

**BYLAW**

**Approved by FITA Council on 4 July 2007**

**Effective as of 1 January 2008**

**Book 2, Article 7.4.2.3 :**

7.4.2.3 *An arrow shot on the competition field after the DOS has officially closed the practice session (which is after the pulling of the practice arrows); or during the breaks between distances or rounds, will be considered part of the next scoring end. It will cause the athlete to lose the highest scoring arrow of the next scoring end, which will be scored as a miss.*

**BYLAW**

**Approved by FITA Council on 4 July 2007**

**Effective as of 1 January 2008**

**Book 2, Article 7.6.4.1 (replace):**

- 7.6.4.1 *In tournaments where there are no official scorers and the athletes score themselves, the signing of the score card also denotes that the athlete agrees with the sum total (identical on both score cards), the number of 10's and the number of X's. Should a discrepancy be found in the sum total, the sum total of the lowest arrow scores will become final.*
- The organisers are not obligated to accept or record scorecards that are submitted without signatures, the total sum, the number of 10's and the number of X's.*

**BYLAW**

**Approved by FITA Council on 4 July 2007**

**Effective as of 1 January 2008**

**Book 2, Article 7.6.4.2 :**

7.6.4.2 *For Elimination Rounds, scorecards shall be signed by the two athletes in the match, denoting that both athletes agree with the value of each arrow, the total sum, the number of X's and the result of the match. The scorer and the archers are responsible for completely filled in scorecards (Xs; 10; totals, signatures). Any information missing on the scorecard will be considered as non-existing (0) for rankings.*

**BYLAW**

**Approved by FITA Council on 4 July 2007**

**Effective as of 1 January 2008**

**Book 2, Article 7.6.4.3 (new) :**

7.6.4.3 *For all Elimination and Finals Rounds scorecards shall be signed by the two athletes in the match, denoting that both athletes or archers' agents agree with the value of each arrow, the total sum, the number of Xs, 10s and the result of the match.*

**BYLAW**

**Approved by FITA Council on 4 July 2007**

**Effective as of 1 January 2008**

**Book 2, Article 7.8.2.4 :**

7.8.2.4 *An arrow shot on the competition field after the DOS has officially closed the practice session on the competition field (which is after the pulling of the practice arrows), or during the breaks between distances or rounds, will be considered part of the next scoring end. It will cause the athlete to lose the highest scoring arrow of the next scoring end, which will be scored as a miss. This violation will be notified by the judge raising a red card.*

**BYLAW**

**Approved by FITA Council on 4 July 2007**

**Effective as of 1 January 2008**

**Book 2, Article 7.8.2.8 :**

7.8.2.8 *If a member of the team shoots more than the required number of arrows in alternate shooting before returning behind the 1-m line, the team will lose the highest scoring arrow of that end. This violation is notified by a judge raising a red cards.*

**Approved by FITA Council on 4 July 2007**

**Effective as of 1 January 2008**

**Book 3, Article 8.4.2.3 :**

8.4.2.3 *An arrow shot after the DOS has officially closed the practice session on the competition field, (which is after the pulling of the practice arrows), or during the breaks between distances or rounds, will be considered as part of the next scoring end. It will cause the athlete to lose the highest scoring arrow of the next scoring end, which will be scored as a miss. (see also article 8.6.2.2).*

**Approved by FITA Council on 4 July 2007**

**Effective as of 1 January 2008**

**Book 3, Article 8.6.4.1 (replace) :**

8.6.4.1 *In tournaments where there are no official scorers and the athletes score themselves, the signing of the score card also denotes that the athlete agrees with the sum total (identical on both score cards), the number of 10's and the number of 9's. Should a discrepancy be found in the sum total, the sum total of the lowest arrow scores will become final.*

*The organisers are not obligated to accept or record scorecards that are submitted without signatures, the total sum, the number of 10's and the number of 9's.*

**Approved by FITA Council on 4 July 2007**

**Effective as of 1 January 2008**

**Book 2, Article 8.6.4.2 :**

8.6.4.2 *For Elimination Rounds, scorecards shall be signed by the two athletes in the match, denoting that both athletes agree with the value of each arrow, the total sum, the number of 9s and the result of the match. The scorer and the archers are responsible for completely filled in scorecards (9s; 10s; totals, signatures). Any information missing on the scorecard will be considered as non-existing (0) for rankings.*

**BYLAW**

**Approved by FITA Council on 4 July 2007**

**Effective as of 1 January 2008**

**Book 3, Article 8.6.4.3 (new) :**

8.6.4.3 *For all Elimination and Finals Rounds scorecards shall be signed by the two athletes in the match, denoting that both athletes or archers' agents agree with the value of each arrow, the total sum, the number of 10s, 9s and the result of the match.*

**BYLAW**

**Approved by FITA Council on 4 July 2007**

**Effective as of 1 January 2008**

**Book 3, Article 8.8.2.4 :**

8.8.2.4 *An arrow shot on the competition field after the DOS has officially closed the practice session on the competition field, (which is after the pulling of the practice arrows), or during the breaks between distances or rounds will be considered as part of the next scoring end. It will cause the athlete to lose the highest scoring arrow of the next scoring end, which will be scored as a miss. This violation will be notified by the judge raising a red card. (8.4.2.3, see also 8.6.2.2).*

**BYLAW**

**Approved by FITA Council on 4 July 2007**

**Effective as of 1 January 2008**

**Book 3, Article 8.8.2.9 :**

8.8.2.9 *If a member of the team shoots more than the required number of arrows in alternate shooting before returning behind the 1-m line, the team will lose the highest scoring arrow of that end. This violation is notified by a judge raising a red cards.*

**Approved by FITA Council on 4 July 2007**  
**Effective as of 1 January 2008**

**Book 5, Article 11.6.7.3, 3<sup>rd</sup> bullet:**

*11.6.7.3 American Longbow Division*

- *3. A maximum handle riser length of 24 inches is allowed, including fade out inserts, and two piece take down Longbows are allowed.*

**Approved by FITA Council on 4 July 2007**

**Effective as of 1 January 2008**

**Book 5, Article 11.6.7.4:**

*11.6.7.4 English Longbow Division*

- *1. The bow shall be the traditional longbow made from wood, either "self", "backed" or "laminated" with stacked belly, and nocks. It shall be not less than five feet in length for an arrow of less than 27 inches and not less than five feet six inches in length for a 27" or longer arrow, this being measured along the back between the string nocks.*
- *2. At no point shall the depth of the bow, measured from back to belly, be less than 5/8 (five eighths) of the width of the bow at the same cambered D shaped cross section. Bows of bamboo, constructed in conformity with the above, shall be permitted.*
- *3. Strings may be of either natural or man-made substance, and may, if desired, embody a "kisser" at any point as required, to facilitate a consistent draw position. The use of extended 'platform' tabs for this purpose is not allowed.*
- *4. Marks on the bow limb, or rubber bands are permitted, but sights are not allowed.*
- *5. The bow shall carry no support for the arrow.*
- *6. Wooden shafts only are allowed.*
- *7. Fletching shall consist of feathers only.*
- *8. Bow weights for Women, Men and Juniors shall be: 15,9 kg (35lbs); 22,7kg (50lbs); Unlimited.*

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### **Book 1, Article 4.5.1.4**

### **Book 1, Article 4.5.2.5**

### **Book 1, Article 4.5.3.6**

*A question was raised by a Member Association on whether an athlete who participates in some but not all of the Qualification Round may compete in the Elimination Round where the athlete's score would rank the athlete among those entitled to compete in the Elimination Round.*

#### **Response from the Constitution & Rules Committee:**

The Constitution and Rules Committee unanimously is of the opinion that if an athlete shoots one or more arrows in the Qualification Round, he or she is entitled to compete in the Elimination Round if his or her score entitles the athlete to be seeded within those who are eligible to participate in the Elimination Round. The Constitution and Rules Committee believes that the reason for the athlete's failure to shoot a complete round is not relevant. The Constitution and Rules Committee noted that some members of the other Committees consulted believe that an athlete should only be permitted to advance to the Elimination Round when the cause for the athlete's failure to shoot a complete round is due to bona fide medical reasons. The Constitution and Rules Committee, however, believes that it is not advisable to require the Chairperson of Judges to make an evaluation of whether or not an absence was due to bona fide medical reason. To do so would encourage protests by other athletes and would require the Chairperson to make determinations as to medical conditions which he or she may not be qualified to make.

**C&R Committee, 17 October 2007**

**After consultation with the FITA Athletes, Field and Target Archery Committees**

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### **Book 2, Article 7.3**

### **Book 3, Article 8.3**

### **Book 4, Article 9.3**

*A question was raised by a Member Association whether athletes may wear noise reduction devices while on the shooting line in order to minimize external sounds (non-electronic devices such as noise reduction headsets or ear plugs).*

The C&R Committee finds the question presented to be within terms of reference of the Technical Committee, and has determined that the following Interpretation of the Technical Committee is not contrary to the existing rules or Congress decisions.

#### **Response from the FITA Technical Committee:**

##### **1) Clarifying Statement Regarding Hearing Protection and Decibel Reduction Devices:**

The Technical Committee has determined that devices for Hearing Protection in regard to sound reduction and or elimination are not legal for any FITA competition (see official interpretation below). However, there are specific instances where “ear protection” is necessary in cases of extreme cold or medical requirements. Garments such as hats with ear flaps, wide head bands and similar outerwear used in cold weather and or cotton in the ear to follow medication are legal. Items such as a scarf, hat, wide head band or cotton do not constitute a device to reduce or eliminate sound. The rule was made specifically toward any device used for reducing sound, such as used in firearm sports or in industrial use. Any device made specifically for reducing decibel levels to protect hearing or reduce sound is not legal due to the danger of not hearing possible emergency signals on the competition field or venue, as well as other reasons noted in the official interpretation.

##### **2) Subject: Earlocks, Ear covers, Hearing Protection, Decibel reduction devices, etc.:**

It is the majority opinion of the FITA Technical Committee that any type of hearing protectors or devices that reduces audible decibel levels for archers during competition are not legal in any FITA discipline.

Our first and foremost concern is over the issue of safety. Modern hearing protection and decibel reducing devices are in many cases so efficient that audible signals from the director of shooting could go completely unnoticed. In this event, it creates a safety hazard should any emergency arise on the field of play or competition venue.

Secondly, external hearing reducing/eliminating devices could easily house micro transmitters that would be virtually undetectable to judges and therefore provide an unfair advantage to the competitor using such a device.

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Third, equipment restrictions exist in all divisions and are so provided for the purpose of limiting archer aids. Allowing any device that can reduce a specific stimulus to allow for a higher level of concentration by artificial means is, in our opinion not within the spirit of the rules of our organization. Additionally, and as is noted above, the reduction or elimination of sound is a safety hazard, and therefore a danger to the wellbeing of the athletes competing in an event.

**FITA Technical Committee, 22 October 2007**  
**Approved by C&R Committee, 22 October 2007**

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**Book 2, Article 7.3**

**Book 3, Article 8.3**

**Book 4, Article 9.3**

**Book 5, Chapter 10, Annexe A, Article 2.1.4**

**Book 5, Chapter 11, Article 11.3.3.1.1**

**Book 5, Chapter 11, Article 11.4.6.1**

**Book 5, Chapter 11, Article 11.5.5**

**Book 5, Chapter 11, Article 11.6.7**

**Book 5, Chapter 11, Article 11.10.2.1**

*A question was raised by a Member Association on the legality of the bow commonly known as the "Hungarian Horse Bow" (see attached pictures)*

The Constitution and Rules Committee finds the question presented to be within terms of reference of the Technical Committee. The Constitution and Rules Committee has determined that the following Interpretation of the Technical Committee is not contrary to the existing rules or Congress decisions.

### **Response from the Technical Committee:**

Please note that there are several styles of the Hungarian Horse Bow on the current market. For this reason, all Hungarian Horse Bows cannot be considered equal in the division they would be allowed.

It is the official opinion of the FITA Technical Committee that the Hungarian Horse Bow is legal in the Recurve Division, and in some cases in the Instinctive Division (under 3D archery) and in the Barebow Division. With regard to the Barebow Division and Instinctive Division, some of the Hungarian Horse Bows have on the belly side of the bow, stitching, cross weaving and other means to secure covering over the bow limbs. Bows that are manufactured in this way would not be legal in the FITA Barebow Division or Instinctive Division due to the raised stitching and or weave that could constitute a means for aiming. However, other manufactures or models of Hungarian type Horse Bows do not possess such marks or protrusions and therefore are considered legal in the FITA Barebow Division and Instinctive Division, as long as they adhere to the rules governing the recurve bow as used in this specific discipline.

Furthermore, there are many types of Horse Bows other than the Traditional Magyar (Hungarian) bow style. For example there are Mongolian, Korean, Assyrian, Scythian, Turkish and others of similar design. Virtually all would meet the specifications of the rules pertaining to the Hungarian Horse Bow rule and therefore would be legal within the above parameters.

**FITA Technical Committee, 26 October 2007**

**Approved by the FITA C&R Committee, 28 October 2008**

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