



THE NORTHERN COUNTIES ARCHERY SOCIETY

JUDGES INFORMATION UPDATE July 2019

Judge Changes

Yorkshire are joined by Ian Helliwell as a candidate judge.

Unfortunately due to health reasons, Christine Straughan is resigning with immediate effect as a County Judge in DNAA.

Candidate Promotion

It is well known that all of the NCAS Judges are extremely busy with judging duties. It would be really helpful if we could all promote the judging pathway and if any one shows interest in becoming a judge, please pass on my details and I will be happy to have a chat and/or arrange taster sessions for them.

World Archery Interpretations

World Archery has issued the attached interpretations
Book 1 Article 2.3.4 – Interpretation on the alcohol testing rule
Book 3 Article 11.1.7.1 – Interpretation on Arrow Wraps
Book 3 Article 11.3.2, 11.4 and 12.6 – Interpretation on the use of a “loop” hearing system

Proposed AGB Rule Changes

In the recent Archery UK magazine the following PROPOSED rule changes –

Adding a new version of the Worcester Round where the 5 spot face is used and the inner 5 ring on that face is recorded as an X. This new version would be run alongside the “normal” Worcester but the X count could be used to break ties, particularly for compounds.

Removal of the current Vegas Round and introducing a new Vegas Round which is similar to the Vegas Round shoot in America.

If you have any questions or comments on these proposed changes then send them to rules@archerygb.org.

Judge required.

The EMAS JLO is looking for a Judge for 14/15 September at Bowmen of Glen. H2H Saturday and WA1440 Sunday. If anyone is free and would like to go please contact margaretmarsh555@gmail.com



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Dates for your Diary

Just a reminder of some important dates:-

12th October 2019 – Candidate and Candidate Youth Judge Seminars at Lilleshall

13th October 2019 – Regional Judge Preparation Seminar at Lilleshall

1st March 2020 – National Judge Conference at Taunton, Somerset.

Sharon Tideswell
NCAS JLO

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Book 1, Chapter 2, Article 2.3.4

A question was raised by an Executive Board Member on a clarification of the alcohol testing rule and procedure.

The Constitution and Rules Committee (“C&R”) finds the question presented to be within its terms of reference. The following interpretation is not contrary to the existing rules or Congress decisions.

Response from the Constitution and Rules Committee:

A clarification has been asked on the consumption of alcohol during competition and when athletes can or cannot consume alcohol and can be checked.

Alcohol abuse is harmful to any athlete’s health. We refer to other organisations, like the World Health Organisation that are much better equipped to give a professional view point on health-related matters.

Furthermore, this clarification is only applicable to the periods of competitions. Also, there are national legislations which regulate the consumption of alcohol that will always supersede these matters.

A distinction has to be made between the rule for competing athletes where the **presence** of alcohol is a violation of the rules and the **abuse** of alcohol which is applicable for all accredited persons (coaches, judges, staff, etc.) which is banned under the Code of Ethics and Conduct.

The ban on alcohol is based on the same principles as other banned substances under the World Anti-Doping Code and is based on the strict liability principle, which means that when an athlete is tested, and the presence of a banned substance is found, he has violated the rules of World Archery and will be subject to penalties. The burden of proof is on the athlete, not on World Archery or the organisation that has mandated the test.

Therefore, the final decision to consume alcohol close to a competition (for instance the night before) is the choice of the athlete and he takes the risk associated with this.

As for the timing and location of a test, the following principles apply:

- Testing will only take place when the athletes are supposed to be present on the field of play during competition. Meaning testing can take place from the moment the field of play is open (arrival of the first bus) till the field of play is closed at days of competition. Testing for presence will not take place at the official practice.

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- When an athlete has finished competing and is not competing at another session that day, the time frame for being notified for testing ends with the end of that session plus 30 minutes.
- Testing will only take place with a notification on the field of play or the athletes' areas within the time frame mentioned above and the athlete has to report for testing as soon as possible and within a 1h period following notification. Any extension would be treated in a similar way as for doping control and the athlete will be observed during this period.
- Only athletes competing in a session that day can be checked that day. If an athlete acts as coach, he is still bound by the Code of Ethics and Conduct that also prohibits abuse of alcohol for anyone accredited but there is not presence but abuse that is checked for.

Some additional information:

- Testing will not take place at hotels
- The fact that someone consumed alcohol only the day before is NOT a valid excuse for presence the next day.
- It is good practice for all athletes to stop consuming alcohol latest upon arrival at the city where the competition takes places until they have been eliminated and in a spirit of fair play and team spirit to do this as long as any of their team mates is competing. The same applies for coaches and officials to lead by example.

Approved by the World Archery C&R Committee, 1 May 2019

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Book 3, Chapter 11, Article 11.1.7.1

The Judges Committee has requested clarification as to permitted use of arrow wraps under Book 3, Chapter 11, Article 11.1.7.1: (1) what is the real change in meaning between these two wordings set forth below and (2) does the current wording mean that the length of the wraps cannot exceed 22cm regardless of the actual size of the arrow shaft?

In the 2016 version of the rules book, the reference to arrow wraps was that... *(arrow wraps shall not be considered as part of this limitation as long they do not extend further than 22cm toward the point of the arrow when measured from the throat - nock hole where the string sits - of the nock to the end of the wrap.* In the April 2018 version, the wording has been changed to: *"(arrow wraps shall not be considered as part of this limitation but may not extend further than 22cm toward the arrow point when measured from the nock groove where the string sits to the end of the wrap)"*

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:

Basically, the two versions of the rule say the same thing. That is, an arrow wrap may not be longer than 22 cm, measured from the bottom of the arrow nock groove where the nock contacts the bowstring toward the arrow point, regardless of the diameter of the arrow. The arrows diameter has nothing to do with the 22 cm length restriction on the length of the wrap.

Concerning the wrap in regard to the allowable 9.3 mm maximum arrow diameter, an athlete may not add the thickness of an arrow wrap to an arrow shaft already measuring 9.3 mm in diameter. Example: an athlete has arrow wraps on his or her arrows which comply with the 22 cm rule. In a competition, the athlete shoots an arrow close to the Ten ring line that may or not may not be touching the line. However, the arrow has penetrated the target up onto the wrap. Since the arrow diameter is larger where it contacts the targets Ten ring line than the maximum allowable diameter of 9.3 mm (due to the additional thickness of the wrap), it becomes a challenging call. The athlete cannot include the thickness of the wrap when scoring the arrow if the arrow diameter and the combined thickness of the wrap exceeds 9.3 mm.

Concerning the wrap in regard to an arrow diameter less than 9.3 mm, the wrap may be considered *as* part the arrows diameter because the diameter is under the 9.3 mm limitation. Example, an athlete has arrow wraps on their arrows which comply with the

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22 cm rule. In a competition, the athlete shoots an arrow close to the Ten ring line that may or not may not be touching the line and the arrow has penetrated the target face to the wrap. As long as the arrow diameter does not exceed the maximum allowable diameter of 9.3 mm, the wrap may be considered as part of the arrows diameter for scoring.

World Archery Technical Committee, March 21, 2019

Approved by the World Archery C&R Committee, March 30, 2019

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Book 3, Chapter 11, Article 11.3.2, 11.4 and 12.6

ARCHERY GB has requested an interpretation as to whether an athlete who has to wear hearing aids may use, together with their coach, the "Loop" system, as described below, which enables the athlete to hear coaching information from their coach.

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

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

When wearing hearing aids, athletes can hear and be able to respond to shooting and emergency sound signals, however, they are unable to clearly determine or distinguish instructions/support from their coach which is delivered in a vocal level that does not disturb other athletes. This is because the hearing aid raises all noises level thus making distinguishing the right voice challenging. The "Loop" system (which is battery operated) enables the coach to speak in a normal voice into a microphone, and for the athlete to receive that information through the system which links to the hearing aids. The instructions from the coach cannot be heard by other athletes on the shooting line, and there is no ability for the athlete to communicate back to the coach. The system does not inhibit the athletes ability to hear and react to shooting/emergency signals.

Response from the Technical Committee:

It is the majority decision of the Technical Committee that the Loop System is not legal in any bow division of World Archery. Although there may be a disadvantage to some hearing impaired athletes in receiving verbal communications from behind the shooting line, the Loop System would offer a much greater advantage to those athletes using such a system over non-hearing impaired athletes. The Loop System has the ability to transfer information directly into the ear of the athlete, which is not legal for non-hearing impaired athletes. For this reason, the following rules must apply.

11.3. For athletes of both divisions the following equipment is not permitted:

11.3.1. Any electronic or electrical device that can be attached to the athlete's equipment.

11.3.2. Any electronic communication device, headsets or noise reduction devices in front of the waiting line provided that the use of software that simply allows the athlete to plot arrow impacts on the target as one would on printed paper used for the same purpose is permitted. No software that aids in bow sight adjustments may be used anywhere on the archery field (which includes any space either in front of or behind the shooting line up to the spectator area).

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12.6. While an athlete is on the shooting line he may receive non-electronic coaching information from the team management, provided that this does not disturb the other athletes.

World Archery Technical Committee, March 21, 2019
Approved by the World Archery C&R Committee, March 30, 2019