

JUDGING NEWSLETTER

WORLD ARCHERY FEDERATION

ISSUE #108

June 2022

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1. Editorial

from Sergio Font, Chairman of WA Judge Committee

Dear Judges,

Here is our second Newsletter in 2022. We have included news on recent seminars and an update on the current re-accreditation process. The time for the exams in this process is fast approaching. We invite you to start getting ready, and to revisit the webinars already conducted. Remember that this time the tests will include questions on basic knowledge of Field and 3D rules and judging procedures, in addition to the usual questions on target archery.

Your committee has been very active in the last few months as well. We held a formal meeting in April, where we discussed a number of important topics. We came up with several proposals to modify the current bylaws and with interpretation requests to make our rules easier to understand.

The rules on barebow and the traditional bow still need further specification and several committees, including ours, have been busy trying to make them more user-friendly. In the next few days, you will be able to access new interpretations in this regard.

Also new are some changes to the rules that apply to World Cups. They include not making equipment inspection a mandatory item in tournament schedules. The archers, however, understand the importance of having their equipment controlled by the judges prior to competition, and have voluntarily accepted to use part of their unofficial practice sessions to show their bows, arrows, and accessories to the judges.

As a reminder, if you are appointed to officiate at Continental Games or Championships or other World Ranking Events, your chairman will be expected to complete the judge assessment form, as if you were taking part in a World Cup, World Championships, or the Olympic Games. If you have been chosen as chairman, make sure you submit your report and judge assessment forms duly completed to Severine not later than 15 days after the end of the competition.

Best regards,
Sergio



2. International Judge Candidate Seminar in Medellin, COL

Twenty-five continental judges from sixteen countries took part in the first International Judge Candidates' Seminar held after the pandemic. The agenda included sessions on target, field & 3D, and para-archery, as well as the usual preliminary questionnaire and case studies. A practical session was conducted on the last day.

The sessions were run by World Archery Judge Committee members Sergio Font, Indranil Datta and Robert Erica, and by International Judge and Classifier Megan Tierney. In the practical sessions, IJ Roy Cortes and retired IJ Bob Pian conducted the sessions on para-archery and team matches respectively. Eighteen new IJs were accredited, including six of our Youth Judges. Here is the list of those who have now joined the World Archery Judges' family as IJC:

Ana Luiza de Mesquita Pinto (BRA)
Curtis Balusek (USA)
Eric Fok (CAN)
Andrew Neville (USA)
Victoria Duncan (GBR)
Alma Rosa Piñeiro (MEX)
Niels Buitenhuis (NED)
Taavo Allik (EST)
Michael Oneschuk (CAN)

Choi Kyunghwan (KOR)
Logan Ross Andrew (NZL)
Yasuhiro Shiwaku (JPN)
Natalia Londoño (COL)
Erick Barreto Xavier Leite (BRA)
Jennifer Laux (USA)
Shannon Russell-Cowan (GBR)
Lee Miller (GBR)
Fatima Abullarade (ESA)



The final exam included 60 questions, most of which were drafted in a case study format. In this newsletter, we would like to address the areas in which more incorrect answers were given, and to discuss with our judges the rules and procedures that apply in these cases.

Rules:

1. Time for team managers to inform changes in team composition. The rules specify that the time to inform these changes is 15 minutes, and not 1 hour anymore. It may be possible that the

organizers of events like the Olympic Games (as happened for the mixed teams in Tokyo) require that the time be extended. In these cases, the special requirement shall be informed to the team managers in due time.

2. There is still confusion regarding the new names given to the former junior, cadet, and master categories. What has changed is the name, but not the range of ages. In 2022, an archer born in 2005 or after can compete in the U-18 (formerly cadet) category. These are archers who turn 17 anytime in the year in which they wish to compete. To participate in a U-21 category, an archer must have been born in 2002 or later (even in or after 2005). This is important for the judges to know as they are often expected to check passports during equipment inspection to verify that an archer is eligible to compete in a specific age category.
3. A question in the exam referred to whether there is a rule indicating that the color of the wind flags must alternate. Possibly because at most events flag colors do alternate, several seminar participants answered that there is a such a rule. This is not correct. Color alternation is recommended because this way we help the archers to identify their targets, but it is not mandatory.
4. There is a difference between team shoot-offs to handle ties in matches and the tiebreakers for the last position to make the cut at the end of the qualification round. In the latter case, the three highest ranked archers in the team stand on the shooting line at the same time, and they have 30 seconds (new rule) to shoot one arrow each. There is no alternation of team members on the line, that is why the 1-minute rule does not apply.
5. We would like to revisit the rules in connection with the concepts of practice and byes and their implication at the elimination stages. We may have cases in which, for example, the recurve women are shooting 10 matches in the 1/16 round at the same time as the top 6 seeds are having a bye. Also at the same time, no recurve men matches are being shot but the archers who will compete in their own 1/16 round 30 minutes later are shooting practice on the competition field. Once the first three sets of the recurve women matches have finished, the ladies with byes must stop shooting, while the men may continue for as long as the organizers have scheduled their practice and may shoot as many arrows as they want in the 90 second period. In summary, during practice there is no limit in the number of arrows, but during byes recurve archers can shoot only three sets of three arrows. Compounds shooting byes can shoot five ends of three arrows.
6. We would like to draw your attention to the new rules on barebow equipment. Probably because these rule changes are very recent, some of our judges are not quite familiar with them yet. A combination of weights and dampeners is allowed on this type of bow, while weights (with dampeners if desired) can be placed both in the upper and/or lower parts of the riser.
7. As regards the mantis sights, the electronic part of them must be removed and may not be used at any time on the competition field, not even on the portion of the competition field that may be used as the practice field at some events where a separate practice field may not be available. The mounting of the sight (not electronic) may remain on the bow.
8. There were five questions on Field and 3D archery. Given that most of the participants have little or no experience in these disciplines, they failed to identify the competition stages in which marked and unmarked distances are used in Field events, and to tell whether 3D events are run on marked or unmarked courses.



Procedures:

1. What should the judges do when they realize an archer is using a technique that may be unsafe? We very often focus mainly on high or lateral draws, and the procedures to follow in these cases have been described in our seminars and newsletters. A question in the exam in Medellin dealt with a situation in which an archer's bow arm (with the bow, of course) abruptly drifts to the left upon release. A couple of judges answered that the judge should do nothing if the archer standing right behind does not complain. This could be a correct answer if we were talking about an archer who is invading another archer's space on the shooting line, but the abrupt movement to the left may cause a safety issue if the bow bumps against the other archer's bow at full draw. In this case, the judge must take action even if the archer standing behind has not complained.
2. Now that there is no official equipment inspection prior to the start of competition at the stages of the World Cups, archers must be more responsible for the equipment they are using. The judges will be out on the field before the start of competition to inspect the equipment that the archers would like to get inspected. As soon as scoring starts, all illegal equipment found by the judges (which was not noted by the judges before) shall cause the archer to lose the score of the arrows already shot. Some judges said they would give a warning. A warning without further penalty will allow scores shot with illegal equipment to be counted and may result in depriving other archers (who were using legal items only) from making the cut to shoot elimination matches. There is a rule that says that archers may be disqualified if they are found to be using

illegal equipment. Our committee feels that disqualification shall apply in the qualification round when the archer has been warned by the judges before, and in all cases during matches.

3. It often happens that a shoot-off is required at the same time in more than one of the matches assigned to a single judge on the field. As the chairman of judges may not be available on the field all the time to assign other judges to help, our committee believes that the judge with more than one shoot-off can ask another judge around to take care of one of the matches making sure there is no nationality conflict.



4. Scoring when mistakes are made by the archers in compound team matches is often a challenge, as we have the specific situation of two target faces for each team. Giving an answer to the following questions may assist our judges to follow the correct procedures:
 - a. Are there more than three arrows on any of the two faces? If the answer is YES, the highest value on that face becomes a miss, but it is still a value to consider when addressing question b.
 - b. Are there more than six arrows in total? To answer this question, we should consider if there is a miss for the reason explained for question a, but also if one of the archers did not shoot one of his two arrows. An unshot arrow is a value and is scored as a miss. If the total number of arrows (including these misses) exceeds six, you will score the six lower values. In all situations with more than six values at least one of the archers shot more than two. This mistake is already taken care of when you enter the six lower values, regardless of whether the three arrows shot by one archer may remain as such on the scorecard. In other words, there is no additional penalty because an archer shot three arrows.

- c. Was an arrow shot out of time (or out of sequence if the teams are shooting in alternation)? If so, of the six values entered, the judge should deduct the highest one, and turn it into a Miss.

This is the order of questions we should follow to decide how to score. We rarely get affirmative answers to the three questions above in one single case but knowing the order may help us follow the proper procedures.

5. There was a question regarding whether an archer who is disqualified from individual match play because he did not sign or did not total his scorecard can still compete in the team rounds. This situation was discussed with World Archery some years ago, and the reply we received was that individual and team are two separate events when it comes to match play, and that an archer who is disqualified from the individual competition can still be part of a team or a mixed team. Disqualification from the qualification round does have a negative impact on both the individual and team events though.
6. Another question in the exam dealt with the different duties a target judge must fulfill during finals. Some of the participants did not include making sure that the arrow values called by the judge are entered in the scorecard accordingly. This procedure is something our committee has instructed our target judges to do in the last three years to ensure that there are no mistakes mainly due to language barriers.



3. Notes arising from recent World Ranking Events

Several World Ranking Events, including two stages of the World Cup, have been held this year. Our committee appreciates the reports received from the Chairman of their respective Judges' Commissions and would like to share some highlights from these reports.

1. Equipment inspection at the two stages of the World Cup were conducted during the unofficial practice session. Though in Antalya there were long lines (mainly for the compounds) at times, the judges in Gwangju started the inspection earlier in the day (even before the start of practice) to avoid the long lines. At both events the inspection was conducted smoothly, and most archers attended it. It is suggested that to avoid lines with compound archers (who need more time to get their equipment inspected) that more judges be assigned to this division and that more targets be placed for the archers to aim at when they have their bow poundage weighed.



2. Rule 14.5.2.1.1 refers to target set-up for shoot-offs at the end of the qualification round. It refers to the set-up for individual and three-member team tiebreakers for compounds. We have requested that the rule be modified to also include a two target faces, horizontally placed on one target butt for mixed teams. Please interpret the intent of this rule as one face per archer on one single butt: one face in the middle for individual, one face per archer on one single butt for each mixed team (and doubles at para events), and three faces in a triangular set-up for three-member teams.
3. The in/out signal with the index finger during finals is something we must get used to and maybe practice before we fly to the events we are appointed to. The procedure, as explained in Newsletter 107, includes pointing to the arrow first (trying to use the index finger as a continuation of the arrow – as parallel to the ground as possible, so that this pointing cannot be confused with the indication of the value of the arrow), and pointing downwards or upwards to indicate whether the call made is for the lower or higher value.
4. Given that there is a new rule for World Cups regarding uniforms (two sets of uniforms are new required to easily identify the archers on television), it is suggested that the CoJ or their deputies

check with the team managers and the archers once the quarter final matches are over (and we know who will be shooting finals) if they have the two sets of uniforms required.



Two Korean archers wearing different uniforms in the same match.

5. Several archers were acting as coaches during elimination rounds, and not all of them carried the required upgrade cards. Most of these cases were spotted by the judges and the archers were asked to go to the World Archery office. A tip for the judges at upcoming events is to check the accreditation cards of the archers who are coaching their teammates. During finals, it is important that the judges check this before the archers and coaches enter the finals field of play.
6. The rules regarding the time to submit an intention to appeal and the appeal itself are clear. If you are the Commission Chairman, be sure you abide by these rules on timing and reject any intentions or appeals (in discussion with the Jury) that may come in late.

4. Youth Judge and Continental Judge Seminar in Halifax, Canada

A seminar valid for Continental and Youth Judge accreditation was held in Halifax, Canada on May 30 to June 1. The lectures and practical sessions were conducted by retired International Judges Robert Pian (USA) and Randall Jones (CAN). The following judges were accredited:

Petra Bolta (SLO) – YJ
 Metka Vodusek (SLO) – YJ
 Hannah Yi (USA) – YJ
 Sara Sigurdardott (ISL) – YJ

Mandy Griego (USA) – CJ
 Brent Harmon (USA) – CJ
 Mohammed Khan (GUY) – CJ



5. Para Archery Classification (By Megan Tierney – IJ and IC)

The purpose of Classification is to determine whether or not an athlete can compete in the para-athlete divisions. The rules of Classification are governed by the International Paralympic Athlete Classification Code that was developed by the International Paralympic Committee (IPC). There are 10 eligible impairments outlined by the IPC that allow an athlete to be classified. World Archery uses six of these ten impairments to classify our athletes.

The eligible impairments allowed are decreased joint range of motion, decreased muscle power, spasticity, ataxia, loss of limb or limb deficiency, and visual impairment. Decreased joint range of motion is the lack of passive movement in a joint. Decreased muscle power is the inability of a muscle or muscle group to generate strength when contracting. Loss of limb or deficiency is a loss of bone in a limb from birth or trauma. Ataxia and spasticity are abnormal types of muscle tone due to a neurological impairment and causes abnormal movement. Visual impairment is based on the eye that has better vision and they must have a LogMAR score less than 1.0 and an impairment in the structure of the eye, the optic nerve or the visual cortex. Just because an athlete has a qualifying condition, there are medical conditions that are not recognized as allowable conditions to classify. If your decreased range of motion or muscle power is due to pain, the athlete is not allowed to be classified. Some other examples are complex regional pain syndrome, excessive mobility in the joints, psychiatric issues and others listed in the IPC Athlete Classification Code.

Prior to their Classification, an athlete must have their doctor fill out a Medical Intake Form (MIF) found on the Para section of the WA website. It must be filled out in English and submitted 30 days prior to the Classification Panel. The Head Classifier determines whether or not the athlete has an eligible condition for classification and, if not, may ask them to get for more clarification from their doctor. Sometimes the MIF has only one joint involved and the Head Classifier will inform the National Federation that they may not reach the minimal qualifying point threshold to achieve para status. This saves the athlete an unnecessary trip. It is important to note that if an impairment is not on the MIF, the Classifiers will not assess that area.

Once the athlete arrives at the Classification panel, they are assessed by two International Classifiers with a functional physical exam and an observation of their shooting. The athlete will be assigned a class based on their functional loss with the goal of having similar athletes compete against each other. The Classifiers will also determine what assistive devices an athlete is allowed to use to level the playing field. They are not allowed to give equipment that will enhance an athlete's performance. The Classifier will also assign a status to the athlete whether it is confirmed or a fixed review date. Rarely, there is a review that requires all athletes to be reclassified. This happened in 2014 when the minimal qualifying points were raised from 15 to 25 points. Once the physical assessment is completed, the Classifiers will watch how an athlete shoots to see if it matches what was seen during the physical examination. They are also allowed to watch an athlete when they are off the field to see if their abilities match what was found upon the physical exam.



The classes available are:

W1: A wheelchair athlete with dysfunction in at least three limbs and trunk, with a total minimal qualifying score of 85 points.

W2: A wheelchair athlete with impairments in the lower extremities with little to no upper extremity loss with a total of 50 minimal qualifying points.

ST: A standing athlete with 25 minimal qualifying points in either the upper or lower limbs or an amputation above the ankle or wrist. Sometimes they are allowed to use a stool if they have a total of 38 minimal qualifying points.

B1, B2, B3: Based in the International Blind Sports Federation criteria. World Archery Classifiers do not classify these athletes, it is done by an Ophthalmologist following the IBSA criteria,

NE: A non-eligible athlete who failed to reach the minimal qualifying points.

If a National Federation disagrees with a Class (W1, W2, ST), they are allowed to file a protest up until 30 minutes after the qualification round of the tournament where the athlete was classified. The Chief Classifier will decide if there is merit to the protest and will change their status to review and set a new classification at the earliest time. If there is a second panel at the tournament, it can be done right then. It should be noted that a status, either confirmed or fixed review date may not be protested.



The Chief Classifier may file a Protest in Exceptional Circumstances if they believe an athlete does not have an accurate class. They may file a protest if an athlete has a change in their ability or if the panel made an error in their original classification which does not match an athlete's ability. The National Federation is notified, and a reclassification is arranged at the earliest convenience which may be at the tournament if there are other Classifiers available.

The final type of protest is an appeal which is not about an athlete's class but about the manner of the Classification process. World Archery uses the IPC Board of Appeal for Classification to settle these disputes.

International Classifiers are Physiotherapists or Physicians with a Neurology or a Musculo-skeletal background who are trained by World Archery. A panel consists of two Classifiers and at larger tournaments, there may be 2 panels present. The Para Archery Classification Handbook is available on the World Archery Classification page. and it is considered a bylaw of the WA rules.

6. Appeals Process – The Chairman of Judges' role

We all know that a Jury of Appeal is appointed for events we work at, but how much do we think about the appeals process, and the role of the COJ in that process?

It is evident at the moment that appeals are few and far between. After all, we do our best to not do anything that could give rise to an appeal, but there are times when it will happen. So how are they dealt with?

Appointment of the Jury:

If we look at the World Archery managed events, a Jury is normally appointed by the Event Director from Team Managers/Officials attending the event, one of which will be appointed Chairman. While a Jury normally consists of three individuals, several alternates will also be appointed to step in should any appeal involve the country of one of the main Jury members (either as appellant, or as a party who will benefit/be affected by the decision).

What is the COJ's responsibility?

The COJ's role is to be available to receive either an "intent to appeal" or an appeal and pass it to the Jury Chairman. It will also be necessary for the COJ to be available to receive the outcome of the Jury decision and ensure the correct information is relayed to those affected by the appeal.

When can an appeal be made?

The timings for when an appeal can be made are covered in rule 13.3.

An "intention to appeal" when it might affect the progression of an athlete from one stage of competition to the next must be made within 5 minutes of the end of the relevant round or match.

During the Finals of Matchplay Rounds, the notice of intent to appeal must be given within 5 minutes OR the start of the next match, whichever is sooner.

The written appeal must be lodged with the JURY within 15 minutes of the end of the relevant round or match.

It is very important here for a COJ to make sure they are available to the Coaches / Team Managers at the appropriate stages of the competition to take the Intent of an appeal or appeal forms.

During Finals matches, it is always best if the COJ is positioned at the Line end (supporting the Line Judges) of the FOP, so that if an intent of appeal is to be made after a match, the coach/TM can find the COJ immediately.

How is the intent to appeal and the appeal actually made?

It is a requirement that an intent of appeal, or the appeal, must be made in writing – a suitable form is always available in the Team Managers Booklet, and it is advisable that some printed copies of this form are available to the Coaches/Team Managers. The COJ should request a supply of appeal forms from the organisers.

So what does the COJ do once they have received an Intent to Appeal?

Having received the form advising of an intent to appeal, the COJ should add the date and time and their signature to the form. The time is important as it confirms whether the intent to appeal is made within the allowed timeframe.

The COJ should then notify the following people:

- Chairman of the Jury
- Technical Delegate or Event Director
- The Team Captains affected by the appeal

By notifying these individuals of an intent to appeal, it means they can be ready, and the Jury ready to assemble should an appeal then be formally lodged.

Once the formal appeal has then been received, the COJ should again sign and date/time the form to show it is within the timescale allowed for the appeal to be made.

Once again, the COJ will advise the above parties that an appeal has now been received and will pass the appeal to the Chairman of the Jury (accompanied by the fee that is to be paid when an appeal is made).

The Jury will then deliberate on the appeal, calling witnesses as necessary.

Once the Jury have made a decision, they will communicate this in writing back to the COJ, the appellant, the Event Director/Technical Delegate and the Organising Committee.

The COJ will often be the main point of contact for the Jury in this process of delivering the result, and thus the COJ needs to remain available and on the FOP until the Jury decision has been delivered.

As COJ, what can I do to help this process – surely it needs to be done quickly?

The COJ role in the process is clear in that it is a requirement for the COJ to accept an Intent or an appeal, note that it is within the timeframe allowed, and pass it on.

The COJ should remain neutral in the whole process, and not be drawn into helping Team Officials decide if an appeal is to be made or not, or to help them write the form, although if they need some help in determining a rule number this may be where you can point out the relevant rule they are referring to.

The COJ is in a position where they, or one of their team, may be called as a witness, hence the independent stance they must take in this process.

What if, as COJ, I know a decision has been made incorrectly? Can I override it and avoid an appeal?

To overrule a decision made (not on arrow value in the target of course) the COJ must be satisfied with the evidence that something was wrong with the decision. Invariably this would only really take place if they were made aware of this at the time of the decision, and not when an appeal is made.

Summary:

So, as a COJ, you need to think the following:

1. Who is on the Jury, and how can I get hold of them? (Use the Announcer/Show Director?)
2. Has the Intent to Appeal or the actual appeal been made within the allowable timeframe?
3. Have I notified the correct people that we have an appeal?
4. Has the Jury decision been communicated to the right people?

It can be quite stressful for a Judge to be called to give evidence to the Jury – the COJ should make sure their Judges know that they should give the account of the situation as they saw it at the time and, if necessary, confirm why they made the decision they did.

Once a Jury decision has been made, the COJ should be aware that any Judge involved in the appeal may be feeling a bit down, and support should be given to the Judge, including, if desired, a short break from duties to be able to come back refreshed.

Further Available Reading:

World Archery has produced two documents on the Jury of Appeal:

[Jury of Appeal Procedures and Responsibilities – Part 1](#)

[Jury of Appeal Procedures and Responsibilities – Part 2](#)

7. News from the Continental Associations

The Americas - Continental System to Educate, Appoint, Assess and Reaccredit judges

The World Archery Americas' Judges' Committee has released their system to educate, appoint, assess, and reaccredit continental judges.

This document describes the procedures they will use to carry out the four important processes. If you are interested in this information, you can find it on the World Archery Americas' extranet:

[Worldarcheryamericas.com / extranet / jueces judges](http://Worldarcheryamericas.com/extranet/juecesjudges)

Or directly at: <https://home.mycloud.com/public/41cda176-25d1-4dc8-a2af-083c4058c06a/folders/x7jvk2tbdmk3nifwxphy6boy>

Asia - Judges' Seminar

World Archery Asia recently conducted a Judge's Seminar to accredit new Continental Judges which was combined with a Conference for their existing judges, who were accredited till the end of 2022. The event was held in collaboration with UAE Archery Federation at Sharjah, UAE from 11th – 13th June. The event saw an extensive participation covering 21 nationalities across 2 different continents – as World Archery Africa had also nominated 9 participants from 3 countries for the Judge Seminar. The seminar had a total of 37 participants + 2 sit-ins of which 15 were female candidates. For the conference, there were 16 participants, including 5 women.

For the first time, we had a dedicated half day session for Para Archery. And since quite a few of the candidates had already the experience of assisting Judges at the Fazza championships and this year's WA Para Championships in Dubai, it helped them to have a more active participation during discussions. Given the next stage of Asia Cup is scheduled to be held in Sharjah, this seminar will definitely help to

enhance the knowledge of the local judges further and make them aware of the various WA judging processes from the very beginning of their international career.



Asia – National Judges' Seminar in Iran

Iran Archery Federation Organized a National Judge Seminar in Tehran from 26 -28 May 2022 where more than 120 judges from 24 provinces participated to get updated about the latest WA Rule changes and to upgrade Level 2 National Judges. Upgrades were done via a written and practical test. There were 64 female and 56 male participants of which 14 passed Level 1 exam and were promoted to Level 2 Judges and 11 passed level 2 course to become Level 3 Judges. The gender ratio of participants also indicates the strong commitment our member associations feel towards WA's goal of keeping gender equity at the center of all our activities.



8. Judges appointed for the Islamic Solidarity Games

Four judges were appointed to officiate at the Islamic Solidarity Games to take place in Konya, TUR, on August 9-18:

David Catalan (ESP) – Chair
Maki Nakano (JPN)
Ahmed Koura (EGY)
Ranjan Bhowmik (IND)

9. Judges' Committee Meeting on April 28

The Judges Committee met on April 28 to discuss the following agenda.

1. Medellin seminar results and approval of program to use in future IJC seminars.
2. Update on seminar in Halifax.
3. Feedback from World Cup in Antalya.
4. Feedback from judges' reports: Dubai, Vegas, Nimes
5. Information on the cloud for committee use
6. Judge of the year – procedure

7. Overruling
8. Interpretation and bylaw change requests.
9. Judges conference and IJC seminar in 2023
10. Newsletter 108
11. Follow up on the reaccreditation process
12. Judges' Guidebook update.

A few days later, the Committee met with WA Secretary General Tom Dielen to share the results of this meeting with him.

We have submitted bylaw change proposals to the Executive Board, and interpretation requests to the relevant committees. We have been involved in discussions with the Technical Committee on an interpretation on the Traditional Bow which we expect to be released in the next few days.

10. Reaccreditation for 2023-2026

Three of the four webinars have already taken place. The videos and presentations are available at:

<https://home.mycloud.com/action/share/5b107a70-1d9e-4a85-b18e-f7daa07c3280>

The fourth and last webinar (on case study discussion) will be conducted on **6 August**. Here is the Zoom link to join in:

World Archery Americas is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting.

Topic: World Archery Judges' Webinars

Time: This is a recurring meeting Meet anytime

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://eastonmg.zoom.us/j/8703119594?pwd=cjVUMnZ4aks3QUx5bUtDVG1CVzJ1QT09>

Meeting ID: 870 311 9594

Passcode: 6NkZ7g

Join by Skype for Business

<https://eastonmg.zoom.us/skype/8703119594>

Severine has already released the reaccreditation application forms. Please make sure you return it duly completed to her by July 31, 2022.

11. Judge education programs around the world

We would like to share with our judges, and hopefully with the World Archery Member Associations as well, the way in which judge education programs are designed and implemented by national federations. We understand that each country is different, and that factors like size of the federation may play an important role regarding how these systems operate, but we believe it is crucial that each country should have their own system. It is impossible to achieve good results when there is no plan in place. In this

newsletter, we would like to share information on the program implemented in the United States. We look forward to making programs in smaller federations available to you as well.

The United States (info provided by IJC Andrew Neville): From local to state, to regional and National events archery events depend on judges to run smoothly and ensure a level playing field for all archers. The USA Archery Judge Certification Program promotes the international standard of event judging at all levels of competition. USA Archery offers a comprehensive online Judge Certification Course for various levels of certification up to Level 3 National Judge which then also requires an in-person practical testing. All levels of judging require USA Archery Membership as well as a background screening and U.S. Center for Safe Sport Training which are required to meet US regulatory guidelines for interaction with minor age archers.

Each level of judge progression provides judges with different opportunities based on their skills and amount of experience. When educating our judges, the US strives to teach a rule intent understanding and not a simple rule reading with punitive result approach. The entry levels into judging are designed to help educate and develop foundational judging skills, proper situational mindset and customer service-oriented interactions with archers.

The Level 1 Judge has a minimum age of 15 years and passing the online test will provide a certification term of 3 years. The USA Archery Level 1 Judge Certification Course is an introductory course providing students with the basic tools to judge local and club competition events and some state level events under the supervision of a Level 2 Certified Judge.



The Level 2 Judge has a minimum age of 18 years and passing the online test will provide a certification term of 3 years. Upon successful completion of this course, each judge will be qualified to judge at state and regional events. USA Archery Level 2 Certified Judges will also be allowed to judge at national level events under the supervision of a USA Archery Level 3 National Judge. This level develops a good foundational understanding of the rules before participating in tournaments of greater scope. An online refresher course is offered for renewal.

The Level 3 Judge is considered to be a US national level judge. A minimum age of 20 years is required. A judge must be a Level 2 Certified Judge for two years and completed Judge duty at one USA Archery National-level outdoor tournament, plus one USA Archery Indoor Nationals or Field Nationals prior to application. The Level 3 National Judge Course is a blended course with an online component and an in person practical component which reviews proper arrow calling and caliper use procedures; equipment inspection; multi-face scoring; finals duties to include target, line, and scoring; target anomalies and field setup verification to name a few. Upon successful completion of the online and in person practical portions of this course, each student will be certified as a USA Archery Level 3 National Judge and will be qualified to judge at all USA Archery local, state, and national events. An online refresher course is offered for renewal.

Throughout all levels of judge progression mentors and educators are available to help answer questions. The objective of USA Archery judge progression is to set judges up for success at the national level through tournament experience, competency, and a foundational knowledge of World Archery rule intent.

12. Pictures of Judges' Commissions



World Indoor Series – Stage 2 – Las Vegas



South American Open 3D Championships – Argentina



Puerto Rico Cup – World Ranking Event, Bayamon, Puerto Rico



Hyundai Archery World Cup Stage 1 – Antalya, Turkey



Hyundai Archery World Cup Stage 2 – Gwangju, Korea



Pan American Youth and Masters' Championships, Halifax, Canada



European Archery Championships, Munich, Germany

13. Replies to the Case studies N°107

107.1

At a Continental Championship during the final end of individual compound gold medal match, Archer B has an arrow on 9/10 line. The announcer already announces the arrow to be a 10 and declares the match to be a tie which is also evident by the reaction of the archers on the athlete's box. As the Target Judge arrived at the target, he feels the arrow in question needs a closer look and takes out his magnifying glass and follows the proper procedure of a line call and calls the arrow to be a 9 – making Archer A the winner of the match. Now the agent of Archer B objects to the call of the target judge saying it was already called as a 10 by the announcer and Archer A's agent did not ask for a judge call on that arrow. The agent of Archer B denies withdrawing the arrows from the target and asks for a second arrow call. The judge says a second call is not allowed as per the rules. It is a stalemate.

Is the action and explanation of the Target Judge justified?

If you are the chair of the commission, how will you solve the situation?

Answer: the replies to this case study were very similar. The judges pointed out that:

- The call made by the announcer is totally irrelevant, and it is only an indication to the public.
- Archer A does not need to ask the judge to make a call. In finals matches shot with alternation, the target judge is responsible to ensure that the arrow values entered in the scorecard are correct. Therefore, they can check with their magnifying glasses. The judge's action was justified and in accordance with the proper procedures.
- The CoJ solved the issue correctly. This is one of the two situations in which it is not possible to appeal. As a Chair (or Deputy depending on the configuration agreed on who will be in the blind in charge, or if there is an archer from the same country as the Chairman's involved in the issue), we should inform the agent that a second arrow call is not allowed as per the rules and should firmly and strongly direct the agent to withdraw the arrow and let the shooting schedule continue. In case the Chair or his/her deputy is approached by the team manager for an appeal, they should inform the team manager that this is a decision that cannot be appealed. If the agent refuses to sign the scorecard, the Chair should call the team manager to explain the rule to both (TM and Agent). Communication with the TM is very healthy here, to avoid a situation in which the agent transmits biased information to the team manager.

107.2

At a national tournament an archer presents the following string to you to check on its legality. What will be your reaction?

Answer: Some judges replied considering that this a string shown at a target event. Others explained how differently they would decide on whether the string was legal or not if the string were shown to the judges at a Field or 3D event with unmarked distances. They also talked about difference between bow divisions. Here are the conclusions:

- Several judges mentioned that they would ask the archer why he is using the black portion of additional serving. There is no problem if the black portion and the metal nock locator are combined if they are used to indicate where the nock is to be inserted on the string. The rules do not specify that the two nock locators must be similar in shape, color or size.



- b) The length of the serving must be checked by having the archer draw the string. The serving must not end in the archer's line of vision when at full draw. This applies both to recurve and barebow.
- c) If this was a barebow, that extra serving (black portion) could be used to indicate a finger position and should therefore not be allowed.

14. New Case Studies

108.1: In a team event, during the 1/8, shooting all at once, you are in a match, in which one team, the first athlete has finished shooting their first arrow but decides to continue on the shooting line to shoot their second arrow, but another team member decides to go to the shooting line. You show (and shout the name) the yellow card to the team (captain/coach), and the second member decides to go back to the 1mt line, but the first athlete shoots his second arrow ignoring the yellow card. Will you show a red card? Should the two athletes go back to the 1mt line? Would you call the chairman to make a final decision?

108.2: An appeal was filed that a W2 athlete was leaning against his armrest during the shooting sequence. The jury denied the appeal stating that an armrest is not specified in the rules so therefore it was ok. Do you agree with the Jury?



108.3: After the first 36 arrows of the qualifying round, 3 athletes who are shooting at the same target have their scores removed because they have not added and they have not written the totals, but they have signed the scoresheets. The written values are the same as the individual electronic values.

They indicate that they want to make an appeal and when they present it, they do so in a way that is a joint appeal of the 3 athletes in a single appeal. You tell them there must be 3 appeals, one for each athlete. Is this correct? How do you manage this situation?

***Replies to case studies should be sent to
sderiaz@archery.sport by 31st July 2022***