

# International Shooting Association ISB

## International Shooting Regulations (ISchO)



Version 1

Authorized by the President of the ISB: 30.05.2020

## 1. Validity and Revisions:

These guidelines were decided by the Presidium of the International Shooting Association (short ISB) and approved by the President; they came into force on 30.05.2020.

In order to create the same conditions for all members worldwide, the "International Shooting Regulations" are valid worldwide, all members, sub-associations and member clubs without exception must follow these Regulations.

Revisions:

**No:**      **Date:**      **Modification notes:**

For the International Shooting Association ISB:

  
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President



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Notice:

### 3. General information:

- 3.1.1. The „International Shooting Regulations ", in short " ISchO " serve to create the same conditions worldwide, all members, sub-associations and member clubs have to follow these regulations without exception.
- 3.1.2. Language: For better comprehensibility, the ISchO can be translated by the respective Head Offices into the language common for their country.  
Special care must be taken to ensure that the translations are not falsified or altered.  
All documents and papers of the ISB must be written in the correct national language and valid spelling.
- 3.1.3. All championships, competitions and training units of the subordinate associations, member clubs and individual members are to be held worldwide in accordance with the guidelines and individual sports regulations of the ISB.  
If in individual cases a clear interpretation is not possible, they are to be held in accordance with the practices of the shooting community.
- 3.1.4. Special care must be taken to ensure that the laws of the respective country are respected. Thus, the practice of the sport of shooting in the respective countries is only permitted with the weapons permitted in these countries.
- 3.2. Every visitor of events of the ISB agrees that the results with names and photos of the competition will be published on the Internet. By entering the shooting range or other areas where events are held within the framework of the ISB, permission is automatically granted.

## **3.2. Safety rules:**

- 3.2.1. All persons handling weapons or ammunition must not be under the influence of alcohol, drugs, medicines, illnesses or tiredness.
- 3.2.2. Any handling of weapons or ammunition on a shooting range must be observed by at least a second person.
- 3.2.3. The instructions of the competition Directors, Range Officers and Safety Officers must be followed without fail.
- 3.2.4. The Competition Directors and Range Officers are responsible for safety in their area. They are authorised to issue instructions to all other persons in their area.
- 3.2.5. In the case of minor offences against the safety regulations and sports rules, a warning can be issued by the Competition Managers and Range Officers. In the event of serious misconduct, repeated infringements or disregard of the instructions of the Range Officers, they may send the applicant off the course and disqualify the shooter.
- 3.2.6. In the case of expulsion or disqualification, the entry fee or registration fee shall be deemed expired and shall not be refunded.
- 3.2.7. Every shooter is fully responsible for every shot that is intentionally or unintentionally fired by him.
- 3.2.8. In the case of weapon or ammunition defects, the cartridges may only be removed from the weapons under the supervision of the Range Officer in a designated place with the barrel in a safe direction.
  - 3.2.8.1. Defects with weapons or ammunition are always at the risk of the shooter. If a defect cannot be removed or if the time limit of a series is exceeded, only the shots fired up to the escapement will be counted for this series.
  - 3.2.8.2. In case of fire retardation, the gun must be held on target for at least 1 minute before the cartridge is removed from the loading chamber. The cartridge must be handed over to the Range Officer with an appropriate description.

3.2.8.3. Weapon faults are to be indicated by showing a hand and shouting "fail!" to the Range Officer; the weapon will be removed under the supervision of the Range Officer. If the shooter or the Range Officer does not have the necessary knowledge to remove the problem, the Chief of Staff must be informed.

3.2.9. It is explicitly forbidden to shoot at targets which are not intended for the competition or training.

3.2.10. Safety equipment

Every shooter and all persons present at the shooting range must always wear appropriate ear protection and protective goggles.

### **3.3. Commands during competitions or supervised training:**

3.3.1. **"Shooters to the line"**, the shooter may enter the shooting range and prepare. Weapons and ammunition must not be touched while doing so.

3.3.2. **"Load and fire free,"** the shooter can load the gun and open fire immediately.

3.3.3. **"Safety, hit record"** no shooter may touch any more guns or ammunition.

The guns must always be placed unloaded in the direction of the target.  
Rifles without magazine with open breech,  
Pistols with slide in rear position and magazine removed, ejection window upwards,  
Unloading the revolver with the drum swivelled out.



### **3.4. Entitlements to participate:**

3.4.1. All members of the ISB can participate in all competitions of the member clubs or member associations of the ISB.

Non-members or visitors from outside can also participate as guests, if enough capacity is available.

3.4.2. Titles of the ISB can only be earned by members of the ISB. Guests may participate in the guest ranking, but they will not be awarded a title.

At National or Regional Championships, only those members of the ISB who are members of the respective National or Regional Sub-Associations of the ISB can win a title.

For example, a member of the ISB-Germany cannot win the title of Austrian State Champion, but can shoot as a guest at the Austrian State Championship.

According to these regulations, a member of the ISB- Austria Provincial Association of Lower Austria may participate as a guest at the Upper Austrian Provincial Championship, but not become Upper Austrian provincial champion.

#### **3.4.3. The Shooter Pass**

The Presidium can issue a Shooter Pass to the members of the ISB. The Shooter Pass is also the membership certificate; it contains the member's data and serves to document participation in official events of the ISB.

#### **3.4.4. The Shooting Book**

In addition to the Shooter Pass, the members of the ISB can keep a shooting book. The shooting book documents training sessions, participation in shooting events outside the ISB, championships of the member clubs of the ISB, etc.

### **3.5. Penal regulations**

- 3.5.1. If the membership fee or association fee is not paid on time, all rights of the member(s) are immediately suspended.
- 3.5.2. Members who do not adhere to the Statutes, Sports Regulations or Regulations of the ISB can be excluded from the ISB.  
In the same way, member clubs can be excluded, or sub-associations of the ISB can be declared to be dissolved by the Presidium or the Directorate.
- 3.5.3. In the event of grossly negligent behaviour, behaviour detrimental to the Association, gross violations of decency or wilful disregard of the Statutes, Sports Regulations or provisions of the ISB, a dishonourable exclusion from the ISB may be pronounced by the Presidium, depriving the member of personal honour and all titles received.
- 3.5.4. Functionaries who are guilty of dishonourable behaviour or manipulation shall be suspended in accordance with 3.5.3.
- 3.5.5. Anyone who asks for, accepts, promises or allows an unlawful advantage for himself or a third person to be given, or allows such an advantage to be given, or fails to immediately report an attempt to do so in writing to the responsible superior, shall be punished in the same way.
- 3.5.6. Minor violations may result in disqualification from an event, a ban from the competition, or a ban for up to 24 months.

## 4. Competition rules

- 4.1. A Competition Chairman is to be nominated for each competition or event.
- 4.1.1. If possible, depending on the importance of the competition, a Competition Director should be appointed:  
**World Championships:** the President of the ISB  
**European or other continental championships:** The Sports Director of the respective shooting category, otherwise the General Director of the organising country  
**National Championships:** the National Sports Director of the respective shooting category  
**National Championships:** the respective National Sports Director  
**District Championships:** the respective District Sports Director or Chairman of a member club  
**Club Championships:** the respective Sports Director of the organising club
- 4.2. For each competition to be carried out on behalf of the ISB, an invitation to the competition is to be drawn up by the Director of the competition.  
The texts of the invitations to be sent require the approval of the Presiding Board or the Directorate.  
Where possible, invitations to participate in the competition must be published at least 6 months before the competition.
- 4.3. The Head of the competition organises the procedure and implementation of the competition. He will assign the Range Officers; appoint the Cashier and the registration personnel and the evaluation personnel.  
A Weapon Inspector will be assigned to check the weapons and equipment of the participants.
- 4.4. If possible, food (catering) and a press team for reporting should also be organised.
- 4.5. It is not possible to appeal or contest a decision taken by the Competition Director.

- 4.6. During the competition period (duration of the competition) it is not allowed to test or shooting for zeroing your weapons.  
A responsible shooter knows his weapons and arrives prepared for a competition.  
If necessary, a participant must arrive a day earlier and zeroing his weapon the day before the competition.
- 4.7. A check or inspection of the weapons and ammunition can be made by the Master of Arms before, during or after the firing by a participant.  
In the case of detected faults a disqualification will be pronounced; in the case of faults caused intentionally or by gross negligence, a ban of up to 24 months can be imposed by the Competition Director.
- 4.8. All participants have to appear in the clothes foreseen for the respective competition. Checks by the Range Officers are permitted at any time.

## 5. Age categories

In order to create an international equal basis for all shooters, there are age groups. Depending on the number of participants in a competition, a class division may be waived by order of the Competition Director resulting in only one general class, or some classes may be combined.

- 5.1. Each participant can only start in one age group; participation in a second class is not possible in a competition.
- 5.2. Iris diaphragms may be presented only on presentation of an ophthalmological certificate confirming a visual defect of more than one dioptre and showing the dioptres present.  
This certificate must not be older than 8 weeks on the day of the competition.
- 5.3. Shooting is a sport in which women are not disadvantaged by their physical constitution; there is no split in the classes between men and women.

### 5.4. Junior classes:

The youth classes are differentiated according to age. In principle, minors are only allowed to take part in a competition or training under the supervision of their parents.

- 5.4.1. Minors may only participate in a competition if they have the necessary mental and physical aptitude. The participant must be fully familiar with the safe handling of the weapon used and must also be able to control the weapon. For example, for the U10 class, it will not make sense for a minor to take part in a Supermagnum or Ordnance Rifle Competition if the shooter cannot control the weapons prescribed due to the recoil.  
In case of doubt, the Head of the competition will make the decision about participation in the competition.

5.4.2. **U10:** All young people who turn 10 years old or younger in the respective calendar year.

5.4.3. **U14:** All young people who turn 14 years old or younger in the respective calendar year.

5.4.4. **U17:** All young people who turn 17 years old or younger in the respective calendar year.

5.5. **Adults:**

All persons who turn 18 years of age or older in the respective calendar year.

5.6. **Senior class:**

In the senior classes iris diaphragms can be used as aids.

5.6.1. **A50:** All seniors who turn 50 or are already older in the respective calendar year.

5.6.2. **A60:** All seniors who turn 60 or are already older in the respective calendar year.

5.6.3. **A70:** All seniors who turn 70 or are already older in the respective calendar year.

## 6. Clothes

In order to create the same conditions for all participants and to establish the sport of shooting as a hobby and popular sport, only normal street clothes and normal shoes are permitted for all competitions of the ISB.

Failure to comply with the dress code will result in disqualification and can lead to a ban for up to 24 months.

- 6.1. Normal street clothes should be chosen according to the weather conditions. Make sure that no disgusting motives are printed on T-shirts etc.
- 6.2. Headgear against glare from light is permissible.
- 6.3. Members of authorities such as police, judicial guard, military etc. are allowed to participate at competitions in their uniforms.  
It must be ensured that uniforms are worn correctly according to the valid regulations.  
„Robber Civil", i.e. the mixing of uniform parts with private clothing or "Rambo" look with accessories not belonging to the uniform are expressly forbidden.
- 6.4. Participating clubs are encouraged to wear club clothing, if available, in order to promote the feeling of togetherness of the individual members.
- 6.5. Non-practical items such as knee or elbow protectors are generally prohibited, even in dynamic competitions.
- 6.6. If certain items of clothing are required for certain competitions, this must be listed in the respective competition or sports regulations.

## **7. Firing positions for rifles**

The shooting positions permitted for each type of shooting are specified in the shooting regulations applicable to the respective shooting sport.

The shooting positions are defined precisely here.

It is subdivided into the body posture standing, sitting, kneeling and lying and into the weapon position free, lay-on and marked.

### **7.1. Definition of the "Sitting Upright" position**

7.1.1. The shooter must sit freely and must not support himself or herself with his or her back, arms or legs on the chair or any other standing device.

It is not permitted to lean on the shooting table with the abdomen or chest; both elbows may be supported on the shooting table.

The feet must be behind the marking of the firing line on the ground, the tips of the shoes pointing towards the target.

7.1.2. The rifle may only be placed with the fore-end gunstock on a mounting device provided by the organizer.

The support must be covered with felt to protect it against scratches.

The surface of the fore-end may not be covered with any anti-slip material.

The fore-end may not be pressed with any edge against the support device.

Private rifle rests, bipods mounted on the weapon, etc. must not be used.

7.1.3. The supporting hand must be below the barrel axis behind the support and forward of the trigger hand.

### **7.2. Definition of the "Sitting Free" position**

7.2.1. This shooting position is similar to "Sitting Upright", but no part of the weapon may come into contact with an object during firing.



### **7.3. Definition of the "Standing Upright" position.**

7.3.1. The rifle may only be placed with the fore-end on a support device provided by the organizer.

The height of the support device can be adjusted according to the size of the shooter.

The surface of the forearm must not be covered with any anti-slip material.

The forearm must not be pressed with any edge against the support device.

Private rifle rests may not be used.

7.3.2. The supporting hand must be below the barrel axle behind the support and in front of the trigger hand.

The hands must not touch the support device.

The shooter may not touch any object apart from his or her weapon and may not lean or support himself anywhere.

### **7.4. Definition of the "Standing Free" position.**

7.4.1. This shooting position is similar to "Standing Upright", but no part of the weapon may come into contact with an object during firing.

## **7.5. Definition of the position "Lying Down".**

- 7.5.1. The shooter lies flat on his belly in the space provided.  
The tips of the shoes point outwards so that the insides of the heels touch the ground.  
The shooter supports himself on the ground with both elbows.
- 7.5.2. The organizer must ensure that all shooters can lie on a wooden platform or on a blanket on the ground.  
The organizer has to make sure that the shooter's place is clean and dry to prevent contamination of clothing.
- 7.5.3. The rifle may only be placed with the fore-end on a support device provided by the organizer.  
The support must be covered with felt to protect it against scratches.  
The surface of the forearm must not be covered with any anti-slip material.  
The forearm must not be pressed with any edge against the support device.  
Private rifle rests, bipods mounted on the weapon, etc. must not be used.

## **7.6. Definition of the position "Lying Freely".**

- 7.6.1. This shooting position is similar to "Lying Down", but no part of the weapon may come into contact with an object during firing.

## **7.7. Definition of the position "Kneeling on the Ground".**

7.7.1. The shooter must kneel freely and may not rest or lean with any part of the body against any object, the elbow of the supporting hand is supported at the raised knee.

The feet must be behind the marking of the firing line on the ground, the tip of the front shoe pointing towards the target.

It is permitted to sit on the heel of the kneeling foot.

7.7.2. The rifle may only be placed with the fore-end on a support device provided by the organizer.

The support must be covered with felt to protect it against scratches.

The surface of the forearm must not be covered with any anti-slip material.

The forearm must not be pressed with any edge against the support device.

Private rifle rests, bipods mounted on the weapon, etc. must not be used.

7.7.3. The supporting hand must be below the barrel axis behind the support and in front of the trigger hand.

## **7.8. Definition of the position "Kneeling Free".**

7.8.1. This shooting position is similar to "Kneeling on the Ground", but no part of the weapon may come into contact with an object during firing.

## **8. Shooting positions for handguns**

- 8.1. The same shooting positions are possible with handguns as with rifles. Here, too, you can shoot standing, sitting, kneeling and lying down, depending on your requirements.
- 8.2. As a rule, however, handguns are only fired "freely", i.e. the weapon is not supported anywhere or touched by any object during firing.
- 8.3. If it is necessary or permitted in certain shooting sports to support or lay down the handgun, then only the two hands surrounding the weapon touch the support and not the weapon itself.

## **9. Weapons allowed**

- 9.1. Each shooting or sports regulation regulates which weapons are permitted for which kind of shooting sport.
- 9.2. Attention must be paid to the valid Weapons Law of the country in which the competitions take place.  
Under no circumstances may prohibited weapons be used.
- 9.3. Since there are countries with rather restrictive gun laws and countries with rather liberal gun laws, it must be ensured with the individual shooting regulations that the individual shooting sports can be held worldwide under approximately the same conditions.

## 10. Description of the competitions and shooting events

- 10.1. **Championships** are generally held once a year:  
Championships include a defined area or region,  
There are world, continental, state, national and district championships.
- 10.1.1. Championships can also be held within the club to determine the Club Champion.
- 10.1.2. Spring, Autumn and other championships are mainly for motivation and to participate in competitions, no official titles can be won there.
- 10.2. A **Cup** is not bound to any region or time; it can be held several times a year.  
No official titles can be awarded at a Cup.  
For example, a "Winter Cup" can be organized, which lasts for several weeks and after the end of the Cup, an award ceremony is held.
- 10.2.1. Cups can also be held for individual weapon types, such as pistol cups.
- 10.3. A **shooting competition** can be organised as a single competition by a member club.  
A competition can be held once or periodically, such as a commemorative shooting.  
There are also no official titles to award.
- 10.4. **Training:** Outside the events and competitions the shooters can train freely or under supervision.  
This can be done individually or in groups.
- 10.4.1. Training units are used to improve performance or as a hobby and for amusement.  
Clubs can issue a confirmation for a completed training; it is recommended to keep a shooting book.

## 11. Shooting targets and aims

11.1. In order to create the same conditions for all shooters worldwide and to achieve comparable results, the targets used in ISB are standardized. In all competitions held within the framework of the ISB, only the targets of the ISB are permitted.

The member clubs are also required to use only the standardised targets of the ISB for training and internal events.

In the case of competitions, the target used must be stated in the invitation.

11.1.1. The relevant Shooting Regulations determine which target is used for a shooting sport discipline and how many shots a series has.

11.2. The hits on the targets are evaluated; each ring on the targets has a certain number of points.

Adding up these points gives the result of a series.

11.2.1. As soon as a ring with higher points is scratched, it counts.

Scratched means that the bullet fired at the target has touched the marker to the next higher ring.

11.2.3. If there are more hits on a target than the series has, the best hit is cancelled.

If an additional hit is recognizable as a cross shot of the neighbouring shooter due to the calibre, it is not counted, only the hits of the respective shooter are counted.

### 11.2.4 **Tape the target:**

After the end of a series, the targets are taped with shot plaster.

If the middle section is too badly shot, a plug-in mirror can also be used.

#### 11.2.5. Hanging up the targets:

The targets are hung up at the distance specified in the Sports Shooting Regulations, with a maximum deviation of + / - 30 cm. The centre of the target should be approx. 150 cm above the ground, maximum deviation + / - 20 cm.

A space of at least 50 cm should be left free between the suspended targets.

## 12. Overview of the targets used in the ISB

Since there are different disciplines, weapons used and different distances in shooting sport, it is also necessary to use different targets depending on the sport.

The respective Sports Regulations specify which targets are used for which shooting sport.

It is again referred to 11.1. in all competitions held within the framework of the ISB, only the targets of the ISB are permitted.

Note: In the overview, the targets are shown with a rim to show their proportions.

Of course, the printed targets have no edge.

All ISB targets can be printed on white or light brown paper.

If two shooters have the same score, the deck series decides, there is no evaluation of most 10s, 9s etc.



## 12.1. ISB- Ring target:

The internationally standardised ISB ring target has rings with numbers 1 to 10, with the rings 7 to 10 printed in black; it is ring-shaped and has the following dimensions.

### Dimensions:

Target size: 550 x 550 mm

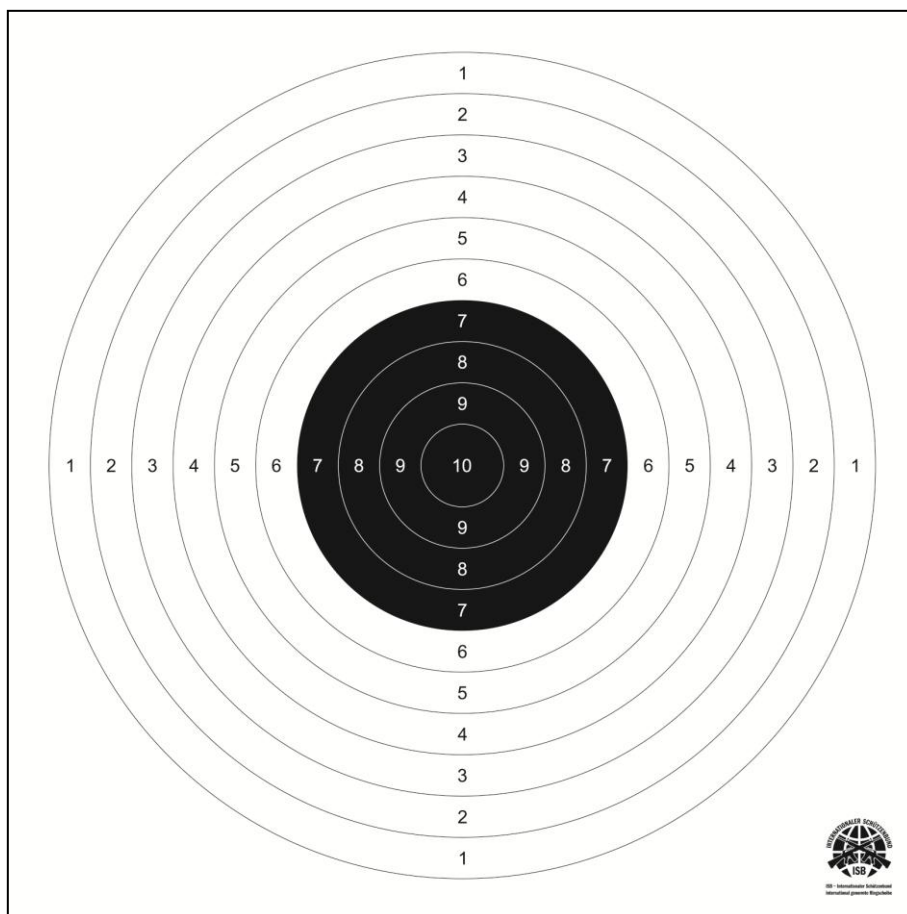
Ring of 10: diameter 50 mm

all other rings are 25 mm wide, which gives a diameter of:

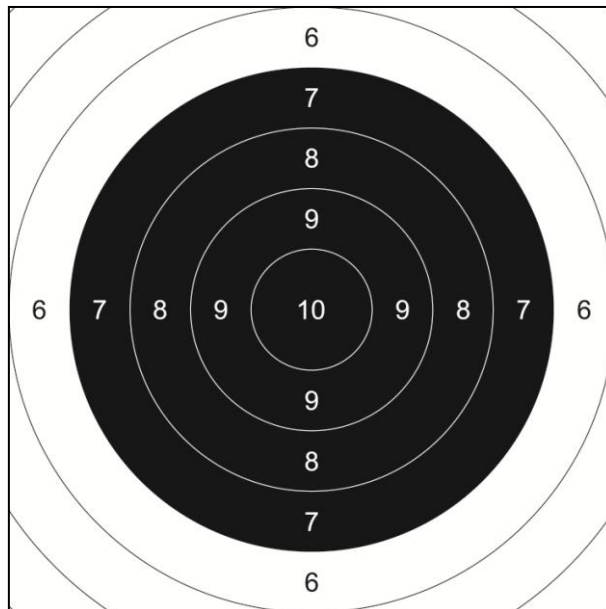
Ring of 9: 100 mm

Ring of 8: 150 mm

7er- Ring: 200 mm, etc.

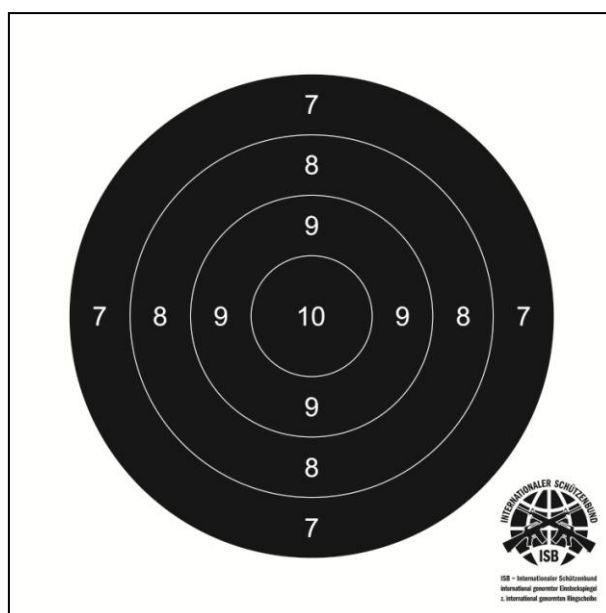


12.2. The ISB plug-in mirror to the ISB ring target has the dimensions of approx. 250 x 250 mm and is printed in the same way as the inside of the ISB- ring target, all rings have the same dimensions. It is used so that targets which are already heavily shot in the centre do not have to be changed completely.



**12.2.1. ISB- Insertion mirror\_solo:**

For certain shooting sport disciplines, only the insertion mirror alone can be used according to the shooting regulations. If only the insertion mirror alone is used for a shooting sport, only the hits in the "black", i.e. within the 7 mm ring (diameter 200 mm), count.



### 12.3. ISB- Triple Target:

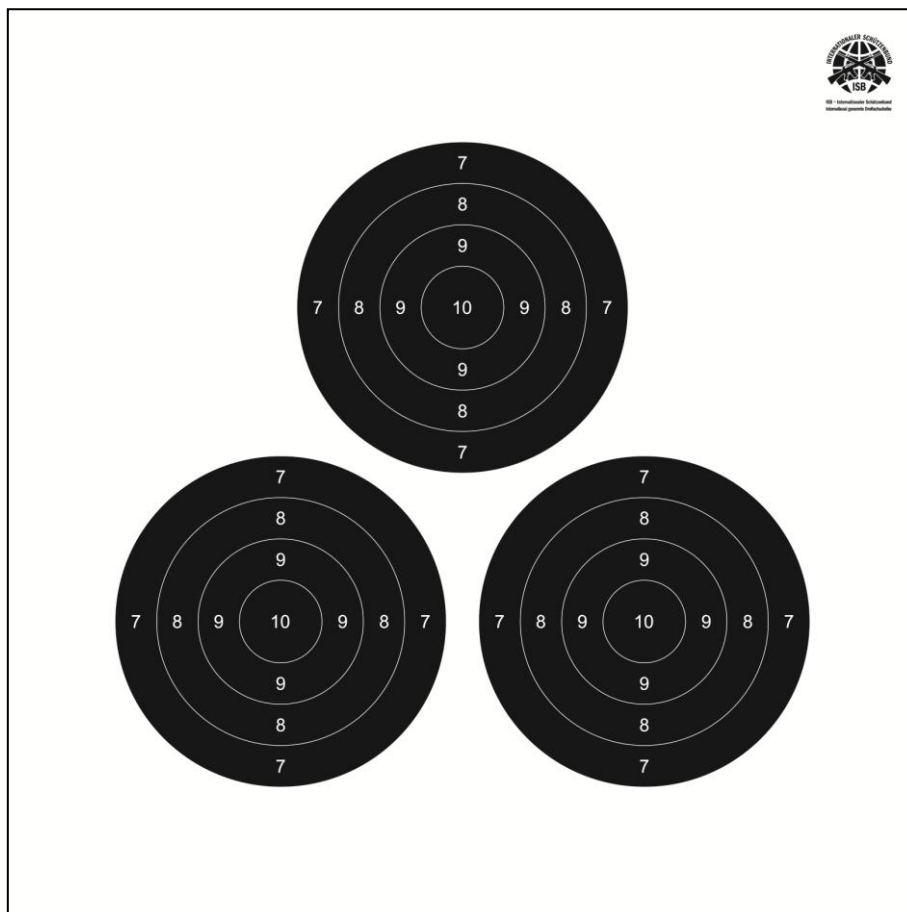
The ISB triple target is used for fast or dynamic and semi-dynamic competitions and for competitions where a quick change of targets is required.

The ISB triple target consists of 3 ISB insertion mirrors, which are printed in a pyramid shape on a 550x550 mm target box.

The dimensions correspond to the area of the ISB ring target; the 3 hit areas correspond to the ISB plug-in mirror\_solo.

Of course, only the hits in black are evaluated. With a given number of shots per hit area, hits on a circle which exceed the given number are not evaluated and are missing on the next hit area.

According to 11.2.3. the best hit is cancelled.

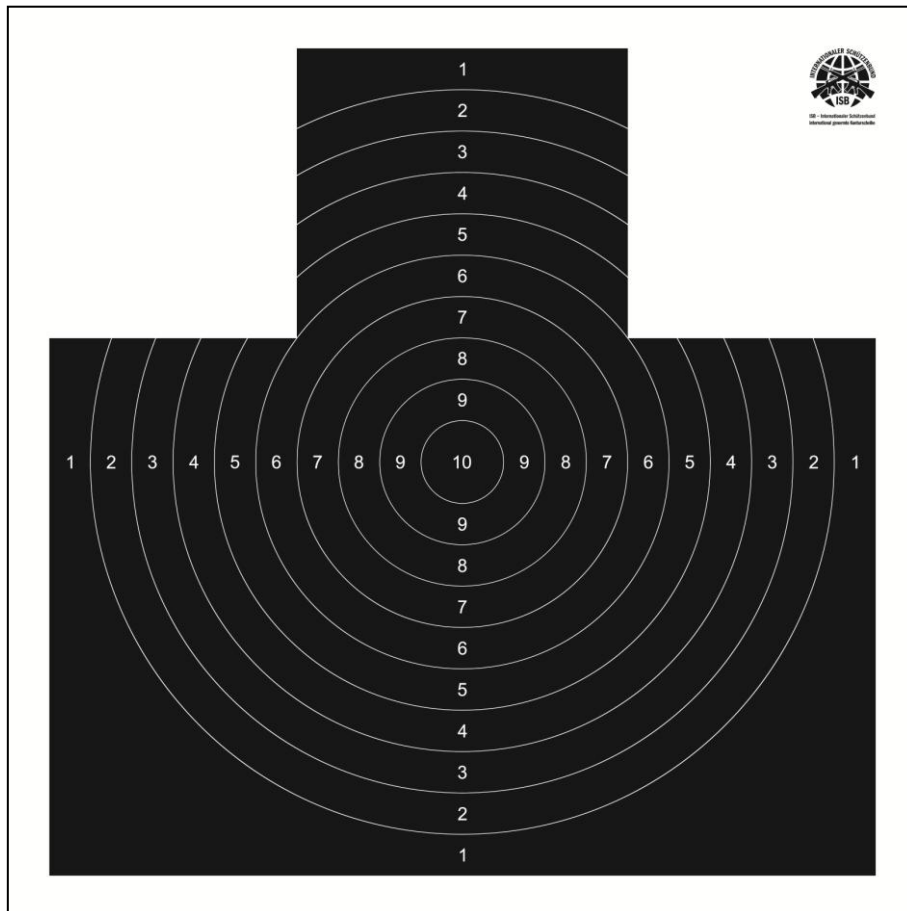


## 12.4. ISB- Contour target

The ISB contour wheel has the same dimensions as the ISB- ring target according to 12.1.

In the case of the ISB contour target, the top left and top right corners are removed and the entire target area is painted black.

With the ISB contour target, only hits on the black surface count.



**12.4.1. ISB- contour target / field target green**

For field shooting, i.e. shooting competitions in the terrain, the ISB- Contour target colour olive green RAL 7013 is used. The background of the field target is coloured grey so that there are no white spots in the terrain.



## 13. Organization Chart of the ISB:

All functionaries and management levels of the ISB are listed here:

### Organization chart of the ISB

<b>International Shooting Association ISB worldwide umbrella organisation</b>	1
<b>The Presidium:</b>	2
President PR	3
General Secretary GS                      General Treasurer GSchM	4
2 Auditors RP	5
<b>where necessary, specialist advisers who are not part of the Presidium:</b>	6
Sports Director SL for each sport (sections)	7
<b>ISB Austrian Association</b>	8
<b>The Directorate:</b>	9
Director General GD	10
Federal Secretary BS                      Federal Treasurer BSchM	11
2 Auditors RP	12
<b>where necessary, specialist advisers who are not part of the Directorate:</b>	13
National Sports Director BSL	14
National Superintendent LOSM	15
County Sports Director LSL and his deputies	16

### 13.1. Explanations to the Organigrams:

- 1: The ISB is a worldwide umbrella organization, which establishes national federations as sub-organizations in all represented countries to manage the sport of marksmanship.
- 2: The Presidium manages the ISB, issues instructions to the sub associations and receives their reports. The Presidium is elected for 5 years.
- 3: The President leads the ISB worldwide.
- 4: The Secretary General and General Treasurer assist the President in the management of the ISB.
- 5: The Auditors control the financial management; they are elected for 5 years.
- 6: In order to coordinate and monitor the aims and objectives of the ISB, the President may appoint various specialist advisers for specific sectors.
- 7: The Sport Leaders (SL) are responsible for one shooting sport (section). They coordinate and monitor compliance with the Guidelines of the ISB, organise World and European Championships, and are the superiors of the National Sports Directors of the subordinate federations.  
The SL can participate in an advisory capacity in the preparation of sports regulations (shooting regulations).  
The SL report continuously to the Presidium.
- 8: In each country, a National Association is installed as a sub-organisation of the ISB.  
The Austrian ISB Association is given here as an example.  
A sub-affiliation and its officials must be approved by the ISB.  
Half of the membership fees of the sub-associations are paid to the umbrella association as Association Fees.
- 9: The Directorate manages the respective national sub-organisation of the ISB.  
The Directorates implement the guidelines and directives of the umbrella organisation in their country and report on the activities of the sub-organisation to the Presidium.
- 10: The Director General manages the respective National Association of the ISB according to the guidelines of the umbrella organisation.
- 11: The Federal Secretary and Federal Treasurer assist the Director General in managing the National Association of the ISB.
- 12: The Auditors control the financial management; they are elected for 5 years.

- 13: In order to coordinate and monitor the aims and objectives of the ISB, the Director General may, with the approval of the Presidium, appoint a number of specialist advisers for specific sections.
- 14: The Federal Sports Directors are appointed by the Director General after approval by the President.  
They are responsible for a shooting sport (section) in their country.  
They are subordinates of the Sports Directors and superiors of the National Sports Directors.  
They coordinate and supervise compliance with the Guidelines of the ISB in close cooperation with their superiors, organise federal and state championships and are the superiors of the State Sports Directors.  
The National Sports Directors are the state superintendents in their area of responsibility.
- 15: The Regional Superintendents and their deputies are appointed by the General Director after approval by the President.  
They represent the interests of the ISB in their region or county.  
They work closely with the Directorate and the Federal Sports Director.
- 16: The Regional Sports Directors are appointed by the National Sports Director for better regional coordination with the approval of the management and after consultation with the national Head Marksmen for a region.  
They represent the interests of the ISB in their region and organise the National Championships in close cooperation with the Federal Sports Director and the National Superintendent.