



RULES OF COMPETITION

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AUSTRALIAN SPORTING CLAYS

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Note: *In these Rules references to He/Him/His also means She/Her/Hers*

The meaning of “**Change**” is that there is a change from the FITASC International Sporting Rule.

Where no change is indicated FITASC rule will apply

1. DEFINITION OF INTERNATIONAL SPORTING RULES

CHAPTER 1 - DEFINITION OF SPORTING

Sporting is a shooting discipline reproducing hunting situations and practised with a hunting weapon and artificial targets. The discipline uses all the features of a terrain and artificial targets of different types that are launched in order to highlight the shooters' technical and sporting skills. The layouts reproduce hunting trajectories with varied levels of difficulty.

The organisation of a sporting layout must take into consideration the safety of all those present, the protection of the flora and management of the environment. Shooting at live animals is not permitted.

CHAPTER 2 - SPORTING LAYOUTS

2.1 Layout

Depending on the configuration of the competition terrain, a sporting range must be equipped with enough traps for the competitors to be able to shoot under conditions that resemble natural game shooting as much as possible; Partridges, ducks, pheasants, rabbits, etc.

Target trajectories should include: incoming, outgoing, crossing and quartering at low and high levels, in the open or in woods, obscured or not by trees and shrubs.

2.2 Traps

At least four traps are required for each old system layout and at least three for each new system shooting stand. Traps may be either manual, automatic or mixed, identified by alphabetical letters

(A, B, C and D) from left to right of the shooting stand.

A2.2.1 - Change:- Australian Events. There are no set number of traps per course or per stand for Australian Shooting Ranges.

2.3 Targets

The targets to be used are: normal standard targets, rabbit, midi, super mini, battue, flash and zz targets. Targets must be in colours that stand out clearly from the background.

2.4 Shooting Stands

Shooting stands are to be one metre squares or one-meter diameter circles. If possible, shooting stands should be level ensuring competitors must at least be able to stand up without slipping.

(Safety)

2.5 Trajectories

2.5.1 Sporting layouts must comply with hunting ethics and shooting distances, i.e.

- No shooting at close range because the game will be unfit for consumption;
- No shooting beyond the effective range of the shotgun or cartridge otherwise the animal would be wounded.

It must be possible to fire two cartridges at each single target.

The difficulty of each trajectory is ranked as follows:

The percentages shown in each class must correspond to the results of the targets broken by the average shooter:

Difficulty

Class A - More than 80%

Class B - From 60% till 80%

Class C - From 40% till 60%

Varied trajectories are recommended for each stand, defined by a scale of difficulty from class "A" to class "C".

- One "A" trajectory
- Two "B" trajectories
- One "C" trajectory

In the case of a stand with five single targets, the additional target may solely be a class “A” or “B”.

2.5.2 Doubles must be shot at targets already launched as singles from that position. Moreover:

- A “C” trajectory can be used once only for the double or doubles on a stand, best associated with an “A” target.
- Two “B” trajectories can be used for a double, or a single “B” could be associated with an “A” trajectory

A2.5.2 – Change :- Australian Events. It is not necessary for any targets thrown in doubles, for them to have already been thrown as singles on that stand.

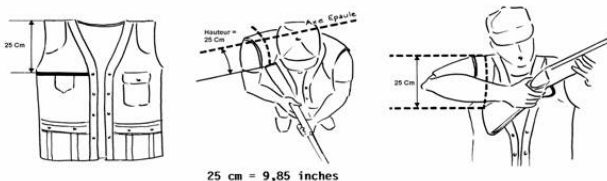
Where targets used in any double have not been thrown as singles, it is necessary to show them to the first shooter on the stand

CHAPTER 3 - SHOOTING RULES

3.1 Shooting Position

3.1.1 Shooters must adopt the ready position, i.e. standing with both feet within the limits of the shooting stand, with the heel of the gun stock touching the body under a horizontal line marked on the shooter's jacket. This line is 25 cm (9.85”) below the axis of the shoulder and in parallel with this axis (see diagram below). Shooters must remain in this position until the target is released and is visible.

Height: 25 cm Shoulder axis, 25 cm = 9.85 inches



3.1.2 Shooters must not shoulder their guns until the target appears. Shooters must fire with their guns shouldered on all targets, including rabbits.

A3.1.1 & A 3.1.2 - Change:- Australian Events

(a) Shooters who have nominated in the Sub-Junior category in all Australian competitions may, either hold the gun in the position described in International rule 3.1 , or completely on the shoulder, or in any position between.

(B) However if shooting in junior or open competition, they must adopt the position described in International Rule 3.1.

(c) Shooters who have nominated in the ladies category may, in normal club competitions, either hold the gun in the position described in International rule 3.1, or completely on the shoulder, or in any position between Ladies, when competing in State Eliminations, State and National Championships, FITASC rule 3.1 will apply.

(d) No change in handicap will be considered for sub-juniors or Ladies, in respect to their decision to adopt either position.

(e) Shooters nominating to shoot for "Targets only", may hold the gun in the position described for Sub Juniors and Ladies.

3.1.3 In a double on report, simultaneous or rafale double, shooters may position their guns as they please between the first and second targets only.

3.1.4 Testing guns

Under no circumstances may guns be tested on the shooting stand. Before going onto a layout, shooters may, if they wish, test the operation of their guns on a stand specially designed and laid out for the purpose near the clubhouse.

3.2 Hearing protection

See "Rules of conduct / Safety" chapter, Article 8.9.

3.3 Safety Glasses

See "Rules of conduct / Safety" chapter, Article 8.10.

CHAPTER 4 - DEFINITIONS

4.1 Definition of a Single Target

Any single target, of any clay type, is launched by a trap. It must be possible to fire two cartridges at each single target.

4.2 Definition of Doubles

Shooters are allowed only two cartridges per double. Both cartridges may be shot at the same target.

4.2.1 Double on Report

Two targets are launched from one or two traps, with the second target launched within a maximum period of 0 to 3 seconds after the first target has been shot at.

4.2.2 Simultaneous Double

Two targets are thrown simultaneously by one or two traps. The targets may be shot in any order.

4.2.3 Rafale Double

The targets are thrown from the same trap on the same trajectory, at the reloading sequence of the arm of the trap. The targets may be shot in any order.

2. COMPETITION REFEREEING

CHAPTER 5 - REFEREES

5.1 Referees taking part in an international competition solemnly swear to:-

- Adhere to the rules and ensure that the rules are adhered to;
- Take their decisions in an honest and impartial way;
- Disregard their nationality and home federation during international competitions;
- Place themselves at a spot enabling them to judge observance of the rules under optimum conditions;
- Announce their decisions clearly and loudly enough for the shooters to hear them;

- Listen to shooters' protests respectfully but without allowing themselves to be influenced by the shooter or other competitors.
- Have in their possession an up-to-date copy of the sporting rules, in the FITASC's official languages.

5.2 Each referee must be in possession of a valid referee's certificate issued by his/her national federation or, in the case of the chief referee, an international referee's certificate issued by the FITASC. Otherwise, the referee concerned may act solely as an assistant referee, on condition of prior approval by the jury for the current competition.

A5.2 – Change :- Australian Events

(a) During all National, State, Region or Branch competitions the shooting will be supervised by a Referee, This person will be one appointed by the Shoot Management Committee, however if no such appointment has been made, it can be a duty shared by sufficiently experienced and competent members of the squad, with preference being given to accredited Referees. It must not be a spectator

(b) The referee should have a comprehensive knowledge of both International and Australian rules, must adjudicate the competition impartially and be efficient and alert at all times.

(c) THE REFEREE MUST:-

• Ensure that the shooters are observing the rules and handling their guns with safety and that regular targets are being released

• Adopt a position to obtain a clear view of the shooter, spectators, targets, trap house (if visible) etc, and must announce the result of each shot loudly and distinctly after the shooter has finished shooting at each single target or each double.

• Announce all specific conditions relating to a stand before the squad commences shooting. eg. the number of targets, The target sequence, etc. and should also ensure that shooters shoot in the correct order.

(d) The Referee may request another Referee or the scorer or another shooter to assist as a back up Referee at any stand.

This should normally be done on simultaneous or Rafale doubles and doubles on report where a clear view of both targets is not possible.

(e) All competing shooters are expected to take a turn acting as a Referee or scorer as required. At National and State Championships, refusal to Referee or score without a reasonable excuse will incur a penalty of one target in the round that the refusal occurs. However the Shoot Management Committee can accept a suitable substitute provided by the shooter.

(f) In the absence of anything to the contrary, the Referee of a squad at any time is the shooter who is controlling the release of targets by signals to the trap or trapper. A Referee is not expected to correct a shooter who prior to the release of a target is addressing the wrong trap.

(g) For all "shoot offs" the Referee will be assisted by a back up Referee.

(h) When the Target is hit the referee will call "one" and the scorer will write 1 (one). When the target is missed the Referee will call "Lost" and the scorer will write 0 (zero).

(i) On receipt of a written complaint about a referee from any FGFA Region or Branch or Referee Examiner, the Federation Target Shooting Committee (FTSC) will investigate the complaint, and if substantiated, may require the re-examination of the referee concerned or may even recall the accreditation and Badge, and remove the name of the referee from the Register. Any Referee who fails to renew FGFA Membership within any calendar year will be removed from the FGFA Referee Register.

*(j) The badge which will be issued to a Referee remains the property of the FGFA and
**MUST BE RETURNED TO FGFA IF FOR ANY REASON THAT
PERSON CEASES TO BE A REFEREE.***

5.3 Referees must ensure good order and proper conduct on the shooting stand and also during shoot-offs. The target must be launched within three seconds after that signal.

5.4 When a competitor is ready to shoot, he/she calls “ready” or “pull” to the referee, who passes on the shooter’s command to the trapper as quickly as possible via an audio signal

5.5 In exceptional circumstances the referee may interrupt shooting if there is a sudden heavy shower or violent storm likely to be of short duration. If the referee subsequently decides that the interruption may be longer than initially thought the jury must be informed.

5.6 A shooter is not entitled to refuse a target unless he/she has not called for it. Solely the referee has the authority to rule on whether a trajectory or a “No Bird” complies with the rules.

CHAPTER 6 - TARGET REFEREEING

6.1 Referees make their decisions alone.

6.2 Squad shooters are not entitled to intervene or express their opinions on target rulings.

6.3 The target is called “one”:

When it has been launched and the shooter has fired at it in accordance with article 3.1 and at least one piece is visibly shot off or it is completely or partially destroyed. This also applies to flash targets.

6.4 The target is called “zero”:

If the shooter fails to fire at the target without any valid reason (rafale or simultaneous double zero & zero).

If the shooter fires but the target is not hit and no piece visibly comes off or only particles of dust are visible (smoking targets or target dust).

If the shooter, in the case of a gun malfunction, opens the gun him/herself or touches the safety catch before the referee has checked the gun.

If there is a second malfunction of the gun or ammunition during the same round.

6.5 “NO BIRD”

6.5.1 “NO BIRD” due to a weapon or ammunition malfunction

The table below applies in the case of the first incident in the same round.

The shooter receives a warning for the first incident and the target is called “NO BIRD”. After the first incident, all targets not shot at for the same reasons as the first incident are counted as “zero”.

DEFECT - TYPE - ACTION

DEFECT - Two shots at the same time (double discharge)

TYPE - At a single target ACTION - *No Bird, target to be repeated*

DEFECT - Two shots at the same time (double discharge)

TYPE - At the first target of a double on report ACTION - *No Bird, double to be repeated*

DEFECT - Two shots at the same time (double discharge)

TYPE - At a simultaneous double ACTION - *No Bird, double to be repeated*

DEFECT - Two shots at the same time (double discharge)

TYPE - At a rafale double ACTION - *No Bird, double to be repeated*

DEFECT - Malfunction with the first shot *

TYPE - At a single target ACTION - *No Bird, target to be repeated*

DEFECT - Malfunction with the first shot *

TYPE - At a double on report ACTION - *No Bird, double to be repeated*

DEFECT - Malfunction with the first shot *

TYPE - At a simultaneous double ACTION - *No Bird, double to be repeated*

DEFECT - Malfunction with the first shot *

TYPE - At a rafale double ACTION - *No Bird, double to be repeated*

DEFECT - Malfunction with the second shot

TYPE - At a single target ACTION - *No Bird, target to be repeated*
The target can be broken only with the second shot and is counted zero if broken with the first shot.

DEFECT - Malfunction with the second shot

TYPE - At a double on report ACTION - *No Bird, double to be repeated. Result of the first shot noted.*

DEFECT - Malfunction with the second shot

TYPE - At a simultaneous double *ACTION - No Bird, double to be repeated*

DEFECT - Malfunction with the second shot

TYPE - At a rafale double *ACTION - No Bird, double to be repeated*

* If the second shot is fired, the result is recorded as “one” or “zero”

6.5.2 NO BIRD due to the target

The table below applies in the following cases:

- if a broken target is thrown;
- if the target is not thrown from the correct trap;
- if two targets are launched from traps on the same shooting stand;
- if the target is not of the correct colour, size or type;
- if the trajectory is ruled incorrect by the referee;
- if the target is thrown more than three seconds after the referee's command;
- if the shooter has not called for the target;
- if the referee rules that the shooter has clearly been disturbed;
- if the referee is unable to give a ruling on the target.

TYPE - *ACTION*

TYPE - Single target *ACTION - No Bird, target to be repeated*

TYPE - Rabbit broken after being missed with the first shot and before the second shot *ACTION - No Bird, rabbit to be repeated The target can be broken only with the second shot and is counted zero if broken with the first shot.*

TYPE - First target of a double on report *ACTION - No Bird, double to be repeated*

TYPE - Double on report if the first target (or pieces of it) break(s) the second one before the shooter has fired the second shot *ACTION - No Bird, double to be repeated Result of the first target noted.*

TYPE - Second target of a double on report *ACTION - No Bird, double to be repeated Result of the first shot noted.*

TYPE - Simultaneous double target *ACTION - No Bird, double to be repeated*

TYPE - Rafale double target *ACTION - No Bird, double to be repeated*

In all doubles, if both targets are broken with one shot, the results are ONE and ONE

CHAPTER 7 - WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION

7.1 Definition

All hunting shotguns, including semi-automatics (except for pump-action and bolt-action shotguns), are permitted provided that the calibre does not exceed 12 gauge, with a minimum barrel length of 66 cm.

All shotguns, even unloaded, must be handled with the greatest care. Guns must be carried open (semi-automatic guns must be carried with the breech open), with the muzzle pointing straight upwards or downwards.

Straps or slings on guns are not permitted.

When shooters are not using their guns, they must be placed vertically in a gun rack or in a similar place provided for this purpose. The breech must be open for semi-automatic guns.

A7.1 – Change :- (a) Australian Events. Gun slips that allow the gun to be carried with the muzzles pointing up or down are permitted. (b) The use of “Release Trigger Shotgun” is not permitted.

7.2 Other shooters' guns must not be touched without their permission.

Two shooters in the same squad are not permitted to use/share the same gun in an official competition or championship.

A7.2 – Change :- Australian Events. It is permitted for two shooters to share the one gun, provided there is only one gun between them. If more than one gun is available sharing is not permitted

7.3 In exceptional circumstances, a shooter may, in the event of his/her gun malfunctioning, borrow another shooter's gun, with the latter's agreement, in order to complete the round.

Complete or partial replacement of a weapon, mobile choke or barrel is allowed during the same round, between stands, or between single and double targets, though this must not cause any delay.

7.4 Once shooters are on the shooting stand they are not allowed to make any of the changes provided for above.

7.5 The maximum time allowed to shooters between single or double targets is twenty seconds. If a shooter exceeds this time the referee will issue a warning to the shooter and then apply Article 12.2.

7.6 The referee will call "No Bird" for the first weapon malfunction. Following malfunctions for the same round are scored zero. If the gun is repaired before the sequence on that stand is finished by his/her squad, the shooter may shoot last with the referee's permission. If the fault cannot be repaired, the shooter is entitled to continue with his/her squad with the referee's agreement and provided that he/she immediately obtains another gun (cf. Article 7.3). Otherwise, the shooter must leave his/her position and squad and can shoot the remaining targets only once there is a free place in another squad and the jury authorises him/her to do so.

7.7 Should both barrels fire simultaneously (double discharge) due to a gun malfunction for a single target or the first target of a double, the target is called "No Bird" and no result is recorded (Article 6.5).

7.8 The cartridge shot load must not exceed 28 grams with a maximum tolerance of +2%. Shot must be spherical, of a regular diameter of 2.0 to 2.5 mm.

- The use of dispersers, or any other unusual loading device is strictly forbidden, as is the use of reloaded cartridges.
- Mixing different shot of differing dimensions and/or qualities is strictly forbidden, as is the use of black powder and tracer cartridges.

A7.8 - Change :- Australian events. The use of reloaded cartridges is permitted for Australian competitions.

7.9 If both targets are broken by one shot in a double, they are scored “one” and “one”.

7.10 The referee may ask the shooter to supply two cartridges for checking before the shooter starts at a shooting stand, taking one cartridge from the right pocket of the shooter’s vest and the other from the left pocket.

A7.10 - Change :- Australian Events

In Australian competitions only members of the jury or technical committee may take cartridges from a competitor for testing.

Technical tests will then be performed to confirm that they comply to the rules and regulations.

This testing must be done in the presence of two members of the jury.

The collection of cartridges for testing must be as per FITASC Rule 7.10.

The cartridges must then be placed in a sealed envelope, signed by both the shooter and jury member involved.

If the technical tests prove that the cartridge(s) do not conform to the international rule the jury may impose a penalty up to disqualification of the shooter from the event.

CHAPTER 8 - RULES OF CONDUCT / SAFETY

8.1 If a shooter acts in a manner demonstrating that he/she has lost his/her self-control (throwing down the gun, abusive language or acting violently towards the referee or other competitors, etc), the referee must refer the matter to the jury as quickly as possible (13.4).

8.2 A shooter may shoot only in his/her proper turn and only when a target has been launched.

Shooters are not permitted to aim or fire at other shooters’ targets or to aim or fire knowingly at live animals (13.4).

No pretence/mock shooting is authorised on the shooting ranges or outside. If a shooter, before calling “ready”, engages in mock

shooting (e.g. shouldering the gun and following the theoretical line of the target trajectory) or fires a shot involuntarily, the referee must give the shooter a warning. After the first warning, any further occurrence is scored “zero” for the next target hit.

8.3 Shooters must be ready to shoot immediately when called and must have the necessary ammunition and equipment for their round. Under no circumstances should a shooter move forward to the stand until the previous shooter has left it and it is his/her turn to shoot.

8.4 Shooters must not load until they are in place at their stand, with the gun aiming down the range, and only once the referee has given permission to start firing.

8.5 Semi-automatic guns may be loaded with a maximum of two cartridges.

8.6 Shooters must not turn around on the shooting range before breaking their guns and removing the cartridges from the chambers, whether they have been fired or not.

8.7 During the presentation of targets or when shooting is interrupted, shooters must break and unload their guns. They may close their guns only when given permission by the referee.

8.8 If a shooter fails to fire or in the event of a gun or cartridge malfunction, the shooter must remain at his/her place with the gun pointing down the range, without breaking it or touching the safety catch, until the referee has checked the gun.

8.9 Hearing Protection

Hearing protection is compulsory for all shooters, referees, staff and members of the public on or in the proximity of a layout. Any shooter on a stand without hearing protection is considered absent and Article 16.7 applies. In all circumstances outside the clubhouse, children present on a range must wear hearing protection.

8.10 Safety Glasses

Safety glasses are compulsory, without any exceptions, for all shooters, referees, staff and anyone else in the immediate vicinity of a stand. Any shooter on a stand not wearing safety glasses is considered absent and Article 16.7 applies.

CHAPTER 9 - APPEALS

9.1 The onus is upon the shooters to break their targets at places that are visible to the referee so that he/she can give a ruling.

9.2 If the referee rules that a target has been shot behind a natural obstacle or shooting limit, no appeal against the referee's decision is admissible.

9.3 Under no circumstances will shooters be permitted to leave their positions or pick up a target to check whether it has been hit.

9.4 By calling for the following target, the shooter accepts the referee's ruling on the previous one.

9.5 If the shooter disagrees with the referee's decision, the appeal must be made immediately on the shooting stand by raising his/her hand and saying "appeal" or "protest".
The referee must then interrupt firing and the shooter must give the reason for the appeal.

9.5.1 If the referee, in all conscience, is convinced that his/her ruling is correct, he/she immediately confirms the decision, which then becomes enforceable without any possibility of recourse (Articles 10.1 and 10.2).

9.5.2 If the referee has any doubts about his/her decision, he may consult one of the following in a consultative capacity before making a definitive ruling:

- another referee present;
- the trapper;
- the shooters belonging to the squad concerned.

The referee is not obliged to agree with the opinions given.

9.5.3 Following consultation as specified above, the referee gives his/her definitive ruling, which then becomes indisputable and is therefore binding on the shooter (10.1 and 10.2).

9.6 For any reason other than a trajectory ruled as correct or a “No Bird” or a target recorded as “one” or “zero”, the referee’s decision can be appealed before the jury.

9.7 To appeal against a referee’s decision, a shooter must protest in writing to the jury, with a deposit corresponding to 40% of the entry fee.

9.8 If the jury finds in the shooter’s favour the deposit is returned, otherwise it is donated to charity nominated by the Chairman of the FITASC. If the jury finds that the protest is justified, though for a reason other than those referred to in Article 9.6, it may instruct the referee to change his/her ruling. The jury may also appoint a new referee or amend the referee’s ruling (Article 9.6).

CHAPTER 10 - REFUSAL TO COMPLY

10.1 Shooters must resume firing within twenty seconds of the referee’s final ruling.

10.2 If a shooter fails to resume firing within twenty seconds of the referee’s final ruling, this is considered as a refusal to comply and the penalties specified in Chapter 13 will apply.

10.3 If a referee decides that a competitor is deliberately delaying before firing or is acting in an obviously unfair manner, this will be considered as a refusal to comply.

CHAPTER 11 - ATTEMPTING TO INFLUENCE THE REFEREE

11.1 Shooters are considered as attempting to influence the referee where:

11.1.1 the shooter concerned continues to challenge the referee's final ruling, via his/her attitude or verbally, despite the resumption of firing;

11.1.2 the shooter concerned conspicuously challenges the referee's rulings;

11.1.3 the shooters present conspicuously express their opinion or criticism of a ruling without being permitted to do so by the referee.

CHAPTER 12 - WARNINGS

12.1 If a shooter takes up an improper position, i.e. not in accordance with Chapter 3.1 of these rules, or if he/she shoulders the gun before the target appears, a warning is issued.

12.2 After the first warning, for any further occurrence on the same layout the target(s) is/are declared:

- "zero" for a single target;
- "zero" and "No Bird" for a double on report;
- "zero" and "zero" for a simultaneous double;
- "zero" and "zero" for a rafale double.

12.3 A target declared "No Bird" by the referee may not be fired at under any pretext. Any shooter breaching this rule after a first warning is penalised as follows:

- "zero" for a single target;
- "zero" and "No Bird" for a double on report;
- "zero" and "zero" for a simultaneous double;
- "zero" and "zero" for a rafale double.

CHAPTER 13 - PENALTIES

13.1 All shooters taking part in a competition accept all the FITASC's rules and declare that they accept the present sporting rules. They also agree to accept sanctions and any other consequences of breaking the rules, disobeying referees' orders and rejecting referees' rulings.

A13.1 – Change :- Australian Events. All shooters are required to acquaint themselves, with all changes listed to FITASC rules for Australian competitions, conducted by Field and Game Federation of Australia. A copy of the rules is to be available at all events.

13.2 For a first breach of an article of the rules, the referee or jury will issue a warning.

13.3 In the event of a repeat offence, refusal to comply or an attempt to influence a referee, the jury may penalise a shooter as follows

- loss of one target;
- loss of a round of twenty-five targets;
- Expulsion from the competition.

13.4 On referral by a referee, the jury may immediately expel from a competition any shooters who have lost their self-control or who have been guilty of refusal to comply and/or attempting to influence a referee or deliberately firing at live animals.

13.5 Any expulsion in accordance with Article 13.4 is notified to the shooter's home federation and the FITASC head office, which will keep a record of the expulsion for a period of five years.

13.6 In the event of a second expulsion within a period of three years of the first expulsion, the offender may, exclusively by decision of the FITASC Management Committee, be definitively refused entry to any competition organised under the FITASC's auspices.

13.7 Shooters expelled from a competition will not be reimbursed or receive any financial compensation under any circumstances.

CHAPTER 14 - SCORECARDS

14.1 Scorecards are kept by the referee or, under his/her supervision, another person selected by the referee. Each referee must have a different coloured pencil for each shooting stand on the same layout.

A14.1 – Change :- Australian Events. Any alteration to a scorecard, must be verified by the legible signature of the Referee concerned together with that referee’s shooters number.

14.2 Only targets scored “zero” are noted on the scorecard (see copy appended). Each target scored “zero” is written down in chronological order from left to right on the scorecard.

A14.2 – Change :- Australian Events. Score cards are to be marked with either 1 or 0 for each target.

Targets are numbered in shooting order at each stand e.g.:

Station 1:

Target No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4, double No. 5 and No. 6

Station 2:

Target No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3, double No. 4 and No. 5, double No. 6 and No. 7

3. COMPETITION ORGANISATION

CHAPTER 15 - COMPETITION ORGANISATION

15.1 The national federation concerned must approve layouts for national competitions, while the international federation must approve layouts for international competitions.

A 15.1 - Change:- Australian Events. All ranges in Australia must be approved by the FGFA for National competition and by the State body affiliated to FGFA, for state, region, branch or club competitions.

15.2 A federation in charge of organising an international championship that wants to hold the competition on a course or terrain that has not been approved, must present the terrain and the organisation details to a FITASC representative at least eight months before the date of the competition. The FITASC may, if it thinks fit, oblige the federation to appoint a course designer, responsible for the design & the organisation of layouts.

15.3 A FITASC member federation may delegate responsibility for organising a competition to one of its clubs but it will still be considered by FITASC as wholly responsible for the application of all the specifications previously approved.

15.4 Jury

15.4.1 International events are supervised by a jury formed by members of the FITASC sporting commission present at the event and one representative from each participant nation entering a senior team. The jury is chaired by the representative of the organising FITASC member. FITASC Management Committee members automatically belong to the jury except for those sitting on the appeal jury.

A15.4.1 Change :- Australian Events

(a) National Championships will be supervised by a Jury consisting of each State Director Target Shooting(SDTS) or their representative, with the National Director Target Shooting (NDTS) as Chairman. All Jury members must be accredited Referee's.

(b) State Championships and State Teams Elimination events will be supervised by the respective State Target Shooting Committee (STSC). The Jury will consist of at least four persons, representing a minimum of three regions or branches. The Chairman will be the State SDTS. Jury members must be accredited Referee's

(c) At all other Region and Branch events the role of the Jury will be carried out by the "Shoot Management Committee". It should consist of four persons.

(d) For National or State Championships the Region or Branch's Shoot Management Committee will be responsible to the respective Federal or State Target Shooting Committee, for the management of the event.

15.4.2 The jury makes decisions by a majority of the members present. In the event of a split decision, the chairman or his/her representative has a casting vote.

15.4.3 In order to be valid, decisions must be made in the presence of the jury chairman or his/her representative and at least one quarter of the members.

15.4.4 In an emergency (e.g. risk of shooting being stopped), two jury members appointed by the chairman or his/her representative may make an exceptional decision subject to the jury's subsequent ratification of this decision.

15.5 Role of the jury

15.5.1 The technical commission members on the jury must check, before shooting starts, that the ranges and layouts comply with the rules and specifications.

A15.5.1 Change :- Australian Events. For all Australian events this function will be carried out by the respective Juries as outlined in Rule A15.4.1

15.5.2 After the opening ceremony, the organising federation announces the firing times determined by the jury.

15.5.3 The jury must ensure that the rules and safety requirements are observed during shooting.

15.5.4 The jury may check weapons, ammunition and targets using technical testing equipment.

15.5.5 The jury must make the necessary decisions in the event of a technical defect if the Chief referee has not made them.

15.5.6 The jury must examine appeals and decide on the necessary penalties given to any shooters failing to observe the rules or behaving in an unsportsmanlike manner.

15.5.7 The jury must ensure that there are always at least two of its members present on the shooting terrain.

15.5.8 If a jury member observes something against the rules, he/she must inform the jury.

15.6 Responsible persons for the layouts

15.6.1 During the days preceding the start of the competition, the course designers will present the settings of the layouts with their trajectories as well as the proposed and recorded different type of targets, to the following persons:

- the jury members “Being the responsible persons for the layouts,”
- as well as the Chief referee.

15.6.2 The proposals specified in paragraph 15.6.1 may be amended to comply with technical, refereeing, safety and environmental rules and, more generally, the spirit of FITASC competitions.

15.6.3 All layouts are finalised only after being validated by the jury members and the chief referee.

15.6.4 The chief referee passes on the refereeing instructions to each stand referee.

15.6.5 Trajectories selected in calm weather conditions may be amended to take account of any exceptional change in the weather.

15.6.6 Practising is not permitted before the events take place on the layout(s) defined by the layout officials.

15.7 Appeal jury

15.7.1 An appeal jury may be created for each international competition to hear any protest to jury decisions by shooters or by the FITASC.

15.7.2 The appeal jury is formed by the Chairman of the FITASC (or his/her representative) the Chairman of the technical commission (or his/her representative) and the Chairman of the organising FITASC member (or his/her representative).

15.7.3 The appeal jury is created at the same time as the jury.

15.7.4 If no appeal jury is created, the jury's decisions are final and not subject to appeal.

A15.7 - Change :- Australian Events. If a competitor is not satisfied with the decision of the EVENT JURY, they may make a final appeal to the FIELD AND GAME FEDERATION OF AUSTRALIA BOARD. Cost of this appeal is 100% of the entry fee for the event. The decision of the BOARD will be final

CHAPTER 16 - CHAMPIONSHIP PROCEDURE

16.1 An international competition, comprises of two hundred targets and a round comprises twenty-five targets, though in exceptional circumstances the number may be changed by the jury if this proves essential, in which case the shooters are reimbursed by the organiser for the targets not used on the basis of the price of the practice targets.

A16.1 Change :- Australian Events

(a) The shooting occurs in rounds of 25 targets, however, the 25 targets in each round MUST consist of between 4 doubles and 17 singles or 8 doubles and 9 singles.

(b) A 75 target event can be conducted over two visits by the shooters instead of the normal 3 visits of 25 targets. The event is conducted over eight or nine stands, with 8 stands you shoot 40 targets at the first visit and 35 targets on the second visit, with nine stands you shoot 38 targets on the first visit

and 37 targets on the second visit. It is mandatory that the finish of each round of 25 targets terminates as the final target on a particular stand and the next round of 25 targets starts with the first target on the next stand.

When all shooters have finished the first visit, the target trajectories and shooting stands may then be changed for the second round.

A 100 target event may be shot in two visits of 50 targets each.

16.2 Shooting takes place in squads of six shooters, after drawing lots, with the shooters rotating at each stand and also when shooting doubles. At international competitions, members of teams from the same nation are divided between different squads as far as possible. The organising committee announces the times and the squad members in advance.

A16.2 Change :- Australian Events

(a) Squad draw for postal entry events, will be done by a appointed representative, prior to the commencement of the competition, this is to allow competitors to be notified either by Mail or by posting the information on the Federation website of their shooting times and squad details.

(b) Shooting will take place with all of the targets of a particular stand being shot in one visit by the shooter.

All single targets at a stand are to be shot prior to the doubles. Shooter rotation will then take place at the next stand.

16.3 At each stand, each shooter in the squad shoots first at single targets and then at doubles on rotation. (Unless the jury decides otherwise).

A16.3 Change :- Australian Events

(a) Shooting will take place as per rule A16.3

(b) The shoot management committee will not allow “re-entry rounds” during any competitive event. A re-entry round occurs when a competitor is permitted to discard the first round score and is then allowed to re-shoot the round to count it as the first round score.

Exception :- Pool Shoots

16.4 All the trajectories are presented at each stand to the first shooter in each squad, who must be ready on the shooting stand.

16.5 No firing or mock firing is permitted on presentation of the targets otherwise Articles 12.1 & 12.2 apply.

16.6 No double on report targets are presented to shooters. Solely simultaneous and rafale double targets are presented to the first shooter in each squad.

16.7 Shooters must arrive on time at the shooting stand. If a shooter is not present when his/her name is called, the referee must call out the name and number three times within the space of one minute. If the shooter has not missed his/her turn to shoot the singles on the first stand, he/she may rejoin the squad without penalty. If the shooter fails to join the squad before his/her turn, all single and double targets not shot at are scored "zero". If a shooter attends one of the following stands (2, 3, 4 etc), all clays not fired at on the previous stands are counted "zero". Under no circumstances may the shooter shoot the layout for which he/she has missed one or more stands, in another squad.

16.8 If a shooter considers that he/she has a good reason for being late and that the lateness was outside his/her control, he/she must:

- a) Not rejoin his/her squad during the round;
- b) Appeal to the jury in writing;
- c) Abide by the jury's decision;
- d) Shoot his/her round in another squad if authorised by the jury.

If the jury finds that a shooter's reason is not admissible, the shooter is penalised by twenty-five "zeros" for each layout not shot.

16.9 In the event of a trap machine malfunctioning or a firing interruption lasting more than ten minutes, the referee must present the stand targets to the shooters again.

16.10 At international competitions, the results are recorded by the referee or his/her representative, who may be a shooter. The results

of each round are then displayed on a central scoreboard.

16.11 On leaving each stand, shooters must check that their scores have been correctly recorded on the scorecard. Any shooter challenging the recorded score must inform the referee immediately but the final decision rests solely with the latter, who may nonetheless seek information and take advice (Article 9.5.2) before making his/her final decision. No appeals are admitted once this consultation process has been completed.

CHAPTER 17 - DRESS

17.1 Competition participants must be properly dressed. Short shorts are not permitted; only long shorts (Bermuda type at most 5 cm above the knee) are permitted. It is not permissible to be naked under a skeet vest. Shirts must have at least short sleeves and a collar or, without a collar, must have a round neck (like a tee shirt). Wearing sandals is not permitted for safety reasons. The shooter's number must be attached to his/her back and be fully visible. Any failure to observe these rules is penalised by a first warning from the referee and, if the shooter fails to rectify his/her dress, subsequent penalties may extend to expulsion from the competition by decision of the jury.

A17.1 - Change :- Australian Events. Shorts with a minimum leg length of 150mm are permitted

CHAPTER 18 - SHOOT-OFFS

18.1 In the event of a shoot-off for the top three individual places, a new layout is set up by the jury (if there is enough time to organise the shoot-off).

18.2 Shooters finishing below third place with the same scores are ranked as equals, by counting back the squads from layout 8 to layout 1.

18.3 Shoot-offs take place via a round of twenty-five targets. If the shooters cannot be separated they shoot a second round, where

the shooter scoring the first “zero” is eliminated (“sudden death” principle) provided that all the shooters have shot at the same number of targets, the winner being the shooter remaining after all his/her competitors have been eliminated. In the case of equal scores and solely in the case of a shoot-off (applying the sudden death principle), a double on report is considered as a combination of two targets without taking account of the position of a “zero” target, whether the double is “one” and “zero” or “zero” and “one”.

A18.3 - Change :- Australian Events. Shoot-Offs will be conducted over a minimum of eight targets

18.4 Shooting takes place in accordance with the previous rules, though the empty places in the squad are not filled.

18.5 If the shoot-offs have not been planned in advance as part of the event, the shooters concerned must remain in contact with the jury so that they are ready to shoot within fifteen minutes of being called. Shooters absent at the time of the shoot-off are disqualified.

18.6 The jury may decide that shoot-offs have to be postponed until the following day for reasons of force majeure (forces of nature), in which case absent shooters are disqualified.

18.7 For the team ranking, teams with the same scores are separated by counting back the squads from layout 8 to layout 1.

A18.7 Change :- Australian Events

High Gun Team Event ties, will be decided by a Shoot-Off on one stand

Handicap Team Event ties, will be decided by count-back

Count Backs :- If due to the lapse of time and daylight at the completion of the event, count-backs shall be used to decide the placing for tied competitors. Whether for individuals or teams, a count back will be conducted starting from the last round shot backwards to the first round shot.

The shooter with the highest score on the count-back round will be the winner.

If the scores are still tied proceed to the second last round and so on.

If after all the rounds have been counted back there is still a tie, the count back resumes on the last round shot, starting at target 25 you consider scores target by target until the scores differ, the winner of the count-back is decided at the first instance there is a difference in the score.

GLOSSARY

Squad: Group of six shooters maximum drawn at random and shooting at the same time on the same installations.

Round: A round comprises 25 targets shot on the same layout or line.

Trap: Machine or device for throwing targets.

Shot: Corresponds to firing one cartridge.

Target: See Article 2.3

Trajectory: Line followed in space by a target.

Layout: One layout is composed of some shooting stands, forming a 25 target layout

Shooting stand: Position for shooting (circle or square)

One: Target broken according to the rules

Zero: Target missed according to the rules

Course designer: Person in charge of the setting of layouts

No Bird: Target or trajectory irregular according to the rules

Notes :-

Competitors competing in international competition compete in the following categories

(a) **Seniors category** :- Open to all shooters who have turned 21 years of age and are under 56 years of age, during the entire year of the competition.

(b) **Ladies Category** :- Open to all female shooters irrespective of age.

(c) **Veteran Category** :- Open to all shooters who have attained the age of 55 years in the year prior to the competition and will not attain the age of 66 years during the entire year of the competition.

(d) **Super Veteran Category** :- Open to all shooters who have attained the age of 65 years in the year preceding the competition.

- (e) **Juniors** :- Open to all shooters who will not attain the age of 21 years by the 31st of December in the year of the competition
- (f) Senior International Teams consist of four members
- (g) Ladies, Veteran, Super Veteran and Junior Teams consist of three members.

Changes :- Australian Events

(a) Open Category :- Open to all shooters irrespective of age or gender who compete using the gun position as described in Rule 3.1

The Open Category can be further divided into grades:-

AA, A, B & C grades for a four grade competition

Or A, B & C grades for a three grade competition

Shooters who are eligible for more than one category, must designate in which grade or category they wish to enter, when nominating for the event.

In competitions which have one or more (open high gun) positions, all shooters who enter the event and use the gun position as described in rule 3.1, are eligible to win these positions.

Re-Grading will not occur during the course of a competition.

The composition of teams for advertised team events, shall be as designated by the shoot organizing committee responsible for that particular event.

(b) Veteran Category :- Open to all shooters who have attained the age of 55 years in the year prior to the competition.

(c) Super Veteran Category :- This category does not exist in Australian competitions.

(d) Junior Categories :- There are two categories of Juniors in Australian competitions.

Sub Junior :- Open to all shooters who are of a legal age to shoot, but who will not attain the age of 17 years, during the year of the competition.

Junior :- Open to all shooters who are 17 or more years of age, but will not attain the age of 21 years, during the year of competition,

CHAPTER A19 - SAFETY

A19.1 Every region or branch conducting a shooting range, shall have a duly appointed Safety Committee. This committee must be continually assessing safety with regard to trappers, shooters and spectators, They must immediately rectify and report any unsafe or potentially unsafe situation, to the Shoot Management Committee for further action if required.

CHAPTER A20 - TRAPPER SAFETY

A20.1 All trap houses forward of the shooting position must be equipped with a red flag.

The flag is to be used by the trapper when it is necessary to leave the trap house.

The trap house must be constructed so that the trapper enters or leaves the trap house from behind the trap machine.

A20.2 All trappers must be adequately protected from shot, muzzle blast, trap operations etc. and also be issued with adequate eye and ear protection.

A20.3 When the traps are located on towers, a ladder must be provided and a safe means of hauling up targets or other equipment must also be provided. Platforms and ladders are to be equipped with safety rails.

A20.4 Before being allowed to operate a trap ,an inexperienced trapper must be instructed in the use of the safety flag and the safe operation of the trap.

A20.5 Where there is the likelihood of the shooter pointing a gun at a trap house, an impenetrable barrier must be provided to protect trapper.

A20.6 Only one trapper is allowed at each trap while shooting is in progress.

A20.7 All manual traps must be fitted with safety guards.

CHAPTER A 21- SHOOTER SAFETY

A21.1 The shooter must remove all cartridges immediately on a RED FLAG signal from the trap house.

A21.2 Novice shooters must be accompanied by an experienced adult shooter,

A21.3 Junior and Sub Junior shooters must always be accompanied by an adult shooter.

A21.4 When a shooter is required to change shooting stands the gun must be opened and unloaded.

A21.5 Retrieving of spent shotshells is not permitted until all members of the squad have finished shooting.

A21.6 All safety requirements also apply to “practice traps” Only targets as described in Chapter 2 are permitted

CHAPTER A22 - SPECTATOR SAFETY

A22.1 Spectators must remain within defined areas safe areas which must be clearly marked.

Warning signs must be erected where necessary.

A22.2 The Referee for each squad should check that the shooting area at each stand is clear before allowing the targets to be thrown.

CHAPTER A23 - GENERAL SAFETY

A23.1 All shooters must be in possession of a current shooters licence or junior permit as required by law.

A23.2 All shooting grounds are to be equipped with a well stocked first aid kit in a conspicuous position, with the names of the nearest two doctors and their phone numbers attached to it, together with the location of the nearest phone.

A23.3 All paid help eg. Trappers etc. must be covered by a current workers compensation insurance policy and the regions and branches by a public liability insurance policy.

A 23.4 Any shooters who are not affiliated to “Field and Game Federation of Australia” must sign the visitors book for insurance purposes. Solid forms of footwear must be worn when shooting.

A23.5 Dogs must be kept on a leash at all times’

A23.6 No alcohol is permitted on the shooting circuit, no

shooter will be permitted to shoot at the range when under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Alcohol will not be sold or dispensed until a shooter has completed shooting the advertised program for the day.

CHAPTER A24 - HANDICAP BOOKS AND ELIGIBILITY

A24.1 All competitors must be financial members of a body affiliated to the Field and Game Federation of Australia or of an international affiliate of FITASC. When nominating, shooters are required to prove that they are financial members of such a body. All competitors must present a current handicap book when nominating for a competitive event.

A24.2 It is the responsibility of the shoot management representative to record on the shooters handicap book the date, the scores shot, the name of the region or branch, then initial the book and return it to the shooter at the completion of the event.

A24.3 It is the shooters responsibility to record prominently on the top of the handicap book, the starting grade for the year, (based on the four grade system) together with the applicable handicap value.

It is also the shooters responsibility to ensure that the handicap book is maintained with a record of all 25 target rounds shot during competition, to indicate on the card the current handicap and grade.

Only scores shot in competitions sanctioned by the Field and Game Federation of Australia are to be entered in handicap book

A24.4 If a shooter loses their handicap book, a replacement book can only be issued by the shooters branch. Before issuing a replacement book, the shoot management representative must first verify, that the shooter is a current financial member and then record the current handicap in the new book. If the current handicap cannot be verified, then a value must be recorded which in the opinion of the shoot management committee constitutes a fair assessment of the shooters current performance.

A24.5 The jury or shoot management committee may at any time enquire into the recorded handicap of a shooter. This may occur for any reason, however specifically if they have sufficient reason to believe that :

(a) It does not accurately represent the shooters current level of ability.

(b) The handicap book presented does not list all competition scores recently shot by the shooter.

(c) As a consequence of such enquiry, the jury or shoot management may leave the handicap as recorded, or reduce the handicap by a maximum amount of three points. From that time the new handicap value shall apply, subject again to the normal variations provided by the rules.

A24.5 If a jury or shoot management has an occasion to so alter a shooters handicap, they must advise the shooter immediately and clearly note and authorize to that effect in the handicap book. They must also advise the respective STSC in writing within seven days.

A24.6 The shooter may if dissatisfied with the decision, submit a written appeal, complete with address and phone number, accompanied by the appropriate fee to:

In the case of a FGFA event to the FTSC.

In the case of a branch or state event to the respective STSC.

A24.7 The appropriate committee will then investigate the appeal and if possible, verbally advise the shooter of their decision. The decision is to be confirmed in writing within seven days of receipt of the appeal.

A24.8 If the decision to adjust a handicap is taken during a competition and has some influence on whether or not the shooters receives some honour or award, then if wishing to claim that award, the shooter must lodge any appeal prior to presentation time on that day.

A24.9 If a shooter has lodged an appeal and takes part in any event prior to the appeal being resolved, than it will be with the adjusted handicap. The shooter will have no recourse on the organizing committee's of these other events, if the appeal is subsequently upheld.

A24.10 If the decision of the jury is upheld, the appeal fee will

be retained by the respective State or Federation Target Shooting Committee.

A24.11 If the shooters appeal is upheld, the appeal fee will be refunded, all honors or awards lost by the shooter, will be restored by the organizing committee for that particular event.

CHAPTER A25 - HANDICAP SYSTEM

A25.1 A shooters percentage, thus grade and handicap is calculated in the following manner :

(a) After the completion of eight x 25 target rounds, ie, 200 targets shot at, the total score is calculated.

(b) The total score obtained is then converted to a percentage by dividing by two. The resulting percentage is then used to determine a shooters grade and handicap, from the current Ready Reckoner.

READY RECKONER

To calculate your current percentage, total your last 8 x 25 target scores and divide by two
Then calculate your Grade for 3 or 4 Grade events and your Handicap from the table below

If your % is equal to or greater than	And your % is less than	4 Grade Event your Grade is:	3 Grade Event your Grade is:	Handicap Event your Handicap is:
92	100	AA	A	0
89	92	AA	A	1
86	89	AA	A	2
83	86	AA	A	3
80	83	AA	A	4
77	80	A	A	5
74	77	A	A	6
71	74	A	A	7
67	71	B	B	8
63	67	B	B	9
60	63	B	B	10
56	60	C	C	11
52	56	C	C	12
48	52	C	C	13
0	48	C	C	14

(c) On completion of each bracket of 200 targets, the shooters percentage is re-calculated as above, and the applicable grade and handicap re-determined.

(d) A shooters handicap is not to increase in numerical value by more than ONE at each re-calculation, but it may reduce immediately on performance to the amount specified by the Ready Reckoner.

(e) During a calendar year from 1st January to the 31st December inclusive, while shooters can move upwards in grade as performance dictates, they may only move down one grade in that same year, (based on the four grade system).

Eg, if a shooter commences a year in B grade and subsequently moves up to AA grade, any drop in grade from that time until the end of the calendar year is limited to A grade, irrespective of the shooters actual percentage.

(f) If at the end of a calendar year, a shooter has not completed the next group of eight rounds, then re-calculation of the percentage will not take place until the remaining rounds are shot in the new year. In that instance the grade that the shooter was in at the end of that year, will be considered as the shooters commencing grade for the year.

A25.2 Initial Handicap

(a) In the case of a new shooter with no known past performance, they will initially graded on the percentage of targets shot at the completion of their first competition.

(b) If the first competition entered was not a 200 target event, the new shooter does not yet have a recognised grade or handicap.

At the completion of their second competition the scores attained at both the 1st and 2nd competitions are added together and the percentage attained gives the grade and handicap for the 2nd competition.

(c) This procedure is continued until the shooter establishes a "current percentage" thus grade and handicap when the minimum of 200 targets have been shot.

A25.3 If the shooter cannot present a correctly filled in and verified handicap book when nominating, the shooter may

still compete, but in the highest grade or in their applicable category, with a handicap of zero.

(a) It is the shooters responsibility to ensure that in the above situation they include the scores shot in their handicap book.

(b) If it is found, that a shooter has not arranged inclusion of all such scores, in the handicap book as directed above, then all handicap and graded trophies or awards, which may have been won up to the time of the discovery of this infringement will be forfeited, but any trophies won for open or category high gun events will be retained by the shooter.

CHAPTER A26 - GRADED EVENTS

A26.1 For graded events, the division between the various grades shall be as designated by the FTSC. They shall be as published in the current handicap book in the form of a Ready Reckoner or similar, unless subsequently varied by the FTSC.

A26.2 Graded events may be conducted in either three or four grades. Trophies for the respective placings in each grade, shall be of similar value.

A26.3 Events may be conducted in other categories in conjunction with graded events. Trophies for the respective placings in each category, shall be of similar value.

CHAPTER A27 – GRADING

A27.1 Shooters must not compete in a grade lower than their percentage indicates.

A27.2 Shooters may however, be permitted to shoot in a higher grade than their percentage would otherwise indicate, this will occur as follows :

(a) Once attaining a certain percentage, shooters may apply in writing to their branch to not have that percentage reduce even though their performance may falter. If the branch is in agreement, they will endorse the application and forward it, together with the shooters handicap book, to the respective SDTS for approval, If approved the SDTS will clearly endorse the shooters handicap book to that effect. This endorsement will remain in force for all competitions and cannot be revoked until the end of that calendar year.

(b) All scores shot will still be recorded in the handicap book as normal, and the shooters percentage will still increase on performance. At the end of the calendar year the shooter may re-apply for the endorsement or choose to return to the normal system.

(c) In returning to the normal system the shooter will commence the new year with the percentage calculated as per Rule 25.1

CHAPTER A28 – HANDICAP EVENTS

(a) In a handicap event , the shooters handicap (or a multiple thereof) is added to the shooters off the gun score. The artificial score thus attained is used to establish placings. The count back system will be used to separate tied scores as per Rule A13.80.

(b) Under no circumstances are shoot-offs to be used in handicap events to split tied scores

CHAPTER A29 – RULES AND DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL

A29.1 Each year the Field and Game Federation of Australia will appoint a Rules and Disciplinary Tribunal. Membership of the tribunal will be the NDTs as Chairman, together with two others being drawn from the various SDTS. Where matters are being dealt with, which involve an individual member, then the SDTS of the state in which the individual is a member, will have the right to attend and comment at the tribunal hearing, but shall not be entitled to a vote.

A29.2 The duties of the tribunal are :-

(a) To dispense interpretations on all rules, and advise on safety and shoot management as required, through the respective SDTS.

(b) To recommend to the Federation any disciplinary actions required, including suspensions, in respect to individual members for breaches of the rules, un-sportsmanlike behavior and any other conduct which may be considered prejudicial to the FGFA, which has taken place in Australia or overseas.

(c) Provide regions, branches and state associations with advice and/or assistance when requested, to assist in

determining appropriate disciplinary actions including suspensions, in respect to individual members for breaches of the rules, or un-sportsmanlike behavior at shooting ranges.

A29.3 Convene and hear appeals.

(a) By individual members against state associations, where a state imposed suspension, prevents participation in national or international events conducted by the Federation, or where such suspension may be reasonably held to affect that individuals opportunity, for selection in a national team for that year.

(b) By states against individual members selection or eligibility for a national team or participation in Field and Game events in other states.

(c) On other matters referred to it by the federation, the executive committee or the FTSC

A29.4 If a state, region or association has occasion to suspend a member from competing or participating either for a specific period or indefinitely, in the case of regions, branches or associations, that decision is then ratified by the respective state association, then that state association, must notify the federation. The federation may resolve to extend the suspension to all Field and Game events, throughout Australia and internationally, subject to the outcome of any appeal lodged by the member.

Any appeal is to be heard within one month of receipt of the appeal by federation.

A29.5 While under a federation suspension a member is :

(a) Ineligible to compete in national or international sporting clay competitions either as an individual or as a member of a team.

(b) Ineligible to be a member of the national training squad.

(c) Ineligible to receive federation funding assistance.

A29.5 By entering a FGFA competition, all shooters agree to abide by the rules for international and Australian competitions, and also accept the disciplinary powers of the state associations and FTSC.

CHAPTER A30 – AUSTRALIAN TEAMS

A30.1 *The method of selection and the composition of Australian Teams, shall be determined by the executive of the Field and Game Federation of Australia, upon receipt of recommendations from the FTSC.*

(a) Selection will be based not only on proven ability, but will also take into consideration the potential team compatibility and the suitability of an individual as a ambassador for Australia and the FGFA.

(b) Any individual rejected from selection in an Australian Team for reasons relative to Chapter A29 shall have the right to request reasons

CHAPTER 31 - SUMMARY OF NOTATIONS

Score Cards to be marked for each of the following incidents

Allowable number of incidents per round before incurring a lost target(s)

Rule No, **Notation**, *Incident*, No. Warnings

Rule 3.1.1 **SP** *Not adopting correct shooting position* 1

Rule 12.3 **NT** *Shooting at a “no target”* 1

Rule 7.5 **TL** *Exceeding 20 second time limit* 1

Rule 7.6 **MF** *Malfunction of gun or ammunition* 1

Rule 8.2 **DP** *Pretence of shooting / dry pointing* 1

Rule 9.6 **A** *Appeal against Referee’s decision* No limit

Rule 8.2 **ST** *Shooting out of turn* 1



**International Rules
for
COMPAK - SPORTING**

February 2006

COMPAK - SPORTING

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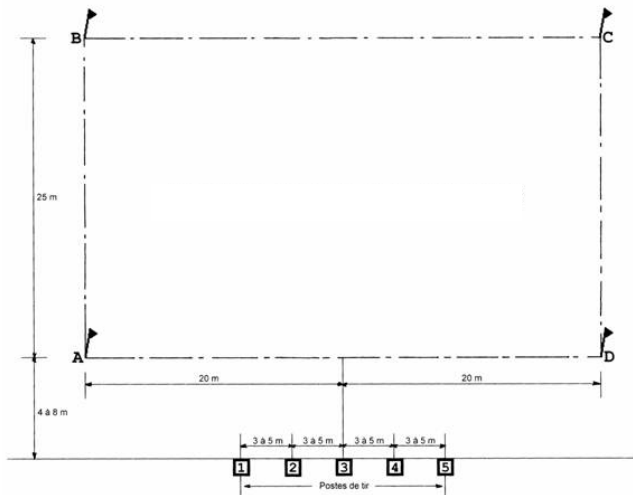
CHAPTER A1 – GENERAL

Compak® Sporting is a sporting activity involving clay target shooting.

“Compak® Sporting” is a protected, registered trademark with sports rules, owned by F.I.T.A.S.C.

CHAPTER A2 – SHOOTING INSTALLATION

The area is delimited by a rectangular zone over which the targets must travel, 40 m wide and 25 m deep.



Whenever possible, this zone must be marked out on the ground by four stakes about 50 cm high, with a pennant, to make work easier for those setting trajectories, as seen in a clockwise succession, and starting from the left, the sides are: AB-BC-CD-DA.

There must be at least six (6) trap machines.

The position of the traps can be determined freely, provided that the targets launched do not represent a danger for the shooters, the referees, the staff or the spectators, even in the event of a No TARGET.

In the event that a trap is located behind the shooting positions, it must be placed at least 4 m higher than the shooting stands.

When there is no wind, all the targets must pass over the rectangle ABCD in at least one point of their trajectory.

There are five shooting stands.

A2.1 – Trajectories

They must be as varied as possible:

Rising, falling, receding, approaching, lofted, rabbit, etc.

It must be possible to shoot twice at each single target from each of the five shooting stands, in full safety for the shooters, the referees, the staff and the spectators.

A Compak® Sporting competition includes two types of trajectories:

Compulsory trajectories:

- A trajectory from left to right crossing sides AB and CD.
- A trajectory from right to left crossing sides CD and AB.
- A receding trajectory crossing side BC.

The trap installations can be of two types:

- 1) Either a trench installation in front of the shooting stands,
- 2) Or a raised installation behind the shooting stands.

Free trajectories:

These are determined by the organizer, and depending on the lie of the land.

A2.2 – Traps

A Compak® Sporting competition uses at least six traps.

These traps can be manual, semi-automatic or automatic.

They must be given letters (A, B, C, D, etc.) or numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, etc.) from left to right, and each position must be clearly indicated by a board showing the corresponding letter or number.

A2.3 – Triggering systems

The traps can be triggered either manually, via a remote control system, or using a sonopull type system.

In all cases, the clay target must be released within a time lapse of 0 to 3 seconds after the shooter's call. In the case of a sonopull, the latter must be fitted with a time delay system.

A2.4 – Targets

All types of targets can be used, whether standard or special (battue, bourdon, mini, rabbit, rocket, etc.).

The colour of the targets must be selected to ensure that they are as distinctly visible as possible, depending on the surroundings.

A2.5 – Definition of doubles

A2.5.1 Double on report:

Two targets thrown from one or two different traps, the first one is triggered by the shooter, and the second is triggered by the shot fired at the first target and thrown within a time lapse of 0 to 3 seconds.

A2.5.2 Simultaneous double:

Two targets thrown at the same time from one or two different traps at the shooter's call.

A2.5.3 Rafale double:

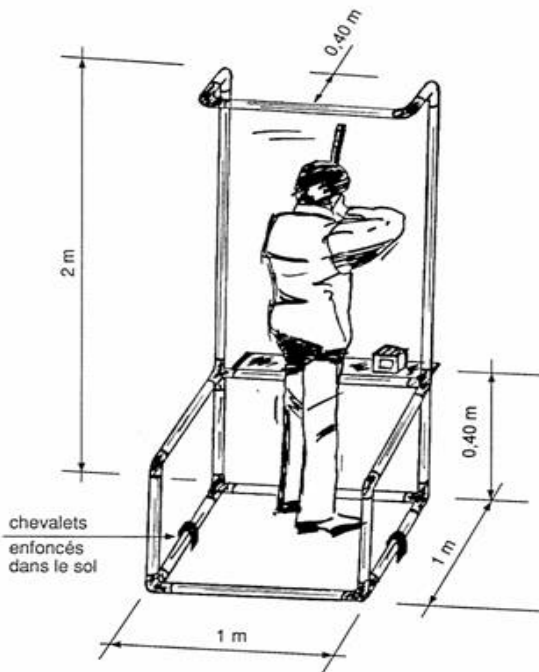
Two targets thrown from the same trap, with the first one triggered by the shooter and the time lapse for the second depending on the machine reloading cycle.

A2.6 – Shooting stands

The five shooting stands are made up of 1m x 1m squares, lined up and set 3 to 5 metres apart, from centre to centre.

The line passing through the fronts of the five shooting stands must be located 4 to 8 metres back from line AD of the rectangle and parallel to it.

Figure 1.- Firing Angle Limiter



Stand 3 must be centred on the base AD of the rectangle.

Firing Angle Limiters (F.A.L.) (Figure 1) must be fitted on each shooting stand, to ensure general safety.

The recommended type of F.A.L. is as shown in Figure 1, but they can also be designed differently.

In this case they must:

- Efficiently limit the firing angle to each side,
- Efficiently limit the vertical firing angle,
- Prevent the shooters from moving or leaning forward from the stand.

Shooting stand made of coloured P.V.C. tubes, 50 mm, Straight tubes + interlocking elbows.

All the lower elements are filled with water or sand, or fixed to the ground.

CHAPTER A3 – WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION

A3.1 Guns

All shotguns are allowed, provided they are not over 12 gauge and the barrel length is not less than 66 cm (26 inches).

Semi-automatic models are also allowed, but the shooter using a semi-automatic have to be careful that the ejection of the spent cartridges does not disturb the other shooters.

Two cartridges at most can be loaded at any time.

Straps and slings are forbidden on all shotguns.

All complete or partial changing of shotguns, mobile chokes or barrels is forbidden in the course of a given round.

It is authorized between rounds.

A3.2 Ammunition

The ammunition used during Compak® Sporting competitions is limited to **28 grams** of lead (tolerance of + 0.5 gram).

The shot must be round and its diameter is limited to 2.5 mm (tolerance of + 0.1 mm). (Note that shot size 2.5mm is equivalent to shot size 7 Australian.)

ALL LOADING OF FIREWORKS, MIXTURES OF SHOT OF DIFFERENT DIAMETERS, SHAPES OR GRADES ARE STRICTLY FORBIDDEN IN THE CARTRIDGE.

The use of black powder or tracer cartridges is forbidden.

A3.3 Hearing protection

The shooters, referees, staff and members of the public on or near a Compak® Sporting event must wear hearing protection.

A3.4 Safety glasses

The shooters, referees and staff must wear safety glasses.

Under exceptional circumstances, in the event of rain or snow, if the shooter or the referee consider that they are hampered by wearing glasses when shooting or judging the targets correctly, they can remove them, entirely at their own risk.

CHAPTER A4 – ROUNDS

A4.1 Shooting rounds

A round is made up of 25 targets, i.e. 5 targets per shooting stand under one of the following formulas:

- Five (5) single targets,
- Three (3) single targets and one (1) double,
- A (1) single target and two (2) doubles.

It is recommended to use different formulas from one Compak® Sporting event to another.

The single targets, together with the simultaneous and rafale

doubles, are presented to the shooters only one time to the first squad each day.

A4.2 Menu or order of firing at the targets

The firing menus are stationed at each stand, in such a way that the shooter can read them easily.

The single targets on the menus can be selected in any order for the machines.

The first target of each double has to be the last target shot at from the previous stand.

If the squad has less than six shooters, the last target of the empty station must be shown at the following shooter.

Example of a menu for a round (3 singles and 1 double):

Stand 1	Stand 2	Stand 3	Stand 4	Stand 5	
A	B	C	D	E	SINGLE
D	C	B	E	F	SINGLE
B	F	E	A	D	SINGLE
D+A	A+F	F+C	C+B	B+E	DOUBLE

This is just an example but all the combinations are possible, provided that they comply with the rules set out above

A4.3 Squads – Squads are made up of 6 shooters at most.

A4.4 Shooting sequence for a round

Shooters position : **Six shooters**

Shooting first round	Stand 1 Shooter 1	Stand 2 Shooter 2	Stand 3 Shooter 3	Stand 4 Shooter 4	Stand 5 Shooter 5
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Shooter 6</i>				

Shooting second round	Stand 1 Shooter 6	Stand 2 Shooter 1	Stand 3 Shooter 2	Stand 4 Shooter 3	Stand 5 Shooter 4
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Shooter 5</i>				

Shooting third round	Stand 1 Shooter 5	Stand 2 Shooter 6	Stand 3 Shooter 1	Stand 4 Shooter 2	Stand 5 Shooter 3
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Shooter 4</i>				

Shooting fourth round	Stand 1 Shooter 4	Stand 2 Shooter 5	Stand 3 Shooter 6	Stand 4 Shooter 1	Stand 5 Shooter 2
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Shooter 3</i>				

Shooting fifth round	Stand 1 Shooter 3	Stand 2 Shooter 4	Stand 3 Shooter 5	Stand 4 Shooter 6	Stand 5 Shooter 1
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Shooter 2</i>				

Shooting sixth round	Stand 1 Shooter 2	Stand 2 Shooter 3	Stand 3 Shooter 4	Stand 4 Shooter 5	Stand 5 Shooter 6
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Shooter 1</i>				

Five shooters

Shooting first round	Stand 1 Shooter 1	Stand 2 Shooter 2	Stand 3 Shooter 3	Stand 4 Shooter 4	Stand 5 Shooter 5
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Empty</i>				

Shooting second round	Stand 1 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 2 Shooter 1	Stand 3 Shooter 2	Stand 4 Shooter 3	Stand 5 Shooter 4
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Shooter 5</i>				

Shooting third round	Stand 1 Shooter 5	Stand 2 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 3 Shooter 1	Stand 4 Shooter 2	Stand 5 Shooter 3
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Shooter 4</i>				

Shooting fourth round	Stand 1 Shooter 4	Stand 2 Shooter 5	Stand 3 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 4 Shooter 1	Stand 5 Shooter 2
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Shooter 3</i>				

Shooting fifth round	Stand 1 Shooter 3	Stand 2 Shooter 4	Stand 3 Shooter 5	Stand 4 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 5 Shooter 1
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Shooter 2</i>				

Shooting sixth round	Stand 1 Shooter 2	Stand 2 Shooter 3	Stand 3 Shooter 4	Stand 4 Shooter 5	Stand 5 <i>Empty</i>
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Shooter 1</i>				

Four shooters

Shooting first round	Stand 1 Shooter 1	Stand 2 Shooter 2	Stand 3 Shooter 3	Stand 4 Shooter 4	Stand 5 <i>Empty</i>
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Empty</i>				

Shooting second round	Stand 1 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 2 Shooter 1	Stand 3 Shooter 2	Stand 4 Shooter 3	Stand 5 Shooter 4
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Empty</i>				

Shooting third round	Stand 1 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 2 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 3 Shooter 1	Stand 4 Shooter 2	Stand 5 Shooter 3
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Shooter 4</i>				

Shooting fourth round	Stand 1 Shooter 4	Stand 2 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 3 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 4 Shooter 1	Stand 5 Shooter 2
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Shooter 3</i>				

Shooting fifth round	Stand 1 Shooter 3	Stand 2 Shooter 4	Stand 3 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 4 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 5 Shooter 1
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Shooter 2</i>				

Shooting sixth round	Stand 1 Shooter 2	Stand 2 Shooter 3	Stand 3 Shooter 4	Stand 4 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 5 <i>Empty</i>
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Shooter 1</i>				

Three shooters

Shooting first round	Stand 1 Shooter 1	Stand 2 Shooter 2	Stand 3 Shooter 3	Stand 4 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 5 <i>Empty</i>
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Empty</i>				

Shooting second round	Stand 1 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 2 Shooter 1	Stand 3 Shooter 2	Stand 4 Shooter 3	Stand 5 <i>Empty</i>
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Empty</i>				

Shooting third round	Stand 1 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 2 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 3 Shooter 1	Stand 4 Shooter 2	Stand 5 Shooter 3
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Empty</i>				

Shooting fourth round	Stand 1 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 2 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 3 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 4 Shooter 1	Stand 5 Shooter 2
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Shooter 3</i>				

Shooting fifth round	Stand 1 Shooter 3	Stand 2 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 3 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 4 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 5 Shooter 1
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Shooter 2</i>				

Shooting sixth round	Stand 1 Shooter 2	Stand 2 Shooter 3	Stand 3 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 4 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 5 <i>Empty</i>
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Shooter 1</i>				

Two shooters

Shooting first round	Stand 1 Shooter 1	Stand 2 Shooter 2	Stand 3 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 4 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 5 <i>Empty</i>
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Empty</i>				

Shooting second round	Stand 1 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 2 Shooter 1	Stand 3 Shooter 2	Stand 4 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 5 <i>Empty</i>
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Empty</i>				

Shooting third round	Stand 1 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 2 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 3 Shooter 1	Stand 4 Shooter 2	Stand 5 <i>Empty</i>
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Empty</i>				

Shooting fourth round	Stand 1 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 2 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 3 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 4 Shooter 1	Stand 5 Shooter 2
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Empty</i>				

Shooting fifth round	Stand 1 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 2 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 3 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 4 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 5 Shooter 1
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Shooter 2</i>				

Shooting sixth round	Stand 1 Shooter 2	Stand 2 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 3 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 4 <i>Empty</i>	Stand 5 <i>Empty</i>
<i>Not shooting</i>	<i>Shooter 1</i>				

The shooters in the squad go to on the stands in the order set out on the score sheet.

The shooter waits behind stand 1, is ready to take the shooter's place, as soon as he has fired at his five targets.

The shotgun position is free at the time of calling for the target (at the shoulder or not).

All the targets must be fired at with the gun at the shoulder. The shooters fire in turns at each single and double target in the order on the menu.

A time lapse of 10 seconds at most is allowed for each shooter to call for his target or targets after the shooter at the previous stand has finished firing.

The Referee must announce to the shooter at the stand 1 when it has to shoot.

When the shooter at stand 5 has finished firing at the targets on his menu:

- He moves to stand 1 and waits behind it
- The other shooters move to the next stand on their right
- The shooter who was waiting previously takes his place on stand 1.

It is always the shooter on stand 1 who starts the round of five targets.

During stand change overs the shotguns must be "OPEN and UNLOADED".

CHAPTER A5 – JUDGING TARGETS

A5.1 The target is declared “ONE”:

When it has been thrown and the shooter has shot it according to the rules, and at least one visible piece has come away from it, or if it has been totally or partially pulverized.

This is also valid for flash targets.

A5.2 The target is declared “ZERO”:

If it has not been hit, and no visible piece has come away from it, or if only dust is visible (smoking or dusty targets).

A5.3 Case of “NO TARGET”

A5.3.1 Due to the gun or the ammunition

The table below is applicable in the case of the first incident during a given Compak® Sporting event. The first incident gives rise to a warning.

As from the second incident all the targets not fired at are recorded as “ZERO”.

Problem	Targets	Action
Both shots are fired at the same time	On a single target	NO TARGET another target thrown
Both shots are fired at the same time	On the first target of a double on report	NO TARGET another double thrown
Both shots are fired at the same time	On a simultaneous double	NO TARGET another double thrown
Both shots are fired at the same time	On a rafale double	NO TARGET another double thrown
The first cartridge fails to go off	On a single target	NO TARGET another target thrown
The first cartridge fails to go off	On the first target of a double on report	NO TARGET another double thrown
The first cartridge fails to go off	On a simultaneous double	NO TARGET another double thrown
The first cartridge fails to go off	On a rafale double	NO TARGET another double thrown
The second cartridge fails to go off	On a single target	NO TARGET another target thrown. It can only be broken by the second shot.
The second cartridge fails to go off	On a double on report	NO TARGET another double thrown. Result of the first target acquired
The second cartridge fails to go off	On a simultaneous double	NO TARGET another double thrown
The second cartridge fails to go off	On a rafale double	NO TARGET another double thrown
Problem	Targets	Action

A5.3.2 Due to the Targets

The table below is applicable in the following cases:

- A target is broken when it leaves the machine,
- A target is thrown from another machine,
- A target is a different colour,
- A target trajectory is judged to be irregular by the referee,
- The target is thrown more than 3 seconds after the shooter's call,
- The shooter has not called for the target,
- The referee finds it clear that the shooter has been disturbed,
- The referee is unable to judge the target.

Problem	Action
Case of a single target	NO TARGET another target thrown
Case of a rabbit that breaks after the first shot has missed and before the second shot is fired	NO TARGET another rabbit thrown. It can only be broken by the second shot.
Case of the first target of a double on report	NO TARGET another double thrown
Case in which the first target (or pieces of it) break the second in a double, before the shooter fires his second shot	NO TARGET another double thrown Result of the first target acquired
Case of the second target of a double on report	NO TARGET another double thrown Result of the first target acquired
A target of the simultaneous double	NO TARGET another double thrown
A target of the rafale double	NO TARGET another double thrown
Problem	Action

A5.3.3 Bad weather

There are no "NO TARGET" calls due to bad weather.

In all other cases all targets broken are recorded as "ONE" and all targets missed are recorded as "ZERO"

CHAPTER A6 – SAFETY RULES

- All guns, even when not loaded, must be handled with great care.
- Guns must be carried open (uncocked and not loaded).
- For semi-automatic guns, the breech must be open and the gun held with the barrel facing upwards or downwards.

When a shooter is not using his gun, he must place it vertically in a gun rack or store it safely in another approved place.

- It is forbidden to touch another shooter's gun without his permission.

It is forbidden to aim at or deliberately shoot at live animals or TARGETS.

- No simulated shots are allowed outside the shooting stands.
- No simulated shots are allowed while a shooter in the squad is firing on his targets.
- Under no circumstances may a shooter move forward onto the shooting stand, before the previous shooter has left it.

The shooter must only load his gun once he is in his shooting stand, with the barrel of the gun facing the shooting range, and only when the previous shooter has finished shooting.

In the event that a cartridge has not gone off or in the case of another malfunction of the gun or the cartridge, the shooter must remain at his stand, with the gun facing the shooting range, without opening it or touching the safety catch until the referee has checked the gun.

- The shooter must not turn round on the shooting stand before he has opened his gun and taken out all the cartridges from the chambers, whether they have been fired or not.
- During the presentation of the targets or a break in shooting, the shooter must keep his gun open and unloaded.

B – RULES GOVERNING COMPETITIONS

CHAPTER B1 – JURY

B1.1 Constitution of the Jury

International events are supervised by a jury made up of:

- The members of the technical committee present.
- The representative of each country presenting a senior national team.

It is chaired by the President or the representative of the organizing federation.

Each member of the Jury wears a badge so that he can be easily recognized by all concerned .

At least two members of the jury must be present on the range at all times.

B1.2 Role of the Jury

- The jury makes sure that the rules are complied with during shooting, and checks the guns, the ammunition and the targets using technical tests.
- The jury deals with complaints.

Under no circumstances can a complaint concern whether a target has been hit or missed, or whether the target thrown was defective or off the planned trajectory. In these cases, no appeals can be lodged against the referee's decision.

The shooters can lodge an appeal against any other decision made by a referee.

All complaints are to be forwarded to the jury in writing, accompanied by a deposit of the amount in force at the date of the competition.

If the jury finds that the complaint is valid, the deposit is returned.

If the jury finds that the complaint is justified, it can give the referee instructions with a view to future assessments, appoint another referee, or modify the referee's decision.

- The jury makes the necessary decisions in the event of technical failures, if such decisions have not been made by the referee responsible.

- The jury decides on the sanctions to be taken if a shooter has failed to comply with the rules or has behaved in a non-sporting way.

- In the event of an urgent problem (e.g. a risk of stopping the shooting), two members of the jury appointed by the President, can make a decision on an exceptional basis with the referee's approval, provided that the jury ratifies the decision.

- The jury can only deliberate validly in the presence of its President or his delegate, accompanied by one quarter of the members of the jury.

- If a member of the jury observes a fact that is not in conformity with the rules, he must inform the referee of that fact, and the referee must take appropriate steps immediately.

The decisions are made by the majority of the members present. In the event of a tied vote, the President has the casting vote.

B1.3 Appeal jury

The appeal jury is set up at the same time as the jury for each international competition.

The appeal jury is made up of :

- The President of the FITASC or his representative,
- The Chairman of the Technical Committee or his representative,
- The Chairman of the organizing federation or his representative.

In the event that a decision made by the jury is contested by the shooters or by the FITASC, the problem can be put to the appeal jury.

All problems concerning discipline will be brought before the FITASC Disciplinary Committee.

CHAPTER B2 – LAYOUTS

For international competitions, before the beginning of the competition and in the presence of the person in charge of the initial layout, the layouts are drawn up, checked and modified if necessary (safety, variety, balance between trajectories) by the members of the FITASC Technical Committee present.

If no member of the Technical Committee are present, it is the Jury that is entrusted with the task.

Out of all the targets making up a competition, there cannot be more than 40% of special targets.

The trajectories and/or the traps and/or the menus and/or the distances between shooting stands and/or between the shooting stands and the theoretical line can be changed after each full round (50 targets if there are 2 installations, and 100 targets if there are 4 installations) once all the shooters have shot at the same series of targets.

The jury can decide that the trajectories are only shown to the shooters in the first morning squad and/or the shooters in the first squad after changes have been made to the trajectories if applicable.

CHAPTER B3 – PRACTICE

Practice is preferably carried out using trajectories that are different from those that have been selected for the competition, if the stands provide this possibility.

CHAPTER B4 – REFEREES

The referees must be approved by the jury before the competition. Each referee must hold a valid referee's card made out by his original national federation.

In the event that a referee does not have sufficient international references, he must be controlled by international referees.

The head referee must hold an international referee's card made out by the FITASC.

The referee must ensure orderly, correct behaviour on the shooting stand.

The referee must judge the results of the shots.

He must announce all zeros using an audio signal.

He makes his decisions alone.

If the shooter disagrees with the referee's decision, he must protest immediately on the shooting stand by raising his arm and saying "PROTEST" OR "APPEAL".

The referee must then stop the shooting sequence and inform the shooter immediately of his final decision.

Under no circumstances can a gun be tested on the shooting stand before the beginning of the round.

Under no circumstances is the shooter allowed to pick up a target to check whether it was hit or not.

Only the referee can judge whether a target has been hit or missed or whether it is defective or off the planned trajectory. His decision is final.

The referee can stop the firing sequence exceptionally if there is a sudden heavy shower or a violent thunderstorm that seems to be short-lived, but he must inform the jury if the interruption is likely to last a certain while.

CHAPTER B5 – DRESS

B5.1 Personal dress

- Shooters are requested to come to the shooting stand dressed in a suitable fashion for a public event.
- Shorts are forbidden, only knee-length shorts (of the Bermuda type cut off 5 cm at most above the knee) are allowed.
- Shirts must have at least short sleeves, with or without a collar, but must come to the base of the neck at least (tee-shirt).
- Stripping to the waist under the shooting jacket is forbidden.
- Sandals are forbidden for safety reasons.

B5.2 Numbers

The shooter's competition number must be visible and worn in its entirety.

Any failure to comply with these rules will be sanctioned by a “WARNING” from the referee leading to sanctions that can involve exclusion from the competition, by decision of the jury.

CHAPTER B6 – LATE ARRIVAL OF A SHOOTER

- a) When a competitor’s turn is called the competitor must be ready to shoot immediately.
- b) He must have with him the equipment and ammunition for the full round.
- c) If the shooter finds that he has a valid reason for being late, HE MUST:
- Refrain from joining his squad during the round.
 - Forward a written explanation to the jury accompanied by the required amount for a complaint.
 - Comply with the jury’s decision.
- d) If the jury considers that the reason put forward is valid, the shooter can be allowed to shoot his turn in another squad (the amount paid in will be returned).
- e) If the jury finds that the reason put forward is not valid, the shooter will be given 25 zeros, corresponding to the 25 targets not shot at (the amount paid in will not be returned).

CHAPTER B7 – TESTING GUNS

Before taking part in a Compak® Sporting event, the shooter can test his gun, if he so wishes, on a stand specially designed and laid out for the purpose, not far from the gun room.

CHAPTER B8 – BORROWING A GUN

If a shooter’s gun is faulty, he is allowed to borrow a gun from another shooter to finish his round, on an exceptional basis, and provided that the other shooter is not in the same squad, with the other shooter’s assent and that of the referee.

CHAPTER B9 – USE of a gun by SEVERAL shooters

All sharing of a particular gun between several shooters in the same squad is forbidden.

CHAPTER B10 – REFEREEING AND PENALTIES

B10.1 Shooters absent at the time of calling

The shooters must plan for all contingencies to ensure that they are at the shooting range on time.

If a shooter is not present when his name is called, the referee must call the shooter's competition number out loud, three times, with a time lapse of one minute.

If the shooter arrives in time to shoot his round before his turn has passed, he can take his place without any penalty, and carry out the shooting sequence as set out in the menu without the targets being shown to him.

If his turn has passed, "ALL SINGLE OR DOUBLE TARGETS THAT WERE NOT SHOT DURING HIS TURN WILL BE COUNTED AS ZERO".

If the shooter goes to one of the next stands, "ALL TARGETS THAT WERE NOT SHOT ON HIS PREVIOUS STANDS WILL BE COUNTED AS ZERO". Under no circumstances may a shooter shoot his round in another squad.

B10.2 Firing time

A period of 10 seconds at most is allowed for a shooter to call his target after the final shot from the previous stand.

If a shooter fails to comply with this rule, after having received a warning (noted by the referee on the score sheet), during a given round, the targets will be counted as set out in article B10.6.

B10.3 Refusal of a target

A shooter cannot refuse a target, except in the event that he has not called it.

If a shooter refuses to fire at a target found to be conforming by the referee, the shooter will be penalized as set out in article B10.6.

B10.4 Shooting a target after a "NO TARGET" call

Under no circumstances can a target be shot after the referee has

given a clear “NO TARGET” call. After a warning, the shooter will be penalized as set out in article B10.6.

B10.5 Malfunctioning of a gun or ammunition

In the event of malfunctioning of a gun or ammunition, after an initial incident or if the shooter opens the gun or touches the safety catch before the referee has checked the gun, the shooter will be penalized as set out in article B10.6.

The shooter then has two minutes to repair or replace the gun.

If the referee so decides, the shooter is entitled to continue in the same squad, provided that he has obtained another gun. If not, he must leave his place in the squad and finish the rest of his round when there is a free place in another squad, if the jury has allowed him to do so.

B10.6 Penalties

Article		Single	Double on report	Simultaneous and Rafale
B10.2	Firing time	ZERO	ZERO/ NO TARGET	ZERO/ZERO
B10.3	Refusal of a target	ZERO	ZERO/NO TARGET	ZERO/ZERO
B10.4	Shooting at NO TARGET	ZERO	ZERO/NO TARGET	ZERO/ZERO
B10.5	Malfunction	ZERO		
B10.5	Malfunction on first target of a double		ZERO/ZERO	ZERO/ZERO
B10.5	Malfunction on second target of a double		First Acquired and second ZERO	First Acquired and second ZERO

CHAPTER 11 – SANCTIONS

Shooters taking part in competitions are considered to be familiar with the present rules and agree to abide by them.

They accept in advance all sanctions and all other consequences resulting from failure to comply with the rules and the orders given by the referees.

If a shooter uses guns or ammunition that are not in conformity with the present rules, all the shots fired with that gun or using that ammunition will be counted as zero.

If the jury finds that the shooter did not deliberately breach the rules, and that the breach has not favoured him, it can decide to accept the result, provided that the mistake is rectified once it has come to light.

CHAPTER B12 – SHOOT-OFFS

The Compak® Sporting stands on which the shoot-offs take place, together with the layouts, are selected by the members of the FITASC Technical Committee present.

If there are no members of the Technical Committee present, it is the Jury that deals with the task.

Shoot-offs are held for the first three places in the scratch results and for each category, with a round of 25 targets and in the event of a tie, with the “first zero eliminatory” in a 2nd round (once all those qualifying for the shoot-off have shot the same number of targets on the same station).

In the event that those qualifying for the shoot-off for the scratch results are in the same category, the results of the shoot-off for the category will also count as the scratch results.

If two or more shooters achieve the same score they are listed with the same placing, in alphabetical order.

Shoot-offs are held in accordance with the present rules, except that the empty spaces in the squad are not filled.

If the shoot-off is not held at a prearranged time, the shooters concerned must remain in contact with the jury, to enable them to be ready to shoot “LESS THAN FIFTEEN minutes after the CALL”.

Any shooters absent for shoot-offs will be considered as having withdrawn.

The jury can decide that shoot-offs are to be postponed until the following day, for exceptional reasons; shooters absent at that time will be considered as having withdrawn.

For team shoot-offs, the placing is set out by moving up the squads in the opposite order from that of the Compak® Sporting competition as determined before the beginning of the competition.

CHAPTER B13 – SCORE SHEET

The score sheet, a copy of which is attached as an annex, will be filled in by shooters s 1, 3 and 5 of the previous squad, under the responsibility of the referee.

One of the shooters will be appointed by the referee to note only the referee's calls. The "MISSED" targets will be marked by a "O" and the "ONE" targets by an "X".

The ZEROS must be announced by the referee clearly and out loud, with an audio signal that can be heard by the shooters to enable them to protest immediately if they so wish.

Any refusal to score markings on the part of a shooter appointed will be sanctioned by three "ZEROS".

DEFINITIONS

RANGE: All the sporting installations.

COMPAK® SPORTING: Shooting installation for the activity.

SQUAD: Group of up to 6 shooters shooting in the same round at the same time and using same installations.

ROUND: A round consists of 25 targets shot on a given Compak® Sporting installation.

TRAP: Machine or equipment used to throw the targets

SONOPULL: Acoustic equipment triggering the trap at the sound of the shooter's voice

SHOT: Corresponds to firing one cartridge

TARGET: Clay target

TRAJECTORY: Line followed in space by a target.



FIELD and GAME FEDERATION OF AUSTRALIA

COMPAK - SPORTING SCORESHEET

DATE: _____ EVENT: _____ REFEREE: _____

Shooter Number	Shooter Name	Shooter Cat.	Targets															Shooter Score	Shooter Signature										
			STAND 1			STAND 2			STAND 3			STAND 4			STAND 5					WAIT									
			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2		3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
			WAIT																										
			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5		
			WAIT																										
			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5		
			WAIT																										
			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5		
			WAIT																										
			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5		
			WAIT																										
			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5		
			WAIT																										

ENGLISH SPORTING CLAYS

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AUSTRALIAN SPORTING CLAYS RULES PERTAINING TO , ORGANISATION OF COMPETITIONS, JURY, PROCEDURES, DRESS AND RULES OF CONDUCT APPLY.

FOR ESTABLISHING HANDICAPS AND GRADING FOR ENGLISH SPORTING EVENTS SHOOTERS WILL USE THEIR AUSTRALIAN SPORTING CLAYS HANDICAP AND GRADE.

SCORES OBTAINED AT ENGLISH SPORTING EVENTS WILL NOT BE ENTERED IN HANDICAP BOOKLET.

GUN POSITION WHEN CALLING FOR TARGETS IS FREE, MAXIMUM SHOT LOAD IS 28 GRAMS, SHOT SIZE 2mm-2.5mm (SHOTSIZES 7-9 AUSTRALIAN

Description of allowable shotguns are as per Australian Sporting Clay rules

Change:- Means a change in rules for Australian domestic competitions

The above preamble supersedes the Clay Pigeon Shooting Association (CPSA) rules No. 1- No. 4

VIEWING POINT

5.0 Any shooter who has not had a opportunity to see targets on any stand i.e. at the commencement of competition each day, shall have the right to see one target from each trap for that stand, from within the stand

Change:- *First shooter of each squad shall be shown the targets*

SEQUENCE

5.1 Targets may be thrown as singles, report doubles, rafale doubles and simultaneous doubles. No alteration is to be made to either the target or sequence of targets on any stand once a competition has begun.

5.2 Targets will be thrown by silent rise instruction by the referee after the shooter has pronounced the word "ready or pull.

TARGETS

5.3 FITASC targets (mini, midi, battue, rocket, ZZ and rabbit targets) may be used as well as standard or flash ISSF targets. The total amount of FITASC targets shall not exceed 40% of the total number of targets in the competition. Targets may be of any colour.

SINGLE TARGET

5.4 A single target released from any trap.

REPORT DOUBLE

5.5 Is a double where the second target is launched at the sound of the gun firing at the first target.

RAFALE DOUBLE

5.6 Is a double where the second target is launched from the same trap as soon as it is safely possible after the first target.

SIMULTANEOUS DOUBLE

5.7 Is a double where both targets are launched simultaneously from either one or two traps.

TRAJECTORIES

5.8 At each stand, the trajectories shall be the same for each shooter in height distance and speed. It must be possible for all targets to be hit within the effective range of a 12 gauge shotgun. Before a competition, organisers will establish a scheme for the trajectories of targets; these trajectories, established and calculated in calm weather, may be altered by wind, but if so altered, will remain regular targets.

SHOOTING POSITION

5.9 The shooter must remain positioned within the area of the shooting stand and only allowed to load cartridges into the gun within the confines of the stand. The gun will at all times be kept pointing down the range and targets will only be called for when the referee has given the signal to start. In no case may a shooter move to the stand before the preceding shooter has left the stand and it is their turn to shoot.

5.10 Shooting stands will be clearly defined squares no smaller than 0.91m and must be within an enclosure. Enclosures must be a minimum height of 2m, to prevent any safety problems when addressing or firing at any targets presented. The sides of the enclosure should not prevent the referee from having a clear view of the shooter, The recommended dimensions of the enclosure follow the standard sporttrap enclosure size of; 1200mm x 1200mm with a removable front bar at 600mm height (to allow disabled shooters access and position) with enclosure sides of 2m and a padded top bar centrally above the pad. Front entry and variations on the size of the recommended enclosure will remain acceptable provided the arc of fire is contained within the exclusion zone.

Change:- Shooting enclosures are not required for Australian competitions.

Shooting will take place from stands of 1 metre square or 1 metre diameter.

DULY NOTIFIED

5.11 A competitor is “duly notified” to compete when their name is called out by a referee, scorer or other person authorised to do so. If a competitor is absent after being called, the referee shall call the name on the card loudly three times equally spaced within one minute. If the competitor is still not present they will be “declared absent” and their card will be marked accordingly

PENALTY

5.12 If a competitor is declared “absent’ they will be fined two targets by the jury and given the opportunity to shoot the remainder of the targets, on that stand at the jury’s discretion.

NUMBER / ORDER OF SHOTS AT TARGETS

5.13 To cartridges can be fired at a single target, but the shooter will not be allowed to load more than two cartridges for firing at each double.

PROCEDURE FOR MALFUNCTION ON SINGLE TARGET

5.14 If after firing the first shot at a single target a gun or cartridge malfunction occurs (providing it is not the third or subsequent malfunction on that stand) and the target has not been hit, the referee shall instruct the competitor to reload their gun with two cartridges. The competitor will then be instructed to call for a new target, but to miss with the first shot and attempt to hit the target with the second shot. If the new target is hit with the first shot it will be declared lost.

SCORING THE DOUBLES

5.15 In simultaneous doubles the shooter has the right to shoot either of the targets first. Should the shooter hit both targets together with either the first or second shot, the result will be scored one and one.

5.16 In any regular double the shooter having missed the first target may fire their second shot at the same target, the result being scored on the first target and the second target scored "lost", unless the shot breaks both targets.

NO TARGET

5.17 The target will be declared "no target" and a new target will be launched, the shooter having fired or not

5.18 The target is broken at the start.

5.19 The target is launched from the wrong trap.

5.20 Two targets are launched simultaneously when a single target should have been thrown.

5.21 The target is definitely of another colour than the targets used for the competition on that stand.

5.22 The first or second target of a double is irregular.

5.23 Two targets are launched simultaneously during a report double or a rafale double.

5.24 The target is launched before the shooter has said "ready or pull"

5.25 The target is launched after a delay of more than three seconds

5.26 The target zig-zags, or its initial speed is not sufficient, or if its trajectory is irregular.

5.27 The shooter shoots at the first target and this target collides

with the second target before the shooter has fired their second shot.

5.28 In the case of a “no-target” in simultaneous or rafale doubles, the shooter will be asked to shoot a t a second double to determine the scores for both shots.

5.29 This will also apply in the case of a malfunction of the gun or cartridge not attributable to the shooter, provided that it is not the third malfunction on that stand.

5.30 The referee may order the launching of a new target when:-

5.31 The shooter has been materially disturbed

5.32 Another shooter fires at the same target

5.33 The referee cannot decide for any reason if the target has been hit or missed

5.34 The referee cannot in any case give a (no-target) if the shooter has missed for any other reason than those stated in the “no-target rules

REPORT DOUBLES

5.35 When a second target of a report double is declared “no-target”, the result of the shot at the first target is established and the shooter will be asked to repeat the double, to determine the result of the second target

5.36 When re-shooting the double the shooter must make a realistic attempt to hit the first target before attempting to shoot the second target

5.37 Referee's must ensure that shooters adhere strictly to rule

5.36. If a violation of rule 5.36 takes place, the referee shall ask the shooter to repeat the double (first target established). If the shooter violates rule 5.36 on three occasions, then at the third occasion, the second target of the double will be declared “lost.

TIE BREAKER

5.38 In the event of a tie, whenever practicable and in accordance with the jury's instructions, a shoot-off will decide the winner. The count back system will not be used.

5.39 Ties will be broken by shooting initially at five doubles from a stand(s) decided by the jury or organisers. Scoring will be out of ten.

5.40 If a tie still exists, a sudden death shoot-off on doubles will

follow (scoring out of two) until the tie is broken. All shooters must shoot at an equal number of doubles.

TEAM TIES

5.41 If two or more teams obtain the same scores, the captain of each team will nominate three members of the team to shoot in a sudden death shoot-off. The team captain may include himself/herself as one of the three. The selected team members will be numbered one, two and three. To start the shoot-off all of the selected team members number one will shoot at a double from a new stand (not used at any other stage of the event) in turn, in a team order to be decided by the toss of a coin. Should a tie still exist after they have shot, the team member's number two shall then shoot at the same double from the same stand. Should a tie still exist team members number three will then each shoot at the same double from the same stand. Should a tie still exist after all three team members of each team have shot, the procedure will be repeated until the tie is broken.

Notes:

Guidelines on Course Design and Target Setting for FITASC/Australian Sporting Competition

Chapter 1 - Introduction

FITASC Sporting is a discipline of competitive sports shooting with a shotgun. It simulates the type of targets and conditions that are associated in the hunting of birds and small animals.

Unlike other shotgun sports there are no set trajectories, or specified distances under which the targets are thrown.

In using the available terrain to its fullest extent, course designers are encouraged to design layouts to throw a wide variety of target trajectories and target types.

The objective is to provide competitions that are fair for all shooters, regardless of their age or gender.

Targets should not be a test of eyesight, nor should they be set in such a manner that makes the task of the referee's more difficult.

FITASC is a unique organisation in that entry is open to all of its international competitions.

The only qualification required, is that to compete, you must be a financial member of your National body, who must be affiliated to FITASC.

This open entry free of qualification, places greater emphasis on the setting and verification of the target type, trajectories and speeds that are chosen for the event.

Whilst there must be a range of the more difficult types of targets that will test the best shooters in the world, there must also be targets of lesser difficulty, that will ensure that all competitors can enjoy the spirit of FITASC competition.

Many of the competitors at international events will participate in the practice days that are organised prior to the start of the event

The practice ranges must also be set to provide a wide variety of sporting targets and trajectories.

Practice is used by many of the competitors to give them the

opportunity to fine tune their preparation prior to the event. It is important that the layouts used for practice are not too difficult, this will give the competitor confidence, in their ability to break the targets prior to their starting the competition

Chapter 2 - Course Designers

The course designer for FITASC international competitions must have vast experience in the Shooting Discipline of "FITASC Sporting"

They must also have a complete knowledge on the capabilities of the trap machines used,

The function of the course designer is to design and prepare the various layouts for the competition.

- It is their responsibility to place the trap machines and propose the target trajectories that will be used for the competition. (to the final satisfaction of the sporting technical commission).
- To provide a map of the layouts, prior to the inspection by the technical commission, showing the proposed trap positions, target trajectories and target types
- They are to ensure that competitors of all ages are able to traverse the ranges comfortably
- They assess as to whether motorised transport of squads is required
- Waiting posts for squads and spectators are to be placed at each shooting stand.
- They are to be placed so as the waiting squad, can be called efficiently to the shooting position without wasting time
- Set targets and trajectories that conform to Chapter 7

Chapter 3 - FITASC Sporting Commission/Shoot committee

It is the responsibility of the Sporting Commission, to inspect and approve the layouts as presented by the course designers and all other technical aspects relating to the competition as follows :-

- Ensure that adequate practice facilities are available for the number of competitors expected.
- That the practice targets are set to a suitable degree of difficulty that will instill confidence in the competitors.

- If the practice is to be carried out on the competition layouts, it be conducted as far away from the competition stands as possible
- Select the position of all the shooting stands that will be used for the competition
- Ensure that the shooting stands are constructed with a level base, the competitors must have a safe and stable base to shoot from.
- Choose the menu of targets that will be used at each stand.
- Make sure that the trajectories presented are suitable and to the spirit of FITASC
- Make sure that the safety, of competitors, spectators and staff is properly considered
- Make sure that all targets are visible for both the shooters and the referee's.
- Check that the squad waiting positions are correctly positioned to allow efficient turnover of squads. They should also where possible, be placed to allow spectators to observe the squads shooting.
- They are also to check and control all the other technical aspects that are required to conduct a successful international competition.

Chapter 4 - Number of Trap Machines required

- FITASC Old Style Parcour:- 4 machines per layout
- FITASC New Four Stand System :- 4 machines for three of the stands and 3 machines for the other stand. ie. 15 machines per layout.
- FITASC New Five Stand System :- 3 machines per stand. ie. 15 machines per layout.

Chapter 5 - Number of Targets per Stand

- For 4 stand layouts, 3 of the shooting stands will throw 4 singles and 1 double, the other stand will throw three singles and two doubles.
- For 5 stand layouts each shooting stand will throw 3 singles and 1 double.
- This will standardize all Sporting layouts with 15 singles and 5 doubles per layout

Chapter 6 – A guide to the percentages recommended for each type of target

- Standards 50-60%
- Midi 90mm 30%
- Rabbit 8-10%
- Battue 8-10%
- Super Mini 2%
- Rocket 2%

Chapter 7 – Targets and Trajectories

1. Targets are to be either Black or if thrown below the horizon be of a colour suitable to the background on which they are presented.
2. Specialty targets, ie, Midis, Battues, Rabbits, Super Mini's, Rockets, to be spread evenly across all layouts.
3. Targets with a sky background are to be black preferably.
4. Targets are to be thrown in a manner that they are visible for all competitors
5. Edge on targets should not to be thrown beyond a range of 35-40 metres.
6. Target over 35-40 metres should be thrown to show either the base or the top of the target, preferably the base of the target
7. When a target over 45 metres is used, it is mandatory, that the target is thrown, in such a manner that the base (belly) of the target is presented to the shooter
8. Targets that are thrown with a downward trajectory should not be used beyond a range of 35-40 metres.
9. When targets are thrown behind foliage or obstructions, they must be thrown well clear of the obstruction and in such a manner that the referee can clearly establish, whether the target has been hit or missed

10. Single targets are to be thrown in a manner that allows the shooter to fire two shots.
11. On stands that have 4 singles and 1 double, a maximum of 1 very difficult target is to be thrown in the singles. If the most difficult single target on a stand is used in the double, it is mandatory to use the easiest single as the other target.
12. On stands that have 3 singles and 2 doubles, the most difficult single may only be used once in the doubles.
13. On five stand layouts where there are 3 singles and 1 double, only 1 very difficult single is allowed per shooting stand, if this target is to be used in the double, it is preferable, to use the easiest of the single targets, as the other target in the double. The most difficult single should only be used in doubles a maximum of twice per layout.
14. Do not always throw the most difficult target first in the doubles.
15. Never include on a stand, more than 1 target that has a long and slow trajectory, prior to its coming within range of the shooter. (time wasting)

Australian Team Selection

1. Each State will conduct a "State Team Selection Series" which must be completed prior to the conduct of the "Australian Sporting Clay Nationals."

2. Each State is to forward to NDTs the formula they use to select Australian Team Qualifiers

3. Open Section:

(a) For members to qualify for Australian Team Selection in Open Teams they must complete the minimum requirements set in each state for the Open Team Qualifiers.

(b) At the completion of each States Qualifying Series, State Target Shooting Directors will furnish the names for the number of Open competitors allowed for their State to the NDTs.

South Australia 15, Victoria 15, New South Wales 10, Queensland 10, Tasmania 10, Western Australia 10

(c) Only shooters who finish in the positions allocated to each State are eligible.

Substitution of shooters who have finished outside of the particular States allocation is not allowed for any reason

4. Categories:

(a) All Ladies, Juniors and Veterans, who have completed the minimum number of "State Selection Events" as required for Open Competitors, will also have their names forwarded to the NDTs, for inclusion as "Team Qualifiers" at the Nationals.

(b) There is no limit to the number of Category Shooters per State

5. All Shooters who qualify for Australian Team Selection must compete at the National Championships for Australian Sporting Clays.

6. At the completion of the Nationals the "Top Fifteen State Qualifiers for Australian Team Selection" plus ties will form 'The National Training Squad' for the Open Australian Team.

7. Ladies, Juniors and Veterans who have completed their States Qualifying Series as in item 4 above will be considered for inclusion in the National Training Squad.

The top six Qualifiers from each Category at the Nationals ie Ladies, Juniors and Veterans will be added to the National Training Squad

8. The maximum number Ladies, Juniors and Veterans invited to join the National Training Squad will be.

Ladies:- Six plus ties

Juniors:- Six plus ties

Veterans:- Six plus ties

9. (a) The National Training Squad as selected by Federation will attend the 200 target National Training Camp (Australian Grand Prix). At the completion of the National Training Camp the various Team Members will be chosen on the combined scores from the Nationals and the National Training Camp. Ie. Scores achieved over 350 targets.

(b) To be eligible for automatic funding Open, Junior and Veteran Team Members must achieve a score of 262/350 and Ladies 252/350 over the Nationals and Grand Prix events

10. To participate at the National Training Camp as a Member of the National Training Squad, participants must indicate a willingness to attend the World championships if chosen.

11. In the event that particular teams are not fully represented at the completion of the "Australian Team Selection Series", Federation Target Shooting Committee may recommend to Federation Executive the inclusion of unqualified Team Members.

12. Federation Target Shooting Sub Committee may reassess the qualifying percentages required for funding of individuals if in their opinion.

(a) The targets set for a particular event are proven to be too difficult

(b) Weather conditions at a particular event substantially alter the difficulty of the original setting of the target

This decision must be ratified by Federation Executive

