

MINUTES
REFEREEING COMMISSION MEETING
NICE, 15 FEBRUARY 2017

Present:

Ana Pascu / Executive Committee FIE
Emmanuel Katsiadakis / Secretary General FIE
Mohammad El Motawakkel / President of the Commission
Claus Janka / Member of the Commission
Irina Knisch / Member of the Commission
Marco Pistacchi / Member of the Commission
Salah Ferjani / Member of the Commission
Changgon Kim / Member of the Commission
Jose Luis Alvarez / Member of the Commission
Olga Cojocari / Member of the Commission
Iana Dakova / Member of the Commission
Katsumi Yamaguchi / Member of the Commission
Nathalie Rodriguez / FIE
Evgeny Tsoukhlo / FIE
Krisztian Kulcsar / FIE
Natalia Bodrova / FIE

1. Discussing RC Plan 2017-2020

- a) Assigned sub - groups to work closely with other commissions and councils:
 - Rules Commission - Ferjani, Knysch, Janka
 - Coaches council - Alvarez, Cojocari, Pistacchi
 - Women's council - Yamaguchi, Dakova
 - Semi Commission - Kim, Knysch
 - Medical Commission - Dakova, PistacchiPresident of the commission El Motawakel will be Cc to all communication of the sub - groups with the respective commissions and councils
- b) Assigned members to assist FIE office with securing replacement referees during the season:
Knysch, Dakova, Cojocari, Pistacchi - Cc Motawkel
- c) Assigned member to collect and process referees' evaluations during the season:
Janka - Cc El Motawakel
- d) Assigned members responsible for Recording, organizing and distributing meetings agendas and minutes:
Dakova, Pistacchi - Cc El Motawakel

e) Members charged with the task of establishing video library to be used during seminars of all levels and exams:

Ferjani, Janka, Pistacchi, Knysch, Cojocari, Alvarez

f) Members charged with the task of actualization of the referees list on the FIE website with the assistance of the FIE office:

Knysch, Dakova, Kim, Pistacchi - Cc Motawakel

2. Claus Janka presents a list of principles suggested to guide the work of the RC. See attached document 1. The majority of the commission agrees with some additions and corrections only with part of the suggestions. See attached document #2.

3. Referees Commission delegates assigned to Veteran's WCH 2017 - Knysch, Alvarez / Reserve - Janka

4. Plan for exams and seminars 2017-2020 The RC agrees on three stages of the plan - Educational Seminar, Pre-exam seminar and exam, Continues Education and development of referees.

The following presentations and decisions took place:

a) Mr Janka expresses concern about the length of the current practice - three days of seminars +three days of exams, followed by three more days of Junior events of the Zonal CH. The recommendation of the commission is to add one more exam per weapon per season conducted during JWCs. The FIE Office should invite the Confederations to take the initiative to apply for an exam during a JWC that they are hosting.

b) Mr Katsiadakis presents a project - organizing educational seminars in all zones every season. Those courses will be led by designated experienced referees as follows

Europe - Mage, Ranza, Milenchev

Africa - El Bakry, Aouyb Ferjani,

Kovrijnik America - Rios, Trois, Florea

Asia - Leong, Toure, George

c) Members of the RC assigned to assist with each weapon - work closely with the designated leaders of the educational courses, working on discovering new talents with the assistance of our elite referees, etc:

Saber - Alvarez, Kim, Knish Foil -

Pistacchi, Janka, Dakova Epee -

Ferjani, Cojocari, Yamaguchi

d) Members of our elite referee group will be assigned to JWC to assist with discovering and mentoring young talented referees.

e) Find a way to communicate to NF the importance of securing assignments for the new referees.

5. Reviewing the letter by the National Saber coach of Romania requesting the RC to watch a specific match that took place during the MS WC in Madrid 2017. Video material was not presented. The RC will address the request when such material is present. Assigned members to review the video - Kim, Alvarez, Knysch, Dakova, Janka, Motawakel

6. President of Rules Commission addresses the meeting with the concern of improving the wording of number of rules. The issue is left to the designated working group.

7. Review of the Proposals to Congress - see attached

8. Review of letters sent by NF Re referees' designations

9. Review of Mr Zelikovics's letter regarding his license.

10. Ms Knysch informs the meeting about a conversation she has started with Mr Ota regarding developing Japanese referees in view of Tokyo 2020

11. Presentation of a system to fairly and adequately distribute referees' designations during the season, by Marco Pistacchi. See attached.

12. New web based system for distributing referees and delegates - project by Mohamed El Motowakel. A test program to be presented before further discussion.

13. Seminars and exams specifically designated for women - The RC is in agreement to make all efforts to support and develop larger number of female referees.

The decision is, since the last two specialized seminars were organized in Europe and America, the next two seminars should be scheduled for Africa and Asia. Dates and places TBD.

14. Masterlist and designations until end of 2017. See attached

15. Next meeting scheduled for September 9,10 in Athens, Greece.

Self-conception

- the commission should work according to the Statutes FIE 6.5.3.
- have to work as a team
- the intentions and actions of the members must be independent of their continent or NF
- decisions and important documents have to be discussed internally during the meetings or on an electronic way.
- statements on principal matters should be made in cooperation with RC
- the RC expect to be involved in all relevant matters for which RC has responsibility before final decisions will be made by other authorities
- evaluation and analysis should be principally not secret, but the internal discussions during the procedure to find a solution have to be kept inside the RC.

Working principles

- base is a plan of important matters for the current Olympic cycle
 - the annually working plan have to contain dates/contents/ responsibilities.
 - all commission members must be involved in the working process.
 - RC must be active in together working with other commissions and use as well the experience of competent referees.
 - all documents related to the work of RC (meeting, working groups, proposals, minutes, etc) before the final version will be sent to FIE bodies must be sent as a draft to the all RC members and then to the FIE with a copy to all RC members.
 - the President of RC is responsible to coordinate the work of RC and the budget.
- reports have to be made carefully in the determined form and to send within 7 days after event to all members RC and FIE. The reports have to be made for all activities where RC members were in charge of FIE.
- a feedback to the referees during events regarding their performance have to be given from the RC delegate at the place.
- designations of referees for competitions must be prepared under consideration of reports and other additional informations.
- In case if designated referees is not available for the event the appointed RC delegate must be involved in the process of replacement.
- the agenda for meetings have to send at least 2 weeks prior the date to all members.
 - complains during competitions will deal under responsibility of the current responsible member of RC, possible with aid other competent persons. About fact, procedure and result all members have to be informed asap.

The Refereeing Commission agrees with the following principles of operation in order to make the performance of our commission more effective and efficient and help with the development of our international referees.

1- the RC expect to be involved in all relevant matters for which RC has responsibility before final decisions will be made by other authorities.

2- all documents related to the work of RC (meeting, working groups, proposals, minutes, etc) before the final version will be sent to FIE bodies must be sent as a draft to the all RC members and then to the FIE ~~with a copy to all RC members~~.

3- the President of RC is responsible to coordinate the work of RC and the budget, ~~He is informing the members in a transparent way~~.

4- ~~reports~~ Starting from the next season, Referee's Evaluation sheet has to make careful in the determined form and to send within ~~7 days~~ 14 days after event to all members RC and to FIE at the end of the season unless there is a serious problem happened during competition. ~~The reports have to be made for all activities where RC members were in charge of FIE~~.

5- a feedback to the referees during events regarding their performance have to be given from the RC delegate at the place.

6- the agenda for meetings have to send at least 2 weeks prior the date to all members

Proposals from Israel Fencing Federation

Chang of article

Administrative Rules of the FIE, June 2016 **3.1.4** International referees must be at least 20 years of age. They remain on the FIE list until 30 June of the sports season in which they celebrate their 60th birthday.

To

Administrative Rules of the FIE, June 2016 **3.1.4** International referees must be at least 20 years of age. They remain on the FIE list until 30 June of the sports season in which they celebrate their 67th birthday.

Motivation

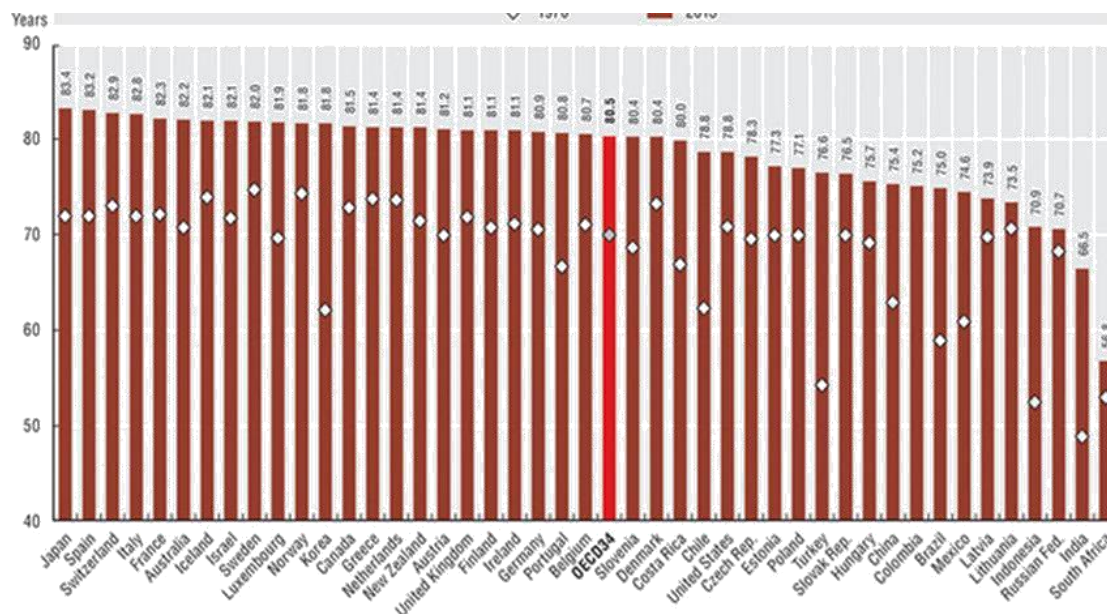
The difference of referring between fencing to rugby-football-handball... Is mostly physical were the physical condition dominants.

Three decades ago the FIE organization made a decision that referees aged 60 and above will not be allowed to judge at international tournaments. The considerations for this decision, made in the 1990'S may not be actual appropriate for the 21st century.

We are witnessing today a revolution in all life aspects and life expectancy has accordingly risen by tens of percent. Many workplaces today employ engineers, scientists, pilots and doctors who are above the age of 60. The age for retirement in the modern world has consequently risen; usually women retire at age 62 and men at age 67.

Introducing a new generation of referees into international tournaments is a praiseworthy decision however the age of 60 should not yet be the end of a many-year professional career for seasoned referees. The senior referees are greatly experienced and professional, their presence is reassuring to young fencers and contributes valuable knowledge to young referees.

A significant number of states and professionals have agreed to raise the retirement age for fencing referees to the age of 67. Att.



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2015, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/health-data-en>.

Average effective age of retirement: men

Notes: The average effective age of retirement is calculated as a weighted average of (net) withdrawals from the labour market at different ages over a 5-year period for workers initially aged 40 and over. In order to abstract from compositional effects in the age structure of the population, labour force withdrawals are estimated based on changes in labour force participation rates rather than labour force levels. These changes are calculated for each (synthetic) cohort divided into 5-year age groups. The estimates shown in red are less reliable as they have been derived from interpolations of census data rather than from annual labour force surveys. The estimates for women in Turkey are based on 3-yearly moving averages of participation rates for each 5-year age group.

year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Australia	62.0	62.2	62.9	63.0	63.0	63.7	64.0	64.3	64.3	64.8	65.0	65.2	65.0	65.5	65.3
Austria	60.3	59.5	59.9	60.2	58.8	58.6	59.1	58.4	57.9	58.7	59.7	60.1	61.7	61.9	62.2
Belgium	58.5	58.5	58.5	57.6	58.6	58.7	59.0	59.6	59.9	59.5	60.9	59.8	59.7	59.8	60.0
Canada	62.7	62.9	63.1	63.6	63.2	63.3	63.2	63.3	63.7	63.5	63.5	63.9	63.8	63.9	64.5
Chile	68.5	68.8	68.8	68.3	68.5	69.2	69.6	69.7	70.3	70.4	70.1	70.6	71.4	70.4	70.9
Czech Republic	61.6	61.9	61.9	61.8	61.4	61.5	61.6	62.1	62.6	62.1	62.3	62.6	63.1	63.4	63.3
Denmark	63.4	62.9	62.4	63.9	63.4	63.2	63.9	63.4	64.0	64.6	64.0	63.5	63.4	62.5	63.0
Estonia	60.0	61.5	61.7	60.4	59.6	62.4	63.8	64.4	66.3	68.0	65.6	64.5	63.5	64.3	63.7

Finland	60	60	60	59	60	60	60	60	61	61	61	62	62	62	61
	.1	.3	.9	.7	.0	.5	.4	.1	.3	.7	.6	.0	.9	.6	.9
France	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
	.8	.7	.5	.8	.8	.7	.5	.8	.1	.0	.3	.1	.8	.6	.4
Germany	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	62	61	61	62	62	62	62	62
	.0	.2	.0	.1	.3	.8	.8	.0	.1	.8	.0	.0	.1	.4	.7
Greece	63	63	62	63	62	62	62	62	62	61	61	61	61	62	61
	.2	.1	.5	.1	.6	.4	.1	.5	.1	.9	.9	.8	.9	.0	.6
Hungary	58	57	57	58	57	58	59	59	59	59	60	60	60	61	62
	.3	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.6	.7	.5	.9	.1	.3	.7	.3	.6
Iceland	70	69	69	68	67	68	69	69	69	69	68	68	68	68	69
	.3	.3	.0	.6	.9	.9	.2	.5	.1	.7	.4	.2	.2	.9	.4
Ireland	65	65	65	64	65	64	64	65	65	63	63	63	64	65	65
	.2	.0	.1	.8	.3	.9	.9	.4	.2	.7	.4	.3	.2	.1	.4
Israel	66	66	66	65	65	65	66	66	66	66	67	66	66	68	67
	.3	.5	.0	.4	.1	.4	.4	.3	.1	.7	.6	.9	.9	.4	.8
Italy	60	60	61	61	60	60	60	61	60	61	60	60	61	61	61
	.2	.2	.3	.1	.4	.7	.9	.0	.7	.0	.6	.9	.2	.4	.4
Japan	70	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	70	69	69	69	69
	.1	.7	.8	.7	.5	.4	.4	.5	.6	.7	.1	.4	.1	.3	.3
Korea	67	67	68	68	69	70	71	71	70	70	71	71	71	71	72
	.1	.5	.2	.6	.9	.2	.0	.3	.5	.3	.2	.4	.1	.5	.9
Luxembourg	59	59	59	58	58	59	58	59	59	57	57	58	57	58	61
	.7	.1	.8	.3	.7	.2	.9	.1	.5	.3	.8	.0	.6	.6	.9
Mexico	75	74	73	73	73	73	74	73	73	72	72	71	72	72	72
	.3	.8	.5	.7	.5	.7	.6	.5	.5	.7	.4	.3	.2	.5	.0
Netherlands	60	61	60	60	60	61	60	61	62	63	62	63	63	63	62
	.6	.0	.5	.8	.5	.2	.9	.8	.9	.1	.9	.6	.6	.2	.9
New Zealand	64	64	64	63	64	65	67	66	66	67	65	66	66	67	67
	.3	.3	.2	.6	.5	.8	.0	.6	.7	.1	.9	.0	.8	.1	.2
Norway	63	63	63	62	62	63	63	64	65	64	64	64	64	64	65
	.9	.8	.0	.7	.7	.3	.9	.2	.3	.7	.2	.2	.8	.1	.2
Poland	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	62	61	62
	.6	.3	.1	.4	.0	.4	.3	.4	.3	.7	.6	.5	.0	.9	.1
Portugal	63	64	64	64	65	66	66	66	66	67	66	66	66	66	67
	.7	.2	.7	.7	.5	.4	.4	.9	.6	.0	.5	.3	.4	.9	.0
Slovak Republic	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	60	60	61	61
	.4	.7	.4	.8	.7	.2	.4	.3	.3	.9	.8	.4	.9	.2	.1
Slovenia	61	60	62	61	61	61	61	60	61	62	61	61	62	61	62
	.1	.5	.5	.8	.1	.1	.0	.4	.2	.0	.4	.7	.9	.4	.3
Spain	61	61	61	61	61	60	61	61	61	61	62	62	62	62	62
	.6	.7	.3	.3	.1	.9	.2	.4	.6	.7	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2
Sweden	63	63	63	64	63	65	64	65	65	66	65	66	66	65	65
	.7	.5	.6	.0	.6	.1	.7	.5	.7	.1	.4	.1	.1	.9	.2
Switzerland	65	65	66	64	65	65	64	65	66	65	65	65	66	66	66
	.8	.9	.6	.6	.9	.2	.7	.0	.7	.7	.4	.8	.3	.1	.1
Turkey	61	61	61	63	63	63	64	62	62	63	63	63	63	64	65
	.5	.8	.8	.2	.4	.9	.2	.9	.6	.0	.3	.2	.1	.0	.2
United Kingdom	62	62	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	64	64	63	63	64	64
	.4	.7	.1	.4	.0	.3	.4	.4	.9	.4	.1	.6	.7	.3	.1
United States	64	64	65	64	64	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
	.8	.7	.1	.2	.3	.6	.8	.6	.4	.6	.6	.3	.0	.3	.9
Source:															
OECD.															

For example:

a.

Judicial Pensions and Retirement Act 1993

a. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Judicial Pensions and Retirement Act 1993** is an [Act](#) of the [Parliament of the United Kingdom](#) that strengthened the mandatory retirement provisions previously instituted by the [Judicial Pensions Act 1959](#) for members of the British judiciary.

While the 1959 Act forbade service past age 75 by any judges appointed thereafter ([Lord Denning](#) being the last exempt jurist), the 1993 Act made the ordinary retirement age 70, and while enabling a minister (presumably the [Lord Chancellor](#)) to allow individual judges to remain in office until 75, it expressly forbids persons aged over 75 to hold any judicial post whatsoever. An exception is the post of Lord Chancellor, a political appointee.

b.

https://ballotpedia.org/Mandatory_retirement#Mandatory_retirement_ages_by_state

Mandatory retirement ages by state

State	Mandatory retirement age	Additional information
Alabama	70 ^[4]	
Alaska	70 ^[5]	
Arizona	70 ^{[6][7]}	
Arkansas	-	No retirement age; however, judges lose their earned retirement benefits if they choose to seek re-election past age 70. ^[8]
California	-	No retirement age
Colorado	72 ^[9]	
Connecticut	70 ^[10]	
Delaware	-	No retirement age
District of Columbia	74 ^[11]	

Florida	70 ^[12]	Judges may finish the final term if more than one-half has been served 70. ^[12]
Georgia	-	No retirement age
Hawaii	70 ^[13]	
Idaho	-	No retirement age
Illinois	-	Used to be 75, but law was struck down by Illinois Supreme Court in 1997
Indiana	-	No retirement age
Iowa	72 ^[16]	
Kansas	75 ^[17]	Judges may finish the final term during which they turn 75 ^[17]
Kentucky	-	No retirement age
Louisiana	70 ^[18]	Judges may finish the final term during which they turn 70 ^[18]
Maine	-	No retirement age
Maryland	70 ^[19]	
Massachusetts	70 ^[20]	
Michigan	70 ^[21]	
Minnesota	70 ^[22]	Judges must retire the last day of the month in which they have turned 70 ^[22]
Mississippi	-	No retirement age

Missouri	70/75 ^{[23][24]}	Judges other than municipal judges must retire at 70. ^[23] Municipal judges must retire at 75. ^[24]
Montana	-	No retirement age
Nebraska	-	No retirement age
Nevada	-	No retirement age
New Hampshire	70 ^[25]	
New Jersey	70 ^[26]	
New Mexico	-	No retirement age
New York	70 ^[27]	Judges may finish out year they turn 70. There is no retirement limit for Village Courts.
North Carolina	72 ^[28]	Judges must retire the last day of the month in which they have turned 72.
North Dakota	-	No retirement age
Ohio	70 ^[29]	Judges may finish the final term during which they turn 70.
Oklahoma	-	No retirement age
Oregon	75 ^[30]	Limit may be reduced to as low as 70 by statute or initiative.
Pennsylvania	70 ^[31]	Judges may finish out year they turn 70. ^[31]
Rhode Island	-	No retirement age ^[32]

South Carolina	72 ^[33]	No limit for Probate or Municipal Court judges. ^[33]
South Dakota	70 ^[34]	
Tennessee	-	No retirement age
Texas	75 ^[35]	Conditions may vary. See Article 5 for more information. ^[3]
Utah	75 ^[36]	
Vermont	Judges may finish out year they turn 90. ^[37]	
Virginia	70 ^[38]	Judge will be retired 20 days after the regular session of the General Assembly following birthday. ^[38]
Washington	75 ^[39]	Judges may finish out year they turn 75 ^[39]
West Virginia	-	No retirement age
Wisconsin	Formerly 70 ^{[40][41][42]}	The Wisconsin Blue Book 2005-2006 states: "Wisconsin used to have a mandatory retirement age for judges and justices. From 1955 to 1978, justices had to retire at age 70. Since 1977, the Wisconsin Constitution authorized the legislature to impose a maximum age of no less than 70, but the legislature has not done so." ^[43]
Wyoming	70 ^[44]	

1. Chang of article

Administrative Rules of the FIE, June 2016 **3.1.5** An F.I.E. referee will be automatically removed from the list of international referees at the end of the second season in which he has not refereed in an F.I.E. official competition.

To

Administrative Rules of the FIE, June 2016 **3.1.5** An F.I.E. referee will be automatically removed from the list of international referees at

the end of the second season in which he has not refereed in an F.I.E. recognized competition.

Adding to official competitions, recognized competitions by the FIE for this matter. Every year federation will apply to the referring committee with a list and dates of competitions they wish an observer will attend and will observe the referees for this matter.

With a referring seminar preceding.

Motivation

The number of competitions referees may take part as been sent by their federatin reduced as the years are passing. Continental and world championships and senior world cups the referees are invited by the international governing body.

The competitions left are satellite and junior world cup.

The federations willing to expertise keep sending the same referees and therefore the diversity of referees reduces.

Countries that do not organize "official" competitions do not have the opportunity to let all their referees to be marked as they have done the necessary to keep their international referee license.

I don't know what happened on the non-European continents but I would like to direct to the project "11.08.2014 Information Letter no. 36-2014" att.

And to add the competitions running under the conditions above to be recognized.

Proposal

Seminars for new referees

Further to the request of our President regarding the proposal of Mr. Vitaly Logvin, hereunder follows the relevant layout:

General Description

In its effort to help the Federations to further develop in the field of refereeing, FIE will organize refereeing seminars in each continent and in countries that are in absolute need, upon recommendation of the Confederations.

The programme will have a duration of four years (2017 - 2020) and will include thirty to thirty-six (30-36) seminars in total, maximum ten (10) seminars per year.

It is estimated that a successful implementation of the program will result in having more than 430 trained young referees from 36 countries.

For the year 2017, the first year of the implementation of the program, the following allocation of seminars per continent is recommended:

America 2

Asia 2

Africa 1

Europe 1

In particular

Seminars will be conducted in countries that are proposed by the Confederations and will include a total of 12 to 18 young referees in all three weapons (min 4 referees per weapon). Each seminar may be held even for only one or two weapons.

Top (elite) FIE referees will teach in the seminars.

In collaboration with the FIE Refereeing Commission, top (elite) referees per continent will be appointed in order to minimize travel costs.

The country that will host the seminar shall undertake all expenses except of the travel costs and per diem of the teaching referees that will be undertaken by FIE.

The country responsible for holding the seminar is required to provide all the necessary technical equipment (according to FIE's recommendations) for the smooth and successful conduct of the seminar.

Top (elite) referees

Following the discussion with the Refereeing Commission, the referees below are proposed:

Africa : EL BAKRY Medhat (EGY) E=B, F=A, **S=B**

FERJANI Mohamed Ayoub (TUN) E=B, **F=A**, S=B

KOVRIJNYKH Andrei (RSA) **E=B**, F=A, S=B

America : FLOREA Marius (ROU) F=B, **S=A**

RIOS RIVERA Juan Carlos (MEX) E=A, **F=B**, S=B

TROIS DE AVILA Regis (BRA) **E=A**, F=B, S=B

Asia : DENZER Benjamin (GER) E=A, **F=B**, S=B

LEONG Dennis Kok Seng (SIN) **E=B**, F=A

TOURE Papa Khassoum (SEN) F=B, **S=A**

Europe : MAGE Pascal (FRA) E=B, **F=B**

MILENCHEV Basil (BUL) F=B, **S=A**

RANZA Giuliano (ITA) **E=B**, F=A, S=B

Estimated Cost of the Project

Provided that all 36 seminars will take place, the total cost of the project for FIE will amount to 73.400 €.

Cost analysis

$$36 \times 1.500^* = 54.000 \text{ euros}$$

$$12 \times 1.200^{**} = 14.400 \text{ euros}$$

$$\text{Production of necessary videos} = 5.000 \text{ euros}$$

$$\text{Total} \qquad \qquad \qquad 73.400 \text{ euros}$$

* 1.500 – estimation of the average cost in total, including air fares and per diem for 5 days per referee / teacher

**1.200 – estimation of the average cost in total, including air fares and per diem for 4 days per referee / teacher and the necessary members of the Refereeing Commission for a seminar, that is being considered necessary for the uniformity of the program and teachers.

PROPOSALS OF MODIFICATIONS OF THE STATUTES

2017 CONGRESS

Proposals of Sam Cheris (MH) and Peter Jacobs (MH)

Proposal 1

Motivation: To harmonize the Statutes with the corresponding proposal relevant to the Technical Rules.

~~7.2.11 Procedure in the case of a black card~~

~~When a black card is awarded at an international competition organised under the aegis of the F.I.E., it shall be reported within 10 days, to the president of the F.I.E., who assesses the appropriateness of prosecuting before the Disciplinary Tribunal the offence, which led to the penalty of the black card. Depending upon the severity of the offence committed, he will then send the report made by the F.I.E. supervisor or by the Directoire Technique to the president of the Legal Commission, requesting them to establish a Disciplinary Tribunal~~

Refereeing Comm

Proposals of the Legal Commission

Proposal 2

Motivation: REVISION TO ARTICLE 4.4.2, PARA 4, to clarify point 3 and bring the English version in line with the French and Spanish texts. Modify as follows:

4.4.2

4. A candidate for the Refereeing Commission must ~~have both:~~

~~must~~ be or have been an FIE category B or A referees in at least two weapons;

and

be a current member of the Refereeing Commission, or have refereed in official FIE competitions in ~~each-of~~ at least two weapons in at least two (2) of the 4 fencing seasons (1 September to 31 August) preceding his candidature

and

have refereed, at least once, in one weapon, in the table of eight, **individual or team**, of a senior World Cup, or a Grand Prix, or a World Championships or the Olympic Games of the 4 fencing seasons preceding his candidature.

Proposal 5

Motivation: Modifications to facilitate the use of to the FIE Disciplinary Code by those confederations who have decided to subject themselves to it:

7.2.11 Procedure in the case of a black card

When a black card is awarded at an international competition organised under the aegis of the F.I.E. **or of any of the Joined Confederations**, it shall be reported within 10 days, to the president of the F.I.E., who assesses the appropriateness of prosecuting before the Disciplinary Tribunal the offence, which led to the penalty of the black card. Depending upon the severity of the offence committed, he will then send the report made by the F.I.E. supervisor or by the Directoire Technique to the president of the Legal Commission, requesting them to establish a Disciplinary Tribunal.

Refereeing Commission in Support

PROPOSALS OF MODIFICATIONS TO THE RULES 2017 CONGRESS

Proposals of the Executive Committee

Proposal 13

Motivation: to update the text as the rule is obsolete and also contradicts the previous phrase. As the satellite competitions are FIE competitions, which count in FIE classifications, FIE referees must be used.

t.35

1. All bouts at fencing in official FIE competitions are directed by a referee who must be an FIE referee licensed for the current season. ~~For reasons of expedience, National category referees who are candidates for the FIE refereeing exams and have paid to take them are authorised to referee satellite competitions~~

Refereeing Commission in Support

Proposal 14

Motivation: In 2016, the special working group discussed how to amend the rules in order to avoid non combativity in épée. The working group proposes a new non-combativity rule, which a) will motivate the fencers to engage into action without any negative consequences and b) would eliminate the risks of non-combativity.

The concept is about to introduce the 45 second sequences with a priority given to a fencer. The priority rotates between the fencers according to the sequences, and in case there is no hit during a 45-second sequence then a hit is awarded to the fencer who has the priority.

Non-combativity

t.87

Foil and Sabre (pools, direct elimination)

Epee (pools)

4. When both fencers make clear their unwillingness to fight, the Referee will immediately call 'Halt!'

Unwillingness to fight (non-combativity)

If one of the two criteria below is present, there is unwillingness to fight:

1. criterion of time: approximately one minute of fencing without a hit
2. excessive distance (greater than the distance of a step-forward-lunge) during at least 15 seconds.

5. Individual events

- a) If during the **first two periods** of a direct elimination bout both fencers make clear their unwillingness to fight, the Referee proceeds to the next period, without the minute rest.
- b) When both fencers make clear their unwillingness to fight during the **third period** of a direct elimination bout, the Referee proceeds to a last minute of fencing. This last minute, which must be fenced in its entirety, is decisive and is preceded by a drawing of lots to decide the winner, should the scores be equal at the end of the minute.

6. Team events

- a) If both teams make clear their unwillingness to fight during a team match, the Referee proceeds to the next bout.
- b) If both teams make clear their unwillingness to fight during **the last bout**, the Referee proceeds to a last minute of fencing. This last minute, which must be fenced in its entirety, is decisive and is preceded by a drawing of lots to decide the winner, should the scores be equal at the end of the minute

Epee

Only for epee, in direct elimination:

- 7. There is evidence of “**non combativity**” when there are no hits for a period of at least 45 seconds.

8. Individual matches

- a) The maximum time allowed for each match is 10 minutes.
- b) There are two breaks of one minute when any of the fencers reaches the score of 5 and of 10 hits.
- c) If there are no hits for at least 45 seconds, for the first time in the match the referee shall call “halt” and assign one hit to the fencer that has the highest ranking in the Direct Elimination table.
- d) The priority is then passed to the opponent and the chronometer for priority is reset.
- e) If there is a hit, either single or double, the priority changes.
- f) The priority changes also when the score is 14-14 and there is a double hit.
- g) If at the end of the total regulation time of the match the score is even, the rule o.24.3 is applied.

9. Team matches

- a) The maximum time for each relay is 3 minutes.
- b) The priority for the first relay is given to the team that has the highest ranking in the Direct Elimination table. The initial priority is alternated at each subsequent relay.
- c) If there are no hits for at least 45 seconds, the referee shall call “halt” and assign one hit to the fencer that has the initial priority in the relay.
- d) If there is a hit, either single or double, the priority changes and the chronometer for priority is reset.

- e) There is no change of priority if the remaining time for each relay after a hit is less than 45 seconds.
- f) If, at the end of the total regulation time of the match, the score is even, the rule o.44.9 is applied.

The present rules shall be applied for testing during the season 2017/2018.

Refereeing Commission in Support of Testing

Proposals of the Members

of Honour **Proposal 1** (Sam Cheris; Peter Jacobs)

Motivation: To consolidate, remove inconsistencies, clarify and, where needed, correct and expand the Rules concerning both black cards and the rights of fencers to appeal the decisions of the referee, the supervisor or FIE delegate and the DT.

Argument: Currently the immediate penalties for the awarding of a black card are defined in the Rules (articles t.114 and t.119) whereas the potential for additional disciplinary action is spelled out in the Statutes (article 7.2.11); this proposal consolidates the texts in the Rules, deleting Statutes Article 7.2.11.

It is also proposed that Rules Article t.124 relating to the need to hold an enquiry previous to the imposition of a penalty should be deleted, as it contradicts t.97 (t.97 notes that DT and delegate decisions are immediately enforceable, being appealable solely to the Disciplinary Commission; and that no such appeal can suspend the decision during the competition).

t.114

2. Penalties are cumulative and they are valid for the bout with the exception of those indicated by a BLACK CARD, which means exclusion from the competition, suspension for the remainder of the tournament and for the following two months of the active season (~~1 October~~ 1 September – World Championships for the Juniors, and (~~1 January~~ 1 October – World Championships for the Seniors), whether current or forthcoming or both (cf.t.119.2).

Refereeing Commission in Support

Proposal 2

The Fourth Group of offences

t.119

1. The first infringement in the Fourth Group, is penalised by a BLACK CARD (exclusion from the competition, suspension from the remainder of the tournament and for the following two months of the active season (~~1 October~~ 1 September – World Championships for the Juniors, and (~~1 January~~ 1 October – World Championships for the Seniors), whether current or forthcoming or both). However, **a team** excluded from a tournament because of a BLACK CARD imposed on one of its members is not excluded as a team from the following competitions, but it may not select the penalised fencer.

2. Furthermore any black card awarded at an international competition organized under the aegis of the FIE shall be reported within 10 days to the President of the F.I.E., for him to assess whether the severity of the offence committed warrants the sending of the report made by the FIE supervisor or by the Directoire Technique to the president of the Legal Commission, requesting him to establish a Disciplinary Tribunal to determine if penalties in addition to those imposed at the competition should be imposed.

Refereeing Commission in Support

Proposal 3

PROTESTS AND APPEALS

Against a decision of the Referee

t.122

1. **No appeal can be made** against the decision of the Referee regarding a point of fact **except as permitted in t.42.3 for video refereeing** (cf. t.95.1/2/4, t.96.2).

[Refereeing Commission in Support](#)

Proposal 4

t.122

2. If a fencer infringes this principle, **casting doubt** on the decision of the Referee on a point of fact during the bout, he will be penalised according to the rules (cf. t.114, t.116, t.120). However, if the Referee **is ignorant of or misunderstands a definite rule**, or applies it in a manner contrary to the Rules, an appeal on this matter may be entertained. **A point of fact includes, but is not limited to, any ruling by the referee analysing what happened on the piste, such as the validity or priority of a hit, whether a fencer left the side or end of the piste or if a person's behaviour is a Group 3 or Group 4 offence.**

3. This **appeal** must be made:

a) in **individual** events, by the fencer,

b) in **team events**, by the fencer or the team captain,

it should be made courteously but without formality, and should be made **verbally** to the Referee **immediately** and before any decision is made regarding a subsequent hit.

4. If the Referee **maintains** his opinion, the Refereeing Commission delegate or the Supervisor (if there is no delegate) has the authority to settle an appeal (cf. t.97). If such an appeal is deemed to be **unjustified**, the fencer will be penalized in accordance with Articles t.114, t.116, t.120.

[Refereeing Commission in Support](#)

Proposal 5

Other protests and appeals

t.123

1. Complaints and protests, which are not concerned with a referee's decision, must be made **in writing without delay**; they must be addressed to the Directoire Technique.

2. If a complaint or protest contests a decision **initially** taken by the Directoire Technique or ~~the~~ **an** official FIE delegate it should be addressed to the FIE Central Office.

[Refereeing Commission in Support](#)

Proposal 6

Investigation — Right of defence

t.124

~~No penalty can be imposed until after an enquiry has been held in the course of which the parties concerned have been called on to give their explanation of the occurrence either verbally or in writing, within a reasonable interval of time, suited to the time and place. After this time limit has expired, the penalty may be imposed~~

Refereeing Commission in Support

Proposal 7

Method of decision

t.125

The decisions of the ~~juridical authorities of competitions~~ Directoire Technique are **by majority vote**, the chairman (president) having the casting vote in case of a tie.

Refereeing Commission in Support

Proposal 8 (Sam Cheris)

Motivation: To create clarity and consistency in refereeing when dealing with the issues of covering with the head or the back arm.

Argument: The attempt to eliminate covering with the back arm by passing t. 18.5 has not been successful. Referees are finding it extremely difficult to interpret and enforce the rule in a consistent manner. There has been an aversion by some referees to call covering by the mask and back arm, especially at or near the end of a close bout. Additionally the counter-attacker has figured out how to use his/her head to eliminate access to the valid target area, while keeping his/her head facing the opponent. By including the mask and rear arm as target the attacker will have target available to touch and the defender/counter-attacker will not be able to use the mask and rear arm to eliminate the availability of valid target area. This should positively affect the game, since the attack and riposte will have valid target available to touch. The extended target should speed up the game, making foil more exciting, without losing any of the major traditions of the weapon.

Target - Limitation of the target

t.47

1. At foil, only hits which arrive **on the target** are counted as valid.
2. **The target** at foil excludes the ~~limbs and the head~~ **weapon arm**. It is confined to the trunk, the upper limit being the collar up to 6 cm above the prominences of the collar bones; at the **weapon arm** sides to the seams of the sleeves, which should cross the head of the humerus; and the lower limit following a horizontal line across the back joining the tops of the hip bones, thence by straight lines to

the junction of the lines of the groin, the non-weapon arm and the head. ~~It also includes the part of the bib beneath a horizontal line 1.5–2 cm below the chin, which, in any case, may not be lower than the line of the shoulders (see Figure 4).~~

Attention:

In case the proposal is approved, figure 4 needs to be re-drawn showing valid target to include the entire mask and the rear arm.

Refereeing Commission Not in Support

Proposal 9

t.18

~~5. At foil it is forbidden, during the course of fencing, to advance the shoulder of the non-sword arm in front of the shoulder of the sword arm (cf.t.19). If a competitor does so he is liable to incur the penalties enumerated in Articles t.114, t.116, t.120.~~

Refereeing Commission in Support

Proposals of the Refereeing commission

Proposal 1

Motivation: a) This article prevents close combat and allows the fencer who causes the corps à corps to benefit from this article.

b) After his parry, fencer A attempts to hit fencer B, who closes the distance and looks for the corps à corps in order to avoid the riposte; the only solution for fencer A is to reverse the line of the shoulders by pulling back the shoulder of the sword arm in order to score a hit.

c) We have seen some excellent and very spectacular hits annulled by the referee because of this article.

t.18

5. The order 'Halt!' is also given if the play of the competitors is dangerous, confused, or contrary to the Rules, if one of the competitors is disarmed or steps off the piste, or if, while retiring, he approaches too near the spectators or the Referee (cf. t.26, t.54.5 and t.73.4.j).

~~At foil, it is forbidden, during the course of fencing, to advance the shoulder of the non-sword arm in front of the shoulder of the sword arm (cf.t.19). If a competitor does so, he is liable to incur the penalties enumerated in Articles t.114, t.116, t.120. Any hits scored by the fencer at fault while committing this offence will be annulled.~~

[Refereeing Commission in Support](#)

Proposal 2

Motivation: It must be specified that the unarmed hand may touch the piste, and in the last years even the knee of the rear leg was added , so or/and must be stated.

t.21

1. Displacing the target and ducking are allowed, even if during the action the unarmed hand or/and the knee of the rear leg comes into contact with the piste.

[Refereeing Commission in Support](#)

Proposal 3

Motivation: With conventional weapons [f and s], to apply the spirit of the convention, hits occurring after faults of combat are not counted but halt the bout and annul any subsequent hits.

Example: If a fencer who is under attack and avoids this by means of covering or using his unarmed hand or leaves the piste with both feet, then scores a valid hit, his hit must be annulled. This stops the bout and an opponent's remise must not be counted. This rule is generally applied but the following specific information does not appear in the rule.

t.26

4 If one of the two fencers leaves the piste with both feet, under these conditions [and only in epee](#) , only a hit made by the fencer who remains on the piste with at least one foot only can be counted valid, even in the case of a double hit. [The convention must be applied for foil and sabre.](#)

[Refereeing Commission in Support](#)

Proposal 4

t.48

A hit which is made on a part of the body other than the target (whether directly or as a result of a parry), [after a fault of combat, or after crossing one of the lateral boundaries of the piste with both feet](#) is not counted as a valid hit, but stops the fencing phrase and so annuls any subsequent hits (Cf. t.49).

[Refereeing Commission in Support](#)

Proposal 5

t.72

1. A hit, which arrives on a non-valid part of the target, is not counted as a hit, [it is not registered by the apparatus](#), it does not stop the fencing phrase and does not annul any subsequent hits. [On the other hand, a hit, which arrives after a fault of combat or after the fencer has crossed one of the lateral boundaries of the piste with both feet](#) is not counted as a valid hit, but stops the fencing phrase with any subsequent hit therefore being annulled.

[Refereeing Commission in Support](#)

Proposal 6

Motivation: In the event of any non-combativity during the last period of an DE match or the last match in a team event and after drawing lots, we propose adding only 15 seconds instead of one minute, as this would avoid any attempted non-combativity aimed at gaining time.

t.87.5

b) When both fencers make clear their unwillingness to fight during the third period of a direct elimination bout, the Referee will proceed to ~~last minute of fencing. This last minute*~~, [fifteen seconds of fencing](#), which will be fenced in ~~its~~ [their](#) entirety, will be decisive and will be preceded by a drawing of lots to decide the winner should the scores be equal at the end of ~~the minute~~ [these fifteen seconds](#).

[Refereeing Commission in Support](#)

Proposal 7

t.87.6

b) If both teams make clear their unwillingness to fight during the last bout, the Referee will proceed to ~~a last minute of fencing. This last minute*~~, [fifteen seconds of fencing](#) which will be fenced in ~~its~~ [their](#) entirety, will be decisive and will be preceded by a drawing of lots to decide the winner should the scores be equal at the end of ~~the minute~~ [these fifteen seconds](#).

[Refereeing Commission in Support](#)

Proposals of the Rules Commission

Proposal 4

Motivation: t.43.1.b) and d) The rules regarding the correct fitting of the conductive jacket at foil and sabre have been changed in book **m** ; to bring these two articles up to date and in agreement with **m.28.1** and **m.34.1**, rewrite as follows:

t.43

1

b) at foil, the conductive jacket conforms to the provision of Article m.28 when each competitor is ~~standing upright, is in the~~ 'on guard' ~~and is in the lunge~~ position;

d) at sabre, the conductive jacket conforms to the provision of Article m.34 when each competitor is ~~standing upright in the~~ 'on guard' ~~and is in the lunge~~ position;

Refereeing Commission in Support

Proposal 5

Motivation: t.114.2 and 3, t.119, t.120: In all these articles, which quote, the sanctions associated with a **black card**, there is reference to '2 months': this should be changed to '60 days'. Months are of different lengths – the sanction should be consistent.

t.114

2 Penalties are cumulative and they are valid for the bout with the exception of those indicated by a BLACK CARD, which means exclusion from the competition, suspension for the remainder of the tournament and for the following ~~two months~~ 60 days of the active season (1 October – World Championships for the Juniors, and 1 January – World Championships for the Seniors), whether current or forthcoming.

However, a team excluded from a tournament because of a BLACK CARD imposed on one of its members is not excluded as a team from the following competitions, but it may not select the penalised fencer.

Certain offences can result in the annulment of the hit scored by the fencer at fault. During the bout, only hits scored in circumstances connected with the offence may be annulled (cf. t.120).

3

c. Exclusion from the competition, suspension from the remainder of the tournament and for the following ~~two months~~ 60 days of the active season, whether current or forthcoming, indicated by a BLACK CARD with which the Referee identifies the person at fault.

t. 119

The first infringement in the Fourth Group, is penalised by a BLACK CARD (exclusion from the competition, suspension from the remainder of the tournament and for the following ~~two months~~ 60 days of the active season (1 October – World Championships for the Juniors, and 1 January – World Championships for the Seniors), whether current or forthcoming). However, **a**

team excluded from a tournament because of a BLACK CARD imposed on one of its members is not excluded as a team from the following competitions, but it may not select the penalised fencer.

t.120

BLACK CARD	Exclusion from the competition, suspension from the remainder of the tournament and for the following 2 months 60 days of the active season (1st October – World Championships for the juniors and 1st January – World Championships for the seniors), whether current or forthcoming.
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Refereeing Commission in Support

Proposals of the Coaches council

Proposal 1

Motivation: The Turning of the Shoulder is something that has been very much opposed by the international foil community ever since its introduction after Rio Olympics. It is very difficult to understand how much “the shoulder of the non-sword arm” should be advanced “in front of the shoulder of the sword-arm” and for all referees and fencers to maintain the same understanding of this rule.

There are enough penalties in the rules for covering the target, turning, irregular movements on the piste, use of non-sword arm, etc. Proposal was discussed. All members of the Council are in favour of this proposal. This rule should be cancelled.

Special comments: Refereeing commission should be advised to use the rules of fencing in “close quarters” more consistently.

- t.18.** ~~5. In foil it is forbidden, during the course of fencing, to advance the shoulder of the non-sword arm in front of the shoulder of the sword-arm (cf.t.19). If a competitor does so he is liable to incur the penalties enumerated in Articles t.114, t.116, t.120. Any hits scored by the fencer at fault while committing this offence will be annulled.~~

Refereeing Commission in Support

Proposals of the Belgian Fencing Federation

Proposal 1

Motivation: this article leads to decisions being made by referees who do not reflect the spirit of the rule, if the article is strictly applied. This article is not needed, since the referee has other methods of justifying a penalty (turning one's back, covering, substitution, etc.)

t.18

5.The order 'Halt!' is also given if the play of the competitors is **dangerous, confused, or contrary to the Rules**, if one of the competitors is **disarmed** or **steps off the piste**, or if, while retiring, he approaches too near the spectators or the Referee (cf. t.26, t.54.5 and t.73.4.j).

~~At foil it is forbidden, during the course of fencing, to advance the shoulder of the non-sword arm in front of the shoulder of the sword-arm (cf.t.19). If a competitor does so he is liable to incur the penalties enumerated in Articles t.114, t.116, t.120. Any hits scored by the fencer at fault while committing this offence will be annulled.~~

t.120

~~1.19~~

Reversing the line of the t.18.5 YELLOW RED RED shoulders at foil*				
Application: starting season 2016-2017				

Refereeing Commission in Support

Proposal 2

Motivation: Even if the proposal is rejected, it would still be a good idea to correct the index.

Index To Articles

Reversing the line of the shoulders (foil) t.18.5

Refereeing Commission in Support

Proposals of the British Fencing Federation

Proposal 2

Motivation: For greater precision, in order to make it easier for the referee to analyse, we suggest that t.21.3 be amended to read:

t.21

3. When [the trunk of](#) a fencer goes completely past [the trunk of](#) his opponent during a bout, the Referee must immediately call 'Halt!' and replace the competitors in the positions, which they occupied before the passing took place.

[Refereeing Commission in Support](#)

Proposal 3

Motivation: Just as warnings and sanctions must be recorded, so should time taken for injuries and cramps – particularly as no further time may be taken for the same injury in the same day. We therefore propose the addition of the following sentence to t.33.1:

t.33

1. For an injury or cramp which occurs in the course of a bout and which is properly attested by the delegate of the FIE Medical Commission or by the doctor on duty, the Referee will allow a break in the fight lasting no longer than 10 minutes. This break should be timed from the point when the doctor gave his opinion and be strictly reserved for the treatment of the injury or cramp, which brought it about. If the doctor considers, before or at the end of the 10 minute break, that the fencer is incapable of continuing the fight, he will decide that the fencer should retire (individual events) and/or be replaced, if possible (team events) (cf. o.44.11.a/b).

[All breaks for injury or cramp must be noted on the score-sheet for the bout, the pool or the match.](#)

[Refereeing Commission in support with the condition that the software is able to keep record of injury throughout the competition](#)

Proposal 4

Motivation: When a fencer makes an appeal for video refereeing, there is an interruption, sometimes quite long, which can irritate the spectators. In other sports which use a video-refereeing system, spectators are able to see the replays and hear the discussion between referees – which considerably lessens the harmful effects of the interruption, since the spectators feel much more involved in what is happening. We therefore propose the addition of the following sentence.

t.42

3

- b. [iv The replays of an action under review must be shown on a screen so as to be visible to the spectators: any discussion between the referee and the video-referee must also be made audible to the public.](#)

[Refereeing Commission in support of making video available to public.](#)

[Refereeing Commission does not support making audio available to public.](#)

Proposal 5

Motivation: In fact, the referee and the video-referee are equally qualified to judge the priority of hits. If, after consultation between them as the result of an appeal, they do not agree, the hit must be considered doubtful: we therefore propose the addition of the following to article t.42.3.b.i

t.42

3

b.i) In the individual events, the fencer has:

- in **pools**, one possible appeal during each bout;
- in **direct elimination** bouts, two possible appeals.

Should **the referee agree with the fencer** who appealed for the video refereeing, the latter is entitled to retain the right of appeal.

If the referee and the video-referee do not agree, the hit is considered doubtful and is annulled

Refereeing Commission Not in Support

Proposal 6

Motivation: Following recent anxieties caused by masks falling from heads during fencing, add the following two texts:

t.45

1. If a fencer appears on the piste:
 - with only **one** regulation **weapon** (cf. t.86.1/2); or
 - with only **one** regulation **body wire**; or
 - with only **one** regulation **mask wire**; or
 - with a weapon or a body wire which does not work or which does not conform with the Rules; or
 - without his **protective under-plastron** (cf. t.43.1.e); or
 - with a **conductive jacket** which does not fully cover the valid target; or
 - with a mask whose 2nd security device is not securely fixed to the body of the mask; or
 - with **clothing** which does not conform with the Rules;

the Referee will apply the penalties stipulated in Articles t.114, t.116, t.120 (First Group).

2. When during a bout an irregularity is found in the equipment which could be caused by conditions **during the bout**:

Examples:

- conductive jacket with holes in which hits are registered as non-valid,
- weapon or body wire no longer functioning,
- pressure of the spring in the point too weak,
- the travel in the point no longer regulation,

the Referee will apply **neither warning nor penalty** and any hit scored with the equipment, which has become defective will be awarded.

However, even during the course of a bout, any fencer whose weapon, at the moment he presents himself on guard and ready to fence, has a **curve of the blade** which exceeds that permitted (cf. m.8.6, m.16.2, m.23.4) commits an offence in the first group and will be penalised in accordance with Articles t.114, t.116 and t.120.

Similarly, even during the course of a bout, any fencer whose mask, at the moment he presents himself on guard and ready to fence, is not securely held on his head by the 2nd security device, commits an offence in the first group and will be penalised in accordance with articles t.114, t.116 and t.120

Refereeing Commission in Support

Proposal 7

Motivation : If, in the course of a bout, an item of a fencer's clothing becomes damaged and therefore dangerous, he must have the chance to replace it with new clothing – if he has to buy it on the spot, it will not have his name, nationality or, if necessary, national logo on it. He should therefore be in the same position as a fencer replacing a non-regulation conductive jacket as outlined in article t.45.5. We therefore propose that the current article becomes t.45.5.a and the following text becomes t.45.5.b. We also suggest that if the organisers of the competition have not provided the necessary printing service for new clothing, this should be recognised as being 'force majeure'.

t.45

5

a. If the conductive jacket does not conform to the rules, the fencer must put on a spare jacket that does conform to the rules. If this jacket does not have his name and nationality on the back, the fencer has until the next stage of the competition (from the pools to the table of 64, the table of 32, etc.) to get his name and nationality printed on it.

If this is not done and except in cases of 'force majeure', the referee will eliminate the fencer and he cannot continue to participate in the competition.

b. If an item of a fencer's clothing bearing the name and nationality or the national logo becomes dangerous (e.g. tear, burst seam), the fencer must put on spare clothing, which conforms to the rules. If this clothing does not bear the name and nationality or the national logo, the fencer has until the next stage of the competition, as detailed in the preceding article, to get them printed on it. If this is not done and except in cases of force majeure, the referee will eliminate the fencer.

Refereeing Commission in Support

Proposal 8

Motivation: One of the criteria for deciding whether or not there is non-combativity is that there should be no hit during one minute: at foil, it is quite possible to have quite vigorous activity, which produces no valid hit but one or more non-valid hits. We therefore propose the following addition to t.87.4:

t.87

4. When both fencers make clear their unwillingness to fight, the Referee will immediately call 'Halt!'

Unwillingness to fight (non-combativity)

If one of the two criteria below is present, there is unwillingness to fight:

1. criterion of time: approximately one minute of fencing without a hit
2. excessive distance (greater than the distance of a step-forward-lunge) during at least 15 seconds.

(At foil, a hit made off the valid target is counted as a hit.)

Refereeing Commission in Support

Proposal 9

Motivation: Article t.122 states that casting doubt on the referee's decision on a point of fact is an offence, but it does not figure in t.120: we therefore propose that it be added to t.120, 1.17 so that the text reads:

t.120**1.17**

Unjustified appeal : casting doubt on the decision of the referee on a point of fact	t.122.2/4 t.122.1/2	YELLOW	RED	RED
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Refereeing Commission in Support

Proposal 12

Motivation: The second explanatory note concerning black cards is in fact not accurate – they are preceded in three cases by a yellow card and in two cases can be given without even a yellow card. We, therefore, suggest deleting this note.

t.120

Explanations	
BLACK	A fencer only receives a BLACK CARD in the Third Group if he previously committed an offence in this Third Group (demonstrated by a RED CARD).

Refereeing Commission in Support

Proposals of Swedish Fencing Federation

Proposal 2

Motivation: In order to minimise the period of inactive fencing it is suggested to reduce the time criterion in from 1 minute to 30 seconds for the second and any subsequent cases of unwillingness to fight in an individual direct elimination match or team match. Article t.87.4.1 should be amended as follows:

t.87

4

1. criterion of time: approximately one minute of fencing without a hit. *After the first instance of unwillingness to fight (non-combativity), however, this time is reduced to 30 seconds for any subsequent unwillingness to fight (non-combativity) during the same direct elimination match or team match.*

Refereeing Commission Not in Support

