3.World Ranking

This section will cover:

- how world ranking points are awarded for performance
- how each event is weighted for importance
- how a side's world ranking points total is calculated

3.1. World Ranking Points

World ranking points will be awarded for the outcome of each match played in a World Boccia sanctioned competition. For every win that an athlete achieves, they will receive a specific number of points. The number of points awarded will depend on the stage of competition of the match. There will also be points awarded for entering a competition and for progressing from a pool stage to an elimination round. Table 13 describes the points that are awarded to athletes at World Boccia sanctioned events. The awarding of points is subject to any disciplinary action, such as when receiving a red card, which will prevent any world ranking points from being awarded including the points awarded for participation/entry.

Table 13 - World Ranking Point Allocations

Round	Points Awarded
Final	3
Bronze	2
Semi-Final	4
Quarter-Final	4
Round of 16	2
Direct Advance to Elimination Stage*	2
Win Playoff Match	1
Advance to Playoff Stage	1
Pool Match	1
Participation	1

Please note, this means either a bye is awarded for the playoff round or that no playoff round is required. No side can earn more than 2 points by progressing to an elimination round (i.e., either 1+1 from advancing to the playoff and winning the match or 2+0 for advancing directly).

For example, for every pool match victory, a side is awarded one point. If they play and win three pool matches, then they would earn three ranking points. Any match a side loses, no matter what round that loss occurs in, will not earn any points for a side.

3.1.1. Handling Exceptions

There are three circumstances which are exceptions to Table 13, they are:

(a) events may take place with only a pool stage, therefore limiting the number of points available for advancing to the elimination stage.
(b) there may be an unequal number of sides in pools at the same event, providing some sides with an additional opportunity to earn points for winning a pool match.
(c) an athlete may receive a ban (i.e., as the result of an anti-doping rule violation) which will see the points awarded during an event being redistributed.

In smaller events, only a pool stage may be appropriate (i.e., with less than six sides). This could disadvantage the sides who compete in the pools only format as more points are awarded for wins in an elimination round. Therefore, to solve this exception, a pool only bonus formula has been created:

$$1^{st}\ \text{Place} = \frac{\text{Final} + \text{Semi-Final}}{2}$$

$$2^{nd}\ \text{Place} = \frac{\text{Semi-Final}}{2}$$

$$3^{rd}\ \text{Place} = \frac{\text{Bronze Medal}}{2}$$

The number of sides to benefit from the formula is identified in Table 14 and is based on the number of sides in the pools only format. The bonus awarded would be added to the points awarded for participating in an event and the points awarded for each win achieved in the pool by that side. For example, in a pool only event with five sides, the side in first place could earn 7.5 points in total (4 x 1 point for each pool win, assuming they win all pool matches + 3.5 bonus points awarded based on Table 14).

Table 14 - Pool Only Bonus Formula

Size of Pool	Bonus Awarded		
	1st	2nd	3rd
3	3.5	0	0
4	3.5	2	0
5	3.5	2	0
6	3.5	2	1
7	3.5	2	1

In some events with an elimination round, there are pools of uneven sizes (i.e., six pools of four and one pool of three). The sides in the smaller pool would be at a disadvantage because they have fewer matches so would have less opportunity to accumulate points for winning a pool match. Therefore, to solve this exception, a group normalisation formula has been created.

$$\text{Points Awarded} = \frac{\text{Number of Wins}}{\text{Number of Matches Played}}$$

This takes the results from the existing matches in the smaller pool and predicts the likely outcome of an additional match so that all sides can earn points from the same number of pools matches. For example, in a pool of three, if a side has won two matches, it is assumed they would win an additional match, so they are awarded the points for a win. If a side had won one and lost one, then it is assumed they would be awarded half the points of a win. If a side had lost both matches, it is assumed they would lose the additional match and are awarded no points.

After an event has taken place, disciplinary action may lead to a side's points being forfeited as part of the punishment. For example, when an athlete commits an anti-doping rules violation their results and ranking points can be forfeited if their doping ban is back-dated.