



# Rules of Refereeing

# Preamble

**0.1.** This document applies to competitions and events organised by the GBSF or one of its affiliated clubs.

**0.2.** Participants (Officials, Athletes, Clubs) must be affiliated to the GBSF or another recognised Savate Federation.

**0.3.** This document is regularly reviewed and updated as necessary. It will therefore be necessary to keep abreast of updates.

**0.4.** This document follows the regulations of the Fédération Internationale de Savate (FISav) and is based on:

a) the Book 3 “Draft Edit: Refereeing Rules FIS” published by the FISav in 2006, available from <https://fisavate.org/index.php/en/spirit-of-savate/arbitrage-docs> [accessed 19 sept 2021].

b) Cahier V. Règlements d’arbitrage de la Fédération Internationale de Savate (FISav), last changed on the 10<sup>th</sup> of August 2021, available from <https://fisavate.org/index.php/en/spirit-of-savate/arbitrage-docs> [accessed 19 sept 2021].

**0.5.** To bring it up to date, it has been modified by two more recent documents available on the website of the Federation Française de Savate Boxe Française et Disciplines Associées (FFSBF&DA):

c) Cahier N°7 “Les Règlements” dated September 2021 (Règlements d’Arbitrage mis à jour 21 Juin 2021), available from <https://www.ffsavate.com/federation/reglements/reglements.html> [accessed 19 sept 2021].

d) Les recommandations de la CNA aux officiels nationaux pour la saison 2020/2021, available from <https://www.ffsavate.com/viesportive/arbitrage/mieux-comprendre-.html> [accessed 19 sept 2021].

These additions have been marked by asterisks (e.g.: \*1.6.).

**0.6.** When necessary, these rules have been adapted to fit with the national organisation of the GBSF. These amendments have been highlighted in grey.

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## ARTICLE 1: The Official Delegation

**1.1.** The Official Delegation consists of:

- the Official Delegate (during tournaments with bouts organised on several rings, the Official Delegation includes a General Official Delegate [D.O.G.] and Ring Official Delegates [D.O.E.]).
- the Equipment Checker
- the Timekeeper
- the Referee
- the Judges
- when required, a Medic.

**1.2.** Officials must be chosen from among the list of GBSF officials.

**1.3.** For youth competitions, the official delegation can include young officials recognised by the GBSF.

**1.4.** Officials must adopt regulation attire consisting of:

- a) a white shirt or “official” polo-shirt;
- b) black trousers;
- c) black sports shoes.

The Referee must remove watches and bracelets. The Referee can wear surgical gloves.

**1.5.** The use of mobile phones and other electrical devices (except those necessary for the normal running of the competition) is forbidden for officials, except for Official Delegates or General Official Delegate.

**\*1.6.** The members of the official delegation must abide by the Officials’ Charter (cf. ARTICLE 17: Moral Rules, the Salute, Sanctions; also available as a separate document on the GBSF website, section Arbitrage).

## ARTICLE 2: The General Official Delegate (DOG)

**2.1.** When tournaments require the use of several rings (or Assaut ring alternatives), a General Official Delegate can be chosen from among the list of GBSF officials.

**2.2.** The DOG must be chosen from among the most experienced officials.

**2.3.** He/she oversees the Official Delegation.

**2.4.** He/she performs the following functions:

- manages the team of officials and appoints the Ring Official Delegates,
- records and manages Reclamations (cf ARTICLE 16: Appeals of Decisions).
- regarding refereeing, he/she is the only interlocutor with the team of officials, the Organiser, the Coaches, the Athletes.

The DOG also assumes responsibility for the following matters of administration and documentation for the competition (before and after):

- the weigh-in (cf. ARTICLE 11: The Weigh-In and Medical Examination);

- the title certificates (if relevant);
- the accident declaration form;
- the reclamation form.

**2.5.** The DOG must ensure the presence of a Medic during the competition allowing rapid reaction to a call for assistance.

In the absence of a Medic, the General Official Delegate must, with the Organiser, ensure:

- a means of transport to a nearby hospital for anyone injured;
- close availability of a telephone by which emergency medical services can be called;
- the designation of a room which can be used for first aid;

**2.6.** The DOG has the say 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.** With the help of the event Organiser, the DOG ensures that no one without a precise function stays at ringsides. If he/she finds it necessary he/she may, after consulting the Ring Official Delegate and the Announcer, suspend or delay a bout if unauthorised persons do not leave the area of the ring.

## ARTICLE 3: The Official Delegate (DO)

**3.1.** The DO must be chosen from among experienced GBSF officials.

**\*3.2.** The DO represents the federal authority which has appointed him/her.

**3.3.** He/she oversees the Official Delegation (if there is no DOG).

**3.4.** He/she performs the following functions:

- makes official the results of bouts;
- appoints the members of the Official Delegation for each bout;
- supervises the bouts;
- announces the results and decisions of the bouts;
- authenticates the results of bouts by signing sporting passports and the competition sheet. In the absence of a physician, the Official Delegate records any incidents that required the intervention of emergency Medics on the competition sheet, and can also check on the athletes' medical certificate of aptitude to practise Savate in assaut.

The DO also assumes responsibility for the following matters of administration and documentation for the competition (before and after):

- the weigh-in sheet;
- the competition sheet;
- the scoring cards;
- the assessment of Officials;
- the accident declaration form (if there is no DOG);
- the reclamation form (if there is no DOG);
- the title certificates (if relevant, and if there is no DOG);
- the weigh-in (if there is no DOG);
- the recording of Reclamations (if there is no DOG).

**3.5.** The DO can give advice to Referees to improve the quality of Refereeing.

**3.6.** The DO must ensure the presence of a Medic at the officials' table allowing rapid reaction to a call for assistance.

In the absence of a Medic, the Official Delegate must (if there is no DOG), with the Organiser, ensure:

- a means of transport to a nearby hospital for anyone injured;
- close availability of a telephone by which emergency medical services can be called;
- the designation of a room which can be used for first aid.

**3.7.** The DO has the say 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.

**3.8.** He/she may be assisted in his/her administrative work by a secretary who takes care of:

- writing the results on sport passports and the competition sheet;
- the preparation and distribution of score cards.

**3.9.** With the help of the event Organiser, the DO ensures that no one without a precise function stays at ringside. If he/she finds it necessary he/she may, after consulting the Referee, suspend or delay a bout if unauthorised persons do not leave the area of the ring (if there is no DOG).

## ARTICLE 4: The Equipment Checker

**4.1.** He/she assumes the following functions:

- checks that Athletes' equipment conforms to regulations before bouts;
- checks that the ring conforms to regulations (cf. ARTICLE 12: The Ring), and if not, requires the Organiser to make any necessary modifications with the risk of cancellation.

**4.2.** The Equipment Checker must be chosen from among qualified officials.

## ARTICLE 5: The Timekeeper

**5.1.** The Timekeeper times:

- the duration of rounds;
- the one-minute rest interval between rounds;
- the time during which an Athlete stays "Hors Combat" in Assaut or is "Hors Combat" in Combat;
- the delay in arriving to the ring of either Athlete, when asked to do so by the \*Official Delegate.

**5.2.** The Timekeeper must be chosen from among qualified officials.

**5.3.** At the start of each round, the Timekeeper does not start the first timer until the Referee gives the order "Allez".

**5.4.** At the end of each round, the Timekeeper rings the bell and simultaneously starts the second timer to measure the one-minute rest interval.

**5.5.** At the 55<sup>th</sup> second of the one-minute rest, the Timekeeper rings the bell and waits for the order "Allez" from the Referee to start the first timer.

**5.6.** At each order "Stop" of the Referee:

- the Timekeeper stops the timer;
- in Combat, if an Athlete is "Hors Combat", the Timekeeper starts the second timer and marks the

seconds for the Referee by 'beating time' with an arm raised above his/her head;

- it is ONLY on the order "Allez" by the Referee that the Timekeeper starts the first timer again;
- If the Referee says "Stop" at the end of the round, the Timekeeper rings the bell only after the Referee's order "Allez";
- In the case when both the Referee's order "Stop" and the chronometer marking the end of the round do occur simultaneously, the Referee's order "Stop" has priority. After giving the remark following the order "Stop", the Referee will send the two Athletes to their respective corners without saying "En Garde, Allez". The rest minute being intangible, the Timekeeper will start the second timer when the Referee says the order "A vos coins".

**5.7.** For the order "Distance – Allez", the timer is not stopped.

## ARTICLE 6: The Referee

**6.1.** The Referee must be chosen from among qualified officials.

### **6.2. Role and definition of the Referee**

6.2.1. The Referee's role is to ensure that the rules are respected and, if they are repeatedly or seriously broken during a bout, to consult the Judges in order to award warnings or stop the bout.

6.2.2. The Referee must therefore be completely familiar with:

- the technical rules;
- the sporting rules;
- the refereeing rules.

### **6.3. The Referee's duties**

The Referee must:

- always be first in the ring;
- check that the ring is in accordance with the rules and in correct condition, unless the equipment checker has already done so (cf. ARTICLE 12: The Ring);
- check for 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, warnings and decisions concerning the bout (ARTICLE 2: The Official Delegate);
- when required, ensure the presence of a Medic, so that their opinion can be obtained quickly if needed (ARTICLE 7: Medic);
- check for the presence of each Judge at each bout so that their opinion can be obtained quickly;
- check for the presence of the Timekeeper (ARTICLE 4: The Timekeeper);
- see that the Coaches representing each Athlete present themselves before the fight, particularly the principal Coach (ARTICLE 13: Coaches);
- check that each Athlete's equipment conforms to the regulations of the particular competition, unless the equipment checker has already done so (ARTICLE 14: Equipment);
- bring together the two Athletes in the centre of the ring at the start of each bout to give them instructions he/she considers necessary;
- see that the two Athletes salute each other correctly at the start and end of each bout (ARTICLE 17: Moral Rules, the Salute, Federal Sanctions);

- check at the start of each round that both Athletes have a mouthguard;
- check at the start of each round that there are no obstacles in the ring;
- check between each round that the Judges have completed their score cards (ARTICLE 15: Judging);
- collect the Judges' score cards at the end of each bout, ensuring that they have been completed correctly (name, judge number, signed, free from alterations or corrections, decision properly noted) and return the score cards to the Official Delegate whether or not the bout has run its normal length;
- check that Athletes' bandages or hand-wraps have not been modified since the equipment check;
- indicate the winner by raising the winner's arm when the Official Delegate has announced the result.

#### **6.4. The Referee's interventions**

6.4.1. The Referee makes interventions only during the rounds, never during the rest minute.

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

6.4.3. If one of the Athletes arrives late without a valid reason, the following warnings apply:

- a) one minute delay after the arrival of an Athlete to the ring: the Referee gives, in his/her sole discretion, the "premier avertissement" (i.e. first warning);
- b) two minutes delay: the Referee, in his/her sole discretion, gives the "deuxième avertissement" (i.e. second warning);
- c) Three minutes delay: the Referee, in his/her sole discretion, declares the "disqualification" for late arrival.

It is the Timekeeper, at the request of the Official Delegate, who measures the time.

6.4.4. The Referee must ensure that there are no more than two Coaches for each Athlete, that the Coaches stay seated and do not give any advice during rounds. If the coaches don't respect this rule, the Referee can give the following warnings:

- The 1<sup>st</sup> occasion: give a REMARK to the Coach;
- The 2<sup>nd</sup> occasion: give a WARNING to the Coach (without asking the Judges' opinion);
- The 3<sup>rd</sup> occasion: give a WARNING to the Athlete (asking the Judges' opinion).

6.4.5. 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:

- anti-sporting behaviour – "comportement antisportif";
- anti-sporting behaviour of the Coaches – "comportement antisportif du soigneur";
- lack of respect for the referee's instructions – "non-respect des commandements de l'arbitre";
- dangerous strike or boxing– "coup ou boxe dangereux(se)";
- forbidden strike or block – "coup ou parade interdit(e)";
- head forward, knee forward – "tête en avant, genou en avant";
- absence of arming or badly armed strike – "coup non (ou mal) armé";
- grabbing – "accrochages";
- pushing – "poussée";
- abusive use of pressure – "pression abusive";
- too many punching combinations - "prédominance des enchaînements de coups de poings";

- excessive force – “coup trop puissant”;
- grappling – “temps de lutte”;
- holding the ropes – “tenue de corde”;
- inadequate technique – “insuffisance technique”;
- obvious superiority of one Athlete – “supériorité manifeste”.

6.4.6. The Referee must ensure that all his/her interventions are clearly and immediately understood by everyone.

6.4.7. The Referee may separate the Athletes by touch if they do not respond to verbal instructions: such an intervention can lead to a warning for one or the other or even both Athletes depending on the circumstances.

6.4.8. If one or both Athletes show an obvious ignorance of the rules of Savate, the Referee must stop the bout after consultation with the Judges (disqualification of one or both Athletes) for inadequate technique – “insuffisance technique”.

6.4.9. If one of the Athletes shows obvious superiority, making the contest too unequal or dangerous, the Referee must stop the bout after consultation with the Judges (disqualification of one Athlete) for obvious superiority of one Athlete – “supériorité manifeste”.

6.4.10. If an Athlete loses his/her mouthguard the Referee must stop the bout, ask the opponent to go to the neutral corner, and accompany the Athlete to his/her corner to have the mouthguard rinsed then quickly put back in. During this time the Referee must ensure that no advice is given by the Coach(es).

6.4.11. If an Athlete voluntarily spits his/her mouthguard, or refuses to put it back in, the Referee can give warnings (cf. the penalties of the Referee).

6.4.12. The Referee must ensure the bout starts again straight away at the end of the one minute rest interval. If this rule is not respected, the penalties described in 6.4.4. may be applied by the Referee.

6.4.13. Any official intervention by the Referee (apart from “distance” and “limits”) must be preceded by the order “Stop”.

6.4.14. When part of an Athlete’s equipment is loose or damaged (glove, shoes, clothing, groin protection, helmet, shin guards), the Referee stops the bout and asks for the Coach to repair or replace it as quickly as possible (cf. the Referee’s interventions).

The Timekeeper will take into account the time spent (i.e. stop the first timer) and the bout will start again when and where it was interrupted.

6.4.15. Whenever unexpected circumstances require it, the Referee may stop the bout. The Timekeeper will note the time elapsed. Depending on the circumstances, after the Referee reports to the Official Delegate:

- the bout may be restarted during the same competition at a time specified by the Official Delegate and restarts where it was interrupted;
- the bout may be put forward to a later date, as decided by the Official Delegate. The athletes will be recalled by the Organiser of the competition. The bout will restart completely without taking into account the rounds which have already taken place.

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

## **6.5. The Referee's orders**

To intervene, the Referee uses the following orders:

### **6.5.1. "EN GARDE"**

This order is used to place or place back the Athletes on guard position at the start of each round or after an intervention which has interrupted the bout.

### **6.5.2. "STOP"**

This order is used to stop both the Athletes and the clock at the same time.

In Combat, if an Athlete is "Hors Combat", the Timekeeper stops the first timer, starts the second timer and marks the seconds for the Referee by 'beating time' with an arm raised above his/her head;

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

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

### **6.5.3. "ALLEZ"**

This orders the two Athletes to start or restart a bout.

### **6.5.4. "DISTANCE – ALLEZ"**

When the Referee says "Distance", the Athletes must stop fighting and take one step back to be at kicking distance. They start fighting again when the Referee says the "Allez" order.

The first timer is not stopped for this order.

6.5.5. The Referee will bring back the Athletes to the centre of the ring after a warning or a count (8/9).

## **6.6. The Referee's sanctions**

### **6.6.1. Remarks**

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

### **6.6.2. Warnings - "Avertissements"**

A warning to an Athlete is pronounced by the Referee after asking the Judges and with the agreement of a majority of the Judges (two out of three, or three out of five) when there has been an infraction of the technical, sporting, or refereeing rules.

All Judges must note pronounced warnings by writing an "A" (for "Avertissement") in the column provided and take them into account in scoring by subtracting ONE point.

### **6.6.3. Disqualification**

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

- AFTER A SECOND WARNING, in the case of another infraction of the Technical, Sporting or Refereeing rules by an Athlete who has already been penalised;

- DIRECTLY, for any important breach of the rules or the spirit of Savate, and in particular any anti-sporting behaviour towards an opponent, officials or the public.

In the last case, a request for a sanction may be done to the the GBSF by the Official Delegate.

#### 6.6.4. Comments on the Referee's sanctions

If both Athletes are equally to blame, they will both receive remarks or warning and may even both be disqualified.

In the case of a warning requested for both Athletes at the same time:

1. The Referee must clearly announce it to the Judges before asking their opinion by showing both Athletes with arms in a "V" shape;
2. The warnings must be requested separately for each Athlete, starting with the Athlete who has received fewest warnings.

#### 6.7. Referee's warning announcement and requests

6.7.1. When the Referee considers that a fault deserving of a warning has been committed, he/she:

1. stops the Athletes and the timer with the order "Stop";
2. indicates both Athletes should move to the neutral corners;
3. goes to the red corner, one arm raised;
4. points to the Athlete to be warned, and;
5. makes a formal request for a warning – "AVERTISSEMENT" - to the Judges.

6.7.2. Request for a first warning – "Demande de Premier AVERTISSEMENT"

The Referee requests a first warning from the Judges using the following formal procedure:

1. announcing: "Je demande un premier AVERTISSEMENT pour ce tireur [showing the Athlete with the appropriate gesture] pour (...) [indicating the fault using gestures and verbally];
2. giving the order for the Judges to give their opinion simultaneously "Juges... ensemble" and raising both arms when saying "ensemble". (cf. ARTICLE 7: Judges)
3. if the Judges agree with the request, the Referee indicates to the Official Delegate with one arm raised: "AVERTISSEMENT PRONONCÉ" (warning pronounced);
4. if the Judges do not agree with the request, the Referee indicates to the Official Delegate with both arms crossed above his/her head (in a St Andrews' cross): "AVERTISSEMENT NON PRONONCÉ" (warning not pronounced).

The Referee then repositions the Athletes in the centre of the ring in the guard position "En Garde" and restarts the bout with the order "Allez".

6.7.3. Request for a second warning – "Demande de Deuxième AVERTISSEMENT"

The Referee requests a second warning from the Judges using the following formal procedure:

1. announcing: "Je demande un deuxième AVERTISSEMENT pour ce tireur [showing the Athlete with the appropriate gesture] pour (...) [indicating the fault using gestures and verbally];
2. giving the order for the Judges to give their opinion simultaneously "Juges... ensemble" and raising both arms when saying "ensemble". (cf. ARTICLE 7: Judges)
3. if the Judges agree with the request, the Referee indicates to the Official Delegate with one arm raised: "AVERTISSEMENT PRONONCÉ" (warning pronounced);
4. if the Judges do not agree with the request, the Referee indicates to the Official Delegate with both arms crossed above his/her head (in a St Andrews' cross): "AVERTISSEMENT NON PRONONCÉ" (warning not pronounced).

The Referee then repositions the Athletes in the centre of the ring in the guard position - order "En Garde" - and restarts the bout with the order "Allez".

6.7.4. Request for a "DISQUALIFICATION" or "troisième AVERTISSEMENT et la DISQUALIFICATION"

The Referee requests a DISQUALIFICATION from the Judges using the following formal procedure:

1. announcing: "Je demande (un troisième AVERTISSEMENT et) la DISQUALIFICATION pour ce tireur [showing the Athlete with the appropriate gesture] pour (...) [indicating the fault using gestures and

verbally];

2. giving the order for the Judges to give their opinion simultaneously “Juges... ensemble” and raising both arms when saying “ensemble”. (cf. ARTICLE 7: Judges)

3. if the Judges agree with the request, the Referee indicates to the Official Delegate with one arm raised: “DISQUALIFICATION PRONONCÉE” (disqualification pronounced);

4. if the disqualification is refused, the Referee indicates to the Official Delegate with both arms crossed above his/her head (in a St Andrews’ cross): “DISQUALIFICATION NON PRONONCÉE” (disqualification not pronounced), and repositions the Athletes in the centre of the ring in the guard position - order “En Garde” - and restarts the bout with the order “Allez”.

6.7.5. Comments on the Referee’s warning announcement and 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.

**6.8.** If the Referee thinks the spectators are behaving in a way which compromises the good and proper conduct of the bout, and after two warnings given to the spectators by the voice of the Announcer and consulting the officials (Judges and Official Delegate), he/she may declare the end of the bout (“ARRET DU COMBAT” or “ARRET DE L’ASSAUT”) and stop the fight completely.

In this specific case, no result will be given.

## **6.9. HORS-COMBAT**

### 6.9.1. Definition

An Athlete 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.

### 6.9.2. Consequences

#### 6.9.2.1. In Assaut

a) If the Athlete is unable to continue the assaut, the Referee declares the end of the assaut.

– if the Hors Combat has been caused by a fault of his/her opponent (a strike which is too hard or forbidden) the Referee will ask for a disqualification.

– if the opponent’s disqualification is refused, the Athlete who is Hors Combat loses by abandon (or medical stoppage if the doctor has intervened.).

- if the opponent is not at fault, the Athlete who is Hors Combat loses by abandon (or medical stoppage if the doctor has intervened.).

b) If the Athlete can continue the bout within the permitted time, the Referee:

– simply restarts the bout if the opponent was not at fault;

– restarts the bout after requesting a warning from the Judges if the opponent was at fault (blow too violent, forbidden, etc.), or;

– requests the disqualification of the opponent as described in 6.7.4.

c) If, for any reason, an Athlete falls out of the ring, the Referee says “Stop. Coin neutre” (“Stop. Neutral corner”) and the other Athlete must go to the neutral corner opposite the point of his/her opponent's fall.

– if the fallen Athlete is not obviously “Hors Combat”, he/she must get back into the ring as quickly as possible; the Referee then uses the orders “En garde” and “Allez”, to restart the bout in the centre of the ring;

– if the fallen Athlete is injured or remains “Hors Combat”, the Referee will apply the measures allowed for.

d) Recovery time: the Referee can let the Athlete recover, if he/she thinks it appropriate and if the Athlete is able to restart the bout.

#### 6.9.2.2. In Combat

1) When an Athlete is “Hors Combat”, the Referee says: "Stop. Coin neutre" ("Stop. Neutral corner"), then:

– if the “Hors Combat” results from a strike in the groin or in the breast for females, the Referee can, at his/her own discretion, let the Athlete recover without counting her/him. The opponent must go to the neutral corner opposite to where the “Hors Combat” Athlete fell or was stopped.

– in all other “Hors Combat” cases, the Referee counts the seconds while the opponent goes in the opposite neutral corner. If the opponent does not comply, the Referee interrupts the count until he/she respects this rule.

2) When an Athlete is “Hors Combat”, the Referee must go to a count of 8 seconds before allowing the Athlete to carry on with the bout (even if the Athlete appears able to carry on before a count of 8 seconds).

In these circumstances, the bout only restarts with the order "Allez" given by the Referee.

3) If the Athlete who is “Hors Combat” is not fit to resume the bout at the 10<sup>th</sup> 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 score cards).

4) If, for any reason of any kind, an Athlete falls out of the ring, the Referee says "Stop. Coin neutre" ("Stop. Neutral corner ") and the other Athlete must go to the neutral corner opposite the point of his/her opponent's fall.

a. If the fallen Athlete is not obviously “Hors Combat” he/she must get back into the ring as quickly as possible without any assistance. The Referee then uses the orders "En garde...Allez" to restart the bout in the centre of the ring;

b. If the fallen Athlete is injured or remains “Hors Combat” the Referee counts the seconds as if the Athlete was “Hors Combat” in the ring.

5) If an Athlete is counted three times during a bout the Referee must count to 10 the third time, ending the bout.

In the event a forbidden strike (a blow to the groin, forbidden technique, or strike after the Referee’s order... ) recognised by a pronounced warning “AVERTISSEMENT PRONONCÉ”, and leading to a count of 8 or 9 seconds, that count does not apply toward the three count total for the affected Athlete.

Therefore, an Athlete can be counted up to 5 times.

6) If the Coach throws in the towel during the count, the Referee must continue to the end of the count:

a. if the Athlete is in a state to continue before the 10-count, the throwing of the towel still counts and victory is declared for their opponent by Stoppage by the Coach;

b. if the Athlete receives the 10-count, the Referee stops the bout and a decision is given as allowed in ARTICLE 15: Judging.

#### 6.9.3. Accidental injury of an Athlete

If for any reason, an Athlete 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 6.9.2.2.

#### \* 6.10. Savate Pro

The Refereeing rules in Savate Pro are identical to those of Savate – Boxe Française Combat, with the exception of the following techniques which are expressly authorised in addition:

- strikes and parries using the shin;
- kicks with vertically ascending or oblique trajectories.

The predominance of punching combinations will not be penalised.

If an Athlete receives a strike to a forbidden area, the Referee gives a recovery time not exceeding 90 seconds and requests, if necessary, the intervention of the medic. At the end of the recovery time, if the Athlete cannot resume the bout, a request for DISQUALIFICATION of his/her opponent must be made by the Referee.

## ARTICLE 7: Judges

**7.1.** Judging is conducted according to the following main principles for the three forms of competitive Savate:

**Assaut:** Precision, Technique, Virtuosity

**Combat:** Efficacy, Technique

**\*Savate Pro:** Efficacy

**7.2.** Savate bouts are judged by three or five Judges.

**7.3.** Judges are chosen from among qualified officials.

**7.4.** During a bout Judges have the right, between rounds, to communicate with the Referee and make observations but they must not communicate with each other.

**7.5.** Each Judge must be alone at his/her position (except for training purposes at non-championship events).

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

**7.7.** At the end of the bout, according to their scores, each Judge writes his/her decision on his/her score card which is then collected by the Referee. The Referee then passes all the score cards to the Official Delegate, who announces the result of the bout.

In case of a **draw**, the judge **MUST** attribute a bonus point to one of the two Athletes to designate a winner.

When results are announced, at the request of the DO "POUR LA DECISION ... JUGES ENSEMBLE" ("for the decision... Judges together") each Judge will raise a card corresponding to the colour of the corner (Red or Blue) of the fighter they think won the bout.

**7.8.** In the case of an Athlete being “Hors Combat” for a count of 10 owing to a fault not subsequently penalised by the Referee, Judges may ask for a disqualification by raising their score cards.

**7.9.** If a warning is requested by the Referee, the Judges must indicate their opinions simultaneously by gesture at the Referee’s command, as follows:

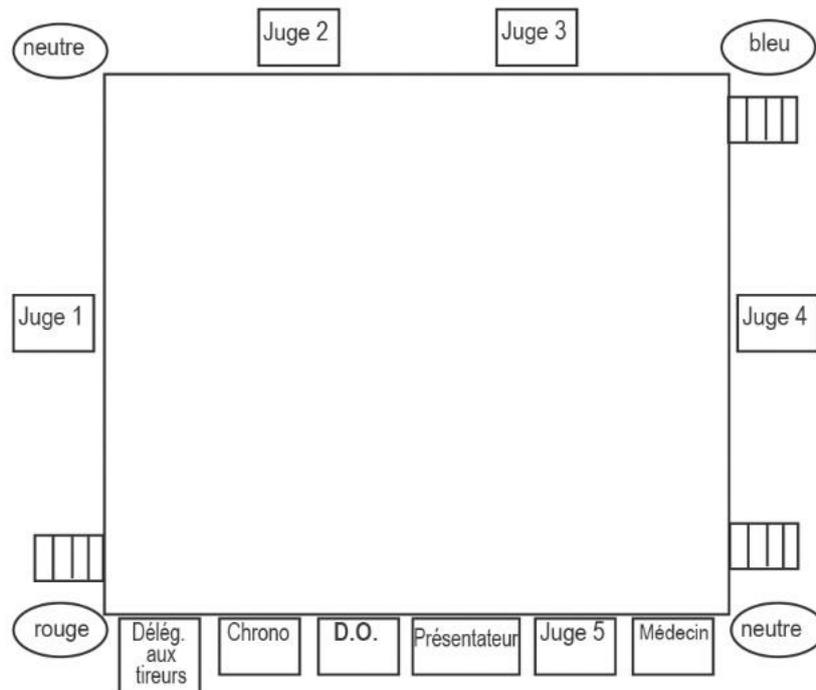
- a) **Agreement:** one arm raised above the head;
- b) **Disagreement:** forearms crossed in front of the face (in a "Saint Andrew's cross").

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

**7.10.** When a warning is pronounced, each Judge must write down an “A” (for Avertissement/warning) in the column provided for this purpose. At the end of the bout each judge reduces the score by one point per warning in the case provided for this purpose, whatever type the bout is.

**7.11. Position of the Judges**

The Official Delegation is positioned according to the following diagram:



**7.12.** 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 8: The Medic**

**8.1.** The Organisers of a Savate event must ensure the assistance of a Medic who must be present throughout the competition. Failing this, the competition may not take place.

## **8.2. The Medic's duties**

8.2.1. The Medic may examine and treat an Athlete during the one minute interval.

8.2.3. During the bout, they may examine an Athlete at the request of the Referee (or at their own instigation using the Official Delegate as an intermediary) and give their advice on an Athlete's capacity to continue the bout.

8.2.4. In exceptional circumstances, they may decide on their own to stop a bout, using the Official Delegate as an intermediary. In such a case, the Official Delegate stops the Combat or Assaut using the bell.

In all cases the Medic's decision is final.

**8.3.** If both Athletes are bleeding at the same time, the Medic or the Referee can interrupt the bout when they think it necessary as a precaution against hepatitis and AIDS, using the Official Delegate as an intermediary.

**8.4.** In Combat, in all cases where "Hors Combat" or "abandonment" is pronounced for one (or both) Athlete(s) during a bout, it is compulsory that the Athlete(s) concerned must be systematically examined by the Medic.

**8.5.** The Medic must also sign the competition sheet and mark on it, as well as on the Athlete's sport and medical passports, all details of interventions involving their services (particularly medical stoppages).

### **\*8.6. Medical survey for Savate Combat and Savate Pro tournaments**

In addition to the ring-side Medic, given in the rules, a "changing-room" Medic will examine each Athlete after their fight and will authorize or forbid them to continue the tournament. The "changing-room" medic can intervene to declare an Athlete "Forfeit" and will liaise with the ring-side Medic to communicate any information they deem necessary.

## **ARTICLE 9: The Announcer**

**9.1.** The Announcer is appointed by the Organiser and may be chosen from among the members of the Official Delegation.

The Announcer remains in constant contact with the Official Delegate or General Official Delegate, and:

**9.2.** Announces the officials for each bout (Referee and Judges).

**9.3.** Announces the bouts, specifying:

- their designation (Championship, Open, Interclub, Gala);
- their level (quarter final, semi-final);
- the age category concerned;
- the type of bout (Assaut, Combat first or second series; male or female);
- the number and length of rounds.

**9.4.** Calls for and introduces the Athletes for each bout, specifying their club or nationality and their corner (red/blue).

**9.5.** Declares the result of the bout on receiving the score card from the Official Delegate and, for majority decisions, announces the number of votes obtained by each Athlete. In the case of a decision by the Official Delegate alone, the number of votes is not announced.

**9.6.** Gives an advance call for the Athletes for the next bout, if there is one, to present for an equipment inspection by the Equipment Checker.

**9.7.** 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 10: The Organiser

### 10.1. Definition

The Organiser is the person or organisation allowed by the GBSF (or its affiliated members), to organise Savate competitions.

### 10.2. Obligations

10.2.1. The Organiser must supply competition equipment as required by the GBSF (ring, scales, timers, etc.) subject to the competition being cancelled by the Official Delegate.

10.2.2. If required, the Organiser must provide the Official Delegation with a space equipped for the Weigh-in.

10.2.3. The Organiser is responsible for ensuring the presence of the Medic.

10.2.4. He/She can 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;

10.2.5. He/She is responsible for controlling the behaviour of the public;

10.2.6. In no way does the Organiser influence the decisions of the Official Delegation;

10.2.7. He/She must ask the opinion of the Official Delegate on the order of the bouts;

10.2.8. He/She is responsible for all material organisation for the competition, and;

10.2.9. He/She can be asked to provide the competition secretary.

## ARTICLE 11: The Weigh-in and Medical Examination

**11.1.** When required (e.g. at National Championships), Athletes in all categories must be weighed using an agreed swing scale accurate to within +/- 20 grams or electronic scales accurate to within +/- 200 grams.

**11.2.** If the weight limit is exceeded at the first weighing by not more than 1 kg, the Athlete 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.

If the lower limit is not reached at the first weighing, considering the weight tolerance, forfeit by weight is pronounced.

**11.3.** In addition, under-18 Athletes benefit from an exceptional tolerance of 500 grams, for competitions including these categories.

**11.4.** The Weigh-In should be conducted with at most the integrale (one- or two-piece garment) but without shoes or protective equipment.

If necessary, the Athlete may be weighed naked.

The Weigh-in of the female Athletes may be conducted by a male DO, for the Weigh-in may be done clothed. Whenever possible, however, mixed-sex team of officials in charge of the Weigh-in should be favoured to offer the possibility of splitting the work and weighing males and females separately.

**11.5.** The Weigh-In can be the day before the start of the competition, or on the day of the competition, starting at a time specified by the event Organiser but at the latest an hour and a half<sup>1</sup> before the beginning of the competition.

\*The Weigh-In for an evening competition must take place between 12 and 1 pm. It can exceptionally occur between 5 and 6 pm on explicit request.

**11.6.** The Weigh-In duration is fixed by the event Organiser.

It may be extended if the number of Athletes makes this necessary. The precise time is determined by the DO or DOG's watch.

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

Forfeit will be pronounced without appeal.

**11.8.** The Organiser must supply the telephone number of the place of the competition and of the Official Delegate/General Official Delegate (on the convocation sheet) to enable a message to be sent before the end of the Weigh-In if an Athlete's arrival is delayed by an unforeseen incident. Only in these circumstances may the Weigh-In be deferred for those concerned, and at the sole discretion of the Official Delegate/General Official Delegate.

**11.9.** During the Weigh-In the Official Delegate may verify each Athlete's identity and registration for the competition based on documents presented (for example, a licence or sport passport).

**11.10.** In Combat, the Athletes must also submit to a compulsory Medical Examination to the Medic. During this examination the Athlete presents his/her medical passport to the Medic of the competition, who will check the content and carry out a preliminary examination of the Athlete to verify that he/she is able to take part in the competition.

If an Athlete is not able to take part in the competition, the Medic will inform the Official Delegate/General Official Delegate.

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

\***11.12.** In Savate Pro, the Weigh-In will occur the day before the competition, between 12 and 6 pm at the latest, and in public.

It will include, if necessary, the draw for the tournaments.

## ARTICLE 12: The Ring

### **12.1. The traditional ring**

The ring is a square delimited by 4 rows of ropes with interior dimensions between 490 and 610 cm. Rings with 3 rows of ropes are acceptable.

### **12.2. The Floor**

The floor must be level, solid, smooth and tightly joined together.

The elevation may be 91 to 122 cm above ground. Non-elevated floors are acceptable; they must be

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<sup>1</sup> The latest time by which the Weigh-In can start is cited from the 2007 English FISav rules (online reference 'a') in the Preamble).

located at least 100 cm from any wall or partition. The edges of the floor must extend at least 50 cm beyond the ropes on every side.

The floor is covered with a hard wearing, non-slip, and tightly stretched canvas under which is a mat no more than 1.3 to 1.9 cm thick, or a covering of soft material of the same thickness. This mat or covering must extend over the whole ring, including the part outside the ropes.

The floor is topped by 4 corner posts, intended to support the ropes. These posts are placed outside the square formed by the ropes, and at least 30 cm from them.

The corner posts for the Athletes are coloured, one in red (to the left of the officials table), the other in blue. The other two, representing the neutral corners “coins neutres”, are coloured white.

The tie rods at the corners are protected by padding cushions of the same colour.

### **12.3. The Ropes**

The ring is enclosed by strong ropes from 3 to 5 cm in diameter. The ropes are placed as follows:

- for three-rope rings: at 40 – 80 – 130 cm from the floor
- for four-rope rings: at 40 – 70 – 100 – 130 cm from the floor.

The ropes are fastened to each other by 2 strips of fine canvas 3 to 4 cm wide, placed at regular intervals between each corner. The ropes are covered with protective material in fabric or plastic.

The ring can be accessed via three stairs:

- for the Athletes and Coaches: one stair at each coloured corner (blue and red),
- for the Officials, the Medic and the Announcer: one stair on the neutral corner at the right of the Officials’ table.

### **12.4. Assaut ring alternative**

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

#### **12.4.1. Zones**

The area within which the Athletes will move is called the Assaut Zone. It is a square with sides between 500 and 600 cm long.

This Assaut Zone is surrounded by a Limit Zone 100 cm wide. The Assaut Zone and Limit Zone are covered with a shock absorbent, non-slip surface between 1 cm and 2 cm thick. The Limit Zone and Assaut Zone are different colours.

If several Assaut Zones must be used simultaneously in the same room, the distance between two Limit Zones will 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.

#### **12.4.2. 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 Assaut Zone or the Limit Zone.

During the one minute interval, only the seconds may enter the Limit Zone, stools and Coaches equipment remain outside the Limit Zone.

#### **12.4.3. Use of Zones**

The Assaut Zone is the only zone where the Athletes are normally allowed to move during rounds.

a) If during a bout an Athlete enters the Limit Zone, the bout is not interrupted but the Referee points it out to him/her with the warning “LIMITE” (“LIMITS”) and the Athlete must immediately

return to the Assault Zone.

If the Athlete does not return to the Assault Zone immediately, the Referee interrupts the bout with the order "Stop" and gives a first remark. The Referee then returns the two Athletes to the centre of the Assault Zone and restarts the bout.

If an Athlete overuses the Limit Zone, the Referee, at his own discretion, may ask for a warning to the Athlete for leaving the Limit Zone.

b) In the case of an Athlete going outside the Limit Zone, the Referee asks straight away for a warning for leaving the Limit Zone.

The first warning given for leaving the Limit Zone does not count toward disqualification.

c) In the case an Athlete is pushed out of the Limit Zone by a blow from his/her opponent there will be no warning.

Identifying when Athletes "leave the Assault Zone", "leave the Limit Zone" and are "pushed out of the Limit Zone" is the responsibility of the Referee alone. Warnings are pronounced after consultation with the Judges.

## ARTICLE 13: The Coaches

**13.1.** Each Competitor is entitled to the support of a maximum of two Coaches: the Principal Coach and the Assistant Coach.

13.1.1. The Principal Coach is responsible for the Assistant Coach, if one is present.

13.1.2. The behaviour of Coaches affects the Athlete they are assisting and can result in the Athlete being warned for anti-sporting behaviour of the Coaches.

13.1.3. Only the Principal Coach is entitled:

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

\*- to appeal in writing to the Official Delegate – or the DOG (on the form provided for this purpose) no later than 30 minutes after the result of the bout is announced.

13.1.4. The Official Delegate is entitled to check the ability of a Coach to perform his/her function.

### **13.2. Functions and duties of the Coaches**

13.2.1. Coaches 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.

13.2.2. Coaches 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 Athlete's corner, and sit on chairs at their corner.

13.2.3. During bouts, Coaches must not leave anything in the ring or on the edges of the ring.

13.2.4. Coaches are forbidden to give advice, or help of any kind during rounds;

13.2.5. It is equally forbidden for them to call out to the opponent, the opponent's Coaches or the Officials.

13.2.6. All infractions of these rules can result in warnings against the Coaches or their Athlete and can even lead to the disqualification of the Athlete they are assisting.

13.2.8. If one of the Coaches tries in any way to help up an Athlete who has fallen or is "Hors Combat", the Athlete he/she is helping is disqualified immediately and declared the loser.

13.2.9. The Coaches will stay seated on chairs provided by the organiser during the whole length of each round of a bout.

13.2.10. The Coaches must wear appropriate sporting clothes (sport shoes, tracksuit).

## ARTICLE 14: Equipment

**14.1.** The various items which constitute Savate equipment must conform to GBSF regulations, which follow FISav regulations.

**14.2.** The attire, called the integrale (in one- or two-piece), 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) With the exception of contact lenses, any visual or hearing aids are normally forbidden in competitions.

**14.3.** Official equipment compulsory for all competitions and events organised by the GBSF or one of its affiliated clubs is described as follows:

### 14.3.1. Gloves

a) They must be in very good condition, in leather or a similar material, evenly padded.

b) They must weigh:

– between 6 and 8 ounces for up to 48 kg.

– 8 ounces for F48, F52, F/M56, F/M60.

– 10 ounces for F/M65, F/M70, F/M75.

– 12 ounces for F/M80, F+75, M85.

– 14 ounces for M150.

\*For the eliminatory stage in Combat, in the case of the tournament, and whatever the number of bouts, the Athletes must use the following glove weights:

– 10 ounces for Athletes up to 60 kg.

– 12 ounces for Athletes between 60 and 75 kg.

– 14 ounces for Athletes above 75 kg.

\*c) In Savate Pro, the weights of the gloves for competitions (either for isolated fights or tournaments) are distributed as follows:

– 8 ounces for F48, F52, F/M56, F/M60.

– 10 ounces for F/M65, F/M70, F/M75.

– 12 ounces for F/M80, F+75, M85.

– 14 ounces for M150.

d) 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 10 cm);

– 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 or similar material and be lightly padded.

– The knot of the laces must be covered with a smooth adhesive tape around the wrist or forearm.

For Velcro gloves:

– they are authorised in Combat and Assaut, only if they are of the required quality, and, above all, if the Velcro closure is covered with a smooth adhesive tape around the wrist or forearm, as stated in the rules.

### 14.3.2. Bandages

#### a) In Savate Assaut and Combat

- Bandages are allowed in Assaut and compulsory in Combat 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> series;
- Quick wraps / inner gloves or mitts are allowed in Assaut and forbidden in Combat;
- Padded inner gloves or mitts are forbidden;
- the use of adhesive bandages is allowed only around the wrist and the thumb, but is strictly forbidden on contact surfaces and between fingers;
- 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;
- In Combat, the bandages are marked before the bout and checked before the result is announced.

#### \*b) In Savate Pro

Bandages are a protection, not a weapon.

The use of elastic or non-elastic adhesive bandages, of a material such as a compress, foam or gauze is allowed under the following conditions:

- from the upper end of the fingers to at least 1 cm below the line of the heads of the metacarpals, only materials such as compress, foam or gauze (BSN Elastomull type) are authorized, except between metacarpals where a single layer of adhesive bandage no more than 0.5 cm wide can be placed.
- From 1 cm minimum below the line of the heads of the metacarpals, the use of elastic or non-elastic adhesive bandages (BSN Strappal type) is authorized as a supplement to strengthen the joint of the wrist.
- At the thumb joint, the use of adhesive tapes elastic or not is also allowed for reinforcement.



### 14.3.3. Shoes

- Shoes must have an ankle and upper made of a very supple material (leather or hide, doubled or not).
- They must have a sole which is rigid without being hard, the sole must be flat, without any heel, nor projection beyond the edges of the shoe. It must not be cutting (eg. English Boxing shoes), nor striated.
- They must be fastened with laces, without hard ends or eyelets, the knot of which must be located behind the ankle.
- As is the case for lace up gloves, the fastening must be covered with non-cutting adhesive tape around the ankle.
- The ankle of the shoe will not extend more than 5 cm above the level of the malleolus.
- The front part of the upper shoe 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 DO/DOG) will decide on the suitability of the shoe.

#### 14.3.4. The attire

a) In Savate Assaut and Combat: The attire (termed the integrale) is an outfit covering the lower limbs and the trunk. It can be in one or two pieces, sleeveless or with short, T-shirt-type sleeves. If in two pieces, the upper part must be long enough to stay tucked in the trousers.

The integrale is required for participation in any Savate event: bouts, official competitions, demonstrations, examinations.

The characteristics of this costume (design and colours) are left up to the Athletes, but they must be decent and not present an immoral or eccentric character, **nor advertise another sport**.

\*b) In Savate Pro, the outfit must be as follows:

- For men: bare-chested, with a straight- or slim-cut pair of trousers. The fabric must be predominantly lycra. The word "SAVATE" must be printed on the front of the right leg, with letters written vertically from top to bottom in a 200 pts font at the minimum.

- For women: Sport bra top, and a pair of trousers with the same characteristics as for men.

#### 14.3.5. Protective equipment

Protective equipment consists of: mouthguard, groin guard, shin guard, headgear, chest guard.

Their use can be compulsory, optional or forbidden depending on the form of the bout, as noted in the table below:

	Headgear	Mouthguard	Shin guard	Groin guard (M+F)	Chest guard (F)	Bandages
<b>Young Assaut</b>	compulsory	compulsory	compulsory	compulsory (F from 14)	compulsory (from 14)	authorised
<b>Assaut</b>	authorised	compulsory	authorised	compulsory	compulsory	authorised
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> series Combat</b>	compulsory	compulsory	compulsory	compulsory	compulsory	compulsory
<b>1<sup>st</sup> series Combat</b>	forbidden*	compulsory	forbidden*	compulsory	compulsory	compulsory
<b>Savate Pro</b>	forbidden	compulsory	forbidden	compulsory	compulsory	compulsory
* except for bouts in tournaments (several bouts during a same day or over a same weekend)						

Except for certain specific competitions, protective equipment is as follows:

- when it is forbidden to use shin guards, the Equipment Checker may refuse to accept socks or any other type of protection similar to leg pads. The decision is taken by the Equipment Checker (and ultimately the DO/DOG).

- for young Athletes (7 – 17 years), headgear and shin guards are compulsory.

\*- the chest guard is compulsory for female Athletes aged 14 and above. A chest guard is recommended for 10- to 13-year-old female Athletes and may be made compulsory by the Medic.

- any Athlete who cannot produce the equipment (or part of equipment) described above, except with a written, medical, exemption, will not be allowed to compete and will be declared "forfeit by decision of the DO".

Models of protective equipment must be as follows:

- mouthguard: moldable and of a soft material;

- groin guard: rigid, edged with rubber limited to the area of the groin for male; rigid, limited to the upper border of the pubis for female;
- shin guards: 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;
- headgear: cheekbones, jaws and chin must be uncovered
- chest guard: rigid, protecting the chest ONLY. It comprises two separate protective cups, the solar plexus must be free of any protection.

The Official Delegate/General Official Delegate has the final say on the conformity of the equipment.

## ARTICLE 15: Judging

### 15.1. General principles

- Judging is based on the principle of assessing the gap between the 2 Athletes.
  - In case of a draw, the judge MUST attribute a bonus point to one of the two Athletes to designate a winner.
  - The principles of judging vary depending on the competition as follows:  
**Assaut:** Precision, Technique, Virtuosity  
**Combat** (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> series): Efficacy, Technique  
**\*Savate Pro:** Efficacy
- In all three forms of competition are taken into account the technical/tactical abilities and combativeness of the Athletes.
- At the end of each bout, the Referee collects the Judges' score-cards and passes them to the Official Delegate who announces the result or has it announced.
  - The decision is final.
  - If one of the Athletes does not agree with the decision, through the intermediary of his/her Principal Coach, in writing (using the proper form), he/she may lodge a reclamation with the Official Delegate/General Official Delegate who, after having entered it on the competition sheet, will give it to the Reclamation Committee concerned (cf. ARTICLE 16: Appeals of Decisions).
  - The appeal must be lodged no later than 30 minutes after the result of the concerned bout is announced.
  - Any reclamation lodged which does not follow this procedure is declared unacceptable.
  - If the reclamation can be accepted, the reclamation body concerned may either:
    - a) cancel the decision, then the bout can if necessary be held again, or;
    - b) confirm the decision, upholding the result.

### 15.2. Judging and Decisions in Assaut

#### 15.2.1. Principles of judging

Judging in Assaut is based on the principle of evaluating the gap between the two Athletes. In the framework of this principle, and all else being equal, Judges give a higher score to successful high kicks.

The difference between the two Athletes will be assessed globally in one note for each athlete and each round, taking into account the technical/tactical ability and the touches:

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 Athletes' relative performance on the recto of the score card with one of three possible outcomes:

OUTCOME	RED	BLUE
Draw	2	2
Domination by RED	3	2
Marked domination by RED	3	1

#### 15.2.2. 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 1 point per warning, determines each Judge's final score for each Athlete.

In case of a **draw**, the judge **MUST** attribute a bonus point to one of the two Athletes to designate a winner.

The decision of each individual judge can therefore be: WIN for RED or WIN for BLUE.

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

WIN for RED or WIN for BLUE (unanimously or by a majority of the Judges).

A decision is determined using Judge's decision counts if the Medic has to stop the bout because both Athletes are bleeding.

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

#### 15.2.3. Other types of decision

If Referee stops the bout before its normal end for one of the reasons given below, the Judges' scores are not used to determine the outcome:

a) **Manifest superiority of one Athlete** is a decision made by the Referee with the agreement of the Judges and is announced as: "Win by Referee stoppage" ("Victoire par arrêt de l'arbitre").

b) **Bout abandoned** by one Athlete is a decision made by the Referee alone and is announced as: "Win by abandonment" ("Victoire par abandon").

c) **Stoppage by the Coach** is signalled by the Principle Coach's throwing of the towel 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 Coach" ("Victoire par arrêt du soigneur").

- d) **Disqualification of one Athlete** is a decision made by the Referee with the agreement of the Judges and is announced as: “Win by disqualification” (“Victoire par disqualification”).
- e) **Disqualification of both Athletes** is a decision made by the Referee with the agreement of the Judges and announced as “Disqualification of both Competitors” (“Disqualification des deux tireurs”).
- f) **Stoppage on Medical Grounds** is a decision made by the Official Delegate, following the intervention of the Medic and is announced as “Win by stoppage on medical grounds” (“Victoire par arrêt du médecin”).

Judges simply write down the name of the winner on their score cards.

### 15.3. Judging and Decisions in 2<sup>nd</sup> series Combat (formerly pre-Combat)

#### 15.3.1. Principles of judging

Judging of 2<sup>nd</sup> Series Combat bouts is based on the principle of evaluating the gap between the two Athletes.

The difference between the two Athletes is assessed on:

1. the difference in technical/tactical ability, which 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;
2. the difference in combative spirit and efficiency, in accordance with the general principles (cf. ARTICLE 15.1).

At the end of each round, judges will write on their score cards the score attributed to each Athlete using one of the three modalities below:

OUTCOME	RED	BLUE
Draw	2	2
Domination by RED	3	2
Marked domination by RED	3	1

#### 15.3.2. 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 1 point per warning, determines each Judge’s final score for each Athlete.

In case of a **draw**, the judge **MUST** attribute a bonus point to one of the two Athletes to designate a winner.

A Judge’s individual decision based on final scores is noted as: WIN for RED or WIN for BLUE.

Each Judge’s decision counts as one vote toward the combined decision of all the Judges, which can be: WIN for RED or WIN for BLUE (unanimously or by a majority of the Judges).

A decision is determined using Judge’s decision counts if the Medic must stop the bout because both Athletes are bleeding.

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

#### 15.3.3. Other types of decision

If Referee stops the bout before its normal end for one of the reasons given below, the Judges’ scores are not used to determine the outcome:

- a) **Hors Combat.** One of the Athletes is put Hors Combat for 10 seconds or 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” (“Victoire par Hors Combat”).
- b) **Manifest Superiority of one Athlete** is a decision made by the Referee with the agreement of the judges and is announced as “Win by stoppage of the Referee” (“Victoire par arrêt de l’arbitre”).
- c) **Stoppage on Medical Grounds** is a decision made by the Official Delegate, following the intervention of the Medic and is announced as “Win by stoppage on medical grounds” (“Victoire par arrêt du soigneur”).
- d) **Bout Abandoned** by One Athlete is announced as “Win by abandonment” (Victoire par abandon).
- e) **Stoppage by the Coach** is signalled by the Principle Coach’s throwing of the towel 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” (“Victoire par arrêt du soigneur”).
- f) **Disqualification of one Athlete** is a decision made by the Referee with the agreement of the Judges and is announced as: “Win by disqualification” (“Victoire par disqualification”).
- g) **Disqualification of both Athletes** is a decision made by the Referee with the agreement of the Judges and announced as “Disqualification of both Competitors” (Disqualification des deux tireurs).

Judges simply write the name of the winner on their score cards.

#### 15.4. Judging and Decisions in 1<sup>st</sup> series Combat

##### 15.4.1. Principles of judging

Judging for 1<sup>st</sup> series Combat bouts is based on the general principle of evaluating the level of technique, combative spirit and efficacy of the opposing Athletes in accordance with the general principles (cf. ARTICLE 15.1).

At the end of each round, each Judge will report his/her comparison of the Athletes’ relative performance in that round as one of three possible outcomes:

OUTCOME	RED	BLUE
Draw	2	2
Domination by RED	3	2
Marked domination by RED	3	1

##### 15.4.2. 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 1 point per penalty, determines each Judge’s final score for each Athlete.

In case of a **draw**, the judge **MUST** attribute a bonus point to one of the two Athletes to designate a winner.

A Judge’s individual decision based on final scores is noted as: WIN for RED or WIN for BLUE.

Each Judge’s decision counts as one vote toward the combined decision of all the Judges, which can be: WIN for RED or WIN for BLUE (unanimously or by a majority of the Judges).

A decision is determined using Judge’s decision counts if the Medic must stop the bout because both Athletes are bleeding. In the case of a majority decision the Official Delegate announces the number of votes obtained by each Athlete.

### 15.4.3. 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 below:

- a) **Hors Combat**: One of the Athletes is put Hors Combat for 10 seconds or 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" ("Victoire par Hors Combat").
  - b) **Manifest Superiority of one Athlete** is a decision made by the Referee with the agreement of the judges and is announced as "Win by stoppage of the Referee" ("Victoire par arrêt de l'arbitre").
  - c) **Stoppage on Medical Grounds** is a decision made by the Official Delegate, following the intervention of the Medic and is announced as "Win by stoppage on medical grounds" ("Victoire par arrêt du médecin").
  - d) **Bout Abandoned** by one Athlete is announced as "Win by abandonment" ("Victoire par abandon").
  - e) **Stoppage by the Coach** is signalled by the Principle Coach's throwing of the towel 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" ("Victoire par arrêt du soigneur").
  - f) **Disqualification of one Athlete** is a decision made by the Referee with the agreement of the Judges and is announced as: "Win by disqualification" ("Victoire par disqualification").
  - g) **Disqualification of both Athletes** is a decision made by the Referee with the agreement of the Judges and announced as "Disqualification of both Athletes" ("Disqualification des deux tireurs").
- Judges simply write the name of the winner on their score sheets.

### \*15.5. Judging and Decisions in Savate Pro

The principles of judging in Savate Pro are identical to those in Savate – Boxe Française 1<sup>st</sup> series Combat; with, however, the two following techniques that are expressly authorised in addition to Savate Boxe Française technique:

- shinning and shin block;
- kicks with vertical upward, or oblique trajectories.

These techniques will be taken into account by the Judges.

Besides, the modalities of Judging and of determining the decision from scores are identical to those in Savate – Boxe Française 1<sup>st</sup> series Combat.

## ARTICLE 16: Appeals of Decisions

The examination of the appeals (or Reclamations) which may arise from the application of the present rules of Refereeing is the business of a Reclamation Committee specifically constituted for this purpose at the competition. The admissibility, mode of deposition and handling of such reclamations can be found on the Reclamation form and are copied below.

If the decision of a bout is contested, an **Athlete's Principal Coach** is entitled to file a "Reclamation" (i.e. complaint), following specific rules and modalities:

- Only the Principal Coach of the concerned Athlete can file a Reclamation;
- The Reclamation form must be lodged with the Official Delegate no later than 30 minutes after the result of the bout is announced;
- The lodging of the Reclamation must be acknowledged on the Competition Sheet by the Official

Delegate, who will indicate the names of the Athlete and Principal Coach.

- To be admissible, and therefore taken into consideration, a Reclamation cannot - in any case - challenge a decision of subjective value (e.g. Judges' or Referee's assessment).

A Reclamation can only concern:

- an obvious technical fault by the Referee;
- an obvious material mistake occurring in the practical running of the bout;
- an obvious accounting mistake occurring in the practical running of the bout;
- an obvious non-compliance with the regulations governing Savate.

The Reclamation Committee is composed of three of the most senior officials present at the event.

In all cases, the decisions of the Reclamation Committee are final and irrevocable.

## ARTICLE 17: Moral Rules, the Salute, Sanctions

### 17.1 Moral rules

Any person taking part in Savate, including their supporters, must at all times and places, have respect for their sport.

In particular, respect is due to one's teacher, one's opponent, 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 which will be done before and after an interaction with an official.

### 17.2. The Savate Salute

In competition, the Salute is done by the Athlete during the presentation and is a display of the respect shown by the Athlete for the discipline. At the end of the bout, both Athletes salute each other.

The Salute is performed 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.

### \*17.3. The Official's Charter

17.3.1. General:

- Know the rules and regulations, respect and apply them.
- Be fair and impartial and clearly communicate decisions.
- Engage in training to have the knowledge and maintain skills necessary at the level of practice and development.
- Be prepared for each competition (optimal physical condition, punctuality, availability, appropriate attire and equipment).
- Be, and remain, exemplary in all circumstances, in and outside of the sports arena.
- Be respectful of all participants in the competition (Athletes, Coaches, Organisers, spectators, media, officials ...).
- Refrain from all criticism or negative comments toward other referees or their organisation or its members, by any means whatsoever (oral, written, published article, twitter, forums, internet, blogs,

websites social networks ...).

- Behave in an irreproachable manner (do not drink alcohol or smoke whilst on duty, do not use illegal drugs, avoid inappropriate affinity with Athletes ...).
- Refrain from conflicts of interest (betting on the competition is forbidden, refuse any gift of inappropriate value and any undue payments).
- Demonstrate a spirit of sportsmanship and promote the positive aspects of sport such as fair play.

#### 17.3.2. Specific:

- Respect and ensure the respect of the ethics of Savate.
- Respect commitments.
- Make decisions impartially.
- Remain neutral in all circumstances.
- Have team spirit.
- Respect team decisions and accept other opinions.
- Do not show emotions during a competition
- Accept the comments and observations of the Official Delegates evaluating performance.

#### 17.4. Penalties

All GBSF licensed members agree to abide by the GBSF Code of Conduct whenever they are engaged in GBSF activities of any kind.

Besides purely sporting warnings imposed in the ring, event Organisers may ask the GBSF to take sanctions against Athletes, Coaches 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.

They will be dealt with in accordance with the GBSF Policy.