

2018 IJF Rule Adaptions

British Judo Implementation Plan



Introduction

The following IJF 2018 rule adaptions are being implemented in all British Judo events at all levels effective from 1st February 2018.

The applicable changes are explained within this document and supported where felt necessary with video examples to help understanding.

All referees and coaches are requested to ensure that they, and in the case of the coaches, their athletes are prepared for the changes in time.

This document with the video examples will suffice to disseminate the information in its standard form, to gain a deeper understanding at performance level, the NRC advises attendance at a training module as per those previously published, the first two are scheduled in Scotland and Midlands, attendance at one of the four National seminars throughout the year will be a more detailed dissemination.

The NRC are satisfied that this document covers all the pertinent information, however, should anyone have very specific questions, please direct these to the NRC secretary, cazjudo5@gmail.com. Please note that this is only intended to answer any basic confusion from the document, not to go into lengthy technical debates, the specific modules and National seminars are intended to address those issues.

The applicable Technical Changes are:

Ippon

Ippon is defined with the acceptance of a rolling action where the first torso impact with the mat by uke has some part of the back and continues across the back as shown below:



See video example 4a or 5a

The criteria for Ippon is now to throw the opponent with:

1. Speed
2. Force
3. On the back
4. Skilfully controlling the opponent until the end of the landing, rolling can be considered Ippon if it is a continuous action with the first Uke impact with the Tatami having some back.

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Waza-ari

The Waza-ari landing criteria is unchanged in 2018 from 2017, and accepts a rolling action as below. Two Waza-ari to the same athlete in the same match, whether golden score or normal period will be announced as Waza-ari-awasete-Ippon. The effect of the awasete change will be monitored and may be adjusted in the future.

Waza-ari rolling scores are:



See video example 9a or 10a

Landing on Elbows and/or hands

When Uke lands in a backward direction in one of the following positions, Waza-ari will be announced:

Landing on both elbows or both hands, if at some point in time both elbows or hands were touching the Tatami at the same time as a result of the same continuous action

Landing on one elbow and one hand, if at some point in time both were touching the Tatami at the same time as a result of the same continuous action

Landing on one elbow or one hand with their bottom or knee and with a continuous movement on to the back

See video example 34a or 35a

Scoring

It is vital that the whole action is considered in a complicated scenario, i.e. the result may not be immediately apparent, so the full **CONTINUOUS** action must be considered when evaluating scores.

Furthermore, it is vital that there is a recognisable judo throwing technique for a situation to be considered as a possibility for scoring.

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Uke Using Head to Avoid Scores

In the case where Uke uses their head to avoid a back landing and in doing so bridges with their head and either one or two feet, this will be considered Ippon.



See video example 90a or 91a

In the case where Uke clearly and deliberately uses their head to avoid a back landing without bridging, this will be considered Hansokumake.



See video example 106a or 107a

In cases where Tori had so much control over Uke that their head is driven on to the Tatami in an involuntary movement, Uke will not be penalized, classic (but not exhaustive) examples of this would be when Tori applies one of the following techniques:

Seoi-Otoshi (drop seoi-nage), Sode-Tsuri-Komi-Goshi with the grip on both sleeves or Koshi-Guruma with both grips on the collar.

Example 1: Seoi-Otoshi (drop Seoi-Nage)



See video example 101a

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Example 2: Sode-Tsuri-Komi-Goshi with the grip on both sleeves



See video example 100a

Example 3: Koshi-Guruma with both grips on the collar



Kansetsu-Waza and Shime-Waza

It is forbidden to apply Shime-Waza or Kansetsu-Waza when both athletes are in a Tachi-Waza position, any action to attempt to apply these **will be penalized with Shido**.

Kansetsu-Waza and Shime-Waza Transition

In cases where one athlete is in Tachi-Waza and one in Ne-Waza it will remain possible for either athlete to apply Shime-Waza or Kansetsu-Waza, e.g. Tomoe-Nage failed attack with a transition utilising Juji-Gatame.

In the case where the athlete in Ne-Waza is applying Shime-Waza or Kansetsu-Waza, the standing athlete may lift them completely clear of the Tatami to create a Mate situation which the referee must announce immediately.

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Tachi-waza v Ne-waza

Both athletes must have two knees on the floor, for it to be considered the start of ne-waza.



No contact between the opponents must be immediate mate



When one athlete is lying on their stomach and the other is standing, this considered to be a mate situation.



With grip control from the standing athlete (white), this is still immediately a Tachi-Waza situation and consequently, Tachi-Waza regulations apply. However, if white does not attack immediately, then mate must be called. The athlete on their knees (blue) cannot impact below the belt, if this happens, **shido will be given immediately.**



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It is emphasised that whilst one contestant is standing, the overall action should generally be considered as Tachi-Waza and therefore athletes are able to score or be penalised for Tachi-Waza actions. Also, when both athletes are in Ne-Waza and one athlete rises to Tachi-Waza retaining contact with the other one, the standing athlete may apply a throwing action and score.

For any throwing action to be valid, Tori must be in a standing position at the start of the Nage-Waza action.

See video example 68a

Bear Hug

The criteria for bear hug is when tori had no kumi-kata and puts both hands around the opponents' body (inside or outside of the receiver's arms) or one over the shoulder and the hands go partially around the back, i.e. it is not necessary for the hands to be more than just slightly around the back.

It is important to note that Kumi-Kata is defined as "a fist of cloth" not just tapping, placing or impacting on the opponent.

If immediately after a blue bear hug or blue touching below the belt, white throws blue for a Waza-ari; the score (white Waza-ari) and the penalty (blue Shido) will be given.

Kata-Sankaku Grip

The Kata-Sankaku grip in Tachi-Waza will be **immediate Mate and Shido**.



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The Kata-Sankaku grip in Ne-Waza is valid when not controlling Ukes body.



The Kata-Sankaku grip in Ne-Waza is prohibited when controlling the opponents body and **will incur an immediate Shido**



Unconventional Kumi-Kata

All unconventional Kumi-Kata (pistol grip, pocket grip, belt grip, one side grip, cross grip etc.) must be followed by an immediate attack or return to a conventional grip, **otherwise Shido will be announced.**

Leg entanglement position

The act of entangling the leg without making an immediate attack or immediately returning to a standard position **will be penalized with Shido.**

Below the Belt Impact

Illegal below the belt impact will **incur Shido every time**, the third Shido in any match for any reason to the same athlete whether in the normal period or golden score will be announced as Hansokumake.

Below the belt impact penalties include the hand going around Ukes back for an attempted forward throw such as Ogoshi.

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Kaeshi-Waza

Generally, for a Kaeshi-Waza action to be considered for scoring purposes the athlete applying the Kaeshi-Waza may not land on their own back and must take clear control before they land on their side, otherwise they cannot score. Landing on their side may be acceptable if clear control and drive in that direction is evident.

When Sutemi-Waza actions are performed as a Kaeshi-Waza, the athlete must not land on his own back or side, otherwise the Kaeshi-Waza will be invalid for scoring purposes. In this case it will be no score to either athlete if the Kaeshi-Waza is deemed to have taken some control but they landed on their own back in the process of applying it.

If the two athletes land together without clear control for either one, no score will be given, any action applied after the athlete applying the technique landing will be considered as a Ne-Waza action and therefore not be considered for scoring purposes.

Leg Hyperextension

When one athlete is controlling the others upper body in Ne-waza they may not also hyperextend the other athletes leg who is being controlled by impacting below the knee joint, in cases where Tori is controlling Uke from behind the knee or higher up the leg (thigh) this is valid. **Failure to abide by this rule will result in Shido.**



Osaekomi

This kind of osaekomi is not valid, to validate it would require the arm to be pulled through the legs of tori, therefore allowing more buttocks downward pressure on uke.



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Double Hansokumake

In the case where the athletes cannot be separated in a match and are not sufficiently positively active, therefore warranting penalties, it may be possible to award both athletes with Hansokumake. In these cases, the sports commission (British Judo Tournament Director) will decide what the next action is and if applicable, how the competition continues.

Winning the Match

A contest can only be won by a technical score or Hansokumake (accumulative or direct)

In the case of golden score with either no scores or equal scores, the contest will continue until one or both athletes receive Hansokumake.

NOTE: In British Judo **level 1 or 2 competitions**, any difference on the scoreboard at the end of normal time will decide the winner, also, the first score or penalty will end the match in golden score.

Definition of Immediately in the Rules

Where the rules refer to immediately, it does not mean a scientific immediately, i.e. zero seconds. It means that actions must start within a normal expected period for that type of judo movement and could vary as similar actions are subjective and it also depends on the other contestant's action. Rules for gripping, attacking etcetera cannot be measured as an absolute against a clock as there are far too many variations of each action to document and judo is an action / reaction based physical sport. There are many cases where the rules are not applied exactly as they are written, again, this is due to the vast amount of variations that are possible, everyone must use their judo knowledge to understand this.

Respect

All interface with coaches and other personnel must be done in a respectful manner, special attention is drawn to the scenario where the coach is removed from the matside position. Great care should be taken to do this in a professional but respectful manner by addressing people in a good way.

The basic principles of respect and behaviour of event participants must meet defined standards from the arrival at the event until the exit, this includes conduct whilst travelling and utilising accommodation etc.

Tournament Time Impact

It is predicted that with good event management, the new rule adaptions will contribute to an overall reduction in event time of 10% - 20%, thereby making it less demanding on all present.

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Referee Team Authority

Only in very clear decision inaccuracies will the supervisors (Commission or RIC) interfere with the referee teams' decision.

Mat Supervisors (Commission or RIC) will in general not interfere with the decision taken on any mat if there are differing opinions between mat supervisors, i.e. not a unanimous decision.

If the Unexpected Happens

Should any situation arise where the rules do not adequately cover what has happened, the referee team and commission members (RIC) will agree the way forward to obtain the best possible result for all concerned.

Collaboration

These new rules and guidelines have been collaboratively decided and agreed between the IJF Sports Commission, IJF Referees Commission and IJF Education Commission. Therefore, a very wide view of expertise has been considered to obtain the best result for the future of judo.

Further Adjustments

Although no major changes will take place during the Olympic qualification period, it may be necessary to make further minor interpretation changes after the Baku world championships.

VERY IMPORTANT

If it is not clear who should receive a score or penalty, in the spirit of fair play it is better not to award any and allow the contest to continue without interruption.

Keith Merrick

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