



## ILLEGAL MOVES BY AGE AND CATEGORY

	4 to 12 years old	13 to 15 years old	16 & 17 years old (all ranks) and white belts (Adult to Master 7)	Adult to Master 7 (blue & purple belts)	Adult to Master 7 (brown & black belts) except Adult No Gi	Adult (brown & black belts) No Gi	
1	●						Submission techniques stretching legs apart
2	●	●					Choke with spinal lock
3	●	●					Straight foot lock
4	●	●					Forearm choke using the sleeve (Ezequiel choke)
5	●	●					Frontal guillotine choke
6	●	●					Omplata
7	●	●					Triangle (pulling head)
8	●	●					Arm triangle
9	●	●	●				Lock inside the closed guard with legs compressing kidneys or ribs
10	●	●	●				Wrist lock
11	●	●	●				Single leg takedown while the attacking athlete has his head outside his opponents body(**)
12	●	●	●	●			Bicep slicer
13	●	●	●	●			Calf slicer
14	●	●	●	●			Knee bar
15	●	●	●	●			Toe hold
16	●	●	●	●			In straight foot lock, turning in the direction of foot not under attack.
17	●	●	●	●	●		Heel hook
18	●	●	●	●	●		Locks twisting the knees.
19	●	●	●	●	●		Knee Reaping (See details beside)
20	●	●	●	●	●		In toe hold, applying outward pressure on the foot
21	●	●	●	●	●	●	Slam
22	●	●	●	●	●	●	Spinal lock without choke
23	●	●	●	●	●	●	Scissor Takedown
24	●	●	●	●	●	●	Bending fingers backwards
25	●	●	●	●	●	●	Grab the opponents belt and throws him to the floor on his head when defending a single leg situation while his opponents head is on the outside of his body.
26	●	●	●	●	●	●	Suplex takedown technique, landing with the opponent's head or neck on the ground.

\*\* Although it is a prohibited technique, the athlete will not be penalized.

## 19 DETAILS: KNEE REAPING

### Knee Reaping

Knee reaping is characterized by when one of the athletes places his thigh behind the leg of his opponent and passes his calf on top of the opponent's body above the knee, placing his foot beyond the vertical midline of the opponent's body and applying pressure on his opponents knee from the outside, through inside, while keeping the foot of the leg at risk trapped between his hip and armpit.

It is not necessary for one of the athletes to hold the foot of his opponent in order for the foot to be considered trapped.

For purposes of this rule, when one athlete is standing and bearing their weight on foot of the same leg as the knee in danger, the foot will be considered trapped.

### For Purple Belt Athletes and below

When the two athletes are seated with their legs crossed but in a legal position as illustrated by image 1, and one of the athletes stands up, causing the opponent from below to be in an illegal position as illustrated by image 2. This is because when standing up, the foot that was loose and now stepping on the ground is considered a trapped foot.

In this situation, the referee must stop the fight, then place athlete B in a sitting position and athlete A standing at a sufficient distance to allow new grips and then continue the fight.

If the situation shown in image 2 occurs after a sweep, the referee must wait 3 seconds to define the stabilization, and in sequence; stop the fight; award 2 points for athlete A who is on top, place athlete B in a sitting position and athlete A standing at a sufficient distance to allow new grips and continue the fight.

### For Brown and Black Belt athletes:

The referee will not interrupt the fight. No penalty will be applied exclusively in this case.

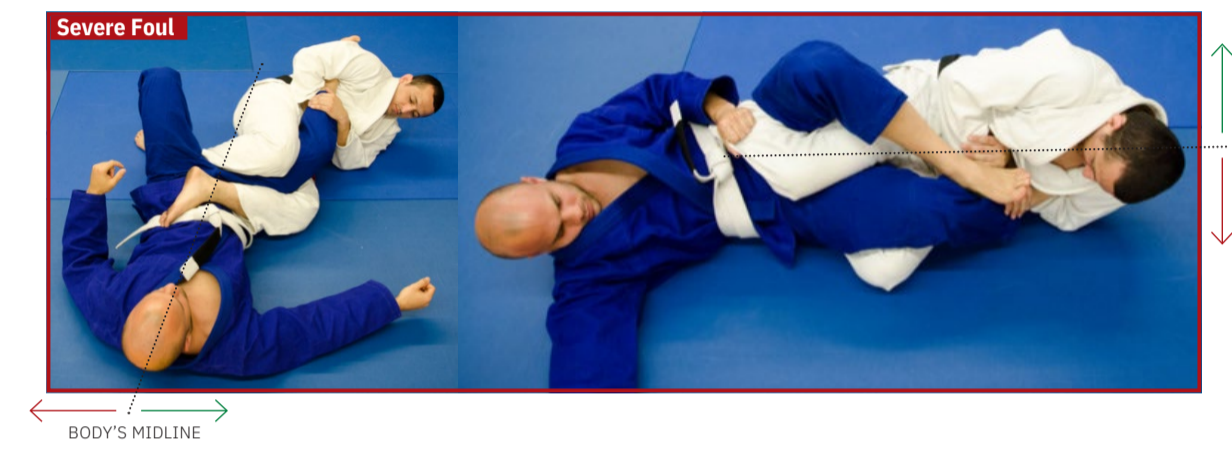
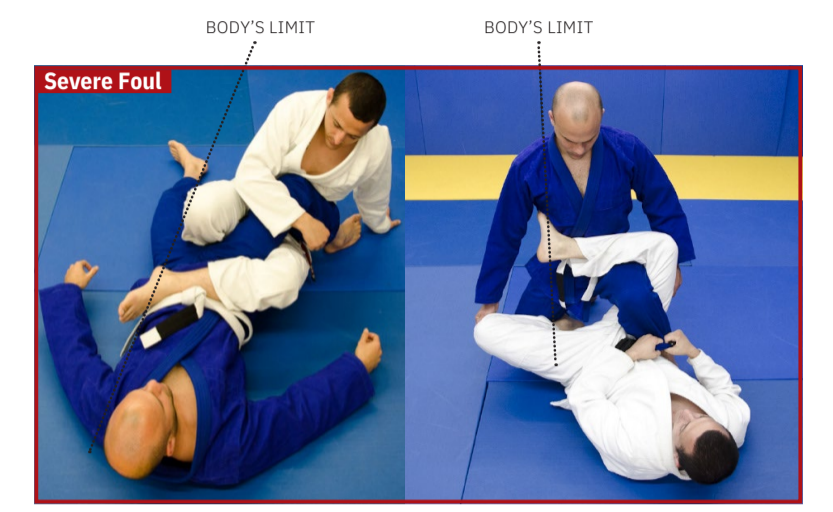


**SERIOUS FOUL: WHITE BELTS, ALL AGE GROUPS**  
In the white belt division, it is forbidden for an athlete to jump into closed guard while their opponent is standing. When this movement occurs, the referee will stop the match and restart with both athlete's standing at the center of the mat.

## SEVERE FOUL

When the athlete executes the movement in the characteristics mentioned above, with their foot crossing the opponent's body limit.

When either of the athletes have a submission hold, it will be considered a severe foul for the athlete crossing his foot in the characteristics mentioned above.

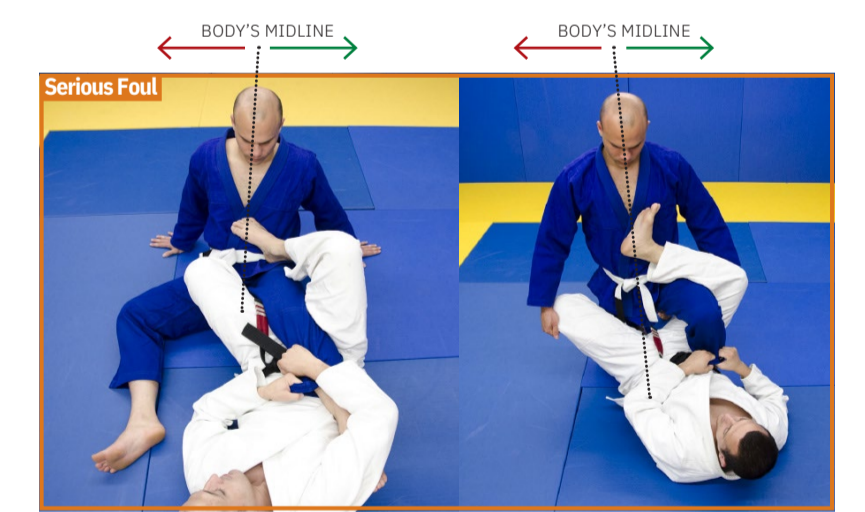


When the athlete turns inside from a 50/50 guard and at the beginning of the turn his opponent is stepping on the ground with the foot that is on the guard, it's considered a trapped foot (as shown in the image on the right)



## SERIOUS FOUL

When the athlete executes the movement in the characteristics mentioned above, moving his foot across the vertical midline of the opponent's body. The referee shall stop the match, return the position if permitted and issue a penalty to the athletes before restarting the fight.



## NORMAL SITUATIONS

Not considered fouls:

