

**Page 27**

**6.2.2 Serious Fouls**

**New point:**

M) When the athlete deliberately runs away from the fight area to avoid an inferior position or consolidation of the opponent's score. \*

\* Exclusively in this case, the referee must mark the athlete who fled the match area with a penalty and award their opponent with 2 points on the scoreboard. The marked penalty must follow the sequence of penalties.

**Page 29**

**New point:**

**TABLE: Technical Fouls – Illegal Moves**

|    | 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 | ●                 | ●                  | ●   | ●                                       | ●  |                                   | Heel hook   |
| 17 | ●                 | ●                  | ●   | ●                                       | ●  |                                   | Locks twisting the knees.   |
| 18 | ●                 | ●                  | ●   | ●                                       | ●  |                                   | Knee Reaping (See definition in page 32)  |
| 19 | ●                 | ●                  | ●   | ●                                       | ●  |                                   | In straight foot lock, turning in the direction of foot not under attack.   |
| 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.  |

\* The images shown on the list are examples of prohibited techniques and do not represent the full array of prohibited technical situations and variations.

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

New picture:

Picture (2) Choke with spinal lock.



New point:

**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, true inside, while keeping the foot of the leg at risk stuck 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 caught or stuck.

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 caught or stuck.

**For Purple Belt Athletes and bellow**

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.



IMAGE 1

IMAGE 2

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.

**Page 33**

**New point:**

- 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)

