

**BRITISH
JUDO**



BRITISH JUDO AMENDMENTS TO THE IJF CONTEST RULES

Version: 28/11/2023



About the Amended Contest Rules

Scope

The International Judo Federation decides the contest rules for all international and continental events. However, it is understood that these may not be suitable for all levels of competition. Therefore, each national federation is authorised to make such adjustments as needed for their domestic events.

This document details the adjustments made by the British Judo Association to the contest rules and when they apply. It incorporates all published changes to the rules to date that remain in force.

The latest version of this document published on the BJA website shall be authoritative – printed and downloaded copies are uncontrolled.

Application

The 'IJF Contest Rules' including officially communicated amendments are modified by this document 'BJA Amendments to the IJF Contest Rules', together they form the contest rules to be used at all BJA licenced events. No other rule sets are authorised for use.

Unless a specific level of event (e.g. Level 2) is mentioned, these rules apply to all levels.

All British Judo licenced events must be run in full compliance with these rules unless written dispensation has been agreed by the National Refereeing Commission or Judo Commission in advance. No official is authorised to vary these rules in anyway whatsoever without prior written authority.

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1. Technical Restrictions for Less Experienced Judoka

1.1 Applicable Categories

Technical restrictions must apply to:

- School year 7, for any grade.
- All under 12 years' categories, for any grade.
- All under 16 year's categories limited to yellow belt and under.

Additionally, the golden score provisions only apply to:

- All under 16 years' categories limited to orange belt and under.

Technical restrictions will not apply to any other categories than those described above.

1.2 No forward throwing techniques with the hand of tori around uke's neck

It is prohibited to apply any form of forward throwing action with the hand of tori around the back of uke's neck at shoulder level. The rule prohibits the whole hand of tori going past uke's back of neck centre line at shoulder level or higher, if the hand around the back goes past the neck centre line below shoulder level, this is valid.

1.3 No drop-knee techniques

It is prohibited to apply any forward throwing technique by tori dropping directly, with one or both knees, to the ground during the initial stage of the action.

Guidance: if tori takes the weight of uke on their back in a standing position and then performs any recognisable throwing action, although they fall to the ground, this will be a valid action.

1.4 No Tomoe-nage or Sumi-gaeshi or similar techniques

It is prohibited to apply tomoe-nage or sumi-gaeshi or similar techniques, this means techniques where the body of tori impacts with the tatami before that of uke and uke is being thrown with techniques such as or very similar to tomoe-nage or sumi-gaeshi.

1.5 Dangerous Turnovers

In cases where uke is lying flat on their front and tori has a grip on the collar of uke behind their neck, pinning uke's head to the mat, then proceeding to lever the leg or foot of uke and attempt to turn uke over by bringing the body directly over the head, this will be penalised. The referee is to stop the contest immediately this action becomes clear to prevent injury. For this penalty to be awarded, the legs of uke must be moving in a direction which is likely to cause uke's neck to be unnaturally bent backwards. The following will apply:

- If this action is completed, the penalty given will be hansoku-make.
- If the action is started and the referee can successfully intervene before completion of the full movement, shido will be awarded.

Note: Athletes infringing any of the technical restrictions above will be penalised at the appropriate level immediately every time, meaning no 'free chances' will be given. The referee should briefly explain to the athlete the reason for the penalty on every occasion a penalty is awarded due to a technical restriction.

1.6 Golden Score for Technical Restrictions Categories

In cases where there is no technical score difference in Technical Restrictions contests, the process will be as follows:

- At the end of normal time (always 3 minutes), if there is no technical score difference but there is a penalty difference of any sort, this will be the result and the decision given.
- If scores and penalties are equal at the end of the first 3 minutes, golden score will proceed immediately for a maximum period of a further 3 minutes. In this time, the first score or penalty will end the contest immediately.
- If scores and penalties are equal at the end of the golden score period, the referee and judges (if there are judges, otherwise just the referee) will decide which athlete came the 'closest to achieving a technical score' and declare them the winner.

The decision on which athlete came 'closest to a technical score' will be by majority opinion applying the following criteria, based on the golden score period only:

- Where there has been one or more osaekomi of less than 10 seconds, the winner will be declared based on the longest osaekomi. Where tied, the second longest will prevail and so on.
- Where osaekomi does not decide the contest, the decision will be based on tachi-waza in the following order of precedence (the single best example in a higher level prevailing over any number of lower level examples):
 - **Level 1** - The athlete who came closest to scoring with a throwing technique, usually but not exclusively based on the landing position.
 - **Level 2** – Where there have been no throwing actions with landings, the contest will be based on the athlete who disturbed the other athlete's balance most.
 - **Level 3** – Where criteria one and two is too close to judge, the decision will be based on the athlete who made the best kumi-kata application resulting in the most effective control of their opponent.

2. Restricted Techniques

2.1 Shime-waza and Kansetsu-waza

Shime-waza and kansetsu-waza will be allowed in all exclusively Cadet, Junior, Senior and Veteran competitions using the international category criteria. They may also be allowed in events for exclusively School Years 10-13.

Shime-waza and kansetsu-waza must not be allowed in any category which is exclusively for athletes under the age of 16 years, or for events for School Years up to and including Year 9. This would include Pre-Cadet age bands and below.

Applying shime-waza or kansetsu-waza in a category where it is not allowed will result in hansoku-make, whether it results in a submission or not.

2.2 Shime-waza for Veterans

Shime-waza is prohibited in categories exclusively for athletes above 60 years of age.

In the case where a shime-waza is applied or a real attempt to apply is made, the penalty will be hansoku-make against the spirit of judo.

2.3 Kata-San Gaku Restrictions

The kata-san-gaku technique is prohibited in the following situations:

- All athletes for Pre-Cadet and younger children.
- All competitions where there is the possibility of Pre-Cadet and younger competing.
- All athletes graded below green belt (Junior and Senior).
- Event Levels 1-3 inclusive, except for Cadet ranking events with categories containing all entrants of at least green belt.

Mate / shido (as applicable) is to be applied immediately the second hand moves into the pre-application position, e.g., if one hand of tori is over back of uke's arm and under uke's armpit first, when the second-hand passes over the opposite shoulder. In cases where it is too fast for the referee to interrupt and the technique is applied with either actual movement of uke or just significant pressure, this will be hansoku-make against the spirit of judo.

Kata-san-gaku in restricted groups:



Tachi-waza – not permitted

- Kata-san-gaku grip in tachi-waza must be mate.
- Repeated kata-san-gaku grip in tachi-waza is shido.
- Kata-san-gaku grip in tachi-waza and throw is direct hansoku-make against the spirit of judo, this includes an attempted but unsuccessful throw / significant pressure.



Ne-waza – not permitted

- Kata-san-gaku grip in ne-waza is mate.
- Repeated kata-san-gaku grip in ne-waza is shido.
- Ne-waza kata-san-gaku grip and roll in any direction is direct hansoku-make against the spirit of judo.
- Ne-waza kata-san-gaku grip and locking the neck or whilst controlling with the leg(s) is direct hansoku-make against the spirit of judo.

Kata-san-gaku in non-restricted groups:



Tachi-waza – not permitted

- Kata-san-gaku grip in tachi-waza must be mate.
- Repeated kata-san-gaku grip in tachi-waza is shido.
- Kata-san-gaku grip in tachi-waza and throw is direct hansoku-make against the spirit of judo, this includes an attempted but unsuccessful throw / significant pressure.



Ne-waza – allowed with conditions

- Kata-san-gaku grip in ne-waza is satisfactory to continue including the roll into osaekomi.
- Ne-waza kata-san-gaku grip and locking the neck or whilst controlling with the leg(s) is direct hansoku-make against the spirit of judo.

3. Durations and Timings

3.1 Arrival for Contest

The time allowed to get to the start position will be three (3) calls at one (1) minute intervals, failing to do so will result in the athlete losing by fusen-gachi.

3.2 Contest Duration

The contest duration at Cadet, Junior and Senior level will be four (4) minutes in all cases.

For all other categories, the contest duration shall be three (3) minutes, with no opportunity to change.

3.3 Rest Period

The rest period allowed between contests will be a minimum of six (6) minutes.

4. Hansoku-make

4.1 Requirement to Agree

The referee and judges should all agree before awarding a direct hansoku-make.

There is no requirement for the refereeing team to consult with the referee in charge when they have a unanimous decision.

In cases where two of the three officials in the team strongly agree that hansoku-make should be awarded and the third disagrees, the referee in charge will be called for a final decision.

4.2 Direct Hansoku-make

If any athlete receives a direct hansoku-make, they will normally be disqualified from that contest only. The IJF list of hansoku-make acts considered 'disqualification – cannot continue' do not automatically apply. British officials will apply the test below to determine if an act is 'against the spirit of judo'.

Considering the experience of the athlete and the level of competition, actions will be judged 'against the spirit of judo' where the athlete:

- shows significant disrespect or dissent.
- brings, or could bring, the sport into disrepute.
- acts maliciously or with undue aggression.
- clearly intends to injure their opponent, or recklessly risks injury.

Actions will not be judged against the spirit of judo where:

- they are accidental.
- they are split-second or instinctive reactions, without intent to injure.

If all three referees agree that the action was 'against the spirit of judo' then they shall recommend to the competition controller, via the table officials, that the offending athlete should not continue in the competition.

5. Judo Uniform

5.1 Judogi Colour

British Judo permits the wearing of white and blue judogi only in competition. In no case may the athlete who is called first wear a blue judogi.

Competition organisers may specify on their entry form that either:

- Wearing of white and blue judogi is mandatory – athletes must have both blue and white judogi available. The first athlete called shall wear the white judogi, the second shall wear the blue.
- Where the wearing of white and blue judogi is optional - the second athlete called may wear either white or blue.

Where the second athlete wears a blue judogi, both athletes shall wear their grade belt. Where both athletes wear white, the first shall wear a white belt and the second a blue belt.

By exception, and generally only at Level 1 or 2 events or Dan Gradings, the referee in charge may authorise alternative belt colours be worn to facilitate the event.

5.2 Judogi Sizes

The judogi sleeves must reach to the wrist joint as a maximum and 5cm above the wrist joint as a minimum. In the case of the very young and small, the gap between the arm and the cloth or the leg and the cloth may be as little as 5cm. This will be at the referee's discretion based on the ability to grip.

5.3 Advertising

Advertising rules on the Judogi apply to all levels apart from the wearing of grade badges on the front of the skirt below the belt. There is no maximum number, as long as they are not above the belt and are not sown onto any part of the lapel. Badge sizes must be a maximum of 10cm x 10cm.

5.4 Non-Compliant Judogi

Should an athlete arrive for their contest in a Judogi that is not compliant with the rules, they will be given a maximum of 6 minutes to change in to a judogi which does comply, should they fail to do so, they will lose by kiken-gachi.

5.5 Shin Pads

Shin pads are allowed providing they do not constitute hard objects. They must be made of soft padding and not contain hard stiffeners. They may incorporate an underfoot band but the band must be in good condition and, in the referee's opinion, sufficiently wide enough not to constitute a danger to either athlete's fingers or toes. The shin pad must not incorporate an instep pad (which covers the top of the foot), as this pad would give an advantage to a "kicker".

5.6 Wearing a T-Shirt or Rash Guard

All athletes regardless of age or gender may in all British events wear a T-shirt or rash guard during the contest should they wish to do so.

Athletes in female categories must wear a T-shirt or rash guard during the contest. This also applies to anyone assigned as female at birth until that person has completed a reassignment acknowledged by the Transgender Commission.

Male athletes may choose to wear or not wear a T-shirt or rash guard during the contest. This applies to any gender that has been placed in the male category.

T Shirt / Rash Guard Criteria

The T-shirt / rash guard worn in all categories shall be plain white with a round neck collar and have a maximum sleeve length up to 5cm above the wrist joint. It should be worn tucked into the judogi trousers.

There shall be no advertising on the T-shirt / rash guard of any description other than the standard manufacturers label, maximum size of manufacturers label will be 3cm x 15cm and not visible when the jacket is tied in its normal position.

Changing of the T Shirt / Rash Guard

Should a T-shirt / rash guard become damaged or soiled to such a degree that the referee decides it requires changing, the same procedure shall apply as for the judogi.

5.7 Religious Headwear

International Events

British Judo do not govern Continental or International level events; therefore, should an athlete be entered into these events they will need to comply with the relevant federations rules to compete.

British Events

Athletes who need to wear head covering in their normal daily routines will be allowed to do so in all British Judo domestic competitions, provided the covering meets with the following criteria:

- The material used shall be a clean and tidy covering which does not have any substantial safety issues giving rise to causing any injury.
- The headwear may not include any hard or metallic objects internally or externally.
- The covering will be of a single colour which is the athlete's personal choice.
- No additional padding or other materials will be worn inside or outside of the garment in addition to the headwear itself.
- The only branding or advertising that will be allowed on the head covering will be on the neck covering examples from Nike and Adidas as shown below.
- The headwear may not cover any part of the face (face is defined as the area in-between the forehead, chin and in front of the ears).
- The headwear must fit in such a way that it does not easily become dislodged and cause delays in the contest, headwear that repetitively becomes dislodged may be deemed inappropriate and not allowed.

During the contest, the following rules shall apply:

- Should the headwear become accidentally dislodged during the contest, the referee will allow it to be retied at the next break in the action (no advantage being disrupted) and shall not stop the contest solely for the readjusting of the headwear unless considered dangerous (in the same manner as if the belt were to become loose). For example, this may mean that in a ne-waza exchange that the headwear may come loose accidentally but the next opportunity to replace it

(when no progression is apparent) may be over 20 seconds later. The continuity of the contest cannot be disrupted as to do so may cause disadvantage.

- Should either athlete deliberately remove the headwear of either athlete without the referee's permission, this will incur a shido.

Referees are advised not to touch an athlete's headwear, nor to request its removal, a visual inspection is sufficient. The athlete should confirm, if requested, that no hard or metallic components are being worn. It remains a disqualifiable offence to wear a hard or metallic object which will be applied if it is later identified that these are evident.

In case of doubt, referees should interpret these adjustments in line with the BJA's broad intention to be inclusive and widen participation, provided that the safety of both athletes is continuously protected.

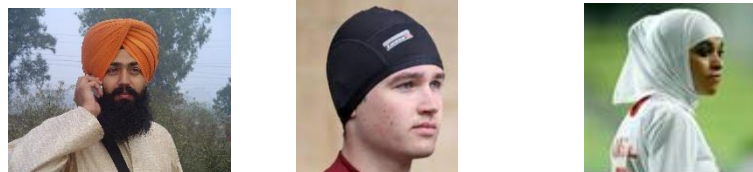
Headwear Examples

The below examples show which types of headwear are approved / not approved for use in British Judo domestic events:

No neck covering **approved** in all categories of events:



Not approved in all categories of events:



Too Big

Advertising

Un-Approved Neck covering

Neck coverings **approved** in all categories, **Nike** and **Adidas** only



Nike Pro Hijab



Adidas Sport Hijab

6. Event Setup

6.1 Scoreboards

It is preferable to have two scoreboards 180 degrees apart across the tatami, however one scoreboard that is clearly visible to the athletes, referee and spectators is acceptable.

6.2 Care System

Use of the CARE system is required at BJA events as follows:

- **Level 4 and above – Mandatory** – The CARE system package of at least one camera and display with a referee audio link must be used, in full. It is however, very much preferred especially at level 4 and above to have two cameras 180 degrees out of phase with each other and two displays for the judges to view actions from opposite sides.
- **Level 3 – Highly recommended** – It is highly recommended that the full CARE system be used, particularly for any sort of national qualification event. A single camera and display system is permissible, but two are preferred.
- **Levels 1 and 2 – Not required** – Organisers can choose to make use of the system; it is also a very useful tool to train new referees under less pressure on care system usage.

Where judges do not have radio communication at their disposal they must signal to advise the referee of any differing opinion.

6.3 Tatami

Event organisers are responsible for providing suitable tatami, this includes the layout of the tatami, colours, sizes and any safety considerations.

The referee should not start the contest on any tatami where they identify a safety issue that increases the chance of injury to the athletes. These issues should be reported to the RIC who should find a solution in conjunction with the tournament director and organisers.

It is preferred that the field of play is laid out so that that adjacent competition areas are in one straight line with officials on one side and athletes, coaches and spectators on the other. However, it is understood that this may be very difficult to arrange and therefore it is acceptable to have any configuration that the tournament director, organisers and referee in charge deem suitable and safe.

6.4 Refereeing Team

- Level 3 and above – It is mandatory for a referee to be supported by two judges.
- Levels 1 and 2 – It is generally expected that two judges will support the referee. At the referee in charge's discretion, it is permissible to use a single referee without judges.

6.5 Referee Neutrality

Referee neutrality (by nation, area or club) is not enforced at BJA events.

At Level 3 events and above, it is good practice to have a neutral referee for the final block, but this is not mandatory.

6.6 Team Events

There are two ways of running a team event:

- IJF system where all contests are fought to a conclusion, including golden score,
- BJA system where contests with equal scores are given as a draw and only fought to a conclusion if needed to separate the teams.

Either of these systems is allowed in the BJA as long as it is made clear to all participants which system is in use before the start of the event.

The IJF system is recommend by the BJA, but not mandatory.

7. Medical

7.1 Request for Medical

Levels 1 to 3 – the athlete will not automatically lose the contest by kiken-gachi when asking for medical intervention. However, if the medical attendant recommends that the injured athlete should not continue, the Referee should declare the uninjured athlete the winner by kiken-gachi by a majority of three decision, assuming the injury was not caused by a prohibited act of that athlete.

Levels 4 and above – full medical rules apply.

7.2 Medical Personnel

Competitions should not be started without appropriate medical cover in place at all levels.

7.3 Treatment Time

In the case where an athlete is receiving treatment such as an attempt to stop bleeding, the contest will normally be over if the medical team recommend it or the tournament director directs it to be due to the incident delaying the progress of the event. The termination would not normally happen before 4 minutes in cases where the medical team have indicated they may be able to effectively treat the injured athlete within the rules to be able to continue.

7.4 Unconsciousness Procedures

Impact to the Body causing unconsciousness – under 16 years

- In the event of an athlete under the age of 16 years becoming unconscious/concussed because of an impact anywhere on the body, the athlete must be withdrawn from the competition immediately.

Shime-waza causing unconsciousness – under 16 years

- In the event of an athlete under the age of 16 years becoming unconscious because of a shime-waza (strangulation technique) the athlete must be withdrawn from the competition immediately.

Impact to the Body causing unconsciousness – over 16 years

- In the event of an athlete over 16 years becoming unconscious/concussed because of an impact to the body, the athlete must be withdrawn from the competition immediately.

Shime-waza causing unconsciousness – over 16 years

- In the event of an athlete over the age of 16 years becoming unconscious because of a shime-waza (strangulation technique) the following protocol applies:
 - In the event of an athlete becoming unconscious because of a shime-waza (strangulation technique) it is recommended that no further judo or judo related training that day.
 - It is recommended that the athlete attend the Accident and Emergency department on the day of the incident for assessment and follow up even if they appear alright post-incident.
 - An incident report form must be completed.

For a full explanation of the BJA guidelines regarding unconsciousness in all categories, including post action recommendations, please see the document on BJA website in the refereeing resources area, “Minor Head Injury”.

7.5 Diabetic Patches

Insulin pumps: These devices designed to deliver insulin may not be worn by athletes at any time.

Continuous Blood Glucose Monitoring Devices: These devices are designed to monitor blood glucose levels, differ slightly in size, are generally plastic and stuck onto the body with a strong medical dressing designed to remain in place for extended periods. Athletes are allowed to wear such monitoring devices based on the following criteria:

- The athlete must submit a declaration to the tournament director stating that they will be wearing the device
- It is the athlete's responsibility to provide suitable covering to secure the device without any further hard or metallic objects
- The athlete must seek their own clearance from an appropriately qualified clinician to compete
- The athlete must take full responsibility for any consequences. British Judo including all officials and staff are not responsible for issues arising at any time as a result of competing with these devices
- If in non-private areas (not within underclothes) a designated official may inspect if required. The athlete understands that any checks conducted are to ensure that the area is thought to be competition safe, not medically safe
- If a diabetic patch becomes loose or detached during the contest it shall be removed by the athlete, or their parent or coach, in the shortest possible time. If it is not possible or the athlete refuses, the opponent shall be declared the winner by *kiken-gachi*.

Medical advice is to remove the monitoring device if not absolutely needed to be worn continuously. If it is essential to maintain control of their diabetes, then it should be taped very securely, or protected with a cover similar to a neoprene sleeve, so it can't be pulled off or cause harm to the other athlete.

Note: For athletes under 18 years, it is the carers responsibility to ensure all of the above where it refers to the athlete.

7.6 Emergency Medical Intervention by Referees

The referee has the primary responsibility to recognise that medical aid is required, to stop the contest and summon medical assistance. Even if the referee is qualified to administer aid, it is generally not appropriate for them to do so, as this is the role of the medical team.

The following guidelines are provided for medical professionals who are also referees and find themselves in a situation where they may be required to intervene by their professional body if it could save harm. The general rule in BJA competitions is that only the appointed medical team should administer aid to an injured athlete.

On the rare occasion when an injury occurs that is suspected of being serious or life-changing and the official medical team does not have a currently fully qualified paramedic or doctor in the team or available, or where the medically qualified referee deems it necessary to intervene instantly to prevent further harm, it will be permissible for a referee possessing the qualifications to attend to the injured person, should they deem it appropriate.

In the instance where the issue is on a different mat to the medically qualified referee the referee should call 'mate' and the contest put 'on hold' until one of the judges or resting referees can take the place of the referee to continue the contest.

7.7 Wearing a Stoma Bag or Prosthetic Limb in Competition

Seek guidance from BJA Head Office before entering competitions, case by case authorisation required.

8. Coaching

8.1 Coaching During the Contest

Levels 1 to 3 – Coaches may coach their athlete throughout the contest.

Levels 4 and above – IJF guidelines apply

8.2 Challenging a Refereeing Decision

Any challenge to a refereeing decision must be brought to the judges' attention within 10 seconds of the incident by the official mat side coach for the athlete. If the coach remains dissatisfied with the judges' response, they must request the referee in charge's attendance from the table officials within 10 seconds of being given the judges final decision. In these cases, the table officials will call for the RIC to attend.

To allow for the resolution of the challenge, upon the referee in charge being called to attend, the contest will generally be stopped by the judges at the next natural opportunity - that is to say not during the setup or application of a technique. However, if the refereeing team feel the coach's challenge is very unlikely to succeed or is an attempt to unfairly secure a rest for their athlete, they may allow the contest to continue at their discretion. The referee in charge has the authority to stop the contest.

The RIC will speak with the coach(s) to understand the concern and then consult the refereeing team and, optionally, the care system before making a decision. This decision is final and without further appeal, it is binding upon the refereeing team to take the action advised by the RIC.

Appeals are subject to the following:

- Any incident that did not end the contest cannot be contested after the contest has finished, unless the end was less than 10 seconds away.
- Any incident that ended the contest may be contested after the contest has finished, as long as the initial query was within 10 seconds to the judge/table officials.
- Only the athletes accredited mat side coach may make an appeal.
- The referee should not leave the competition area until any appeal has been resolved to the RIC's satisfaction (if called, otherwise the allocated refereeing team for that contest).

It is understood that in rare cases, the time taken for the RIC to attend a contest may be such that the contest time has expired rendering intervention difficult. It is not possible to stop contests for every appeal during a contest, especially where the refereeing team are satisfied all is correct.

Any athlete with no mat side coach has no method of appeal.

8.3 Events without Refereeing Decision Appeals

British Judo's NRC reserve the option under controlled conditions to opt for a "no formal appeals" process to operate at events where the NRC deem that there are sufficient high-level controls in place to mitigate errors to a minimum and control disputes. Only the NRC / BJA can authorise such a decision and it is highly likely to only be where the refereeing team is deemed to be of sufficient quality and experience and that they are supported by an active sufficiently experienced and qualified Jury (RIC system) and CARE system.

In these cases, the coaching team should be informed/reminded of this scenario before the event starts to avoid misunderstandings.

The most likely events for this decision will be appropriate national events, although the NRC reserve the right to activate at any appropriately staffed and organised event.

9. Gradings

9.1 Grading Criteria

Gradings are conducted by referees in the same manner as competitions, with the following exceptions:

- Waza-ari scores will not be considered for point scoring or promotion purposes unless the same athlete gains two, resulting in waza-ari-awasete-ippon.
- Referees will not award a win by a single waza-ari score to either athlete.
- If normal contest time ends without ippon (or waza-ari-awasete-ippon), hansoku-make or kiken-gachi, the referee will award hiki-wake.

10. VI Athletes

For VI athletes entering mainstream events the following rules apply:

Level 4 events

No concessions are offered, this is in order to maintain ranking and selection integrity for athletes at the top national level and adequately prepare those that are successful for international representation.

Level 1-3 events

When an athlete is recognised by the BJA as VI, the contests they are involved in will be subject to the contest management rules as below:

- The referee will escort the athlete to the starting position and back again to the edge.
- The referee will escort athlete as required during the contest when they part.
- Starting position will be one hand on the opponent's collar and other on opponent's sleeve.
- Losing both grips in tachi-waza without regaining almost immediately it will be mate.
- It is the coach's responsibility to advise their athlete when nearing the edge.
- Edge penalties will only be applied in clear and deemed negative situations.
- Deaf and VI athletes will receive tap(s) on shoulder for start and stop.

These modifications are mandatory. This means there is no right for a VI athlete's opponent to refuse these modified rules.

Advance Notification

It is important when VI athletes are entered into mainstream competitions that they clearly state they are a VI athlete upfront and at weigh-in to the organisers so they can make provision for their contests to be managed correctly.

Classification Registration

To qualify for the VI concessions, a VI athlete must have pre-registered their VI status by providing the BJA events manager (events@britishjudo.org.uk) with a copy of their IBSA classification or doctor's letter confirming a serious visual impairment. This information should be noted on their membership record.

Copies of this documentation or confirmation of registration should be available for inspection by the tournament director at any event the athlete enters, failure to do so may mean entry is refused if the situation is not clear to the tournament director.

11. Jury, Commission and Referee in Charge

11.1 Commission v Jury

In British competitions, the international jury and commission members' roles are performed by the referee in charge.

12. Quick Reference Guide

Level	Age	Grade	Duration	Technical Restrictions	Golden Score	Shime & Kansetsu	VI	Coaching	Medical	Judogi
ONE / TWO / THREE	Under 12, plus school year 7	Any	3 mins	Yes	Limited	Not allowed	VI concessions available	Coaching allowed throughout	No automatic loss for requesting medical	5cm sleeve allowance (Except Junior & Senior National Championships)
	Under 16	Yellow and below	3 mins	Yes	Limited					
		Orange and below	3 mins	No	Limited					
		All other	3 mins	No	Full Rules					
	Pre-Cadet	Any	3 mins	No	Full Rules	Allowed				
	Cadet, Junior, Senior	Any	4 Mins	No	Full Rules					
	Masters*	Any	3 mins							
FOUR	Pre-Cadet	Any	3 mins	No	Full Rules	Not allowed	Unavailable	During Mate-Hajime only	Full medical rules	
	Cadet	Any	4 mins			Allowed				
	Junior, Senior	Any	4 mins			Allowed				
	Masters*	Any	3 mins			Allowed				
FIVE	All	Any	4 mins	Full IJF Rules Apply						

Note: This table summarises the rule amendments that vary by category based on the competition level and age group. This is a guide and the published rules and amendments are authoritative. No non-standard variations/combinations shall be permitted. The Tournament Licence refers to the highest-level category on the day of the event, the levels between categories may differ (e.g. Pre-Cadet Level 3, Cadet Level 4). All pre-cadet events except British National Championships are maximum Level 3. *Masters excluding over 60 years.