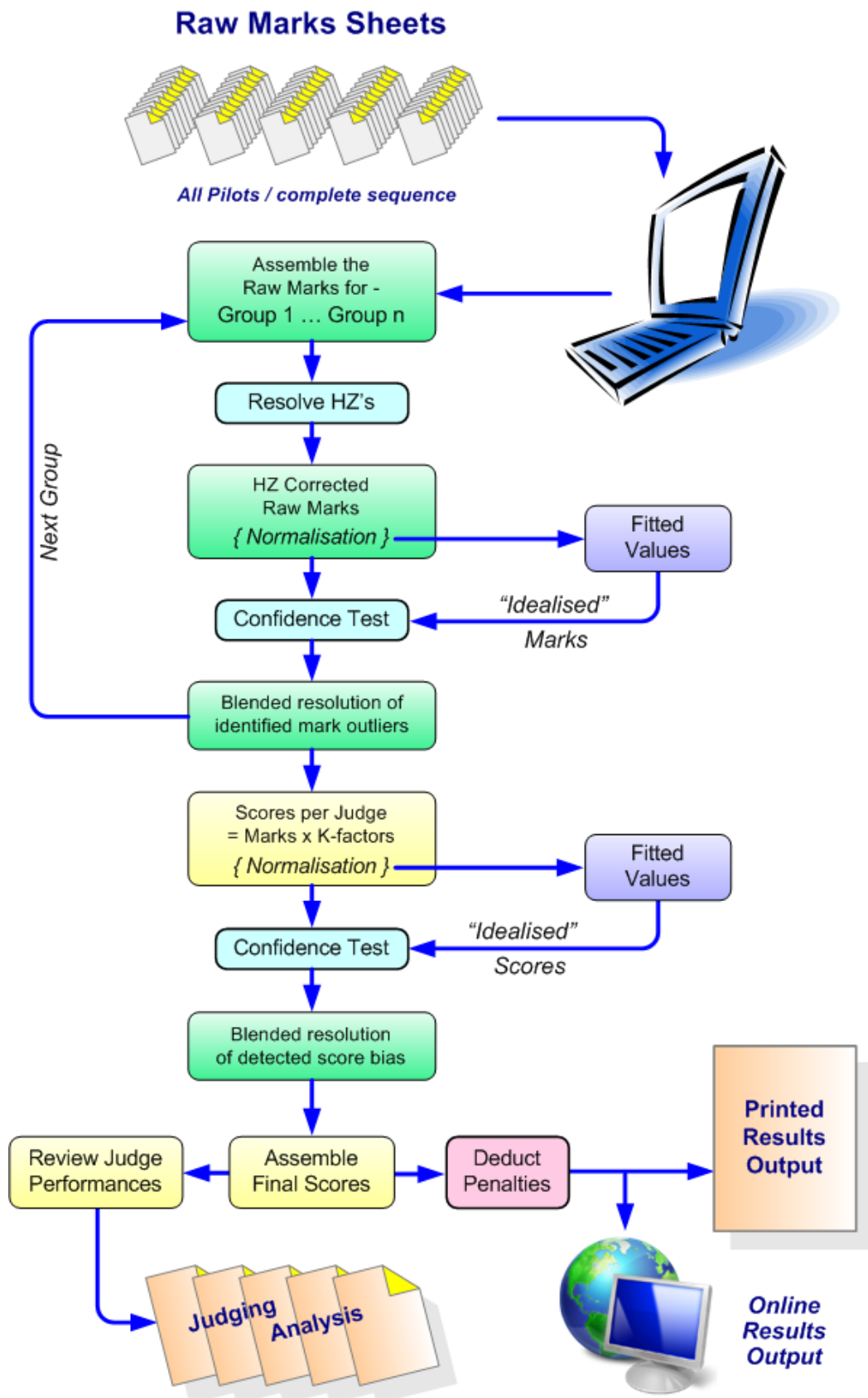
If the result of the confidence test is between 98.5% / 2.43 SD and 95.0% / 1.96 SD the mark is proportionately blended between its normalised value and the FV. Any that are beyond 95% are simply replaced by the FV.

To understand this look at the idealised distribution of marks shown in the lower diagram. In FPS the marks in the central 97.04% green area are accepted without change, those in the left/right red areas between 1.96 and 2.43 SD are blended proportionately from their normalised value to the FV, while those with SD above 2.43 are directly replaced by the FV.



In response to feedback from pilots over many years regarding the extent of individual pilot rank changes that are an inevitable feature of statistical systems when results calculations are repeated as the number of pilots marks entered gradually increases, the FairPlay System was thoroughly reviewed and developed for the 2018 competition season to incorporate the above proportionate blending process. In practice this mimics the subjective methodology that humans apply to these situations as confidence in a comparison slides from high to low, and the degree of minor rank changes has now been reduced by more than half.

The FairPlay System Process map



Example 1 – ACRO Pilots online FPS Score Sheet

FairPlay Processed Marks Sheet

David Kean - DR-107 G-IIID

Advanced - Power : 2nd Unknown Sequence

2019 Advanced, Unlimited Nats at Sywell Aerodrome, 20-23 June 2019

Contest Director: Alan Cassidy, Contest Chief Judge: Nick Buckenham

Judges: 1 - Pierre Varloteaux (FRA), 2 - Laszlo Liskay (RSA), 3 - Ian Scott, 4 - Leif Culpin, 5 - Nick Buckenham

Fig No	K factor	J1	J2	J3	J4	CJ5	CHZ	Av'ge Mark	Equiv. Score
1	28	7.5	8.5	8.0	9.0	9.0	OK	8.40	235.20
		8.15	8.36	8.18	8.98	8.40		8.41	235.58
2	22	6.5	7.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	OK	7.90	173.80
		7.21	7.58	8.38	8.22	7.88		7.85	172.80
3	30	5.0	5.0	6.5	6.5	4.5	OK	5.50	165.00
		5.16	5.52	6.83	6.12	3.62		5.45	163.54
4	28	7.0	8.0	Lo PZ	8.0	Lo PZ	OK	4.60	128.80
		7.55	7.95	8.15	7.83	7.67		7.83	219.28
5	39	7.5	8.0	8.5	8.5	6.0	OK	7.70	300.30
		8.20	7.68	9.24	8.15	6.12		7.88	307.21
6	24	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.5	8.5	OK	7.90	189.60
		8.18	7.58	7.58	8.22	7.88		7.89	189.35
7	42	7.5	7.5	8.0	8.0	7.0	OK	7.60	319.20
		8.20	7.36	8.49	7.56	7.02		7.72	324.38
8	38	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.5	8.0	OK	7.50	285.00
		7.60	7.03	6.98	8.15	7.91		7.54	286.36
9	23	7.0	8.0	7.0	7.5	AVG	OK	7.38	169.63
		7.70	8.26	7.18	7.20	7.59		7.59	174.48
Posi	30	7.0	8.5	6.0	8.0	8.5	OK	7.60	228.00
		7.60	8.00	5.48	7.56	8.36		7.40	222.02

This sequence has been completed. FairPlay scores here are FINAL

Judge Scores	2192.98	2322.68	2303.56	2428.10	2243.25	
Processed score total (3040 = max.poss)	2298.11					

Too Low	0.0
Too High	0.0
Box Outs	0.0
Interruptions	0.0
Insertions	0.0
Missed Slot	0.0
Trg. Violation	0.0
Other Penalty	0.0

No penalties to deduct

Final score valuation	75.60 %
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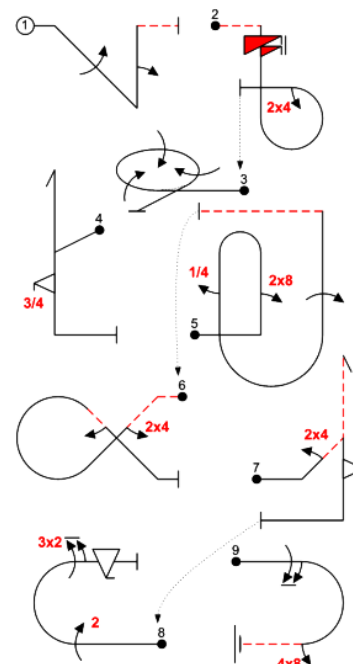
FairPlay System explanations

ACRO Version 4.4 Build: 03/09/20

2nd Unknown Sequence

All pilots

2nd Unknown Sequence All pilots



Example 2 – ACRO Chief Judges Overall FPS Analysis page

Analysis of Judges Combined Anomalies

Sequences: Seq01 Programme 1: Free Known, Seq02 Programme 2: Free Unknown #1 (INP), Seq03 Programme 3: Free Unknown #2 (INP), Seq04 Programme 4: Free Unknown #3

WIAC 2019

Breclav

07.07.-13.07.2019

			RSA		GER		UKR		RUS		HUN		CZE		GBR	
			Johnie Smith		Steff Hau		Galyna Suprunenko		Alexander Miakishev		Bela Guraly		Zuzana Danihelova		Nick Buckenham	
			RI 7.59 [4]		RI 9.35 [4]		RI 11.29 [4]		RI 12.99 [4]		RI 13.09 [4]		RI 17.63 [4]		RI 21.48 [4]	
Use of Marks:		All Judges No %														
HZ - Hard Zeros		226 2.2	29 2.0	30 2.1	35 2.4	29 2.0	30 2.1	40 2.8	33 2.3							
PZ - Perception Zeros		123 1.2	17 1.2	12 0.8	36 2.5	7 0.5	10 0.7	20 1.4	21 1.4							
Marks from 0.0 to 6.5		2803 27.6	329 22.6	324 22.3	533 36.7	198 13.6	499 34.3	581 40.0	339 23.3							
Marks from 7.0 to 10.0		6988 68.7	1071 73.7	1081 74.4	846 58.2	1213 83.5	912 62.8	812 55.9	1053 72.5							
AV - averages		31 0.3	7 0.5	6 0.4	3 0.2	6 0.4	2 0.1	0 0.0	7 0.5							
Total marks	Pilots/Judge	10171	1453 108	1453 108	1453 108	1453 108	1453 108	1453 108	1453 108							

Style Comparison:

Average and Style
of Judges Raw Marks
compared to normalised
all-Judges average
Style $\heartsuit 2 \times \text{Raw SD}$

Vertical axis scale:
1 mark = 94mm

Raw Marks Factors:

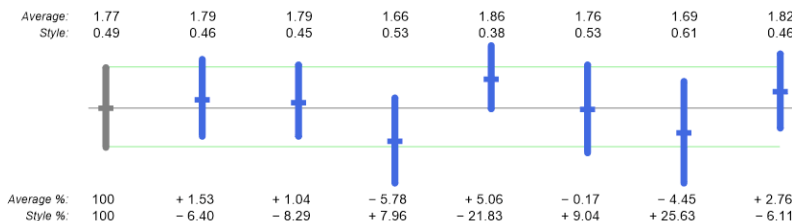


Figure anomalies

HZ to fitted value	51 0.5	4	8	9	6	6	11	7
Mark to confirmed HZ	37 0.4	3	7	5	7	7	3	5
PZ to confirmed HZ	1 0.0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PZ to fitted value	58 0.6	8	6	19	1	3	8	13
AV to confirmed HZ	12 0.1	3	3	1	2	1	-	2
AV to fitted value	19 0.2	4	3	2	4	1	-	5
Lo to fitted value	58 0.6	7	6	5	7	10	10	13
Hi to fitted value	45 0.4	6	4	6	8	8	2	11
The 60% Rule	28 0.3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total figure anomalies	309	40	41	51	39	40	38	60

Sequence anomalies

Team Pilots assessed
in FPS pass-2

AUT Austria	12	4 Lo 3 Hi	- -	- 2 Hi	- -	- -	1 Lo -	3 Lo -	- 1 Hi
CZE Czech Republic	28	6 Lo 7 Hi	1 Lo -	- -	- -	2 Lo 1 Hi	2 Lo -	- 6 Hi	1 Lo -
GBR Great Britain	24	9 Lo 5 Hi	1 Lo -	1 Lo -	1 Lo -	2 Lo 1 Hi	- 1 Hi	4 Lo -	- 3 Hi
GER Germany	4	0 Lo 1 Hi	- -	- -	- 1 Hi	- -	- -	- -	- -
HUN Hungary	12	5 Lo 2 Hi	- 1 Hi	1 Lo -	- -	1 Lo -	- 1 Hi	2 Lo -	1 Lo -
ITA Italy	4	1 Lo 0 Hi	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 Lo -	- -	- -
POL Poland	12	0 Lo 4 Hi	- -	- -	- 1 Hi	- -	- 2 Hi	- -	- 1 Hi
UKR Ukraine	12	4 Lo 2 Hi	- -	1 Lo -	- 2 Hi	1 Lo -	- -	- -	2 Lo -
Total sequence anomalies	29 Lo 24 Hi	2 Lo 1 Hi	3 Lo 2 Hi	1 Lo 4 Hi	6 Lo 2 Hi	4 Lo 4 Hi	9 Lo 6 Hi	4 Lo 5 Hi	

Review of Perception Zeros

PZ's accepted = 61	7	6	17	6	6	12	7
PZ's rejected = 62	10	6	19	1	4	8	14
Totals per Judge	17	12	36	7	10	20	21

Cumulative RI contributions per Team

Johnie Smith (RSA)

Judge: max country bias = 1.37 min = -0.56 o/all avg = 0.13
Panel: min = -2.92



Steff Hau (GER)

Judge: max country bias = 0.85 min = -1.08 o/all avg = 0.04
Panel: min = -2.92



Galyna Suprunenko (UKR)

Judge: max country bias = 1.28 min = -0.85 o/all avg = 0.13
Panel: min = -2.92



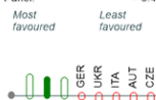
Alexander Miakishev (RUS)

Judge: max country bias = 1.10 min = -1.36 o/all avg = -0.14
Panel: min = -2.92



Bela Guraly (HUN)

Judge: max country bias = 2.21 min = -1.75 o/all avg = 0.26
Panel: min = -2.92



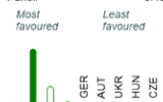
Zuzana Danihelova (CZE)

Judge: max country bias = 5.55 min = -2.13 o/all avg = -0.10
Panel: min = -2.92



Nick Buckenham (GBR)

Judge: max country bias = 6.45 min = -2.92 o/all avg = 0.22
Panel: min = -2.92



Example 3 – ACRO online Individual Judge FPS Analysis page

ACRO Single Sequence FPS Analysis for Judge 4: Galyna Suprunenko - UKR

WTAC 2019, Breclav, 07.07.-13.07.2019

Intermediate - Power, Programme 2: Free Unknown #1

Ranking Index = 8.56

Judges nation

Panel average

High value

Low value

Raw and normalised / FPS revised Marks and Scores

FP Rank	Before penalties	Fig-1	Fig-2	Fig-3	Fig-4	Fig-5	Fig-6	Fig-7	Fig-8	Fig-9	Fig-10	Fig-11	Fig-12	Fig-13	Fig-14	Posi	No	R/I	
1	Timur Fatkulin - UKR	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.5	7.5	8.5	9.0	8.0	9.0	7.5	7.0	8.0	0	1856.	
	Extra 330LX UR-TIM	7.14	7.53	7.34	7.20	7.42	7.51	8.48	7.70	8.37	9.17	7.88	9.08	7.67	6.97	8.64	1825.		
2	Igor Chernov - UKR	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.5	7.0	8.5	7.0	8.5	7.0	8.0	6.5	7.5	0	1843.	
	Extra 330LX UR-TIM	7.67	7.53	7.34	7.67	8.11	7.90	8.48	7.14	7.94	8.64	7.47	9.08	8.21	6.57	8.07	0	1814.	
3	Michal Tvrzník - CZE	7.5	8.0	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	8.0	7.5	6.0	7.5	6.5	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	0	1751.	
	250LS OK-FAI	7.51	8.09	7.11	7.42	7.07	7.14	8.12	7.84	8.04	7.70	6.61	7.12	7.67	6.97	7.50	1735.		
4	Dmitry Pogrebysky - UKR	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.5	8.5	7.0	8.5	7.5	8.0	8.5	6.5	7.5	7.5	7.0	8.0	0	Hi-1839	
	Extra 330LX UR-TIM	7.67	7.53	7.34	7.67	8.79	7.11	8.48	7.70	7.94	8.64	6.67	7.61	7.67	6.97	8.64	1690.		
5	Tomas Petman - CZE	9.0	9.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	6.5	7.5	6.5	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	1	1692.
	250LS OK-FAI	8.80	9.21	7.11	8.11	7.88	6.62	7.59	6.84	6.73	7.14	7.67	7.12	7.20	5.52	6.36	1681.		
6	Miroslav Černý - CZE	6.5	8.0	6.0	7.5	6.0	8.0	8.0	6.5	7.5	6.5	7.5	8.0	6.0	7.0	6.5	1	1651.	
	XP30 D-ESXA	6.64	8.09	6.33	7.42	6.26	8.19	8.12	6.84	6.73	7.70	7.67	8.10	6.25	5.37	6.93	1638.		
7	Travor Dugan - GBR	7.0	6.5	7.0	8.0	6.5	7.0	8.5	5.5	8.5	6.5	6.0	6.5	7.0	6.0	4.5	6.0	1567.	
	Extra 300SC G-JISC	7.08	6.59	7.16	8.09	6.84	7.20	8.79	5.93	8.64	6.26	6.62	7.32	6.07	4.98	6.36	1575.		
8	Christian Auer - AUT	8.5	8.0	6.0	8.0	5.5	6.0	8.0	6.5	7.0	6.0	7.5	8.5	6.5	7.0	7.5	1	1594.	
	Extra 300SC D-EXAT	8.37	8.26	6.29	8.09	5.83	6.25	8.11	6.72	7.27	6.26	7.67	8.59	6.61	0.89	8.07	1602.		
9	David Farley - GBR	8.0	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	6.5	5.0	7.5	0	1722.	
	CAP 231 EX G-GKKI	7.94	7.70	7.16	7.52	7.34	7.20	7.42	7.11	8.12	7.07	7.14	8.10	6.61	5.37	8.07	1708.		
10	Tomas Zemanek - CZE	7.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	8.0	6.0	7.0	5.5	1	1619.	
	250LS OK-FAI	7.08	8.09	7.11	8.11	7.47	7.14	7.59	7.84	6.73	6.59	6.61	8.10	6.25	5.81	5.79	1616.		
11	Gracie Fudge - GBR	7.0	7.5	7.0	6.5	5.5	5.5	7.5	5.5	7.0	6.0	AV	8.0	6.5	6.0	7.0	1	1580.	
	Extra 332 G-GODV	7.08	7.70	7.16	6.41	5.83	5.31	7.42	5.93	7.07	6.26	7.10	8.10	6.61	6.17	7.50	1586.		
12	Roland Katschnuber - AUT	8.0	8.5	7.5	8.5	5.0	7.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	7.0	7.5	8.0	7.0	5.5	8.5	1	1771.	
	Extra 300 D-EPOL	7.94	8.81	7.60	8.65	5.32	6.39	8.11	7.11	8.12	7.07	7.67	8.10	7.14	5.77	9.21	1641.		
13	Maciej Kulaszewski - POL	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.0	5.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	6.5	7.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	1	1519.	
	Genpro HA-XEG	6.64	6.97	7.11	7.42	7.07	5.05	7.07	6.33	7.16	6.59	7.14	8.10	6.00	0.00	8.07	1539.		
14	Tamas Rohacs - HUN	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.5	5.5	6.0	6.5	6.5	9.0	6.5	2.0	4.5	0	1515.	
	Extra 300 D-EEKT	8.37	8.26	7.16	6.97	6.33	6.25	6.05	5.93	7.59	6.26	6.62	9.08	6.61	2.99	4.65	1536.		
15	Adam Ondrejka - CZE	8.0	8.5	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.5	7.0	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.5	6.0	6.5	6.5	1	1678.	
	XP30 D-ESXA	7.94	8.65	6.72	8.11	6.67	6.62	7.59	7.34	7.60	7.14	7.14	7.61	7.61	6.57	6.93	1565.		
16	Wojciech Kosiński - POL	6.5	7.5	6.5	8.0	7.0	5.5	7.0	5.0	7.0	6.5	6.5	7.5	7.0	4.0	6.5	0	1345.	
	Genpro HA-XEG	6.64	7.53	6.72	8.11	7.07	5.46	7.07	5.32	7.16	6.59	6.61	7.61	7.20	4.58	6.93	1550.		
17	Adrian Willis - GBR	6.5	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.5	6.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	6.5	6.0	1	1481.	
	Genpro HA-XEG	6.64	7.14	7.60	6.97	5.04	6.73	6.53	6.34	6.26	5.05	7.12	5.00	6.57	6.36	1491.	6.36		
18	Balazs Kiss - HUN	8.0	7.5	6.5	6.5	6.0	6.5	8.0	6.5	7.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	9.0	6R 0.0	3.5	6.5	1	1507.
	Extra 300 D-EEKT	7.94	7.70	6.73	6.41	6.33	6.73	8.11	6.72	7.59	7.07	7.67	9.08	2.13	4.18	6.93	1550.		
19	Lukas Petráček - CZE	7.0	7.5	8.0	6.5	7.5	6.0	7.0	6.5	6.5	8.0	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0	1511.	
	Extra 300L OK-XTR	7.08	7.60	8.26	6.72	7.53	6.26	7.14	6.05	6.84	8.12	6.61	7.12	7.20	3.78	7.50	1514.		
20	Francisco Adorladio - ITA	6.5	7.0	7.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.0	7.0	7.5	6.5	6.0	6.5	6.5	5.5	2	1438.		
	CAP 21 I-CILL	6.61	7.34	7.53	6.72	6.64	6.59	6.29	6.60	5.84	6.62	8.12	6.73	6.57	5.79	5.79	1560.		
21	Simon Wood - GBR	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.5	8.5	5.0	7.0	5.5	7.0	5.0	5.5	7.0	0	1570.	
	Edge 360 G-ZWKO	7.51	7.14	7.16	6.97	6.33	6.73	8.79	5.54	7.07	5.86	7.14	7.12	5.00	5.77	7.50	1577.		
22	Ivo Cervinka - CZE	6.5	7.0	6.0	6.0	3.0	Lo 0.0	6.5	6.0	6.5	7.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	2	1255.	
	250LS OK-FAI	6.64	6.97	6.33	7.44	3.84	5.81	6.54	6.33	6.73	7.14	6.07	7.12	7.20	0.00	6.36	1415.		
23	Anthony Walsh - GBR	7.0	6.5	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.5	7.5	5.0	7.0	5.5	6.5	7.5	6.0	5.0	5.0	0	1469.	
	Extra 200 G-QLUD	7.08	6.59	7.16	6.41	6.33	5.78	7.42	5.07	5.86	6.62	7.61	6.07	5.37	5.22	4.60	1480.		
24	Elisa Bretterbreiter - AUT	5.5	7.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	7.5	6.0	6.0	7.0	5.0	7.0	4.0	1354.	0		
	Extra 300L D-ENVY	5.86	7.14	8.09	7.08	7.14	6.29	5.54	7.42	6.33	6.25	7.07	5.00	0.00	4.08	1380.	4.08		
25	Dariusz Mazur - POL	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	5.5	6.5	8.0	4.5	HZ	7.0	7.0	8.0	6R 4.0	4.5	5.5	1	1266.	
	Genpro HA-XEG	7.08	6.97	7.11	6.73	5.86	6.62	8.12	4.82	HZ	7.14	7.14	8.10	3.37	4.98	5.88	1351.		
26	Martin Graef - GER	7.0	6.5	5.5	7.0	5.0	5.0	7.5	HZ	7.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	5.5	6.0	4.5	0	1344.	
	Extra 300S W4SS	7.08	6.59	5.85	6.97	5.32	5.31	7.42	HZ	7.07	6.26	7.14	8.10	5.54	6.17	4.65	1367.		
27	Janos Szorkovics - HUN	7.5	7.0	7.0	8.0	5.5	6.0	8.0	HZ	7.0	HZ	7.0	7.5	6.5	2.5	5.5	3	1173.	
	Extra 300 D-EEKT	7.51	7.14	7.16	8.09	5.83	6.25	8.11	HZ	7.07	6.02	HZ	CHZ	CHZ	3.38	5.79	1158.		
		0			1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	0	18	

Figure Anomalies Summary

