An Introduction to Judging

A seminar explaining the basic knowledge, procedures and equipment new judges would acquire during their time as a Candidate
Aims of Seminar

- To introduce you the archer to the world of judging by explaining some of the things we do, together with the rules and procedures a new judge would learn, which hopefully will encourage you to consider enrolling as a judge.

- You never know where such a decision may take you.
Seminar Topics

• Judge Disciplines
• The Judges Uniform
• Judges Equipment
• Arriving at a tournament
• Tournament field inspection
• Checking target faces
• Checking butts
• Sound signals
• Timing intervals
• The 3m Line and Un-shot arrows
• Bouncers
• Equipment Failure
• Score sheet corrections
• Judging Arrow Values (Line Cutters)
• Emergency Halt signals
• Judge Grades
• Advancement
JUDGE DISCIPLINES
There are two Judge disciplines

Target

Judges who are target judges can officiate at Target archery tournaments, both outdoor and indoor, Clout tournaments and Flight tournaments.

Field

Field judges only judge at field tournaments.

A judge can be either a Target judge, a Field judge or both.
THE JUDGES UNIFORM
The Judges Uniform

New Judges

New judges will not be required to wear the uniform until they qualify as a County Judge, however if a new judge wishes to purchase the uniform before passing an assessment they may do so.

Until new judges pass the County assessment they are only required to wear white or dark green trousers/skirt and a white shirt/blouse. Dependent upon weather conditions a white or dark green jumper/sweat shirt may also be worn, suitable water proofs and jackets. None of the clothing worn by a new judge should contain logos, designs or emblems associated with any organizations, clubs, counties or regions, other than GNAS/Archery GB.
The Judges Uniform

National Judging Uniform

The items shown on the following slides make up the official uniform that is to be worn by all AGB judges (Target, Clout, Field & Flight), at all UK and World Record status tournaments. There are items of clothing suitable for all occasions, formal, field of play and inclement weather.

Judges of all grades from County up, will be required to wear the uniform when officiating at an event and no unauthorized clothing is to be worn.

The uniform is purchased via the link on the AGB Judges webpage.
The Judges Uniform

National Judging Uniform

* Field of Play Polo Top
  * This is available in both long and short sleeve, with either an open or buttoned collar.
* Trousers
  * Available in either action or chino style
* Skirt
* Fleece Jacket
* Waterproof fleece lined jacket
* Water proof jacket
* Waterproof Trousers
The Judges Uniform

Miscellaneous Items

• Foot Wear
  • Foot wear is to be worn at all times and must comply with rule 307 (d), they should also be suitable for the terrain and climate.

• Hats
  • Headgear is at the individual’s discretion, but at all times this should complement the basic uniform.

• Fluorescent Jackets/Bibs
  • Fluorescent Jackets and Bibs can be worn at Field and Flight events as required, but at all times this should complement the basic uniform.

• All these items can be purchased independently.
JUDGES EQUIPMENT
New Judge

As a new judge you will not be expected to have much equipment, but you will need to have the following basic items.

1. AGB Rules of shooting
2. WA Rule Books 2 and 3 and/or 4
3. Whistle
4. Stop Watch
5. Red Pen(s)
6. Magnifying Glass (No larger than 50mm diameter)
7. Note Pad
Judges Equipment

- As you progress in your judging career you will acquire more equipment some of which is listed below.
  - Judges guide Book (WA & AGB)
  - 100 yard tape measure
  - 5m Tape Measure
  - Bow scales
  - Calipers
  - Bowring
ARRIVING AT A TOURNAMENT
Arriving at a Tournament

- On the day of the event, you are required to attend one hour (unless the senior judge decrees otherwise) before assembly time.
- You should report your presence to the organizer, just the same as a competitor.
- Then report to the Senior Judge.
TOURNAMENT FIELD INSPECTION
Tournament Field Inspection

- Why do we check the field layout?
  - So that at each competition the field conforms to the basic requirements as regulated by the rule books.

- What do we check?
  - Distances
  - That the range is square
  - Lines (3m, Waiting & Tent)
  - Overshoot
  - Side safety zones
  - Target spacing
  - Safety aspects of the ground
Tournament Field Inspection

- A field inspection starts with a *sweeping look* over the range, make sure that the field *is safe*, and that it *is free of distractions*.

- Make sure you are aware of **ALL** entrances to the ground and that all boundaries are identified.
Tournament Field Inspection

Distances

- The distance from the shooting line to the targets is measured to a point vertically below the pinhole NOT to the front legs of the stand.

Tolerances on such measurements shall be as follows:

- Metric distances: up to and including 50m – ±15cm
  - above 50m – ±30cm

- Imperial distances: up to and including 50yds – ±6in
  - above 50yds – ±12in
Tournament Field Inspection

- Range Square
  - There are several ways to check that a range is square and these include
    - Using a Theodolite
    - Using an Optical square
    - Measuring corner to corner
    - Pythagoras (3-4-5 Triangle)
  - The last two are the most commonly used methods
Tournament Field Inspection

**Corner to Corner**
- Measure the distance between 2 target positions on the shooting line and at one of the distances to be shot, the diagonal distance between these points will be the same if the range is square.

**3-4-5 Triangle**
- First check at one corner of the field, then check the corner located diagonally opposite.
Tournament Field Inspection

- Target Spacing
  - The distance between targets is checked, both at the shooting line and at the target positions.
  - On AGB rounds the minimum spacing will be either:
    - 2.5m (8’ 2”) for Archers shooting singly or in pairs
    - 3.66m (12’) for Archers shooting in threes

On WA rounds there is no minimum spacing of targets. Instead there is a minimum spacing of 80cm per archer.
Tournament Field Inspection

- Over Shoot
  - Bows shot off the fingers.
    - At target distances up to 60 yards/metres the overshoot line shall be at least 110yds from the shooting line.
    - At target distances over 60 yards/metres the overshoot line shall be at least 50 yards from the target line.
  - Bows shot with Mechanical Release Aids
    - At all target distances the overshoot line shall be at least 150 yards from the shooting line.
Tournament Field Inspection

- Side Safety Zones
  - The side safety area is the area in front of the shooting line and to the side of the range (including the overshoot area) enclosed by a line from a point 10yds to the side of the shooting line, to a point 20yds to the side of the range at 100yds from the shooting line, and continuing on that straight line to the overshoot line.
  - If the overshoot line is 150yds from the shooting line, the side safety area at that distance will extend 25yds to the side of the range.
Tournament Field Inspection

- 25 yards
- 150 yards Overshoot
- 25 yards
- 20 yards
- 100 yards
- 20 yards

- 10 yards
- 3m Line
- Shooting Line
- 10 yards

- 15 yards
- Waiting Line
- Tent Line
- 5 yards
- 10 yards
CHECKING TARGET FACES
Checking Target Faces

- There are four faces sizes used in Target Archery
  - Outdoor
    - 122cm target face
    - 80 cm target face
  - Indoor
    - 60cm target face
    - 40cm target face
  - The 80, 60 & 40cm faces can have either a single or multiple face arrangement.
  - They can also have a reduced number of scoring zones
    - 5-10
    - or 6-10 scoring zones.
Checking Target Face

• Face Size Tolerance
  – The target face is measured across the diameter of each separate circle enclosing each of the scoring zones.

• World Archery
  – The tolerance on the scoring zones
    • X, 10, 9, and 8 is ± 1mm
    • All other zones ± 2mm

• AGB
  – The tolerance on the scoring zones
    • Gold and Inner Red zone ±1mm
    • All other zones ±3mm

• Ideally measuring of faces should be done on a flat surface
Checking Target Faces

• It is important when checking target faces that several samples are extracted from the stock held for the competition, and checked for size and colour consistency through the batch.

• If there are different batches then we also check the size and colours between batches.

• Do not allow different coloured targets from different batches or different suppliers to be used for the same class on the same target line.
CHECKING BUTTS
Checking Butts

- The size of the buttress whether round or square must be at least 124cm in any direction.
- Make sure that the target butts are firmly attached to supports, which must be pegged securely in the ground.
Checking Butts

- Each target butt will have a number, 30cm tall, black figures on a yellow background, alternating with yellow figures on a black background.
- Target numbers will be fixed above or below the centre of each target butt, they must be clear of the target face, and visible from the shooting line.
Checking Butts

- Each target butt should be set at an angle of between 10° to 15° outdoor and 0° to 10° indoor, from the vertical, all target butts must be set up at the same angle.
- When all the target faces have been fixed to the butts, a visual inspection should confirm that the height of the pin holes along a line of targets should look level.
The position of the target face, when fixed to the buttress, will measure 130cm (4’3”) vertically from the ground to the pin hole, having a tolerance of +/-5cm (2”).
Checking Butts

• When a 122cm face is used check that there is sufficient space left between the outside edge of the 1 scoring zone and the edge of the boss for an arrow to embed in.

Minimum distance equals width of an arrow
Checking Butts

- When using round bosses the corners of the 122cm face should be folded in so as to draw the face tighter to the edge of the boss.
Checking Butts

• When using 80, 60 or 40cm faces these should be placed on the boss so that they appear as a square from the shooting line, NOT a diamond.
There are three sound signals used to control the flow of shooting at a Tournament, these being:

1. sound signal for Archers to start shooting
2. sound signals to for Archers to move up to the shooting line
3. sound signals for Archers to stop shooting and for scoring to commence

Which signals and the order in which they are used will depend on the round you are judging i.e. either a traditional AGB round or a timed AGB or WA round
TIMING CONTROL
ArcheryGB

There are two methods of timing under GNAS rules
Method 1 (Passively timed AGB Rounds)
Method 2 (Actively timed AGB Rounds)

World Archery

WA have several timing intervals and time limits depending on the tournament and the point you are at in the tournament, however as a new Judge you will most likely only have to deal with WA rounds.
Timing Control

ArcheryGB

Method 1 (Passively timed AGB Rounds)
2½ Minutes to shoot 3 arrows

Method 2 (Actively timed AGB Rounds)
20 seconds lead in time to advance to shooting line
2 minutes to shoot an end of 3 arrows
4 minutes to shoot an end of 6 arrows
If an archer has a bouncer or equipment failure they are allowed 40 seconds for each arrow that still has to be shot once the problem has been dealt with
Timing Control

World Archery

WA rounds

10 seconds lead in time to advance to shooting line
2 minutes to shoot an end of 3 arrows
4 minutes to shoot an end of 6 arrows

If an archer has a bouncer or equipment failure they are allowed 40 seconds for each arrow that still has to be shot once the problem has been dealt with
3 METRE LINE & UNSHOT ARROWS
3 Metre Line & Unshot Arrows

The line 3 metres is located in front of the shooting line and is to create greater fairness to archers in a situation where an arrow drops down or is miss-shot for some reason.

The rule refers to a part of the arrow shaft needing to be within the 3 metre-zone to be considered as having been not shot. This is to indicate that a nock or vane that might have fallen off is not enough to allow another arrow to be shot.

Even if only the nock of the arrow is within the 3m zone, as long as it is still attached to the shaft, it will be enough to allow another arrow to be shot.
The 3m metre line is 3 dimensional and is projected vertically above the line as can be seen in the figure below.
3Metre Line & Unshot Arrows

The smoothest way of dealing with an arrow that you are satisfied is within the 3m line, is to allow the archer to shoot another arrow within the time limit.

Occasionally it may be difficult to immediately determine if the arrow is within the 3m line or not. In such instances it might be dealt with in a similar manner as an equipment failure.

Once shooting stops for that detail the judge can check the position of the arrow and allow the archer to shoot another if it is within the 3m line.
BOUNCERS
Bouncers

- How a bouncer is dealt with varies considerably between GNAS and WA rules.
- There is even a slightly difference procedure in how to deal with bouncers shot at a GNAS round depending on which method of timing is being used.
GNAS – Timing Method 1 (Passive timing)

The archer who has a bouncer should, after they have completed their current end, step back from the shooting line and attract the attention of a judge.

The judge should attempt to verify that a bouncer has occurred by looking for the offending arrow on the ground, although this can be difficult at long distances.

Allow the archer to shoot another arrow which has been suitably identified or marked by the judge.

This arrow should be shot after all the archers on that target have completed shooting any remaining arrows.
Bouncers

GNAS – Timing Method 1 (Passive timing)

The archer should be warned that if more than the required number of arrows are found, they MAY, at the discretion of the Judge, on repetition of the false claim, lose the highest scoring arrow at that end.

The judge should attend the scoring of that end and check that the correct number of arrows are in the target.

The judge should verify that a bouncer has occurred by finding the arrow. Check the arrows in the face for damaged nocks. If one is found, and the judge is satisfied that the damage could have been caused by being struck by another arrow, the bouncer can be awarded the score of the damaged arrow.
Bouncers

GNAS – Timing Method 2 (Active timing)

When actively timing GNAS rounds the procedure for dealing with bouncers needs to be adjusted slightly to account for the strict time limit.

The procedure is the same as that used for Method 1 except for the following differences.

After being informed of a bouncer by the archer the judge should indicate to the DoS (director of shooting) that a bouncer has occurred. This is so that they can hold up the shoot while the bouncer is taken care of.
GNAS – Timing Method 2 (Active timing)

The judge will then use local timing to allow the archer to shoot a replacement arrow.

The judge will inform the archer when timing will start, which is when the archer steps on the shooting line.

Once the archer has shot the arrow the judge indicates to the DoS that shooting can recommence under their control.

Follow Method 1 procedure from here.
Bouncers

WA/FITA

With two archers shooting at one face - both archers will stop shooting immediately.

With one archer shooting at one face - they will complete the current end.

The archer will remain on the shooting line and signal for the judge.

The judge will attempt to verify that a bouncer has occurred.

The judge will enquire as to the number of arrows left to shoot.

Signal to the DoS using the correct hand signals, or alternatively the Judge and Archer standing on the shooting line at the end of the detail indicates that a bouncer has occurred.

When shooting of the current detail has been completed, the DoS will announce that a bouncer has occurred and the number of arrows remaining to be shot.

The judge and archer who has had the bouncer will proceed to the target.
Bouncers

WA/FITA

If no unmarked holes can be found in the scoring area, check the other arrows for damaged nocks.

If one is found, the bouncer is awarded the score of the damaged arrow.

If an unmarked hole can be found, the judge will take note of the point of impact, note the score in his notebook, mark the hole and leave the offending arrow at the target.

If there is more than one unmarked hole in the target (i.e. the scoring area of the face), the archer is awarded the score of the lowest unmarked hole.

If there are no more arrows to shoot and shooting of the end is completed, the judge will signal the DoS, so that archers can immediately come to score.
Bouncers

WA/FITA

If there are arrows still to be shot the judge and archer will return to the shooting line.

The judge will then use local timing to allow the archer to shoot any remaining arrows.

The judge will inform the archer when timing will start, which is when the archer steps on the shooting line.

Once the archer has shot all remaining arrows the judge indicates to the DoS that shooting can recommence under their control.

The judge will attend the scoring at that end to verify the bouncer score.
EQUIPMENT FAILURE
Equipment Failure

An equipment failure is to replace or repair items for which the archer could not be expected to foresee a problem.

Broken strings or nocks, loose sights, damaged tabs, shifted clickers and the like are equipment failures.

It is not designed to allow an archer to re-serve a string, re-fletch an arrow and so on, for which replacements should be on hand.
Equipment Failure

Should an archer have an equipment failure during an end, they will immediately call a Judge.

The Judge will approach the archer, and determine if there actually is an equipment failure.

The Judge will retire to the waiting line after finding out how many arrows are left to be shot, and the archer’s estimate of the time needed to effect repairs.

The judge must advise the DoS as soon as possible, or, just before the shooting line clears the Judge will move to the line, and will signal the DoS of the equipment failure.

This is necessary to avoid the DoS sending the archers forward to score when the line clears.
Equipment Failure

If the archer is able to make up the remaining arrows at the end of the detail the Judge will indicate to the DoS the number of arrows left to shoot.

The judge will then use local timing to allow the archer to shoot any remaining arrows.

The judge will inform the archer when timing will start, which is when the archer steps on the shooting line.

Once the archer has shot all remaining arrows the judge indicates to the DoS that shooting can recommence under their control.
Equipment Failure

If the archer is unable to continue at the end of the detail the Judge will give the signal for the DoS to proceed with the scoring.

The rules allow a maximum of 15 minutes delay of the tournament for any equipment failure.

This is the time allowed to make up any arrows that the archer may have missed due to the failure, NOT the time allowed to repair the failure.

The archer may take as long as they need to repair the equipment.
SCORE SHEET CORRECTIONS
Score Sheet Corrections

General Principles

There will be many occasions when a score sheet needs to be corrected. To ensure that the correct procedures are carried out remember the following points:

- Score corrections can only be made by a judge.
- The judge's corrections must be in red.
- Corrections can only be made if the arrows and face have not been touched and the arrows have not been withdrawn.
- Verify the new score before making any alteration.
- The original score should remain visible. Simply put a diagonal line through the wrong score and write the correct value to one side of the diagonal line.
- Always initial the correction, again in red.
- If someone has recorded the score in the wrong place, let them record it in the correct place and then attend at the next scoring end to make any necessary alterations.
Score Sheet Corrections

Example

Error in Value

Arrow scores of 997 755 are wrongly recorded as 997 555

| N | S | E | F | 9 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 |

Strike through incorrect value
Insert new value
Initial to side of row
Score Sheet Corrections

• Example
  – Error in descending value
    • Arrow scores of 999 775 are wrongly recorded as 997 975

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NSEF</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Underline values out of order
Initial to side of row
Score Sheet Corrections

Xs, 10s and Misses

Although the judge is only concerned with arrow values, archers will often ask a judge for advice about entries on a score sheet.

The outdoor FITA score sheet extract on the next slide shows a rather variable archer's score for one end of six arrows.
Score Sheet Corrections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note

Arrow values are written in descending order.
There are no corrections made by the archer.
The inner 10 is recorded as an X (Note, this is an outdoor shoot).
The miss is recorded as an M
The number of hits is entered correctly, with one miss from 6 arrows.
The total is correct for the end, remembering that the numerical value for an X is 10.
The number of 10s is TWO. Both the X and the 10 are included.
The number of Xs is just ONE
JUDGING ARROW VALUES
Judging Arrow Values

Judging arrow values in the target is one of the Judge’s most important responsibilities, especially since the call of a single Judge is final.

It is vital that you meet the problem in a proper way;

- Always use your magnifying glass.
- Always view the arrow from both sides – once only.
- Always view the arrow from a position as close to right angles (90 degrees) as possible.
- Always try to avoid touching the face or arrows.
- Always give a clear value of the arrow.
- Always check that your called value is scored.
Judging Arrow Values

Never ask to whom the questionable arrow belongs, and refrain from making comments on how difficult it is for you to Judge the arrow.

Be firm in your announcement of the decision you have made, e.g. “The arrow is a nine.”

When the dividing line is not present, you may sometimes find it necessary to look at the line from a position right in front of the target, from where you will be able to better estimate the probable radius of the missing section of the line.

Do this only after you have tried to Judge the arrow with your magnifying glass from both sides.
Judging Arrow Values

Always remember that there is no dividing line between the scoring zones 2 and 3, and zones 4 and 5. It is surprising the number of archers who claim that their arrow is a 5 because it touches a darker line on the inside border of the black. They are actually referring to the zone where the two colours overlap. This area belongs to the 4 points scoring zone.
Judging Arrow Values

Apply these guidelines in your judging:

If the dividing line is not intact or if it is displaced by an arrow in the area in question, try to visualize the imaginary circumference of the original circle.

Do not take too long in making your decision. If you are not sure, give the higher value. Remember that the archer gets the benefit of the doubt.
Judging Arrow Values

The arrow on the bottom right of the target is very close to the line and requires a Judge to decide on the arrow value.

The first impression of the target, is a frontal view which in many cases can be misleading, because of this, arrow calls should not be determined from this view.

It is always necessary to take a tangential view point toward the scoring ring and the arrow impact point from the upper right hand corner of the target toward the arrow (View A) and from the bottom again toward the arrow (View B).

An inspection from in front of the target may be required when the scoring ring is missing.
Judging Arrow Values

Arrow as seen from View Point A

Arrow as seen from View Point B
EMERGENCY HALT SIGNALS
Emergency Halt Signals

Under GNAS the emergency halt signal is the word

**FAST**

If, at any time, you see something that you regard is against the safety rules, you must not hesitate, immediately shout "fast"

You should not wait to see if anyone else does it
Emergency Halt Signals

Under WA rules the emergency halt signal is a series of at least 5 sound signals.

Whether shooting under GNAS or WA rules, shooting will only recommence on the instruction of the Judge.
JUDGE GRADES
Under the GNAS judging scheme there are 4 grades

- Candidate (New Judge)
- County
- Regional
- National

This structure is the same for both Target and Field judges, and it is possible to hold different grades in both disciplines.
Judge Grades

Having attained National judge status it is possible to advance further under World Archery.

The World Archery Judge grades are:

- Continental
- International Candidate
- International

National judges aged between 18 and 30 have the option of becoming WA Youth Judges.

This grade is independent of the above WA grades, which a Youth Judge can also hold.
ADVANCEMENT
Advancement

To advance between the GNAS judging grades you have to gain experience and knowledge, pass practical examinations and also depending on the grade either an oral or written exam.

To advance to the WA judging grades you will need to attend a seminar and pass a written exam.
Advancement

Candidate Judge

When looking to become a candidate judge you will need to have the following

Knowledge of the customs and etiquette associated with shooting in this country.

Should be an archer, but not necessarily so.

Be prepared to assist Field Captains or higher qualified Judges at tournaments.
County Judge

When seeking assessment for the above grade the candidate will need to have achieved the following:

- Have a good knowledge of GNAS Rules of Shooting and a basic knowledge of the WA Rules.
- Have had experience in assisting higher qualified Judges for a minimum period of one year and a minimum of 12 Judging days at tournaments.
- Shoots attended should include 1 Indoor tournament and where possible 1 Clout tournament.
- Have attended At Least One (1) County, Regional or National Judging Seminar/Conference.

When appointed, must be prepared to officiate as the Judge in Charge at tournaments up to and including County Status.
Regional Judge

When seeking assessment for the above grade the candidate will need to have achieved the following;

- Have a sound knowledge of both GNAS and WA Rules of Shooting.
- Have the ability to advise a Tournament Organiser on the standards and procedures required to ensure a safe and properly organised tournament.
- Have a minimum of 18 judging day’s active experience as a County Judge.
- Shoots attended must include 3 World Record/WA Award Status tournaments, 3 other Record Status Tournaments 2 Indoor tournaments, and where possible 2 Clout tournaments
- Have attended At Least One (1) County, Regional or National Judging Seminar/Conference.
- When appointed, must be prepared to officiate as Judge in Charge at any tournament up to and including Regional Status.
Advancement

National Judge

When seeking assessment for the above grade the candidate will need to have achieved the following:

Have a thorough knowledge of both GNAS and WA Rules of Shooting, together with the standard procedures associated with them.

Have the ability to train and instruct other Judges of lower grades.

Have a minimum of 25 judging day’s active experience as a Regional Judge.

Shoots attended must include 10 World Record/ WA Award Status or National Tournaments, of which it is expected that 2 will be with Head to Heads, 4 Indoor tournaments and also where possible 3 Clout tournament are required

Have attended at least one (1) National Judges Conference in the last three years prior to applying for assessment.

When appointed, must be prepared to officiate as Judge in Charge at any tournament up to and including National Status.
Advancement

International Youth Judge

Be above the age of 18 years and under the age of 30 years

Be a National Judge

Applications must be appointed by the National Judge Committee.

Attend a seminar organised by a WA and pass all relevant exams

World Archery Youth Judges shall be eligible for appointment to serve at Youth Championships, Youth Olympics and other International Youth Events recognised by World Archery
Advancement

Continental Judge

Having completed a minimum of two years as a National Judge, Candidates may apply for Continental Status. Applications must be processed through the National Judge Committee.

Attend a seminar organised by a Continental Association and pass all relevant exams.

Continental Judges are eligible to serve at all tournaments shot under World Archery Rules other than the Olympic Games and World Championships.
International Judge Candidate

Applications must be processed through the National Judge Committee.

The applicants shall be accredited as a Continental Judge

The applicant shall have served in at least one World Ranking or Continental Tournament and received a positive evaluation from the chairperson of the Tournament Judge Commission.

The applicant shall not be older than 65 years.

Attend a seminar organised by WA and pass all relevant exams

Candidate International Judges are eligible to serve at all tournaments shot under World Archery Rules other than the Olympic Games.
Advancement

International Judge

Upgrading from an International Judge Candidate to an International Judge depends on fulfilling the following requirements:

The applicants shall be accredited as a Candidate International Judge

The applicant shall not be older than 65 years.

The National association must have a vacant position in their allotted quota
Thank you for attending and sitting through this presentation
Hopefully you found it interesting, maybe you even enjoyed it?
If, your interest has been piqued and you now find yourself wanting to enrol as a Candidate judge please ask your Judge Liaison Officer for a J000 form

THANK YOU