

## Officiating – Non-Electric

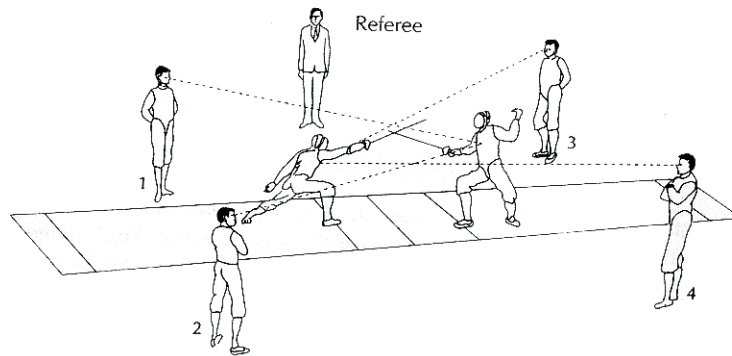
When using non-electric equipment, the officiating jury includes a referee (president) and four corner judges. Other officials might include a scorekeeper and timekeeper.

### The Referee (President)

The referee has complete control over the fencers, coaches, and spectators. The referee's duties are to award hits according to the rules, to see that order is maintained, to observe the actions of both fencers, and to interpret these actions to the judges clearly.

### The Corner Judges

The corner judges are responsible for determining whether or not a hit has been made. Two of the judges (judges 1 and 2 in the illustration) are on the referee's right to observe hits against the fencer on the referee's left. Judges 3 and 4 observe hits on the opposing fencer.



The judges assume positions around the strip and the fencers with interfering with the action. To ensure safety, they stand about 1m from the edge of the strip and 1 m behind the nearest competitor. They move with the competitors to ensure an unobstructed view of the action and assigned target.

As soon as a judge observes a hit pm the fencer they are assigned to watch, the judge must immediately raise their arm overhead to signal to the referee, who will then halt the bout. If necessary the referee will briefly reconstruct the phrase of the action up until the point the referee called "Halt". The referee will ask the opinion of each of the judges who must promptly and decisively respond "Yes", "No", "Off target", or "I abstain". The referee votes last.

The opinion of each judge counts for one vote, while the referee's opinion counts for 1½ votes. By abstaining, an official indicates uncertainty, and consequently there is no vote.