

# IPSC RULES COMMITTEE

## PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024 IPSC ASSEMBLY

(Key code: ~~Deleted text~~ / new text / *comments*)

### **Proposal A**

That the rules common to all IPSC Disciplines be amended as shown on Page 2.

### **Proposal B**

That the rules common to more than one IPSC Discipline be amended as shown on Pages 3-6.

### **Proposal C**

That Electronic Scoring Targets be added as approved targets to the IPSC Mini Rifle and Pistol Caliber Carbine Competition Rules as shown on Page 7.

### **Proposal D**

That the IPSC .22LR Handgun Competition Rules be amended as shown on Page 8.

### **Proposal E**

That the IPSC Rifle Competition Rules be amended as shown on Page 9.

### **Proposal F**

That the IPSC Action Air Handgun Competition Rules be amended as shown on Page 10.

# Proposal A

## Rules Common to All IPSC Disciplines

### Appendix A1: IPSC Match Levels

17. IPSC Assembly approval on ~~three~~ four year cycle

*Reason – Motion 18A of the September 2023 IPSC Assembly*

*“That the match cycle for Level IV-V matches should be increased from 3 to 4 years and that appropriate proposals to amend Section 13 of the IPSC Constitution and Appendix A1 of the IPSC Competition Rules be included in the agenda for the 2024 IPSC Assembly.”*

---

### 12.5 Glossary

Lens A ground or molded piece of glass, plastic, or other transparent material with opposite surfaces either or both of which may be curved or flat, used in a transmissive optical device that may refract light rays.

*Reasons:*

*(a) To define a “lens” as used in Rules 5.1.3.1 and 5.1.3.2.*

*(b) July 2024 Rules Interpretation.*

---

### Laser Sights

Types of sights identified by IPSC are:

5.1.3.1 "Open sights" are aiming devices fitted to a firearm which do not use electronic circuitry and/or lenses. Fiber-optic inserts are deemed not to be lenses.

5.1.3.2 "Optical/electronic sights" are aiming devices (including flashlights) fitted to a firearm which use electronic circuitry and/or lenses.

5.1.3.3 "Laser sights" are aiming devices fitted to a firearm that project a beam onto the target, providing a visual reference point. They are not permitted in IPSC matches.

5.1.3.3.4 The Range Master is the final authority in respect of the classification of any sights used in an IPSC match and/or their compliance with these rules, including the Divisions in Appendix D.

*Reasons:*

*(a) In long gun matches, it may be possible for a competitor to see their laser sight beam on a target whilst in the default Start Position and shoot at the target without moving their firearm once the Start Signal is given.*

*(b) Depending on the COF, it may be possible for a competitor to shoot around a barricade/prop/screen etc. without taking a sight picture.*

---

### Appendix A2: IPSC Recognition

#### 4. Team Categories:

IPSC Level IV & V matches must recognize any of the following Team Categories for team awards when a minimum of 3 teams are registered in the Category:

IPSC Level I, II & III matches may recognize the following for team awards:

*Reason – For Level IV & higher matches, if there are a minimum of 3 teams in a Team Category (the same number as those teams invited to the podium during an awards ceremony), it must be recognized for team awards.*

---

# Proposal B

## Rules Common to More Than One IPSC Discipline

### All Disciplines

6.4.2.1 The individual Division and/or Category assigned to a competitor determines his eligibility in respect of teams (e.g. a competitor individually in Standard Division cannot participate in an Open Division team). ~~A female individually registered as "Lady" or "Lady Senior" cannot participate in a team based on age, or vice versa.~~ A competitor individually registered in a Category may be a member of an overall team in the same Division.

### All Disciplines except .22LR HG

#### Appendix A2: IPSC Recognition

##### 3. Individual Categories:

(g) Lady Senior - Competitors of the female gender who are over the age of 50 on the first day of the match. A Lady Senior has the option of electing to shoot in Lady Category, but not in both. If there are insufficient competitors for Lady Senior Category to be recognized, all competitors registered in this Category will automatically be transferred to Lady Category.

##### 4. Team Categories:

(g) Regional teams by Division for Grand Senior Category.

~~(h) Regional teams by Division for Lady Senior Category.~~

~~(h) (i) Regional teams by Family.~~

Family Teams consist of two members, one being a Junior and the other either a parent or grandparent of the Junior. Notwithstanding Rules 6.4.2 and 6.4.2.1, the two team members may compete in different Divisions and a female individually registered as "Lady" may participate as the Junior provided that she satisfies the Junior age limit. Family Team results will be calculated by adding the match percentiles attained by the two members.

#### Reasons:

*(a) To bring the Lady Senior Individual Category in line with the Super Senior and Grand Senior Individual Categories (currently a Lady Senior cannot move to Lady Category if there are insufficient Lady Seniors for the Category to be recognized).*

*(b) To add a Lady Senior Team Category, as Lady Senior is the only Individual Category that does not have a Team Category.*

---

## Rifle

### Appendix D: Rifle Divisions

11. Only one bipod is permitted per course of fire, provided that the maximum extended leg length does not exceed 90 cm (35.5 inches) and it does not raise the centerline of the barrel more than 90 cm (35.5 inches) above the surface on which the bipod stands with both legs fully extended. Bipods may be removed during a course of fire and changed between courses of fire. In addition, they may also be lengthened and/or shortened during a course of fire, provided that:

(a) The maximum height/length is not exceeded; and

(b) Parts are not added to, or removed from, the bipod.

## Mini Rifle

### Appendix D: Mini Rifle Divisions

12. Only one bipod is permitted per course of fire, provided that the maximum extended leg length does not exceed 90 cm (35.5 inches) and it does not raise the centerline of the barrel more than 90 cm (35.5 inches) above the surface on which the bipod stands with both legs fully extended. Bipods may be removed during a course of fire and changed between courses of fire. In addition, they may also be lengthened and/or shortened during a course of fire, provided that:

(a) The maximum height/length is not exceeded; and

(b) Parts are not added to, or removed from, the bipod.

#### Reasons:

*(a) To clarify that parts must not be added to, or removed from, a bipod during a course of fire.*

*(b) July 2024 Rules Interpretation.*

## Rifle

### Appendix D: Rifle Divisions

7. The use of ~~a~~ one bipod and barricade stops permitted

## Mini Rifle

### Appendix D: Mini Rifle Divisions

9. The use of one bipod and barricade stops s permitted

## Pistol Caliber Carbine

### Appendix D: Pistol Caliber Carbine Divisions

11. The use of bipods, barricade stops and similar permitted No

## Action Air Rifle

### Appendix D: Action Air Rifle Divisions

7. The use of one bipods, and barricade stops ~~and similar~~ permitted

## Action Air Pistol Caliber Carbine

### Appendix D: Action Air Pistol Caliber Carbine Divisions

7. The use of bipods, barricade stops and similar permitted No (*No change*)

#### *Reasons:*

(a) *To clarify that only one bipod is permitted to be fitted to the firearm per course of fire.*

(b) *To use consistent wording for similar Disciplines.*

---

## Rifle

5.1.8.1 The mounting or detaching of a ~~magwell,~~ barricade stop, vertical front grip or a bipod is not considered a significant modification of a firearm.

## Mini Rifle

5.1.8.1 The mounting or detaching of a ~~magwell,~~ barricade stop, vertical front grip or a bipod is not considered a significant modification of a firearm.

## Pistol Caliber Carbine

5.1.8.1 The mounting or detaching of a ~~magwell, barricade stop or~~ vertical front grip is not considered a significant modification of a firearm.

## Action Air Rifle

5.1.8.1 The mounting or detaching of a ~~magwell,~~ barricade stop or vertical front grip is not considered a significant modification of a firearm.

## Action Air Pistol Caliber Carbine

5.1.8.1 The mounting or detaching of a ~~magwell, barricade stop or~~ vertical front grip is not considered a significant modification of a firearm.

*Reason – To clarify that a magwell is not something that could or should be changed between courses of fire.*

---

## Rifle

- 5.2.3 With the exception of a slings, bipod and/or barricade stops, the use of any other stability improving device attached to the firearm or competitor by any means is prohibited.

## Mini Rifle

- 5.2.3 With the exception of a slings, bipod and/or barricade stops, the use of any other stability improving device attached to the firearm or competitor by any means is prohibited.

## Pistol Caliber Carbine

- 5.2.3 ~~With the exception of a sling,~~ the use of ~~shooting sticks, sandbags, tripods and similar,~~ or any other stability improving device attached to the firearm or competitor by any means ~~of straps or tape,~~ is prohibited.

## Action Air Rifle

- 5.2.3 ~~With the exception of a sling, bipod and/or barricade stops,~~ the use of ~~shooting sticks, sandbags, tripods and similar,~~ or any other stability improving device attached to the firearm or competitor by any means ~~of straps or tape,~~ is prohibited.

## Action Air PCC

- 5.2.3 ~~With the exception of a sling,~~ the use of ~~shooting sticks, sandbags, tripods and similar,~~ or any other stability improving device attached to the firearm or competitor by any means ~~of straps or tape,~~ is prohibited.

### Reasons:

- (a) To update the PCC wording in line with previous changes to the Rifle and Mini Rifle Competition Rules.  
(b) To use consistent wording for the Action Air and non-Action Air Disciplines.  
(c) To add slings as stability improving devices, but exclude things like sandbags attached to a competitor.
- 

## Action Air Handgun, Rifle and Pistol Caliber Carbine

- 9.10.3 When a Stop Plate is used in a COF, the competitor must shoot and hit the Stop Plate with his final shot,  ~~failing which the competitor will receive a zero score for the subject stage. A competitor is permitted to shoot and hit the Stop Plate and then engage/reengage other targets, provided that he reengages and hits the Stop Plate with his final shot. A competitor who fails to shoot at and hit the Stop Plate with his final shot will receive a zero score for the subject stage.~~

## Appendix C3: IPSC Action Air Stop Plate

### Important Construction Notes

The Stop Plate, if used, must be a circular target, not less than 15 centimeters diameter, securely anchored to the ground, not less than 2 meters from the most likely final shooting location in the COF.

The Stop Plate must be clearly distinguishable from regular plates and contain visual electronic indicators to confirm it has been hit, and it must be connected by wires or other means to a timer where the time of the final shot is recorded. It must be capable of recording more than one hit from a competitor during a COF, preferably with the visual electronic indicators changing color after each hit.

Rigid plates which can accidentally turn edge-on or sideways when hit are expressly prohibited. Using them may result in the withdrawal of IPSC sanction (see Rule 4.3.1.1).

*Reason – To clarify that a competitor is permitted to shoot and hit the Stop Plate and then engage/reengage other targets, provided that he/she reengages and hits the Stop Plate with his/her final shot. Also, that a Stop Plate must be capable of recording more than one hit from a competitor during a COF.*

---

## Action Air Handgun, Rifle and Pistol Caliber Carbine

- 5.5.4 Projectiles made of any material other than polymer or biodegradable materials such as starch or bio-plastic and/or tracer projectiles are prohibited at IPSC Action Air matches (see Rule 10.5.16).

*Reason – To align all the Action Air Competition Rules with the non-Action Air Competition Rules.*

---

## Action Air Rifle and Action Air Pistol Caliber Carbine

8.2.2 Unless specified in the written stage briefing, the competitor's stance prior to the commencement of the course of fire must be standing erect, with the firearm in the ready condition, held in both hands, stock touching the competitor at hip level, barrel parallel to the ground, trigger guard downwards, muzzle pointing downrange and with the fingers outside the trigger guard (see [Appendix E1](#)). This applies to all firearm ready conditions, unless otherwise specified in the written stage briefing.

*Reason – Add a new Appendix E1 (see below), the same as used in the Rifle and Pistol Caliber Carbine Competition Rules.*

### Action Air Rifle

#### Appendix E1: Diagram of Competitor Ready Condition



### Action Air Pistol Caliber Carbine

#### Appendix E1: Diagram of Competitor Ready Condition



# Proposal C

## Mini Rifle and Pistol Caliber Carbine

### **Electronic Scoring Targets**

Appropriate amendments to be made to the Mini Rifle and Pistol Caliber Carbine Competition Rules, in accordance with those approved at the September 2023 Assembly to add Electronic Scoring Targets as approved targets to the Rifle Competition Rules. The target scoring zones to be scored the same as for paper targets in each Discipline.

*Reason – To add Electronic Scoring Targets as approved targets to the IPSC Mini Rifle and Pistol Caliber Carbine Competition Rules.*

---

# Proposal D

## .22LR Handgun

Appendix D3: Standard Optics Division to be deleted and all subsequent Divisions renumbered.

*Reason – A Handgun Standard Optics Division was rejected at the September 2023 IPSC Assembly and it is felt that there are too many .22LR Handgun Divisions before the Discipline has got off the ground.*

---

- 5.2.1.2 Handguns carried in a holster must have an empty magazine well, and the hammer or striker must be decocked or they must have a chamber safety flag fitted. Violations will incur a warning for the first occurrence but will be subject to Rule 10.6.1 for subsequent occurrences in the same match.
- 8.1.2.5 If a handgun has a decocking lever, that alone must be used to decock the handgun, without touching the trigger. If a handgun does not have a decocking lever, the hammer must be safely and manually lowered all the way forward (i.e. not just to a "half-cock notch" or to another similar intermediary position). A handgun without an external hammer may remain cocked but must have a chamber safety flag fitted.
- 8.1.3 If a course of fire requires that a self-loading pistol be prepared with an empty chamber, the slide must be fully forward and the hammer, if fitted, must be fully down or decocked (also see Rule 8.1.1.2). A handgun without an external hammer may remain cocked and a competitor can remove the chamber safety flag on the "Load and Make Ready" or "Make Ready" command.
- 8.3.7 "If Clear, Hammer Down, or Secure Chamber, Holster" – After issuance of this command, the competitor must not resume shooting (see Rule 10.6.1). While continuing to point the handgun safely downrange, the competitor must perform a final safety check of the handgun as follows:
- 8.3.7.1 Self-loaders Release the slide and pull the trigger (without touching the hammer or decocker, if any). If a handgun has a device which requires a magazine be inserted to enable the trigger to be pulled, the competitor must, on issuance of the above command, inform the Range Officer, who will direct and supervise the use, and subsequent removal, of an empty magazine to facilitate this process. If dropping the hammer on an empty chamber will cause material damage, the competitor must instead fit a chamber safety flag to ensure there is no round remaining in the chamber. If possible, the hammer is then lowered all the way forward (i.e. not just to a "half-cock notch" or to another similar intermediary position). If it is not possible to lower the hammer all the way forward and/or the handgun has no external hammer, it may remain cocked if a chamber safety flag is fitted and the slide is forward.

*Reason – To avoid the possibility of damage to the firearm when dropping the hammer on an empty chamber by bringing the .22LR Handgun Rules partly in line with the Mini Rifle Rules, as they both use the same caliber ammunition.*

---

# Proposal E

## Rifle

- 4.1.2.2 The entire front of scoring metal or other non-paper targets ~~must~~ should be painted a single color, preferably white. However, self-resetting targets may be unpainted.

*Reason – To prevent Range Officers having to paint self-resetting metal targets (which are usually placed at a great distance or in awkward places on the range from the demarcated area), when they do not have to score and reset them.*

---

# Proposal F

## Action Air Handgun

### Appendix D: Action Air Handgun Divisions

		Open	Standard	Classic	Production	Production Optics
<u>8.</u>	<u>Weight(s) attached to barrel that extend beyond the muzzle</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No</u>

*All subsequent Special conditions to be renumbered.*

*Reason – To align the Action Air Handgun Competition Rules with the Handgun Competition Rules.*

---