

International Shooting Association ISB

International Shooting Regulations (ISchO)



Version 2

Authorized by the President of the ISB on 01.06.2021

1. Validity and Revisions:

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

In order to create equal conditions worldwide, all members, sub-associations and clubs without any exception need to follow the "International Shooting Regulations" regulations.

Revisions:

No:	Date:	Modification notes:
01	01.06.2021	different corrections

For the International Shooting Association ISB:


Rüdiger Gruber

President



2. Contents:

Number:	Topic:	Page:
3.1.	General information	5
3.2.	Safety rules	6
3.3.	Commands during competitions or training	8
3.4.	Entitlements to participate	9
3.4.3.	The Shooter's Pass	9
3.4.4.	The Shooting Book	9
3.5.	Penal regulations	10
4.	Competition rules	11
5.	Age categories	13
6.	Clothes	15
7.	Firing positions for rifles	16
7.1.	Definition of the "Sitting" position	16
7.2.	Definition of the "Sitting Free" position	16
7.3.	Definition of the "Standing" position	17
7.4.	Definition of the "Standing Free" position	17
7.5.	Definition of the position "Prone"	18
7.6.	Definition of the position "Prone Free"	18
7.7.	Definition of the position "Kneeling"	19
7.8.	Definition of the position "Kneeling Free"	19
7.9.	Definition of the position "Supported"	19
8.	Shooting positions for handguns	20
9.	Weapons allowed	21
10.	Description of the competitions and shooting events	22
11.	Shooting targets	23
12.	Overview of the targets used in the ISB	24
12.1.	T1 ISB Ring Target 550 x 550 mm	25
12.2.	T2 ISB Target Centre	26
12.3.	T3 ISB Target Centre_solo 250x250mm	26
12.4.	T4 ISB Triple Target 550 x 550 mm	27
12.5.	T5 ISB Contour Target 550x550mm	28
12.6.	T6 ISB Field Target RAL 7013 550x550mm	29
12.7.	T7 ISB Longrange Target 1100x1100mm	30
12.8.	T8 ISB Target Rectangle High 220x90mm A4	31
12.9.	T9 ISB Target Rectangle High 300x130mm A3	32
12.10.	T10 ISB Target Rectangle Wide A 120x180mm A4	33
12.11.	T11 ISB Target Rectangle Wide B 120x180mm A4	34
12.12.	T12 ISB Target Oval A 230x170mm A4	35
12.13.	T13 ISB Target Oval B 230x170mm A4	36
12.14.	T14 Clay Pigeon 110mm	37
12.15.	T15 Popper Small 20cm	38
12.16.	T16 Popper Medium 55 cm	39
12.17.	T17 Popper Large 85 cm	40
12.18.	T18 Steel Target Gong	41

13.	Organization Chart of the ISB	42
13.1.	Explanations to the Organigrams	43

Notice:

3.1. General information:

- 3.1.1. The „International Shooting Regulations ", in short " ISchO " serve to create equal conditions worldwide, all members, sub-associations and clubs need to follow these regulations without any exception.
- 3.1.2. Language: For better comprehensibility, the ISchO can be translated by the respective head offices into the national language.
Due diligence needs to be applied to avoid any corruption or modification by the translation.
All documents and papers of the ISB need to be written in the correct national language and valid spelling.
- 3.1.3. All championships, competitions and training units of the subordinate associations, clubs and individual members have to be held in accordance to the guidelines and individual sports regulations of the ISB.
In case a clear interpretation is not possible, the concerned events have to be held in accordance to the practices of the shooting community.
- 3.1.4. Due diligence needs to be applied to ensure that the laws of the respective country are observed. Thus, the practice of the sport of shooting in the respective countries is only permitted with the weapons permitted in these countries.
- 3.1.5. Every visitor of ISB events 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.
- 3.1.6. All members of the ISB are required to the friendly comradeship, regardless of age and origin, position or function.

3.2. Safety rules:

- 3.2.1. All persons handling weapons or ammunition must not be under the influence of illnesses, tiredness, alcohol, drugs, medicines, nor any other intoxicating agent.
- 3.2.2. Any handling of weapons or ammunition on a shooting range must be observed by at least a second person. Trained and stand supervisors may also be allowed alone handle.
- 3.2.3. The instructions of the Match Directors, Range Officers and Safety Officers must be followed.
- 3.2.4. The Match Directors and Range Officers are responsible for safety in their area. They are authorized 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 Match Director and Range Officers. In the event of serious misconduct, repeated infringements or disregard of the instructions of the Range Officers, they are allowed to disqualify the applicant.
- 3.2.6. In the case of disqualification the 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 malfunctions, 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. Malfunctions of weapons or ammunition are always to the disadvantage of the shooter. If it can not be removed or the time limit is exceeded, only the shots fired so far will be counted for the series.

- 3.2.8.2. In case of misfire (if a cartridge fails to fire) the gun needs be pointed on target or in safe direction for at least 1 minute before the cartridge is allowed to be removed from the chamber. The cartridge must be handed over to the Range Officer with an appropriate description.
- 3.2.8.3. Malfunctions of a weapon need to be indicated by hand sign and shouting "Jam!" 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 competition or training.
- 3.2.10. Safety equipment
Every shooter and all persons present at the shooting range must always wear appropriate ear and eye protection.
- 3.2.11. Every shooter is obliged to know the safety regulations and the general basic rules for handling weapons and ammunition and to adhere to them precisely.

3.3. Commands during competitions or training:

- 3.3.1. **"Shooters to the line"**, the shooter may enter the shooting range and get ready. Weapons and ammunition must not be touched while doing so.
- 3.3.2. **"Prepare"**, the shooter may be allowed to unpack and prepare his weapons. Condition of weapons according to 3.3.4.
Magazines may be filled, but they must not yet be inserted into the weapon.
- 3.3.3. **"Load and fire"**, the shooter is allowed to load the gun and open fire immediately.
- 3.3.4. **"Secure the gun, scoring"**, no shooter is allowed to touch guns or ammunition anymore.
The guns must be put down unloaded. Muzzle points in direction of the target.
Rifles have to be put down without magazine and opened action,
Pistols have to be put down with removed magazine and slide in rear position. Ejection window upwards, unloading the revolver with the drum swiveled out.

3.4. Entitlements to participate:

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

Non-members or visitors 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 national 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's 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 associated 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 suspended immediately.
- 3.5.2. Members who do not adhere the statutes, sports regulations or regulations of the ISB can be excluded from the ISB.
In the same way, associated 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 behavior, behavior detrimental to the association, gross violations of decency or willful disregard of the statutes, sports regulations or provisions of the ISB, a dishonorable exclusion from the ISB may be pronounced by the presidium, depriving the member of personal honor and all titles received.
- 3.5.4. Functionaries who are guilty of dishonorable behavior 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 (Match Director) is to be nominated for each competition or event.

4.1.1. If possible, depending on the importance of the competition, a Match 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 organizing country

National Championships: the National Sports Director of the respective shooting category

National Championships: the respective National Sports Director

Local Championships: the respective District Sports Director or Chairman of a member club

Club Championships: the respective Sports Director of the organizing 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 organizes 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 organized.

4.5. It is not possible to appeal or contest a decision taken by the Match 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 Weapon Inspector 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 Match 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.
- 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.
The age-specific regulation must be noted.
In case of doubt, the Head of the competition will make the decision about participation in the competition.

5.4.2. **U12:** All young people who turn 12 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. **U16:** All young people who turn 16 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. **S50:** All seniors who turn 50 or are already older in the respective calendar year.

5.6.2. **S60:** All seniors who turn 60 or are already older in the respective calendar year.

5.6.3. **S70:** 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, provided that the Department has given its agreement.
Proof of this must be provided.
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.
- 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" position

- 7.1.1. The shooter must sit freely and must not support himself with his 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", but no part of the weapon may come into contact with an object during firing.

7.3. Definition of the "Standing" 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 axis 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 him anywhere.

7.4. Definition of the "Standing Free" position.

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

7.5. Definition of the position "Prone".

- 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 him on the ground with both elbows.
- 7.5.2. The organizer must ensure that all shooters can lay 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 "Prone Free".

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

7.7. Definition of the position "Kneeling".

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 have to stay 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 or similar material to protect the weapon 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", but no part of the weapon may come into contact with an object during firing.

7.9. Definition of the position "Supported".

This shooting position can be taken in all shooting positions (standing, prone, and kneeling).

The gun is held with both hands and leaned sideways against a vertical stick, tree, wall edge, etc. to stabilize the firing position. The supporting hand can connect the stick, tree, wall edge, etc. with the weapon and give it stability.

8. Shooting positions for handguns

- 8.1. The same shooting positions that were described for rifles are possible for handguns.

It is allowed to shoot standing, sitting, prone and lying, depending on your requirements.

As a general rule, handguns are always held with both hands, unless it is specifically specified in a discipline, e.g. one-handed, alternating strong and weak hand, etc.

- 8.2. As a rule, however, handguns are only fired "free", 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 organized 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.
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

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 standardized 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 neighboring 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 new target center 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. T1 ISB Ring Target 550 x 550 mm

The internationally standardized “T1 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

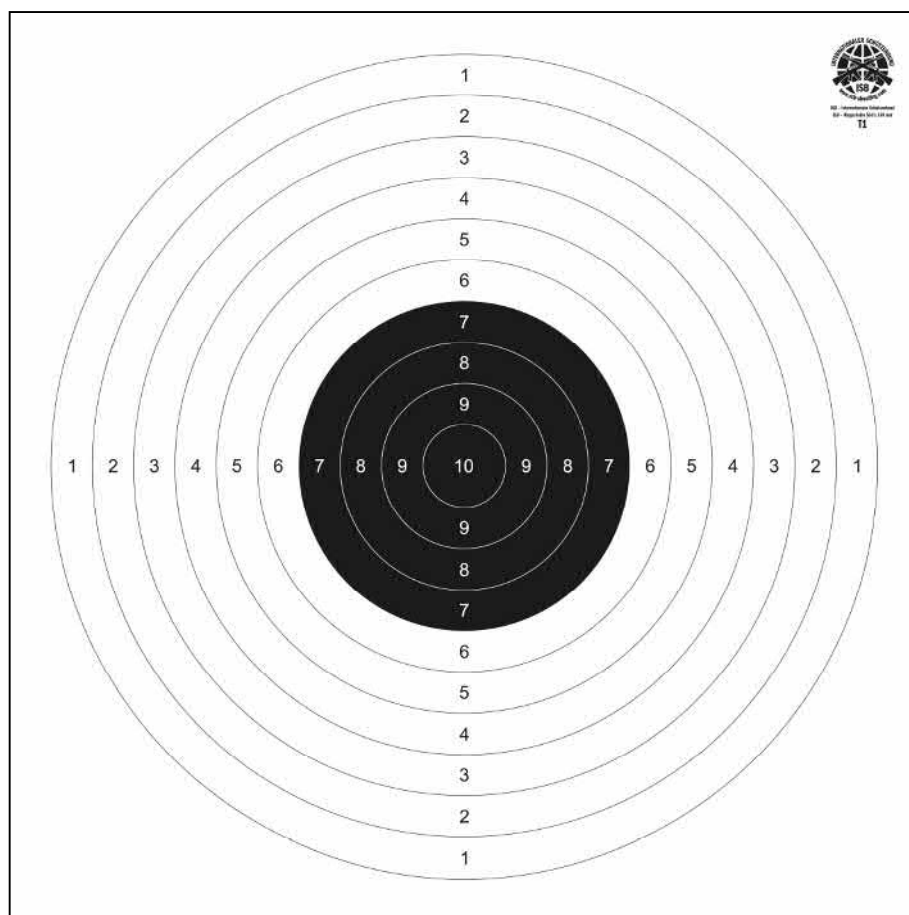
All other rings are 25 mm wide, which gives a diameter of:

Ring of 9: 100 mm

Ring of 8: 150 mm

7er- Ring: 200 mm, etc.

The T1 ISB Ring Target is slotted 4 times to accommodate the T2 ISB Target Centre.



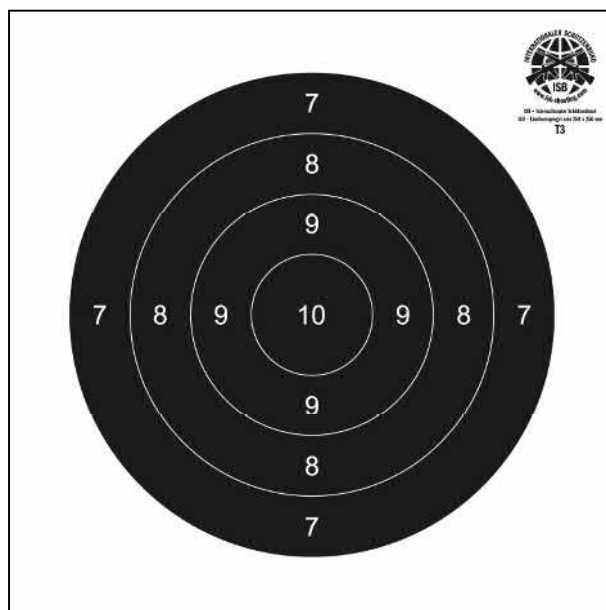
- 12.2. **T2 ISB Target Centre** to the T1 ISB- Ring Target has the dimensions of approx. 250 x 250 mm and is printed in the same way as the inside of the T1 ISB- Ring Target, all rings have the same dimensions. It is used so that targets which are already heavily shot in the centre do not have to be changed completely.



12.3. **T3 ISB Target Centre_solo 250x250mm**

For certain shooting sport disciplines, only the Target Center alone can be used according to the shooting regulations.

If only the target center alone is used for a shooting sport, only the hits in the "black", i.e. within the 7 mm ring (diameter 200 mm), count.



12.4. T4 ISB Triple Target 550 x 550 mm

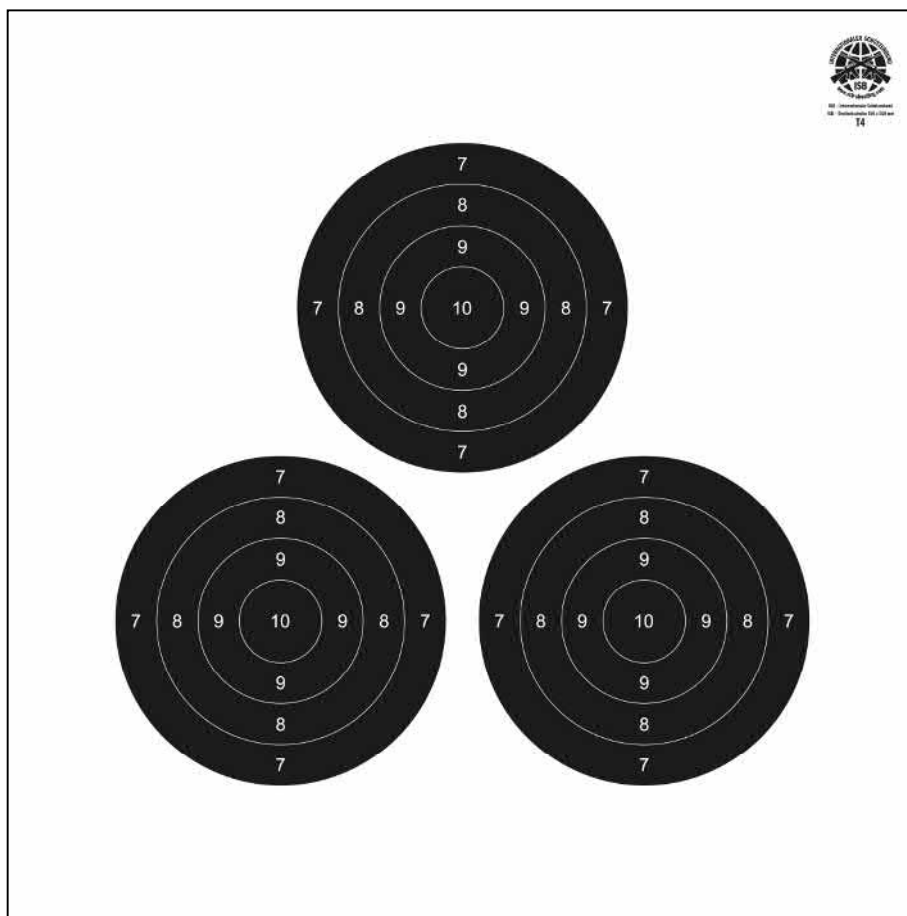
The T4 ISB Triple Target is used for fast or dynamic and semi-dynamic competitions and for competitions where a quick change of targets is required.

The ISB Triple Target consists of 3 T3 ISB- Target Centre_solo which are printed in a pyramid shape on a 550x550 mm target box.

The dimensions correspond to the area of the T1 ISB Ring Target; the 3 hit areas correspond to the T3 ISB- Target Centre_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.



12.5. T5 ISB Contour Target 550x550mm

The T5 ISB Contour Target has the same dimensions as the T1 ISB Ring Target according to 12.1.

In the case of the T5 ISB contour target, the top left and top right corners are removed and the entire target area is painted black.

With the T5 ISB contour target, only hits on the black surface count.



12.6. T6 ISB Field Target RAL 7013 550x550mm

For field shooting, i.e. shooting competitions in the terrain, the T6 ISB- Contour Target color olive green RAL 7013 is used.

The background of the 6T Field Target is colored grey so that there are no white spots in the terrain.

The shape and dimensions of the T6 ISB Field Target are identical to those of the T5 ISB Contour Target.



12.7. T7 ISB Longrange Target 1100x1100mm

For long range competitions (from 500m upwards) the T1 ISB Ring Target has been enlarged to twice its original size.

The T7 ISB Long Range Target also has rings with numbers from 1 to 10, whereby rings 7 to 10 are printed in black; it is ring-shaped and has the following dimensions:

Dimensions:

Target size: 1100 x 1100 mm

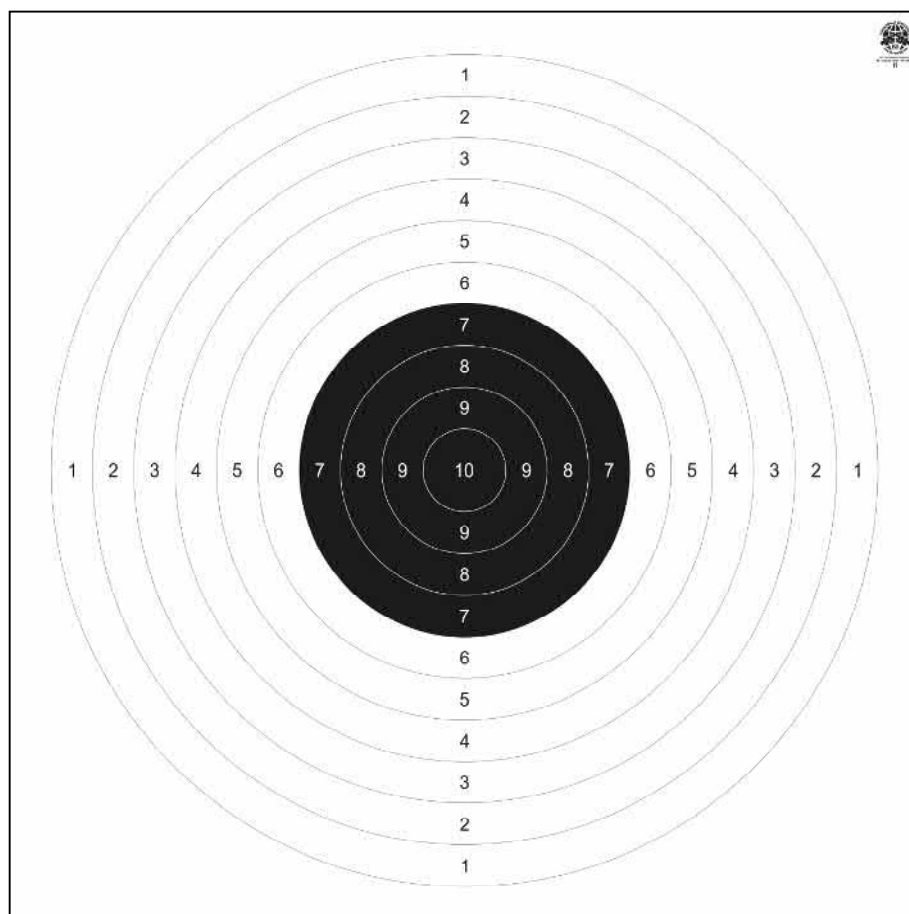
Ring of 10: diameter 100 mm

All other rings are 50 mm wide, resulting in a diameter of:

Ring of 9: 200 mm

Ring of 8: 300 mm

Ring of 7: 400 mm, etc.



12.8. T8 ISB Target Rectangle High 220x90mm A4

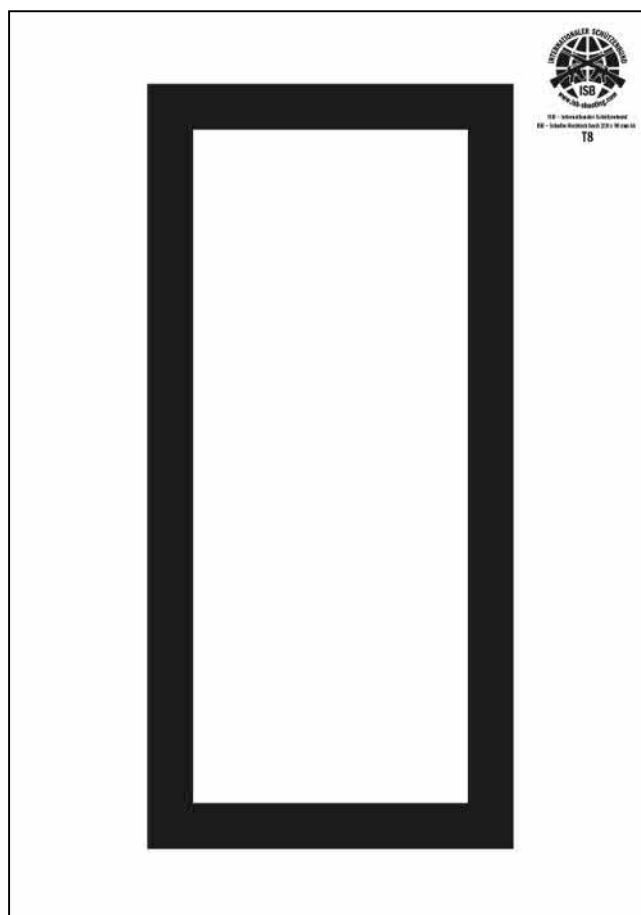
The T8 ISB Target Rectangle High was developed for dynamic and fast competitions (rapid fire).

It is printed on a sheet of A4 paper, a rectangle with 15mm line width and the dimensions 220x90mm represents the scoring area.

A hit inside the rectangle counts as 10 points.

Each hit outside the scoring area will be deducted 10 points (penalty points).

The diameter of the projectile must be at least two thirds inside the target area to be counted as a hit. A "scratched" hit is thus counted as a miss.



12.9. T9 ISB Target Rectangle High 300x130mm A3

The T9 ISB Target Rectangle High was developed for dynamic, semi-dynamic and fast competitions (rapid fire).

It is identical to the T8 ISB Target Rectangular High 220x90mm A4,

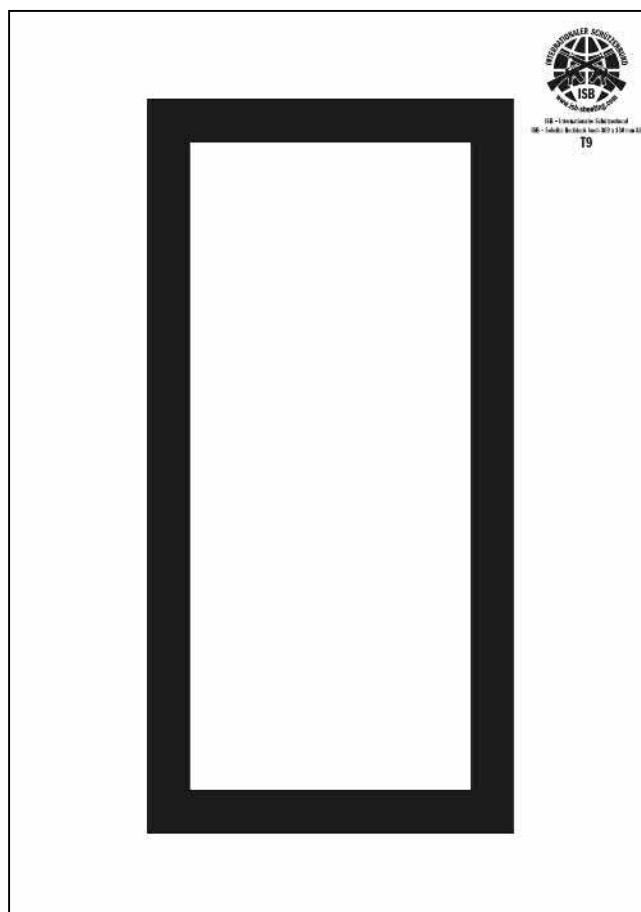
The only difference is that it is printed on A3 paper, the hitting area is enlarged to 300x130 mm and the line width is 20 mm.

The same rules apply as for the T8 target:

A hit within the rectangle counts as 10 points.

Each hit outside the hitting area is calculated with a deduction of 10 points (penalty points).

The diameter of the projectile must be at least two-thirds inside the target area to be counted as a hit. A "scratched" hit is thus counted as a miss.



12.10. T10 ISB Target Rectangle Wide A 120x180mm A4

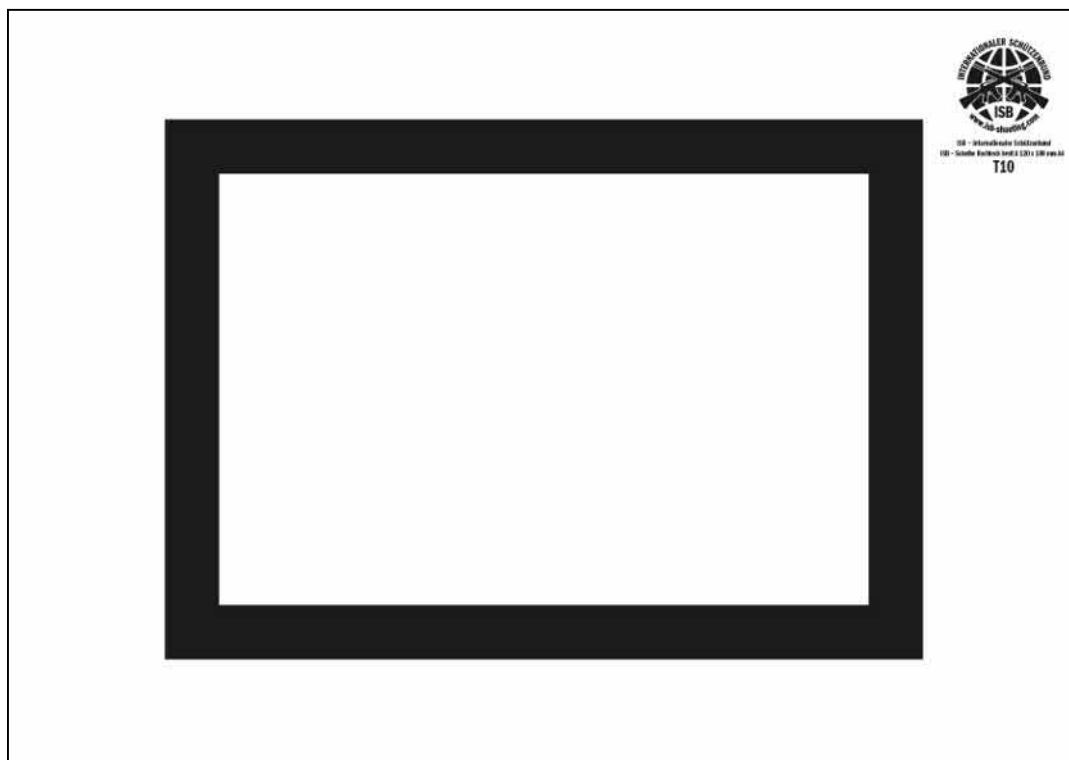
The T10 ISB Target Rectangle Wide A was developed for dynamic and fast competitions (rapid fire).

It is printed on a sheet of A4 paper, a rectangle with 15mm line width and the dimensions 120x180mm represents the scoring area.

A hit inside the rectangle counts as 10 points.

Any hit outside the scoring area will be deducted 10 points (penalty points).

The diameter of the projectile must be at least two thirds inside the target area to be counted as a hit. A "scratched" hit is thus counted as a miss.



12.11. T11 ISB Target Rectangle Wide B 120x180mm A4

The T11 ISB Target Rectangle Wide B was developed for dynamic and fast competitions (rapid fire).

It is printed on a sheet of A4 paper; a rectangle with a line width of 15 mm and dimensions of 120 x 180 mm represents the hitting area.

Inside this rectangle is a second rectangle, line width 7mm, outer dimensions 60x90mm.

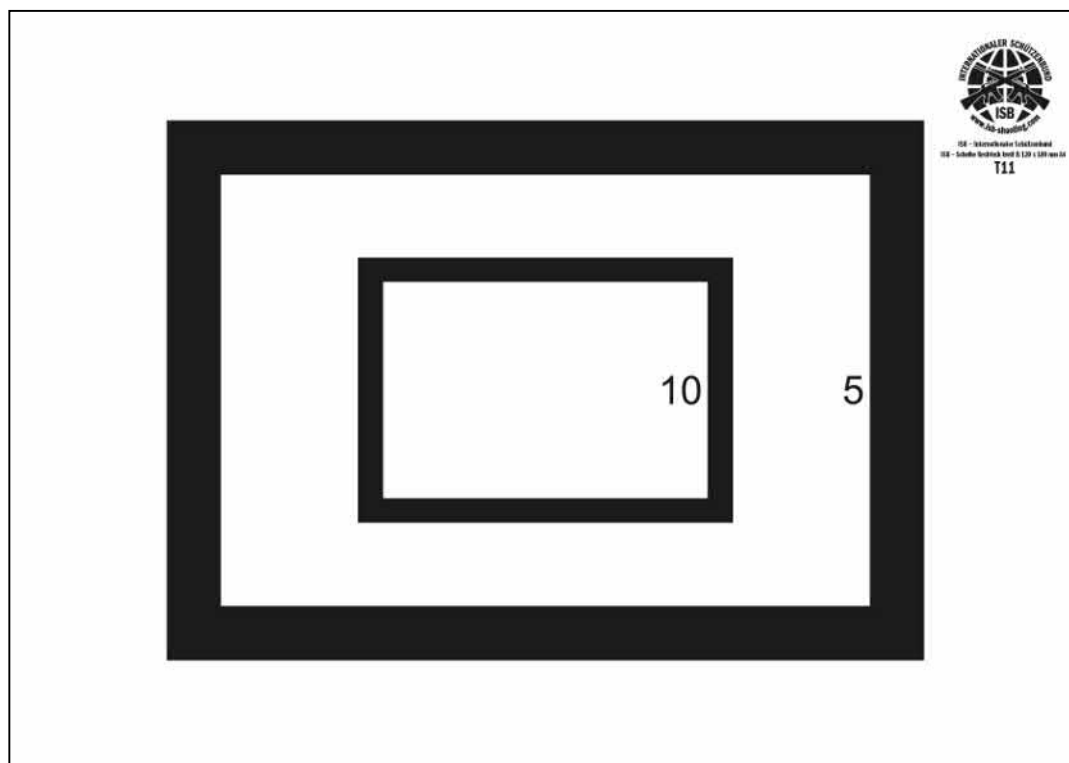
A hit within the small rectangle counts as 10 points,

a hit inside the large rectangle counts as 5 points.

Each hit outside the hitting area is calculated with a deduction of 10 points (penalty points).

The diameter of the projectile must be at least two thirds inside the target area to be counted as a hit. A "scratched" hit is thus counted as a miss.

A hit in the small rectangle is scored as soon as two thirds of the projectile diameter is in its frame.



12.12. T12 ISB Target Oval A 230x170mm A4

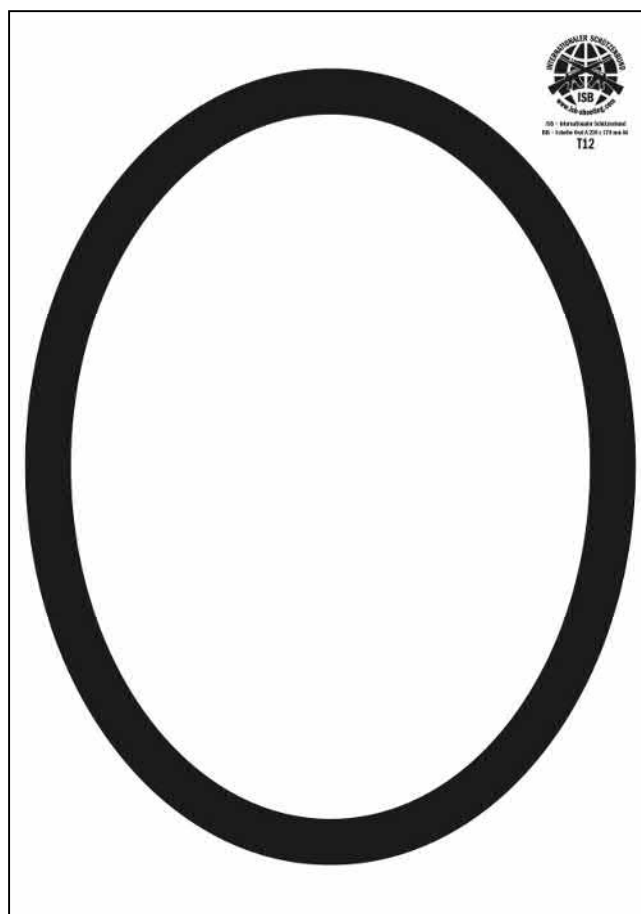
The T12 ISB Target Oval A was developed for dynamic and fast competitions (rapid fire).

It is printed on a sheet of A4 paper; an oval circle with 15mm line width and dimensions of 230x170mm represents the scoring area.

A hit inside the oval circle counts as 10 points.

Each hit outside the hitting area is calculated with a deduction of 10 points (penalty points).

The diameter of the projectile must be at least two thirds inside the target area to be counted as a hit. A "scratched" hit is thus counted as a miss.



12.13. T13 ISB Target Oval B 230x170mm A4

The T13 ISB Target Oval B was developed for dynamic and fast competitions (rapid fire).

It is printed on a sheet of A4 paper, an oval circle with 15mm line width and the dimensions 230x170mm represents the hitting area.

Inside this oval circle is a second oval circle, line width 7mm, outer dimensions 115x85mm.

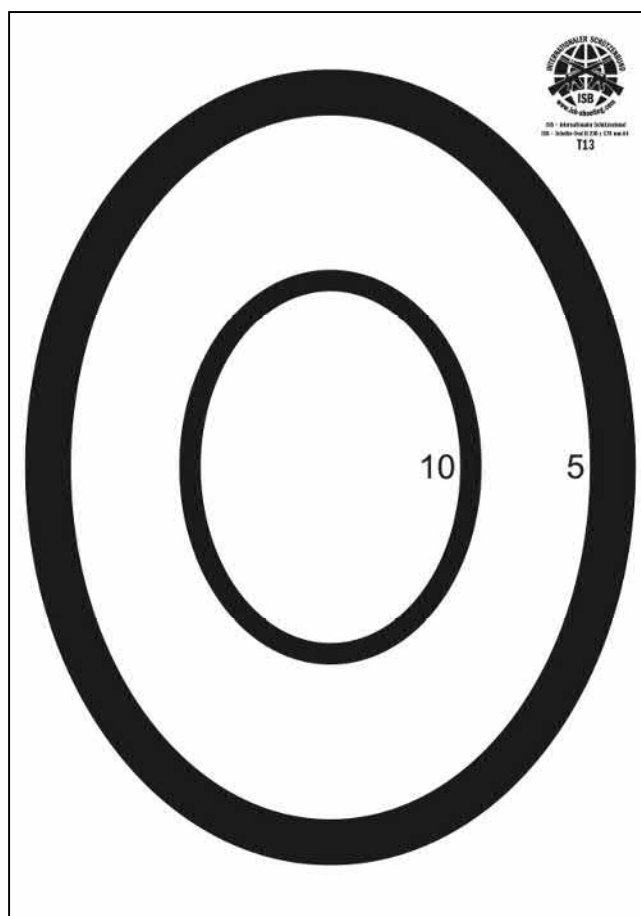
A hit inside the small oval circle counts as 10 points,

a hit inside the large oval circle counts as 5 points.

Each hit outside the hitting area is calculated with a deduction of 10 points (penalty points).

The diameter of the projectile must be at least two thirds inside the target area to be counted as a hit. A "scratched" hit is thus counted as a miss.

A hit in the small oval circle is scored as soon as two thirds of the projectile diameter is in its frame.



12.14. T14 Clay Pigeon 110mm

The T14 target is a commercially available clay pigeon used in trap, skeet and some other clay target disciplines.

It is a domed, round target made of clay or other fragile material.

Targets have a standardized diameter of 110 mm, a height of 25 mm and a weight of about 105 grams.

The color can be black, white, yellow or orange.

In the ISB, clay targets are used as targets for dynamic and fast competitions (rapid fire).

When shooting at clay targets, a minimum distance of at least 5 meters must be maintained.



12.15. T15 Popper Small 20 cm

Falling targets, called “Poppers”, are targets made of steel or other shot-resistant material and are used as targets for dynamic and fast competitions (rapid fire).

Poppers can be painted in different colors.

A target is considered to have been hit as soon as it falls over.

The task of each shooter is to hit it as quickly as possible. The shooter must balance speed and accuracy, as there is a penalty time for each dropped target.

In ISB Poppers are used in 3 different sizes.

The T15 Popper Small is round and has a diameter of about 20cm.

When shooting at Poppers or any other targets that may cause splinters, a minimum distance of at least 10 meters must be maintained.



12.16. T16 Popper Medium 55 cm

Falling targets, called “Poppers”, are targets made of steel or other shot-resistant material and are used as targets for dynamic and fast competitions (rapid fire).

Poppers can be painted in different colors.

A Popper is considered to have been hit as soon as it falls over.

The task of each shooter is to hit it as quickly as possible. The shooter must balance speed and accuracy as there is a penalty time for each Falling target left standing.

In ISB Poppers are used in 3 different sizes.

The T16 Popper Medium is a round target with a diameter of about 20cm.

This underside of the target merges into a square part to give a total height of about 55 cm.

When shooting at Poppers or any other targets that can cause splinters, a minimum distance of at least 10 meters must be maintained.



12.17. T17 Popper Large 85 cm

Falling targets, called “Poppers”, are targets made of steel or other bullet-resistant material and are used as targets for dynamic, semi-dynamic and fast competitions (speed).

Poppers can be painted in different colors.

A Popper is considered to have been hit as soon as it falls over.

The task of each shooter is to hit it as quickly as possible. The shooter must balance speed and accuracy as there is a penalty time for each Falling target left standing.

In ISB Poppers are used in 3 different sizes.

The T17 Popper Large is a round target with a diameter of about 30cm.

This underside of the target merges into a square part to give a total height of about 85cm.

When shooting at Poppers or any other targets that can cause splinters, a minimum distance of at least 10 meters must be maintained.



12.18. T18 Steel Target Gong

A gong is a target which indicates by an acoustic signal whether it has been hit or not. They are a plate of solid steel and are used as targets for dynamic and fast competitions (speed), but also for long range.

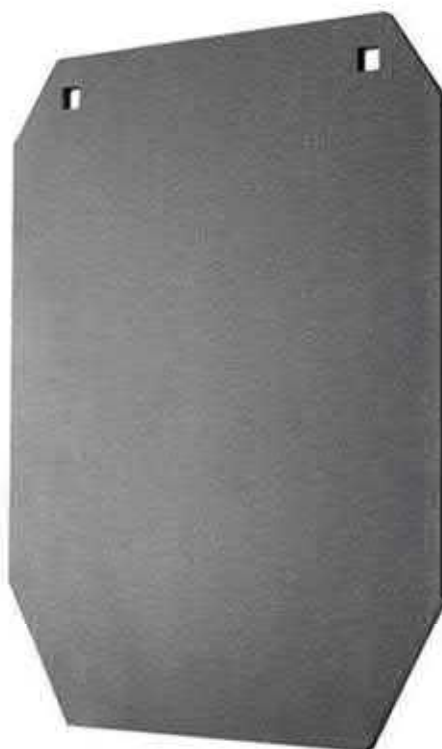
Gongs can be hung up or set down, but care must be taken that they do not fall over or change their position.

A gong is considered to be hit as soon as the typical sound is heard which is caused by the impact of the projectile.

When firing at a gong or any other target that may cause splinters, a minimum distance of at least 10 meters for handgun calibers and 20 meters for rifle calibers must be maintained.

The size of a gong may vary from 100x100mm to 1500x1500mm, depending on the competition or distance for which they are used.

The competition notice shall specify the dimensions of the gong(s) used.



13. Organization Chart of the ISB:

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

Organization chart of the ISB

International Shooting Association ISB worldwide umbrella organization	1
The Presidium:	2
President	3
General Secretary General Treasurer	4
2 Auditors	5
where necessary, specialist advisers who are not part of the Presidium:	6
Sports Director for each sport (sections)	7
ISB Austrian Association	8
The Directorate:	9
Director General	10
Federal Secretary Federal Treasurer	11
2 Auditors	12
where necessary, specialist advisers who are not part of the Directorate:	13
National Sports Director	14
National Superintendent	15
County Sports Director 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, organize 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-organization 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-organization of the ISB.
The Directorates implement the guidelines and directives of the umbrella organization in their country and report on the activities of the sub-organization to the Presidium.
- 10: The Director General manages the respective National Association of the ISB according to the guidelines of the umbrella organization.
- 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, organize 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 organize the National Championships in close cooperation with the Federal Sports Director and the National Superintendent.