

COMPETITION RULES & EVENT PROCES FOR SPECIAL NEEDS JUDO EUROPE



Proposal to all

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Competition rules Special Needs Judo Europe

All games are assessed according IJF rules and regulations with observing the following points however:

Article 1 General

1. **These rules are** applicable to judo games for mental, physical and/or visual handicapped judoka's. The games can be started with 'tachi-waza' (standing up techniques) or with 'ne-waza' (ground techniques), as described **in detail** in paragraph 4.
2. If the referee (umpire) is in any doubt regarding the handicap of the participant the referee needs to consult the attendant/trainer.
3. If a participant needs help with entering the place of competition, the attendant/trainer is allowed to give assistance if necessary with the help of a (assistant) referee.
4. Depending on the handicap of the participant there are three positions in 'ne-waza' from which the participants can start
 - a. From a kneeling position;
 - b. Sitting next to each other, both with the hands in basic 'kumi-kata' position and the legs stretched forward.
 - c. Lying on the belly
5. If a participant because of his handicap has to start the game in 'ne-waza' the other participant has to adjust and the game will start in 'ne-waza'
6. In all situations in which the **rules do** not comply, but where the referee is of the opinion that the safety of one or both of the participants is at stake, the referee will stop/suspend the game immediately and take those measures **which are** necessary. Hereby he is entitled to take punitive action taking into account the intention of the action.

Article 2 Progress of the game

1. For the age group of the under sixteen the **duration** of the game is two minutes. From 16 years on the duration of the game is minimal two and maximal three minutes, to be determined by the organizing body.
The age group of under sixteen the age difference may have a maximum of 2 years. Judoka's of sixteen years may compete against maximum eighteen year judoka's.
2. When applying to participate it is made known whether the participant will make the game in 'tachi-waza' of 'ne-waza'.
3. If the referee for safety reasons does not agree to start the game with 'tachi-waza' he can at all times decide to start the game with 'ne-waza', or go over from 'tachi-waza' to 'ne-waza'. The participants/contesters and their attendants need to comply with the decision of the referee.
4. A game, which has been started in 'ne-waza', has to be continued in 'ne-waza'



Article 3 Scoring points in 'ne-waza'

1. At any time it is possible to make points with a throwing technique from 'ne-waza' provided the game started in 'ne-waza', or as a consequence of invoking article 2 point 3 the game was transformed in 'ne-waza'.
2. Examples of a number of throws with which points can be made in 'ne-waza', as meant in point 1:
 - ippon-seoi-nage
 - koshi-guruma
 - o-soto-gari (to throw over the knee)
 - yama-arashi
 - makikomi
 - kaeshi-waza (take over technique)

No doubt there will be more techniques not listed above. Some of which can, carried out in 'ne-waza', not be completely compared with the standing up variant. The referee needs to acknowledge and properly judge these techniques.

The following points can be made with a turnover technique if one has started with 'ne-waza', or as a consequence of invoking article 2 point 3 the game was transformed in 'ne-waza':

- If a participant succeeds with full control, strength and speed to turn the other participant and he/she lands on his back the referee will call 'ippon'.
- The referee will call 'waza-ari' if this technique lacks one of the conditions of 'ippon'.
- A 'yuko' is announced if the participant lands on his/her side and in general when two conditions for 'ippon' are not fulfilled such as strength and speed.
- If the participant lands partly on his side or on his/hers **bottom** or on a part of his shoulder the score is 'koka'.

Article 4 Additional prohibited actions

1. If the participants are **working** with 'ne-waza' it is not allowed to push the contestant backwards. This action is forbidden because of risks to the lower back, knees and ankles (for participants with spasms or fixations of the legs increased risks for injuries exist). The participant who carries out such an action has to be cautioned.
2. With both 'tachi-waza' as 'ne-waza' the referee ensures that the neck is not strangled in such a way that risks for injury exist.
3. Not allowed will be:
 - 'sutemi-waza' (techniques who seem to be sacrificial throws);
 - 'ude-kansetsu-waza' (arm lock techniques);
 - "shime-waza" (entwine\embrace techniques = strangulations);
 - 'sankaku-waza' (triangle techniques);
 - To carry out a forward throw on one or two knees
 - To pull away the legs of the opponent with two hands
 - a specially throws like 'morote-gari' and 'ryo-ashi-dori'
 - Falling on top of another contestant after carrying out a good technique. *I think this rule can be taken away. Judoka's on their own level competing will not injure their opponent. It is competition not a demonstration.*



Article 5 Penalties

1. In principle penalties need not be given. In case of a forbidden action the referee gives a warning and explains to the participant the nature of the forbidden action. When repeated the referee can take **punishing** action.
2. If a participant gets injured as a result of a forbidden action the injured participant is declared winner.
3. For the additional forbidden actions, as listed in article 4, the penalty 'shido' can be given.
4. The referee has to take the handicap of the participant into consideration in deciding what punishment should be given.

Article 6 Injuries

All injuries may be treated by the person who gives medical assistance or the attendant / trainer of the participant on the place of competition.

Article 7 Starting position of games for visual limited participants

1. Before entering the mat the trainer/coach tells the participant what belt he wears 'aka' (=red) or 'shiro' (=white).
2. The participants are brought by their attendant/trainer to the tatami. Then the assistant referees place them on the tatami facing each other with approx. 4 meters between them. Then the two assistant referees go back to their places.
3. After that the head referee gives the command 'rei' (conventional bow) and the participants carry it out. He leads them to the center of the tatami.
4. The head referee gives the command 'kumi-kata' (judo hold), after which the participants can hold each other in the basic 'kumi-kata'. The game will start right after the announcement of 'hajime' (begin) by the head referee.

Explanation:

As the term 'kumi-kata' usually refers to the position of the judo grip, the way to act is as follows: The participants stand opposed to each other and get hold of each other in the basis 'kumi-kata' position. If needed the head referee will help with the grip in the basic 'kumi-kata'. Immediately after that the head referee will call 'hajime'.

Article 8 Signs of the head referee

To make clear to visible handicapped participants who get a point or penalty the referee will add after every point or penalty 'aka' (red) or 'shiro' (white), p.e. 'yuko aka' or 'shiro'.

Remarks:

According to the regulations, the referees have a more guiding and educational task rather than just to proceed according to the rules. Therefore they have to train and develop special skills by attending yearly a Special Needs Judo Europe training courses. The regulations are not completed yet we are still working to uniform rules international.

I recommend point out an international referee committee for Special Needs Judo Europe, who has the power to change the rules.

The procedure of changing the rules is as follows:

Anybody who has a remark should write or mail to the referee –commission. They will discuss the matter accordingly. They will make a decision and send this through the normal procedure and inform all.

Do you have a remark or questions about these regulations?

Please contact the secretary of the Dutch National referee's G-commission for the time being.

Mail or write to:

Ben de Rooij
Toutenburgleane 18,
9255 JD Tietjerk, Friesland
The Netherlands
☎ +31 511 432644

b.d.de.rooij@chello.nl or MSN service bd_de_rooij@hotmail.com

Guide-lines for competition organization

Special Needs Judo Europe



appendix



Philosophy Special Needs Judo Europe:

The goal of Special Needs Judo Europe is to help persons with disability participate as productive and respected members of society at large, by offering them a fair opportunity to develop and demonstrate their skills and talents through judo training and competition, and by increasing the public's awareness of their capabilities and needs.

The principles of Special Needs Judo Europe:

- 1 Every year there will be a international Special Needs Judo Europe event, the country\organization that organize the event is responsible for:
 - 1.- The event, what is organized over at least 3 days, including a weekend.
 - 2.- The whole judo program witch include:
 - 3.- Registration
 - 4.- Education coaches
 - 5.- Judo training (clinics)
 - 6.- Divisioning to measure the right judo level
 - 7.- Competition in a pool system or elimination system with a proper repechage
 - 8.- A safe and proper judo environment during the whole event.
 - 9.- Qualified referees and offer them education during the event.
 - 10.- The information and communication in English.
 - 11.- A social program for all participants.
 - 12.- The support of traveling and housing of foreign judo-groups.
- 2 People with disability are capable, with proper training and encouragement, enjoy, learn and benefit from participation in the sport of judo, if necessary adapted for the needs of those with special mental and physical limitations.
- 3 Structural training under the guidance of qualified NGB Teachers, with increase physical conditioning and is essential to the develop judo skills.
- 4 Competition among those of equal abilities is the most appropriate means of testing these skills, measuring progress and providing incentives for personal growth.
- 5 Through judo-training and competition: people with a disability benefit physically, mentally, socially and make them more aware of there possibilities.
- 6 Trough success in competition athletes gain respect and acceptance from society.
- 7 Every person with disability should have the opportunity to participate in and benefit from the judo- training and competition programs offered by National Judo Federations.
- 8 Judo-teachers must transcend all boundaries of race, gender, religion, national origin, geography, and political philosophy.
- 9 Special Needs Judo Europe strives to promote the spirit of true sportsmanship, philosophy and principles of the judo-sport for the wellbeing of all judoka's.
- 10 Special Needs Judo Europe aims to provide every athlete with an opportunity to participate in training and competition events that challenge that judoka to his or her fullest potential, regardless of the judoka's level of ability.
- 11 Trough the National Judo Federations, Special Needs Judo Europe therefore provide that (inter)National judo- tournaments and events that are organized for judoka's of all levels of ability.
- 12 Special Needs Judo Europe encourages judo- training and competition opportunities at the local, area and community level (including schools) to reach all people with special needs to experience judo in there own environment.



Registration:

An invitation and entry-form will be sent, at the latest four months, before the event take place. The in entry-form is divided in several divisions: sitting, kneeling or standing competition, as well as in age-, gender-, weight- and performance categories.

Guide-lines for entering competition forms:

- Number** :
First Name :
Family Name :
Gender : Male/female
Age : junior 16 years and under
: senior 16 years and over. For more information see website
www.jbn.nl/judo/wedstryd/regels/frame.htm
Weight : Classification in accordance with the rules of the Dutch Judo Federation. By making pools, you have to try and make for Under 16 years a difference of 6 Kg. You may plus it by 10% for junior competitors. Above 16 there is a difference of 8 Kg. You may plus it by and 15% for senior competitors. With adjusting the rules, you must contact the coaches if they agree with more weight difference.
Category : The athletes will be placed in categories according to their abilities. The coaches must insure that the athletes have been placed in a category corresponding to the athlete's abilities. See the explanation below¹.
Tachi-Newaza : If there are athletes who, because of their handicap and for safety, can only take part in ne-waza (sitting) competition the other athletes who normally take part in tachi-waza (standing) competition will adapt to ne-waza.
Kyu\Dan : Classifications: white belt = 6th Kyu, yellow belt = 5th Kyu, orange belt = 4kyu, green belt = 3rd Kyu, blue belt r 2nd Kyu, brown belt = 1st kyu. After that 1st Dan, 2nd Dan and so on.
Disability : Disability of the judoka:
AUD = Auditive L = Physical MV = Multiple
MZH = Matorial, Sensory, Physical V = Mental VI = Visual
Remarks : Please state information such as multiple handicaps or any ther relevant information that will enable the committee to place the athletes in a suitable category.
Club : Name of the judoka's club.
Country : Country of origin of the judoka.

[Example registration form for Events](#)

¹ Remember these are guiding lines not rules, there purposed to create a mean full and honest competition. In order to success all coaches must consult in this matter and can decide to allow change if it increase the competition for the judoka's.



Judo-for-all (functional classification)

In the past years the most international tournaments were organized on the basis of Judo-for-all which means that the disability sort is not really relevant for the divisioning classification. The process of functional classification is since 1992 in development. Before that time the athlete with a disability was mainly classified on the base of his medical diagnoses. This means that athletes with a physical disability combat against each other, athletes with a mental disability also, etc.

This form of notion has grown historically.¹ In the beginning of the sport for people with a disability, the opinion was that the classification could not go far enough to give everybody a chance.

The classification existed by gathering athletes with a disability and classifying them according to their possibilities.

For example there was a group for each handicap, each missing limb etc. These groups were therefore so small with so few participants that all the athletes had a chance for a medal. There were too many groups and too few participants. The consequences were therefore that sport for handicapped people was not only incredible but especially had lost all its potential.

The new functional classification system offers handicapped athletes the possibility to compete in an equal manner based on the judo skill of the athletes in spite of the kind of disability. This classification is not valid for all kinds of sport but the experience teaches us that judo is the sport that proves that this classification works in practice.

The judoka's progression in competition skills and the increase of the bigger tournaments with worthy competition means also the growth of the Special Needs Judo Europe championships.

The Special Needs Judo Europe movement is convinced that the functional judo classification system will play a big part to towards the emancipation of athletes with a disability.

Category division:

The intention of the divisioning below is not to create as many variations as possible but to supply the organisation of this tournament with as much relevant information as possible, enabling them to create the best poule - or elimination divisioning.

If there are not enough judoka's registered in a certain category related to a weight class, a judoka could be divided in one lower or higher category.

It should be clear how we would enable to create the following categories.

1 ↔ 2 ↔ 3 ↔ 4 ↔ 5

In other words: 1: allowed into group 2

2: into 1 or 3

3: into 2 or 4

4: into 3 or 5

5: into 4

This will create a better balance between the judoka's in the poules.

The Dutch Judo Federation has reintroduced this proposition in 2005 to all Dutch G-judo competitions with an (inter)national status.

Most European judo federations uses this system.²

¹ Medical orientated source

The sport for people with a disability has a medical orientated source. This is still obvious.

Since the 1950's national and international organisations come into existence in behalf of the development of the sport for people with a disability.

² See the NCJG report General Information "Judo for all" in Europe



Explanation of the five category scale from good to weak²:

Category 1: The judoka's who are classified in this category can train and compete on almost equal base with regular recreation judoka's on club level. These judoka's have excellent judo skills and competition insight where by there capability and initiative is well developed. They are capable to observe there opponents and develop there own strategic plan to defeat there opponent. Action-reaction are good developed takeovers and combinations look natural and are often effective. The judoka understands cause and effect of his own acts and will be given a penalty by breaking the G-competition rules.

Criteria: The judoka is classified on more than 80% performance of what recreation main stream judokas can achieve³.

Category 2: The judoka's who are classified in this category can train and take part in light (RANDORI) with regular recreation judoka's. These judoka's have a good understanding technical repertory and competition insight of which the capability and initiative is normally developed. They are capable to observe there opponents and era capable under the guiding of a coach to make strategic plan to defeat there opponent. Action-reaction is slower and takeovers or combinations are mostly successful by opponents who repeat the same attack several times. The judoka understands cause and effect of his own acts and will be given a penalty by breaking the G-competition rules.

Criteria: The judoka is classified on more than 60% and less than 80% performance of what recreation main stream judoka's can achieve.

Category 3: The judoka's who are classified in this category can take part with some help in training with regular recreation judoka's but only compete in special competition with judoka's of the same level. These judoka's understand the meaning and the rules of the G-competition and have a reasonable technical judo skills and competition insight of which the capability and initiative of his own act belongs to his possibilities. They are capable to train curtain simple different techniques to defeat there opponent under guiding of a coach. Action-reaction must by gain by lots of training and competition experience

Criteria: The judoka is classified on more than 50% and less than 60% performance of what recreation main stream judoka can achieve.

Category 4: The judoka's who are classified in this category can take part in a special training and competition but need guidance during the competition These judoka's understand the basic rules and the meaning of the G-competition and have a small technical understanding repertory and competition insight. Due to the low judo knowledge the judoka, a small amount of basic techniques will be used during the competition.

Playing the game is most of the time more important than winning or losing.

Criteria: The judoka is classified on more than 40% and less than 50% performance of what recreation main stream judoka can achieve.

Category 5: The judoka's who are classified in this category need a lot of guidance during the training as well as the competition and sometimes do not understand the basic rules or are physically not capable to perform. Due to the low judo knowledge the judoka will use primary basic techniques during the competition. Playing the game is more important than winning or losing.

Criteria: The judoka is classified in less than 30% performance of what recreation main stream judoka can achieve.

They will mostly, for safety reason take part in the competition mostly in ground techniques. (ne-waza)

² These are only guiding lines for the first registration of the athletes after a divisioning the right level occur.

³ The recreation judoka is 1st kyu level between 16-18 years old has an average technique repertoire and compete in club tournaments.



Registration process:

In order to enter the competition the game management divide the judoka's in to a pool system or elimination list (divisioning groups). Pre-groups are made directly after the closing date of the registration and will be sent to all competing organisations for the first check point. The number of judokas in the division has a minimum of three and a maximum of eight participants per group. Under six judoka's the divisioning is done in pool system competition, above an elimination system with a pool repechage is than the most useful.

The second check point is the weigh-in process after this the judokas can enter the divisioning process.

Weighing Procedure:

For all judo events, separate rooms for men and women must be available for the unofficial and official weigh-in.

Control of the weigh-in shall be the responsibility of the competition ruler of the event.

Official weigh-in for each category shall take place on the same day as division in that category.

Official weigh-in control period shall be of one-hour duration and will commence at least, two hours before the scheduled starting time for the divisions.

Judoka's shall be allowed to check their weight on the official weigh-in scales (that will be used for the official weigh-in) during the 1 hour before the official weigh-in commences.

There is no limit to the number of times each athlete may check his weight during this time of the unofficial weigh in.

Official Weigh-in Procedure:

a) Each judoka shall bring to the weigh-in his Pass issued for the event .The judoka shall present the Pass to the official, who will verify identity of the judoka.

b) The judoka shall weigh-in wearing his judogi.

c) The official supervising the weigh-in shall note and record the athlete's weight in kilograms (accurate to one decimal point of a kilogram).

d) Only one weight control shall be permitted to each athlete upon the scales during the official weigh-in period

e)In the weighing process, the game management checked out the levels and divided the wrong registered judoka's in right divisioning groups.

After this process the judoka receive a divisioning card with: his name, official weight, judo level/category, age, judo grade, gender, number of the divisioning group and number of divisioning tatami (judo mat)⁴.

Divisioning process⁵:

Before entering the competition the judokas must take part in skill exercises. These skills will determine in which divisioning the judoka will enter the competition

After the weigh-in the competition management select division masters for every divisioning group. Divisioning masters are qualified NGB coaches and leads the judokas trough the division skills. Divisioning masters are *responsible* to the tatami master who is *responsible* to game management. The division master can be support by skill masters, main stream judoka's with a minimum of 1e kyu grading.

Every tatami got his own tatami master whom checks\controls the divisioning groups and changed them during the process till the are correct and all the judokas are equal to competed in the event. After the divisioning the divisioning master registered this divisioning group to the tatami secretary, who enlisted the judokas in the correct competition group sheets.

⁴ To help judoka's achieve self actualization (empowerment) it is useful to work with collard divisioning cards that correspond with a same collard number on the secretary table near the concerning divisioning tatami .

⁵ See attachments



There are ranges of eight skill tests that will classify the athlete in a division of equal ability. The divisioning process will take place on the competition venue, using an individual skills assessment test. The teacher on the tatami has to be able to apply maximum 5 of these tests in a lesson, so that the judoka has a lesson that is:

1. enjoyable, gamy and instructive for judokas
2. a measure point for the organization
3. instructive for the coaches, they must have the opportunity to learn and compare regarding to the levels.
4. organized in a safe environment.

The skills that can be used are:

1. holding techniques (Osae-komi-waza)
2. liberation of a holding technique (Toketa-waza)
3. turnovers from the opponent (uke) in ground position to holding. (Osae-komi-waza)
4. safe forms of break falling (Ukemi-waza) from different angels
5. break falls (Ukemi-waza) being thrown by an opponent (Tori)
6. throwing techniques (Nage-waza)
7. combination throwing techniques (Renraku-waza)
8. take over throwing technique (Kaeshi-waza)

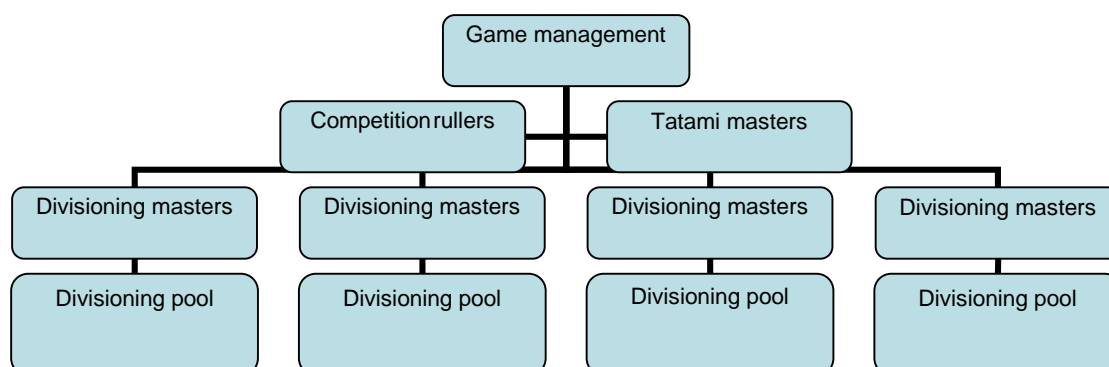
So Divisioning is not a collection of techniques that have to be performed.

There will be a warming-up a proper didactic structure and a cooling-down in each divisioning⁶. Skills must be preformed in randori waza or playful. Not all skills must been shown, there will be a maximum of 5 skills in a divisioning. Through these games the game management will get a clear picture, which judokas can compete against each other.

So again The divisioning process must be:

1. enjoyable, gamy and instructive for judokas
2. a measure point for the organization
3. instructive for the coaches they must have the opportunity to learn and compare regarding to the levels.
4. organized in a safe environment.

On a tatami with the measure of 100m², there will be no more than four divisioning groups performing divisioning skills at the same time.



⁶ Within, the structure for a divisioning clinic, where normally the participants are unknown, by the divisioning master. It go without saying the golden didactic rule from easy to complicated, from ne-waza to tachi-waza and from cooperative to randori-waza, will be handled during the divisioning.



Competition process:

Coaches receive the game-cards and coach-buttons at the entrance.

For every participant there is a colored game-card with personal data, mat-number and pool-number. This colored card corresponds with the number and collar of the concerning table at same judo-mat.

DEELNEMERSKAART

Matnr. Cat:

Naam :

Sportschool :

 Stichting G-Judo-NH
voor Aangepast Sporten
www.g-judo.nl

7e Judo Toernooi
2-04-2005
Sporthal Beverwijk

Aim: Empowerment, increasing self actualization, give more responsibility and structure in the environment of the judoka.

Even if a sufficient divisioning has been accomplished; the game management still can and will interfere and deviate during the competition.

Even then they will consider level, age, gender and weight of the participants of course in consult with the coach.

Judoka's compete in a group system of half a competition with exception of, groups with more than 8 judoka's.

Groups with less than 4 judokas compete in a full competition were the judokas fight each other twice, once on red and once on white.

Results will be measured by competition points by a draw, judo points, still a draft final game with out golden score.

The Competition will be played on no more than 4 groups per mat, judged by 3 referees⁷, 3 table officials and guide by 2 tatami assistants

recognizable by the colored T shirts red (aka) white (shiro)

Aim: mat assistants are responsible for the accompaniment of the judokas round and on the mat.

Course: Couples in advance to the judokas and explain their task. Are informed by the table jury which judokas, must be ready for the next party. The mat assistant helps with buttoning on the competition belt and accompanied the judoka to the edge of the mat, **when necessary**.

With judokas who are *independent* they only watch or all goes well on the context.

The assistant in a red T-shirt for the judoka on red.

The assistant in a white T-shirt for the judoka on white.

The tatami assistants ensure extra communication between jury table and the referees. First aim of the mat assistants is the wellbeing of the judoka's therefore they are entitled to informed the referee possible extra's such as deaf, painful knee, etc. By there effort the judoka's got more grip and understanding of the competition procedure before and after the match. This method provides an enormous gain of time between the matches.

The contest-space is only accessible for participants and their accompanists

Supporters take place on the stands.

⁷ According to the international regulations.

By level 3,4 and 5 the referees have a more guiding and educational task, rather than just to proceed according to the rules. Therefore they have to train and develop special skills by attending yearly training courses.



Judogi (uniform)

The judokas shall wear a Judogi complying with the following conditions:

Strongly made of cotton or similar material, in good condition (without rent or tear). The material must not be so thick or hard or slippery as to prevent the opponent from taking a grip.

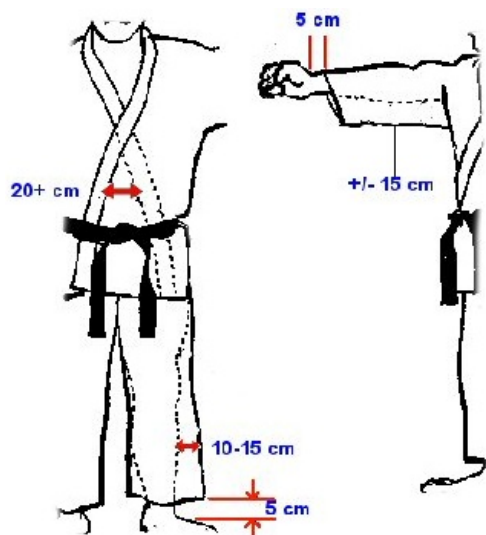
The jacket shall be long enough to cover the thighs and shall at a minimum reach to the fists when the arms are fully extended downwards at the sides of the body. The body of the jacket shall be worn with the left side crossed over the right and shall be wide enough to have a minimum overlap of 20cm at the level of the bottom of the rib-cage. The sleeves of the jacket must reach to the wrist joint at the maximum and 5cm above the wrist joint at the minimum.

A space of 10 to 15cm shall exist between the sleeve and the arm (bandages included), along the entire length of the sleeve.

The lapel and collar must be a maximum of 1cm in thickness and 5cm in width. Stitches on the lapel must be parallel and are recommended to have around 5 lines of stitches which are equally spaced.

The trousers, free of any markings except for c3 and c7, shall be long enough to cover the legs and shall at the maximum reach the ankle joint and at the minimum 5cm above the ankle joint. A space of 10 to 15cm shall exist between the trouser leg and the leg (bandages included) along the entire length of the trouser leg.

A strong belt, 4 to 5cm wide, whose colour corresponds to the grade, shall be worn over the jacket going twice around it at waist, and tied with a square knot with the first loops inside the knot, tight enough to prevent the jacket from being too loose and long enough to leave 20 to 30cm protruding from each side of the knot when tied.



Female judokas shall wear under the jacket either a plain white or off-white T-shirt, with short sleeves, rather strong, long enough to be worn inside the trousers, or a plain white or off-white leotard with short sleeves.

If the Judogi of a judoka does not comply with this article, the Referee must order the judoka to change in the shortest possible time, into a Judogi that does comply with this article.



Example

[Top](#)

Registration form for Event

Judo-tournament date

Boy's under 16 year of Judo club name Country

No.	First and Surname	Age	KGS	Kyu Dan	Tachi - or Ne waza	Disability	Category	Remarks
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

Extra Remarks

Girls under 16 year of Judo club name Country

No	First and Surname	Age	KGS	Kyu Dan	Tachi - or Ne waza	Disability	Category	Remarks
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

Extra Remarks