

**IJF SOR (version 8 July 2020) Updates To SOR (version 8 October 2019)**  
**New (updates, additions, changes) text is in red, actions are in green**

General changes throughout:

Back number changed to backnumber

World changed to world (unless it starts a sentence or is in a title, name of event)

Champion changed to champion (unless it starts a sentence or is in a title, name)

**Abbreviations**

N/A – Not Applicable

For translations of Japanese terms refer to Appendix H.

Comments and feedback can be sent to [sport@ijf.org](mailto:sport@ijf.org)

**1.2 Clean Judo**

Betting companies and organisations responsible for betting cannot be used on any advertising and marketing materials used on the IJF WJT.

**1.2.1 Disciplinary Commission**

This decision will be placed under the responsibility of an Executive Committee member, nominated before each event by the IJF President, who will form an **IJF** Ad Hoc Commission to deal with the issue. The **IJF** Ad Hoc Commission will consist of IJF Executive Committee members or their representatives.

If the concerned person is a minor, an adult responsible for the delegation will accompany them, during the discussion. As soon as the decision is taken, the **IJF** Ad Hoc Commission will immediately inform the IJF President, the IJF Executive Committee and the IJF Disciplinary Commission about its decision.

A report of the incident and final decision should be sent to the **IJF** Disciplinary Commission, c/o the IJF General Secretariat, within three days of the date of the incident.

**1.3 Insurance and Civil Liberty**

~~National Federations are also responsible to ensure that athletes who participate in the IJF WJT have sufficient technical knowledge (know the terminology and can execute all the techniques in Appendix H) and understand fully the IJF sport and refereeing rules.~~

National Federations are responsible to provide insurance guarantees to their delegates during any IJF WJT event. The organiser of the event and the IJF will not be responsible in the absence of insurance.

The entity contractually bound to the IJF for the organisation of the event shall take all necessary actions to provide insurance coverage against civil liability for the entire duration. The organiser of the event and the IJF have no liability for any claims of injury, illness or death arising from the travelling to and the participation in this event.

**1.4 Gender Control**

This Commission will be able to call on experts recognised in this field.

The **IJF** Gender Control Commission will establish an internal regulation to define the progress of the procedure that must guarantee confidentiality of the procedure and respect data protection and the private lives of those concerned.

The decision of the IJF Executive Committee not to follow up on an official complaint as well as the decisions of the **IJF** Gender Control Commission can be submitted exclusively by way of appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland, that will definitely decide on litigation according to the code of arbitration concerning sport.

**1.5 Minor Athletes**

This also applies to doping testing control.

## 1.6 IJF Calendar

~~World Championships Seniors and Mixed Teams will be conducted each year at a time similar to that of the Olympic Summer Olympic Games with exception of the year in which the Olympic Games are held. World Championships Open is held in accordance with a schedule approved by the IJF Executive Committee. World Championships Juniors and Mixed Teams will take place each year except the year with the Summer Olympic Games. World Championships Cadets and Mixed Teams will take place in accordance with a schedule approved by the IJF Executive Committee. Summer Olympic Games and Summer Youth Olympic Games are held every four years in accordance with a schedule approved by the IOC.~~

The IJF Executive Committee will agree and approve the schedule for all IJF events.

The IOC will approve the schedule for the Summer Olympic Games and Summer Youth Olympic Games.

<http://ijf.org/calendar>

### 1.7.1 Change of Nationality

Refer also to Section 3 WRL and IJF Ranking Events, 3.5 Additional Rules.

## 1.8 Weight Categories for Individual Competitions

## 1.9 Weight Categories for Mixed Team Competitions

## 1.10 Weight Categories for Team Competitions

Added .0 to all weights in 4<sup>th</sup> column.

## 1.12 Time Duration of Contests

Both table headings updated to include name and age

SENIORS >14 YEARS	JUNIORS -21 YEARS	CADETS -18 YEARS
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### 1.13.3 Accommodation

~~All delegates inscribed for an IJF WJT event must stay in one of the official hotels, offered in the outlines by the organisers. Reservations for a minimum of two (2) nights, must be booked through the local organiser contact detailed in the event outlines e.g. Total of 4 people inscribed in judobase = 8 nights or more.~~

All delegations, who inscribe for an IJF WJT event, must reserve their accommodation in one of the official hotels published in the event outlines. The reservation must be made with the local organising committee (not directly with the hotel).

The minimum reservation for a delegation is two (2) nights multiplied by the total number of people inscribed in judobase. The referee nominated by the IJF is not included in this calculation.

Examples:

4 people inscribed in judobase (no referee) = 4 x 2 nights = 8 nights or more must be reserved.

17 people inscribed in judobase (including 1 referee) = (17-1) x 2 = 32 nights or more must be reserved.

After the accommodation deadline, the organiser cannot promise rooms in the hotels detailed in the outlines and another official hotel may be added.

### 1.13.5 Insurance

~~National Federations are responsible to ensure their delegates during any IJF WJT event. The organiser of the event and the IJF will not be responsible for any insurance. Nevertheless, the National Judo Federation staging the event shall take all necessary actions to provide insurance coverage against civil liability for the entire duration. The organiser of the event and the IJF have no liability for any claims of injury, illness or death arising from the travelling to and the participation in this event.~~

### 1.13.5 Consent for use of data/photography/videos/filming

### 1.14 Official Notice Boards

The information can also be found online in the IJF notice board Telegram group.

### 2.1 Competition Format and Schedules for the IJF World Judo Tour

Juniors table updated to remove -44 kg and -55 kg

IJF Events planned for 5 days (World Championships Juniors)		
Day 1	-48 kg, -52 kg	-60 kg, -66 kg
Day 2	-57 kg, -63 kg	-73 kg
Day 3	-70 kg	-81 kg, -90 kg

### 2.2.4 Full Repechage

With this system there is the possibility that two athletes (or teams) compete together two times (preliminary and repechage).

#### 2.4.1 Regulations for Mixed Team Events

From the maximum of two athletes inscribed in each category he can select one. If the team has the possibility to put an inscribed athlete in a category, he must do so.

It is compulsory that all athletes listed for the match compete until the one team reaches the winning result.

~~Youth Olympic Games Mixed Teams – the team will consist of four (4) men and four (4) women from different NOCs. For Youth Olympic Games Mixed Teams, there will be no seeding.~~

#### 2.4.2 Regulations for Female and Male Team Events

~~Two (2) coaches per team will be allowed to enter the Field of Play.~~

Not correct for single gender teams, 1 coach only

Events Table – event deleted as will not take place in 2022

<del>Youth Olympic Games Mixed Teams</del>	Direct knockout	Not applicable
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### 3.1 IJF Senior World Ranking List

Starting from **1<sup>st</sup> June 2020**:

Due to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) situation, points for the senior WRL will be obtained in the following periods:

- First period: 5+1 best results from **25<sup>th</sup> May 2018** to **23<sup>rd</sup> May 2019** will count 50%.
- Second period: 5+1 best results from **24<sup>th</sup> May 2019** to **28<sup>th</sup> June 2021** will count 100%.

For the Olympic qualification the WRL of **28<sup>th</sup> June 2021** will be used with the adapted periods for event point expiration. This WRL will also be used for the seeding of the competition.

After the **15<sup>th</sup> August 2021** the previous rules will be put back in place again.

The points for each tournament will expire then as follow:

- First period: 5+1 best results looking back 13-24 months will count 50%.
- Second period: 5+1 best results looking back 12 months will count 100%.

The dividing line is the following week (week number) in which the tournament was held. The beginning of the week is defined as Monday.

#### The other WRL rules remain unchanged:

In each period the five best results from Grand Slam, Grand Prix and Continental Opens plus one result from the Continental Championships or Masters count.

To be eligible to participate in the Olympic Games, all athletes must be born on or before 31<sup>st</sup> December 2006.

Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games:

For the World Ranking List from 25 May 2020 the points of:

Hohhot Grand Prix 2018 will be included at 50% and Hohhot Grand Prix 2019 will be included at 100%

Guangzhou Masters 2018 will be included at 50%, Masters 2019 and Masters 2020 will both be included at 100% as these events are part of the Olympic Qualification period.

The WRL points will return to their normal expiry dates from 1 June 2020.

### 3.2 IJF Mixed Teams World Ranking List

#### 3.2.1 Senior Mixed Teams

Starting from **1<sup>st</sup> June 2020**:

Due to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) situation, from **1<sup>st</sup> June 2020 to 15<sup>th</sup> August 2021**, the results of the Championships held in 2019 will count 50% and results of Championships held in 2020 and 2021 will count 100%.

From **15<sup>th</sup> August 2021**, the WRL points for each Mixed Teams Championships will expire as follows:

~~The results will count starting from the World Championships Mixed Team 2017.~~

Exception: For the equal treatment of all Continents, the Continental Championships Senior Mixed Teams are treated as if they were held in week number 17 ~~and the Continental Championships Junior Mixed Teams and Cadet Mixed Teams week number 26~~ regardless of the actual week number that they are organised in. The points reduction or expiration will ~~therefore~~ be done, for seniors on Monday of week number 18 ~~and for juniors and cadets on Monday of week number 27.~~

#### 3.2.2 Junior and Cadet Mixed Teams

Starting from **1<sup>st</sup> March 2020**:

Due to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) situation the WRL will continue to decrease until WJT competitions start again and points can be earned.

~~The Ranking:~~

The points for each Mixed Teams Championships will expire as follows:

- In the first 12 months after the Championship the points will count 100%
- After 12 months points will be reduced to 50%
- After 24 months points will be reduced to 0%

The dividing line is the following week (week number) in which the Championship was held. The beginning of the week is defined as Monday.

Exception: For the equal treatment of all Continents, the Continental Championships Junior Mixed Teams and Cadet Mixed Teams are treated as if they were held in week number 26 regardless of the actual week number that they are organised in. The points reduction or expiration will ~~therefore~~ be done on Monday of week number 27.

### 3.3 Nation World Ranking List

The WRL for nations ~~was established and this ranking~~ consists of the sum of the current WRL points for all athletes plus the sum of the current Mixed Team WRL for that nation.

### 3.4 IJF Junior and Cadet World Ranking Lists

Starting from **1<sup>st</sup> March 2020**:

Due to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) situation, the WRL will continue to decrease until WJT competitions start again and points can be earned.

In a Continental Cup Junior and Cadet, a minimum of one contest must be won to get points.

### 3.5 Additional Rules

If an athlete passes the weigh-in and is alone in the category he will get the participation ranking points, if applicable.

If an athlete on the cadet or junior WRL changes their nationality they will keep all WRL points.

If athletes on the senior WRL change their nationality out of the Olympic Qualification period, they will keep all WRL points for seeding purposes.

If athletes on the senior WRL change their nationality during the Olympic Qualification period, they will lose all WRL points and will start with zero (0) points.

#### 4.1 Entries for IJF WJT Events

National Federations are also responsible to ensure that athletes who participate in the IJF WJT have sufficient technical knowledge (know the terminology and can execute all the techniques in Appendix H) and understand fully the IJF sport and refereeing rules.

An athlete classified in any IJF WRL (either cadet, junior or senior) is not authorised to take part in an international competition of any combat sport, other than judo, unless authorisation has been given by the IJF. The National Federation is responsible for controlling and sending the information on any cases to the IJF General Secretariat (gs@ijf.org). Failure to do so may result in disciplinary action for the National Federation.

- Healthy and fit for competition.
- Do not carry any communicable diseases that may risk other delegates' health.
- Until 5 days before the start of accreditation if a delegation has replacements and/or cancellations these changes must be entered online at [www.judobase.org](http://www.judobase.org).

#### 4.2 Cancellation of Athletes

Where Whenever possible, cancellations should be made before accreditation. Any cancellation of an athlete during accreditation without replacement will result in the following a penalty (see below):

#### 4.3 Number of Entries

##### World Masters

The top 36 athletes in the WRL in each weight category will be invited. No reserve athletes will be invited.

If an athlete qualifies in more than one category, the National Federation can decide in which category they will take part. The National Federation will be given a deadline for this decision. If they do not decide on time, the IJF will take the decision based on the highest-ranking position and that will be the category that is chosen. No replacement athlete will be invited in the category that is not chosen.

Athletes can only be entered in the weight category for which they have been selected.

The organising country has the right to have a minimum of two (2) athletes in each category. If they do not qualify anyone in the top 36 up to two domestic athletes can participate as the 37th and 38th athlete.

~~No reserve athletes will be invited.~~

However, from the host country only the best two (2) results from 14 men and 14 women each category will be considered for the World Ranking Seniors.

#### IJF Flag

There is no limit to the number of athletes participating under the IJF flag.

#### 5.1 Draw Regulations

The draw will be carried out by computer with the use of the IJF software (or other software if IJF authorised) under the direction of the IJF Sport Director assisted by the IJF IT Team and IJF Sport Commission.

#### 5.2 Seeding for IJF WJT Events

For the World Mixed Team Championships teams the top four (4) teams, from the IJF Mixed Teams WRL will be seeded.

This means that athletes of the same country may end up in the same pool because of their seeding position or because there is no other possible position for them due to either the ranking of the other athletes.

### 6.1 Location of the Official Weigh-in and Judogi Backnumber Pre-Control

The judogi backnumber pre-control and weigh-in can take place in ~~a maximum of two~~ **one location, in separate rooms, simultaneously**, either in the competition venue or in ~~the~~ **an** official hotels allocated by organisers for participating delegations.

From the arrival of the first delegation, a minimum of one (1) set of test scales should be available in a closed room in each official hotel. The test scales must be available daily between 08:00 – 22:00 for athletes to check their weight. The IJF Sport Commission should be informed if there are any issues with the test scales.

### 6.2 Judogi Backnumber Pre-Control

Organisers should provide for the backnumber pre-control a room, with sufficient space, eight (8) tables, ten (10) chairs and volunteers. Large waste baskets should be provided.

The members of the IJF Education Commission will check both judogi (white and blue).

~~Organisers should provide for the backnumber check a room, with sufficient space, and volunteers. Waste basket papers should be provided.~~

### 6.3 Weigh-in Rules

The official weigh-in should be held in separate rooms for men and women ~~have~~ **with** enough calibrated electronic scales showing only one decimal place i.e. 51.9 kg, 154.6 kg. If the **official** scales show more than one decimal place the additional decimal places must be covered by tape. A level solid floor is preferred, but if the room has a carpet the scales should be **placed** on a large piece of level solid wood.

The official weigh-in period **will** be between 30 – 60 minutes, ~~the exact times will be published in the event outlines.~~

Passing the official weigh-in is the responsibility of the athlete. During the official weigh-in only the weight registered on the official scale, for the weight category, will be taken into account.

#### Renumber

6.2.1 to 6.3.1

6.2.2 to 6.3.2

6.3 to 6.4

6.3.1 to 6.4.1

6.3.2 to 6.4.2

6.3.3 to 6.4.3

6.3.4 to 6.4.4

6.4 to 6.5

6.4.1 to 6.5.1

6.4.2 to 6.5.2

6.4.3 to 6.5.3

6.4.4 to 6.5.4

### 6.3.2 Female and Male Teams and Mixed Teams Weigh-in

There is **a** 2 kg tolerance for athletes who competed in the preceding individual competition (**they must have passed the weigh-in for the individual competition**) ~~(they must have competed in at least one contest)~~ and NO tolerance for athletes who are only inscribed for the team competition.

### 6.4.2 Failure to Weigh-in Within the Prescribed Limits of a Category

The weight shall be circled and signed by a weigh-in official, and a member of the IJF Sport Commission and by the athlete himself or a member of his delegation.

### 6.5 Random Weigh-In

~~The rules will be the same as those of the official weigh-in with the exception that~~ The athletes do not need to bring their passports, as their accreditation is sufficient for identification.

### 6.5.4 After Weigh-in Procedure

Added .0 to all weights in 2<sup>nd</sup> column. Made all numbers in column 3 to one decimal place.

## 7.1 Coaches' Code of Conduct

~~The coach is~~ **Coaches are** responsible for their athletes' conduct from entering to the event until leaving it, in particular before and after each contest.

The **Coaches** must make sure that their athletes follow the instructions of the organisers, the schedules and different protocols.

**Coaches are responsible for their delegation and must educate their athletes. If a delegation does not follow the rules ALL coaches from that delegation will have their accreditation removed for that day and if found coaching from the tribune will be subject to a disciplinary sanction.**

## 7.2 Coaches' Dress Code

Coaches must respect the following dress code:

Draw: formal suit (jacket, trousers, shirt and tie for men; jacket, trousers/skirt/dress, blouse for women) and formal shoes (**no sport shoes or flip-flops**).

Preliminary rounds: national tracksuit with trousers reaching down to **the** shoes. Coaches can wear national official short sleeved or long-sleeved T-shirts **and closed-toe sport shoes (no flip-flops)**.

For the final block program (TV time): formal suit (jacket, trousers, shirt and tie for men; jacket, trousers/skirt/dress, blouse for women) and formal shoes (**no sport shoes or flip-flops**).

## 8.1 Venue

**To operate effectively, the venue should be separated into zones for different activities and client groups. Wherever possible, different entry/exit doors and movement flows should be also be established for different groups. If groups have to cross or mix, then it may be necessary to have security to assist with managing this.**

## 8.3 Warm Up Area and Judogi Control

The **IJF** Sport Commission will restrict warm up area access to those athletes that are competing that day.

For the first contests of the day the athlete must be at the judogi control **ten (10)** minutes before the official start time.

~~Coaches are responsible for their delegation and must educate their athletes. If a delegation does not follow the rules ALL coaches from that delegation will have their accreditation removed for that day and if found coaching from the tribune will be subject to a disciplinary sanction.~~

~~If there are no other training venue(s) then non-competing athletes will not be allowed to access the warm up area until two (2) hours after the start of the competition.~~ **Was already written**

## 8.5 Entry to and Exit from Field of Play

The venue speaker(s) announce the players as they enter the field of play and ~~the~~ also the result of the contest.

## 8.6 Field of Play and Competition Area

**The local organisers must have a set of reserve radios in case there are any issues with the IJF ones.**

## Appendix A

### A1.1 Organisation

The Veteran Championships should be a sport festival, a sport competition and a social event. **The aim of the event is to add value to judo as a forever lifestyle, judo for all and to create a platform according to which judo practitioners live following the principles and morals taught by Jigoro Kano. The expected outcome is to bring and keep the International Judo Veterans Family together to unite them, to share experiences and to keep the spirit of judo alive.**

~~The championships will be held in June, September or October and will take place on a Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.~~

The championships will take place, as far as possible, in a resort or a city that is a tourist venue, as the IJF want to merge the judo event with a family and social event.

As the event is very popular, the organisers should use a venue that can accommodate up to five mats. ~~for a maximum of 800 competitors and a minimum of five mats for more than 800 competitors.~~

The local organisers must provide a set of radios for the referees and the IJF Veterans Commission.

### A1.2 Competition Rules for Veterans

The IJF competition rules will apply with the exception of modifications made to age divisions (section A1.4), category combining (section A1.7), contest and golden score duration (section A1.6) and judogi (section A1.11). A registered competitor can use their athlete accreditation to coach. An additional coach accreditation is not required. ~~Any athletes who chooses also to coach their colleagues and then don't follow section 7.1 Coaches' Code of Conduct risk being removed from the competition (i.e. no longer allowed to compete if applicable).~~

### A1.3 Eligibility to Participate

- ~~Not under a disciplinary suspension.~~
- ~~Not under suspension for anti-doping rule violation.~~
- ~~Not under medical suspension.~~
- ~~Healthy and fit for competition.~~
- ~~Do not carry any communicable diseases that may risk other delegates' health.~~
- Hold a current and valid licence (membership) issued by a National Federation currently affiliated to the IJF.
- Pay the appropriate entry fees in full before the deadline set in the event outlines.
- Check in at registration (see schedule of Registration in the event outlines).
- Meet the specific weigh-in requirements.
- Provide photographic proof of their identity and date of birth using a valid current passport or a current national I.D. Card.
- All players must have obtained the minimum grade of first kyu.

During the registration, athletes have to present their medical certificate to compete, issued (maximum 30 days before the start of, and valid for the full length of the championships) by an authorised body of the country they represent.

Certificates must be issued in or translated to one of IJF's official languages (English, French, Spanish).

- ~~A competitor must not have represented any national team in a competition at international senior level at any time in the twelve months' period before the start date of the particular World Veterans Championships.~~

M1/F1 will consist of competitors who have their 30<sup>th</sup>, 31<sup>st</sup>, 32<sup>nd</sup>, 33<sup>rd</sup> or 34<sup>th</sup> birthday and the M2/F2 will consist of players who have their 35<sup>th</sup>, 36<sup>th</sup>, 37<sup>th</sup>, 38<sup>th</sup> or 39<sup>th</sup> birthday at any date during the year of the World Championships.

The nationality of competitors will be taken as that which is indicated in their current passport or current national identity card. Competitors may only represent one country., and in any cases of changing nationality, a one-year ineligibility period must be served prior to registration on site. In these circumstances, both National Federations involved must have already agreed and confirmed their agreement in writing conforming to the current IJF SOR regulations in section 1.8.

~~The appropriate documentation must be supplied with the application for competition entry.~~

- ~~Eligibility criteria from Section 4 will apply to veterans.~~

~~It is recommended that all competitors should have had a recent medical examination prior to participating in this championship.~~

### A1.4 Age Divisions for Veterans

Players will be allocated an Age Division based on:

- a) Meeting the entrance criteria of a minimum of 30 years of age within the year of the event and,
- b) Their date of birth in line with a five-year age range:



Age division	Actual Age (in the year of the event)
F1/M1	30 -34
F2/M2	35 - 39
F3/M3	40 - 44
F4/M4	45 - 49
F5/M5	50 - 54
F6/M6	55 - 59
F7/M7	60 - 64 (no shime-waza)
F8/M8	65 – 69 (no shime-waza)
F9/M9	70+ (no shime-waza)
F10/M10	75-79
F11/M11	80 and over

Age range	Age Division	Contest Duration	Golden Score
30-59	M1/F1 to/including M6/F6	3 minutes	No limit
60-79	M7/F7 to/including M9/F9	2.5 minutes	1 minute*

Age divisions:

Competitors in age divisions M7 or F7 and above (M8/F8 and M9/F9) may only be combined with other competitors who are no more than one age division higher or more than one age division lower i.e. competitors in M7/F7 may only be combined with competitors from M6/F6 or M8/F8.

#### A1.7 Category Combining for Veterans

Age Division	Higher Age Division	Lower Age Division
M1/F1	M2/F2 M3/F3	Not applicable
M2/F2	M3/F3 M4/F4	M1/F1
M3/F3	M4/F4 M5/F5	M1/F1 M2/F2
M4/F4	M5/F5 M6/F6	M2/F2 M3/F3
M5/F5	M6/F6	M3/F3 M4/F4
M6/F6	M7/F7	M4/F4 M5/F5
M7/F7	M8/F8	M6/F6
M8/F8	M9/F9	M7/F7
M9/F9	M10/F10-N/A	M8/F8
M10/F10	M11/F11	M9/F9
M11/F11	M12/F12	M10/F10

#### A1.8 Draw for Veterans

A complete list of competitors who have successfully fulfilled the weight requirements will be displayed outside the room where the official draw will take place a minimum of 15 minutes prior to the draw starting.

Team officials from each country (or individual athletes) should must check this list to ensure that all their players competitors are on the list who should be on the list, and that they have been in the correct correctly allocated to their age division and weight category. The IJF Veterans Commission take no responsibility for someone who is not included in the draw because they were missing from the list, and no one from the delegation checked.

Only accredited officials will be entitled to attend the draw.

#### A1.13 Competition System for Veterans

The IJF do not have team events for veterans. If other organisations choose to hold team events the rules should be clearly defined in the event outlines.

#### A1.14 Awarding of Medals for Veterans

Two players – two medals awarded only if the second placed player has won at least one contest. In the case of no contest won there will only be one medal awarded.

Awards for the recognition of exemplary behaviour that promotes the spirit of judo and/or fair play may be awarded at the discretion of the IJF Veterans Commission.

## Appendix B

### B1.1 Eligibility to Participate

The IJF Kata Competition Rules will be used to judge the kata with reference also to the official Kodokan kata textbooks **and video**.

~~Each National Federation may enter in the competition a maximum of 10 pairs and a maximum of three (3) pairs in a kata per age category.~~

~~The pairs can be composed of two males, two females, or a male and a female.~~

~~For the U-23 age division both tori and uke will have to be under 23 years old and at least 16 years of age. They will have the possibility to perform up to two (2) kata, between Nage-no-kata and Katame-no-kata.~~

~~Senior division will be at least 16 years of age with no upper age limit. They will only have the opportunity to do one of the following kata: Nage-no-kata, Katameno-kata, Ju-no-kata, Kodokan-goshin-jutsu and Kime-no-kata.~~

#### **Senior category:**

Each Federation may enter in the competition a maximum of 10 pairs and a maximum of 3 pairs in a kata. The competitors can only participate in one kata. They will have the opportunity to do one of the following kata: Nage-no-kata, Katame-no-kata, Ju-no-kata, Kodokan Goshin-jutsu and Kime-no-kata. Participants are to be minimum 16 years of age in the year of the competition. They shall have a minimum of 1<sup>st</sup> Dan. Pairs may be formed of either two (2) males, two (2) females, or a male and a female.

#### **U-23 category:**

For the U-23 age category both tori and uke will have to be under 23 years old and at least 16 years old in the year of the competition. A pair can do one kata between Nage-no-kata and Katame-no-kata. They will also have the opportunity to perform in two (2) kata, Nage-no-kata and Katame-no-kata. Participants will have the opportunity to play the same role in the second kata or reverse roles or to do the second kata with a different partner. Each Federation may enter in the competition a maximum of three (3) pairs in a kata. The competitors shall have a minimum of 1<sup>st</sup> Dan. Pairs may be formed of either two (2) males, Two (2) females, or a male and a female.

Competitors can only enter one age category.

### B1.2 Accreditation

Four – seven (4-7) pairs: **ten** (10) officials

### B1.5 Judges and the System of Judging

The five judges will be positioned on the shomen side and they will sit at **approximately 1.5 m** apart.

The pair enters and leaves the ~~competition area~~ **mat** at the opposite side of shomen: the start and end of kata (opening and closing ceremony) is at an 8 m or 10 m distance apart depending on the dimension of the tatami (bow to the tatami).

### B1.6 Competition Area

The safety area between and around the mat must be a minimum of 2 m.

## Appendix C

### C1.1 IJF Approved Judogi

The belt can be a different brand that is approved by the IJF. If the athlete wears a belt of a colour other than black, it must be made of a flexible material and is exempt from having the official IJF label.

Female competitors shall also wear a white T-shirt, **with a round neck**.

#### **C1.1.1 Backnumber Pre-Control (refer to section 6.2)**

The backnumber pre-control will take place the day before the competition of the categories concerned.

Athletes have to bring both judogi (white and blue), for an unofficial control for the IJF official label (obligatory), judogi brand (obligatory), national emblem, advertising and backnumber. This service will start 30 minutes before the unofficial weigh-in **and will finish at the end of the official weigh-in**.

If an athlete fails to show up for the judogi backnumber **pre-control** the day before their competition, without a valid reason, the athlete will not be allowed to have a coach in the chair.

### C1.1.2 Consequences of Failing Judogi Control

If the coach arrives late, he will not be allowed to accompany his athlete. However, if the coach is not present for a valid reason (such as coaching another athlete at the same time) they will be allowed to join the athlete later.

Note: In case an athlete wears a belt other than black, it has to be made of soft material and is exempt from having the IJF official label.

If the judogi does not comply with the current judogi rules the athlete will wear a reserve judogi and cannot have a coach in the chair for that contest.

### C1.1.3 Judogi Control Verification Positions

Each athlete is obliged to have his judogi controlled before each contest. A specific zone is provided for this purpose.

Before any control, officials must ask the athletes if they are ready to be checked. If the athlete refuses to apply the rules, he will be excluded from the competition.

Control position 1 (see picture 10)

The athletes to be checked need to be in a standing position. The arms must be straight put in front at chest height, palms open, fingers pointed upwards. Thumbs and forefingers of both hands should be in contact with each other to form a triangle.

~~In this position, the following will be controlled:~~

- ~~• The length of the sleeves.~~
- ~~• The distance between the arm and the sleeve.~~

Control position 2

Athletes must be in a standing position with their arms straight down by the side of their body with open hands as close to the body as possible. ~~If there is doubt, the official should ask the athletes if they are ready to be checked.~~

~~In this position the following will be controlled:~~

~~The distance between the sternum top and the lapel crossing point of the jacket vertically.~~

~~The length of the skirt.~~

~~Length of the trousers.~~

~~Distance between the leg and the trousers.~~

~~Belt length.~~

Picture legends updated 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

### C1.1.4 Judogi Control Procedure

2. The "IJF Approved" label (approved by the IJF - picture 1) on the jacket, the trousers, and the belt is controlled with a UV lamp.

3. The "IJF Official Supplier" logo of the judogi manufacturer (IJF official judogi supplier - picture 2) must appear on the jacket, the trousers and the belt. The brand of the judogi manufacturer must be identical for the jacket and the trousers and the judogi should be of a uniform colour. The brand of the belt can be different to that of the judogi.

4. The backnumber (picture 8) must comply with the rules and be ordered via a supplier recognised by the IJF: [www.officialbacknumber.com](http://www.officialbacknumber.com) or [www.mybacknumber.com](http://www.mybacknumber.com). The name of the athlete on the accreditation card has to correspond with the name on the backnumber (picture 8).

5. Only the national emblem can appear on the left-hand side of the jacket at chest level (picture 5, see C1.4).

6. Control of the corresponding advertising, including the advertising reserved for the athlete (picture 6).

7. The length of the sleeves must completely cover the wrist bone (head of the ulna - picture 10).

8. The internal distance between the arm and the sleeve (checked with the sokuteiki - picture 10).

9. The size of the jacket (picture 10), the vertical distance between the top of the breastbone and the point of intersection of the jacket lapels (picture 11), the length of the skirt (image 10).

10. The length of the trousers (the malleolus must be visible and accessible to check the length of the trousers - picture 12).

11. The size of the belt (picture 13) will be checked.

12. All protections (knee pads, elbow pads, shin guards, etc.) will be checked. The protections cannot be composed of or have the slightest metallic or rigid element. Judogi control is done with the protection worn by the athlete. Protections cannot be put on after the control.

13. Athletes can wear, from waist (below belt level) to knee length, underwear or shorts. It is forbidden to wear tights. Protective pads for the arms or legs level must be of soft material and not be visible.

14. Long hair must be tied up out of the way and not prevent the grip of the opponent. **The nails of the feet and hands must be cut short.**

### **C1.3 Location of the Manufacturer's Logo**

It must **be** a maximum of 30 cm<sup>2</sup>.

### **C1.4 National Emblem**

**Mention of an institution is not allowed.**

### **C1.5 Advertising**

**Advertising reserved for National Federations (see picture 6 n ° 2) is authorised only on the jacket.** It must respect the practical provisions of IJF. The advertising cannot mention political, denominational or sport organisations other than the IJF, its Continental Unions, member National Federations, their organisations and affiliated clubs. **It is not authorised to promote, in advertising spaces, tobacco, alcohol, any prohibited substance listed in the list of products prohibited by the World Anti-Doping Agency, or any product, article or service contrary to morality or good ethics. Betting companies and organisations responsible for betting are not authorised.**

### **C1.6 Additional Advertising Reserved for the Athlete**

On the judogi jacket (right-hand side lapel only) there is an advertisement space reserved for the athlete (see picture 6 n ° 1).

**Betting companies and organisations responsible for betting are not authorised.**

### **C1.7 Marking**

The name of the athlete is permitted:

On the bottom of the jacket (see picture 7.1)

On the top of the trousers (see picture 7.2)

On one of the two extremities of the belt (see picture 7.3)

### **C1.8 Backnumber**

[www.mybacknumber.com](http://www.mybacknumber.com)

**The backnumber must be clean, with no trace of glue or sticky residue (picture 8).**

The last (family) name (and any part of their given (first) name) on the backnumber must have the same letters as that registered in [judobase.org](http://judobase.org) as this database provides the accreditation cards, athlete name on TV graphics and scoreboard etc.

**This** backnumber is provided by the IJF, **w**orld champions will receive four, and Olympic champions will receive eight.

~~The backnumber must be clean, with no trace of glue or sticky residue (picture 8).~~

For Olympic Games and other Multi-Sport Games the sewing pattern will be specified **by** the IJF Education and Coaching Commission.

### C1.10 Judogi Size

The judogi and belt size is controlled by sokuteiki (see picture 9).

Jacket (see picture 10)

With the arms level, the SOKUTEIKI must slip inside entirely and smoothly inside the sleeves. The judogi sleeves must cover up the full arm including **the wrist bone (head of the ulna)**.

The width of the crossed distance of the jacket lapels at belt level must be at least 20 cm (see picture 11).

Trousers (see picture 12)

Belt (see picture 13)

### C1.12 Spare Judogi Supply

Wet judogi.

whatsoever

### C1.13 National Technical Officials' Duties

~~Check the ID which should be yellow of the accompanying coach.~~

- **Check that the accompanying coach is in possession of an accreditation bearing the coach logo.** For preliminary rounds a coach should wear a national tracksuit with trousers reaching down to **the shoes**. They can wear national official short sleeved or long-sleeved T-shirt and closed-toe sport shoes (**no flip-flops**). For the final block, they must wear a formal suit (jacket, trousers, shirt and tie for men; jacket, trousers/skirt/dress, blouse for women) and formal shoes (**no sport shoes or flip-flops**).
- **Check the judogi label and brand. The logo of the judogi manufacturer must appear on the jacket, trousers and belt.**
- Check "IJF APPROVED" label with a UV lamp. The label should be red. The belt label can be red or blue. ~~The logo of the judogi manufacturer must appear on the jacket, trousers and belt.~~
- ~~Check name of competitor on belt (allowed on one side only). The name of the athlete is not compulsory.~~
- ~~Check name on jacket and trousers. One location allowed on each piece of competition clothing.~~
- **Check the name of the competitor on the belt (allowed on one side only), jacket and trousers. One location allowed on each piece of competition clothing. The name of the athlete is not compulsory.**
- **Check the belt is fixed on the waist (above the hip bone) and be tied very tightly.**
- Check length of the sleeves. They need to cover up the full arms **completely** including **the wrist bone (head of the ulna)** in the **defined** control position (**arms outstretched**).
- If an athlete presents themselves with a tattoo mentioning political, religious or sporting bodies or promoting tobacco, alcohol, any prohibited substances listed in the Prohibited List of the World Antidoping Agency or any product, property or service contrary to good moral and ethical customs, it should ~~to~~ be covered with an adhesive bandage or medical tape.

### C1.14 World Champion and/or Olympic Champion Titles Enhancement

The International Judo **F**ederation gives the opportunity to **athletes** who are World and/or Olympic champions to enhance their title(s) with a marking on the judogi jacket at the level of the country's emblem (left side chest).

#### C1.14.1 Procedure Regarding World Champion Title(s)

The star(s) are placed above the **national** emblem **and** must not be in contact with **any** part of this emblem. **There should be a space of 0.5 cm - 2 cm between each star.**

#### C1.14.2 Procedure Regarding Olympic Champion Title(s)

The circle(s) are placed below the **national** emblem **and** must not be in contact with **any** part of this emblem. **There should be a space of 0.5 cm - 2 cm between each circle.**

## Appendix D

All verbal commands to do something now start with a capital letter and end in an exclamation mark e.g. **Mate!**

Athlete and judoka changed to contestant

Jujitsu change to judjitsu

### D1.1 Refereeing - Culture, History and Principles

~~An accumulation of points doesn't give the victory, It is the perfect technique that is rewarded with an ippon that puts an end to the contest. The only exception was "waza-ari-awasete-ippon" where, in this case two techniques were executed and were evaluated as nearly ippon. It is judged that they can correspond~~ Ippon corresponds to "out of contest" as at the time of the warriors of the Middle Ages. and counted in judo like "ippon".

Culturally and in complement, judo doesn't reduce itself to its Olympic expression, judo remains a martial art, judo is more than a sport, all the techniques of the Gokyo **Kodokan Classification** are part of the judo heritage and must always be taught.

#### Article 1

To referee at an IJF **WJT** event, **and other events as agreed by the IJF Executive Committee**, a referee must hold an IJF international licence and be active in their nation and continent. The IJF Referee Commission will select the referees for the IJF events **and other events as agreed by the IJF Executive Committee**.

**At each IJF WJT event there are IJF Supervisors whose function is to ensure that all decisions made by the referee are correct.**

At each IJF WJT event there are **two (2)** independent assessors whose sole function is to evaluate the referees based on ~~their~~ **the referee's** knowledge of the rules, their performance during each contest and the number of times corrections need to be made.

**Exception:** National Federations Referee Directors can referee at cadet and junior continental cups and competitions excluding Continental Championships (IJF Executive Committee decision 17 January 2019).

The referee on the tatami has a radio communication system that is connected with the ~~two judges~~ **IJF Supervisors** on the technical table.

**The judges on the table have a radio communication system that is connected with the IJF Supervisors to give their opinion in case this differs from the referee's one.**

#### Article 2

**The referee should wear the IJF approved uniform without any head coverings, religious objects or garish jewellery.**

The referee ~~should~~ **could be asked to** leave the competition area during presentations or any lengthy delay in the programme.

#### Article 3

They will be in communication by radio **to the referee, IJF Supervisors and/or IJF Referee Commission** to act according to the 'majority of three' rule.

Should a judge notice that the scoreboard is incorrect he should draw the ~~referee's~~ **referee and IJF Supervisor's** attention to the mistake, and it should be corrected.

Should a contestant have to change any part of the judogi outside the competition area or need to temporarily leave the competition area after the contest has started for a reason considered necessary by the central referee, giving this authorisation only in exceptional circumstances, a judge **or a referee not involved in the trio** must obligatorily go with the contestant to see that no anomaly occurs.

#### Article 4

1. Ippon (**complete point**): shall raise one arm high above the head with the palm of the hand facing forward.
2. Waza-ari (**nearly ippon**): shall raise one of his arms sideways to shoulder height with the palm of the hand facing downwards.
3. Waza-ari-awasete-ippon (**two waza-ari score ippon**): first waza-ari, then the ippon gesture.

4. Osaekomi! (Hold is on!): while bending his body towards the contestants, shall point his arm, with the palm of the hand facing downwards. The referee must check that the timekeeper has started the timer before stopping the gesture and returning to a normal position to control the contest.

5. Toketa! (Hold broken!): while bending his body towards the contestants, shall raise one of his arms, with the fingers of the hand straight and forward and the thumb up, to the front and quickly wave it from right to left two or three times. He has to check the timekeepers correctly stop the time.

6. Mate! (Wait!): shall raise one of his arms to shoulder height approximately parallel to the tatami and display the flattened palm of his hand (fingers up) to the timing and scoring technical officials.

7. Sono-mama! (Hold position!): shall bend forward and touch both contestants with the palms of his hands.

8. Yoshi! (Continue! or Resume!): shall firmly touch both contestants with the palms of his hands and bring pressure on them.

11. To direct the contestant(s) to re-adjust the judogi: shall cross left hand over right, palms facing inwards, at belt height. To award a penalty towards the contestant who does not re-adjust their judogi correctly between the mate and the subsequent Hajime! (Begin!): point towards the contestant (s) to be penalised with the forefinger extended from a closed fist while announcing the penalty and, then, cross left hand over right, palms facing inwards, at belt height.

#### Article 5

##### Reversed the pictures

b) Ne-waza action (aimed at osaekomi-waza, kansetsu-waza or shime-waza) is valid and may continue outside of the contest area if it was started from inside.

c) Ne-waza outside the contest area: if the throwing action is finished outside the competition area and immediately one of the players applies osaekomi-waza, shime-waza or kansetsu-waza, this technique shall be valid as long there is progression.

If during ne-waza. outside the contest area, uke takes over the control with osaekomi-waza, shime-waza or kansetsu-waza, in continuous succession, it shall also be valid.

#### Article 8

2. Although a throwing technique may be applied simultaneously with the time signal, if the referee and the judges or the IJF Supervisors and/or the IJF Refereeing Commission members decide that it will not be effective immediately, the referee shall announce Sore-made!, without any value for scoring purposes.

3. Any technique applied after the time signal to indicate the expiry of the time of the contest shall not be valid, even if the referee has not yet announced Sore-made!.

4. Simultaneous Osaekomi! with the time signal: when Osaekomi! is announced simultaneously with the bell or similar audible device indicating the time signal allotted for the contest or when the remaining time is insufficient to allow for the completion of the Osaekomi!, the time allotted for the contest shall be extended until either ippon (or equivalence) is announced or the referee announces Sore-made!.

#### Article 9

d) Then the referee shall order, in a gesture of arms at right angles forearms up and palms facing each other "otagai-ni" (bow to face each other), the two teams again be face to face, announcing "rei" (bow), to be held the same way as in the previous section.

f) In case of equal wins after finishing the last contest of the match, the referee will order the teams to proceed as described in paragraph a) and b), in order to wait for the draw of the extra contest. Once the draw is performed the concerned athletes will remain on the tatami for the extra golden score contest while the rest of the team will leave.

g) After finishing the last contest of the match, the referee will order the teams to proceed as described in paragraph a) and b), announcing, then the winner. The bowing ceremony will be held in the reverse order of the start, bowing first to each other and, finally, to the technical table.

Once the contest is over and the referee has **awarded** the result, the contestants shall simultaneously take a step back from the right foot and bow to each other.

If the contestants do not bow or do so incorrectly, the referee shall direct the contestants to do so. It is very important to perform the bow in ~~a very~~ **the** correct way.

~~The intervention and any change to the decisions of the referees by the IJF Supervisors and/or the IJF Refereeing Commission members will be made only in exceptional circumstances.~~

#### **Article 10**

**Transition from tachi-waza to ne-waza are considered valid if tori or uke makes a real attack or a counterattack and then they attempt osaekomi-waza, shime-waza or kansetsu-waza.**

**Rearrange the pictures and text.**

**Grip control from standing athlete (white). The athlete on his knees (blue) in tachi-waza so tachi-waza rules will be applied. If the white athlete does not attack immediately the referee must call mate!**

~~In this position (below) the athlete on the knees (blue) cannot grab the legs with the hands/arms to defend the throw. If this happens, shido will be given.~~

a) To apply **kansetsu-waza** or shime-waza (alone or combined with a judo throwing technique) when both contestants are in a standing position or move with this technique from tachi-waza to ne-waza (See Article 18).

Example: in **these positions below** tori, **after applying a real attack**, can apply sutemi-waza that can continue into ne-waza.

Example: in **these positions below** tori can apply a throwing technique and can continue with kansetsu-waza, shime-waza or osaekomi-waza (not shown) **after a real attack or a counterattack**.

**b) If ude-gaeshi (arm reverse) is applied in a standing position, the referee must call mate immediately and shido will be given.**

**c) When one contestant takes his opponent down into ne-waza by the particularly skilful application of a movement which does not qualify as a throwing technique.**

**d) In any other case where one contestant falls down or is about to fall down, not covered by the preceding sub-sections of this article, the other contestant may take advantage of his opponent's unbalanced position to go into ne-waza.**

**B1. The contestants shall be able to change from ne-waza to tachi-waza as far as it is done by the case below if the situation is not dangerous for both athletes with or without grips and both are more or less face to face.**

~~B2. The situation is not dangerous for both athletes with or without grips and both athletes are more or less face to face.~~

The kata-sankaku grip (**gripping with both arms the neck and one shoulder of the opponent**) in ne-waza action is allowed (picture 1).

~~The **Kata-sankaku grip situation in ne-waza** is allowed:~~ it is prohibited to block the opponent's body with the legs and mate must be announced (picture 2).

If the kata-sankaku grip is used **starting from ne-waza going to tachi-waza, or** in tachi-waza **directly**, mate will be **immediately** called (picture 3).

**A kata-sankaku grip with the attempt to throw will be considered hansoku-make.**



### Article 11

The referee shall announce Mate! (Wait!) in order to stop the contest temporarily in the situations covered by this article. To recommence the contest, the referee shall announce Hajime! (Begin!).

j) When tori applies shime-waza or kansetsu-waza by stretching uke's leg. **Mate must be called immediately and a shido given.**

### Article 12

1. Sono-mama! (Hold positions!) can only be applied in situations where contestants are working in ne-waza.

2. In any case where the referee wishes to temporarily stop the contest without causing a change in their positions, he/she shall announce Sono-mama!, making the gesture under Article 4.7 while he must ensure that there is no change in the position or grip of either contestant.

3. To recommence the contest, the referee shall announce Yoshi! (Continue!) making the gesture under Article 4.8.

### Article 13

The referee shall announce Sore-made! (Finished!) to indicate the end of contest in the cases covered in this article.

After this announcement the referee shall always keep the contestants within his view in case, they do not hear his announcement and continue fighting.

Should the referee award the victory to the wrong contestant in error, the judges must ensure that he changes this erroneous decision before the referee leaves the competition area **by communicating it to**; ~~if this doesn't happen~~ the IJF Supervisors and/or the Refereeing Commission members **that will** ~~can~~ intervene to solve this mistake.

**The IJF Supervisors are responsible for all rules and decisions during the contest. In exceptional circumstances the decision will be made by the IJF Supervisors, IJF Refereeing Commission Members and IJF Ad Hoc Commission.**

2b and 2c reversed.

2b) In the case of hansoku-make (Article 18).

2c) In the case of kiken-gachi (**victory by opponent's withdrawal**) (Article 19).

3b) When both **contestants** have no technical score, or the technical scores are equal at the end of the regular contest time, the contest shall continue in golden score regardless **of the** number of shido given.

There shall be no unauthorised use or request of use of the CARE system other than by **the referee**, the IJF Supervisors and/or Refereeing Commission members.

### Article 14

Evaluation of the points in **katame-waza**

### Article 15

The referee shall announce waza-ari (**a near ippon**) when in his opinion the applied technique corresponds to the following criteria:

These landings **below** are considered to be waza-ari.

In order not to give a bad example for young judokas, landing on both elbows or two hands, **simultaneously**, or one elbow and one hand is considered valid and should be evaluated with waza-ari.

- Rolling can be considered waza-ari if there is a break during landing **or the landing is on the side (bottom to shoulder or shoulder to bottom).**

These landings **below** are not considered to be waza-ari.

#### Article 16

Should one contestant gain a second waza-ari in the contest, the referee shall announce waza-ari-awasete-ippou (**two waza-ari score ippon**).

#### Article 17

The referee shall announce Osaekomi! for an applied technique when the contestant being held is:

- is controlled from ~~every direction~~ (the side, rear or on top) by his opponent

and

- ~~must have~~ **has** his full back or complete upper back (scapular region) in contact with the tatami

The contestant applying **the** osaekomi-waza must have his body on and over **the** opponent's body ~~in~~ covering it ~~to hold~~ **and holding the** opponent down underneath his body.

**He must apply** applying pressure onto the opponent's front upper body with his front upper body in either the kesa, the shiho or ura position, i.e. similar to the techniques kesa-kami-shiho-ura-gatame and sankaku **situations**.

Should a contestant who is controlling his opponent with an osaekomi-waza, **change** without losing control, into another osaekomi-waza, the Osaekomi! time will continue until the announcement of ippon (or equivalence), Toketa! or Mate!.

When osaekomi-waza is being applied and tori commits an infringement meriting a penalty (shido):

However, should the penalty to be awarded be hansoku-make, the referee shall, after announcing sono-mama, consult with the judges **IJF Supervisors and/or IJF Refereeing Commission**, announce mate to return the contestants to their starting positions, then award hansoku-make and end the contest by announcing sore-made.

If both table judges agree that an osaekomi exists, but the referee has not announced osaekomi, they shall inform the referee **IJF Supervisors and/or IJF Refereeing Commission**, and by the "majority of three" rule, the referee shall announce osaekomi immediately.

**This text moved below the two images of the trapping of the legs.**

The referee should pay attention to the following situations where osaekomi is still valid and toketa must not be announced, ~~in situations where~~ **for example**, where the back of the contestant being held is no longer in contact with the tatami, (e.g. "bridging"), but the contestant applying the hold maintains control.

If uke escapes from **osaekomi-waza** outside the contest area ~~the referee must call toketa~~:

- ~~In situations where the back of the contestant being held is no longer in contact with the tatami, (e.g. "bridging"), but the contestant applying the hold maintains control, the osaekomi shall continue.~~
- ~~If uke escapes from osaekomi outside the contest area the referee must call toketa.~~
- ~~If there is no immediate continuation from either tori or uke in applying osaekomi waza, shime-waza or kansetsu-waza, he must call mate.~~
- **The referee must call mate if there is NO immediate continuation from either tori or uke in applying osaekomi-waza, shime-waza or kansetsu-waza and, if the case, assign the relevant osaekomi score.**
- **The referee must call toketa if there is an immediate continuation from either tori or uke in applying osaekomi waza, shime-waza or kansetsu-waza, and, if the case, assign the relevant osaekomi score, leaving this last action to continue.**

It is never allowed to hold an osaekomi-waza just around the head/neck without control of at least one arm. **Control in ne-waza using arms or legs around the neck without the opponent's arm inside will be considered as Mate!**

## Article 18

In the case of direct hansoku-make for protection of the judoka (diving **headfirst** onto the mat), the **contestant** is allowed to continue in the competition.

The referee and judges must inform **the IJF Sport Commission** who will inform the person running the competition of this.

Before awarding hansoku-make, the referee must consult with the judges **IJF Supervisors and/or IJF Refereeing Commission** and make his decision in accordance with the "majority of three" rule. When both contestants infringe the rules at the same time, each should be awarded a penalty according to the seriousness of the infringement.

If a **contestant** (blue) commits a slight infringement and throws his opponent (white) but the latter (white) takes advantage of the situation to continue in ne-waza, the referee must announce the penalty for blue and at the same time allow the action to continue in favour of white until it reaches a conclusion either or score or mate. If blue counterattacks (e.g. breaks the osaekomi-**waza** and takes over the control, breaks the osaekomi-**waza** by applying shime-waza or **kansetsu-waza**) the referee must announce Mate!

5. To put a hand, arm, foot or leg directly on the opponent's face. The face means the area within the line bordered by the forehead, the front of the ears and the **jawline**.

6. **Reversed the pictures**

7. To force the opponent with either one or both arms, **especially with a collar and lapel grip**, to take a bending position without immediate attack will be penalised by shido for a blocking attitude.

12. To insert a finger or fingers inside the opponent's sleeve or of his trousers either in the ends of the trouser legs or in the waistband (**top**) of the trousers.

14. **Breaking To break**

15. **Breaking To break**

19. If the judogi and/or belt becomes ~~disarranged~~ **undone** during the contest the judoka is obliged to quickly ~~rearrange~~ **fix** it back to the correct position. The referee will award a penalty (shido or hansoku-make if it is the third penalties) towards the contestant (s) who does not re-adjust their judogi correctly between the mate and the subsequent **Hajime!**

25. In shime-waza or kansetsu-waza ~~while~~ over-stretching the leg is forbidden **and** the referee will announce mate immediately and sanction the contestant with shido.

26. Precision: To attack with a bear hug the ~~contestant~~ must have a minimum of one grip **before making the attack**.

It is not valid to grip simultaneously **or to make a second grip consecutively**. Only touching the judogi or the opponent's hands in order to avoid grips, is not considered as kumi-kata, gripping is necessary.

27. To apply leg scissors to the opponent's trunk (**do-jime**), neck or head (scissor with crossed feet), while stretching out the legs. In shime-waza (e.g. ryote-jime) it is forbidden to use the legs **crossed** to assist the grip.

**When a contestant has repeated slight infringements and is to be penalised with his third (3rd) shido the referee, after consultation with the judges, shall give the contestant hansoku-make, that is to say that the third (3rd) shido is not announced as shido, but shall be announced directly as hansoku-make. The contest ends according to the Article 13.**

1. To "dive" **headfirst**, onto the tatami by bending forward and downward while performing or attempting to perform techniques such as uchi-mata, harai-goshi, kata-**guruma** etc. it is forbidden to somersault forward when uke is on the shoulders or the back of tori.

Special attention will be given to situations where tori attempts to throw his opponent during tachi-waza with, for example, seoi-otoshi, (~~drop~~ **seoi-nage**), sode-tsurikomi-goshi with the grip on both sleeves and koshi-guruma with both grips on the collar and uke makes an involuntary head defence.

5. To make any action this may endanger or injure the opponent especially the opponent's neck or spinal vertebrae ~~or may be against the spirit of judo.~~

7. ~~To lift off the tatami the opponent who is lying on the tatami and to drive him back into the tatami.~~  
**lift the opponent off the tatami and forcefully push him back onto the tatami without a judo technique.**

#### **Article 19**

The decision of fusen-gachi (**win by default**) shall be given to any contestant whose opponent does not appear for his contest according to the 30 seconds rules.

The scoreboard will start to count down 30 seconds. If at the end of 30 seconds the opponent is still not present **at the tatami**, the referee will invite the **contestant** to enter the competition area and will be declared the winner by fusen-gachi.

If a contestant loses a contact lens during the contest and cannot immediately recover it, and if he then informs the referee that he cannot continue competing without the contact lens, the referee shall give the victory to his opponent by kiken-gachi **according to the 'majority of three' rule.** ~~after consulting with the judges and IJF Supervisors and/or IJF Refereeing Commission Members.~~

#### **Article 20**

The decision of the contest where one contestant is unable to continue because of injury, illness or accident during the contest shall be given by the referee **according to the 'majority of three' rule** ~~after consultation with the judges~~ according to the following **the** clauses **below**:

##### a) Injury

1. Where the cause of the injury is attributed to the injured contestant, ~~he/she~~ shall lose the contest.

**Rewritten to make it easier to understand.**

~~4. Where there is an injury caused by athletes from another contest that takes place on a nearby tatami. The injured athlete has the right to ask the referee to see the doctor and receive treatment if necessary and is able to continue in the contest if able.~~

**If there is an injury caused by athletes from another contest on a nearby tatami, the injured athlete has the right to ask the referee to see the doctor. Treatment can be given if needed and the athlete can continue the contest if able.**

b) Sickness, generally, where one contestant is taken sick during a contest and is unable to continue, ~~he/she~~ shall lose the contest.

c) Accident, where an accident occurs, which is due to an outside influence (force majeure), after consulting with the IJF Supervisors and/or **IJF Refereeing Commission** members, the contest shall be considered cancelled or postponed. In those cases of 'force majeure', the **IJF Sport Director**, the **IJF Sport Commission** and the IJF Supervisors and/or **IJF Refereeing Commission** members will take the final decision.

#### Medical Examinations

a) The referee shall call the doctor, if necessary, also inside the contest area, to attend to a contestant who has received a severe impact to the head or back (spinal column), or whenever the referee has reason to believe there be a grave or serious injury.

However, the referee may consult with the ~~judges~~ **IJF Supervisors and/or IJF Refereeing Commission** in case **they need** to comment on any decision.

If the doctor, after examining an injured contestant, advises the referees that the contestant cannot continue the contest the referee, after consultation with the ~~judges~~ **IJF Supervisors and/or IJF Refereeing Commission**, shall end the contest and declare the opponent to be the winner by kiken-gachi.

In any case whenever the referees are of the opinion that the contest should not continue, the central referee after consulting with the IJF Supervisors and/or IJF Refereeing Commission members, shall end the contest and indicate the result in accordance with the rules.

Bleeding injuries, when a bleeding injury occurs, the referee shall call the doctor to assist in stopping and isolating the bleeding, if possible, outside the contest area, with the presence of a judge. The athlete is not allowed to compete while bleeding.

~~For justifying~~ **To show they want to make** this exceptional request, they should stand at the edge of the competition surface showing two arms in cross in the height of the chest to inform the referee that they wish to make an emergency intervention. The referee must **stop the contest and** allow the doctor to enter the tatami. ~~while stopping the contest.~~ **Such an intervention will mean the loss of the contest for his contestant, so should only be taken if necessary**

The opponent will be declared winner by **kiken-gachi**.

He shall be the only person allowed to sit in the designated area and must be so identified. e.g. by wearing a red cross **armband** or waistcoat.

If the treatment of the injured **contestant** is extended onto the safety area of a neighbouring competition area, the IJF Sport Director will stop any contests on affected tatami until it is safe to continue.

## Article 21

When a situation arises, which is not covered by these rules, it shall be dealt with and a decision given by the referees after consultation with the IJF Ad Hoc Commission, IJF Refereeing Commission members and/or IJF Supervisors.

### E1.4 Doctors' Code of Conduct

- ~~Avoid jewellery that could scratch or touch a patient while getting close to examine him/her.~~ **Already written**

### E1.5.1 Event Testing

~~For veteran and kata competitions there will be no doping control.~~

## Appendix G

G1.1 IJF Event Phases Table updated

Delegation Confirmation List updated

## Glossary – confirmed by Kodokan

Approved by the Kodokan

Japanese is one of the most difficult languages in the world for translating due its complexity, and the fact that many aspects of the language are not present in English. Differences in the written English of many words is due to the transliteration style of the Japanese language. In judo books and other published materials, we can find different versions of the same word e.g. kumi-kata and kumikata.

In each box the word on top is from the original SOR glossary and below is the word as it is in the Kodokan dictionary. If there is only one word it is the same in both reference documents.

Table updated and now includes the Japanese characters.