



## Dal regolamento all'analisi del giudizio

Come si è evoluto il punto di vista  
del Giudice di Marcia nel tempo.

DAVIDE BANDIERAMONTE

NICOLA MAGGIO

Interventi e confronto con altri tecnici federali

**21 maggio 2020**

**ore 18:00**

In collegamento sulla piattaforma Zoom

# **A 20-year history**

## General variables

- In "major events" elite walkers (Top) represent the absolute majority if only because the achievement of the standard is quite rigid and difficult
- In "national events" elite walkers (Top) represent a minority (40%?)
- In the "major events" the judgment is entrusted to the leading judges (most important event = best judges)
- In «national events», at times one must be satisfied, for various reasons, with a less homogeneous and consistent jury.

## 20 years of history of "Major Events"

- The "facts of Sydney" with the media prominence of the DQ of Segura after the arrival forced the IAAF to partially re-think the rule that the "Chief Judge should not judge" because his work could have been influenced by that of his colleagues during the race
- Thus was born what we know today as the "rule of the last 100m" which did not exist until then
- In essence, the Sydney race was judged like many others; the only negative was the late DQ of two athletes leading the race

	Total Red Card	Total DQ	Cautions ~	<	Total Cautions	% RC/Cautions
<b>Olympic Games</b>						
Sydney 2000	132	14	142	150	292	45%
Athens 2004	111	10	187	91	278	40%
Beijing 2008	108	10	148	109	257	42%
London 2012	124	13	306	115	421	29%
Rio 2016	180	24	401	194	595	30%
<b>Sub Total</b>	655	71	1.184	659	1.843	36%
<b>World Championships</b>						
Edmonton 2001	160	34	157	126	283	57%
Paris 2003	173	33	156	120	276	63%
Helsinki 2005	154	28	239	94	333	46%
Osaka 2007	130	20	186	112	298	44%
Berlino 2009	98	12	213	85	298	33%
Daegu 2011	123	22	181	229	410	30%
Mosca 2013	122	17	247	148	395	31%
Beijing 2015	111	17	221	121	342	32%
London 2017	152	19	306	151	457	33%
Doha 2019	99	19	320	136	456	22%
<b>Sub Total</b>	1.322	221	2.226	1.322	3.548	37%
<b>Totale</b>	1.977	292	3.410	1.981	5.391	37%

## Evaluating race walking judges

### *Ratio of Red Cards to cautions (yellow paddles)*

If the goal of the judge is to help athletes finish the race without breaking the rules, it is clear that the lower the ratio of Red Cards to cautions (Index C) the more the athletes have benefited from the “advice” received from the judge in the form of cautions. The following classifications were agreed:

1. **Very good (Excellent)** is considered a value less than 40
2. **Good** is considered a value between 55 and 40
3. **Normal** is considered a value between 99 and 56
4. **Poor (Inadequate)** is considered a value exceeding 100

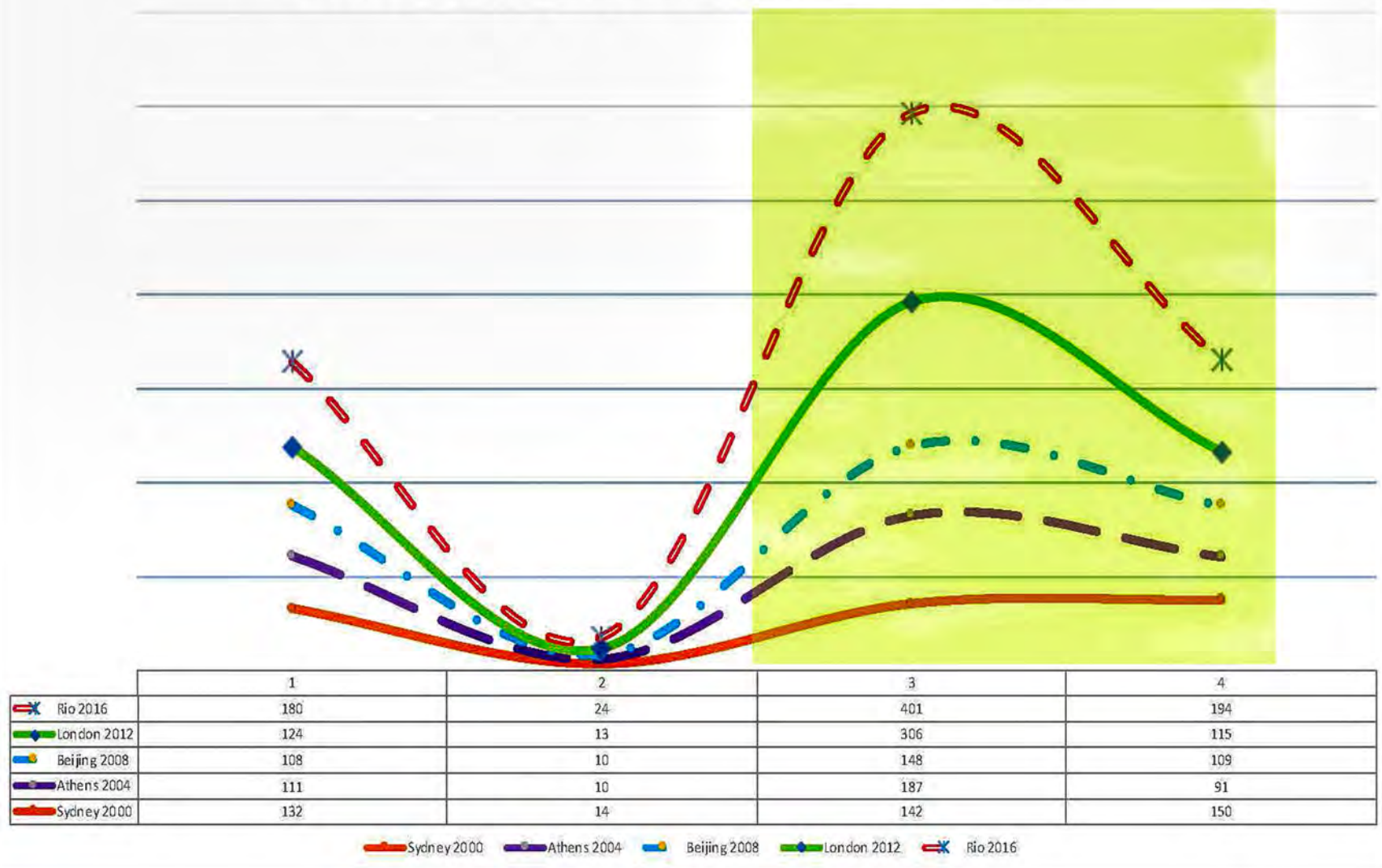
Values above 100 indicate that the judge in question found it necessary to directly impose Red Cards (since he/she was absolutely sure of non-compliance of the athlete’s technique, as called for in IAAF Rule 230.5) without the prior use of the instrument of a caution (a possibility provided in IAAF Rule 230.4).

In these cases, the athlete finds out about his/her technical situation only by looking at the Posting Board(s), where the number of Red Cards given to each athlete is shown, and has a reduced chance to modify his/her technique during the race.

## **Metz international conference 2009**

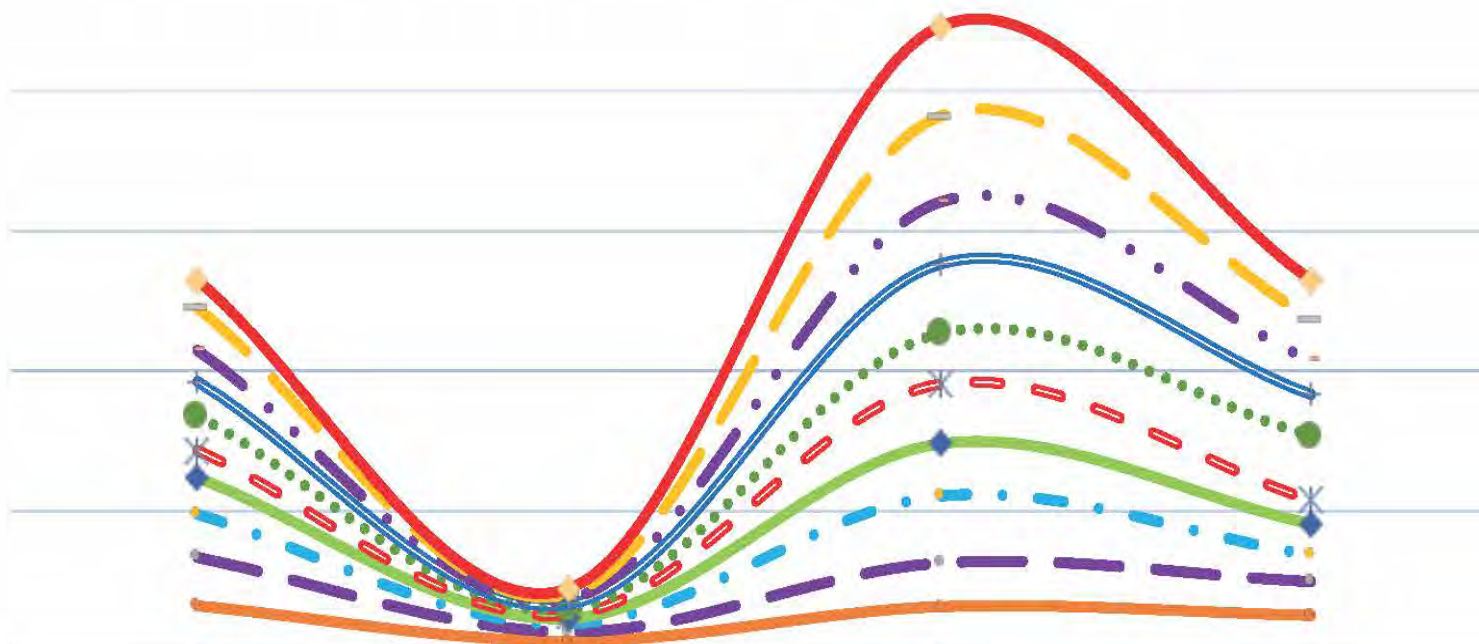
- To remedy this kind of inadequacy and in order to favor the athlete, it was decided that the international judge should always show the yellow paddle to the athlete before sending the red card of disqualification except in three cases
  1. When an athlete breaks the rule in an obvious way gaining an undue advantage
  2. When an athlete breaks the rule in the last part of the race and showing the yellow paddle would result in an undue advantage
  3. When the Chief Judge uses his "special power" to disqualify an athlete in the last 100m.

Ultime cinque edizioni Giochi Olimpici  
1=Red Card; 2=DQ+PA; 3=YP contatto; 4=YP=bloccaggio



### Ultime dieci edizioni Campionati Mondiali

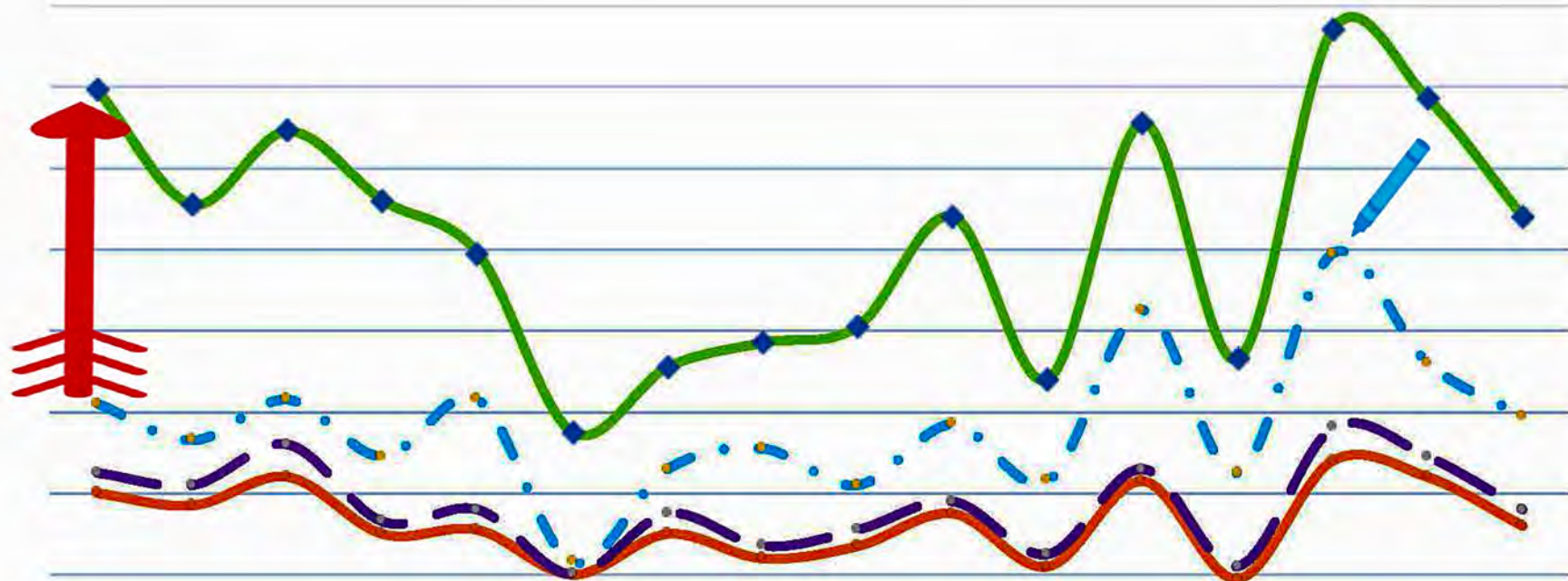
1=Red Card; 2=DQ+PA; 3=YP contatto; 4=YP=bloccaggio



	1	2	3	4
Doha 2019	99	19	320	136
London 2017	152	19	306	151
Beijing 2015	111	17	221	121
Mosca 2013	122	17	247	148
Daegu 2011	123	22	181	229
Berlino 2009	98	12	213	85
Osaka 2007	130	20	186	112
Helsinki 2005	154	28	239	94
Paris 2003	173	33	156	120
Edmonton 2001	160	34	157	126



Italy dal 2005  
1=Red Card; 2=DQ+PA; 3=YP contatto; 4=YP=bloccaggio



	Molfetta 2005	Molfetta 2006	Melfi 2007	Borgo Valsugana 2008	Rosignano 2009	Molfetta 2010	Molfetta 2011	Latina 2012	Molfetta 2013	Rovereto 2014	Riposto 2015	Cassino 2016	Grottammare 2017	Reggio Emilia 2018	Cassino 2019	Grosseto 2020
Serie4	77	58	66	63	36	32	25	26	39	51	25	46	28	55	65	49
Serie3	17	11	11	16	27	3	11	24	11	19	18	39	23	43	23	23
Serie2	5	5	8	3	5	0	5	3	4	3	3	3	3	8	5	4
Serie1	40	37	44	30	31	20	30	24	27	35	22	43	19	48	44	32

	Total Red Card	Total DQ	Cautions ~	<	Total Cautions	% RC/Cautions
<b>Italian Championships</b>						
Grottammare 2017	19	3	23	28	51	37%
Borgo Valsugana 2008	30	3	16	63	79	38%
Molfetta 2005	40	5	17	77	94	43%
Grosseto 2020	32	4	23	49	72	44%
Latina 2012	24	3	24	26	50	48%
Reggio Emilia 2018	48	8	43	55	98	49%
Rosignano 2009	31	5	27	36	63	49%
Rovereto 2014	35	3	19	51	70	50%
Cassino 2019	44	5	23	65	88	50%
Cassino 2016	43	3	39	46	85	51%
Riposto 2015	22	3	18	25	43	51%
Molfetta 2006	37	5	11	58	69	54%
Molfetta 2013	27	4	11	39	50	54%
Melfi 2007	44	8	11	66	77	57%
Molfetta 2010	20	-	3	32	35	57%
Molfetta 2011	30	5	11	25	36	83%
<b>Sub Total</b>	526	67	319	741	1.060	50%

# Major events vs National events

- The measurement parameter is given by the "average consistency" of the period

	Total Red Card	Total DQ
<b>Olympic Games</b>		
Sydney 2000	132	14
Athens 2004	111	10
Beijing 2008	108	10
London 2012	124	13
Rio 2016	180	24
<b>Sub Total</b>	655	71
<b>World Championships</b>		
Edmonton 2001	160	34
Paris 2003	173	33
Helsinki 2005	154	28
Osaka 2007	130	20
Berlino 2009	98	12
Daegu 2011	123	22
Mosca 2013	122	17
Beijing 2015	111	17
London 2017	152	19
Doha 2019	99	19
<b>Sub Total</b>	1.322	221
<b>Totale</b>	1.977	292

0,44

	Total Red Card	Total DQ
<b>Italian Championships</b>		
Grottammare 2017	19	3
Borgo Valsugana 2008	30	3
Molfetta 2005	40	5
Grosseto 2020	32	4
Latina 2012	24	3
Reggio Emilia 2018	48	8
Rosignano 2009	31	5
Rovereto 2014	35	3
Cassino 2019	44	5
Cassino 2016	43	3
Riposto 2015	22	3
Molfetta 2006	37	5
Molfetta 2013	27	4
Melfi 2007	44	8
Molfetta 2010	20	-
Molfetta 2011	30	5
<b>Sub Total</b>	526	67

0,38



**The great Italian problem today is the overestimation of the red cards for bent knee**

## IAAF Challenge – Taihu (CHN) - 20Ott2019



## **Red cards for bent knee overestimated?**

- We all know that in the current walking style, the leg only extends just before contact, and assessing that moment is very difficult visually.
- It is very easy that the visual perception of the bent leg remains in the judge's retina until after the moment required by the rules (vertical) when the leg was actually quite extended at the moment of contact.

## Right leg



-41,66 ms.

-33,33 ms.

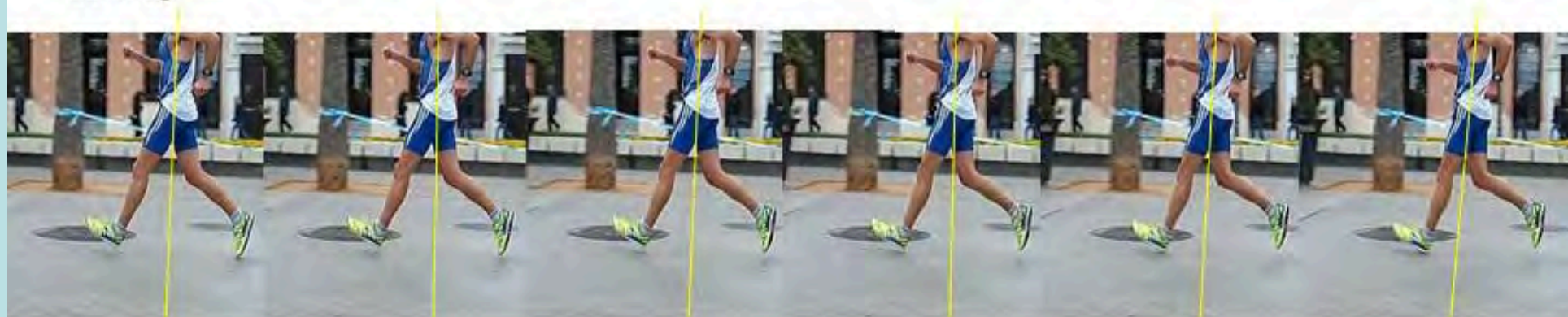
-24,99 ms.

-16,66 ms.

-8,33 ms.

0 ms. (CONTACT)

## Left leg



-41,66 ms.

-33,33 ms.

-24,99 ms.

-16,66 ms.

-8,33 ms.

0 ms. (CONTACT)

## Do we accept this diversity of opinion compared to international colleagues?

- If we want our athlete to present himself calmly at his international events, the answer is obvious: no, we cannot and we must not!
- The judge cannot only look at the "consistency" index to find out if it has performed well. It must primarily distribute **tranquility, security, justice** and **democracy**!
- If the judge continues to judge with criteria other than international ones, but if, **above all the comparison with the technicians will not be such as to contribute to reaching a mutual understanding of what the international judgment model is**, the possibility of doing together will end something interesting for the athlete's help.



# The future ahead

- A future of technical and judgmental situations to be assimilated and not easy to manage is expected before us;
- All aimed at maintaining race walking within those limits of greater comprehensibility towards the outside world that today were perhaps a little tarnished;
- We must have courage in facing these situations to understand that race walking needs clarity and credibility that we must all seek honestly together. The athlete's good is not done by defending him "regardless" as well as "judging him without comparison".

## What do we have to do?

- What we have to do is therefore to continually confront and try to clarify ourselves even if at times the comparison is very difficult or useless
- We must not be renouncing and refractory to changes; we owe it to our athletes, and to race walking that needs, today more than ever, to be understood and supported not only by professionals
- This time if we want to save the specialty we really need courage, and also vision for a better and sustained future!

*Thanks for the attention*

