

Book V.

REFEREEING RULES

**INTERNATIONAL SAVATE
FEDERATION**

(FIS)

(updated in 2006)

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SUMMARY

Rules of refereeing of the FIS

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Article 1 - The official delegation

Consists of:

- the official delegate
- the equipment checker
- the timekeeper(s)
- the referee
- the judges
- where required, the medical service

Article 2 - The Official Delegate (Délégué Officiel, OD)

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

2.2 - Is in charge of the official delegation.

2.3 - Ensures the following functions:

- making official the results of bouts.
- appointing the members of the Official Delegation for each bout.
- supervision and judging of bouts.
- announcement of results and decisions for bouts.
- signing to authenticate the results of bouts on sporting passports and the competition sheet. In particular, in the absence of a physician, he/she notes, on the competition sheet, the events having required the intervention of the emergency medical service.
- has the responsibility for administrative documents for the competition (beforehand and afterwards):
 - weigh-in sheet
 - competition sheet
 - judges score cards
 - accident forms
 - appeal forms
 - certificates for titles (if necessary)
 - responsibility for the weigh-in
 - registering appeals

2.4 – He/she must ensure the presence of the medical service at the officials' table to be able to react rapidly to a call for assistance.

In their absence, he/she must ensure together with the organiser that there is a means of evacuation to a hospital for anyone injured, the close proximity of a telephone enabling an emergency medical evacuation service to be called, and the provision of a room which can be used for first aid.

2.5 – He/she must be chosen from among experienced international officials.

2.6 – He/she 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 – He/she may be assisted in his/her administrative work by a competition secretary who will take care of:

- writing the results on any sporting passports presented and the competition sheet.
- the preparation and distribution of judges' score cards.

2.8 - He/she makes sure, with the help of the organiser, that no-one without a precise function, stays at ringside. If he/she finds it necessary he/she may suspend or delay a bout, after consulting the referee and the Announcer, if unauthorised persons don't leave the area of the ring.

Article 3 - The equipment checker (le délégué aux tireurs)

3.1 - Ensures the following functions:

- checking that the fighters' equipment conforms to regulations before bouts.
- checking that the ring conforms to regulations, and if not, requiring the organiser to make any necessary modifications with the risk of cancellation.

3.2 - Must be chosen among the qualified judges or referees.

Article 4 – The Timekeeper(s)

4.1 - Times are monitored by a timekeeper. They time

- the duration of rounds
- the one minute interval between rounds
- the time during which a fighter
 - * is "hors combat" (out of action) in an assault bout
 - * is "hors combat" (out of action) in a combat bout
- the length of the delay when a fighter is late arriving in the ring, when asked to do so by the referee.

4.2 - Must be chosen among the qualified judges or referees.

4.3 - At the start of each round, the timekeeper does not start the 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" from the referee to start the timer.

4.6- At each command "STOP" by the referee:

- 1) the timekeeper stops the timer.
- 2) If a fighter 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) He/she only restarts the timer once the referee says "ALLEZ".
- 4) In the case that both occur simultaneously, the referee's command "STOP" has priority over the clock marking the end of the round.
- 5) The timekeeper can ring the bell **only** after the referee's command "ALLEZ".

Article 5 - The Referee

5.1 - The referee must be of international level.

5.2 - Role and definition of the referee.

5.2.1 - The referee's job is to see 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.

5.2.2 - The referee must therefore be completely familiar with:

- the technical rules
- the sporting rules
- the rules of refereeing

5.3 -The Referee's Duties

He/she must

- 1) - Always be first in the ring.
- 2) - Check that the ring is in correct condition (see THE RING).
- 3) - Check for the presence of the Official Delegate, so that his/her advice may be taken quickly if needed, and give him/her all information, penalties and decisions concerning the bout.
- 4) - Check for the presence of the medical service, when needed, so that their opinion can be obtained quickly if needed.
- 5) - Check for 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).
- 7) - See that the seconds representing each fighter present themselves before the fight, particularly the principal second.
- 8) - Check that each fighter's equipment conforms to the regulations for the particular competition, unless the equipment checker has already done it.
- 9) - Bring together the two fighters 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 fighters salute each other correctly at the start and end of each bout.
- 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.
- 14) - If it happens, bring to the attention of both fighters any "non decision" delivered by one or more judges, at the start of each new round.
- 15) - Collect the judges' scorecards, ensuring that they have been completed correctly (signature, absence of alterations, decision completely filled out) and return them to the Official Delegate, at the end of each bout, whether or not it has run its normal length.
- 16) - Check that the bandages have not been modified since the equipment check.
- 17) - Indicate the winner by raising the winner's arm when the Official Delegate has the result announced.

5.4 - Interventions by the referee

5.4.1 - He must ensure that the two fighters present themselves at the side of the ring within a minute of the time they are called.

5.4.2 - If one of the fighters arrives late without a valid reason, the following penalties are applied:

- a) One minute late after the arrival of their opponent in the ring: the referee gives, alone, the "first penalty"
- b) Two minutes late: the referee, alone, gives the "second penalty".
- c) Three minutes late: the referee, alone, declares "disqualification" for late arrival.

It is the timekeeper who, at the request of the referee, measures the time.

5.4.3 – He/she must ensure that there are no more than two seconds for each fighter, that they 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 :

- The 1st time : give a REMARK to the second.
- The 2nd time : give a PENALTY to the second (without asking the judges' opinion).
- The 3rd time : give a PENALTY to the fighter (asking the judges' opinion).

5.4.4 – He/she 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

- Unsporting behaviour
- Failure to respect the referee's commands
- Dangerous blow (or boxing)
- Forbidden blow or parry (parry with legs/block with legs)
- Head forward, knee forward
- Blow not (or badly) armed
- Holding
- Predominant use of punching combinations
- Strong blows in assault
- Grappling
- Holding the ropes
- Non-combat
- Inadequate technique
- Manifest superiority

5.4.5 – He/she must ensure that all his interventions are clearly and immediately understood by everyone, using voice and gestures.

5.4.6 – He/she may separate the fighters "by hand" if they do not respond to verbal instructions. An intervention of this type can lead to a PENALTY to one or other or even both fighters depending on the circumstances.

5.4.7 - If one or both fighters show a flagrant ignorance of the rules of Savate, or if one of the fighters is obviously inferior, making the contest too unequal or dangerous, he/she must stop the bout after consultation with the judges (disqualification of one or both fighters).

5.4.8 - If one of the fighters is obviously superior, making the bout too unequal or dangerous, he/she must stop the bout after consultation with the judges.

5.4.9 - If a fighter loses his/her tooth protection, he/she must stop the bout, ask his/her opponent to go to the neutral corner, and accompany the fighter to his/her corner to have it put back in quickly (after having it rinsed).

He/she must make sure that no advice is given by the second(s).

5.4.10 - If a fighter voluntarily ejects his/her tooth protection, or refuses to replace it, the referee can use the provided penalties (see referee's sanctions).

5.4.11 - He 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 allowed for (5.4.3) above may be applied by the referee.

5.4.12 - Any official interventions by the referee must be preceded by the command "STOP".

5.4.13 - When part of the equipment of one of the fighters (glove, shoe, costume, groin protection, helmet, shinpad, ...) is damaged, the referee stops the bout and asks for the second to repair or replace it as quickly as possible (see Interventions by the referee).

5.4.14 – Any time that unexpected circumstances require it, the referee may stop the bout. The timekeeper takes note of the time. Depending on the circumstances and discussion between the referee and the OD:

- the bout may be restarted during the same competition, the official delegate specifies the time, and the bout restarts where it was interrupted.
- the bout may be put back to a later date, if the rules and the nature of the competition permit it. The decision is made by the official delegate. The competitors are recalled by the organiser of the competition concerned. The bout is completely restarted without taking account of 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 - The referee's commands

The referee uses the following commands:

5.5.1 - "EN GARDE":

This command is used to place or replace the fighters 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 is used to stop both the fighters and the clock at the same time.

In combat, when this command is given when a fighter is put "Hors Combat" (out of action), the main timer is stopped, the second timer is then started to allow the timekeeper to indicate (by gestures) the seconds to the referee.

If this command is given when the equipment of one of the fighters deteriorates, the referee asks his/her opponent to go to a neutral corner and accompanies the fighter to his/her corner to have it repaired

If fighters (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 fighters to start or restart the bout.

The timekeeper starts or restarts the timer only at the referee's command "ALLEZ".

5.5.4 - The referee will bring back the fighters to the centre of the ring after a penalty or a count (8/9).

5.6 - Referee's sanctions

5.6.1 - REMARKS

For minor faults, the referee may make "REMARKS" to the fighters which will not affect the scores.

5.6.2 - PENALTIES (Avertissements)

A penalty is pronounced by the referee after consulting the judges (with the agreement of at least two judges out of three, or three out of five) in the case of an infraction of the technical, sporting or refereeing rules.

All the judges must note them by writing an A (meaning Avertissement) in the column provided and take them into account in scoring

- minus ONE point if each round is marked with a single score (combat 1).
- minus TWO points if each round is marked with a double score (combat 2, assault).

5.6.3 - 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):

- AFTER A SECOND PENALTY, in the case of another infraction of the technical, sporting or refereeing rules by a fighter who has already been penalised.
- 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, a penalty may be requested from the Management Committee of the F.I.S. by the Official Delegate.

5.6.4 – Comments

If both fighters are equally to blame, they will both receive "remarks", "penalties" and may even both be "disqualified".

In the case of a penalty for both fighters at the same time:

1. The referee must announce this to the judges before asking their opinion
2. A penalty must be requested separately for each fighter and starting with the fighter who has received fewest penalties.

5.7 –penalty requests by the referee

5.7.1 - When the referee considers that a fault deserving a penalty has been committed:

- he stops the fighters and the timer with the command "STOP"
- he indicates both fighters to the neutral corners
- he faces the Official Delegate or goes to the red corner
- he points to the fighter to be penalised
- and he indicates to the OD and the judges the formal request :

5.7.2 - "DEMANDE DE PREMIER AVERTISSEMENT" (REQUEST FOR FIRST PENALTY)

au tireur coin X pour... (for the fighter from corner X for...)

(indication of the fault using gestures and/or verbally)

- The judges give their opinions **simultaneously** by gestures (see THE JUDGES)
- If they agree with the request, the referee signals to the Official Delegate: "1^{er} avertissement prononcé" ("First penalty given"), if not he/she signals to the OD "1er

avertissement refusé ” (“First penalty refused”)

- He/she then restarts the bout with the command "ALLEZ", having first repositioned the fighters in the centre of the ring in the "guard" position.

5.7.3 - "DEMANDE DE DEUXIEME AVERTISSEMENT" (REQUEST FOR SECOND PENALTY)

au tireur coin X pour... (for the fighter from corner X for...)
(indication of the fault using gestures and/or verbally)

- The judges give their opinions **simultaneously** by gestures (see THE JUDGES)
- If they agree with the request, the referee signals to the Official Delegate: "2^{ème} avertissement prononcé" ("Second penalty given") if not, he/she signals to the OD "2^{ème} avertissement refusé" ("2nd penalty refused")
- He/she then restarts the bout with the command "ALLEZ", having first repositioned the fighters in the centre of the ring in the "guard" position.

5.7.4 - "DEMANDE DE DISQUALIFICATION" (REQUEST FOR DISQUALIFICATION)

au tireur X pour... (for fighter X for...)
(indication of the fault using gestures and/or verbally)

- The judges give their opinions **simultaneously** by gestures (see THE JUDGES)
- If they agree with the request, the referee signals to the Official Delegate : "disqualification prononcée" ("disqualification pronounced") if not, he/she signals to the OD "disqualification refusée" ("disqualification refused")

5.7.5 - Comments

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

5.8 - “NON-COMBAT” and “REFUS D’ASSAUT”

5.8.1 - If, during a bout, the two fighters do not both defend their chances to win, the referee, after one or two previous penalties and with the agreement of the judges (2 out of 3 or 3 out of 5) stops the bout and declares "NON-COMBAT" (in combat) or "REFUS D’ASSAUT" (“Assaut refused” in assaut), disqualifying both fighters.

5.8.2 - After two penalties to the spectators given through the announcer’s voice and after consulting the officials (judges and OD), the referee may declare “NON-COMBAT”, stopping the fight completely, if he/she thinks that the spectators are behaving in a way which compromises its good and proper conduct.

5.9 - “HORS-COMBAT”

5.9.1 - Definition

A fighter 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 fighter is unable to continue the assaut within the permitted time, the referee declares the end of the assaut.

- 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 disqualification.
- If it is refused, the fighter who is hors-combat loses by abandon (or medical stoppage if the doctor has intervened)

b) If the fighter 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.).
- asks for disqualification in the circumstances described in 5.6.3.

c) If, for any reason, a fighter falls out of the ring, the referee calls "STOP...COIN NEUTRE" ("STOP...NEUTRAL CORNER"), while the other fighter must go to the neutral corner opposite the point of his/her opponent's fall.

- If the fallen fighter 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" to restart the bout in the centre of the ring.

- if the fallen fighter 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 fighter is "hors combat", the referee calls: "STOP...COIN NEUTRE" ("STOP...NEUTRAL CORNER"), then counts the seconds while the other fighter must go to the opposite neutral corner.

If the fighter does not comply, the referee interrupts the count until he/she respects this rule.

2) When a fighter is "hors combat", the referee must go to a count of 8 seconds before allowing the fighter to carry on with the bout (even if they seem in a state 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 fighter who is "hors combat" is not fit to resume the bout at the 10th second, the referee will stop the bout and :

- either ask for the disqualification of the opponent if there has been an infraction of the technical, sporting or refereeing rules,
- 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 fighter falls out of the ring, the referee calls "STOP...COIN NEUTRE" ("STOP...NEUTRAL CORNER"), while the other fighter must go to the neutral corner opposite the point of his/her opponent's fall.

a) If the fallen fighter 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" to restart the bout in the centre of the ring.

b) If the fallen fighter is injured or remains "hors combat" the referee counts the seconds as if a fighter was "hors combat" in the ring.

5) If a fighter receives a count three times during a bout the referee must count to 10 the third time (end of the combat). In the event of a forbidden blow (blow to the groin, forbidden technique, blow delivered after a command by the referee) recognised by a PENALTY BEING

PRONOUNCED and involving a count of 8 or 9 seconds, the fighter is not concerned by the 3 counts rules that time. Therefore, he/she will be allowed one more count during the rest of the bout.

6) If the second throws in the sponge during the count, the referee must continue to the end of the count:

a) if the fighter is in a state to continue before the count of 10, the throwing of the sponge still counts and a victory declared by stoppage by the second.

b) if the fighter receives a count of 10, the referee stops the bout and a decision is given as allowed for (see TYPES OF DECISION).

5.9.3 - Accidental injury of a fighter

If for any reason, a fighter 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 (5.9.2.2) above.

5.10 - Referees' costume

To ensure the necessary uniformity among the officials, all referees and judges must adopt a regulation costume. This consists of:

- a white shirt and a black bow-tie,
- black trousers,
- black sports shoes,
- it is compulsory to wear the FIS official badge on the left side of the shirt.
- the referee must remove watch and bracelet
- it is advisable for the referee to wear surgical gloves

6. – The judges

6.1 - Judging of Savate bouts is given by 3 or 5 judges.

6.2 - Judges are chosen from the list of international judges.

6.3 - During a bout, the judges have the right, between rounds, to communicate with the referee and make observations or point things out to him. On the other hand, they must not communicate with each other.

6.4 - Each judge must be alone at his/her position.

6.5 - Each judge writes down, at the end of each round, scores (or marks) on his/her scorecards without corrections or modifications.

In the case of corrections the judge concerned must ask for a new scoresheet, recopy the original, and give both scoresheets to the Official Delegate at the end of the bout.

6.6 - If the scores for both fighters are only Xs, the judge signals this publicly by holding his/her scorecards above his/her head at the 5-second announcement.

6.7 - At the end of the bout, according to their scores, each judge writes his/her final decision on his/her scorecards, which is then collected by the referee, who passes all the scoresheets to the Official Delegate, who has the result of the bout announced.

6.8 - In the case of a fighter being "Hors combat" for a count of "10" due to a fault not penalised by the referee, the judges ask for a disqualification by raising their scorescards.

6.9 - In the case a penalty is requested by the referee, the judges must give their opinions **simultaneously** by gesture at the referee's command:

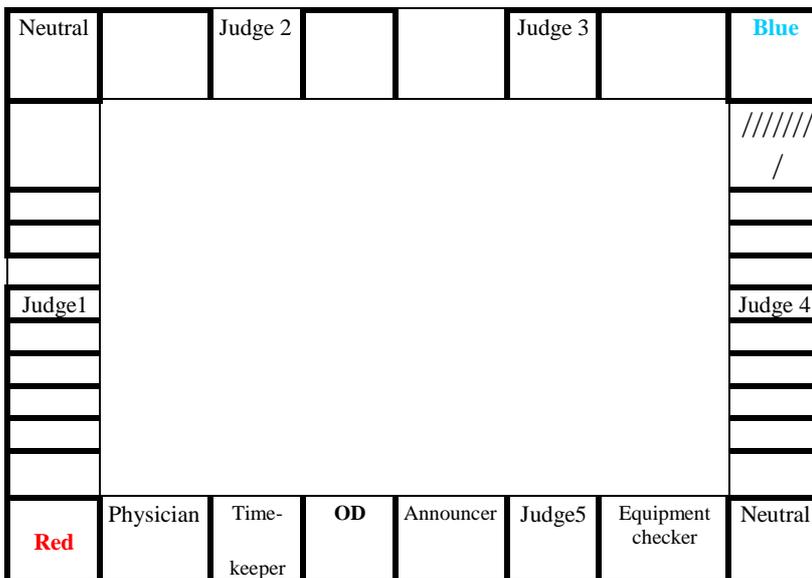
- Agreement: one arm raised above the head
- Disagreement: forearms crossed in front of the face (in a "Saint Andrew's cross")
- no opinion : the two forearms raised each side of the head.

When at least two out of three judges agree with the referee, the penalty requested is given (three in the case of five judges).

6.10 - When a penalty is pronounced, each judge must write down an "A" (for Avertissement, meaning penalty) in the column provided for this purpose. At the end of the bout they 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

6.11 - Position of the judges

The judges are positioned according to the following diagram



6.12 - If there are three judges their arrangement is as follows:

- judge 1 : unchanged
- judge 2 : opposite the OD
- judge 3 : in place of judge 4.

Article 7 - The Medical Service

7.1 - The organisers of a Savate event, including combats, must ensure the assistance of a "medical service" 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 must, before the start of the competition, examine each fighter and declare whether they consider them fit to take part in the bouts.

- they may be asked to give their opinion if a fighter has to be outclassed (see the medical regulations)

- this medical examination can be done during the weigh in or separately (see : THE WEIGH-IN)

7.3 - the medical service may examine and treat a fighter during the one minute interval. During the bout, they may examine a fighter at the request of the referee (or at their own instigation, using the OD as an intermediary) and give their advice on their capacity to continue the bout. Exceptionally, they may decide, on their own, to stop a bout, using the OD as an intermediary. Such intervention is made by the intermediary of the Official Delegate who stops the combat or assault using the bell.

In all cases the physician'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 OD as an intermediary when both fighters are bleeding at the same time.

7.5 - In combat, in all cases of "hors combat" or "abandon" of one (or both) fighters pronounced during a bout, it is compulsory that the fighter(s) concerned must be systematically examined by the medical service on the spot.

7.6 - The medical service must also sign the competition sheet and mark on it as well as on the fighters' sporting passports, all details of interventions for their services (particularly medical stoppages).

Article 8 - The Announcer

8.1 - Will be appointed by the organiser, and may be chosen from among the members of the official delegation.

In constant contact with the OD the announcer:

8.2 - Announces the officials for each bout (referee and judges):

8.3 - Announces the bouts, specifying:

- their designation (Continental championship, world championship...)

- their level (quarter-final, semi-final...)

- the age category concerned

- the type of bout (assaut, combat (masculine or feminine))

- the number and length of rounds

8.4 - Calls for and introduces the fighters for each bout, specifying their nationality and their corner (red/blue).

8.5 - Announces the result of the bout on receiving the scorecard from the Official Delegate. In the case of majority decisions, the OD announces the number of votes obtained by each fighter. For decisions by the OD, ONLY the number of votes is not announced.

8.6 Calls in advance the fighters for the next bout, if there is one, for equipment inspection (cf “equipment”) by the equipment checker.

8.7 - Announces to the public any information given to them by the organiser or the official Delegate to ensure that the competition goes with no incident.

Article 9 - The Organiser

9.1 – Definition

The moral or physical person allowed by the FIS (or its affiliated members), to organise Savate competitions (official or officialised)

9.2 – Obligations

9.2.1 - Must supply competition equipment agreed by the F.I.S. (ring, scales, timers, gloves, helmets, etc...) or the competition can be 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 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.

9.2.10 - Can be asked to provide the competition secretary.

10 - The Weigh-in

10.1 - At all events, fighters 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 weight limit is exceeded at the first weighing (if not more than 1kg) the fighter will be allowed to be weighed again TWICE MORE (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, fighters 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 start officially 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 - It normally lasts for an hour. It may be extended if the number of fighters 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 fighters 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 if arrival is delayed (before the end of the weigh-in)
Only in these circumstances may the weigh-in (by decision of the OD alone) be deferred for those concerned.

10.9 - It is during the weigh-in that the official delegate verifies the identity and the correct inscription of the fighters for the competition, from documents presented to him (licence and sporting-passport, for example).

10.10 - In combat, the fighters must also be submitted to a compulsory medical examination by the physician of the event. During this examination the fighter presents his/her medical passport to the physician of the competition, who checks the content and carries out a preliminary examination of the fighter concerned to verify that he/she is able to take part in the competition. If not, the medical service will inform the official delegate.

10.10 - The medical examination must be organised two hours before any competition and, for that reason, can be separate from the actual weigh-in.

Article 11 - The ring

11.1 - The traditional ring

Is a square of the following size inside the ropes:

- at most 6 metres each side
- at least 4.9 metres each side.

11.2 - The floor:

- must be level, solid and tightly joined together, and the edge must extend at least 0.5 metres beyond the ropes on every side.

- is covered with a hard-wearing, tightly-stretched canvas under which is a mat no more than 1 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

- The ring is enclosed by three strong ropes from 2cm to 3cm in diameter and covered with fabric, or with plastic.
- The ropes must be kept at least 30cm off the posts or fittings, and the corners are covered from top to bottom with a protective jacket.
- 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.
- The three ropes are placed as follows:
 - the first0.4 metres from the floor
 - the second0.8 metres from the floor
 - the third1.3 metres from the floor
- The three ropes are fastened together with vertical evenly-spaced ties between each corner.
- 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

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.

The *combat zone* and *limit zone* are covered with a shock-absorbent, non-slip surface between 1 and 2 cm thick. The limit zone and combat zone are different colours.

If several combat zones must be used simultaneously in the same room, the distance between two limit zones should be at least 2 metres.

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

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.

During rounds, no person or thing should enter either the combat zone or the limit zone.

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.

The *combat zone* is the only zone where the fighters are allowed to move during rounds.

a) If during a bout a fighter enters the limit zone, the bout is not interrupted but the referee points it out to him/her with the warning “limite” and the fighter must immediately get back inside the *combat zone*.

If the fighter does not do so, the referee interrupts the bout by the command “stop” and gives a first remark. The referee then returns the two fighters 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 zone.

b) In the case of a fighter going right outside the limit zone, the referee asks for a penalty to be given for leaving the zone.

The first penalty given for leaving the zone is not taken into account in the mechanism of disqualification (cf: third penalty = disqualification)

c) In the case a fighter is **pushed** right out of the limit zone by a blow from his/her opponent there will be no penalty.

Identifying when fighters “leave the combat zone”, “go outside 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 - The seconds

12.1 - Each fighter is entitled to the support of a maximum of two seconds: the principal second and assistant second.

The principal second should be identified to the referee by the fighter himself/herself before each fight.

12.1.2 - The principal second is responsible for the assistant second, if one is present.

12.1.3 - The behaviour of seconds affects the fighter they are assisting.

12.1.4 - Only the principal second is entitled:

- to "throw in the sponge" (towel) in recognition of the defeat of his/her fighter.
- 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.

12.1.5 - The official delegate is entitled to check the ability of a second to perform his/her function, notably by the presentation of their 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 is given (bell), or when the referee decides the bout is finished.

12.2.2 - They 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 fighter's corner, or sit on chairs at their corner if decided by the OD.

12.2.3 - During bouts, they 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, their seconds or officials.

12.2.6 - All infractions of these rules can result in penalties against them, or their fighter, and can even lead to the disqualification of the fighter they are assisting.

12.2.7 - For a national team, the attendants 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 fighter who has fallen or is "hors combat", the fighter he/she is helping is disqualified immediately and declared the loser, and the second penalised.

Article 13 – Equipment

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

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

- Wearing of jewellery (buckles, earrings, visible piercings, chains, necklaces, rings...) is forbidden for safety reasons.
- 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 in the following paragraph.

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 fighters in the weight categories from "mosquito" to "mini-lightweight" inclusive.
- 8 ounces(228g) for fighters in the weight categories from "flyweight" to "lightweight" inclusive.
- 10 ounces(285g) for fighters in the weight categories from "super-lightweight" to "middleweight" inclusive.
- 12 ounces(342g) for fighters 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".

- For lace-up gloves:

- They 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

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

13.3.3. - Shoes

- Have an ankle and upper made of a very supple material (leather or hide, doubled over or not).
 - 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.
 - Are fastened with laces, without hard ends or eyelets, the knot of which must be located behind the ankle.
 - As for lace-up gloves, the fastening must be covered with an adhesive tape around the ankle.
 - The ankle of the shoe, semi-long, will not extend more than 5cm above the level of the malleolus.
 - 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)
 - a protective layer should line the inside of the whole shoe
- The equipment checker (and ultimately the OD) will decide on their suitability.

13.3.4. – Costume

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

1.3.5. - Protective equipment

This consists of: tooth protection - groin protection- shinpads - helmet - chest-protection -
 The use of these can be compulsory, optional or forbidden depending on the form of the bout:
 See the table below:

	Tooth protection	Groin protection	Shinpads	Helmet	Chest protection
MEN					
Assaut	Compulsory	Compulsory	Allowed	Allowed	-
Combat (2 ^e série)	Compulsory	Compulsory	Compulsory	Compulsory	-
Combat 1 (1 ^{ère} série)	Compulsory	Compulsory	Forbidden	Forbidden	-
WOMEN					
Assaut	Compulsory	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Compulsory
Combat 2 (2 ^e série)	Compulsory	Allowed	Compulsory	Compulsory	Compulsory
Combat 1 (1 ^{ère} série)	Compulsory	Compulsory	Forbidden	Forbidden	Compulsory
YOUNGSTERS					
Pré-poussins>Cadets*	Compulsory	Compulsory	Allowed	Compulsory	*
Assaut					
* for young girls a) the chest-protection is advised and may be made compulsory by the medical service b) The groin protection is allowed					

Except for certain specific competitions protective equipment is as follows:

- Women are allowed to use a groin protection; it is compulsory for combat.
- When it is forbidden to use protective shinpads, the equipment checker may refuse to accept socks or any other type of protection similar to shinpads. This is determined by the equipment checker.
- For youngsters from "pré-poussins(ines)" to "cadets(tes)", a helmet is compulsory.
- For young girls, from "benjamines" to "cadettes", a chest protection is recommended and may be made compulsory by the medical service. For other age categories, it is compulsory.
- Any fighter 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 OD".

Models of protective equipment must be:

- for tooth protections : of a soft material
- for the groin protections: rigid, edged with rubber, limited to the area of the groin
- for shinpads: 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
- for helmets: approved by the FIS
- for chest protections: approved by the FIS

Article 14 - Judging

Forms of judging and decision

14.1 - General principles

- At the end of each bout, the referee collects the judges' scorecards and passes them to the official delegate who announces the result or has it announced.
- The decision is final.
- If one of the fighters 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 OD who, after having entered it on the competition sheet, will send it to the Appeal Committee concerned (see article 16).
- The appeal must be lodged no later than 15 minutes after the result of the last bout of the event is announced.
- Any appeal lodged which does not follow this procedure is declared non-acceptable.
- 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.
- In the event of a "match nul" (equality/draw) and if the competition requires a decision, this will be made by the official delegate:
"Victory by decision of the OD"

14.2 - Modes of judging and decision for assaut bouts

14.2.1 - Principles of judging

Judging of assaut bouts is based on the principle of evaluating the difference in ability between the two fighters.

1) - evaluating the technical/tactical difference : this 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 fighter's own (in a sequence) or those of their opponent (parrying, avoiding, counters strikes).

2) - evaluating the difference in the number of touches: this will take account of the precision of the blows struck.

- "scoring touches" is 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 only 2 points (touches) maximum may be scored within one attack.

At the end of each round the judges therefore write a double score according to one of the four following forms:

Draw	FIGHTER A = 2	FIGHTER B = 2
Domination by fighter A	FIGHTER A = 3	FIGHTER B = 2
Marked domination by fighter A	FIGHTER A = 3	FIGHTER B = 1
Non-decision	FIGHTER A = X	FIGHTER B = X

However, a non-decision on one of the two evaluations must imply a non-decision on the other.

14.2.2 - Determining the decision from scores

At the end of the assault, if it has run to its end, it is the total of points from all rounds which determines for each judge who the winner is, provided that there are not Xs for every round (non-decision).

Each judge subtracts 2 points per penalty.

So the decision of each judge may be:

- WIN FOR A or B.
- A DRAW (if all the scores are equal)
- NON DECISION (if both fighters have scored nothing but Xs in all the rounds)

Each judge's decision counts as one vote, so the combined decision of all the judges can be:

- WIN FOR A or B (unanimous or by the majority of the judges)
- A DRAW (unanimous or by the majority of the judges)
- NON DECISION (unanimous or by the majority of the judges)

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

In the case of a majority decision the Official Delegate announces the number of votes obtained by each fighter. When the Official Delegate must decide alone, the details of votes are not announced.

14.2 3. Other types of decision

a) "Manifest superiority of one of the fighters": decision given by the referee with the agreement of the judges:

"Win by stoppage by the referee".

b) "Bout abandoned by one of the fighters": decision given by the referee alone:

"Win by abandon".

c) "Stoppage by the second", throwing the sponge into the ring during a round or at the end of a minute's rest: decision given by the referee alone:

"Win by stoppage by the second".

d) "Disqualification of one of the fighters": decision given by the referee with the agreement of the judges:

"Win by disqualification".

e) "Disqualification of both fighters": decision given by the referee with the agreement of the judges : "Disqualification of both fighters".

f) "Refusal to fight" in assault: decision given by the referee with the agreement of the judges: "Non-decision for Refusal to fight"

g) "Stoppage on medical grounds" : decision given by the Official Delegate, following the intervention of the medical service :

"Win by stoppage on medical grounds".

The judges write down the name of the winner.

14.3 - Modes of judging and decision for 2nd series combat bouts (if the FIS organise any)

14.3.1 - Principles of judging

Judging of 2nd series combat bouts is based on the principle of evaluating the difference in ability between the two fighters.

The judges therefore decide the result of each round using a double evaluation

- evaluating the technical/tactical difference between the two fighters : this will take 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 fighter's own (in a sequence) or those of their opponent (parrying, avoiding, counters, dodges and striking back).

- Evaluating the difference in their combative spirit and efficiency.

The judges will decide the result of each round using a double evaluation according to one of the four following forms:

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| • Draw | FIGHTER A = 2 | FIGHTER B = 2 |
| • Domination by fighter A | FIGHTER A = 3 | FIGHTER B = 2 |
| • Marked domination by fighter A | FIGHTER A = 3 | FIGHTER B = 1 |
| • Non-decision | FIGHTER A = X | FIGHTER B = X |

However, a non-decision on one of the two evaluations must imply a non-decision on the other.

14.3.2 - Determining the decision from scores

At the end of the combat, if it has run to its end, it is the total of points from all rounds which determines for each judge who the winner is, provided that there are not Xs for every round (non-decision).

Each judge subtracts 2 points per penalty.

So the decision of each judge may be:

- WIN FOR A or B.
- A DRAW (if all the scores are equal)
- NON DECISION (if both fighters have scored nothing but Xs in all the rounds)

Each judge's decision counts as one vote, so the combined decision of all the judges can be :

- WIN FOR A or B (unanimous or by the majority of the judges)
- A DRAW (unanimous or by the majority of the judges)
- NON DECISION (unanimous or by the majority of the judges)

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

In the case of a majority decision the Official Delegate announces the number of votes obtained by each fighter. When the Official Delegate must decide alone, the details of votes are not announced.

14.3.3 - Other types of decision

This evaluation is 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 :

- a) HORS COMBAT

One of the fighters is put “hors combat” for 10 seconds or if they have been given a count three times during the bout:

Decision given by the referee alone: “Win by hors-combat”.

b) MANIFEST SUPERIORITY OF ONE OF THE TWO FIGHTERS

decision given by the referee with the agreement of the judges :

“Win by stoppage by the referee”.

c) STOPPAGE ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

decision given by the Official Delegate, following the intervention of the medical service :

“Win by stoppage on medical grounds”.

d) BOUT ABANDONED BY ONE OF THE FIGHTERS:

“Win by abandon”.

e) STOPPAGE BY THE SECOND (“Throwing in the sponge”)

throwing the sponge into the ring during a round or at the end of one minute interval : “Win by stoppage by the second”.

f) DISQUALIFICATION OF ONE OF THE FIGHTERS: decision given by the referee with the agreement of the judges : “Win by disqualification”.

g) DISQUALIFICATION OF BOTH FIGHTERS: decision given by the referee with the agreement of the judges : “Disqualification of both fighters”.

h) NON-COMBAT

- decision given by the referee with the agreement of the judges: “non-decision” for “non-combat”.

The judges write the name of the winner on their score cards and circle the R or the B (Red or Blue corner)

14.4 - Modes of judging and decision for combat bouts (1st serie)

14.4.1. Principles of judging

Judging of combat 1 bouts is based on the general principle of evaluating the level of technique, combative spirit and efficiency of the opposing fighters (article 14. 1)

For each round, each judge will evaluate the two fighters according to one of the four following forms:

• Draw	FIGHTER A = 2	FIGHTER B = 2
• Domination by fighter A	FIGHTER A = 3	FIGHTER B = 2
• Marked domination by fighter A	FIGHTER A = 3	FIGHTER B = 1
• Non-decision	FIGHTER A = X	FIGHTER B = X

14.4.2 - Determining the decision from scores

At the end of the combat, if it has run to its end, it is the total of points from all rounds which determines for each judge who the winner is, provided that there are not Xs for every round (non-decision).

Each judge subtracts 1 point per penalty.

So the decision of each judge may be:

- WIN FOR A or B.
- A DRAW (if all the scores are equal)
- NON DECISION (if both fighters have scored nothing but Xs in all the rounds)

Each judge's decision counts as one vote, the collective decision of all the judges can therefore be:

- WIN FOR A or B (unanimous or by the majority of the judges)
- A DRAW (unanimous or by the majority of the judges)
- NON DECISION (unanimous or by the majority of the judges)

A decision is determined in the same way if the physician must stop the bout because both fighters are bleeding. In the case of a majority decision the Official Delegate announces the number of votes obtained by each fighter. When the Official Delegate must decide alone, the details of votes are not announced.

14.4.3 - Other types of decision

That evaluation is not used to determine the judgment of a combat when the referee stops the bout before its normal end for the reasons given in the following paragraphs :

a) HORS COMBAT

One of the fighters is put "hors combat" for 10 seconds or if he/she has been given a count three times during the bout:

decision given by the referee alone: "Win by hors combat".

b) MANIFEST SUPERIORITY OF ONE OF THE TWO FIGHTERS

decision given by the referee with the agreement of the judges :

"Win by stoppage by the referee".

c) STOPPAGE ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

decision given by the Official Delegate, following the intervention of the medical service :

"Win by stoppage on medical grounds".

d) BOUT ABANDONED BY ONE OF THE FIGHTERS

"Win by abandon".

e) STOPPAGE BY THE SECOND ("Throwing in the sponge")

throwing the sponge into the ring during a round or at the end of one minute interval: "Win by stoppage by the second".

f) DISQUALIFICATION OF ONE OF THE FIGHTERS: decision given by the referee with the agreement of the judges : "Win by disqualification".

g) DISQUALIFICATION OF BOTH FIGHTERS: decision given by the referee with the agreement of the judges : "Disqualification of both fighters".

h) NON-COMBAT

- decision given by the referee with the agreement of the judges: "non-decision" for "non-combat".

The judges write the name of the winner on their score cards and circle the R or B (Red or Blue corner)

Article 15 - Appeals over 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 each particular rule of 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

The salute is performed in the following manner:

From the upright standing position "standing up straight": feet together and arms by the side of the body).

- 1st: bring the right glove open towards the body at the height of the left side of the chest.
- 2nd: unfold the arm sideways and obliquely downwards.

16.3 - Penalties allowed for by the F.I.S.

Besides purely sporting penalties imposed in the ring, "the officials" and the organisers alike may ask the FIS to take sanctions against fighters, seconds or any participants, who would 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.