

Rule #	Current Rule	Proposed Amendment
<p>Proposal #1</p> <p>t.7</p> <p>new: t.9</p>	<p>1. The offensive actions are the attack, the riposte and the counter riposte.</p> <p>— The attack is the initial offensive action made by extending the arm and continuously threatening the opponent's target, preceding the launching of the lunge or flèche (cf. t.56ss, t.75ss).</p> <p>— The riposte is the offensive action made by the fencer who has parried the attack.</p> <p>— The counter-riposte is the offensive action made by the fencer who has parried the riposte.</p>	<p>1. The offensive actions are the attack, the riposte and the counter riposte.</p> <p>— The attack is the initial offensive action made by extending the arm and continuously threatening the opponent's target, preceding the launching of the lunge (cf. t.83ss, t.101ss).</p> <p>— The riposte is the offensive action made by the fencer who has parried the attack.</p> <p>— The counter-riposte is the offensive action made by the fencer who has parried the riposte.</p>
<p>Proposal #2</p> <p>t.16</p> <p>new: t.21.2</p>	<p>2. If the handle has no special device or attachment or special shape (e.g. orthopaedic), a fencer may hold it only in the way identically to the position while taking the distance.</p> <p>However, the weapon must not be — either permanently or temporarily, in an open or disguised manner — transformed into a throwing weapon; it must be used without the hand leaving the handle and without the hand slipping along the handle from front to back during an offensive action.</p>	<p>2. If the handle has no special device or attachment or special shape (e.g. orthopaedic), a fencer may hold it only in the way identically to the position while taking the distance.</p> <p>However, the weapon must not be — either permanently or temporarily, in an open or disguised manner — transformed into a throwing weapon; it must be used without the hand leaving the handle and without the hand slipping along the handle from front to back during an offensive action.</p> <p>A fencer that holds the handle in any position other than that taken while taking the distance, or transforms the weapon into a throwing weapon, will be penalised according to articles t.158-162, t.165, t.170.</p> <p>The used handle and position of the hand on the grip shall be noted by the referee on all score sheets.</p>
<p>Proposal #3</p> <p>t.17</p> <p>new: t.22.3</p>	<p>3. a) The fencers must come on guard correctly and remain completely still until the command 'Play!' is given by the Referee.</p> <p>b) The vertical line on the back of the jacket must align with the vertical line on the back of the chair, unless an exception approved by a Classifier exists (cf.m25.4d; m25.9.2; m28.7; m34.6).</p> <p>4. Competitors are always put on guard in upright position, whether at the beginning of the bout or subsequently, sitting upright in the centre of the width of their wheelchairs. The sword arms not extended, their blades not in</p>	<p>3. A fencer is placed on guard as follows;</p> <p>a) sitting in an upright position in the centre of the width of their wheelchair seat, with the vertical line on the back of the jacket must align with the vertical line on the back of the chair, unless an exception is granted by a Classifier (cf.m25.4d; m25.9.2; m28.7; m34.6),</p> <p>b) the fencer's feet must be placed on the wheelchair's footrest, unless an exemption is granted by a Classifier,</p> <p>c) the fencer may rotate their upper torso towards their opponent. Their hips must remain facing directly forward,</p>

	<p>contact, and the points of their weapons will not extend beyond the front of their opponent's guard.</p> <p>5. If fencers cannot agree on the „on guard“ positions of the blades, the referee will find a decision which alternates in following similar situations. The referee will ensure that neither fencer gains any advantage from the application of this rule.</p> <p>6. Whenever play is to be resumed, competitors are put on guard sitting upright in the middle of their wheelchair seat. If a fencer deliberately tries to get advantage by changing his sitting position before „Play!“, he will be penalised according Articles t.114, t.116, t.120</p>	<p>their feet must remain on the footrest (unless an exemption is granted by a Classifier), and they must remain seated in the centre of the width of their wheelchair seat. The vertical line on the back of the jacket should align as closely as possible with the vertical line on the back of the chair, unless an exemption is granted by a Classifier.</p> <p>4. The fencers' sword arms may not be extended, their blades may not be in contact, and the points of their weapons will may not extend beyond the front of their opponent's guard.</p> <p>5. If the fencers cannot agree on the 'on guard' positions of the blades, the referee will find a decision which alternates in following similar situations. The referee will ensure that neither fencer gains any advantage from the application of this rule.</p> <p>6. At the beginning of the bout and whenever play is to be resumed, the fencers must come on guard correctly and remain completely still until the command 'Play!' is given by the Referee. If a fencer deliberately tries to get advantage by changing their sitting position before 'Play!', they will be penalised according articles t.158-162, t.165, t.170.</p>
<p>Proposal #4 t.19</p> <p>new: t.24</p>	<p>Fencing at close quarters is allowed so long as the competitors can wield their weapons correctly and the Referee can, at foil and sabre, follow the phrase.</p>	<p><removed></p>
<p>Proposal #5 t.21</p> <p>new: t.27</p>	<p>1. Displacing the target and ducking are allowed even if during the action the unarmed hand comes into contact with the piste.</p> <p>2. It is forbidden to turn one's back on one's opponent during the bout. Should such an offence occur, the Referee will penalise the fencer at fault as specified in Articles t.114, t.116, t.120 and any hit scored by the fencer at fault is annulled.</p>	<p>1. Displacing the target and ducking are allowed.</p> <p>2. It is forbidden to turn one's back on one's opponent during the bout. Should such an offence occur, the Referee will penalise the fencer at fault as specified in articles t.158-162, t.165, t.170 and any hit scored by the fencer at fault is annulled.</p>
<p>Proposal #6 t.25 currently t.32</p>	<p>When a fencer's foot leaves the wheelchair foot rest or uses the floor to gain advantage, the referee will punish the fencer according to t.114, t.116, t.120; any hit scored by the fencer at fault is annulled.</p>	<p>When a fencer's foot leaves the wheelchair footrest or uses the floor to gain advantage, the referee will penalise the fencer according to articles t.158-162, t.165, t.170 (unless an exemption is granted by a Classifier); any hit scored by the fencer at fault is annulled.</p>

<p>Proposal #7</p> <p>t.26</p> <p>new: t.32</p>	<p>Lifting from the wheelchair's seat is forbidden. A fencer who does so will be punished by t.114, t.116, t.120; any hit scored by the fencer at fault is annulled.</p> <p>Raising one buttock from the seat is permissible and not a reason for halting the bout.</p> <p>To enforce this regulation the referee can call two judges, designated by the Directoire Technique for observing the fencers.</p>	<p>Lifting from the wheelchair's seat is forbidden. A fencer who does so will be penalised by articles t.158-162, t.165, t.170; any hit scored by the fencer at fault is annulled.</p> <p>Raising one buttock from the seat is permissible and not a reason for halting the bout.</p> <p>All of the parts of the buttocks that are in contact with the seat when the fencer is sitting on guard (cf. t.17.3) and must remain within the confines of the seat and at minimum have one buttock on the seat throughout the period between the referee's commands of 'Play!' and 'Halt!'. A fencer who fails to do so will be penalised by articles t.158-162, t.165, t.170; any hit scored by the fencer at fault is annulled.</p> <p>To enforce this regulation the referee can call two judges, designated by the Directoire Technique for observing the fencers.</p>
<p>Proposal #8</p> <p>t.30</p> <p>new: t.38/t.39</p>	<p>3. The effective duration of a bout is:</p> <p>— For pools, 5 hits, maximum 3 minutes.</p> <p>— For direct elimination bouts, 15 hits, maximum 9 minutes divided into 3 periods of 3 minutes, with one minute's pause between any two periods.</p> <p>— For team matches, 3 minutes for each lap or bout.</p> <p>—</p>	<p>Content now in t.38/t.39 (from FIE):</p> <p>t.38 In the pools a bout ends when:</p> <p>1 One of the fencers has scored 5 hits.</p> <p>a) In this case the score registered on the score-sheet is the final score of the bout ($V - n$, where n = the number of hits scored by the losing fencer).</p> <p>b) At épée, if the two fencers reach a score of 4–4, they must fence for a deciding hit, up to the time limit. Any double hit will not be counted (and the fencers will therefore remain where they are on the piste).</p> <p>2 Three minutes of effective fencing time have passed.</p> <p>a) If when the time limit expires there is a difference of at least one hit between the scores of the two fencers, the fencer who has scored the greater number of hits is declared winner. The score registered on the score-sheet is the actual score achieved in the bout ($VN - n$, where N = the number of hits scored by the winning fencer</p>

and n = the number of hits scored by the losing fencer).

- b) If at the end of regulation time the scores are equal, the fencers fence for a deciding hit, with a maximum time limit of one minute. Before the fencing recommences, the Referee draws lots to decide who will be the winner if scores are still equal at the end of the extra minute.
- c) In this case the score registered on the score-sheet is always the actual score achieved in the bout: — $VN - n$ if a deciding hit is scored within the time limit for the bout; — $V4 - 4$ or $V3 - 3$ or $V2 - 2$ or $V1 - 1$ or $V0 - 0$ if the winner is designated by drawing lots.

t.39

1 The direct elimination bouts are for 15 hits or end when the three periods of three minutes, with a one-minute rest between each period, have passed. As an exception, **at sabre and foil**, the first period ends either at the expiry of the three minutes or when one of the fencers has scored eight hits.

2 During the one-minute rests, a person named before the bout, may have access to the fencer.

3 A clock, incorporated into the electrical scoring apparatus, blocks the latter at the end of each period.

Proposal #9

3. Video-Refereeing

t.42

new:
o.105

a) Video-refereeing is compulsory at all 3 weapons at the World Championships and the Paralympic Games. It is optional for all other IWF events.

i) For individual competitions of the open World Championships, video refereeing is obligatory starting with the quarter-final matches (best 8 fencers) onwards, for team competitions starting with the semi-final matches onwards. 4 pistes equipped for video-refereeing are thus necessary.

ii) For individual and team events at the Paralympic Games, the video-refereeing system is mandatory in all three weapons, at all stages of the competition.

The regulations for video-refereeing were taken over to the **organisation rules** at article o.105

<p>Proposal #10</p> <p>Foil – The Conventions of Fencing</p>	<p>A To establish the correct fencing measure, the fencers sit upright in the centre of their wheelchair’s seat. One fencer will bends the fencing arm with the forearm vertical and upper arm horizontal and the elbow pointing to the other fencer. The other fencer with a straight arm shall touch the inner edge of the opponent’s forearm with the point of the foil. Next they do the other way around. In case of fencers with unequal arm length the fencer with the shorter arm may choose a distance that lies in between his and his opponent’s distance. Where there is a dispute, the referee shall intervene and his decision is final.</p> <p>Fencers with severely restricted movement (Category C) shall determine the measure by reaching a point 10 centimetres beyond the inner forearm. Where there is a dispute, the referee shall intervene and his decision is final.</p> <p>their</p> <p>Once both fencers have agreed the fencing measure, the fencing measure cannot be changed.</p>	<p>A To establish the correct fencing measure, the fencers sit upright in the centre of their wheelchair’s seat. The vertical line on the back of the jacket must align with the vertical line on the back of the chair, unless an exception is granted by a Classifier (cf.m25.4d; m25.9.2; m28.7; m34.6).</p> <p>One fencer will bend the fencing arm with the forearm vertical and upper arm horizontal and the elbow pointing to the other fencer. The other fencer with a straight arm shall touch the inner edge of the opponent’s forearm with the point of the foil. Next they do the other way around. In case of fencers with unequal arm length the fencer with the shorter arm may choose a distance that lies in between their and their opponent’s distance. Where there is a dispute, the referee shall intervene and their decision is final.</p> <p>Fencers with severely restricted movement (Category C) shall determine the measure by reaching a point 10 centimetres beyond the inner forearm. Where there is a dispute, the referee shall intervene and their decision is final.</p> <p>Once both fencers have agreed the fencing measure, the fencing measure cannot be changed.</p>
<p>Proposal #11</p> <p>Epee – The Conventions of Fencing</p> <p>New: between t.89 / t.90</p>	<p>A To establish the correct fencing measure, the fencers sit upright in the centre of their wheelchair’s seat. One fencer will bends the fencing arm with the forearm vertical and upper arm horizontal and the elbow pointing to the other fencer. The other fencer with a straight arm shall touch the outer edge of the opponent’s elbow with the point of the epee. Next they do the other way around. In case of fencers with unequal arm length the fencer with the shorter arm may choose a distance that lies in between his and his opponent’s distance. Where there is a dispute, the referee shall intervene and his decision is final.</p> <p>Fencers with severely restricted movement (Category C) shall determine the measure by reaching a point 10 centimetres inside the outer edge of the elbow. Where there is a dispute, the referee shall intervene and his decision is final.</p>	<p>A To establish the correct fencing measure, the fencers sit upright in the centre of their wheelchair’s seat. The vertical line on the back of the jacket must align with the vertical line on the back of the chair, unless an exception is granted by a Classifier (cf.m25.4d; m25.9.2; m28.7; m34.6).</p> <p>One fencer will bend the fencing arm with the forearm vertical and upper arm horizontal and the elbow pointing to the other fencer. The other fencer with a straight arm shall touch the outer edge of the opponent’s elbow with the point of the epee. Next they do the other way around. In case of fencers with unequal arm length the fencer with the shorter arm may choose a distance that lies in between their and their opponent’s distance. Where there is a dispute, the referee shall intervene and their decision is final.</p> <p>Fencers with severely restricted movement (Category C) shall determine the measure by reaching a</p>

	<p>The distance has to be established before covering the non-valid area with an 'apron' (see t.63).</p> <p>Once both fencers have agreed the fencing measure, the fencing measure cannot be changed.</p>	<p>point 10 centimetres inside the outer edge of the elbow. Where there is a dispute, the referee shall intervene and their decision is final.</p> <p>The distance has to be established before covering the non-valid area with an 'apron' (cf. t.91).</p> <p>Once both fencers have agreed the fencing measure, the fencing measure cannot be changed.</p>
<p>Proposal #12</p> <p>Sabre – The Conventions of Fencing</p> <p>new: between t.95 / t.96</p>	<p>A To establish the correct fencing measure, the fencers sit upright in the centre of their wheelchair's seat. One fencer will bend the fencing arm with the forearm vertical and upper arm horizontal and the elbow pointing to the other fencer. The other fencer with a straight arm shall touch the inner edge of the opponent's forearm with the point of the sabre. Next they do the other way around. In case of fencers with unequal arm length the fencer with the shorter arm may choose a distance that lies in between his and his opponent's distance. Where there is a dispute, the referee shall intervene and his decision is final.</p> <p>Fencers with severely restricted movement (Category C) shall determine the measure by reaching a point 10 centimetres inside the outer edge of the elbow. Where there is a dispute, the referee shall intervene and his decision is final.</p> <p>Once both fencers have agreed the fencing measure, the fencing measure cannot be changed.</p>	<p>A To establish the correct fencing measure, the fencers sit upright in the centre of their wheelchair's seat. The vertical line on the back of the jacket must align with the vertical line on the back of the chair, unless an exception is granted by a Classifier (cf.m25.4d; m25.9.2; m28.7; m34.6).</p> <p>One fencer will bend the fencing arm with the forearm vertical and upper arm horizontal and the elbow pointing to the other fencer. The other fencer with a straight arm shall touch the inner edge of the opponent's forearm with the point of the sabre. Next they do the other way around. In case of fencers with unequal arm length the fencer with the shorter arm may choose a distance that lies in between their and their opponent's distance. Where there is a dispute, the referee shall intervene and their decision is final.</p> <p>Fencers with severely restricted movement (Category C) shall determine the measure by reaching a point 10 centimetres inside the outer edge of the elbow. Where there is a dispute, the referee shall intervene and their decision is final.</p> <p>Once both fencers have agreed the fencing measure, the fencing measure cannot be changed.</p>
<p>Proposal #13</p> <p>t.114.2</p> <p>new: t.160</p>	<p>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 competitions concerning this weapon.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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, exclusion from the remainder of the tournament, and suspension from all subsequent IWF tournaments until the completion of the Second IWF World Cup, Zonal Championship, World Championship or Paralympic Games following the tournament from which the fencer was excluded.</p>

	<p>following competitions, but it may not select the penalised fencer.</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.170).</p>
<p>Proposal #14</p> <p>T.114.3</p> <p>new: t.162</p>	<p>The penalties are as follows:</p> <p>a) a warning, indicated by a YELLOW CARD with which the Referee identifies the fencer at fault. The fencer then knows that any further offence on his part will result in a penalty hit.</p> <p>b) a penalty hit, demonstrated by a RED CARD with which the Referee identifies the fencer at fault. A hit is added to the score of his opponent and may, if the last hit is at stake, lead to the loss of the bout. Furthermore, a RED CARD can only be followed by another RED CARD or by a BLACK CARD, depending on the nature of the second offence (cf. t.120).</p> <p>c) Exclusion from the competition, suspension from the remainder of the tournament and for the following two months of the active season, whether current or forthcoming; demonstrated by a BLACK CARD by which the Referee identifies the person at fault.</p> <p>d) Expulsion from the competition venue (any person disturbing the order of the competition).</p>	<p>The penalties are as follows:</p> <p>a) a warning, indicated by a YELLOW CARD with which the Referee identifies the fencer at fault. The fencer then knows that any further offence on their part will result in a penalty hit.</p> <p>b) a penalty hit, demonstrated by a RED CARD with which the Referee identifies the fencer at fault. A hit is added to the score of their opponent and may, if the last hit is at stake, lead to the loss of the bout. Furthermore, a RED CARD can only be followed by another RED CARD or by a BLACK CARD, depending on the nature of the second offence (cf. t.170).</p> <p>c) Exclusion from the competition, exclusion from the remainder of the tournament, and suspension from all subsequent IWF tournaments until the completion of the Second IWF World Cup, Zonal Championship, World Championship or Paralympic Games following the tournament from which the fencer was excluded; demonstrated by a BLACK CARD by which the Referee identifies the person at fault.</p> <p>d) Expulsion from the competition venue (any person disturbing the order of the competition).</p>
<p>Proposal #15</p> <p>t.118.2</p> <p>new: t.167</p>	<p>If during the same bout the fencer commits the same or a different offence in this group, he is penalised with a BLACK CARD (exclusion from the competition, suspension from the remainder of the tournament and for the following two months of the active season, whether current or forthcoming</p>	<p>If during the same bout the fencer commits the same or a different offence in this group, the fencer is penalised with a BLACK CARD (exclusion from the competition, exclusion from the remainder of the tournament, and suspension from all subsequent IWF tournaments until the completion of the Second IWF World Cup, Zonal Championship, World Championship or Paralympic Games following the tournament from which the fencer was excluded).</p>

Proposal
#16

t.119

new:
t.169

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, 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.

The first infringement in the Fourth Group, is penalised by a BLACK CARD (exclusion from the competition, **exclusion** from the remainder of the tournament, **and suspension from all subsequent IWF tournaments until the completion of the Second IWF World Cup, Zonal Championship, World Championship or Paralympic Games following the tournament from which the fencer was excluded**).

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.