

Approved by  
FIAS Executive Committee  
March 20, 2020

Approved with changes  
FIAS Executive Committee  
December 15, 2020

**INTERNATIONAL SAMBO RULES  
(Combat SAMBO)**



# INTERNATIONAL SAMBO RULES

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The International Combat SAMBO Rules (hereinafter referred to as the Rules) cover the Combat SAMBO competition refereeing issues. The edition is intended for organizers, referees, coaches, and athletes.

### **PART I. COMPETITION FORMAT AND METHODS**

#### **Article 1. Format of competitions**

1. By their format the competitions are divided into:
  - a) individual;
  - b) team;
  - c) individual-team.
2. The format of the competitions is defined by the Competition Regulations (hereinafter referred to as the Regulations) for each individual case (see Annex 1).
3. In individual competitions only individual results and the places of participants in their weight categories shall be defined.
4. In team competitions the teams meet each other and by the results of these meets the team places shall be defined.
5. In individual-team competitions individual places of participants shall be defined, the place of the team is defined depending on individual results of its members in accordance with the Regulations.
6. In official FIAS competitions, individual and team results may be determined by medals and places:
  - a) the teams taking the highest number of gold medals shall be determined first followed by the silver and bronze medals and fifth and seventh places, respectively;
  - b) teams shall have the same place in the event of an equal number of medals and places. The subsequent places shall be determined from the number that is established minus the teams that took the same places.

#### **Article 2. Competition systems and methods**

1. FIAS Combat SAMBO official competitions shall be held with the system of distribution into groups and elimination without repechage bouts (see Annex 2, 3).
2. The order of bouts among contestants (teams) shall be defined by a draw procedure.
3. The draw at FIAS official competitions (World Championships, Continental Championships, World Cups) shall be conducted on a computer using FIAS software, with a random distribution of athletes.
4. The draw shall be conducted once (for all disciplines and weight categories), on the eve of the first day of competitions at the representatives' meeting.

## **PART II. CONTESTANTS**

### **Article 3. Age groups**

1. FIAS competitions contestants shall be divided into the following age groups:

Group	Age
Juniors (men)	18-20 years
Adults (women and men)	18 and above

2. A contestant's affiliation with an age group shall be determined by the year of birth. The year of a contestant's birth must be specified in the Regulations.

### **Article 4. Weight categories**

1. Contestants shall be divided into the following weight categories in their age groups:

Group	Weight categories						
Men (Juniors, Adults)	58	64	71	79	88	98	+98
Women (Adults)	50	54	59	65	72	80	+80

### **Article 5. Admission to competition**

1. The Registration Commission shall grant admission to contestants.
2. The Registration Commission shall include: a FIAS representative, an Organizing Committee representative, the chief secretary and commission members who examine applications and documents submitted by contestants.
3. Contestants shall be admitted in accordance with the Regulations.
4. The conditions for the admission of contestants as well as the list of documents to be submitted to the Registration Commission shall be stipulated in the Regulations.
5. Contestants in international competitions included in the calendar of the International SAMBO Federation (FIAS) must have an international competitor's license.
6. Athletes must have special sports insurance for at least USD 100.000.

### **Article 6. Weigh-in**

1. The weigh-in procedure aims to match a contestant's weight to one of the weight categories.
2. The athlete has the right to participate in these competitions only in one weight category.
3. The contestant weigh-in procedure and time are indicated in the Regulations.
4. An athlete who is late or fails to appear for the weigh-in shall not be permitted to take part in the competition.
5. The weigh-in shall take place on the eve of the competition and last for 1 hour.

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6. Contestants shall be granted the right to test the scales on which the official weigh-in will take place one hour prior to the start of the weigh-in.
7. At the official weigh-in procedure an athlete may get on the scales only once.
8. Under unforeseen circumstances, an additional weigh-in may be conducted subject to a decision made by the FIAS Technical Commission's Chairperson.
9. The weigh-in shall be conducted by a refereeing team appointed by the Chief Referee that includes the Deputy Chief Referee, a representative of the competition secretariat and two referees.
10. A doctor must be present during the weigh-in procedure.
11. All referees must wear official uniforms and the doctor must wear a white coat.
12. All members of the refereeing team must be the same gender as the athletes (only men for men and women for women).
13. All contestants shall undergo a visual medical examination by the doctor prior to the weigh-in.
14. Athletes having a wound, symptoms of skin diseases, malfunction or injuries of the locomotor system shall not be allowed to take part in the weigh-in procedure.
15. Contestants shall be weighed in a special room semi-naked in sports undergarments: men in underwear and women in bras and underwear.
16. It is not permitted to weigh in without clothes.
17. At weigh-in contestants must present the passport of the country they represent.
18. The contestant's weight must be within the range of the given weight category (For instance, the category of up to 88 kg ranges from 79.1 to 88.0 kg). Only weights up to tenths (one digit after the decimal point) are recorded.
19. Members of the refereeing team at the weigh-in procedure put down the contestant's precise weight at the score sheet (see Annex 4).
20. If an athlete's weight does not match the weight category, the member of the refereeing team puts down their precise weight, writes **NA (not applicable)**, and then the athlete puts their signature next to that information.
21. In case of a weight mismatch, an athlete may take part in the weigh-in for the next weight category, if the team is not represented by another athlete in that category.
22. The weigh-in results shall be signed by all the members of the refereeing team. The Deputy Chief Referee puts down **ABS (absent)** next to the last names of athletes that did not show up, and signs it.

### Article 7. Responsibilities and rights

1. A contestant is obliged:

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- a) to strictly observe the Rules and Competition Regulations;
- b) to obey referees' demands;
- c) to come forward to the mat immediately when called by the Competition Officials;
- d) to inform immediately the Competition Officials in case it is impossible because of any reason to continue the competition;
- e) to shake hands (two-handed) with the opponent before and after the bout;
- f) to be correct in relation to all competitors, officials, people who conduct and serve the competitions and spectators;
- g) to compete with nails closely cut;
- h) tightly tie long hair in a braid or ponytail no longer than 20 cm;
- i) wearing a neat SAMBO uniform licensed by FIAS and protective combat SAMBO equipment, both containing a mark of conformity;
- j) to have medical permit to the competitions;
- k) to have sports insurance for at least USD 100.000;
- l) participate in the awarding ceremony.

2. A contestant has the right to:

- a) appeal to referees via a team representative; appeal directly to the Chief Referee during the individual competitions (in the absence of a representative);
- b) hold a weight check on the official weigh-in scales one hour prior to the start of weigh-in;
- c) get the necessary information in proper time: the course of the competitions, the Program, changes in the Program, pairing for the next round, the results of the bouts, etc.;
- d) use 2 minutes in the course of the bout to get medical aid;
- e) give a signal using voice or gestures if the referees fail to notice a prohibited hold by the opponent;
- f) appeal to a referee with a request to stop the fight (only if it is necessary to seek medical aid or to adjust a uniform).

### **Article 8. Uniform regulations**

1. At all the FIAS official competitions only certified uniform and combat SAMBO protective equipment with FIAS mark of conformity (patent) is allowed to use.

2. Combat SAMBO contestant uniform: a SAMBO jacket, SAMBO shoes, SAMBO shorts and protective equipment. Female participants shall wear a breast protective bandage and a white shirt (shirts with images and inscriptions on, as well as dirty, torn shirts and shirts with stretched collar are not allowed!!!).

3. The SAMBO jacket of red and blue color of special cut, and the belt shall be made of cotton, synthetic or combined fabric. The jacket sleeve shall cover the arm up to the hand, the width of the sleeve shall make

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the clear space not less than 10 cm in between the arm and the sleeve along its length. To run the belt through, there shall be two holes on the line of the waist. The belt shall be put through these holes twice and tightly embrace the body and tied in front by the knot, fastening together its both ends. The laps of the jacket shall be 25-30 cm lower than the waist line, while the length of the ends of the tied belt shall not exceed the length of the jacket lap.

4. Red, blue or combined (red-blue) SAMBO shoes shall be made from soft leather or synthetic fabric and consist of a shoe with soft sole.

5. SAMBO shorts shall be made from red and blue synthetic knitwear.

6. The top of the shorts shall run to the belt line, and the bottom should cover the top half of the thigh.

7. Protective equipment:

a) combat sambo helmet with the open chin and face area;

b) combat sambo gloves (strike-gripping);

c) leg guards (pads), closing the front of the shin and the sambo shoes lacing;

d) mouth guard;

e) hard bandage (shell);

f) breast protective bandage for women.

8. For official FIAS Combat SAMBO competitions, the participant uniform including the external protective equipment, must be of one color - red or blue. Sambo shoes can be of a combined color (red-blue).

9. It is forbidden to wear any rigid items during a bout, except the mouth guard and the hard bandage.

10. It is allowed to use bandages and tapes in order to prevent joints injuries. Any open areas of the body, for example the knee joint, must be covered with a bandage or elastic kneepad tape in the color of the uniform (red or blue).

11. Special taping of the hands is prohibited, it is possible to use only soft elastic bandages.

12. It is forbidden to wear clothes that protrude over the uniform edges (uniform code violation).

13. Contestants shall attend the opening and closing parades and awarding ceremony in their red SAMBO uniforms without their protective equipment.

### **Article 9. Team representatives and coaches**

1. The team representative (head) shall be the intermediary between the Competition Officials and the contestants provided by a given national federation.

2. If the team does not have a representative, such functions shall be performed by the team coach.

3. The representative shall be responsible for the discipline of the team members and ensure their timely appearance at competitions.

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4. The representative shall take part in the draw and attend the meeting of the Competition Officials if it is held jointly with representatives.
5. The team representative and coach shall be prohibited from disrupting the work of referees and people conducting the competitions.
6. The representative must remain in a specially designated area for representatives during the competitions.
7. The representative may not simultaneously be a referee at the same competition.
8. During a bout the coach may second the bout, being located in the specially designated area near the mat without leaving it during the bout and without disrupting the work of the referees.
9. During the competition, the coach must wear a tracksuit.
10. Coaches and representatives shall be prohibited from wearing headgear in the sports hall, at the technical meeting and during other events.
11. During the bout, the coach may attract referees' attention to the evaluation of technical actions by raising his/her hand staying seated.
12. For violating the Rules, the representative or coach may be ejected from the competition venue until the end of the event without the right to enter the competition area.
13. After the announcement of the disqualification, the representative or coach must leave the competition area.

### **PART III. COMPETITION OFFICIALS AND SUPPORT STAFF**

#### **Article 10. COMPETITION OFFICIALS**

1. Competition Officials shall be approved by the FIAS Technical Commission's Chairperson.
2. The Competition Officials shall be represented by:
  - management - Chief Referee, Chief Referee deputies, Chief Secretary and deputy Chief Secretary;
  - referees (Arbiters and Side Referees).
3. The refereeing of the bout shall be conducted by a neutral refereeing team representing three different countries as comprised of an Arbiter and two Side Referees.
4. Each of the three referees evaluates the competitors' actions independently and while considering protests and controversial moments shall ground his actions by corresponding articles of the Rules.
5. A referee shall have the referee's uniform licensed by FIAS, and a whistle.

6. The referee's uniform (costume) shall consist of a white shirt with two-color sleeves (red right sleeve and blue left one), white trousers, socks and sports shoes.

7. Referees may only use white trouser belts.

8. It is forbidden to wear a dress watch, bracelet, accreditation card and any other items attached to the belt.

9. In case a referee has a visible scar or tattoo on their arms, they may cover it with a special flesh-colored compression (tight-fitting) sleeve.

10. In certain circumstances the FIAS Executive Committee may change the color of the referees' uniform.

11. The National SAMBO Federation hosting the competitions shall provide support staff: uniform control referees, timekeepers, technical secretaries, announcers, video replay system operators, doctors, administrator etc. (an estimate of the required number of referees and support staff is given in Annex 5).

### **Article 11. Chief Referee**

1. The Chief Referee directs the competitions and is responsible for their conduct in accordance with the present Rules and Regulations to FIAS.

2. The Chief Referee is obliged:

a) to check the readiness of the venue for the competitions, the equipment and inventory outfit, their correspondence to the requirements of the present Rules;

b) to appoint referees for the weigh-in;

c) to organise the draw of participants;

d) to approve the schedule of the competitions;

e) to distribute his/her deputies and referees to each mat;

f) to hold the meeting of the Competition Officials;

g) to make decision on disqualifying an athlete;

h) to approve pairing off for the finals and appoint refereeing teams to conduct them;

i) to make a timely decision on protests from team representatives in accordance with Art. 36;

j) to provide FIAS with a report on the work of each member of the Competition Officials (see Annex 6), based on approved Criteria (see Annex 7).

3. The Chief Referee has the right:

a) to make a break or to stop the competitions in case of circumstances preventing normal conduction of the competition;

b) to interrupt the bout, if necessary, to discuss a controversial moment, in the meantime the Chief Referee himself does not take part in this discussion;

c) to amend the Program and schedule of the competitions in case of an utmost necessity;

d) to change the referees' functions in the course of the competitions;

e) to withdraw referees for gross errors or those who fail to fulfill their duties, marking it in the report and informing the FIAS Technical Commission's chairperson;

f) to declare a warning (or withdraw from carrying out their duties) to representatives or coaches who violate the present Rules;

g) to change the sequence or the order of bouts if it is necessary.

4. The Chief Referee has no right:

a) to withdraw or replace referees during a bout;

b) to cancel the decision of the referee trio;

c) to make the referee change his own decision or to impose his decision on the three referees.

5. It is obligatory for referees, contestants, team representatives, coaches etc. to follow the Chief Referee's directions.

6. On the instructions of the Chief Referee their functions at the competitions can be accomplished by their deputy.

### **Article 12. Deputy Chief Referee**

1. The Deputy Chief Referee directs the work of the refereeing team.

2. The Deputy Chief Referee Deputy shall be seated at a special table, monitoring the mat and the work of the refereeing team.

3. The Deputy Chief Referee's table shall have a monitor to view video replays.

4. The Deputy Chief Referee:

a) shall appoint the refereeing teams for the bouts within the overseen mat and monitor their work;

b) shall be entitled to delay the announcement of the evaluation of a technical move or the result of a bout (but not after the bout is over) for additional discussion and to make a final decision if the three referees have diverging opinions and also if the Deputy Chief Referee disagrees with their decision;

c) shall apply to the Chief Referee for the additional discussion of a controversial moment and for making a final decision;

d) shall interrupt the bout upon the request of the Chief Referee;

e) shall decide if it is necessary to issue the fourth warning;

f) shall make decision on withdrawal of an athlete from the bout;

g) shall apply to the Chief Referee for the disqualification of an athlete;

h) shall give an evaluation of the work performed by each referee at the mat overseen by the Deputy and jointly with the Chief Referee shall rate them on a 10-point scale;

i) may recommend that the Chief Referee dismiss referees who commit gross errors or are unable to perform the duties assigned;

j) shall define if it is necessary to consider a coach's request (article 9, clause 12);

k) may accomplish Chief Referee's functions on his behalf.

5. If the Deputy Chief Referee fails to perform the duties assigned or is unable to perform his duties for objective reasons, one of the Competition Officials shall be appointed to the Deputy Chief Referee's vacant position upon the decision of the Chief Referee.

### **Article 13. Chief Secretary and Deputy Chief Secretary**

1. The Chief Secretary directs the work of competition secretariat and shall:

- a) be a member of the Registration Commission;
- b) conduct the draw;
- c) prepare the competition Program and schedule;
- d) maintain competition reports;
- e) determine the procedure for athletes to fight in round-robin tournaments;
- f) monitor the preparation of bout reports;
- g) prepare instructions and decisions of the Chief Referee;
- h) provide the Chief Referee with the competition results for approval and the necessary data for the final report;
- i) provide information to representatives, commentators and journalists upon the permission of the Chief Referee;
- j) manage the operating system for holding competitions.

2. The Deputy Chief Secretary assists the Chief Secretary during the competition and, if necessary, may perform functions of the Chief Secretary.

### **Article 14. Arbiter**

1. While on the mat and using the refereeing signaling means (whistle, gestures and voice commands – see Annex 8), the Arbiter shall evaluate the techniques and actions of the athletes, and manage the bout in strict compliance with the Rules.

2. The Arbiter shall:

- a) take part in contestants' introduction;
- b) blow the whistle to begin the bout and resume it after the breaks;
- c) interrupt the bout:
  - i. if there is a knock-down;
  - ii. if the contestants get in the 'off mat' position;
  - iii. if they are not active enough and do not display any real attempts to apply technical actions in the ground position;
  - iv. if one of the contestants needs the medical assistance; in this case the Arbiter shall demonstrate the 'Call the doctor' gesture;
  - v. if it is necessary to adjust a contestant's uniform;

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vi. if a contestant applies a prohibited hold (except for the case provided in Art. 14 clause 3 of these Rules);

vii. at the demand of the Side Referee if the Arbiter finds proper to do it at the given moment;

viii. at the request of the contestant if the Arbiter finds it proper at the given moment;

ix. if he needs a consultation in the cases not stipulated in the Rules;

d) stop the bout prematurely:

i. at the submission signal of the contestant who is in the ground position;

ii. in case one of the contestants wins by a 'clean throw';

iii. if one of the contestants wins due to a difference of 8 points (distinct advantage);

iv. in case one of the contestants wins by a repeated knock-down;

v. in case one of the contestants wins by a knock-out;

vi. if the decision is made to withdraw or disqualify an athlete from the bout;

e) blow the whistle by the scoreboard (gong) signal to end the bout;

f) take part in making decisions on the need to issue the fourth warning to a contestant(s) having the third warning;

g) take both contestants' hands when the result is declared and raise the winner's arm.

3. If the defender violates the Rules in the ground position, the Arbiter, without interrupting the bout, shall call to stop the violation by patting any part of the athlete's body, and giving the warning according to the Articles 32-34 of the present Rules.

4. If the attacker violates the Rules in the ground position, the Arbiter shall interrupt the bout and resume it in the standing position, giving a warning according to the Articles 32-34 of the present Rules.

5. As soon as one of the contestants is taken for the hold-down the Arbiter shall demonstrate the appropriate gesture, initiating a hold-down countdown.

6. After the expiration of the hold-down time the Arbiter shall show the evaluation of the executed hold-down. In case:

a) if during the hold-down the defender assumes the position on his chest, stomach or buttocks when the angle between his back at the line of the shoulder-blades and the mat plane is more than 90 degrees, or he will push the opponent's body off his own, or both of them find themselves in the 'Off Mat' position, the Arbiter shall stop counting the hold-down time by showing the appropriate gesture.

b) if the attacker switches to a painful (choke) hold during the hold-down, the Arbiter shall stop counting the hold-down time, by

showing the appropriate gesture, and then start counting the painful (choke) hold time.

c) if the defender starts executing a painful (choke) hold during the hold-down, the Arbiter initiates the hold-down time countdown for one athlete and painful (choke) hold time countdown for another athlete by showing the appropriate gestures; moreover, after the end of the hold-down time, the bout is not interrupted and the painful (choke) hold time continues.

d) if the athlete(s) start(s) having a heavy bleeding (nosebleed as a result of dissection) during the hold-down, the Arbiter shall stop the bout, counting the full hold-down, invite the doctor, and once the medical assistance is given, resume the bout in a standing position.

7. As soon as one of the athletes starts executing a painful (choke) hold, the Arbiter shall start counting painful hold time by showing the appropriate gesture. One (1) minute shall be given for executing a painful (choke) hold.

8. Once the time of execution of the painful (choke) hold is up, the Arbiter must interrupt the bout with his whistle and resume it in a standing position.

9. One (1) minute shall once again be given for the next painful (choke) hold started by one of the athletes. In case:

a) if the attacker, while executing a painful (choke) hold, switches to a hold-down, choke (painful) hold or another technical action in the ground position or if the defender gets out of the painful (choke) hold and counterattacks, the counting of the painful hold time shall stop, but the bout shall not be interrupted.

b) if both athletes execute a painful (choke) hold at the same time, then the Arbiter must start counting the painful (choke) hold time for both athletes simultaneously by showing the appropriate gesture, and the painful (choke) hold time expires at the same time for both athletes.

c) if during a painful (choke) hold the defender switches himself to a painful (choke) hold, the Arbiter must first open the painful (choke) hold countdown for one athlete and then – the painful (choke) hold countdown for the second athlete; and the painful (choke) hold time countdown for both athletes shall start from the painful (choke) hold initiated by the first athlete.

d) if during a painful (choke) hold the defender puts the opponent in a hold-down, the Arbiter, without interrupting the painful (choke) hold countdown, initiates a countdown of the hold-down time with an appropriate gesture; and once the painful (choke) hold time is over, the Arbiter cancels the countdown of the painful (choke) hold with an appropriate gesture and continues counting the hold-down time.

e) if the athlete(s) start(s) having a heavy bleeding (nosebleed as a result of dissection) during the painful (choke) hold, the Arbiter shall interrupt the painful (choke) hold countdown, invite the doctor, and

once the medical assistance is given, resume the bout in a standing position.

10. If during the painful (choke) hold the attacker does not make any real attempts to complete the pain (choke) impact, the Arbiter must interrupt the bout with his whistle and resume it in a standing position in the center of the mat.

11. If during a bout there is a knockout as a result of a missed strike or loss of consciousness as a result of a choke hold, the referee must perform the following actions:

- a) take off the helmet;
- b) remove the mouthguard;
- c) invite the doctor to the mat.

12. If during the bout there is a knockdown, the referee must stop the bout and start the countdown up to 10, then show a 4 points score and check the athlete's condition (for the criteria see Article 23, clause A, clause 6), and then continue the bout, or stop it with the subsequent elimination of the athlete from the bout.

13. If during the bout there are not any evaluated technical actions or there is the same number of warnings received at the same time, then the bout shall be interrupted at half-time, and referee trio shall define the active athlete and announce the next warning to his opponent.

14. If during the bout the situation has not changed, the athlete who was given the warning shall be considered the loser.

15. If a painful (choke) hold occurs in the middle of the bout, then the active athlete is determined at the end of the painful (choke) hold countdown.

16. If in the middle of the bout a hold-down that has not given an advantage (the opponent has escaped it) is recorded, then the definition of the active athlete occurs after the attack is finished.

### **Article 15. Side Referee**

1. Along with the Arbiter, a bout is served by two Side Referees.

2. The Table Side Referee is positioned at the refereeing table during a bout.

3. The Side Referee shall be positioned close to the platform (close to the mat in the absence of a platform) on the opposite side of the mat from the Table Side Referee.

4. During the bout, the Side Referee must not leave his position except for cases when accompanying an athlete and at the invitation of the Deputy Chief Referee.

5. The Side Referee:

a) shall evaluate the actions of athletes and the situations by showing the established gestures (see Annex 9);

b) shall be involved in making decisions on the need to give the fourth warning to the athlete(s) having the third warning.

c) in all cases when the Side Referee deems it necessary to interrupt a bout, he or she shall stand up, attracting the Arbiter's attention, and point out the particular aspects of the bout to the Arbiter.

d) at the table shall control the work of the technical secretary, the operator of the electronic scoreboard and the timekeeper.

### Article 16. Technical Secretary

1. The Technical Secretary shall sit at the refereeing table and maintain a score sheet (see Annex 9) throughout the bout. Upon completion of the bout, the secretary shall tally the number of points and time of the bout and give the score sheet to the competition secretary.

2. The score sheet shall be filled in as follows:

a) the scoring of techniques in the sequence they are made by the athletes shall be recorded in the score sheet using the numbers 1,2,4;

b) scores of hold-downs shall be marked with a circle;

c) the scoring of techniques applied during a bout shall be recorded in such a way to make it possible to determine which of the points is the last one (for example, the scoring of each technical action, except for the last one, is marked by a + (plus) sign);

d) a bout finished ahead of time is recorded with an "X" supplied with a time stamp, and if the bout finished ahead of time due to disqualification of an athlete, it is recorded with a "X/D" sign;

e) points for warnings shall be counted in favor of the opponent and shall be written into a box (1<sup>st</sup> warning – , 2<sup>nd</sup> warning – , 3<sup>rd</sup> warning – ) , if a 4<sup>th</sup> warning is announced, then  is put in the box.

3. A bout ends ahead of time in case of:

a) total victory;

b) withdrawal of the contestant(s) from a bout for a repeat violation of the Rules, or by decision of a doctor;

c) elimination of the contestant(s) from the competition (disqualification);

d) the failure of the contestant(s) to appear for a bout.

4. If the bout ends ahead of time, its actual time is fixed in the score sheet.

5. In case by an athlete's withdrawal by the doctor, the actual time is fixed in the score sheet, and below (following a fraction) the 2' – overdue time for the provision of medical care is indicated.

6. When determining the result of a bout, the total sum of technical points and points granted for the warnings to the opponent, scored by each of the athletes, is recorded in the corresponding columns of the score sheet, with the winner's name being circled.

7. It is forbidden to make any other records in the score sheet.

8. In case of holding a team event, the Technical Secretary shall keep a record of team competitions (see Annex 10).

### **Article 17. Electronic Scoreboard Operator**

1. The Operator shall sit at the refereeing table and display the following information about the bout on the electronic scoreboard:

- weight category;
- information about the athletes (full name, country);
- the actual time of the bout;
- scoring of technical actions during the bout after the three referees make their decision;
- the number of issued warnings;
- the electronic stop watch used for hold-down or painful (choke) hold countdown;
- the total time an athlete spends with the doctor;
- an athlete's tardiness after the first call to the mat;
- the name of the winner;
- match scoring in team competitions.

### **Article 18. Timekeeper**

1. The Timekeeper shall sit at the refereeing table and duplicate the following functions of the Scoreboard Operator in case of the system malfunction:

- records the duration of a bout, hold-downs, painful (choke) holds, and the provision of medical care;
- records an athlete's tardiness after the first call to the mat using a stopwatch;
- gives the signal for the end of a bout by banging a gong in the absence of an electronic system;
- maintains a manually operated scoreboard.

2. During breaks in the bout, the Timekeeper shall stop the stopwatch upon the Arbiter's whistle and restart it upon the Arbiter's whistle to record the actual time of the bout.

3. If a bout is interrupted due to an athlete's injury, the Timekeeper shall stop the main stopwatch and start an additional stopwatch upon the Arbiter's signal to record the time spent on providing medical assistance.

4. As soon as the Arbiter starts the hold-down time during a bout, the Timekeeper shall start an additional stopwatch to record the time of the hold-down.

5. As soon as the Arbiter starts the painful (choke) hold time during a bout, the Timekeeper shall start an additional stopwatch to record the time of the painful (choke) hold.

### **Article 19. Announcer**

1. The announcer shall announce the competition program and procedure, present the contestants of each bout and announce the results of each bout.

2. Contestants shall be presented in the following way:

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– the presentation sequence is: the athlete wearing red uniform – athlete's full name – country – the athlete wearing blue uniform – athlete's full name – country.

Example: 'The athlete in red – Ivan Ivanov, Bulgaria. The athlete in blue – Petr Petrov, Russia'.

3. The result shall be announced as follows:

– the presentation sequence is: the mat on which the bout has taken place – winner's full name – country.

Example: 'On mat A, the winner is Ivan Ivanov, Bulgaria'.

4. The announcer shall announce information in English and in the language of the country in which the competition is taking place.

### Article 20. Uniform Control Referee

1. The Uniform Control Referee shall:

- a) inform contestants about the time to enter the mat;
- b) find athletes for the next bout in accordance with the score sheet;
- c) identify the athlete in accordance with their accreditation;
- d) check the conformity of contestants' protective equipment and uniforms;
  - i. check the conformity mark on the athlete's uniform and protective equipment;
  - ii. check the condition of the athlete's uniform and protective equipment (color, no damage);
  - iii. check the backnumber on the athlete's jacket and its condition (compliance with the FIAS requirements, damage, rough elements);
  - iv. check the length of the sleeve and its width along the entire length (for this the athlete spreads his straightened arms to the sides, and then brings them in front of him), placing a special tool alternately in each sleeve;
  - v. check the tightness of fixation of the belt and the line of its location, as well as the length of its ends;
  - vi. check the length of the jacket front and back;
  - vii. check the color, condition, length and width of the shorts;
  - viii. check the color, condition, tightness of shoes lacing;
  - ix. check the helmet fixation system (on the crown, on back of the head and under the jaw), the size of the helmet;
  - x. check the athlete's hands for the absence of hard tapes (elastic bandages are allowed);
  - xi. check the gloves fixing system;
  - xii. check the size of the shin guards (pads);
  - xiii. check the mouth guard;
  - xiv. check the shell for men and the protective chest bandage and T-shirt for women;

xv. if there is a knee pad, check its color and condition (damage, rough or hard elements).

e) check the uniforms of the coaches who are going to second the athletes (presence of a tracksuit and sports shoes; absence of headgear and outer garments).

### **Article 21. Competition Doctor**

1. The Competition Doctor shall be a member of the Support Staff and work at competitions in accordance with the FIAS Sport and Organisation Rules.

2. The Competition Doctor shall:

a) make a decision on admission of contestants to the weigh-in procedure;

b) attend the weigh-in and conduct an external examination of contestants;

c) monitor compliance with sanitary and hygienic requirements at the competition venues;

d) monitor the contestants during the competition process;

e) provide medical assistance to athletes directly on the mat upon Arbiter's demand;

f) provide opinions on whether athletes can continue a bout or competition, as well as participate in the awarding ceremony, immediately inform the Chief Referee of the competition of such and submit the corresponding certificate to the secretariat.

3. An athlete is given a total of no more than 2 minutes for the provision of medical care during a bout.

4. Medical assistance is provided directly on the mat (the mat's edge).

5. In the course of a bout, medical assistance is provided only in case of injuries (dissection, abrasion) of the open body areas, as well as in case of finger injuries.

6. When providing medical care, violation of the uniform is not allowed.

7. In exceptional cases, when handling a damaged part of the head (dissection, abrasion), the athlete is allowed to take off the helmet.

### **Article 22. Competition Administrator**

1. The Competition Administrator shall be responsible for the timely preparation and decoration of the competition venues, safety, accommodation and services for contestants and spectators, the installation of a public address system at the venue, maintaining order during the competition and also ensuring all the necessary measures are taken under instructions from the FIAS representative.

2. The Competition Administrator shall be responsible for the preparation and usability of special equipment and tools required to conduct the competition in accordance with Articles 36 and 37.

### PART IV. REFEREEING RULES

#### Article 23. Bout content

In Combat SAMBO athletes are permitted to use attacking and defensive actions in certain positions: strikes, throws, hold-downs, painful holds, choke-holds and defensive counteractions.

##### A. Contestants' Positions

1. Standing – such a position when a contestant touches the mat with the feet only (is standing on their feet/foot).

2. Ground – such a position when a contestant touches the mat with any part of the body except their feet.

a) on one's back – a position in which an athlete touches the mat with both shoulder blades (or rapidly rolls over their back without stopping);

- roll-over – an athlete's fall, with a consistent and continuous touch of the mat with parts of the body as a result of the opponent's rotational action without fixing (without visual pause) in one of the "ground" positions: on one's side, on the stomach or chest, on the buttocks or a shoulder;

b) 'bridge' position where their backs are up against the mat and they are only touching it with their feet and head;

c) on one's side – a position where one's back at the shoulder level make an angle up to 90 degrees in relation to the mat;

d) 'half bridge' position when athletes are with their backs to the mat and touch it with their heads and one foot (or their shoulders and sole(s));

e) on the chest and stomach - a position where athletes touch the mat with their chest or stomach and their backs at the shoulder level form an obtuse angle in relation to the mat;

f) on the buttocks or lower back – a position where athletes touch the mat with one (two) buttocks or the lower back;

g) on the shoulder – a position where athletes touch the mat with their shoulder joint or their shoulder pressed to the body.

3. Bout in a standing position – athletes fight in a standing position.

4. Bout in a ground position – athletes fight in a ground position.

5. Knockout is a temporary decrease in the physical condition of an athlete resulted from a missed strike, in which they lose their ability to carry on fighting and have not been able to recover within 10 seconds (countdown to 10).

6. Knockdown is a temporary decrease in the physical condition of an athlete resulted from a missed strike, in which they lose their ability to carry on fighting but have been able to recover within 10 seconds (countdown to 10) and take a fighting stance\*.

*\* criteria for an athlete's readiness to carry on fighting following a knockdown:*

- *confident stance (an athlete rises to a standing position, demonstrating readiness to continue their fight);*

- *muscle tone (an athlete maintains a fighting stance by muscle tension, resisting the efforts of a referee to break it);*

- *pupil reaction;*
- *absence of obvious injuries.*

### **B. Throws**

1. A throw is regarded as a technical action by an athlete that results in the opponent losing balance, falling on the mat and touching it with any part of the body except the feet, i.e. in one of the ground positions.
2. For a failed throw performed by an attacker with a subsequent fall, during which they themselves fall on the buttocks, chest, stomach, lower back, side or back, points to their opponents are not scored, if they don't counterattack.
3. Counter-throw is an active counteraction of the defender when the defender takes the initiative, stopping the opponent's attack and/or altering the direction of the attacker's fall.
4. If a defender during their counter-attack fails to change the nature and direction of the attacker's fall and falls themselves in the direction of their throw, then the attacker's throw is considered to be completed.
5. Only throws made by an athlete from the standing position prior to the throw (before the opponent starts to fall) shall be evaluated, the defender should also be in the standing position.
6. A throw shall be regarded as having been made without falling if the attacker remains in the standing position during the throw (from the start to the end of the throw).
7. A throw shall be regarded as having been made with a fall if the attacker moves to a ground position during the throw or is resting on a lying opponent in order to maintain balance (with their hand or foot).
8. An evaluation of the technical actions by an athlete in the standing position who fully lifts an opponent in the ground position from the mat and rotates the opponent in a longitudinal, transverse or sagittal axes (or combined rotation) shall be evaluated in a similar manner to the technical actions made from a standing position.
9. Any roll-overs in a ground position shall not be evaluated.
10. A roll-over is a tactical action (flipping, rotation) in the ground position, aimed at the creation of the conditions for the successful implementation of a painful hold or a hold-down.

### **C. Painful holds**

1. A painful hold shall involve locking opponent's arms or legs (with the attacker's arms or legs) in the ground position in order to perform the following actions: bending (lever), rotating a joint (knot), or squeezing the tendons or muscles (pinch), thus forcing an opponent to submit.
2. The start of the painful hold shall be regarded as the moment in the bout when the attacker seizes one of the opponent's limbs in order to inflict pain on the latter.
3. One (1) minute shall be allocated for a painful hold.
4. Painful holds during the bout are permitted in either position (ground or standing).

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5. While getting away from a painful hold in a standing position, a defender can throw their opponent onto the mat, except for throwing them on the head.

6. Squeezing an opponent's torso with crossed legs or straightening the crossed legs on the opponent's torso can be applied as a painful impact.

7. A painful hold shall be stopped:

- a) when the attacker proceeds to a choke hold or a hold-down;
- b) if during a painful hold the athletes have moved to the "off mat" position;
- c) when an attacker violates the rules;
- d) in case of inaction;
- e) once one-minute time is over;
- f) once the bout time is over.

8. If a painful hold is fixed at the end of the bout, then its execution must be stopped simultaneously with the signal (gong) of the end of the bout.

9. A painful hold is scored as a total victory if the defender gives a submission signal during it.

a) the submission signal is given in a loud voice and/or by clapping many times the mat, the defender's body or the opponent's body with their hand or foot;

b) any exclamation from the contestant taken under the painful hold shall be considered to be a 'give up' signal (except for the case stipulated in art. 7 clause 2 e).

10. An interruption of the bout requested by the defender taken under the painful hold shall be considered to be a 'give up' signal unless it is caused by any violation of the Rules by the attacker.

### **D. Chokeholds**

1. Chokeholds are technical actions in which an impact on the opponent's neck occurs that prevents normal breathing and leads to a temporary decrease in the physical condition of an athlete.

2. A chokehold is considered to start at the moment of a bout when an attacker fixes a chokehold in order to evoke a feeling of suffocation in their opponent.

3. One (1) minute shall be allocated for a chokehold.

4. Chokeholds are permitted in either position (ground or standing).

5. While getting away from a chokehold in standing position, a defender can throw their opponent onto the mat, except for throwing them on the head.

6. Chokeholds are allowed to be performed with hands, legs, and clothes.

7. Chokeholds with hands can only be performed by the forearm area of an attacked athlete's hand that does not lead to twisting of the cervical spine.

8. Chokeholds with hands from the head are only allowed with the grip of an attacked athlete's arm and neck.
9. Chokeholds with legs are only allowed by squeezing the opponent's neck along with their arm.
10. Chokeholds with clothes are only allowed with the use of the opponent's jacket lapels.
11. A chokehold must be stopped:
  - a) when an attacker proceeds to a painful hold or a hold-down;
  - b) if during a chokehold the athletes have moved to the "off mat" position;
  - c) when an attacker violates the rules;
  - d) in case of inaction;
  - e) once the bout time is over.
12. A chokehold is scored as a total victory if the defender gives a submission signal during it.
  - a) the submission signal is given in a loud voice and/or by clapping many times the mat, the defender's body or the opponent's body with their hand or foot;
  - b) any exclamation from the contestant taken under the chokehold shall be considered to be a 'give up' signal (except for the case stipulated in art. 7 clause 2 e).
13. An interruption of the bout requested by the defender taken under the chokehold shall be considered to be a 'give up' signal unless it is caused by any violation of the Rules by the attacker.
14. An athlete who has lost consciousness during a chokehold is withdrawn from the competition, while their opponent is awarded an ahead-of-time win.

### **E. Hold-downs**

1. A hold-down is a technique by which an athlete forces an opponent to lie with the back to the mat for a specified period of time, and presses himself/herself from above by his/her own torso to the opponent's torso (or to the opponent's arms, held close to the body).
  - a) a torso means the anatomically central part of the body that does not include head, neck and limbs.
2. A hold-down countdown shall start from the moment the attacker presses his/her torso to the opponent's torso (or presses the opponent's arms against the torso) and holds him/her in a position on his/her shoulder blades.
3. Twenty (20) seconds shall be given for applying a hold-down;
4. The hold-down shall end:
  - a) if the defender moves to a position on his chest, stomach or buttocks (but not on the lower back) at which the angle between the back at the shoulder blades held and the mat surface is more than 90 degrees;
  - b) if the defender pushes away the attacker;
  - c) if the attacker switches to a painful (choke) hold;

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d) if during the hold-down the contestants find themselves in an 'off mat' position.

e) when the bout time is over.

5. A hold-down is scored as a total victory if the contestant held down gives a submission signal.

6. An interruption of the bout requested by the contestant taken under the hold-down shall be considered to be a "give up" signal unless it is caused by any violation of the Rules by the attacker.

7. Hold-downs shall be evaluated as 2 points (20 seconds).

8. Only one (1) evaluated hold-down may be performed during a single bout.

### **F. Strikes**

1. A strike (hit, punch, kick, etc.) is a technical action performed with a certain speed and force by using one's hands, feet or head in the areas of the opponent's body permitted by the rules that leads to a temporary decrease in their physical condition or loss of balance.

2. Punching with hands is allowed with any part of the fist (except for the palm or its base), with the elbow, or forearm, when aiming at the front and side parts of the opponent's head and torso, or at their arms and legs.

3. Kicks are allowed with any part of the foot (instep, rib, heel), shin and knee, when aiming at the front and side of the opponent's head and torso, arms and legs.

4. Blows with one's head are applied with the head's front, side, or back, provided that the fighting athletes wear their helmets.

5. Striking in ground position is only allowed if both athletes are in this position.

6. An athlete in ground position is allowed to strike their opponent in a standing position.

7. A strike shall be regarded as having been made without falling if the attacker remains in the standing position during the strike (from the start to the end of the strike).

8. A strike shall be regarded as having been made with a fall if the attacker moves to some ground position during the strike or is resting on a lying opponent in order to maintain balance (with their hand or foot).

9. Strikes are scored:

a) if after performing a strike, an opponent has lost their balance with a fall on their back or "bridge" position, on their side or "half-bridge" position, on their stomach, chest, lower back, hips, or shoulder;

b) if after a strike there is a knockout or knockdown.

10. A knocked-out athlete shall be withdrawn from the competition.

11. An athlete who got two knockdowns in a bout, shall be withdrawn from the competition.

12. In combat SAMBO, the prohibited striking techniques are:

- a) a strike with an open glove or the base of the palm;
- b) a strike with an elbow or head in the ground position;
- c) hits with fingers.

13. In combat SAMBO, it is prohibited to strike at:

- a) the back of the head and crown (top of the head) parts of the head;
- b) the throat;
- c) the collarbone;
- d) the joints of the arms and legs (elbow, knee, arch of the foot) against their natural bend, as well as when locking an attacked limb;
- e) the back, lower back, tailbone, anus;
- f) intentional strike to the groin.

### **Article 24. Start and end of the bout**

1. Contestants are called to step up to the mat for the bout.
2. Before the start of the bout the contestant who was called first (red uniform) shall take his place in the red corner of the mat and his opponent (blue uniform) gets the blue corner. After the introduction, by the Arbiter's gesture they come to the middle of the mat and shake hands (with both hands). Then they make a step back and start the bout by the referee's whistle.
3. The bout ends by the sound signal (the sound of the gong) and not by the Arbiter's whistle.
4. Violations, strikes and throws made before the sound signal (gong) are evaluated, and the score for the throw (strike) or violation can be shown after the end of the bout.
5. Technical actions performed after the whistle are not evaluated.
6. To declare the results, the Arbiter calls the athletes to the middle of the mat, takes both contestants' wrists, then lifts the winner's hand up; then the contestants shake hands (with both hands) and leave the mat.

### **Article 25. Course and duration of the bout**

1. The duration of the bouts (preliminary bouts and medal bouts) shall last 5 minutes for adults and juniors (men and women).
2. The time of a bout shall start being counted upon the first whistle by the Arbiter. The time of breaks shall not be included in the net (actual) time of the bout.

### **Article 26. Break between bouts**

1. The break between bouts must be at least 10 minutes.

### **Article 27. Bout result and evaluation**

1. A bout may result in victory of one of the athletes and defeat of the other athlete as well as the defeat of both athletes.
2. A victory may be granted:

- a) ahead of time (total victory);
- b) as the bout full time is over.

### **Article 28. Total victory (ahead-of-time victory)**

1. Total victory shall be awarded:

a) for a perfect (total) throw - a throw without the attacker's falling, which is followed by the defender's falling from the standing position on his back (or falling into the 'bridge' position) or rolling on his back rapidly (without stopping);

b) in case of a 'give up' signal during a painful (choke) hold or hold-down;

c) in case of knock-out;

d) in case of two (2) knock-downs;

e) in case of an 8 or more-point advantage of one of the athletes (if during the bout one of the athletes gains 8 (or more) points more than the opponent);

f) in case the opponent withdraws from the bout;

g) in case of the opponent's withdrawal (disqualification) from the competition.

2. In the abovementioned cases the bout stops, the total victory is awarded to one of the athletes, and the end time of the bout is put down into the score sheet.

### **Article 29. Victory at the end of the bout full time**

1. As the time of the bout is up, the victory shall be awarded to the athlete who has got more points.

2. If the contestants have got an equal number of points, the victory shall be awarded to the one who has accumulated more points for technical actions (throws, hold-downs, strikes).

3. In case of an equal number of technical points after the end of the bout, the victory shall be awarded to the athlete who performed more high quality actions (more actions evaluated with 4 and 2 points)

4. If all indicators are equal for the evaluation of the actions of both athletes at the end of the bout, the victory shall be awarded to the athlete who was the last to perform an evaluated technique (1, 2, 4 points).

5. If at the end of the bout neither athlete has any technical points and the number of warnings is not equal, the victory shall be awarded to the athlete who has fewer warnings.

6. If the number of warnings is equal as well, the athlete who was the last to get the warning, loses.

7. If at the end of the bout neither athlete has any technical points, and one of the athletes has received a warning, the victory shall be granted to their opponent.

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### Article 30. Evaluation of techniques

1. Techniques applied by an attacker that do not provide total victory shall be evaluated with points.

The evaluation of a throw shall depend on:

- whether the throw was performed by the attacker with or without falling;
- what position the defender was in;
- what part of the body the defender fell after the throw.

2. **Four points** shall be granted for:

- a) for a throw or a strike without falling in which the opponent fell on one's side or in the 'half bridge' position;
- b) for a throw or a strike with falling in which the opponent fell on the back or into the 'bridge' position;
- c) for a knock-down.

3. **Two points** shall be granted for:

- a) for a throw or a strike without falling in which the opponent fell on the chest, stomach, buttocks, lower back or shoulder;
- b) for a throw or a strike with falling in which the opponent fell on one's side or into the 'half bridge' position;
- c) for a hold-down of 20 seconds.

4. **One point** shall be granted for:

- a) for a throw or a strike with falling in which the opponent fell on the chest, stomach, buttock(s), lower back or shoulder;
- b) for the second and third warning issued to the opponent.

<b>Defender falls</b>	<b>Attacker performs a throw or a strike</b>	
	without falling	with falling
on the back, "bridge"	perfect (total) throw	4 points
on the side, "half bridge"	4 points	2 points
on the chest, stomach, buttocks, lower back, shoulder	2 points	1 point

<b>Defender as a result of a strike</b>	<b>Attacker performs a strike</b>
gets knockout	total victory (ahead-of-time victory)
gets knockdown	4 points
gets a second knockdown for the bout	total victory (ahead-of-time victory)

5. During a bout, athletes' technical actions shall be evaluated by the majority of voices of the referee trio.

### Article 31. Actions at the edge of the mat

1. During a bout, athletes are not allowed to walk out the edge of the mat without the permission of the Arbiter.

2. By the Arbiter's decision, an athlete may leave the mat to change the SAMBO uniform with the obligatory escort of a Side Referee.

3. The 'off-mat' position (outside the edge of the mat) is considered if:

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- a) in a standing position, one of the athletes stepped with their both feet over the edge of the mat bout area;
  - b) in a ground position, both athletes got outside the edge of the mat bout area;
  - c) in a ground position, one of the athletes got outside the edge of the mat (outside the mat's safety area).
4. During a bout, the "off-mat" position is determined by the Arbiter, and when discussing controversial issues, by the majority of votes of the referee trio.
5. If athletes find themselves in the "off-mat" position, they shall move back to the center of the mat by the Arbiter's whistle and resume the bout from a standing position.
6. A throw (counter-throw) that starts inside the mat bout area and ends outside the mat bout area shall be evaluated.
7. A throw that starts in the "off-mat" position shall not be evaluated.
8. Strikes in "off-mat" position shall not be evaluated.
9. Hold-downs, painful holds and chokeholds are allowed to be initiated, performed and evaluated in the "on mat" position (while one of the athletes has contact with the mat bout area, and the second athlete stays inside the edges of the mat (inside the mat's safety area).

### Article 32. Warnings

1. An athlete shall be issued a Warning for violating the rules.
2. Warnings are divided into those that are given successively (from 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup>), and those that are given with a preliminary Warning with a score.
3. When Warnings are given successively, in case of repeated violation of the Rules, an athlete is given the next Warning.
4. In total, no more than three Warnings can be issued to each of the athletes during a bout.
5. In case the athlete should be given the fourth Warning, this athlete shall be withdrawn from the bout.
6. During a bout, warnings shall be issued by the majority of votes of the referee trio.
7. Violations of the Rules for which an athlete is given successive Warnings, are as follows:

<b>Section</b>	<b>Violation</b>
Avoidance from the fight	free or intentional overstepping of the mat bout area in a standing or ground position;
	avoiding a grip in a standing position;
	false attack - moving to a ground position without a real attack (the defender does not lose their balance);
	pushing outside (intentional direct impact on the opponent with the aim of moving him/her outside the mat bout area, without any intention to make a throw or a strike);
	intentional violation of the Uniform Rules (such as

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	rolling up the jacket sleeves, untying the belt, unsnapping or taking off the helmet, gloves, dropping intentionally the mouth guard);
	imitation of fighting;
	passive defense in a ground position;
Prohibited grips	intentional grip of one's shorts, jacket flaps, belt ends, SAMBO shoes collar or lacing, the opponent's jacket sleeves from the inside, helmet, gloves, shin guards;
	grips of the opponent's fingers or toes;
Misconduct	leaving the mat without an Arbiter's permission (including for medical assistance);
	being late for the mat for 30 seconds following the first call – 1 <sup>st</sup> warning;
	being late for the mat for 1 minute following the first call – 2 <sup>nd</sup> warning;
	being late for the mat for 1,5 minutes following the first call – 3 <sup>rd</sup> warning;

8. For executing a prohibited technique, an athlete shall be given a Warning with a score, and once a prohibited technique is attempted again, the athlete shall be withdrawn from a bout.

9. Prohibited techniques, for which an athlete shall be given a preliminary Warning with a score, include:

<b>Section</b>	<b>Violation</b>
Execution of a prohibited technique	intentional throw of an opponent on the head;
	throws with grips for painful hold ("knot", "lever");
	direct painful impact (pressure, hyperextension) on spine and neck;
	painful holds of fingers and hands;
	foot "knot";
	knee "lever" by bending leg not in the plane of its natural folding;
	direct impact with hands, legs or head on the opponent's face;
	direct impact with the elbow or knee on any part of the opponent's body;
	strikes with the palm or base of the palm;
	strikes from a standing position to the opponent in a ground position;
	hits with fingers;
	strikes with one's head or elbow in a ground position;
	strikes at the back of the head and crown (top of the head) parts of the head, throat, collarbone, joints of the arms and legs (elbow, knee, arch of the foot) against their natural bend, as well as when locking an attacked limb;
	strikes at the back, lower back, tailbone, anus;
intentional strike to the groin;	
head strikes, if the opponent doesn't wear a helmet.	

**Article 33. Athlete’s withdrawal from a bout**

1. A contestant is withdrawn from a bout by the Deputy Chief Referee’s decision if the three referees of the bout are of the same opinion or if the opinion of the referees’ majority is supported by the Deputy Chief Referee.
2. When an athlete is withdrawn from a bout, the bout ends with awarding the ahead-of-time victory to the opponent.
3. An athlete is withdrawn from a bout:
  - a) as a result of the repeated execution of a prohibited technique;
  - b) by the doctor’s decision (if an athlete is no longer able to participate in the competition (illness, injury, vomiting);
  - c) as a result of a knock-out;
  - d) as a result of two (2) knock-downs during a single bout;
  - e) as a result of exceeding limits of time and penalties
    - i. if an athlete fails to comply with the time limit of two (2) minutes for the provision of medical care;
    - ii. being late for the mat on two (2) minutes following the first call;
    - iii. after three (3) Warnings, if it is required to issue the 4<sup>th</sup> Warning to an athlete.
4. In case of the withdrawal of an athlete from a bout, they are ranked according to their result by the time of withdrawal, and the points for their result are added to the teams’ overall standings.

**Article 34. Disqualification**

1. A Disqualification (elimination of an athlete from a competition) shall be carried out by decision of the Chief Referee if the opinion of three referees is unanimous or if the majority of their votes is supported by the Deputy Chief Referee.
2. In case of an athlete’s Disqualification, the bout shall be stopped with awarding the ahead-of-time victory to the opponent.
3. A Disqualification occurs in case of:

<b>Section</b>	<b>Violation</b>
Unethical behavior	intentional scratches, bites;
	offensive language and gestures addressed to the opponent, referees, participants and spectators;
	cheating on referees;
	refusal of a handshake at the beginning or at the end of a bout.
	no show at the awarding ceremony, except the cases mentioned in the article 21, paragraph 2 f).

4. In case of Disqualification, an athlete gets neither an individual standing nor a medal, and points for their result are not added to the teams’ overall standings.

### **Article 35. Team competition regulations**

1. The FIAS Combat SAMBO team events shall be held with division into groups and elimination system without repechage matches.
2. The way of holding competitions, the number of participants in the team, weight categories in which they shall perform, as well as the possibility of the team members substitution during the competition shall be determined by the Regulations.
3. The weigh-in of team event participants shall take place on the eve of the competition.
4. The order of matches between teams shall be determined by the draw.
5. The minimum number of team members for each match shall exceed half of the full team.
6. In team events, the weight category of bouts starting each round shall be determined by the draw procedure at a general Technical Meeting.
7. To present themselves, teams enter the mat and form a single row from a lower weight category to a bigger one.
8. When on the mat, the teams follow the Arbiter's signal and form a single line facing the mat center.
9. The Announcer introduces the teams (without introducing their individual members). Then the teams leave the mat marching in a file, and only the athletes of the weight category selected by the draw stay on the mat; they are introduced by the Announcer; then the Arbiter whistles, and the bout starts.
10. A contestant registered for a match who fails to attend the team's presentation shall be counted as failing to appear and shall be withdrawn from the competition.
11. Once a bout is over, the Announcer declares its result and introduces the contestants of the next bout.
12. Once the last match is over, the teams are invited onto the mat and line up facing the mat's center.
13. After the winner team is announced, following the Arbiter's gesture, the teams leave the mat in single line moving countercurrently for shaking hands.
14. If a contestant is not provided or fails to appear for the bout, the opponent shall be given an ahead-of-time victory with a time of 0.00.
15. The team event winner shall be the team which has got more victories of its members. In case of equal number of victories, the winner shall be defined by an additional bout. The weight category for the bout shall be determined immediately by the draw.
16. If the number of victories of one team exceeds the half of the total number of bouts, the team event stops, the remaining bouts are cancelled and the winner is announced.
17. For team events held under the elimination system, the main provisions of Annex 2 shall be applied.

18. The standings of those teams having fewer members than the number specified by the Regulations due to the withdrawal of contestants by a doctor shall be determined based on the result achieved by the time of the team member's withdrawal.

19. A team's ranking shall not be determined if this situation occurred due to the contestants' failure to appear at weigh-in or in the event of their withdrawal by the Chief Referee due to violation of the Rules.

### **Article 36. Protests**

1. A protest can be made in connection with a gross violation of the Rules during the bout officiating or in case of an unusual situation.

2. The procedure of making a protest:

a) a protest shall be submitted in written form by the team representative to the Chief Referee of the competition directly during the competition, indicating the clauses of the Rules which have been violated;

b) a protest in an unusual situation (violation of Regulations, weigh-in and contestants' draw procedures, pairing, misinformation coming from officials, etc.) shall be submitted in written form immediately after its occurrence in order the Competition officials to quickly make a decision with minimal damage to the course and results of the competition.

3. Consideration of the protest:

a) a protest on the violation of the Rules during the officiating shall be considered by the Chief Referee with the involvement of all the referees which participated in the officiating of this bout jointly with the Chairperson of the FIAS Technical Commission or his representative;

b) a protest in an unusual situation shall be considered in presence of persons who committed the violation of the Rules and the Chairperson of the FIAS Technical Commission or his representative.

4. Decision on the protest:

a) a decision on the protest on the violation of the Rules during the officiating shall be provided during the competition to the representative who made the protest;

b) a decision on the protest on other occasions shall be provided to the representative who made the protest within the period providing the opportunity to correct the mistakes made with minimal damage to the course and results of the competition.

5. The decision on the protest on the violation of the Rules during the officiating does not affect the final result of the bout.

## **PART V. COMPETITION VENUE EQUIPMENT**

### **Article 37. SAMBO mat**

1. The SAMBO mat consists of smaller mats and a cover which size must be 11x11 meters.
2. The mats shall be made of elastic synthetic material and be 5 centimeters thick.
3. The cover shall be made of smooth synthetic fabric (without rough seams) but must not be slippery.
4. The cover shall be tightly stretched and firmly attached to the mat.
5. The cover must be disinfected.
6. The cover shall have the following markings:
  - a) the bout area of the mat on which the athletes fight shall be a circle with a diameter of 8 meters;
  - b) the center of the mat shall be marked with the FIAS logo inside a circle of 1 meter in diameter;
  - c) the two opposite corners of the mat shall have red (to the left of the Table Side Referee) and blue (to the right of the Table Side Referee).
7. The area on which the mat is laid must be wider than the mat by at least 1 meter in each direction.
8. When organizing competitions held on multiple mats, it is recommended to put them right next to each other with no gap in between the mats.
9. For competitions held on a platform, its height must not exceed 1 meter, while the sides of the platform must have a 45-degree slope to the outer side.
10. The suitability of the mat and competition equipment shall be determined by the FIAS Technical Commission's representative.
11. Only mats licensed by FIAS may be used at all official FIAS competitions.

### **Article 38. Equipment for competitions**

1. Any system may be used for the sound signal (gong), but it must have a sufficiently loud sound.
2. Weigh-in scales must be calibrated.
3. Stopwatches must have a stop and start device that ensures the minute and second indicators are not discarded until the end of the bout.
4. An electronic scoreboard that displays the scores received by the athletes shall be installed next to the mat (on both sides) to inform spectators and contestants about the progress of the bout.
5. All mats must be equipped with a mechanical scoreboard, gongs and manual stopwatches in order to continue the competition in the absence of power supply or in case of the electronic board malfunctions.

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6. A monitor with a diagonal of at least 50 centimeters connected to the video camera shall be installed at each Deputy Chief Referee's table for viewing videos.
7. Tools for measuring the SAMBO jackets standards shall be installed in the uniform control area.
8. Special equipment for emergency cleaning of the mat during bouts shall be put near each mat.

## ANNEXES

Annex 1

### COMPETITION REGULATIONS

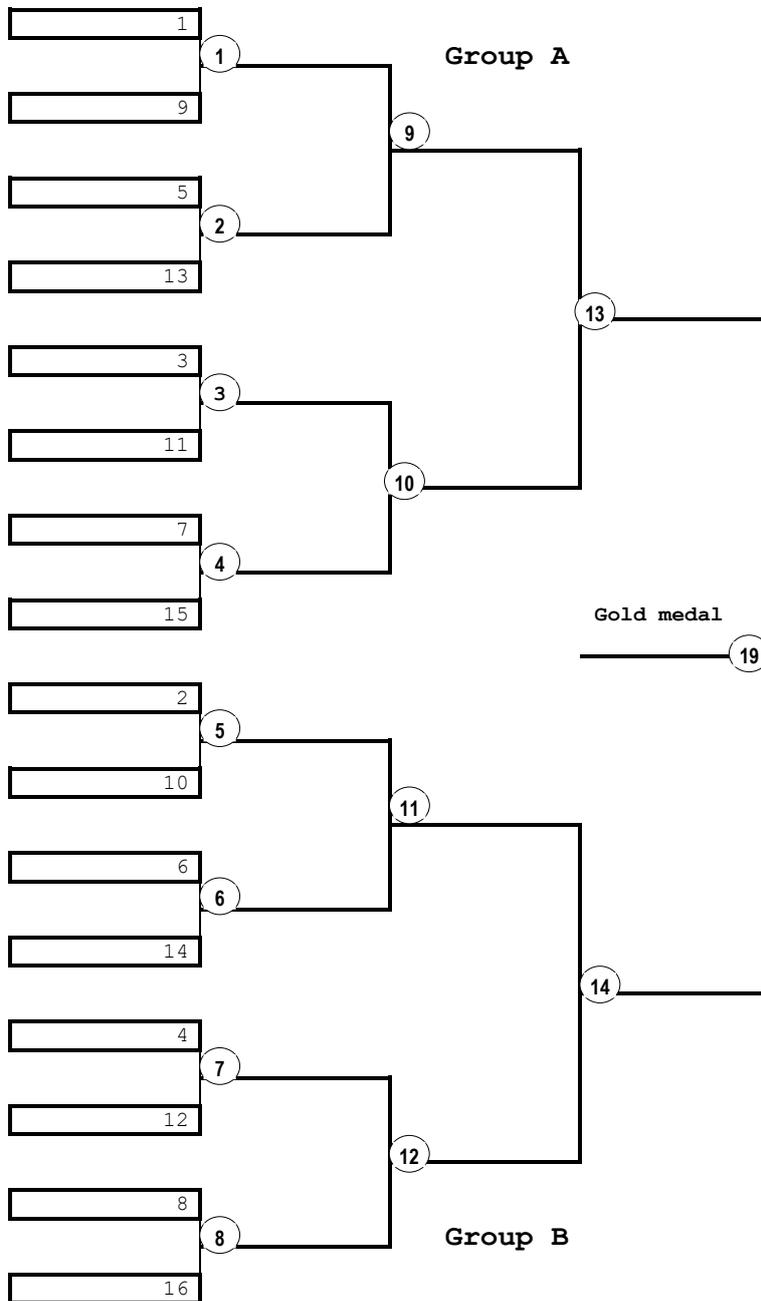
1. The Competition Regulations (hereinafter referred to as the Regulations) approved by the host organizations along with the Rules shall constitute the main document governing the Competition Officials and competition contestants. In other cases, the Competition Officials shall be guided by the Rules.
2. The clauses of the Regulations must be clear and not subject to various interpretations.
3. The Regulations shall contain the following sections:
  - the name of the competitions;
  - the location and dates of the competitions;
  - the management of the competitions (the organizations assigned to host the competitions);
  - the time, location and procedure for the weigh-in of competition contestants;
  - the time, location and procedure for the draw;
  - the time, location and procedure for the meetings with coaches and delegation representatives;
  - the time, location and procedure for athletes' training;
  - the competition program;
  - the location and accommodation conditions for teams (names and contact information of hotels, booking terms);
  - the conditions for participation in competitions (delegation members, admission conditions for teams and contestants, weight categories, age);
  - the conditions and procedure for holding the competitions;
  - the awarding of competition winners and medalists;
  - the procedure and dates for submitting applications to take part in the competitions;
  - the insurance and procedure for providing medical services to contestants;
  - the procedure and conditions for the accreditation of contestants;
  - referees;
  - doping control;
  - financial terms (license, accommodation, transfer);
  - visa support;
  - marketing and advertising;
  - additional information;
  - contact details.
4. Amendments and additions to the Regulations may only be made by organizations that have approved it, but not later than prior to the start of the draw and with mandatory notification of the representatives of all participating teams or all contestants.

**COMPETITION SYSTEM WITH DISTRIBUTION INTO GROUPS AND ELIMINATION**

**I. Competition conduct procedure**

1. All the participants are divided into two groups at the draw: A (odd) and B (even). Numerical order of every athlete is defined by the draw directly at the weigh-in or after it ends and is kept for him during the whole time of the competition.
2. The pairs of the first and all the following rounds in the preliminary competitions, as well as the bouts order are made up according to the Annex 3.
3. In groups A and B the participants scoring victories in preliminary bouts, proceed to the next round. It goes on until two finalists are defined - the best ones in the groups (A1 and B1).
4. In the finals the bouts for the 1st place are held.
5. The athletes who lose in the semi-finals win the bronze.
6. The athletes who lose to the finalists in the quarter-finals (1/4) share the 5th and the 6th places.
7. The athletes who lose to the finalists in the round of 16 (1/8) share the 7th and the 8th places.
8. If there is only one athlete weighed in a weight category, the Organizing Committee shall award the athlete with a medal and diploma, but not holding an official award ceremony; the athlete's score shall be added to the team's score (as if the athlete took the 1<sup>st</sup> place).
9. In other cases, the award ceremony shall be held as usual.

**Combat SAMBO Competition SCORE SHEET**  
**“Competition system with distribution into groups and elimination”**



Chief Referee \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ /  
Secretary \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ /

**Weigh-in and Draw REPORT**

name of the competition \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_.

weight up to \_\_\_\_\_ kg

No	Country	Last Name	First name	Date of birth	Accurate weight	Athlete's signature	No. by lot
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							

Chief Referee \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ /

Chief Secretary \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ /

Doctor \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ /

Referees \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ /

\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ /

**REQUIRED NUMBER of competition officials and support staff for holding Combat SAMBO competitions**

Denomination	Distribution of officials by number	
	2 mats	3 mats
Competition officials:		
Chief Referee	1	1
Deputy Chief Referee	2	3
Chief Secretary	1	1
Deputy Chief Secretary	-	1
Referees (Arbiter, side referees)	14	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>27</b>
Support staff		
Uniform control referee	3	4
Technical secretaries	2	3
Timekeeper	2	3
Scoreboard operator	2	3
Announcer	1	2
Doctor	1	2
Nurse	1	2
Administrator	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>
Volunteers		
Escorting athletes when entering the arena	8	12
Video replay system operators	2	3
Secretariat couriers	1	1
Chaperons (anti-doping service volunteer)	9	9
Maintenance worker (mat cleaner)	2	3
Total	22	28
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>75</b>

**COMPETITION'S CHIEF REFEREE REPORT  
on evaluation of the competition officials work at**

\_\_\_\_\_ name of the competition

\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_.

No	Full name	Country	Total evaluation
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
...			

Chief Referee \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ /

As the competition is over, the Chief Referee with his deputies shall summarize the referees work and together with them evaluate all the referees on a 10-point scale, in accordance with the established criteria (see Annex 8).

After that, the Chief Referee shall hold a Referees meeting, comment on the work of each of them, and sum up with the announcement of the evaluation of each referee from the list.

The electronic version of the summary report (in Microsoft Word format) along with the secretary's report shall be sent to FIAS e-mail, while the original signed versions of the secretary's report and Chief Referee's report shall be submitted to the FIAS Technical Commission's Chairperson or their deputy.

**REFEREES WORK EVALUATION CRITERIA**

<b>VIOLATIONS (errors)</b>	<b>Total number</b>
<b>INSIGNIFICANT ERRORS</b>	
1. Error in gestures (a gesture made with wrong hand, wrong sequence of gestures, etc.)	
2. Deviation in the evaluation of an action by one level (from the correct one) (1 point instead of 2 points etc.)	
3. Delay and inadvisability of penalties	
4. Carelessness or lack of full control for the performance and observance of athletes' rituals (entering the mat, leaving the mat, handshake, etc.)	
<b>AVERAGE ERRORS</b>	
1. Uncertainty in identifying the athlete who performed a technical action	
2. Uncertainty in the evaluation of technical actions (makes a decision following an evaluation by colleagues; waits for the colleagues to evaluate the technical action first etc.)	
3. Deviation in the evaluation of technical actions by more than one level (from the correct one). (1 point instead of 4 points etc.)	
4. Lack of interaction with the officiating board (late changes/cancellation of decision, no reaction to colleagues' gestures etc.)	
5. Lack or loss of control over evaluations and the time of a bout.	
6. Loss of control over athletes during a bout	
7. Delayed start or end of hold-downs and painful holds	
8. Improper position taken during a technical action making it difficult to make an objective decision	
<b>GROSS ERRORS</b>	
1. Erroneous decision that affects the course of the bout and leads to the incorrect determination of the winner	
2. Stopping the bout during an attacking action or in preparation for such action while in a standing or ground position without clear reasons for doing so (if the attacker committed no negative actions)	
3. Improper position that results in loss of control during a technical action and the delayed determination of the winner (When submission occurs during a painful hold and the Arbiter fails to see it, which resulted or could have resulted in an injury of the athlete etc.)	
4. Positive evaluation of a negative action (evaluating a painful hold in the standing position etc.)	
5. Biased officiating	
6. Late reaction to 'negative' SAMBO (passive reaction to deliberate time delay, avoidance, etc.)	
7. Overall lack of knowledge and understanding of SAMBO	
<b>EVALUATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES</b>	
	<b>Points</b>
1. Understanding of SAMBO (knowledge of the Rules, understanding of the bout logic, understanding of the situation etc.)	

## INTERNATIONAL SAMBO RULES

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2. Command of 'SAMBO language' (knowledge of terms, ability to substantiate one's actions)	
3. Command of English (ability to defend one's position, ability to communicate and dispute in English)	
4. Command of special gestures (aesthetics of the pose, motions, and moving around the mat)	
5. Decision-making speed (timely reaction and making decisions/assessment)	
<b>EVALUATION OF PERSONAL COMPETENCIES</b>	<b>Points</b>
1. Appearance (neatness; cleanness and proper size of the officiating form; hairstyle; constitution, poses etc.)	
2. Correctness (compliance with standards set in the Rules, and attitude towards contestants, spectators, colleagues etc.)	
3. Emotional stability (ability to maintain self-control in difficult or inconvenient situations; patience; calmness; ability to focus etc.)	
4. Objectivity (strict adherence to the Law (Rules))	

**REFEREE GESTURES**

**A – Arbiter, S1, S2 – side referees**

No	Gesture	Used by	Gesture description	Gesture image
1	Presentation of contestants	A	<p>Stands half-facing the referees table on the edge of the mat bout area.</p> <p>When introducing a contestant, extends arm in the contestant's direction with the shirt sleeve of the corresponding color.</p> <p>Then raises outstretched arms to the shoulder level simultaneously (edges of the palms down) in each direction towards the respective athlete.</p> <p>Brings his hands together at the shoulder level, directing the contestants to the middle of the mat and walking to the same place together with the athletes.</p>	
2	Start of bout	A	<p>Blows the whistle at the start of the bout (or its resumption in the center).</p> <p>At the same time, energetically moves his arm bent at the elbow up and down between the athletes over the center of the mat (to a horizontal position of the forearm). Then steps back and take a place that is convenient to observe the actions of the athletes.</p>	
3	Total victory	A S1 S2	<p>Raises up a straight arm with the sleeve of the corresponding color with the open palm forward, fingers closed.</p>	

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4	Four points	A S1 S2	Raises up his arm bent at the elbow with the sleeve of the corresponding color showing four fingers (thumb pressed to the palm) and turning the palm from left to right.	
5	Two points	A S1 S2	Raises up his arm bent at the elbow with the sleeve of the corresponding color showing the thumb and index finger and turning the palm from left to right.	
6	One point	A S1 S2	Raises up his arm bent at the elbow with the sleeve of the corresponding color showing only the thumb and turning the palm from left to right.	
7	Hold-down	A	At the start of a hold-down simultaneously with the phrase: "Count the hold-down!" stretches out his arm with palm face down. The shirt sleeve shall correspond to the uniform color of the athlete performing the hold-down. If the hold-down is fully completed (after the word "Scored!") the Arbiter lowers his hand and gives an assessment of the hold with the appropriate gesture. If the defender escapes from the hold-down (after the words "Not scored!"), the Arbiter shows the gesture 'Action not scored'.	

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8	Painful hold	A	At the start of a painful hold simultaneously with the phrase: "Count the painful hold!" stretches out his arm with palm in a fist. The shirt sleeve shall correspond to the uniform color of the athlete performing the painful hold. If the defender escapes from the painful hold (after the words "Not scored!"), the Arbiter shows the gesture 'Action not scored'.	
9	Action not scored	A S2	Makes 2-3 horizontal left-right movements with the hand (open palm down).	
10	'Off Mat' position	A	Raises hand closest to the mat edge straight towards shoulder level. Then blows the whistle and shows with the straight arm towards the middle of the mat. The fight then shall resume in the center of the mat.	
11	Moving from ground to standing position	A	Blows the whistle, then raises both arms bent at the elbows with palms open towards each other. The forearms must be parallel to each other.	
12	Prohibited technique	A S2	Raises arms to chest level and grabs wrist on one arm with the other hand, then gestures the violation.	

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13	1 <sup>st</sup> warning	A S1 S2	Stands facing the referees' table in the center of the mat, places the hand with the sleeve of the corresponding color on the shoulder of the athlete who has violated the Rules.	
14	2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> warnings	A S1 S2	Stands facing the referees' table at the center of the mat, places the hand with the sleeve of the corresponding color on the shoulder of the athlete who has violated the Rules, and shows '1 point' gesture with the other hand.	
15	Mutual warning	A S2	Stands facing the referees' table at the center of the mat, places simultaneously both hands on the shoulders of both athletes.	
16	Call the doctor	A	Stands facing the doctor's table. Stretches a straight hand in the direction of the doctor's table with palm up. Waits for the doctor's reaction. As the medical aid starts to be provided, the Arbiter lowers his hand making the timekeeper start counting the time. As the aid provision is over, the Arbiter stops the time count with the 'Stop time' gesture.	
17	Stop time	A	Holding the forearm of one hand at face level with a horizontal open palm down, presses the fingers of the other open vertical palm down to the middle of this palm with the edge forward.	

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18	End of bout	A S1	Puts forearms in a warning cross with edges of both palms facing forward.	
19	Require attention	S1 S2	Raises up an arm bent at the elbow with an open palm forward and makes 2-3 vertical movements with the wrist.	
20	Require warning	S1 S2	Using the arm with the sleeve of the corresponding color points towards the corner of the mat assigned to the athlete who has violated the Rules, and shows the evaluation corresponding to the warning with the other hand.	
21	Athletes to their corners	A	Blows the whistle and points to the mat corners with straight arms (open palms down).	
22	Announcement of the winner	A	Stands in the middle of the mat facing the referees' table having taken the athletes by the wrists (the color of the Arbiter's sleeves corresponds to the color of the athlete's uniform). As the announcer declares the winner, the Arbiter shall raise the winner's hand. Then the Arbiter and athletes turn	

## INTERNATIONAL SAMBO RULES

			around and the Arbiter once again raises the winner's arm (the color of the Arbiter's sleeves does not correspond to the color of the athlete's uniform). Then the athletes shake hands and leave the mat.	
23	Announcement of withdrawal of both athletes (0:0)	A	Same starting position. As the announcer declares the result of the bout, the Arbiter holds the athletes by the arms and does not raise them. Everything else is the same as when announcing the winner.	 A photograph of an arbiter standing on a yellow mat with arms outstretched. The arbiter is wearing a white uniform with red and blue accents on the sleeves and a white lanyard around his neck. He is standing on a yellow mat with a red and blue border. The background shows a blue wall with some text.

**REFEREES' REPORT on Combat SAMBO bouts**

\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_.

Mat \_\_\_\_\_ Round \_\_\_\_\_ Weight \_\_\_\_\_ kg

No	Full name	Country	Scores by minutes	Total points	Bout result	Bout time	Referees
1							Arbiter
							Side ref 1
2							Side ref 2
							Arbiter
3							Side ref 1
							Side ref 2
...							Arbiter
							Side ref 1
							Side ref 2

Chief Referee \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ /

Secretary \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ /

Technical Secretary \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ /

## INTERNATIONAL SAMBO RULES

Annex 10

### Combat SAMBO Team Competition SCORE SHEET

\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_.

Team \_\_\_\_\_

Team \_\_\_\_\_

Weight category	Full name	Points	Time	Wins	Wins	Time	Points	Full name	Weight category
52		1+4	5.00	1	0	5.00	2		52
∴									∴
+90		0		0	1	2.30	4+2+2		+90
				4	3				

Overall result of the match \_\_\_\_\_ in favour of team \_\_\_\_\_

Arbiter \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ /

Side Referees \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ /  
 \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ /

Chief Referee \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ /

Secretary \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ /