



# CISM JUDO REGULATIONS JUDO 2016

## Part 1: INTRODUCTION

### THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY SPORTS COUNCIL - CISM

The International Military Sports Council, known by its acronym "CISM", is an international sports association composed of the armed forces of member nations accepted by the General Assembly. CISM is open to the armed forces of all nations. The fundamental aim of CISM is to promote sport activity and physical education between armed forces as a means to foster world peace. This ideal is encapsulated in the CISM motto "FRIENDSHIP THROUGH SPORT".

### Background

CISM was founded on 18 February 1948 in Nice, France. The five founding nations were Belgium, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.

In the aftermath of World War I, an American, General John Pershing, recognised the need to breakdown linguistic and cultural barriers and to promote friendship and morale among soldiers of Allied Forces. As a result, he established the Allied Forces Sports Council in 1919 and organised the first international military sport event, the Inter Allied Games, in France. These games involved 18 nations from five continents and 1500 athletes in 24 sports.

Following the Second World War, the Allied Forces Sports Council was revived and the second Inter Allied Games were held in 1946 in Berlin. Most notably, allies from Western and Eastern Europe competed in harmony. Unfortunately, because of political discord, the Allied Forces Sports Council was extinguished in 1947. However, the ideal was rekindled the following year with the founding of CISM and the rise of a global vision.

### Scope and Activity

Since its founding in 1948 with five European nations, CISM has grown to over 130 member nations from Europe, Africa, Asia and South, Central and North Americas. In addition to many continental and regional championships, CISM organises over 20 World Championships annually and the Military World Games every four years with about 6,000 participants including Olympic Medallists and World Champions. CISM also provides clinics, technical and solidarity assistance to member nations.

### Structure

The supreme authority of CISM is the General Assembly in which all member nations are represented. It approves statutory matters, strategic and annual operational plans and convenes once a year. The General Assembly elects a Board of Directors, which is the policy-making body headed by an elected President, the CISM President. It convenes at least twice a year. The General Secretariat, located in Brussels, is the permanent executive and administrative body.

Liaison Offices are established in Europe, Africa, Asia and the Americas to co-ordinate regional activities. Technical Committees are also established to manage, develop, and supervise the technical aspects for each sport.

CISM maintains close relationships with national, international sport federations and other international organisations such as the IOC.

This is the summary of the aims, structures and activities of the organisation, which is sponsoring the Judo championship.



It is important to be aware of the role you are expected to play in CISM either as an organiser or as a competitor.

You represent the Armed Forces of your different countries and as such you are called upon to defend your colours. However, you are also member of a big family - CISM - whose motto is:

"Friendship through Sport"

## **HISTORY OF CISM JUDO**

100 years of Kodokan-Judo.

In 1882, the first Judo contest took place and a new sport was born, which can be called a worldwide sports nowadays.

Judo is known and practised in all five continents, and there about 50 millions people who train in this sport.

The International Judo Federation (IJF) consists of 199 members countries (Africa – 49, Americas – 41, Asia – 39, Australia & Oceania – 20, Europe - 50) and the sport is still growing in popularity.

In 1956, the first world championship was carried out. Since 1964, Judo has been counted as an Olympic discipline and in 1966 the first CISM championship took place. More than 100 years ago, Jigoro KANO, a Japanese professor, combined several systems of self defence and created a new sport called Judo, with the development of contest rules, the sport enabled efficient competitions based on the former self defence systems. The intensified contact between Japan and the western nations in matter of culture and economy together with the increasing physical activities supported the idea. KANO and his followers paved the way for Judo.

Why should a combat sport like Judo which contains the determinations of acting, aggressiveness, fast reaction and physical fitness not be in the training program of all the armed forces. The systems of self defence, before Judo were a part of the combat techniques of the former warriors not only in Japan, but in the whole Far East, because these systems have their origins in China and India. The philosophic and ethic words of these systems for close combat were adopted by Judo. Therefore Judo is suited for the training of soldiers and its technical knowledge is also important for military use. The training of fighting spirit, physical endurance, courage, resoluteness, strength of mind also quickness in movements are essential for the soldiers success - without these conditions a Judoka cannot be successful either. Judo is not only a sport with advantages for military virtues, but also requires great mental engagement. Physical ambitions alone would not be sufficient for success, if there were no knowledge and structure of the human body (vital points). Every Judoka has to know about the dangers of training and fighting in a competition. They have to act in a way to keep the danger of injuries as low as possible.

The principle "give way to win" does not mean to dodge, but to use the other's power for your own success. The ideal of Judo is to find unity between the body and the spirit.

In many countries of the world special troops have had close combat training based on the known self defence techniques and Judo long before World War Two. The reports about successful actions of commandos by using the principles of Judo training are good examples of the value of this training.

Judo was firmly established in the CISM calendar also. By the initiative of a CISM Executive Committee member (General LUTGENDORF - Austria) - the first CISM Judo championships were organised in Vienna (Austria - in 1966).

Though the calendar was not perfect in the beginning, the arrangement of a championship every year was a goal and is now possible. More than half of the CISM member nations practice Judo in their armed forces and the number of nations participating in CISM. Judo shows the great interest in this sport.



From 7 nations participating at the 1st CISM Judo championship in Vienna up to 41 nations in 2003 it has been a long road to success.

Participants from 55 member nations have already taken part in CISM Judo championships and the list of those CISM champions, who also became Olympic or World champions includes many well-known names. Judo is, because of its strict forms, its fairness, and its politeness, a good example for the CISM motto "Friendship through Sport".

The Presidents of the Permanent Technical Committees Judo were:

1973-1974: Major General Dr. Schtippl Sonwalden (AUT).

1974-1990: Brigadier General Josef Herzog (AUT).

1991-1994: Captain Tom Kempkens (NED).

1995 -2008: Colonel Prof. Roman Maciej Kalina, Ph. D (POL).

2008 - 2012: Colonel Viorel CEASCAI, Ph.D (ROU)

Since 2012: Lieutenant-Colonel Fred Sijnhorst (NED)



## **Part 2: SPECIFIC REGULATIONS FOR JUDO GENERAL RULES**

### **1. SPONSORING COUNTRY**

1.1. The Judo championship is, in principle, organised annually, under the auspices of the

International Military Sports Council (CISM).

1.2. The championship should be held preferably in accordance with the International Judo Federation Calendar

### **2. RULES**

2.1. The Championship will technically be organised according to the latest IJF's Sporting Code, inclusive the accepted changes.

2.2. The organising procedure for team competition will base on the rules applied at the World University Judo Championships.

2.3. Competitions:

The championship will include four (4) events:

- The team competitions for men.
- The team competitions for women.
- The individual competition for men in seven (7) categories.
- The individual competition for women in seven (7) categories.

### **3. INDIVIDUAL COMPETITIONS**

3.1. Competitions will be organised in the following weight categories:

Men: -60, -66, -73, -81, -90, -100, +100 Kg

Women: -48, -52, -57, -63, -70, -78, +78 Kg

3.2. Entries:

Each country may nominate 18 competitors (9 men and 9 women), although with a maximum of 2 male or 2 female competitors per weight-class.

3.3. All participants in the competition must be entered in the list of accredited competitors, and their entries must be confirmed at latest during the preliminary Technical Meeting.

3.4. One weight category has to be finished in one (1) day.

### **4. TEAM COMPETITIONS**

4.1. For the team competition, a team consists of five (5) categories. The weight categories extra-light (-60 kg) and half-heavy (-100 kg) will expire.



These are the following weight categories:

Men Team: -66, -73, -81, -90, +90 Kg

Women Team: -52, -57, -63, -70, +70 Kg

4.2. Entries: In order to qualify, for each team match, every country may nominate one team, consisting of maximum 5 and minimum 3 male or female competitors.

4.3. The teams may be composed out of maximum 9 or 7 (see point 8.2) competitors ....

4.4 Competitors may participate in the weight category in which they take part in the individual competition, or in the category immediately above.

4.5. For the team competition, it is allowed to change the composition of the team before each team match.

4.6. The team captain must inform the central table about the actual formation of his team (3 up to 5 competitors) before the beginning of each match.

## **5. SYSTEM OF PERFORMANCE**

The competitions (individual and team competitions) should be conducted according to the following system:

5.1. Combination of two (2) weight categories (individual competitions):

If in one weight category, only one (1), two (2) or three (3) nominated competitors take part, this category and its competitors will be combined with the category immediately above.

5.2. « Each-to each »:

If in one weight category (or in the team events), 4 or 5 competitors take part, each nominated competitor (team) must fight against each competitor (team).

The number of matches is determined by the formula:

$N(n-1) / 2$  (n = number of competitors / teams).



The match succession (in case of participation of five (5) competitors or teams) is determined by the following configuration:

I II III IV V  
1-0 1-5 1-4 1-3 1-2  
2-5 0-4 5-3 4-2 3-0  
3-4 2-3 0-2 5-0 4-5

For each competitor (team), a number must be drawn.

5.3. If in one weight category (or in the team event) consist of 6-10 competitors a system with 2 Round-Robin (RR) groups will be applied.

The number 1 and 2 of the groups will fight in the semi-finals. The winner of the semi-finals will fight the final.

Bronze medals will be awarded to the losers of the semi-finals.

5.4. If eleven (11) or more competitors (teams) take part in the event the double-eliminating system with full repassage will be used, where losers of the elimination will meet in the repassage.

## 6. DRAWING FOR TEAM AND INDIVIDUAL COMPETITIONS

6.1. The last year championships medallists are seeded, if they start in the same weight category in which they won medals.

6.2. Two athletes from the same country in one weight category will also be seeded.

6.3. Any questions of the manner of performance must be decided at the preliminary Technical Meeting.

## 7. REFEREEING

According to the IJF Rules.

Every delegation must include in its mission's composition an international referee recognised by the IJF.

## 8. COMPOSITION OF THE MISSION

8.1. The mission of a country participating in a CISM Judo Championship may *include max 24* members and will be composed as follows if there are both female and male competitors:

- 1 chief of mission
- 1 team captain
- 1 international referee recognised by the IJF
- 2 trainers
- 1 "ad libitum"
- 9 male competitors (7 competitors + 2 reserves)
- 9 female competitors (7 competitors + 2 reserves)

If only male or female competitors participate, the *maximum is 12 members* per mission (only 1 trainer).

8.2. If a country is unable to host the number of mission members as mentioned above the host country may reduce the number of invited judokas to 7/7 (in this case only one competitor in one weight category may be nominated – even if the country participates with less than 7 judokas), only after consulting the President of the CISM Judo Committee.

## **9. PROGRAM OF STAY – SCHEDULE**

9.1 The duration of stay should basically be nine (9) days.

9.2 Calendar

1st Day Arrival of missions, control of military ID-cards, training

2nd Day Opening Ceremony, Preliminary/Technical Meeting, Referees meeting, training, drawing of lots for team competition

3<sup>rd</sup> Day Team Competition

4th Day Resting Day, Study Day, drawing of lots Individual Competition

5th Day Individual Competition

6th Day Individual Competition

7th Day Individual Competition and Closing Ceremony

8th Day Cultural Day – not compulsory / remain at the disposal of organizing country.

9th Day Departure of missions

Note 1: Depending on the number of participating countries, the Individual Competition may be conducted on two (2) days instead of three (3) days

Note 2: The Resting Day may be combined with the Cultural Day and the Opening and Closing Ceremonies may be scheduled otherwise if the organising country wishes to do so.

## **10. ANTI DOPING CONTROL**

10.1 Doping is defined as

- the presence of prohibited substances or its metabolites or markers in an athletes bodily specimen
- the use or the attempted use of a prohibited substance or a prohibited method
- the refusing, or failing without compelling justification to submit to sample collection after notification

10.2 Doping, according to this definition, is strictly forbidden in CISM, and according with this in Judo.



10.3. At least at each CISM Military World Judo Championship, if possible also at other major events, anti- doping controls will be carried out according to the latest CISM Anti Doping Regulation (Chapter IV, CISM Policy Manual) which is fully in line with the Anti- Doping Code of WADA.

Specificities of the IJF Anti Doping Regulation will be considered when necessary.

10.4 The operative responsibilities of the anti- doping controls will lie with the Anti Doping Commission formed for the considered event.

The composition and tasks of this commission are defined in the CISM Anti Doping Regulation

10.5 At World Military Judo Championships, at least eight (8) tests will be carried out .

10.6 The list of prohibited substances and methods used for the anti- doping testing in CISM events will always be the actual WADA list.

## 11. PRIZES AND AWARDS

11.1 Prizes for the Individual Competitions:

The hosting country is obligated to present official medals as follows:

- To the winner of each category: the CISM gold medal and *a champion's diploma*.
- To the competitor placed second in each weight category: the CISM silver medal.
- To the *competitors* placed third in each weight category: the CISM bronze medal.

(Remark: due to the existing regulations there will be two third places)

11.2 Prizes for the Team Competition

The hosting country is obliged to present official medals as follows:

To all accredited competitors of a team, announced to the central table at the beginning of the competition day:

- Placed first: the CISM gold medal and *a champion's diploma*.
- Placed second: the CISM silver medal
- Placed third: the CISM bronze medal

(Remark: due to the existing regulations there will be two third places).

11.3 Other awards

Other awards may be presented at the option of the hosting country (e.g. cups, medals, souvenirs).

## 12. REGULATIONS TO BE APPLIED

The present regulations will govern all CISM Judo championships. The official language in which this regulation was established is English. Therefore that version shall prevail in case of any protest. All cases which are not covered by the present regulations shall be decided in accordance with the regulations of the International Judo Federations (IJF).