

Other and Cross all Divisions Rules Interpretations

Revision 15-Mar-2024

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Book 3, Chapter 11, Article 11.3.3

The South African Member Association has requested an interpretation with respect to the following wording:

“Athlete equipment shall not include camouflage colours of any kind”

What does the definition of “camouflage” covers?

The Constitution and Rules Committee finds the question presented to be within their terms and has referenced it also to the Judge and Technical Committee.

The Constitution and Rules Committee has determined that the following interpretation is not contrary to the existing rules or Congress decisions.

The following is the decision of the Constitution & Rules Committee:

World Archery’s definition of camouflage is:

" Camouflage is a method of concealment / dissimulation based on interweaving patterns and colors. It enables a visible organism or object to pass unnoticed, by blending into its surroundings and/or natural environment."

‘Camouflage’ is covered by art. 20.1.1, art. 31.1 and art. 11.3.3

11.3.3: Athlete equipment shall not include camouflage colors of any kind.

Camouflage colors is defined mostly by military/hunting purposes, like

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_military_clothing_camouflage_patterns +

<https://www.academy.com/expert-advice/hunting/types-of-camo>

Other colors or patterns (like the fishing pattern brought up by US Archery) might not be of the best taste, but will not be illegal by these definitions. Any item that is sold as being described by the manufacturer as being camo or camouflage colour or deemed to be camouflage is not allowed. A carbon pattern is not considered to be camouflage and is therefore allowed.

Regarding the specific interpretation request from RSA:

based on the perspective of the picture presented, it seems to be only a carbon pattern without the intention of camouflage".



To clarify further the following are clearly camouflage and therefore not allowed



What would be allowed is



**Approved by the Constitution and Rules Committee: 6 Dec 23
Published and effective: 15 December 23**

Garden Banks Handic

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WORLD ARCHERY CONSTITUTION AND RULES

Book 3, Chapter 11 Article 2.1.3 / Book 4, Chapter 22 Article 2.1.3

The Member Association of Israel has requested an interpretation with respect to the following wording: “A riser brace or split cables are permitted, provided they do not consistently touch the athlete’s hand, wrist or bow arm.”

The Constitution and Rules Committee finds the question presented to be within the terms of reference of the Technical Committee.

The Constitution and Rules Committee has determined that the following interpretation is not contrary to the existing rules or Congress decisions.

The following is the decision of the Technical Committee in consultation with the Judge Committee:

The intent of the rule is that the athlete will not gain any advantage from steadying the bow by using any part of the bow or attachment to the bow as a support against any part of the body during holding, aiming and releasing the arrow.

Contact during holding, aiming and releasing the arrow will be considered a “consistent touch”.

The athlete is allowed to make contact with the grip, bow sling or finger sling, the string and string attachments. Once the athlete has come to full draw, contact with a riser brace, cables, cable slider, string stopper, stabiliser or any other attachment to the bow is not allowed.

In case such an infringement is detected, book 3, 15.1.5. states - "Any athlete found to be using equipment contravening World Archery Rules may have his scores partly or fully cancelled", a Judge shall follow the procedure which has been outlined in the Judge's Guidebook and is also mentioned below:

1. The Judge should observe and confirm that the said equipment or process is in contradiction to the rules which also serves as the confirmation based on “evidence” and this will be discussed and confirmed with the Chair of Judges
2. Approach the team manager (or the athlete in case there is no team manager) to issue a warning, and direct the athlete to rectify the issue.
3. Depending on the situation, the Chair will decide if or not the arrow values will be removed partially or fully, which follows from Article 15.1.5 – which uses the word “may”, meaning it will be a subjective decision based on the situation as deemed fit by the Chair of Judges

4. If the issue persists, even after the official warning, this will be considered a violation of 15.1.7 – where the athlete would have knowingly broken the rule – and hence will be eligible for a disqualification, which will be carried out by the Chairman of Judges.

Technical Committee: 30 October 2023

Approved by the Constitution and Rules Committee: 14 November 2023

Published and effective: 15 December 2023

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Book 3, Chapter 11, Article 11.1.10

The Judges Committee has requested an interpretation as to whether the use of kinesiology tapes and compression t-shirts is allowed?

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 Athletes Committee and the Medical 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 majority decision of the Technical Committee that kinesiology tape and compression type clothing is legal in all divisions of World Archery. However, these types of elastic support and compression clothing may not contain “stiff” parts or rigid bracing that would support any joints of the shoulders, elbows, wrists, or any body joint. Kinesiology tape has already been allowed for use in all divisions of World Archery, subject to the 2005 interpretation (which is set forth below).

2005 interpretation on taping:

Book 2, Art. 7.3.3 A question has been raised concerning supports and taping of various joints, especially referring to wrist, elbow and shoulder areas. Response from the C&R Committee, after consultation with the Medical Committee and the Technical Committee: The taping of human joints, i.e. fingers, wrists, elbows, shoulders, knees etc. is legal within the rules of FITA. Although no rule supports this question, in the same regard no rule disallows it. Furthermore, the taping of joints has been a long time practice for many decades and therefore falls under a widely accepted and allowable framework of acceptable equipment. Within the last 50 plus years, no judge to our knowledge has proposed that taping is not legal. Therefore, we have to assume that under these circumstances, it is legal. However, it is to be stipulated that no such taping may contain a firm, "stiff" brace that would in any way help support the bow arm or drawing fingers in regard to any assistance in drawing and releasing the bowstring. C&R Committee, 28 August 2005.

World Archery Technical Committee: 21 June 2023

Approved by the World Archery C&R Committee: 29 June 2023

Published and effective: 15 September 2023

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Book 3, Chapter 20, Article 20.1.1 and Book 4, Chapter 31, Article 31.1

Archery Guyana has requested an interpretation whether a garment commonly known as “leggings” are permitted to be worn under the dress regulations set forth in Constitution and Rules.

The Constitution and Rules Committee (“C&R”) finds the question presented to be within the terms of reference of the Target Archery Committee and the Field and 3D Archery Committee after consultation with the Athletes Committee.

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

Relevant Rules:

Book 3, Chapter 20, Article 20.1.1 (2nd and 3rd bullets) provide:

- Athletes shall wear trousers, shorts, dresses, skirts or divided skirts of their choice, however, this legwear may not be shorter than the athlete’s fingertips when the arms and fingers are extended at the athlete’s side. They shall wear long or short sleeved shirts, blouses or tops, however, the upper body clothing must be fixed over each shoulder covering the front and back of the body while still covering the midriff when the athlete is at full draw;
- No denim or jeans, regardless the colour, or camouflage clothes and equipment may be worn nor any oversize or baggy type pants or shorts;

Book 4, Chapter 31, Article 31.1 provides:

Athletes shall wear shirts with name and country at all times.

Sport shoes or walking boots shall be worn by all athletes and officials, these may be different styles but shall cover the entire foot.

Athletes may wear trousers of their choice for the Qualification round.

Athletes shall wear full Team uniform, which shall not include denim, for Team Rounds and Medal Matches. Clothing and equipment shall not be camouflage. No oversize or baggy type trousers are allowed.

Interpretation:

Sport leggings (i.e., leggings commonly used in athletic activities) are allowed under Articles 20.1 and 31.1 provided that they do not have openings or transparent panels above “finger-tip” height. Sport leggings may be worn as an outer garment or may be worn under another garment.

Sport leggings are considered to be “trousers” under the Articles listed about since “trousers” are defined in a dictionary as “a piece of clothing that cover the body from the waist downward, and that cover each leg separately. Collins’ on-line dictionary accessed 19 June 2023.

World Archery C&R Committee: 15 July 2023
Published and effective: 15 November 2023

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Book 3, Chapter 12, Article 12.1 and Chapter 15, Articles 15.1.7 and 15.1.7.1

The Serbian Archery Federation has requested an interpretation whether it is a violation of the rules if during match play two athletes agree to shoot only one arrow in each round of their elimination match. The athletes' stated that one athlete felt tired and that the other understood and so they agreed to only shoot with one arrow.

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

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

Relevant Rules:

Article 12.1 provides that "Each athlete shall shoot his arrows in ends of three or six arrows unless specified differently."

Article 15.1.7 provides "An athlete proved to have knowingly broken any rules and regulations may be declared to be ineligible to participate in the competition. The athlete shall be disqualified and shall lose any position he may have gained."

Article 15.1.7.1 provides "Un-sportsmanlike conduct shall not be tolerated. Such conduct by an athlete or anyone deemed to be assisting an athlete shall result in disqualification of the athlete in question and may further result in suspension from future events."

Analysis:

In C&R's opinion, the rules do not require one or more athletes to shoot the full number of arrows permitted in an end or during a match. Athletes may choose not shoot all of their arrows for many different reasons such as illness, injury, equipment failure, exhaustion, expiration of time, or a decision to simply not shoot all of the arrows. The failure to shoot all permitted arrows penalizes the athlete and there is no advantage in not shooting all arrows.

A more complex issue is whether an agreement between athletes that each will not shoot all of his or arrows is a violation of the rules. In the facts presented, each athlete agreed to shoot only one arrow and the given reason is that one of the athletes was tired. There is no suggestion that the athletes agreed as to who will win the match or that there are other circumstances or consequences of such agreement which could justify the athletes' agreement being a violation of Article 15.1.7.1. In C&R's opinion, the rules do not specifically prohibit an agreement to shoot less than all of the permitted arrows under the limited facts presented.

Athletes who agree to each shoot less than all permitted arrows do so at their peril. Each athlete risks the other athlete not following their agreement and shooting more than the agreed number of arrows. If one athlete in fact shoots more than the agreed number of arrows, C&R is of the opinion that the other athlete has no recourse under the rules.

C&R does not condone athletes agreeing to shoot less than the full number of permitted arrows. While C&R has concluded that such agreement is not a violation of Article 15.1.7.1 under the limited facts presented, C&R believes that there could be facts and circumstances where athletes agreeing not to shoot arrows could be determined by a judge, a jury of appeals or other reviewing body to be un-sportsmanlike conduct. For example, C&R believes that any agreement not to shoot all permitted arrows could be a violation of Article 15.1.7.1 if doing so is an attempt to fix who is the winner of the match. Athletes should be aware that any such conduct is likely to result in an investigation to determine if match fixing is involved. Also, C&R could imagine that such action could be determined to be unsportsmanlike conduct if it adversely affects the quality of presentation of the event. For example, certain events are broadcast and an agreement to shorten the competition could affect the anticipated scheduling of the event. There may be other situations where the facts and circumstances are such that a judge, jury of appeals or other reviewing body could determine that such an agreement is an flagrant decision of the athletes to disregard the rules without any apparent reasonable justification. In the case presented, the athletes' said that their agreement was based on one of the athlete's being tired. Whether or not such reason in justifiable is subject to review of the facts and circumstances by the judge, jury of appeals or other reviewing body.

Any such agreement breaks the equality of athletes in the course of the competition. If everyone does what they want, it is no longer an organised and fair competition but a practice. Accordingly, while the facts presented do not, in C&R's opinion, provide a sufficient basis to conclude that the athletes are in violation of Article 15.1.7.1, athletes who agree not to shoot all permitted arrows should keep in mind that a judge, jury of appeals or other reviewing body could determine that the facts and circumstances are sufficient to conclude that the athletes acted in an un-sportsmanlike conduct in violation of Article 15.1.7.1.

Approved by the World Archery C&R Committee: 11 January 2023
Published and effective: 15 January 2023

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Book 3, Chapter 11, Articles 11.3.1 and 11.3.2

Archery GB has requested an interpretation as to whether athletes, and para-archery athlete, in particular, may use a tablet or a smart phone mounted to the spotting scope to enable better viewing of arrows in the target face?

The Constitution and Rules Committee (“C&R”) finds the question presented to be within the terms of reference of the Technical Committee with consultation with the Para Archery Committee.

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

Response from the Technical and Para Archery Committee:

It is the majority decision of the Technical Committee that the use of Tablets, Smart phones or any other electronic media devices for the purpose of enhancing spotting scope images are not legal. Such a device would directly contravene Article 11.3.1. Article 11.3.2 has no provision for allowing such devices to enhance spotting scope images. Para rules have no provision in the rules to allow this type of assistive device. Therefore, such devices are not allowed in any division of World Archery or Para Archery.

The Para Archery Committee takes note that that Article 11.3.1 prohibits any electronic or electrical device that are attached to the athlete's equipment and Article 11.3.2 provides, in part, that mobile devices such as mobile phones are permitted in front of the waiting line for running 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). Chapter 21 for Para archery contains no exceptions to the above. The Committee has determined that while some para archers may prefer to use electronic equipment in connection viewing their scopes, there are alternatives (binoculars, alternative scope mount, allowed assistant, etc.).

Approved by the World Archery C&R Committee, 18 November 2019
Published and effective: 15 April 2023

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Book 4, Chapter 22, Article 22.1.9, 22.3.9, 22.4.8 and 22.5.8

The Constitution and Rules Committee (“C&R”) has requested an interpretation with respect to the following wording: “Binoculars, scopes and other visual aids may be used for spotting arrows.” Specifically, does this language prevent an athlete from viewing the target before shooting an arrow?

The Constitution and Rules Committee (“C&R”) finds the question presented to be within the terms of reference of the Field and 3D Archery Committee.

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

The following is the decision of the Field and 3D Archery Committee:

The Field and 3D Committee has concluded that the language “Binoculars, scopes and other visual aids may be used for spotting arrows” is not intended to prevent an athlete from viewing the target before he or she shoots an arrow. Spotting arrows is a permissible use of binoculars, scopes and other visual aids but not necessarily the exclusive use of such items. Accordingly, an athlete may use binoculars, scopes and other visual aids to view his or her target before he or she shoots any arrows and after his or her final arrow if he or she so desires.

World Archery Field and 3D Archery Committee, 2 August 2022
Approved by the World Archery C&R Committee, 9 August 2022
Published and effective: 15 August 2022



AC 16.2 - Minimum number of participants at small events

Background:

ref rules AC 4.8.3.6

Archery Canada has been asked to clarify what represents to “participate” in an event, in particular to meet the requirements for the minimum number of three archers participating in an event subject to rule:

AC 4.8.3.6 The results of events registered with Archery Canada will be recognized only if at least three athletes participate.

Response:

Regarding participation

The intent of the rule and term “participate” refers to:

- an athlete shooting at an event
- with the intent of completing the event,
- recording a score for the event, and
- participating in shooting and scoring with the other athletes.

The intent to complete an event is a requirement for participation. To begin an event and subsequently to withdraw without substantial reason is unsportsmanlike, can be disruptive and may be unfair to other participants.

It is understood that circumstances may change during an event. Many things can occur which prevent an athlete from finishing an event, such as irreparable equipment failure or medical issue. So to “participate” means to substantially be active in an event but not necessarily completing the event due to just cause when unforeseen circumstances arise.

Regarding minimum number of participants

There are expectations that must be met should an event proceed with only a few athletes participating:

1. Organizers must make a registered/sanctioned event available to all members and promote the event so as to promote fair competition by registering and promoting the event well before the competition date (AC 4.8.3.2). The current rule applies:



AC 4.8.3.2 UNDER REVIEW An event must be registered with the Archery Canada at least 7 days in advance of the tournament start date.

1. All sanctioned events must accommodate at least 10 athletes (AC 4.8.3.3). The current rule applies:

AC 4.8.3.3 Organizers must be able to accommodate at least ten athletes.

1. Prior to beginning an event with only 3 participants, if the organizers or officials perceive that one or more athletes is not intending or unlikely to finish the event in the spirit of good sportsmanship, then the event should be cancelled immediately.
2. During an event with only 3 participants, if an athlete must withdraw before the end of the event due to unforeseen circumstances and this results in fewer than 3 athletes completing the event, then:
 - a. the Judge or Director of Shooting must explain those circumstances in writing in the tournament report, and
 - b. the score of all participants must be reported and all scorecards held or submitted as usual.

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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, 21 March 2019

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

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Book 3, Chapter 12, Articles 12.2.4, 12.2.4.1 and 12.2.6, Chapter 15, Article 15.2.2, Book 4, Chapters 24 and 27, Articles 24.5, 24.5.1, 24.6 and 27.8.1 and Book 5, Chapter 32, Articles 32.2.4.2 and 32.4.6.2.

The Judges Committee has requested an interpretation as to what constitutes “equipment failure” as used in the Constitution and Rule Book, including Articles 12.2.4, 12.2.4.1, 12.2.6, 15.2.2, 24.5., 24.5.1, 24.6., 27.8.1, 32.2.4.2 and 32.4.6.2. While not limiting scope of the question, the Judges Committee noted that there have been inquiries as to whether or not water on lenses in a compound bow sight or an athlete not having a sufficient number of arrows in his or her quiver is “equipment failure”.

The Constitution and Rules Committee (“C&R”) finds the question presented to be within the terms of reference of C&R after consultation with the Athletes Committee, Coaches Committee, Field and 3D Committee, Technical Committee, and Para Archery Committee.

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

Response from C&R:

The basic definition of equipment failure is the physical action of the athletes’ equipment that fails to a point where it will no longer function properly and either needs to be repaired or replaced. However, whether or not “equipment failure” has occurred for purposes of the World Archery rules will depend on the item being considered and the circumstances surrounding the claimed failure of the item in question. In order to be “equipment failure” for purposes of the World Archery rules, the item must reasonably related to the athlete’s performance and must not be something that is reasonably common or expected to occur during a competition and must not be due to the athlete intentional or negligent actions.

Equipment listed under Athletes Equipment in Books 3 and 4 and assistive devices as listed in Book 3 (Article 21.6) are subject to “equipment failure” for the purposes of the Rule Book.

Factors which need to be considered are the following:

- Is the failure unexpected and not routine? For example, a broken nock is a common occurrence and athletes should be checking their arrows before the start of the next end, accordingly, this would not be equipment failure. However, an equipment failure could be called if during a competition the target mat falls over and breaks the athlete’s arrows. In that case, the athlete should be given an opportunity to retrieve additional arrow/s from his or her tackle box or borrow arrows to complete

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the event. In the first instance, this “failure” should be reasonably anticipated to occur while in the second instance, this occurrence is not reasonably expected to occur. Although a string breaking may occur from time to time, it is rare and not reasonable to anticipate occurring at any given time and is equipment failure. Rain or water in the athlete’s scope is not a failure of the equipment, but rather a common challenge of the elements and should be treated similarly to the sun being in an athletes’ eyes, wind, cold or excessive heat.

- Is the cause of the failure the result of negligence or athlete action or error? If the alleged “failure” is not due to the item failing to operate as reasonably intended but due to the athlete’s negligence or failure to have a necessary item, this would not constitute equipment failure. For example, not having a reasonable number of arrows is the fault of the athlete not being prepared and the loss of a tab, release or sight settings is not equipment failure.

- Is there a failure in the item in question that reasonably affects performance? A sight, arrow rest, stabilizer, bow, limb, string, scope on a tripod, broken chest protector, or binoculars breaking is an example of an item of equipment not performing as reasonably expected which affects performance and results in equipment failure. However, if the item is in the same condition as when manufactured but the athlete is experiencing difficulty using the item due to other circumstances, this will not normally be equipment failure. For example, an athlete should not be claiming equipment failure if a scope of a bow sight is unusable due to rain drops. In this situation, there has been no failure in the item as originally produced and rain is an expected occurrence at a competition.

Ultimately, while the foregoing are matters to consider, whether or not there is equipment failure depends on whether doing so is fair to the athlete.

Constitution and Rules Committee, 24 September 2019

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Book 4, Chapter 23, Article 23.1

The Field and 3D Archery Committee has requested an interpretation as to what constitutes kneeling as permitted under Article 23.1.

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

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

Response from C&R:

C&R has concluded that kneeling is an act where one or both knees are on the ground but the athlete’s weight is not being supported by sitting or resting on his or her feet, heels, or legs. Kneeling is not intended to allow the athlete to have additional stability by supporting his or her weight on legs, feet or heels.

Applying this analysis to the pictures below:

Image 1 – legal

Image 2 – not legal since weight is on legs and heels

Image 3 – not legal since weight is on legs and feet

Image 4 – legal

Image 5 - legal if athlete is not resting on the back of left leg, heel or foot.

Constitution and Rules Committee, 19 March 2019

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Image 1



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Image 2



Image 3



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Image 4



Image 5



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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



Use of camouflage clothing and equipment

International Events

World Archery does not permit the use of camouflage patterned clothing and equipment at major World Archery events:

- Competition for World and Continental titles;
- Competition for Olympic and Paralympic titles;
- Competition for World Ranking;
- Olympic and Paralympic Qualification Events (Continental Qualifying Tournaments);
- Archery events of Major Event Organisations; "Major Event Organisation" means any international multi-sport organisation that acts as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other International Event;
- Indoor and Outdoor World Cups; and
- Any other Event for which World Archery is the ruling body or appoints technical officials.

Information clarifying the definitions of camouflage patterns and equipment are contained in WA Interpretations.

http://documents.worldarchery.org/Rules/Interpretations/English/2015-2017/Bk3_Art11.3.3_20.1.1_Bk4_Art33.1_Camo_definition.pdf

http://documents.worldarchery.org/Rules/Interpretations/English/2015-2017/Bk3_Art11.3.3_Camo.pdf

http://documents.worldarchery.org/Rules/Interpretations/English/2015-2017/Bk3_Art20_Clothing_rules_at_events.pdf

Canadian Events

In Canada, Archery Canada Tir à l'Arc restricts the use of camouflage clothing and equipment at certain events and allows it at others:

Camouflage Clothing

Camouflage patterned clothing is prohibited for certain Archery Canada Championships and Major events, including the Outdoor Target Championship, the Regional Indoor Target Championship, the Field Championship, the Canadian Open event, and the Fred Usher Memorial Cup event.

AC 20.3 At Outdoor and Indoor Target Championships, Field Championships, Canadian Open and related events, except when the regulations are relaxed due to inclement weather:

AC 20.3.1 Pants, shorts, skirts, divided skirts, etc. must be a solid un-patterned colour

- blue jeans are only permitted for the Field Championship and Indoor Championship

- fleece track pants are not allowed
- note: camouflage wear contravenes this section
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Archery Canada does not restrict the use of camouflage patterned clothing at other events, including local events (including the Indoor and Outdoor Mailmatch events) and Archery Canada sanctioned 3D events, including 3D Championships except where specific dress regulations and/or guidelines may be published.

AC 33 Dress Regulations - Canada

The general dress regulation indicated in AC 20 are applicable to all events.

AC 20.0 Dress regulations apply to all participants (including Team Officials, coaches, assistants, etc.) while they are on the competition field of play, on courses or in practice areas,

AC 20.0.1 In general:

AC 20.1.1 Participants must be neat in appearance in respect of personal grooming and clothing.

AC 20.1.2 Clothing which is offensive, is in poor taste or is disrespectful to Archery Canada and its sponsors is not allowed.

AC 20.1.3 Footwear must be worn at all times. Shoes may be different styles but shall cover the entire foot. Sandals and open-toed footwear are not permitted for athletes or any other person on a course or field of play.

AC 20.1.4 The Director of Shooting, or in the absence of a DoS, the Technical Delegate, will be responsible for enforcing the dress code and will make any decisions in connection with appropriateness of dress or appearance.

AC 20.0.2 Specific dress regulations and/or guidelines may be published for general or specific events.

Camouflage Equipment

Archery Canada does not restrict the use of archers camouflage patterned equipment (other than clothing) such as bows, quivers, backpacks, etc.

Safety Caution

Irrespective of any dress regulations permitting or restricting the use of camouflage clothing and equipment, archers must be aware of the safety implications of using such clothing and equipment as a matter of public safety and common sense during any archery event. Common sense dictates that archers in the field and on courses need to be visible at all times to others during archery events.