

Guidance for HG and PG pilots visiting Switzerland

General Informations

The best information about hang- and paragliding you find on the web site of the Swiss Hang Gliding & Paragliding Association SHPA (www.shv-fsvl.ch). These informations are in German, French and Italian. A section with some English translations is also available.

Caution / Dangers

- Weather conditions may be very different from region to region in Switzerland. Please always check with the locals. Clubs and schools are very helpful as well.
- Föhn, a local wind system (S→N or N→S) with strong winds is very dangerous!
- Cable: there are many cables in the mountains.

Licences

As long as you don't have your place of residence in Switzerland:

Solo Pilots need the IPPI Card level IV or V

www.fai.org

Tandem Not allowed! You need the Swiss tandem licence.

If you need the Swiss licence you may get simplified permissions . For more information please contact the SHPA.

www.shv-fsvl.ch

Motorized hang- and paragliding are not allowed in Switzerland.

Insurance

The pilots must have a CHF 1 million third party insurance (about 630'000 €). You always have to carry the proof about this cover with you.

Maps and airspace informations

General maps of Switzerland

www.sanday.ch

ICAO aeronautical charts, Switzerland, scale 1:500,000 ¹⁾

Gliding area map, scale 1:300,000 ¹⁾

¹⁾ may be orderd by the SHPA

www.shv-fsvl.ch/service/shop/karten-fluggebiete

Local airspace rules

There are many local rules with restrictions. Check informations at the flying sites and ask the local school or club.

www.shv-fsvl.ch/service/links/

Contact for local informations

Swiss Hang Gliding & Paragliding Association SHPA

www.shv-fsvl.ch

Schools

www.shv-fsvl.ch/ausbildung/schulen/

Clubs

www.shv-fsvl.ch/service/links/klubs/

General English informations

www.shv-fsvl.ch/en/

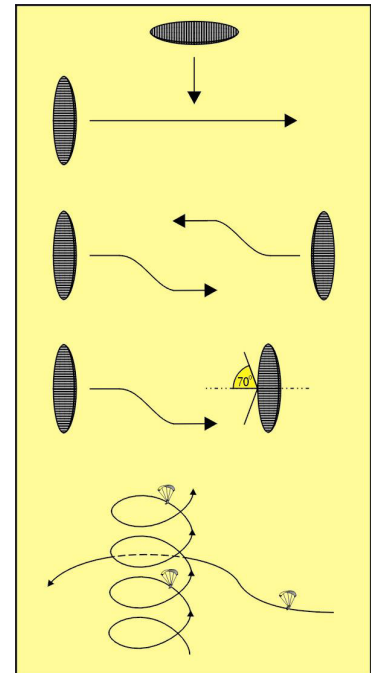
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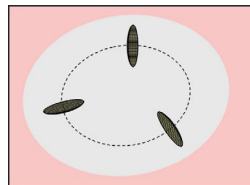
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Rules for avoiding aerial collisions

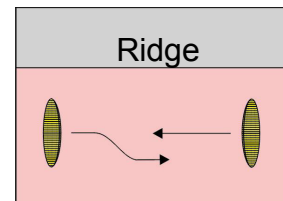
- Converging courses** When two aircraft of the same classification converge at approximately the same altitude, the one with the other on its right shall give way. Priorities:
 1. Aircraft in troubles, 2. Balloon, 3. Glider (Glider, PG, HG), 4. Airship, 5. Dragging aircraft, 6. Powered aircraft
- Approaching head-on** When approaching approximately head-on with a risk of collision, both aircraft shall alter course to the right.
- Overtaking** When overtaking another aircraft you must give way to it and alter course to the right to overtake.
 Aircrafts turning in thermic have to be overtaken on the right side.



- Thermal flights** You have to turn in the same direction as the other gliders already do



- Ridge soaring** When ridge-soaring, if two gliders are flying towards each other at similar height, the pilot with the ridge on the left should move out so that the other has room to maintain course without having to turn into or over the ridge.)



- Landings** An aircraft landing or on final approach has right of way over all other aircraft in the air or on the ground.
 The lowest aircraft of any on an approach to land has right of way, provided it does not cut in front of or overtake any aircraft on final approach.