

Rule No.	Current Rule	Amended Rule
<p>Proposal #18</p> <p>t.33</p> <p>new: t.45</p>	<p>1. For an injury or cramp which occurs in the course of a bout and which is properly attested by the IWF delegate 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).</p> <p>2. During the remainder of the same day, a fencer cannot be allowed a further break unless as a result of a different injury or cramp.</p> <p>3. Should a fencer demand a break which is deemed by the IWF delegate or by the doctor on duty to be unjustified, the Referee will penalise that fencer as specified in Articles t.114, t.117, t.120.</p> <p>4. In team events a fencer judged unable to continue the bout by the doctor may, nevertheless, on the advice of the same doctor, fight in subsequent matches on the same day.</p> <p>5. The Directoire Technique may modify the order of bouts in a pool in order to ensure the efficient running of the competition (cf. o.16.1).</p>	<p>1. For a sport trauma/injury or cramp or other acute medical incident which occurs in the course of a bout and which is properly attested by the doctor or the medical provider on duty, the Referee will allow a break in the fight lasting no longer than 10 minutes. Only the doctor or medical provider on duty can determine the length of time of treatment required when a medical time-out is granted. This break should be timed from the point when the doctor or the medical provider on duty arrives at the piste. This break should be strictly reserved for the requisite treatment. If the doctor or medical provider on duty 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 competitions) and/or be replaced, if possible (team competitions) (cf. o.99.5). At the end of the maximum 10-minute break and if the fencer is capable to continue, the fencer has to be 'ready to fence' (fully dressed on the competition chair and ready for 'en garde' position). All breaks for a sport trauma, cramp, or an acute medical incident must be noted on the score-sheet for the bout, the pool or the match.</p> <p>2. During the remainder of the same day, a fencer cannot be allowed a further break unless as a result of a different injury or cramp or acute medical incident.</p> <p>3. Should a fencer demand a break which is deemed by the IWF delegate or by the doctor on duty to be unjustified, the Referee will penalise that fencer as specified in Articles t.158-162, t.165, t.170.</p> <p>4. In team competitions a fencer judged unable to continue the bout by the doctor may, nevertheless, on the advice of the same doctor, fight in subsequent matches on the same day.</p> <p>5. The Directoire Technique may modify the order of bouts in a pool in order to ensure the efficient running of the competition (cf. o.70.2).</p>
<p>Proposal #19</p> <p>New: t.39.1</p>	<p>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, the first period ends either at the expiry of the three minutes or when one of the fencers has scored eight hits.</p>	<p>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.</p>

<p>Proposal #20</p> <p>m.25.9.2 and m.25.9.6</p>	<p>2. All of the back of the wheelchair must have a minimum height of 15cm from the seat of the chair or the cushion when the fencer is seated upon it, and must be 90° to the horizontal. (+2°).</p> <p>6. A cushion is not obligatory. When a cushion is used it must be of the same dimensions as the seat of the wheelchair.</p>	<p>2. All of the back of the wheelchair must have a minimum height of 15cm from the seat of the chair or the cushion when the fencer is seated upon it, and must be 90° to the horizontal. (+2°).</p> <p>The colour of the back of the wheelchair on the fencer's side can be any colour but must contrast to the fencer's uniform colour.</p> <p>6. A cushion is not obligatory. When a cushion is used it must be of the same dimensions as the seat of the wheelchair.</p> <p>The colour of the cushion on the upper side can be any colour but must contrast to the fencer's uniform colour.</p>
<p>Proposal #21</p> <p>m.3.1</p>	<p>Each weapon has its particular design and measurements.</p> <p>1. The length of the blade includes the button and everything which is added in front of the convex surface of the guard whether or not it is fixed to the latter.</p>	<p>At official IWF tournaments the use of standard size 5 blades (90cm for foil and epee blades and 88cm for sabre blades) is mandatory (cf. m.8.4, m.16.3, m.23.1)</p> <p>Each weapon has its particular design and measurements.</p> <p>1. The length of the blade includes the button and everything which is added in front of the convex surface of the guard whether or not it is fixed to the latter.</p>
<p>m.8.4 foil</p>	<p>The maximum length of the blade is 90 cm (cf. m.3).</p>	<p>The length of the blade is 90 cm (standard size 5), cf. m.3.1.</p>
<p>m.16.3 epee</p>	<p>The maximum length of the blade is 90 cm.</p>	<p>The length of the blade is 90 cm (standard size 5), cf. m.3.1.</p>
<p>m.23.1 sabre</p>	<p>The blade, which must be of steel, is approximately rectangular in section. The maximum length of the blade is 88 cm.</p>	<p>The blade, which must be of steel, is approximately rectangular in section. The length of the blade is 88 cm (standard size 5), cf. m.3.1.</p>
<p>Proposal PH</p> <p>t.62</p> <p>currently t.91</p>	<p>At epee the target includes the whole upper part of the fencer's body. It comprises any part of the body above a horizontal line drawn between the top of the hip bones and then horizontally round the fencer's trunk. Any portion of the wheelchair above this line is valid target (see Figure 5) Hits registered on non-valid parts of the wheelchair or on the fencing frame must be annulled.</p>	<p>At épée the target includes the whole upper part of the fencer's body including his clothing and equipment.</p> <p>It comprises any part of the body above a horizontal line drawn between the top of the hip bones and then horizontally round the fencer's trunk. Any portion of the wheelchair above this line is valid target (see Figure 5). Hits registered on non-valid parts of the wheelchair or on the fencing frame must be annulled.</p> <p>If a fencer substitutes a non-valid part of their target for a valid part, either by covering it or by an abnormal movement, the Referee must penalise that fencer by applying the penalties specified in Articles t.158-162, t.165, t.170, and any hit scored by the fencer at fault is annulled.</p>