

BJJ AUSTRALASIA COMPETITION RULES:

THE RULES AT A GLANCE

Points:

- Mount (4 points)
- Back control (4 points)
- Knee-ride (2 points)
- Guard pass (3 points)
- Sweep (2 points)
- Takedown (2 points)

Match duration:

- White belts: 4 minutes
- Blue belts: 5 minutes
- Purple belts: 6 minutes
- Brown belts 8 minutes
- Black Belts: 10 minutes
- Under 7's: 3 minutes
- Under 10's: 3 minutes
- Other kids divisions – 4 minutes

Matches are won by either:

- Submission
- Disqualification
- Inability to continue
- Points
- Advantage

Illegal:

- Leglocks or footlocks below purple belt
- Neck Cranks
- Slamming from within the Guard
- Any rotational lock on the leg

DETAILS:

A-) TAKE DOWNS: Any kind of knocking down the opponent or being taken down on his back side, **2 points**. If the athlete is thrown to the ground and does not land on his back, the thrower must pin him to the ground in the same position for at least 3 seconds to gain the points of the take down.

Observation 1: the take down that lands outside of the fighting area and on to the security area will be valid as long as the athlete that applied it stood with both feet in the fighting area while making the take down.

Observation 2: If the athlete has one of his knees on the ground and is taken down, whoever applied the take down will be awarded 2 points as long as he has both his feet on the ground. If the athlete has both his knees on the ground and is knocked down the standing athlete will have to pass to his side and maintain this position to receive an advantage.

Observation 3: When the athlete attempts the double leg and the opponent sits on the floor and executes a sweep, the athlete who attempted the takedown will not receive points, but the one who executed the sweep will.

Observation 4: When a competitor throws his opponent and ends up in a bottom position the competitor throwing will receive 2 points and the opponent on top will receive an advantage. If the competitor executing the throw lands in his opponents guard and is swept, both will receive 2 points.

B-) PASSING THE GUARD: Is when the athlete that is above his adversary or in between his legs, moves to his opponent's side, establishing a perpendicular or longitudinal position over his adversary's trunk, dominating him and leaving him no space to move or to escape the position—if even is on his side, back, or facing down. **3 points** NOTE: if the athlete that is underneath avoids the move by getting to his knees or standing up, the initiative will not be awarded 3 points but will be awarded an advantage.

C-) KNEE ON THE BELLY: When the athlete on top puts his knee on his adversary's stomach, holding his collar or sleeve and belt with his other leg towards his adversary's head: **2 POINTS**.

OBS: if the athlete that is underneath does not allow his adversary to put his knee down onto his belly and if the one on top does not establish the position completely, it will not be awarded 2 points but an advantage.

D-) THE MOUNT: is when the athlete sits on his opponent's torso; the opponent can be lying on his stomach, side or back. The one mounted can be on top of one of his opponent's arms, but never on both. It will also be considered a mount if he has one knee and one foot on the ground, **4 POINTS**.

OBS: no points will be awarded if his feet or knees are on his opponent's leg. Also if an athlete applies a triangle while in the guard and in so doing lands mounted on his opponent, it will be considered a sweep, not a mount. (See the Guard)

E-) THE BACK CONTROL: Is when the athlete takes control of his adversary's back, taking hold of his neck and wrapping his legs around his opponent's waist, with his heels leaning on the inner side of his opponent's thighs, not allowing him to leave the position. **4 POINTS**. NOTE: the points will not be awarded if both heels are not properly positioned on the inner part of the adversary's thighs. It will also be considered back control if the athlete has the leg over one arm of the opponent but never over both arms, in this case no points will be awarded.

F-) THE SWEEP: is when the athlete that is underneath has his opponent in his guard (in between his legs) or the half guard (having one of his adversary's legs between his) and is able to get on top of his adversary by inverting his position. **2 POINTS**.

Observation 1: it will not be considered a sweep if the move does not begin from inside the guard or half guard.

Observation 2: When the athlete sweeping advances his position to the back of his opponent during the attempted sweep, he is awarded 2 points.

Observation 3: If starting in a guard position, an athlete attempts a sweep and both athletes return to their feet and the competitor attempting the sweep executes a takedown remaining on top, he will be awarded 2 points.

IMPORTANT

The athlete cannot have score new points when he is in a position where he received points previously, changes position intentionally and returns to the same position. Example: For knee on the belly and switching sides, there will be no new points awarded.

No points will be marked for the athlete who is attaining a position while in a submission. Points will only be awarded after the submission is completely defended. Example: When one athlete is mounted on his opponent but is in a choke the points of the mount will be awarded only when the submission is defended.

NEGATIVE POINTS: (PENALTIES)

Are penalties given to the athlete after committing a third offence .i.e. avoiding engaging, stalling or not seeking ways to finalize the fight.

Stalling: In case the athlete make the classic stalling on the side control or North South position without seeking ways to submit

As soon as the referee perceives that a competitor is stalling, the referee will begin a 30 second countdown and simultaneously warn the athlete. At the end of the thirty seconds the referee will punish the athlete, giving his opponent an advantage if the

athlete keeps stalling, the referee will give another penalty restarting the fight standing up, and he will award 2 points to other athlete.

ADVANTAGES:

It is considered an advantage when the athlete attempts but does not complete any of the fundamental moves of the fight; i.e. sweep, take down, submission, etc.;

- Advantages through takedowns: When there is a visible loss of balance in which the adversary nearly completes the takedown. A visible loss of balance during an attempted throw will also result in an advantage.
- During closed guard (when the athlete on the bottom has his legs wrapped around his opponent's waist):

A-) The one on top will earn the advantage by being on the offensive, trying to dominate his adversary's guard (pass the guard). For the referee to consider it an advantage, the athlete that is on top must come close to passing the guard, forcing his adversary to exert energy to regain position e.g. half guard, almost immobilizing, etc.

B-) The one underneath will earn the advantage if he almost sweeps his opponent, putting him in a dangerous position, as well as when he attempts a lock that forces his opponent to defend. NOTE: for the sweep attempt to be considered worthy of an advantage the athlete underneath must open his legs.

When there is a tie situation on the scoreboard, it is up to the referee to decide if he will award an advantage, using the following judgments:

- Advantages will be awarded during standing fights or on the ground if the athlete attempts a technique with more aggressiveness and initiative, trying takedowns , other finalizing

moves during the fight. Or showing that he dominates the fight most of the time by putting the opponent on the defensive

- Advantages through takedowns: When there is a visible loss of balance in which the adversary nearly completes the takedown. A visible loss of balance during an attempted throw will also result in an advantage.

DISQUALIFICATION

SERIOUS FOULS:

Note: SERIOUS FOULS ARE THOSE THAT LEAD TO IMMEDIATE DISQUALIFICATION BY THE REFEREE.

A-) the use of foul language, cursing, or other immoral acts of disrespect towards the referee or any of the assisting public.

B-) biting, hair pulling, putting fingers into the eyes or nose of one's opponent, intentionally seeking to injure genitalia or the use of fists, feet, knees, elbows, or heads with the intention to hurt or gain unfair advantage.

C-) when the fighter has his kimono ripped during the fight, the referee will give him a set time to change it. If the fighter does not change it in time he will be disqualified.

D-) The fighter must wear shorts under the pants, keeping in mind the risk that the suit might get torn or unsown, If this occurs, the athlete will be given a set time determined by the referee to find another pair of pants to wear. If the athlete can not change within the set time, he will be immediately disqualified.

E-) When an athlete has been submitted to a lock and to avoid tapping out he runs out of the ring, he will be immediately disqualified. In such cases when it is considered a technical foul,

not a disciplinary foul, the offender may return to the competition to fight the absolute division or in case of a bracket of three.

F-) When the athlete breaks any rule of the article 6

FOULS NOT AS SERIOUS:

PENALTIES:

On the first offence the offender will be given a verbal warning.

On the second offence the offender's opponent will be given an advantage.

On the third offence the offender's opponent will be given two points.

After the third offence the referee may disqualify the athlete for any further fouls.

A-) The athlete will only be allowed to kneel after having taken hold of his opponents kimono.

B-) When either of the athletes run to one of the extremities of the ring to avoid combat, or while ground fighting flee by crawling or rolling out of the ring or by standing up avoiding engaging or purposely stepping out of the ring to gain time.

C-) When the athlete avoids engaging by taking off his kimono or by allowing it to be taken off with the intention of stopping the fight to allow himself rest or to avoid the attacks of his opponent.

D-) When the athlete inserts his fingers inside the sleeves or pants, or with both his hands on his opponent's belt.

E-) When the athlete stalls the fight, holding his adversary and, not seeking to engage or gain submissions when in the guard, on top, or on the bottom. Holding the opponent, standing up, or any position designed to stall. Noticing this the referee will request that 30 seconds be marked. At the end of the 30 seconds if the athlete hasn't changed his position or shown visible signs of engagement, the same will lose 2 points and both athletes will return to their feet at neutral positions. The same will happen on the 2nd offence, with the possibility of disqualification on the 3rd offence

F-) NOTE: A penalty with immediate loss of 2 points occurs when an athlete runs from the ring in order to avoid a sweep that the referee considers would be completed, or when the athlete flees the ring in order to avoid a lock that has not yet been completed and not engaging in the article "E" for disqualification.

MODIFIED RULES FOR JUNIORS

UNDER 20KG'S:

NO CHOKES OR SUBMISSIONS WILL BE ALLOWED FOR THE UNDER 20 KG DIVISIONS. THE CONTEST WILL BE JUDGED ON POINTS AWARDED FOR POSITION ONLY. COMPETITORS START ON THEIR KNEES.

20-28KG'S:

NO CHOKES WILL BE ALLOWED FOR ANY COMPETITOR UNDER 28 KG'S IN WEIGHT. POINTS WILL BE AWARDED FOR SUBMISSIONS AND POSITIONS ONLY. COMPETITORS START ON THEIR KNEES.