

# IBSA Rules 2014 – 2016

(according the IJF-Rules)



## 1. Referee

- One referee and two judges will be present on the mat. This is very important to secure and assist the blind competitors during the contest
- They will be assisted at a video check table (care-system) by one referee or one referee commission member.
- The IBSA Jury or the referee director will interfere only when there is a mistake that needs to be rectified or when they consider it to be necessary or made only in exceptional circumstance.

## 2. Technical Assessment

- IPPON: to give more value to take into account only the techniques with real impact on the ground on the back. Without the real impact (the fall is rolled) it's not possible to consider Ippon.
- All situations of landing on the bridge position will be considered Ippon. (safety of the competitors)

## 3. Golden Score

- No time limit for Golden Score (Hantei is cancelled). Contest time for men is five minutes and for women is four minutes.
- If the fight continues to golden score, the first receiving a Shido loses, or the first scoring a technique will win.

## 4. Penalties

- During the fight there will be three Shidos, and the fourth Hansokumake (3 warnings and then disqualification).
- Only technical scores, starting from Yuko, can give points on the scoreboard. Shidos do not give points to the other fighter.
- At the end of the fight, if scoring is equal, the one with less Shido wins.

### 4.1. Penalized with SHIDO

**(All the Penalize - situations will give from the starting position!!!)**

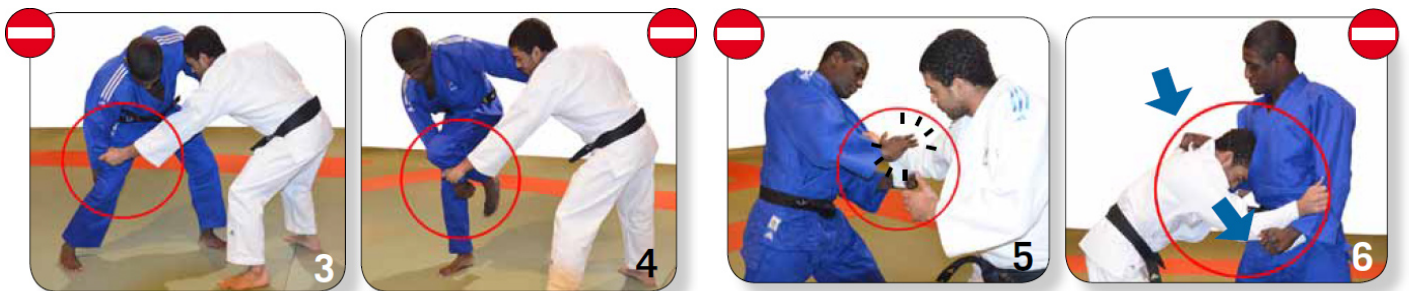
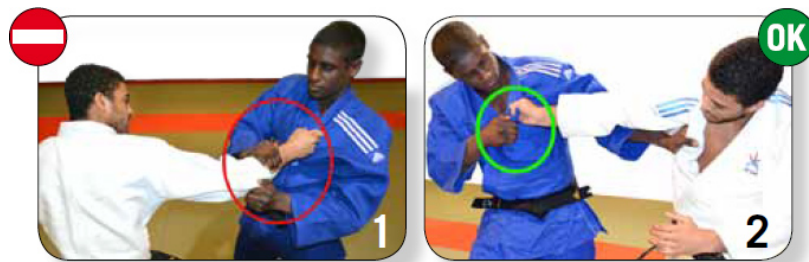
It is forbidden:

- To break the grip with 2 hands on the hand, the wrist, the forearm or the sleeve of the opponent **(1)**
- It is not considered as **breaking if one of the two 2 hands** is on one's own Judogi **(2)**.
- To break the grip of the sleeve **using one's own knee (3) and (4)**.
- To break the grip **by giving a blow (5)**.
- To physically dominate the opponent in **Kumikata without any real attack (6)**.
- To block with **1 hand (7) or 2 hands (8)** without any intention of attack.
- Cross gripping should be followed by an **immediate attack**. Same rules as for the belt gripping and one side gripping with two hands **(9, 10)**.
- Blocking/Defending own lapel **(11)**.

***Remark: If the fighters release the grip the referee must give matte immediately***

- who do not engage in a quick Kumikata grip and who **try not to be gripped by the opponent (12)**.  
*Remark: If the fighters release the grip the referee must give matte immediately*
- To hug the opponent for a throw in **direct fullfrontal grip (Bear hug) (13)**.  
*Remark: When Tori or Uke has Kumikata with a minimum of one hand before, it's possible to hug*
- When the fighters have the grip with one hand it's not allowed, the **arm pull**, so that the opponent cannot grasp the sleeve by the second hand.

*General remark: Please, give the blind fighters enough time to start action – feeling for the blind fighters(B1)*



**Exit tatami:** (Art.27 IBSA-Rules)

The referee will move toward the center of the competition area and will **announce JOGAI** so that the competitors modify the direction of their movement. If, despite the announcements of JOGAI, the competitors intentionally exit the competition area, SHIDO can be announced.

The new IJF rule on the edge with 1 or 2 feet shall not apply in the IBSA.  
In general: Leaving the mat **without action in disrespect of the command "Jogai"** shall be penalized with Shido.

*Remark: Please, give the blind fighters enough time to change direction – feeling for the blind fighters(B1)*

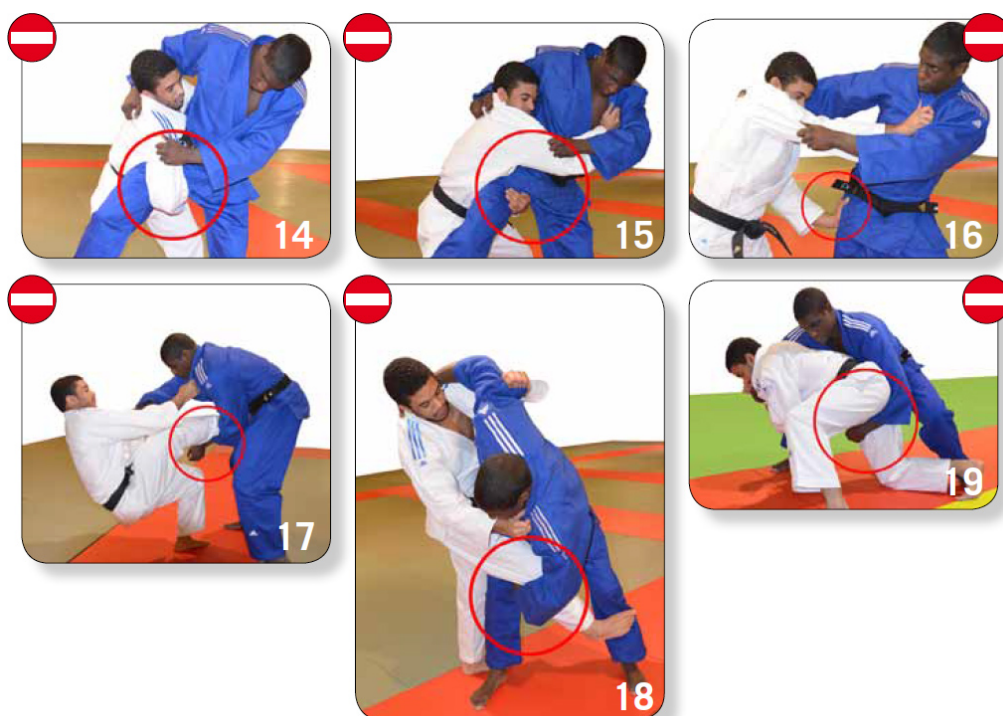
*Contrary coach-rules of the IJF the coach during the whole fight can give some notes for the fighter.*

**4.2. Penalized with Hansokumake (14 – 19)**

All attacks or blocks in Tachi-Waza below the belt, with one or two hands or with one or two arms, in attack or defense, such as combination, blocking, counter-attack or moving from a standing position to the ground will be by penalized by *Hansokumake normally by IJF*.

*Remark: For gripping to the leg (below the belt) – first time is SHIDO, second time is Hansoku make*

*Remark: It's possible to grip the leg only when the two opponents are in a clear Ne-Waza-position and the Tachi-Waza action has stopped.  
(Feeling for B1- taking into account the visual impairment of the athlete serve the protection of one's body or loss of the balance)*





**Supplement: (Art. 27 IBSA-Rules)**

The referee and judges are authorised to penalise competitors in such situations when the judo spirit is not respected, and so particularly in the interest and protection of visually impaired B1 judokas.

**5. Osaekomi, Kansetsu Waza and Shime Waza**

- Osaekomi scores 10 seconds for Yuko, 15 seconds for Waza-ari, and 20 seconds for Ippon.
- Kansetsu-waza authorized for Cadets, application of the same rule as for Juniors and Seniors
- The Kansetsu-waza and Shime-waza initiated inside the contest area **and recognized as being effective** to the opponent **can be maintained** even if the contestants are outside the contest area. (20 – 25)

*Remarks: If during Ne-Waza-technique Uke take over the control with Osaekomi, Shime- or Kansetsu-waza in a continuous succession, it shall also be valid.*

- **Osaekomi will continue also outside of the contest area** as long as Osaekomi was called inside this area.



- Shime-Waza with his own belt of the opponent, the end of the jacket or just use your fingers, is prohibited (example Gerbi)

## 6. The Bow

When entering the tatami area, fighters should walk to the entrance of the contest area at the same time and bow to each other into the contest area.

The contestants **must not shake hands BEFORE the start of the contest.** (28).



*Remarks: At the beginning and the end of the contest the fighters is not allowed to make religious acts, gestures or signs on the tatami.*

## 7. Calling (different to IJF)

For IBSA: after the last call, in 30 seconds interval call repeat, after the next 30 seconds → Fusen Gashi

## **8. IBSA Amends to the IJF contest rules, specific to visually impaired athletes (Point 2 of IBSA – Rules)**

### **Appendix Art. 1: Competition Area**

The dimension of the competition area will be the maximum one as described by IJF, ie 10 x10 with a 3m security and with 4 m when 2 competition areas are adjoining. The safety area and the competition area should be in strong contrasting colors.

An adhesive white tape and a blue tape, approximately 10cm wide and 50cm long shall be fixed on the centre of the contest area, at a distance of 1,50m apart, so as to indicate the positions at which the contestants must start and end the contest.

The white tape shall be to the referee's right and the blue to his left side.

A 1m distance should be set between the competition area and any object likely to be hit by the competitors.

### **Appendix Art. 3: Judo outfit (Judogi)**

All athletes being classified as B1 (blind) will have a red circle of 7 cm diameter on the outer part of both sleeves. The centre of the circle should be positioned at about 15cm from the shoulder. Thus, the officials will apply the rules specific to B1 athletes.

### **Appendix Art. 6: Position and Duties of the Referee**

The referee and the judges shall make sure that the surface of the tatami is in conformity with the safety rules as set up by the IBSA Judo.

### **Appendix Art. 7: Position and Duties of the Judges**

Both judges are tasked to lead the two athletes from the edge of the tatami to their assigned positions within the contest zone, facing each other, as described in the Amendment to Article 1. The judges will then return to their respective seats at the corners of the competition area.

At the end of the contest, after the referee has declared the winner and the athletes have given the customary bow, each judge will accompany the athlete closer to his seat back to the edge of the tatami where an assistant from the organization or the coach will then take care of them.

### **Appendix Art. 8: Signs**

- Each time the referee assigns a score or a penalty, in addition to the conventional sign and term used, he will also announce SHIRO (white) or AO (blue), according to the athlete involved.
- In addition to the conventional sign made to indicate the invalidation of an opinion expressed, the referee should also announce shiro (white) or ao (blue) according to the athlete who has lost the advantage.
- In addition to declaring the winner of the competition in the usual fashion, the referee will also announce shiro (white) or ao (blue) according to the winner color sign.

- In order to indicate to the athletes that they must adjust their judogis, the referee will approach and face the judoka, take his/her forearms and cross them in the conventional way.
- To indicate a non-combativeness penalty, after having made the conventional sign and announced shiro (white) or ao (blue) accordingly, the referee will approach the sanctioned athlete, will oblige him to stretch his arm forward, with his palm downwards and the referee will make a rotative movement with his two index fingers in contact with the competitor's palm of hand.
- 1 minute before end of the fight will hear a short time signal. This is the temporal orientation for the blind athletes over the remaining combat time of 1 minute.

## Appendix Art. 15: Starting OF COMBAT

After the judges have led the athletes to their respective positions, they will then return to their seats at the corner of the tatami. The referee will announce REI; at this command athletes will bow to each other. The referee give command for the fundamental kumi kata (grip) (right or left) (picture 1).



1: starting position



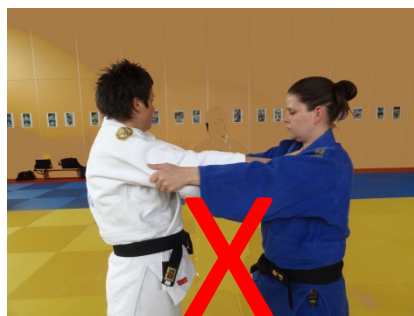
2: starting position - not correct



3: starting position - correct



4: starting position – grip correct



5. long arms – not correct



6: starting position – grip not correct

### **Note:**

- The referee shall make sure that the kumi kata is only a grip and not the beginning of the fight.
- The referee shall make sure that, at the beginning of the fight and at each resumption of fight, the two competitors are facing and holding with one hand the other's judogi sleeve (**between the elbow and the tip of the shoulder**) and with the other hand holding the opposite "revers" (**between the clavicle and the tip of the sternum**) (pictures 2 to 6).
- If the fighter change this grip before Hajime then the referee give penalty - SHIDO
- The two athletes are allowed to move only once hajime (start) has been announced by the referee.

### **Warning:**

- competitors must not release one or both hands until "hajime" has been announced
- if there is a problem when right-handed / left handed, the referee will impose the first grip of kumi kata for the white (shiro) fighter, then the blue (ao) fighter for the next kumi kata grip.

### **Appendix Art. 17: Application of: MATTE**

When the referee announces matte (wait), he should be careful not to lose sight of the athletes, staying close to them at all times, without obstructing them. He should then accompany them to the centre at their starting positions (if he deems it necessary, as some visually impaired judokas can return to their initial position by themselves).

The referee will have them take the kumi kata (grip) and announce hajime (start) again.

The referee will repeat the same action each time matte (wait) will be announced.

### **Appendix Art. 19: SORE MADE**

When sore made (end of combat) has been announced, the referee should accompany the athletes to their starting positions. If necessary, the referee should ask them to adjust their judogis.

After the referee has given the results of the combat, by an appropriate manner, with the announcement of shiro (white) or ao (blue), he will then ask the athletes to bow to each other as he announces Rei.

The judges will then accompany their respective athletes back to the edge of the tatami, where assistants from the organization or coach will take care of them.

### **Appendix Art. 20: IPPON**

The referee will announce either ippon shiro (white) or ippon ao (blue).

### **Appendix Art. 23, 24, 25: WAZA ARI, YUKO**

Similarly, the referee will use the same procedure.

### **Appendix Art. 26: OSAEKOMI**

The referee will announce osaekomi (hold down) in the traditional way; if a penalty should be given, he will follow the usual procedure:



- if a penalty has to be given to the contestant in the position of advantage, the referee will announce Matte, have the competitors resume their starting position and eventually give the penalty together with the announcement of “shiro” or “ao” as appropriate.
- if a penalty has to be given to the contestant in the position of disadvantage, the referee will announce the penalty, but will wait for the appropriate moment to confirm the penalty after “matte” consecutive to the end of the hold down.

**Note:** If a situation is not covered by these current rules, the IJF rules will be applied.

## **9. SPECIFIC IBSA AMENDMENTS FOR DEAF ATHLETES**

### **Appendix Art. 3: Judo outfit (Judogi)**

When a participant is also deaf, a small blue circle having a diameter of 7 cm will be sewn on the back of the judogi on the top center of the shoulders. This in order for the officials to apply the rules according to these special circumstances.

### **Appendix Art. 8: Signs**

- In addition to the conventional sign made to indicate the invalidation of an opinion expressed, as described above, if the athlete is also deaf, the referee will trace a large X on the palm of the athlete's hand.
- To indicate a non-combativeness penalty, after having made the conventional sign and announced shiro (white) or ao (blue) accordingly, the referee will approach the sanctioned athlete, will oblige him to stretch his arm forward, with his palm downwards and the referee will make a rotative movement with his two indexfingers in contact with the competitor's palm of hand.
- If the athlete is also deaf:  
When the penalty is assigned: the referee will follow the same procedure described
- above and also tap the top of the athlete's hand with:
  - one finger (in the case of first shido);
  - two fingers (in the case of second shido);
  - three fingers (in the case of third shido);
 Hansoku make (disqualification) If the sanction of Hansokumake should be given to the deaf athlete, the referee will trace an H in the palm of his/her hand.
- 1 minute before end of the fight will hear a short time signal. This is the temporal orientation for the blind athletes over the remaining combat time of 1 minute. The referee is looking for a suitable moment to give “Matte” and indicate the deaf fighter with the finger a watch on the left arm to the point where you normally carries a watch.
- To indicate to a deaf player who is penalize a shido for going outside of edge. The referee will give the standard sign for Shido and additional on the back of the hand with one finger a vertical line upwards.

### **Appendix Art. 15: Starting OF COMBAT**

If one athlete is also deaf, the judge will stay close to him/her until the referee has announced REI. The judge will have the athlete bow applying one hand on the belly and the other in the back. He will then go to his seat. The referee will make him/her take the kumi kata and will announce Hajime (starting of combat) giving one tap on the shoulder blade.

In the case of an athlete who is also deaf, the judge will approach the athlete to help him to make the customary bow, bending his chest forward, and afterwards leading him to the edge of the tatami.

### **Appendix Art. 17: Application of: MATTE**

If the athlete is also deaf, when announcing matte (wait) the referee should also tap him /her twice on the shoulder blades.

### **Appendix Art. 18: SONOMAMA**

In the case of an athlete who is also deaf, the referee should also give a quick pressure on his/her head. While the referee announces YOSHI, so that the combat may continue, he will quickly give another pressure on the head with his hand.

### **Appendix Art. 19: SORE MADE**

When sore made (end of combat) has been announced, the referee should accompany the athletes to their starting positions. If necessary, the referee should ask them to adjust their judogis). The judge responsible in charge of the deaf athlete will come next to him/her and will assist him/her with the conventional bow.

The judges will then accompany their respective athletes, having them move back to the outer part of the tatami for the next bow, then accompany them to the edge of the tatami where assistants from the organization will take care of them.

### **Appendix Art. 20: IPPON**

The referee will announce either ippon shiro (white) or ippon ao (blue) a appropriate.

In the case of an athlete who is also deaf:

the referee will also trace an “I” on the palm of his/her hand

- turning it towards his/her chest, if the advantage is attributed to him/her,
- turning it towards the opponent, if the advantage is attributed to the opponent,

### **Appendix Art. 23, 24: WAZA ARI, YUKO**

Similarly, after tracing the corresponding letter in the palm of hand, the referee will use the same procedure.

## **Appendix Art. 26: OSAEKOMI**

The referee will announce osaekomi (hold down) in the traditional way; if a penalty should be given, he will follow the usual procedure:

- if a penalty has to be given to the contestant in the position of advantage, the referee will announce Matte, have the competitors resume their starting position and eventually give the penalty together with the announcement of “shiro” or “ao” as appropriate.
- If the athlete is also deaf, the referee will follow the procedures outlined in Art. 8.
- If a penalty has to be given to the contestant in the position of disadvantage, the referee will announce the penalty, but will wait for the appropriate moment to confirm the penalty after “matte” consecutive to the end of the hold down. If the athlete is also deaf, the referee will follow chose a way to make the competitor stop the action.

## **Appendix Art. 27: FORBIDDEN ACTIONS AND PENALTIES**

*Remark (edge of tatami):*

*The deaf athletes cannot hear the announcement “JOGAI”.*

- *The athlete is deaf and blind (B1) then never give Shido for stepping out*
- *The athlete is deaf and B2 or B3 then the same procedure like Point 4.1, on page 3*

For all situations not covered by these rules, the IJF rules will be applied, the respective disability of the fighters are to be considered.