

ALL RULE CHANGES IN RED COLOUR

9.7.4 "HIT" Target

- a) A target is declared as "HIT" when a regular target is thrown and hit according to the event Rules and at least one (1) visible piece is broken from it;
- b) A target that is only "dusted," but from which no visible piece is seen, is not a "HIT;"
- c) Where flash (powder filled) targets are used, a target must also be declared as "HIT" when there is visible emergence of powder after a shot is fired; and
- d) All decisions regarding "HIT," "LOST," "IRREGULAR" or "NO TARGET" targets rest finally with the Referee.

See also Rule 9.18.4 for the application of VAR (Video Assistant Referee) during Finals.

Note: It is prohibited to pick up a clay target from the range to determine whether or not it was a "HIT."

=====

9.8.8 "NO TARGET"

9.8.8.1 A "NO TARGET" target is one that is not thrown according to these Rules:

- a) A "NO TARGET" decision is always the Referee's responsibility.

See also Rule 9.18.4 for the application of VAR (Video Assistant Referee) during Finals;

- b) A target declared a "NO TARGET" by the Referee must always be repeated from the same trap (whether hit or not). However, the athlete may not refuse it even if he considers that it was thrown from another machine in the same group; and

- c) A Referee should attempt to call "NO TARGET" before the athlete fires. However, if the Referee calls "NO TARGET" as, or immediately after the athlete has fired, the Referee's decision must stand and the target must be repeated regardless of whether the target was "HIT" or not.
- =====

9.8.8.2 A "NO TARGET" target must be declared even if the athlete has fired when:

- a) A broken or irregular target emerges;
- b) A target of a distinctly different color from that of the others being used in the Competition or Pre-Event Training is thrown;
- c) Two (2) targets are thrown;
- d) The target is thrown from a machine in another group;

- e) An athlete shoots out of turn;
- f) Another athlete fires at the same target;
- g) The Referee is satisfied that the athlete, after calling for the target, was visibly disturbed by some external cause;
- h) The Referee detects an initial violation of the athlete's foot position in a round;
- i) The Referee detects an initial violation of the time limit;
- j) The Referee, for any reason, cannot decide whether the target was "HIT" or not, (in such cases the Referee must always consult the Assistant Referees before announcing the decision).

See also Rule 9.18.4 for the application of VAR (Video Assistant Referee) during Finals;

- k) The shot is discharged involuntarily before the athlete has called for the target. However, if the athlete then fires at the target with the second shot, the result must be scored. Also, the athlete must be warned and if the same situation occurs a second or subsequent time in a round, the target(s) shall be declared "LOST"; or
- l) The first shot is a miss and the athlete's second shot misfires due to an allowable malfunction of either the gun or the cartridge. In this case the target must be repeated and must be missed with the first shot and hit only with the second shot. If the target is hit with the first shot, it must be declared "LOST."

=====

9.10.6 "NO TARGET"

- a) A "NO TARGET" target is a target that is not thrown according to these Rules;
- b) The "NO TARGET" decision is always the Referee's responsibility.

See also Rule 9.18.4 for the application of VAR (Video Assistant Referee) during Finals;

- c) A target declared "NO TARGET" by the Referee must always be repeated whether hit or not; and
- d) The Referee should attempt to call "NO TARGET" before the athlete fires. However, if the Referee calls "NO TARGET" as or immediately after the athlete fires, the Referee's decision must stand and the target(s) must be repeated regardless of whether they were "HIT" or not.

=====

9.10.6.1 A "NO TARGET" or "NO TARGETS" must be declared even if the athlete has fired when:

- a) A broken target emerges;
- b) A target of distinctly different external color from that of the others being used

in the competition or Pre-Event Training is thrown;

- c) Two (2) targets are thrown in singles;
- d) A target is thrown from the wrong trap house;
- e) The athlete's READY position is incorrect and the athlete has not received a previous warning in that round;
- f) The Referee detects an initial violation of the time limit;
- g) The Referee detects an initial violation of the athlete's foot position in a round;
- h) The Referee is satisfied that the athlete was visibly disturbed by some external cause, after calling for the target(s);
- i) The Referee for some reason, cannot decide whether the target was "HIT," "LOST" or "NO TARGET." In this case the Referee must always consult the Assistant Referee before making a final decision.

See also Rule 9.18.4 for the application of VAR (Video Assistant Referee) during Finals;

- j) An athlete has an allowable malfunction of gun or cartridge; or
- k) A shot is discharged involuntarily before the athlete calls, the Referee must warn the athlete; however, if the same situation occurs for a second or subsequent time in a round, the target(s) shall be declared "LOST."

=====

9.17 PROTESTS AND APPEALS

9.17.1 Disagreement with a Referee Decision

9.17.1.1 Action by Athlete

- a) If an athlete disagrees with a Referee's decision regarding a particular target he must act immediately before the next athlete fires, raising an arm and saying "PROTEST;" and
- b) The Referee must then temporarily interrupt the shooting and after hearing the opinions of the Assistant Referees, make his decision. No protest will be accepted after the next athlete fires (see also 9.18.6).

c) See also Rule 9.18.4 for the application of VAR (Video Assistant Referee) during Finals;

9.17.1.2 Action by Team Official

- a) If a team official is not satisfied with the final decision of the Referee, except for "HIT," "LOST," "NO TARGET" or "IRREGULAR" targets, he must not delay the shooting, but must attract the attention of the Referee who will make

a notation on the scorecard that the athlete is continuing under protest; and

b) The protest must be resolved by the Jury.

c) See also Rule 9.18.4 for the application of VAR (Video Assistant Referee) during Finals;

=====

9.18.2.6 Special Equipment.

Finals Ranges must be equipped with a speaker system for the Announcer and sound technician to use, seating for Jury members and the coach of each finalist, an electronic, colour scoreboard (see ISSF Guidelines for Organizers for detailed requirements) and an electronic timing system (to control preparation time limits).

In case a VAR (Video Assistant Referee) is applied, then the Finals Range must be equipped also with an ISSF approved VAR system which must be placed in an appropriate position on the Range, as determined by the Jury.

The use of a VAR system in the Finals, is mandatory for the Olympic Games, the Olympic Qualification competitions and the ISSF World Championships. The use of a VAR system in other ISSF competitions, though not mandatory, should be applied whenever possible.

=====

9.18.3 Competition Procedures.

Finals competitions are conducted according to these procedures.

The Technical Rules for each event also apply to the Finals except where differences are described in this Rule (Rule 9.18).

9.18.4 VAR (Video Assistant Referee)

- a) **Whenever the use of a VAR (Video Assistant Referee) technology is applied during a Final, in case an athlete disagrees with a Referee's decision regarding a "HIT," or "LOST," target, before the next athlete fires, he/she must act immediately by raising an arm, saying "PROTEST" and requesting the use of VAR to resolve the protest. Likewise, a coach or team official (who is assigned a seat in the FOP), can initiate a VAR protest before the next athlete fires by attracting the attention of the Jury in charge and showing the 'PROTEST' card. The Jury in charge must then inform the Referee of the protest and brief the announcer in order to provide information to the spectators.**
- b) **The Referee must immediately command 'STOP', temporarily interrupt the shooting and make his decision. In case the protest is accepted, the Referee makes the outline of a rectangle, indicating a video screen, in order to show that a VAR protest has been initiated. The Referee must then, together with the Jury Member in charge go to the video operation area and examine the slow-motion images, to resolve the protest. In case the Finals Range is equipped with a display screen, then, the Video images of the disputed clay target may be openly displayed to ensure transparency.**

- c) After examination of the video images and after a final decision has been reached, the Referee must then announce openly the decision saying 'HIT' or 'LOST' and using also the appropriate hand signal (for 'HIT' or for 'LOST').



He must then continue the Final without delay.

- d) The decision of the Referee and the Jury in charge, on a VAR protest, is final and cannot be appealed.
- e) During the Final or any eventual shoot-off, an athlete or his/her team official/coach are allowed to request the use of VAR, a maximum of two (2) times whether the protest was denied or not.
- f) The use of VAR can be requested also by the Referee in charge of the Final, in cases where even after consulting with the Side Referees, for some reason he/she cannot decide whether a target was "HIT," or "LOST".