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Article 1: Official Delegation

Consists of:
1. the Official Delegate
2. the Equipment Checker
3. the Timekeeper(s)
4. the Referee
5. the Judges
6. Medical Service Personnel.

Article 2: Official Delegate

The Official Delegate:

2.1. Represents the international federal authority which has appointed him/her;

2.2. Is in charge of the Official Delegation;

2.3. Performs the following functions:
1. making official the results of bouts;
2. appointing the members of the Official Delegation for each bout;
3. supervision and judging of bouts;
4. announcement of results and decisions for bouts;
5. authenticating the results of bouts on sporting passports and the competition sheet with a signature (In the absence of a physician, the Official Delegate records any incidents that required intervention of the emergency Medical Service Personnel on the competition sheet.);
6. assuming responsibility for the following matters of administration and documentation for the competition (before and after):
   a. Weigh-In sheet
   b. Competition Sheet
   c. Judges’ Score-sheets
   d. Accident Forms
   e. Appeal Forms
   f. Certificates for titles (if necessary)
   g. Weigh-In
   h. Appeals;
2.4. Must ensure the presence of the Medical Service Personnel at the officials' table able to react rapidly to a call for assistance. In the absence of Medical Services Personnel, the Official Delegate must, with the Organiser, ensure:

- a means of evacuation to a hospital for anyone injured;
- immediate availability of a telephone by which emergency medical evacuation services can be called, and;
- designation of a room which can be used for first aid;

2.5. Must be chosen from among experienced international officials;

2.6. Is the "final arbitrator" for any immediate decision or Judgement and therefore, has all powers of decision within the limits of the rules governing the practice of Savate in competition;

2.7. May be assisted in his/her administrative work by a competition secretary who takes care of:

a. writing the results on any sport passports presented and the competition sheet, and;

b. the preparation and distribution of Judges' score-sheets, and;

2.8. Ensures that no one without a precise function stays at ringside, with the help of the Organiser. If he/she finds it necessary he/she may suspend or delay a bout, after consulting the Referee and the Announcer, if unauthorised persons do not leave the area of the ring.

Article 3: Equipment Checker

3.1. The Equipment Checker:

a. checks that Competitors' equipment conforms to regulations before bouts, and;

b. checks that the ring conforms to regulations, and if not, requires the Organiser to make any necessary modifications with the risk of cancellation.

3.2. The Equipment Checker must be chosen from among the qualified Judges or Referees.

Article 4: Timekeeper

4.1. Times are monitored by a Timekeeper who times:

1. the duration of rounds;

2. the one-minute interval between rounds;
3. the time during which a Competitor:
   a is hors combat (out of action) in an Assaut bout,
   b is hors combat (out of action) in a Combat bout;

4. the length of the delay when a Competitor is late arriving in the ring when asked to do so by the Referee.

4.2. The Timekeeper must be chosen from among the qualified Judges or Referees.

4.3. At the start of each round, the Timekeeper does not start the First Timer until the Referee gives the command “Allez” (“Go”).

4.4. At the end of each round, the Timekeeper rings the bell and simultaneously starts the Second Timer to measure the one-minute interval.

4.5. At the 55th second, the Timekeeper rings the bell and waits for the command “Allez” (“Go”) from the Referee to start the First Timer.

4.6. At each command “Stop” by the Referee:
   1. The Timekeeper stops the First Timer.
   2. If a Competitor is hors combat (out-of-action), the Timekeeper starts the second timer and marks the number of seconds for the Referee by ‘beating time’ with an arm raised above his/her head.
   3. The Timekeeper only restarts the First Timer once the Referee says “Allez” (“Go”).
   4. In the case that both do not occur simultaneously, the Referee's command “Stop” has priority over the timer marking the end of the round;
   5. The Timekeeper can ring the bell only after the Referee’s command “Allez” (“Go”).

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**Article 5: Referee**

5.1. The Referee must be of international level.

5.2. Role and definition of the Referee:

5.1.1. The Referee’s responsibility is to ensure that the rules are respected and, if they are repeatedly or seriously broken, to consult the Judges in order to award penalties or stop the bout;

5.1.2. The Referee must therefore be completely familiar with:
   a the Technical Rules;
   b the Sporting Rules, and;
   c the Rules of Refereeing.

5.3 Referee’s Duties

The Referee must:
1. Always be first to enter the ring;
2. Confirm the presence of the Official Delegate, so that his/her advice may be obtained quickly if needed, and provide the Official Delegate with all information, penalties and decisions concerning the bout; (Article 2: Official Delegate)
3. Check that the ring is in correct condition; (Article 11: Ring)
4. Confirm the presence of Medical Services Personnel, when required so that their opinion can be obtained quickly if needed; (Article 7: Medical Service Personnel)
5. Confirm the presence of each Judge at each bout so that their opinion can be obtained quickly;
6. Check for the presence of the Timekeeper(s); (Article 4: Timekeeper)
7. See that the Seconds representing each Competitor present themselves before the fight, particularly the principal second; (Article 12: Seconds)
8. Check that each Competitor’s equipment conforms to the regulations for the particular competition, unless the equipment checker has already done so; (Article 13: Equipment)
9. Bring together the two Competitors in the centre of the ring at the start of each bout to give them instructions he/she considers necessary;
10. See that the two Competitors salute each other correctly at the start and end of each bout; (Article 16: Moral Rules, the Salute, Federal Sanctions)
11. Check at the start of each round that a tooth protection is being worn;
12. Check at the start of each round that there are no obstacles in the ring;
13. Check between each round that the Judges have completed their scorecards; (Article 14: Judging)
14. In the case of a result of non-decision by one or more Judges for a round, bring this to the attention of both Competitors at the start of the new round;
15. Collect the Judges’ scorecards at the end of each bout, ensuring that they have been completed correctly (signed, free of alterations or corrections, decision properly noted) and return the scorecards to the Official Delegate whether or not the bout has run its normal length;
16. Check that Competitors’ bandages or hand-wraps have not been modified since the equipment check, and;
17. Indicate the winner by raising the winner’s arm when the Official Delegate has the result announced.
5.4 Referee’s Interventions

5.4.1. The Referee must ensure that the two Competitors present themselves at ringside within one minute of the time they are called.

5.4.2. If one of the Competitors arrives late without a valid reason, the following penalties apply:

1. One minute late after the arrival of a Competitor to the ring: the Referee gives, in his/her sole discretion, a first penalty;
2. Two minutes late: the Referee, his/her sole discretion, gives a second penalty;
3. Three minutes late: the Referee, his/her sole discretion, declares a disqualification for late arrival.

The Timekeeper, at the request of the Referee, measures the time.

5.4.3. The Referee must ensure that there are no more than two Seconds for each Competitor, that the Seconds do not give any advice during rounds and that their remarks do not upset the proper conduct of the bout. If they don’t respect this rule, the Referee can:

1. The 1st time: give a remark to the Second;
2. The 2nd time: give a penalty to the Second (without asking the Judges’ opinion);
3. The 3rd time: give a penalty to the Competitor (asking the Judges’ opinion).

5.4.4. The Referee must ensure that the spirit and the rules of Savate are respected in the ring, and must take all necessary measures to this effect, in particular in the case of:

a Unsporting behaviour
b Failure to respect the Referee’s commands
c Dangerous blow (or boxing)
d Forbidden blow or parry (parry with legs/block with legs)
e Head forward, knee forward
f Blow not (or badly) armed
g Holding
h Predominant use of punching combinations
i Strong blows in Assaut
j Grappling
k Holding the ropes
l Non-Combat
m Inadequate technique
n Manifest superiority

5.4.5. The Referee must ensure that all his/her interventions are clearly and immediately understood by everyone, using voice and gestures.

5.4.6. The Referee may separate the Competitors by touch if they do not respond to verbal instructions: an intervention of this type can lead to a penalty for one or other or even both Competitors depending on the circumstances.
5.4.7. If one or both Competitors show a flagrant ignorance of the rules of Savate, or if one of the Competitors is obviously inferior, making the contest too unequal or dangerous, the Referee must stop the bout after consultation with the Judges by disqualifying one or both Competitors.

5.4.8. If one of the Competitors is manifestly superior, making the bout too unequal or dangerous the Referee must stop the bout after consultation with the Judges.

5.4.9. If a Competitor loses his/her tooth protection, the Referee must stop the bout, ask his/her opponent to go to the neutral corner, and accompany the Competitor to his/her corner to have it rinsed then quickly put back in. During this time the Referee must ensure that no advice is given by the Second(s).

5.4.10. If a Competitor voluntarily ejects his/her tooth protection, or refuses to replace it, the Referee can use the provided penalties (5.6 Referee's Sanctions).

5.4.11. The Referee must make sure that the bout starts again straight away at the end of the one minute interval. If this rule is not respected, the penalties described in 5.4.3. may be applied by the Referee.

5.4.12. Any official intervention by the Referee must be preceded by the command “Stop.” (5.4 Referee’s Interventions)

5.4.13. When part of a Competitor’s equipment is damaged (glove, shoes, attire, groin protection, helmet, shin-pads) the Referee stops the bout and asks for the second to repair or replace it as quickly as possible. (5.4 Referee’s Interventions)

5.4.14. Any time that unexpected circumstances require it, the Referee may stop the bout. The Timekeeper will note the time elapsed. Depending on the circumstances and discussion between the Referee and the Official Delegate:

a. the bout may be restarted during the same competition at a time specified by the Official Delegate and restarts where it was interrupted;

b. the bout may be put forward to later date if the rules and the nature of the competition permit it as decided by the Official Delegate, or;

c. The competitors may be recalled by the Organiser of the competition concerned and the bout completely restarted without taking into account any rounds which have already taken place.

5.4.15. If during a bout the ring becomes dangerous (ropes cut or loose, loose boards, etc.) the Referee must stop the competition unless corrections can be made rapidly.

5.5 Referee's Commands

The Referee uses the following commands:

5.5.1. "En Garde"
This command is used to place or replace the Competitors in the "guard" position
at the start of each round or after an intervention which has interrupted the bout.

5.5.2. "Stop"
This command stops both the Competitors and the clock at the same time.

1. In Combat, this command is given when a Competitor is put hors combat (out of action.) The First Timer is stopped and the Second Timer is then started to allow the Timekeeper to indicate the seconds passing by gestures for the Referee.

2. If this command is given when the equipment of one of the Competitors deteriorates, the Referee asks his/her opponent to go to a neutral corner and accompanies the Competitor to his/her corner to have it repaired.

3. If Competitors (or one of them) have lowered their guard, the Referee must tell them to put it back up ("En Garde") before ordering them to continue.

5.5.3. "Allez"
This command allows the two Competitors to start or restart a bout. The Timekeeper starts or restarts the timer only at the Referee’s command “Allez”.

5.5.4. The Referee will bring back the Competitors to the centre of the ring after a penalty or a count.

5.6 Referee’s Sanctions

5.6.1. Remarks
For minor faults, the Referee may make remarks to the Competitors which will not affect the scores.

5.6.2. Penalties (“Avertissements”)
A penalty is pronounced by the Referee, generally with the agreement of a majority of the Judges (two out of three, or three out of five,) that there has been an infraction of the technical, sporting, or refereeing rules. All Judges must note pronounced penalties by writing an “A” (for “avertissement”) in the column provided and take them into account in scoring as follows:

1. minus ONE point if each round is marked with a single score (Combat, 1\textsuperscript{st} Series);
2. minus TWO points if each round is marked with a double score (Combat 2\textsuperscript{nd} Series, Assaut);

5.6.3. Disqualification
A disqualification is pronounced by the Referee after consulting the Judges (with the agreement of at least two Judges out of three, or three Judges out of five):

1. After a second penalty in the case of another infraction of the technical, sporting or Refereeing rules by a Competitor who has already been penalised, or;
2. Directly for any important breach of the rules or the spirit of Savate, and in particular any unsporting behaviour towards an opponent, officials and the
public. In this case, the penalty may be requested on behalf of the Management Committee of the FIS by the Official Delegate.

5.6.4. Comments on Referee’s sanctions
If both Competitors are equally to blame, they will both receive remarks or penalties and may even both be disqualified. In the case of a penalty for both Competitors at the same time:

1. The Referee must announce this to the Judges before asking their opinion, and;
2. A penalty must be requested separately for each Competitor, starting with the Competitor who has received fewest penalties.

5.7 Referee’s Penalty Requests

5.7.1. When the Referee considers that a fault deserving a penalty has been committed, he/she:

1. stops the Competitors and the timer with the command "Stop";
2. indicates both Competitors should move to the neutral corners;
3. faces the Official Delegate or goes to the red corner;
4. points to the Competitor to be penalised, and;
5. makes a formal request for a penalty to the Official Delegate and the Judges.

5.7.2. The Referee makes a formal request for a first penalty from the Official Delegate and the Judges by:

1. Announcing: “Demande de premier avertissement au tireur coin X pour/Request for a first penalty for the Competitor from the X corner for” and indicating the fault using gestures and/or verbally.
2. Giving the command for the Judges give their opinions simultaneously “Juges... ensemble/Judges...together” (Article 6: Judges)
3. If they agree with the request, the Referee indicates to the Official Delegate: "1er avertissement prononcé/First penalty pronounced", if not he/she indicates to the Official Delegate “1er avertissement refusé/First penalty refused.”

He/she then repositions the Competitors in the centre of the ring in the guard position and restarts the bout with the command "Allez."

5.7.3. The Referee requests a second penalty from the Official Delegate and the Judges by:

1. Announcing: “Demande de deuxieme avertissement au tireur coin X pour/Request for a second penalty for the Competitor from the X corner for” and indicating the fault using gestures and/or verbally.
2. The Judges give their opinions simultaneously by gestures (Article 6: Judges)
3. If they agree with the request, the Referee indicates to the Official Delegate: “2me avertissement prononcé /Second penalty pronounced”, if not he/she indicates to the Official Delegate “2me avertissement refusé /Second penalty refused.”

He/she then repositions the Competitors in the centre of the ring in the "guard" position and restarts the bout with the command "Allez".

5.7.4. The Referee requests a **disqualification** from the Official Delegate and the Judges by:

1. Announcing: “Demande de disqualification au tireur coin X pour/ Request for a disqualification for the Competitor from the X corner for” and indicating the fault using gestures and/or verbally.

2. The Judges give their opinions simultaneously by gestures ” (Article 6: Judges)

3. If they agree with the request, the Referee indicates to the Official Delegate: “disqualification prononcé / disqualification pronounced”, if not he/she indicates to the Official Delegate “disqualification refusé disqualification refused.”

If the disqualification is refused, the Referee repositions the Competitors in the centre of the ring in the "guard" position and restarts the bout with the command "Allez."

5.7.5. **Comments on Referee’s penalty Requests**

If, during a bout, the Referee is no longer in a physical state to supervise its conduct, the Official Delegate will see that he/she is replaced.

5.8 **Non-Combat and Refus D’Assaut**

5.8.1. If, during a bout, the two Competitors do not both defend their chances to win, the Referee, after one or two previous penalties and with the agreement of a majority of the Judges (two out of three or three out of five) will stop the bout and declares non-combat ” (in Combat) or refus d’assaut (“Assaut refused in Assaut) and disqualify both Competitors;

5.8.2. If the Referee thinks that the spectators are behaving in a way which compromises the good and proper conduct of the bout, after two penalties pronounced to the spectators and indicated by the Announcer and after consulting the officials (Judges and Official Delegate) the Referee may declare non-combat and stop the fight completely.

5.9 **Hors Combat**

5.9.1. **Definition**

A Competitor is considered hors combat by the Referee when he/she shows obvious signs of physiological weakening such that he/she no longer has the physical or psychological resources to continue the bout immediately.

5.9.2. **Consequences**

5.9.2.1. **In Assaut**
a If the Competitor is unable to continue the assault within the permitted time, the Referee declares the end of the assault.
   
   - if the hors combat has been caused by a fault of his/her opponent (a blow which is too hard or forbidden) the Referee will ask for a disqualification.
   
   - If the opponent’s disqualification is refused, the Competitor who is hors combat loses by abandon (or medical stoppage if the doctor has intervened.)

b If the Competitor can continue the assault within the permitted time, the Referee:
   
   - simply restarts the bout if the opponent was not the cause;
   
   - restarts the bout after asking for a penalty if the opponent was at fault (blow too violent, forbidden, etc.), or;
   
   - asks for disqualification as described in 5.6.3.

c If, for any reason, a Competitor falls out of the ring, the Referee calls "Stop. Coin neutre" ("Stop. Neutral corner ") and the other Competitor must go to the neutral corner opposite the point of his/her opponent’s fall.
   
   - If the fallen Competitor is not obviously hors combat he/she must get back into the ring as quickly as possible; The Referee then uses the commands "En garde...Allez" ("On guard...Go.") to restart the bout in the centre of the ring;
   
   - if the fallen Competitor is injured or remains hors combat the Referee will apply the measures allowed for.

d Delay in recovery: to prevent abuse, this may be limited to one minute (over all rounds combined) by the Referee who will stop and restart the time when he judges it is necessary.

5.9.2.2. In Combat

1. When a Competitor is hors combat, the Referee calls: "Stop. Coin neutre" ("Stop. Neutral corner") then counts the seconds while the other Competitor is in the opposite neutral corner. If the Competitor does not comply, the Referee interrupts the count until he/she respects this rule.

2. When a Competitor is hors combat, the Referee must go to a count of 8 seconds before allowing the Competitor to carry on with the bout (even if the competitor appears able to carry on before a count of 8 seconds). In these circumstances, the bout only restarts with the command "Allez" given by the Referee.

3. If the Competitor who is hors combat is not fit to resume the bout at the 10th second, the Referee will stop the bout and
   
   a either ask for the disqualification of the opponent if there has been an infraction of the technical, sporting or refereeing rules;
b or wait for confirmation of the victory by hors combat of his/her opponent (confirmation given by the Judges on their scorecards).

4. If, for any reason of any kind, a Competitor falls out of the ring, the Referee calls "Stop. Coin neutre" ("Stop. Neutral corner ") and the other Competitor must go to the neutral corner opposite the point of his/her opponent’s fall.
   a If the fallen Competitor is not obviously hors combat he/she must get back into the ring as quickly as possible (without any help). The Referee then uses the commands "En garde...Allez" ("On guard...Go.") to restart the bout in the centre of the ring;
   b If the fallen Competitor is injured or remains hors combat the Referee counts the seconds as if a Competitor was hors combat in the ring.

5. If a Competitor receives a count three times during about the Referee must count to 10 the third time, ending the bout. In the event a forbidden blow (examples: a blow to the groin, forbidden technique) has led to a count of 8 or 9 seconds and a penalty pronounced on the opponent, that count does not apply toward the three count total for the affected Competitor. Therefore, he/she will be allowed one more count during the rest of the bout.

6. If the Second throws in the towel during the count, the Referee must continue to the end of the count:
   a if the Competitor is in a state to continue before the 10-count, the throwing of the sponge still counts and victory is declared by Stoppage by the Second;
   b if the Competitor receives the 10-count, the Referee stops the bout and a decision is given as allowed in Article 14: Judging.

5.9.3. Accidental injury of a Competitor

If for any reason, a Competitor injures himself/herself during a bout in such a way that the accident cannot be attributed to a blow from his/her opponent, he/she is considered hors combat by the Referee who proceeds as described in 5.9.2.2.

5.10 Attire

To ensure the necessary uniformity among the officials, all Referees and Judges must adopt regulation attire consisting of:
   a a white shirt and a black bow tie;
   b black trousers;
   c black sports shoes, and;
   d an FIS official badge on the left side of the shirt (compulsory.)

The Referee must remove watches and bracelets. It is advised that the Referee wear surgical gloves.
Article 6: Judges

6.1. Savate bouts are judged by three or five Judges.

6.2. Judges are chosen from the list of international Judges;

6.3. During a bout Judges have the right, between rounds, to communicate with the Referee and make observations or point things out but they must not communicate with each other.

6.4. Each Judge must be alone at his/her position.

6.5. At the end of each round, each judge marks his/her score-sheet without corrections or modifications. If corrections are needed, the Judge must ask for a new score sheet, re-copy the original and give both score sheets to the Official Delegate at the end of the bout.

6.6. If the scores for both Competitors for the round are only X’s, the Judge signals this publicly by holding his/her score sheet above his/her head at the 5 second bell.

6.7. At the end of the bout, according to their scores, each Judge writes his/her decision on his/her score-sheet which is then collected by the Referee, who passes all the score sheets to the Official Delegate, who has the result of the bout announced.

6.8. In the case of a Competitor being hors combat for a count of 10 due to a fault not penalised by the Referee, Judges may ask for a disqualification by raising their score sheets.

6.9. If a penalty is requested by the Referee the Judges must indicate their opinions simultaneously by gesture at the Referee’s command as follows:
   a Agreement: one arm raised above the head
   b Disagreement: forearms crossed in front of the face (in a “Saint Andrew’s cross”)
   c No opinion: the two forearms raised each side of the head;

6.10. When at least two out of three Judges, or three out of five Judges, agree with the Referee the requested penalty is pronounced.

6.11. When a penalty is pronounced, each Judge must write down an “A” (for avertissement/penalty) in the column provided for this purpose. At the end of the bout each reduces reduce the score by one point per penalty for bouts where each round is marked with a single score or by two points if each round is marked with a double score.

6.12. Position of the Judges

   The Official Delegation is positioned according to the following diagram:
6.13. If there are three Judges their arrangement is as follows:

- a Judge 1: unchanged
- b Judge 2: opposite the Official Delegate
- c Judge 3: in place of Judge 4

**Article 7: Medical Service Personnel**

7.1. The Organisers of a Savate event, including Combats, must ensure the assistance of Medical Service Personnel who must be present during each bout and throughout the competition (see the Medical Regulations.) Failing this, the competition may not take place.

7.2. The Medical Service Personnel must, before the start of the competition, examine each Competitor and declare whether they consider the Competitor fit to take part in the bouts.

1. Medical Service Personnel may be asked to give an opinion if a Competitor has to be outclassed (see the Medical Regulations.)

2. The medical examination can be done during the Weigh-In or separately (Article 10: Weigh-In and Medical Examination)

7.3. Medical Service Personnel may examine and treat a Competitor during the one minute interval. During the bout, they may examine a Competitor at the request of the Referee (or at their own instigation using the Official Delegate as an intermediary) and give their advice on a Competitor’s capacity to continue the bout. In exceptional circumstances, they may decide on their own to stop a bout, using the Official Delegate as an intermediary. In such a case, as made at the
request of the Official Delegate to stops the Combat or Assault using the bell. In all cases the Medical Service Personnel’s decision is final.

7.4. As a precaution against hepatitis and AIDS, when they think it necessary, the physician or the Referee must interrupt the bout using the Official as an intermediary when both Competitors are bleeding at the same time.

7.5. In Combat, in all cases where hors combat or abandonment is pronounced for one (or both) Competitors during a bout, it is compulsory that the Competitor(s) concerned must be systematically examined by the Medical Service Personnel on the spot.

7.6. Medical Service Personnel must also sign the competition sheet and mark on it, as well as on the Competitors' sport passports, all details of interventions involving their services (particularly medical stoppages).

**Article 8: Announcer**

8.1. Will be appointed by the Organiser, and may be chosen from among the members of the Official Delegation and remains in constant contact with the Official Delegate.

8.2. The Announcer:

   1. Announces the officials for each bout (Referee and Judges):
   2. Announces the bouts, specifying:
      a. their designation (continental championship, world championship)
      b. their level (quarter final, semi-final)
      c. the age category concerned
      d. the type of bout (Assaut, Combat (masculine or feminine))
      e. the number and length of rounds

8.3. The Announcer calls for and introduces the Competitors for each bout, specifying their nationality and their corner (red/blue).

8.4. The Announcer declares the result of the bout on receiving the scorecard from the Official Delegate, and for majority decisions, announces the number of votes obtained by each Competitor. In the case of a decision by the Official Delegate alone, the number of votes is not announced.

8.5. The Announcer gives an advance call for the Competitors for the next bout, if there is one, to present for an equipment inspection by the Equipment Checker.

8.6. The Announcer conveys to the public any information given to them by the Organiser or the Official Delegate to ensure that the competition proceeds without incident.
Article 9: Organiser

9.1. Definition
The person or organization allowed by the FIS (or its affiliated members), to organise Savate competitions.

9.2. Obligations
9.2.1. Must supply competition equipment as required by the FIS (ring, scales, timers, gloves, helmets, etc.) subject to the competition being cancelled by the Official Delegate;

9.2.2. Must provide the Official Delegation with a room equipped for the Weigh-In;

9.2.3. Is responsible for the presence of the Medical Service Personnel to whom they must provide the federal texts relating to the physician’s duties;

9.2.4. Must provide the Official Delegate with a microphone so that he/she can keep the public and other interested parties supplied with information necessary for proper conduct of the competition;

9.2.5. Must respect the terms of the agreement he/she has signed with the FIS for official competitions;

9.2.6. Is responsible for the behaviour of the public;

9.2.7. In no way influences the decisions of the Official Delegation;

9.2.8. Must ask the opinion of the Official Delegate on the order of the bouts;

9.2.9. Is responsible for all material organisation for the competition, and;

9.2.10. Can be asked to provide the competition secretary.

Article 10: Weigh-In and Medical Examination

10.1. At all events, Competitors in all categories must be weighed using an agreed swing scale accurate to within +/- 20 grams or electronic scales accurate to within +/- 200 grams.

10.2. If the Competitor exceeds the weight limit is exceeded at the first weighing by not more than 1 kg the Competitor will be allowed to be weighed again TWICE MORE (for a total of three weighings altogether.) The upper limit of the category must be reached by the end of the Weigh-In. Forfeit by weight is pronounced if the lower limit is not reached at the first weighing.
10.3. In addition, Competitors in the categories Benjamin(e)s, Minimes and Cadet(tes) benefit from an exceptional tolerance of 500 grams, for competitions including these categories.

10.4. The Weigh-In should be conducted with at most the integrale but without shoes or protective equipment. If necessary the athlete may be weighed naked.

10.5. The Weigh-In must officially start at the earliest on the morning of the competition, at the latest an hour and a half before the beginning of the competition.

10.6. The Weigh-In normally lasts for an hour. It may be extended if the number of Competitors makes this necessary. The precise time is determined by the Official Delegate's watch.

10.7. At the end of the time arranged for the Weigh-In the Official Delegate declares it closed. No further Competitors may be weighed who have not already presented themselves.

10.8. The Organiser must supply the telephone number of the competition and it must be written on the convocation sheet to enable a message to be sent before the end of the Weigh-In if a Competitor’s arrival is delayed.

10.9. Only in these circumstances may the Weigh-In be deferred for those concerned, and at the sole discretion of the Official Delegate.

10.10. During the Weigh-In the Official Delegate verifies each Competitor’s identity and registration for the competition based on documents presented (for example, a licence and sport passport, for example.

10.11. In Combat, the Competitors must also submit to a compulsory Medical Examination by Medical Service Personnel. During this examination the Competitor presents his/her medical passport to the Medical Service Personnel of the competition, who will check the content and carry out a preliminary examination of the Competitor to verify that he/she is able to take part in the competition. If a Competitor is not able to take part in the competition, the Medical Service Personnel will inform the Official Delegate.

10.12. The Medical Examination must occur two hours before any competition and, for that reason, can be separate from the Weigh-In.

**Article 11: Ring**

11.1. The traditional ring is a square of the following size inside the ropes:

a) at most 6 metres each side; and

b) at least 4.9 metres each side.

11.2. The Floor:

a) must be level, solid and tightly joined together, and the edge must extend at least 0.5 metres beyond the ropes on every side, and;
b is covered with a hard wearing, tightly stretched canvas under which is a mat no more than 1 cm to 2 cm thick, or a covering of yielding material of the same thickness. This mat or covering must extend over the whole ring, including the part outside the ropes.

11.3. The Ropes:

a The ring is enclosed by three strong ropes from 2cm to 3cm in diameter and covered with fabric, or with plastic.
b The ropes must be kept at least 30 cm off the posts or fittings, and the corners are covered from top to bottom with a protective jacket.
c If the ring is up on a stage, or any other place where it is close to a wall or partition, the distance between the wall or partition and the ropes must be at least 1.5 metres.
d The three ropes are placed as follows:
   – the first: 0.4 metres from the floor
   – the second: 0.8 metres from the floor
   – the third: 1.3 metres from the floor
e The three ropes are fastened together with vertical evenly spaced ties between each corner;
f Exceptionally, the ring may be enclosed by four ropes; In these circumstances, the third rope must be at 1.2 metres and the fourth at 1.5 metres from the floor.

11.4. In Assaut competitions, and only Assaut, the ring may be replaced by markings on the ground.

11.4.1. Zones

a The area within which the competitors will move is called the Combat Zone. It is a square with sides between 5 and 6 metres long. This Combat Zone is surrounded by a Limit Zone one metre wide.
b The Combat Zone and Limit Zone are covered with a shock absorbent, non-slip surface between 1 cm and 2 cm thick.
c The Limit Zone and Combat Zone are different colours.
d If several Combat Zones must be used simultaneously in the same room, the distance between two Limit Zones is at least 2 metres.
e This type of arrangement may only be used at floor level: it is forbidden to use it on a podium or platform.

11.4.2. Surroundings

a Officials must be situated outside the Limit Zone in the positions prescribed for competitions using a ring; Judges’ tables are forbidden and clipboards are used instead.
b During rounds, no person or thing should enter either the Combat Zone or the Limit Zone.
c During the one minute interval, only the seconds may enter the Limit Zone, stools and seconds equipment remain outside the Limit Zone.
11.4.3. Use of Zones

a The Combat Zone is the only zone where the Competitors are allowed to move during rounds. If during a bout a Competitor enters the Limit Zone, the bout is not interrupted but the Referee points it out to him/her with the warning “LIMIT” (“LIMITS”) and the Competitor must immediately return to the Combat Zone.

- If the Competitor does not return to the Combat Zone immediately so, the Referee interrupts the bout by the command “Stop” and gives a first remark. The Referee then returns the two Competitors to the centre of the Combat Zone and restarts the bout.

- At the third remark made during the same round, the Referee asks for a penalty for leaving the Limit Zone.

b In the case of a Competitor going outside the Limit Zone, the Referee asks for a penalty to be given for leaving the Limit Zone. The first penalty given for leaving the Limit Zone one does not count toward disqualification.

c In the case a Competitor is pushed out of the Limit Zone by a blow from his/her opponent there will be no penalty.

d Identifying when Competitors “leave the Combat Zone”, “leave the Limit Zone” and are “pushed out of the Limit Zone” is the responsibility of the Referee alone. Penalties are pronounced after consultation with the Judges.

Article 12: Seconds

12.1. Each Competitor is entitled to the support of a maximum of two Seconds: the Principal Second and the Assistant Second. The Principal Second should be identified to the Referee by the Competitor himself/herself before each bout.

12.1.1. The Principal Second is responsible for the Assistant Second, if one is present.

12.1.2. The behaviour of Seconds affects the Competitor they are assisting.

12.1.3. Only the Principal Second is entitled:

a to "throw in the towel" (or sponge) in recognition of the defeat of his/her Competitor;

b to appeal by writing to the Official Delegate (on the form provided for this purpose) no later than 15 minutes after the result of the last bout of the competition is announced.

12.1.4. The Official Delegate is entitled to check the ability of a Second to perform his/her function, notably by the presentation of his/her licence.
12.2. Functions and duties of the Seconds

12.2.1. Seconds are not allowed to enter the ring until the signal for the end of each round is given (the bell), or when the Referee decides the bout is finished.

12.2.2. Seconds absolutely must leave the ring at the "5 seconds" call given by the Timekeeper at the end of each rest interval and remain close to their Competitor's corner, or sit on chairs at their corner if decided by the Official Delegate.

12.2.3. During bouts, Seconds must not leave anything in the ring or on the edges of the ring.

12.2.4. Seconds are forbidden to give advice, or help of any kind during rounds;

12.2.5. It is equally forbidden for them to call out to the opponent, the opponent’s Seconds or the officials.

12.2.6. All infractions of these rules can result in penalties against the Seconds or their Competitor and can even lead to the disqualification of the Competitor they are assisting.

12.2.7. For a national team, the Seconds are appointed by their national federation (body of technical directors.)

12.2.8. If one of the Seconds tries in any way to help up a Competitor who has fallen or is hors combat, the Competitor he/she is helping is disqualified immediately and declared the loser and the Second is penalised.

Article 13: Equipment

13.1. The various items which constitute Savate equipment must conform to FIS regulations.

13.2. The attire, called the integrale, must be decent, neat and clean and appropriate to the practice of Savate.

   a. The wearing of jewellery (buckles, earrings, visible piercings, chains, necklaces, rings...) is forbidden for safety reasons.

   b. Hearing and visual aids are normally forbidden in competitions (see Medical Regulations).

13.3. Official equipment compulsory for all competitions and events organised by the FIS or one of its affiliated members is described as follows:

13.3.1. Gloves

   a. Must be in very good condition, in leather or a similar material, evenly padded with horsehair or a similar material.
b Must weigh:
   - between 6 and 8 ounces (171 and 228g) for Competitors in the weight categories from "mosquito" to "mini lightweight" inclusive.
   - 8 ounces (228g) for Competitors in the weight categories from "flyweight" to "lightweight" inclusive.
   - 10 ounces (285g) for Competitors in the weight categories from "super lightweight" to "middleweight" inclusive.
   - 12 ounces (342g) for Competitors in the weight categories from "light heavyweight" to "heavyweight" inclusive.

c They must be of the "Savate approved" type, that is to say:
   - include a "double cuff" closely protecting the wrist and the lower forearm (about 10cm)
   - the model of glove may be with or without laces.

d Lace up gloves:
   - must include the double cuff described above.
   - The lacing must be limited to this cuff and must on no account extend to the palm of the hand. The palm must be covered with leather and lightly padded.
   - The knot of the laces must be covered with an adhesive tape around the wrist or forearm, corresponding to the colour of the corner.
   - Lace up gloves are compulsory for combat competitions. They must be identical and provided by the Organiser.

13.3.2. Bandages

a All Competitors have the right to bandage their hands.
b Bandages must be made up only of "surgical" bandage, not having any adhesive substance, 2 metres long and 4 cm wide. Bandages of the "Somos" type are also allowed.
c The use of adhesive bandages is formally forbidden.
d The application of “talc” to the bandage (in small amounts) is allowed. But the talc must never be moistened.
e The equipment checker may be present when the gloves are put on, to ensure that the rules are observed.
f  The bandages are marked before the bout and checked before the result is announced.

13.3.3. Shoes

a  Have an ankle and upper made of a very supple material (leather or hide, doubled or not).
b  Have a sole which is rigid without being hard, between about 2 to 5mm thick, is flat, without any heel, does not project beyond the edges of the shoe, and may cover the inside edge of the front third of the foot for about 2 cm.
c  Are fastened with laces, without hard ends or eyelets, the knot of which must be located behind the ankle.
d  As is the case for lace up gloves, the fastening must be covered with adhesive tape around the ankle.
e  The ankle of the shoe, semi long, will not extend more than 5 cm above the level of the malleolus.
f  The front part of the upper should be as rounded as possible, and "quilted" with a thin inner layer of "latex" (or any other similar protective material).
g  A protective layer should line the inside of the whole shoe.
h  The equipment checker (and ultimately the Official Delegate) will decide on the suitability of the shoe.

13.3.4. Attire

a  The attire termed the *integrale* is a sleeveless, one-piece outfit covering the lower limbs and the trunk.
b  It is required for participation in any Savate event: bouts, official competitions, demonstrations, courses and examinations.
c  The characteristics of this costume (design and colours) are left up to the Competitors, but they must be decent and not present an immoral or eccentric character.

13.3.5. Protective equipment

a  Protective equipment consists of:
   - tooth protector
   - groin protector
   - shin-pads
   - headgear
   - chest protector
b  The use of these can be compulsory, optional or forbidden depending on the form of the bout, as noted in the table below:
Except for certain specific competitions, protective equipment is as follows:

a. Women are allowed to wear a groin protector. It is compulsory for combat.

b. When it is forbidden to use protective shin-pads, the equipment checker may refuse to accept socks or any other type of protection similar to shin-pads. This is determined by the equipment checker.

c. For youngsters from pré-poussins(ines) to cadets(tes) headgear is compulsory.

d. For young girls, from benjamines to cadettes chest protection is recommended and may be made compulsory by the medical service. For other age categories, it is compulsory.

e. Any Competitor who cannot produce the equipment (or part of the equipment) described above, except with a written exemption from the Federal Medical Commission, may be refused the right to take part in the bouts and the result be "forfeit by decision of the Official Delegate."

Models of protective equipment must be as follows.

a. tooth protector: of a soft material

b. groin protector: rigid, edged with rubber, limited to the area of the groin

c. shin-pads: in a soft material, without any kind of reinforcement, no thicker than one and a half
centimetres, and covering only the front surface of the shin

d  headgear: approved by the FIS

e  chest protector: approved by the FIS

Article 14: Judging

14.1. General principles:

  a  At the end of each bout, the Referee collects the Judges’ score-sheets and passes them to the Official Delegate who announces the result or has it announced.

  b  The decision is final.

  c  If one of the Competitors doesn’t agree with the decision, through the intermediary of his/her Principal Second, in writing (on the proper form) and on the same day, he/she may lodge an appeal with the Official Delegate who, after having entered it on the competition sheet, will send it to the Appeal Committee concerned (Article 15: Appeals of Decisions).

  d  The appeal must be lodged no later than 15 minutes after the result of the last bout of the event is announced.

  e  Any appeal lodged which does not follow this procedure is declared unacceptable.

  f  If the appeal can be accepted, the appeal body concerned may only either:
      –  cancel the decision, then the bout can if necessary be held again, or;
      –  confirm the decision, upholding the result.

  g  In the event of a match nul (equality/draw) and if the competition requires a decision, the decision will be made by the Official Delegate and announced as "Victory by decision of the Official Delegate."

Assaut

14.2. Judging and Decisions

14.2.1. Principles of judging Assaut

Judging for Assaut bouts is based on the principle of evaluating the difference in ability between the two Competitors as follows:

1. difference in technical/tactical ability takes account of the quality of execution of the blows struck, their opportunity and their variety, as well as their combination with other blows of the Competitor’s own (in a sequence) or those of their opponent (parrying, avoiding, counter-strikes).
2. **difference in the number of touches** takes account of the precision of the blows struck. **Scoring touches** are the objective test: touches score different numbers of points depending on the target struck and the limb which struck it.

   a. For kicks:
      - touch at low-level = 1 point
      - touch at mid-level = 2 points
      - touch at high-level = 4 points

   b. For punches:
      - 1 point whatever the target struck, but a maximum of 2 points may be scored within one attack.

3. At the end of each round, each Judge reports his/her comparison of the Competitors’ relative performance in each of the two areas of evaluation as one of four possible outcomes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME</th>
<th>SCORE for FIGHTER A</th>
<th>SCORE for FIGHTER B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Draw</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domination by Competitor A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marked Domination by Competitor A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Decision</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   A non-decision (X) on one of the two evaluations must imply a non-decision on the other.

14.2.2. Determining a decision from Judges’ Scores

   At the end of the Assaut, if it has continued to its end, the totalled point score from all rounds, minus 2 points per penalty, determines each Judge’s final score for each Competitor. A Judge’s individual decision based on final scores is noted as:

   a. **win** for A or B;
   b. **draw** (if all the scores are equal); or;
   c. **non-decision** (if both Competitors have scored nothing but X’s in all the rounds).

   Each Judge’s decision counts as one vote toward the combined decision of all the Judges, which can be:

   a. **win** for A or B (unanimous or by a majority of the Judges)
   b. **draw** (unanimous or by a majority of the Judges)
   c. **non-decision** (unanimous or by a majority of the Judges)
A decision is determined in the same way if the physician must stop the bout because both Competitors are bleeding.

In the case of a majority decision the Official Delegate announces the number of votes obtained by each Competitor.

When the Official Delegate must decide alone, the details of votes are not announced.

14.2.3. Other types of decision:

Judges’ scores are not used to determine the Judgement of an Assault when the Referee stops the bout before its normal end for the reasons given in the following paragraphs. Judges simply write down the name of the winner on their scoresheets.

a Manifest superiority of one Competitor is a decision made by the Referee with the agreement of the Judges and is announced as: “Win by Referee stoppage.”

b Bout abandoned by one Competitor is a decision made by the Referee alone and is announced as: “Win by abandonment.”

c Stoppage by the Second is signalled by the Principle Second’s throwing the sponge into the ring during a round or at the end of a minute’s rest and is a decision given by the Referee alone and announced as “Win by stoppage by the Second.”

d Disqualification of one Competitor is a decision made by the Referee with the agreement of the Judges and is announced as: “Win by disqualification.”

e Disqualification of both Competitors is a decision made by the Referee with the agreement of the Judges and announced as “Disqualification of both Competitors”.

f Refusal to Fight in Assault is a decision made by the Referee with the agreement of the Judges and is announced as “Non-decision for refusal to fight”

g Stoppage on Medical Grounds is a decision made by the Official Delegate, following the intervention of the Medical Service Personnel and is announced as “Win by stoppage on medical grounds.”

Combat, 2nd Series

14.3. Judging and Decisions: (if organised by the FIS)

14.3.1. Principles of judging Combat, 2nd Series
Judging of 2\textsuperscript{nd} Series Combat bouts is based on the principle of evaluating the difference in ability between the two Competitors.

- The Judges therefore decide the result of each round by a double evaluation comparing the Competitors in two areas:

  a. **difference in technical/tactical ability**
     takes account of the quality of execution of the blows struck, their opportunity and their diversity, as well as their combination with other blows of the Competitor’s own (in a sequence) or those of their opponent (parrying, avoiding, counters, dodges and striking back), and;

  b. **difference in combative spirit and efficiency**.

14.4. At the end of each round, each Judge reports his/her comparison of the Competitors’ relative performance in each of the two areas of evaluation as one of four possible outcomes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME</th>
<th>SCORE for FIGHTER A</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Decision</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A non-decision (X) on one of the two evaluations must imply a non-decision on the other.

14.3.2. Determining a Decision from Judges’ Scores

At the end of the Combat, if it has continued to its end, the totalled point score from all rounds, minus 2 points per penalty, determines each Judge’s final score for each Competitor. A Judge’s individual decision based on final scores is noted as:

a. **win** for A or B;

b. **draw** (if all the scores are equal); or;

c. **non-decision** (if both Competitors have scored nothing but X’s in all the rounds).
Each Judge’s decision counts as one vote toward the combined decision of all the Judges, which can be:

- **a** win for A or B (unanimous or by a majority of the Judges)
- **b** draw (unanimous or by a majority of the Judges)
- **c** non-decision (unanimous or by a majority of the Judges)

A decision is determined in the same way if the physician must stop the bout because both Competitors are bleeding.

In the case of a majority decision the Official Delegate announces the number of votes obtained by each Competitor.

When the Official Delegate must decide alone, the details of votes are not announced.

14.3.3. Other types of decision

Judges’ scores are not used to determine the Judgement of a combat when the Referee stops the bout before its normal end for the reasons given in the following paragraphs. Judges simply write the name of the winner on their score-sheets and circle R (Red) or B (Blue) to indicate the winner’s corner.

- **a** Hors Combat
  One of the Competitors is put hors combat for 10 seconds if they have been given a count three times during the bout. This decision is made by the Referee alone and is announced as “Win by hors combat.”

- **b** Manifest Superiority of One Competitor is a decision made by the Referee with the agreement of the judges and is announced as “Win by stoppage of the Referee.”

- **c** Stoppage on Medical Grounds is a decision made by the Official Delegate, following the intervention of the Medical Service Personnel and is announced as “Win by stoppage on medical grounds.”

- **d** Bout Abandoned by One Competitor is announced as “Win by abandonment.”

- **e** Stoppage by the Second is signalled by the Principle Second’s throwing the sponge into the ring during a round or at the end of a minute’s rest and is a decision given by the Referee alone and announced as “Win by stoppage by the Second.”

- **f** Disqualification of One Competitor is a decision made by the Referee with the agreement of the Judges and is announced as: “Win by disqualification.”
g Disqualification of Both Competitors is a decision made by the Referee with the agreement of the Judges and announced as “Disqualification of both Competitors.”

h Non-Combat is a decision made by the referee with the agreement of the judges and is announced as “Non-Decision for Non-Combat.”

Combat, 1st Series

14.4. Judging and Decisions

14.4.1. Principles of judging Combat, 1st Series

Judging for Series 1 Combat bouts is based on the general principle of evaluating the level of technique, combative spirit and efficiency of the opposing Competitors (article 14.1)

At the end of each round, each Judges’ will report his/her comparison of the Competitors’ relative performance in that round as one of four possible outcomes:

<table>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Decision</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14.4.2. Determining the decision from scores

At the end of the Combat, if it has continued to its end, the totalled point score from all rounds, minus ONE point per penalty, determines each Judge’s final score for each Competitor. A Judge’s individual decision based on final scores is noted as:

a win for A or B;
b draw (if all the scores are equal); or;
c non-decision (if both Competitors have scored nothing but X’s in all the rounds).

Each Judge’s decision counts as one vote toward the combined decision of all the Judges, which can be:

a win for A or B (unanimous or by a majority of the Judges)
b draw (unanimous or by a majority of the Judges)
c  **non-decision** (unanimous or by a majority of the Judges)

A decision is determined in the same way if the physician must stop the bout because both Competitors are bleeding.

In the case of a majority decision the Official Delegate announces the number of votes obtained by each Competitor.

When the Official Delegate must decide alone, the details of votes are not announced.

14.4.3. Other types of decision

Judges’ scores are not used to determine the Judgement of a combat when the Referee stops the bout before its normal end for the reasons given in the following paragraphs. Judges simply write the name of the winner on their score-sheets and circle R (Red) or B (Blue) to indicate the winner’s corner.

a  **Hors Combat**
One of the Competitors is put *hors combat* for 10 seconds if they have been given a count three times during the bout. This decision is made by the Referee alone and is announced as “Win by hors combat.”

b  **Manifest Superiority of One Fighter** is a decision made by the Referee with the agreement of the judges and is announced as “Win by stoppage of the Referee.”

c  **Stoppage on Medical Grounds** is a decision made by the Official Delegate, following the intervention of the Medical Service Personnel and is announced as “Win by stoppage on medical grounds.”

d  **Bout Abandoned by one Competitor** is announced as “Win by abandonment.”

e  **Stoppage by the Second** is signalled by the Principle Second’s throwing the sponge into the ring during a round or at the end of a minute’s rest and is a decision given by the Referee alone and announced as “Win by stoppage by the Second.”

f  **Disqualification of one Competitor** is a decision made by the Referee with the agreement of the Judges and is announced as: “Win by disqualification.”

g  **Disqualification of both Competitors** is a decision made by the Referee with the agreement of the Judges and announced as “Disqualification of both Competitors.”
Article 15: Appeals of Decisions

The examination of the appeals which may arise from the application of the present rules of Refereeing is the business of an Appeal Committee specifically constituted for this purpose, under the authority of the Official Delegate and in the same place as the competition. The admissibility, mode of deposition and handling of such appeals are set out in the specific rules for the competition.

Article 16: Moral Rules, the Salute, Federal Sanctions

16.1. Moral rules

Any people taking part in Savate, and their supporters, must at all times and places have respect for their sport. In particular, respect is due to one’s teacher, one’s partner, as well as to all officials and the public. Savate should be practised, in training and in competition, in a true and unbiased spirit, accompanied by courteous behaviour. These moral rules should be expressed in the salute.

16.2. The Savate salute is performed in the following manner.

From the upright standing position, feet together and arms by the side of the body:

1. Bring the right glove open towards the body at the height of the left side of the chest.

2. Unfold the arm sideways and obliquely downwards.

16.3. Penalties by the FIS

Besides purely sporting penalties imposed in the ring and the Organisers alike may ask the FIS to take sanctions against Competitors, Seconds or any participants who have contravened the rules or shown unsporting behaviour towards their opponents, officials or the public.

Equally they may ask for sanctions against such persons if, while carrying out their function in the ring or outside it, they are subjected to loud, intemperate complaints, threats, insults or acts of violence.

To be considered, those requests for sanctions must be accompanied by a full description of the incriminating facts, and any available testimony confirming them.
The disciplinary commission of the FIS, if the request is found to be justified, may impose all the sanctions provided for in the disciplinary regulations of the FIS.
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