



JUDGING NEWSLETTER

WORLD ARCHERY FEDERATION

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1. A message to all Judges

from Tom Dielen, WA Secretary General

Dear Judges,

In discussion with the Judge Committee I thought it would be good to have a clear message on what is expected from a Judge.

First and foremost, we are all in our sport of Archery because of a passion of our athletes to put the arrow they put on a string, draw back and release as close as possible to, or preferably in, the highest scoring zone. We are, what most people would call, a very objective sport and therefore judging should not be a major issue.

However, standing in front of 4000 spectators and deciding on an Olympic medal in front of millions of television viewers is not easy. One of the athletes in the Olympics told me that she felt that the line judge in the match was more nervous than she was, which actually calmed the archer down. And for the ones that have been in a blind, it is exciting to see those arrows arrive in a shoot-off that will decide on a title.

I was asked the question some days ago, are there more mistakes in judging than in the past? My answer in attending many high-level competitions over the last 20 years is definitely no, since in general the quality of judging has improved as has the level of the performance of the athletes. However, the visibility of mistakes has grown even more rapidly as now more and more competitions are covered on all kinds of media.

As with other news, the quality of the coverage or reporting on such mistakes is not always correct. But let's look at what is a mistake. A definition of a mistake is "an act or judgement that is misguided or wrong". Interestingly that contains the word judgement, which is defined as: "the ability to make considered decisions or come to sensible conclusions".

The following incidents received a lot of coverage;

When a judge has called two tens in an earlier end on the shown target face you can clearly say that this is a mistake. The fact that this judge then claims that others should have seen it and it was only a typing mistake is an insult to the archers and all judges. This same person has been known to have committed other mistakes of which the biggest was as part of the DOS team that caused the most serious issue in Archery history during the World Archery Championships in Torino. He then claimed in the 2019 Congress that he was better than all other judges and that the age limit was wrong. A few days later, he found two tens on the target in this picture. He now continues to harass the judge committee and even found it necessary to write an open letter to complain about the procedures. He also wrote a message to his chair at the world championships giving her lessons on how she should chair and all the things she did wrong. Some judges have written back to him, according to this judge, and have complained over things. The Judge Committee and the World Archery Office is ready to listen to criticism but there is a difference between valid criticism and harassment and defamation. If any of these judges have something to say, they can write to Severine who will transfer it to the judge committee.



In Minsk we had another case of a clear mistake where a judge clearly did not follow the target scoring procedure and did not make a considered decision. What was given as explanation by the judge was showing that she is not up to the level of being an international judge.

Now a few days ago one other judge, a continental judge, made a mistake, not the one the social media are writing about. The judge that was originally at the target had no clue on how to measure the position of the arrow in a team shoot-off. Furthermore, he had inadequate equipment and then our chair of the judge committee took a "judgement" call, while he was there as the technical delegate and not as judge, and decided to measure the position of the arrows - since no one else was there to do it and the chair of the judges' commission was of the same nationality as one of the two teams. Was it the right thing to do? Yes, without any doubt. Did he do it the right way? Probably not, but he protected the integrity of the competition. He did realize that the way of doing it was not right and he offered his resignation. Both the President and Secretary General refused to accept it, since maybe the way how the situation was handled was not 100% correct, but the objective facts are proof that it was the right thing to do to protect the integrity of the competition, as was also confirmed by the Jury of Appeal.



What leads to these mistakes? In most of the cases a lack of preparation (a judge not having the right measuring device to measure the arrows), too much confidence (being convinced that they know the rules without checking) and/or lack of attention (not checking the facts before making a decision). No test during a judge conference can resolve these three facts. However, the judge committee has been trying to do so by introducing new ways of training and assistance to you.

We also look at how better can we prepare a chair for his or her tasks. The other thing we look into is to assist in **more** professionalising the judging. When I say more, you might say there are no professional judges. I fully disagree in the sense that we have lots of judges with a professional approach. They take it very seriously and prepare for tournaments, making sure they are aware of the latest changes in rules and procedures, watching footage of major events and keeping themselves in good shape. Yes, we might even compensate judges in the future for their time they spend as a judge.

Several other Olympic sports have had issues with judging. One of them is even at the brink of disappearing from the program if the issue can't be solved. All of them are subjective sports which ours isn't.

In the Judge Committee meeting in Tokyo we had a very productive discussion on how to make judge training, re-accreditation and the mechanism to handle mistakes more robust. We also had a discussion with the Athletes Committee chair who also indicated that she felt the quality of judging had increased. We also want to see how we can better highlight good actions by judges rather than focus on mistakes. However, as someone told me, who remembers the name of a good judge? I disagree and first of all we don't have good or bad judges. We have International Judges that do their work in the best possible way and in the way they have been trained. When people make "mistakes" a procedure is in place to deal with such issues and will be improved since the current procedure is not good enough.

World Archery is proud of the judges they have that have acted professionally and protect the integrity of the sport. The World Archery President and Secretary General have full confidence in the current Judge Committee Chair and the entire Judge Committee, that carries on the excellent work of the previous Judge Committees. Judges that do act in a professional way have absolutely no reason to worry about what they do, and we thank them for what they do in the interest of the athletes.

Tom DIELEN, Secretary General

2. Introduction of new Judge Committee following Congress

Dear Judges,

This is the first newsletter to be published following the Committee elections held at Congress in June 2019. We look forward to working with you all over the coming years.



Sergio, Graham, Sabrina, Indranil and Robert at "Ready Steady Tokyo" July 2019

3. Judge Committee Meeting in Tokyo

The Committee had its **first meeting during the Test Event in Tokyo in July**, with a full agenda of items to discuss. In particular, we covered:

- *Review and re-write Rule Book Appendix 4 – Organisation and Procedures for the Judges Committee:* This was undertaken to bring Appendix 4 up to date. The items reviewed included the following:
 - Reorganized layout and consistency in terms used
 - Age limits for seminars
 - Accreditation processes
 - Differentiation between Warning/Suspension/Withdrawal of accreditation
 - Process for Judge upgrades
 - Need to meet recent law changes

These have been put together and presented as a By-Law change and are currently being reviewed.

- *Review of scoring procedures and athlete agent's instructions:* Following the issues earlier in the year, the Committee discussed and prepared a revised process for the scoring at Targets during Matchplay where a Finals Field of Play and athlete's agents are used. The purpose of this is to standardize the instructions and processes so that we further mitigate the possibility of errors, or of disputes arising after the event. **While speed is necessary, this cannot be at the expense of accuracy.** The revised processes, which were tested during the Tokyo Test Event, are provided in point 8 of the newsletter. Additionally, it was considered that there should be clear guidance given to athlete's agents, and this was drafted and agreed. These are attached in point 9 of this newsletter and will also be translated to other languages, as felt necessary in the future
- *Processes for disqualifications and appeals:* For consistency, the committee considered a suitable approach to be taken by the COJ, or their Deputy, when a disqualification or appeal takes place. These are detailed out in point 10 of this newsletter
- *By-Law changes and Interpretation requests:* The committee have put forward several By-Law changes (additional to Appendix 4) and Interpretation requests. These include:
 - Clarification of W1 Outdoor Shoot-Off process for first arrow to be re-shot if both archers score 10
 - Interpretations on Leg Strapping (Article 21.6.6), Signing of Scorecards (Article 14.4/14.4.1/25.4), Duration of Yellow Card (Article 15.3.2/15.2.3) and definition of Equipment Failure.
- *Creation of Taskforces within the Judge Community:* It is recognized that all Judges have something to offer to support the development and improvement of Judging. We agreed therefore to set up some "Taskforces" to look at the knowledge, skills, values and attitudes a Judge should have in the following areas:
 - Target
 - DOS Role
 - COJ Role
 - Field and 3DBesides the above another task force has been formed to review and update the training aids available on the WA web.
The Judge Committee has identified Judges who will be a part of these Taskforces and has already asked them for their support.
- *Planning of future Seminars and Conferences:* As we are now into a new cycle, consideration was given to timing and hosting of the various Seminars and Conferences across the Continents, with the first Conference targeted for Guatemala City in 2020 (after the World Cup Leg being hosted there).
- *Relationship with Continental Associations:* The committee want to enhance the relationship with all the Continental Associations and work is now underway on this topic.
- *Meeting with the Chair of the Athletes Committee:* We had a productive meeting with Naomi Folkard, the Chair of the Athletes Committee, and discussed with her our work to try and improve processes and procedures. Naomi commented that she is very aware of the pressures some of the event schedules have put upon the Judges – a point which the committee have noted and advised to World Archery.

- *Review of Event and Judge evaluation reports.* The Committee reviewed the recent reports and highlighted a number of organizational issues that were raised that need to be taken up by World Archery with the organizers. Concerns were expressed particularly with the Indoor Series (which will soon be upon us again) where there is no scheduled time for equipment inspection, no team managers meeting, and normally only one WA Judge appointed, working with National / Continental Judges who may not always be experienced enough with events of this size/nature. These issues have been raised with WA. The Judge committee will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the new reports and whether any changes may be required.

The Committee also reviewed all the Judge evaluation reports submitted by the commission chairman this year so far, with the purpose of identifying strengths to highlight and reinforce, and weaknesses to overcome.

Of course, the committee looked at the more usual requirements of its work at this time, including starting the 2020 appointment process, updating on the Judges Database with the valuable cooperation of Matteo Pisani, and updating the E-Learning program.

4. E-Learning Update

The initial 5 modules for E-Learning are now ready along with a short test after each module, and a full test at the end of all 5 modules. World Archery have released this alongside the Coaches E-Learning, and Member Associations can request access through the World Archery Office.

It is the intention, for the E-Learning, that any candidate for a World Archery Judge Seminar (Youth or International) will first have to have completed the modules and passed the test as part of the process for applying to attend a seminar. We are also reviewing how we can use the E-Learning to help with the re-accreditation process for existing International and Youth International Judges.

Please write to Severine Deriaz if you have any questions regarding the E-Learning program. Our Committee will be more than happy to provide more information in this regard.

5. Continuous Learning & Update – a must in World Archery judging

The World Archery Judges Committee has conducted several International Judge Candidate and Youth Judge Seminars around the world in the last few years. We currently have more than 40 judges whose first accreditation as IJCs or YJs happened less than four years ago. This is great because it brings new blood to our judging family. The job done by most of our younger and newly accredited judges in the last few years has demonstrated great determination and desire to learn and to perform at the highest level.

Experience plays an important role in any process, and archery judging is no exception to this. It can be acquired only from exposure to new situations and by nurturing from sources like other judges' expertise and documents that can be reached on the World Archery website.



It has become common practice at World Archery major events that the chairman of judges discusses procedures with the newer judges as if the tournament were a practical continuation of the learning process started at the seminars these new judges recently attended. The saying "Practice makes perfect" becomes very valid when a judge is faced with situations in which he must apply his knowledge to specific situations under the pressure of archers, coaches, television and even other judges watching over their shoulders.

Positive attitude as a desired trait to achieve in archery judges is a topic which is usually addressed at our Judges Conferences. **This time we would like to discuss attitude towards learning and keeping ourselves updated** in connection with the fact that not many of our judges were active yet when several interpretations were made or when some rules and bylaws were passed.

Interpretations:

Though this explanation may be known to some of us, it is vital that we address interpretations as a working tool for all our judges. What do we mean by interpretations? Who can request them? Who makes them? Where can they be found?

An interpretation is like an explanation of a rule that is not clear enough. Though interpretations can be requested and made on each rule or bylaw, we, the judges, should focus and update ourselves mainly on those directly connected with shooting rules, equipment, uniforms, and others with an impact on the competition as such. They are very useful because they allow archers, coaches and eventually judges to understand specific situations clearly before they are faced with at a tournament. Interpretations regarding equipment are the most common ones, as they often call for a decision on whether a certain item is allowed or not.

Interpretations can be requested by National Federations, Continental Associations, a Permanent Committee, or Executive Board Members. If any of these bodies deems it necessary to ask for one, they should fill out a form indicating the rule or bylaw that needs to be interpreted, or the piece of equipment in question (usually with the photo of it).

Interpretations regarding equipment usually occur after the piece of equipment has already been presented at a tournament, and we, the judges, cannot say that we need to wait for an interpretation from the relevant committee before the item can be used. We need to decide, as a Commission, not as individual judges, whether this piece of equipment can be used even though no interpretation has been made yet. We must use our knowledge of the principles behind the rules on equipment for each archery division and apply our common sense. After the judge commission have made a decision regarding the item, we should recommend to the archer's team manager that their national federation should ask for an official interpretation to avoid the possibility of other judges' commissions not allowing this item at future events.

Thirty-six years ago, at the 1983 World Target Championships in Long Beach, one of the top archers in the world showed up with a sight that at that time was rather questionable (other rules regarding sights applied at that time). The Chairman of Judges, Mr. Kari Norha from Finland, called all the judges involved in the equipment inspection, and asked them to look at the sight. He called all the judges apart and asked them to show with their thumbs if they would accept the item or not. This is an example of a procedure that can be followed to decide on a certain item within the commission.

The following item was presented at the Arizona Cup some years ago. It was an unusual arrow rest that was being used by one of the members of the US recurve team. The Chairman of Judges and the



Technical Delegate discussed the item with the judges, and decided to allow it, and advised the US team manager to request an official interpretation from World Archery. After the event, USA Archery requested an interpretation on this arrow rest. Here is the interpretation that was released:

Book 3, Chapter 11, Article 11.1.3. Book 4, Chapter 22, Articles 22.1 and 22.3

USA Archery has requested an interpretation on whether the arrow rest shown below is allowed in the Recurve and the Barebow Divisions.

The Constitution and Rules Committee ("C&R") finds the question presented to be within the terms of reference of the Technical Committee.

C&R has determined that the following interpretation is not contrary to the existing rules or Congress decisions.

Response from the Technical Committee:

It is the decision of the Technical Committee that the arrow rest shown in the photo below is legal in the Recurve and Barebow divisions. Arrow rests with multiple contact points have been used successfully in World Archery events for decades. As long as the contact points for the arrow rest stay within the required distance back from the pivot point of the bow grip (4 cm recurve, 2 cm barebow), the Technical Committee considers it legal.

World Archery Technical Committee, 15 April 2015

Approved by the World Archery C&R Committee, 16 April 2015

This example provides the answer to the question Who makes interpretations? Interpretation requests are sent to the World Archery Constitution and Rules Committee, and this committee decides which other committee should make the interpretation requested. In the example above, the C&R Committee decided that the matter presented fell within the terms of reference of the Technical Committee. Once the Technical Committee made their decision, the C&R Committee ruled on whether this interpretation was not contrary to the existing rules or Congress decisions, and then released the official interpretation. Where can these **old but still relevant interpretations** be found?

The most direct way to reach them is at <https://extranet.worldarchery.org/documents/?dir=47>

For the new interpretations, the path to follow is:

1. **Click on the "Interpretation" Section under Rules**
2. **Click on the Article number of the interpretation and NOT on the "+" sign**
3. **It will redirect the browser to the specific section in the Rule Book and Article reference** - there is a bar at the end of the section in the rule book which has the name of the interpretation - **see the example below:**

11.1.1.

A bow of any type provided it complies with the common meaning of the word "bow" as used in target archery, that is, an instrument consisting of a handle/riser and grip, (no shoot-through type) and two flexible limbs each ending in a tip with a string nock. The bow is braced for use by a single string attached directly between the two string nocks, and in operation is held in one hand by its handle (grip) while the fingers of the other hand draw and release the string.

Bow Grip interpretation
Barebow weights interpretation

4. **Once the name of the Interpretation is clicked the interpretation opens up as text display** with a button at the end to download the pdf that contains the pictures as well (**see below**)

Barebow weights interpretation

Book 3, Chapter 11, Article 11.1.1

The Field and 3D Committee has requested an interpretation as to whether the weights shown below are permitted in the Barebow division of World Archery.

The Constitution and Rules Committee ("C&R") finds the question presented to be within the terms of reference of the Technical Committee.

C&R has determined that the following interpretation is not contrary to the existing rules or Congress decisions.

Response from the Technical Committee:

The Barebow weights as shown in the photos below are all legal in the Barebow division of World Archery provided that the bow can pass through a 12.2 cm ring. The Judges Committee has decided that the 12.2 cm ring did not require the bow passing directly through the ring, but rather the bow is legal as long as the bow fit through the ring, even with shuffling the ring from side to side to fit extended weights.

World Archery Technical Committee, 12 August 2019

Approved by the World Archery C&R Committee, 14 August 2019

[Download interpretation](#)

We would like to encourage our judges to read all these interpretations. Some of them have already become part of rules or bylaws in our books. Others, though not part of a specific rule, are still valid reference, while some others have been amended or further specified in other interpretations or in rules passed later.

Let's look at the following example:

An interpretation was published in June 2011 on Book 2, article 7.6.4.1 and Book 3, article 8.6.4.1 (according to the way articles in the rules were numbered at that time). It was requested by a Council

(Executive Board now) member and dealt with possible corrections to the totals when there is a difference between the scorecard and the PDA-rendered results.

The interpretation produced in June 2011 was later reversed by the current rule in Book 3, article 14.4.1. This means that the interpretation released in June 2011 is no longer valid, as it referred to a rule that existed at that time but is no longer worded as it was then.

Here is a case in which a first interpretation was modified by another because the first one was not clear enough

Book 3, Chapter 11, Article 11.2.4

The South African Archery Association has requested an interpretation as to whether a release aid may be attached to a string before the athlete is to shoot his/her arrow and left hanging there so that when it is that athlete's turn to shoot he/she can load the arrow and simply take hold of the release aid and draw the bow. This question becomes relevant in Final Matches with alternate shooting or Team Events.

The Constitution and Rules Committee ("C&R") finds the question presented to be within the terms of reference of the Target Committee.

C&R has determined that the following interpretation is not contrary to the existing rules or Congress decisions.

Response from the Target Committee:

It is the decision of the Target Committee that a release may not be left attached to the string before loading the arrow. The Target Committee does not believe that there is a need for releases to be attached to the string of the bow until the arrow is ready to be shot. Athletes are not allowed to nock their arrows, so they do not need to 'nock' the release. Additionally, since only certain releases can be attached to the string in the manner described above, allowing this activity would provide an unnecessary advantage to those athletes using releases which can be attached.

The foregoing does not apply to Para-Archery where there is an existing interpretation to permit the use of a mouth release for athletes who have a classification which permits a mouth release.

This requires the release aid to be permanently attached to the string.

World Archery Constitution and Rules Committee, 13 February 2016

The clarification to the above was released a few weeks after, as the first one suggested that at no time the release aid could be hooked onto the string before the arrow was nocked in it. Here is the text of the clarification:

Clarification:

After the athlete is on the shooting line and the signal for shooting has been given, the release may be attached before the arrow is attached to the string. The 13 February 2016 interpretation was in response to the situation where athletes were attaching the release during the team rounds and alternating final matches before being on the shooting line or before the signal to shoot has been given. For the avoidance of doubt, this interpretation focuses only on when a release may be attached to the string and not when an arrow can be attached to the string. To the extent that the 13 February 2016 interpretation is in conflict with this clarification, this clarification controls.

World Archery Constitution and Rules Committee, 13 August 2016



The example above shows that all interpretations need to be read and understood, as it may be possible that a second interpretation has been made to further clarify the first one.

Learning is made easier when there is a motivation, an attitude. A judge should not expect to learn everything he should know only at a seminar or a conference. There is a lot of individual work to do. A judge should become a frequent visitor to the World Archery website, should watch as many live coverages of event finals as possible, and should be able to identify areas in which to improve. A judge should take advantage of every opportunity to learn from it.

Here is an example of positive attitude towards learning.

At the World Championships in the Netherlands, the Chairman discussed with his judges their assignment to different functions during the finals: Line Judge, Target Judge and Scorer. The Chairman asked if there was anyone who would not feel comfortable adding four or six values in team matches. This question aimed at identifying potential scorers who would not have trouble adding.

One of the Judges (Judge A) admitted that she was not good at adding up and would prefer not being appointed as scorer. The Chairman and Deputy took this into account when making appointments. Judge A was appointed as a line judge for several matches in the morning of the first day of finals.

In the afternoon, after she had finished all her matches, she asked permission of the Chairman to sit in the blind with several blank scorecards just behind the judge, agents and scorer. She just wanted to get herself trained in entering scores from the screens and to add them as quickly as possible. No one told her to do this. She did it because she wanted to learn. But this was only the first chapter of the story.

Three weeks later, Judge A sent their application for duty to officiate at events in 2020. The application included a note saying that though being a scorer was still not her favorite thing to do at a tournament, she was now prepared to undertake this job whenever required.

Archery judges are required to do a number of tasks during a tournament. During finals, our visibility and exposure is bigger than on the previous competition days. We need to be prepared to deliver high levels of performance when making arrow calls, checking values entered in the scorecards, using measuring devices, showing yellow and red cards when applicable, and signaling match winners, ties and order of shooting, among other very important jobs.

6. Duty Appointments for 2020

Here is the list of appointments for the upcoming season. The lists of judges for the Olympic and Paralympic Games will be published once approved by the World Archery Executive Board.

SURNAME	Firstname	CNO	Status	Indoor WC 1 Macau
SIMON PETER	Louis	MAS	IJc	Chairman

SURNAME	Firstname	CNO	Status	Indoor WC 2 Strassen
PEZET	Christophe	FRA	IJ	Chairman
PAQUET	Denis	FRA	IJ	Alternate

SURNAME	Firstname	CNO	Status	Indoor WC 3 Rome
LYKKEBAEK	Klaus	DEN	IJ	Chairman
MIANI	Martino	ITA	IJ	Alternate

SURNAME	Firstname	CNO	Status	Indoor WC 4 Sydney
WOMERSLEY	Susanne	AUS	IJ	Chairman
NASIRINEJAD	Hossein	IRI	IJ	Alternate

SURNAME	Firstname	CNO	Status	Indoor WC 5 Nîmes
CATALAN	David	ESP	IJ	Chairman
EKHOLM	Pyry	FIN	IJc	Member
POTTS	Robert	GBR	IJc	Member
HILLAIRET	Anthony	FRA	IJc	Alternate

SURNAME	Firstname	CNO	Status	Indoor WC 6 Vegas
ARAUJO	Cesar	MEX	IJ	Chairman
TIERNEY	Megan	USA	IJc	Deputy
NASIRINEJAD	Hossein	IRI	IJ	Member
MARTENS	Jean	BEL	IJ	Member
TIFLIDOU	Christina	GRE	IJc	Member
VOLUNGHOLEN	Rolf	SWE	IJc	Alternate

SURNAME	Firstname	CNO	Status	WC Outdoor 1 (GUA)
ERICA	Robert	NED	IJ	Chairman
GRAVEL	Céline	CAN	IJ	Deputy
CERVANTES	Carlos	MEX	IJ	Member
NEMATINIA	Davood	IRI	IJ	Member
PRASCHKER	Paola	ARG	IJ	Member
ZURBANO	Irati	ESP	YJ	Member
HAASE	Maren	GER	IJ	Alternate

SURNAME	Firstname	CNO	Status	WC Outdoor 2 (CHN)
CABRERA	Karla	PHI	IJ	Chairwoman
OZAWA	Junji	JPN	IJc	Deputy
PAQUET	Denis	FRA	IJ	Member
GHASHGHAEI	Nasrin	IRI	IJc	Member
KROEDERS	Marlene	NED	IJc	Member
SCHILLINGER	Christoph	AUT	IJc	Member
LI	Xinping	CHN	IJc	Alternate

SURNAME	Firstname	CNO	Status	WC Outdoor 3 (GER)
POTTS	Graham	GBR	IJ	Chairman
ZHANG	Xiuzhi	NOR	IJ	Deputy
STUCCHI	Luca	ITA	IJ	Member
MARTINEZ	Adam	PUR	IJ	Member
KRATZMÜLLER	Bettina	AUT	IJc	Member
MACHADO NUNES	Lais	BRA	IJc	Member
WU	Tsung-Yi	TPE	IJc	Member
YLPKONONEN	Niko	FIN	IJc	Member
BUITENHUIS	Niels	NED	YJ	Member
VOLUNGHOLEN	Rolf	SWE	IJc	Alternate
QU	Yinan	CHN	IJc	Alternate

SURNAME	Firstname	CNO	Status	WC Final
CULLUMBER	Mike	USA	IJ	Chairman
REITMEIER	Kristina	CZE	IJ	Deputy
ROUSHDY	Ahmed	EGY	IJ	Member
CORTES	Roy	COL	IJc	Alternate
OZAWA	Junji	JPN	IJc	Alternate

SURNAME	Firstname	CNO	Status	World Field Championships (USA)
GIMENEZ	Paco	ESP	IJ	Chairman
BROPHY	Barry	IRL	IJc	Deputy
CHEN	Ting-Ni	TPE	IJ	Member
CHURCHILL	Laura Lynne	CAN	IJ	Member
GUEVARA	Jesus	ESA	IJ	Member
KARLE	Friedrich	GER	IJ	Member
STRANDBY	Bjarne	DEN	IJ	Member
GRAS	Didier	FPO	IJc	Member
KONCALOVA	Katerina	CZE	IJc	Member

SURNAME	Firstname	CNO	Status	World Field Championships (USA)
PEREZ	Liz	MEX	IJc	Member
PÖLL	Helmut	AUT	IJc	Member
SHALABY	Maya	EGY	IJc	Member
RUSSEL-COWAN	Shannon	GBR	YJ	Member
DEL TORNO	José	ARG	IJc	Alternate
DATTA	Indranil	IND	IJ	Alternate

7. Using your measuring devices

Below is a picture from the Youth World Championships in Madrid of a Judge using his Vernier measuring device:



This is a great example of the care which you must take when using **your own measuring devices**. The top tips are:

1. **Know your equipment** – practice with it, and make sure you are very comfortable using it
2. **Ask the athletes/agents to stand back** while measuring, in order to give you some space
3. **Minimal contact** may be made with the target face and arrow when measuring – while you need to be accurate, strong contact may move either the '+' or the arrow.
4. Make sure your **device can be locked**.
5. Check the first arrow and lock the device in position. Then just check the first arrow again immediately to be sure that there has been no movement when locking the device. Then move to the second arrow to measure, and you will quickly and easily see whether one or the other arrow is nearer, or that they are still tied. Then announce your decision.
6. **Don't be rushed**, but remember, if the previous five steps have been followed you will **only measure once** and then make your decision. So, take great care – and if necessary, seek the advice of your chairman, and their help and support, before the event starts.

8. Scoring procedure for Alternate Shooting Matches

The process of scoring when matches are shot with an alternate sequence involves a Target Judge, a Scorer and two Agents. At World Archery Events, the only language to use in the blinds and at the targets is English. The following individual responsibilities and scoring procedure shall be the standard to follow at each World Archery event.

Target Judge:

The target judge is responsible for everything that happens in the blinds and at the targets. His scoring duties are:

- Briefing archer's agents on their responsibilities before the start of the match
- Making arrow calls
- Verifying that the scorer has entered the correct values in the scorecard
- Initialing any corrections to arrow values on the scorecard at the time the correction is made and before the arrows are drawn
- Signaling shoot-offs and match winners
- Ensuring that the agents sign the scorecards once the total scores are confirmed.

Scorer:

- Entering the values on the scorecard and making corrections if necessary
- Obtaining the initials of the target judge for corrections made
- Calculating the end and match totals (compound) and set total and set points (recurve)
- Detecting possible errors either of arrow values or on the scorecards and bringing them to the attention of the target judge.
- Reading individual values to the results team and giving confirmation that the total reported by the results team is the same as the one on the scorecard.

Agents:

The agents are the representatives of the archers at the targets. Their duties include:

- Checking what the scorer writes on the scorecard
- Marking the arrow holes on the target face
- Withdrawing arrows only after they have agreed the arrow values with the target judge and checked the recording of the values on the scorecard
- Signing the scorecard after the match, which means that they agree with the arrow values, the sum total and the winner/loser of a match.

Scoring Procedure:

During shooting at World Archery Events, the scorer is sitting at a table in front of one or two monitors which show where the arrows lie on the targets. He is sitting between the two agents, who watch what the scorer is writing and compare these unofficial scores to what they see on the monitors. The target judge is behind the scorer and watches the whole process. The target judge pays special attention to any arrows whose value cannot be easily defined from the images on the monitor and prepares to make a call on their value when he arrives at the targets. The scorer will put an asterisk on the questionable values on the scorecard.



While the shooting of the last arrow of a given end is in progress, the target judge, the two agents and the scorer should stand up, position themselves in the order to walk to the targets and wait for the three beeps to get out of the blind. After the last arrow is shot, they walk to the targets with the target judge in the first position, followed by agent 1, the scorer and agent 2.



At the targets, the scorer stands between the two targets facing the target judge and the agents. The target judge points at the arrow for which he is about to pronounce a value. He calls the value and the scorer verifies the value on the scorecard (by ticking off the values on the scorecard), holding the scorecard in a way that the target judge and the agents can see it. If the scorer detects an error either in scoring or on the scorecard, he has to bring this to the attention of the target judge. The target judge and the agents check that the values called by the judge are the ones written on the scorecard. This should be done until all arrows have been scored.

The scorer calculates the total (and sum total or set points) and reports the single arrow values to the results team by radio. The results team will then call the total of the end and the sum total (Compound) or the set points (Recurve). The scorer will then say "confirmed" to the results team when the scores communicated by the results team are identical to the scores on the scorecard. If not, the scorer will say "no" and then they will figure out why they have different scores. If there is a misunderstanding or a problem to be solved, this must be sorted out at the target.

If confirmed, the scorer will go back to the blind immediately, not waiting for the others.

At the end of the match, once the agents and the target judge have verified that the scores entered in the last end/set are correct, the agents will pull the arrows to allow the field crew to get the targets ready for the next match.

While the agents are pulling the arrows, the target judge will signal the winner or if a shoot-off is necessary. At the same time as the target judge is announcing the winner, the scorer will radio the values of the arrows to the results team. Any possible discrepancy regarding the scores or the result must be sorted out before the agents, the scorer and the target judge leave the podium. The completed scorecard must be signed by the agents, agreeing to the totals and match results, in the presence of the target judge, who must also sign the scorecard.

The target judge is the first to walk to the targets and the last one to walk back to the blind. The whole process must be conducted smoothly but without a rush. It is very important to ensure that there is no room for a mistake in the scores entered before the scorer walks away from the targets. Whenever possible a judge should be used as the scorer, but when acting as a scorer he fulfills only the functions pertaining to this role and not those of a judge. The reason why a judge is the best choice is because he is familiar with the procedures.

Scorers, either judges or LOC appointed ones, must be able to calculate additions of three, four and six numbers quickly and accurately. Previous training must be provided under the supervision of the Chairman of Judges, the Deputy or a designated judge.

9. Instruction to be given to the Archer's Agents in the blind

Instructions to be issued to Agents by the Target Judge / Judge in charge of Blinds:

1. **English** will be the only language used in the Blinds and at the Targets.
2. **Do not use your mobile phone** while in the blind or at the targets.
3. **In the blinds** –
 - **Watch the screens for the targets & check the scorer has recorded the arrow values correctly**
4. **At the target** –
 - **Ensure arrow values are called correctly by the Judge.**
 - **check the scoresheet** for both athletes/Teams/Mixed Teams before the arrows are pulled from the target. If in doubt, do not pull the arrows, and check with the Judge.
 - **Mark all arrow holes before pulling the arrows** from the target

5. **When the match has finished**, check the scoresheet has the correct information:
 - Arrow Values
 - Set points/cumulative score
 - Match totals, including tens/x's (Compounds)
 - Shoot-off arrow values and result (if required)
 - Winner of the match
6. **Sign the scorecard** on behalf of the athlete / team / mixed team in presence of target judge

10. Disqualification and Appeal Procedures

Disqualification Process (Scorecard Issues): The purpose of this article is to determine a process that must be adopted when dealing with disqualifications that relate to non-completion of scorecards.

Process:

1. The Results verifier/team notify the Chairman of Judges (COJ) immediately of any discrepancy with a non-completed scorecard.
2. The COJ makes the decision as to whether disqualification, in accordance with rule 14.4, is to be applied.
3. The COJ immediately calls the archers and team managers from the affected countries (if it is a match, both archers/teams/mixed teams may be being disqualified) and advises them of the action – scorecard must be shown to them, but not given to them (so that they cannot change it)
4. COJ reminds them that they have a right to appeal, and the timescale for that appeal.

Appeal Process:

1. Team Manager/Archer/Coach makes known the intent to appeal within the timescale as required under rule 13 to either the COJ or their Deputy.
2. The Appeal form must be completed and handed to the COJ or Deputy within the required timescale under rule 13, with the fee.
3. The COJ must acknowledge the receipt of the Appeal form by signing and "date stamping" the document.
4. The COJ hands the appeal to the Chairman of the Jury together with the fee, and scorecard evidence if required.
5. The COJ notifies the following:
 - Any party that will be affected by the appeal decision – for example, if the issue is with a matchplay scorecard the opposing team/mixed team individual may need to be advised.
 - General announcement made that an appeal has been made, and the start time of the next part of the event may be subject to a delay.
 - All parties named in the appeal and ensure they are ready if required to be called as witnesses by the Jury.
6. Following the Jury decision being made, written and signed, this must be given to the COJ together with all papers. 2 additional copies must be made – 1 for the person making the appeal, and 1 for the COJ for their report.
7. The competition can then continue as required.

11. Introduction of the Barebow discipline into Target Archery

The 2019 Congress saw the passing of motions which will bring the Barebow discipline into Target Archery. This is due to be introduced in 2020 and the rule amendments are being worked on now. It is anticipated that the Barebow equipment rules will be the same as for Field and 3D archery, and the round will be shot at 50m on a 122cm face. It will become clearer as World Archery moves closer to its introduction, but it might be a good time now for those of us who are less familiar with the Barebow discipline, to start learning more about it, through reviewing the equipment rules that are in the Field/3D rules in Book4.

12. Interpretations issued following Congress in June 2019

The following table is a summary of the Interpretations issued after Congress in 2019, up to 27th August 2019. In order to check and understand the full detail of each interpretation you will need to access the Interpretations using the process described in the above article.

Date of Interpretation	Title	Articles Affected
27/08/2019	Instinctive Bow & ILF System	22.4.1
21/08/2019	Bow window	22.4.1
20/08/2019	Bamboo arrows on Longbow	22.5.6.1
20/08/2019	Barebow weights	11.1.1
20/08/2019	Bow grip	11.1.1
20/08/2019	Compound sight	11.2.3
11/06/2019	Appeal on Judges Committee decisions	11.1 (Book 1, Appendix 4)

13. News from our Continental Judges Committees

ASIA

During the month of September, World Archery Asia organized a Seminar for the new judges and for promotion with the presence of 60 participants. This Seminar was under the supervision of the WA Asia Judges Committee Chair and member, who are also International Judges Mr. Frankie Hoong and Mr. Junji Ozawa.



Participants in the seminar in Bangkok

14. Pictures from recent Judges' Commissions



Hyundai World Cup Stage 3 - Berlin



World Championships, Netherlands



World Para - Championships, Netherlands



Tokyo Olympic Games Test Event – “Ready Steady Tokyo”



World Youth Championships - Madrid



Pan American Games - Lima



2019 European Games in Minsk

15. Replies to Case studies N°98

98.1

This coach has attached a tablet to his scope. He is using this tablet to tape his team's performance during the match. Would you allow it?

Reply:

The majority of Judges felt that as this was just being used to record the teams' performance, and not for any additional information to the team, and it was not on the shooting line & hence it was acceptable, which we agree with. However, not so many recognised that the rules for matchplay field of play at an Olympic Games, World Championships and all International events prohibit taking electronic equipment onto the field (see Article 3.20.1.2).



98.2

This archer has added these two pieces of plastic material over the regular serving of the string. This was at a local tournament, and the archer said she was using these two pieces, so she did not have to use a tab. Would you allow them?

Reply:

There was a mixed reaction to the use of these pieces of plastic in replacement of the finger tab, with some Judges advising that they were happy to allow to it, as they saw no advantage being gained with the plastic replacing the tab, and others advising that the attachments, being additional attachments to the string and not the nocking point as such, should not be allowed.



It is the Judge Committee view that these attachments are not to be allowed in competition, as the rules specify what can be attached to the string. It is noted that these can often be seen on beginner's equipment when they are starting out but should not be used in competition.

98.3

Would you allow this device on the grip?



Reply:

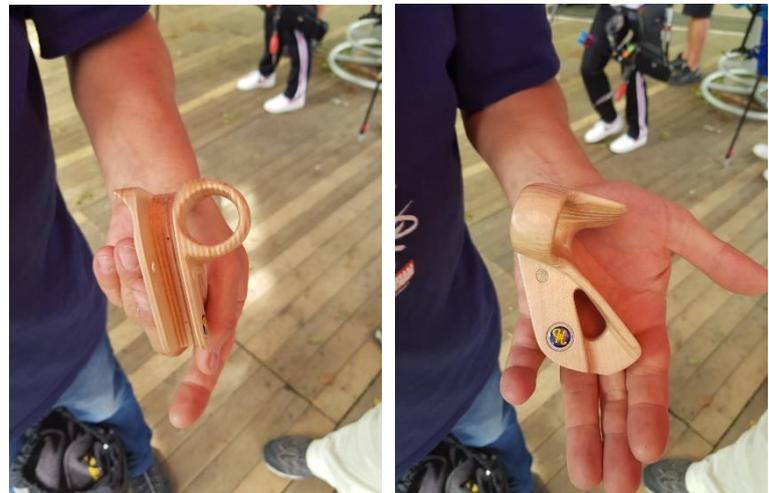
Another case study with a mixed reaction from all Judges.

It is evident that many of you would like to see further pictures of this in use, particularly from the side where the fingers are, to see if the hand is fully fixed into position, or to see what advantage this grip may give.

One or two have suggested that this needs to be sent to Technical Committee for an interpretation (which, incidentally, it has been, and an Interpretation now issued).

However, we must remember that we come across situations like this at tournaments, and we cannot await an interpretation from a committee before deciding whether to allow the athlete to use the equipment or not. In a case like this, it is appropriate to consider this as a Judge Commission and come to a consensus conclusion among the team before allowing or disallowing its use.

The following two pictures of the same bow grip from different angles provide additional information as to why this piece of equipment was accepted by a judges' commission to which it was presented.



16. New Case Studies

99.1 In a team elimination match, archer 1 of Team A goes onto the shooting line to shoot the first arrow, and as he removes it from his quiver, it drops to the ground. He takes another arrow from his quiver, shoots this, and leaves the shooting line, leaving the arrow on the ground.

When he next goes onto the line to shoot, he does not take an arrow from his quiver, but picks up the arrow from the ground, and shoots this one.

As the line Judge, what action would you take, if any, and why?

99.2 In a team event, final gold match with alternate shooting (with live TV), the line judge indicates the team to start the second set, the DOS pushed the timing device and the match started.

Team A shot their 3 first arrows, one per archer, and when the last athlete crossed the 1-meter line the DOS stopped the clock for Team A and started the clock for Team B.

When team B had shot their 3 arrows and crossed the 1-meter line, the DOS pushed again the device and gave the remaining time to team A, but the device didn't work properly, and gave the time remaining for Team B and the green light to the team B again. The first archer of team B went to the shooting line again and shot the second arrow, then the second athlete, and to finish the third. The Line Judge line didn't indicate anything and let the archers follow as the clock showed.

The DOS pushed to give the remaining time to team A, and the device ran correctly with Team A's remaining time with Team A shooting their 3 arrows in time.

When scoring, the target judge indicated that she/he had scored all the arrows but both teams shot 3 arrows out of sequence, and he/she must overwrite in red the 3 highest arrows as a M for both teams. The line judge indicated that it was a problem with the clock device, and both teams followed the indicated lights and the times and that no team obtain any advantage.

As Chairman of Judges, what would be your decision here?

99.3 What is your reaction to the picture? What action would you take?



Replies to case studies should be sent to sderiaz@archery.org before 30th September 2019