

JFA REFEREE EVALUATION CRITERIA & REPORTING

REFEREE EVALUATION SCORE

Each attending Referee will be evaluated throughout the particular event. The 'Final' Evaluation Score' will be based upon the overall Refereeing performance of the individual Referee, taking into account the criteria identified in the 'JFA Referee Evaluation Criteria' document.

Three Refereeing 'Levels' have been identified allowing the individual Referee to be assessed at their respective levels – allowing for a more relevant and applicable assessment at that Referee 'Level':

- **IJF** **Maximum: 10 points**
- **Continental** **Maximum: 9 points**
- **Oceania/National** **Maximum: 8 points**

REFEREE EVALUATION REPORT

The 'Referee Evaluation Report' document will be used as an opportunity to offer specific feedback and comments to the individual Referee based upon the criteria identified in the 'JFA Referee Evaluation Criteria' document. It is intended that the 'Report' would assist the individual Referee in their future development and practice.

CRITERIA OF EACH COMPONENT

VOICE:

Voice should be loud and clear using correct and distinguishable pronunciation.

Examples

- Voice too loud – or – too quiet
- Incorrect or indistinguishable pronunciation

SIGNALS:

All hand signals should be correct, clearly identifiable, displaying good posture, and should be held for approximately 2-3 seconds. The Referee should not pre-empt any score before the action has finished.

The Referee should know exactly where the medical team are situated and should immediately call in that direction when they are required.

Examples

- Signals not clear – or – not held for sufficient time
- Wrong signal used when scoring – or – applying penalties
- Pre-empting score prior to completion of the throwing action

MOBILITY:

The Referee should adopt the most appropriate position and distance to accommodate the activity and movement of the competitors. Attention should also be given, by the Referee, to the view of the table referees, the position of the CARE-system cameras and the position of the tournament control staff. The pace and movement of the Referee should be calm and purposeful and not rushed or random.

The Referee should be appropriately positioned to effectively view and assess Katame-waza situations such as Shime-waza, Kansetsu-waza and Osaekomi-waza.

Examples

- Too far from – or – too close to the activity/movement of the competitors
- Wrong or poor positioning with regards to CARE-system camera(s)
- Movements appear rushed or random

PRESENTATION

This criterion identifies the physical appearance, presentation and posture of the Referee, including the ability to display a calm and confident demeanour and a high level of control throughout the contest. Elements would include: facial expressions, unnecessary gestures, lack of confidence, showing disrespect for the competitors.

Examples

- Making unnecessary facial expressions and/or physical gestures
- Poor posture. Appears nervous/anxious/tense
- Displays disrespectful 'attitude' towards competitors and/or coaches

DETERMINATION

The Referee should consistently demonstrate the ability to be competent and confident in providing accurate opinions of varying situations and activity during the contest. Whilst the referee may request the Table Referees' support in difficult situations the Referee should not regularly defer to the Table Referees to make the decision

Examples

- Lacks initiative/confidence when assessing action and/or making decision(s)
- Fails to refer 'difficult' (controversial) decisions for review by Table Referees
- Displays disrespectful 'attitude' when over-ruled by Table Referees and/or Committee

CONTEST CONTROL:

The Referee should demonstrate a calm and confident control of the competitors and coaches during a contest.

The Referee should be aware of the scoreboard throughout the contest, and any discrepancies/inaccuracies should be resolved immediately.

Any problems with scoreboard/timing equipment should be addressed promptly and resolved professionally and respectfully.

Examples

- Scoreboard not observed and a discrepancy/inaccuracy not fixed quickly enough
- Displays a 'Lack of feel' for the contest. Calls Matte at an inappropriate time.
- Appears distracted by coach(es) and/or spectators
- Fails to address inappropriate behaviour of coaches

JUDGEMENT (TABLE REFEREES)

The Table Referees should always demonstrate attention to the action on their mat area. This would include avoiding unnecessary or distracting behaviour during the contest.

The Table Referee should offer prompt and clear support to the Referee on any close or unclear decision. However, the Table Referee should not appear overly or unnecessarily critical of the referee on close decisions, and should always attempt to maintain the unity of the Referee team.

The Table Referee should be quick to supervise any medical activity for a competitor, of the contest area, when this is required.

Examples

- Does not demonstrate paying attention to the contest
- Does not offer an opinion on an action/decision when required
- Is over-talkative or dominating
- Uses poor radio procedure
- Relies too much on the CARE system

SCORING:

The correct level of technical scoring for all actions in Tachi-waza is paramount and must be applied consistently. Scores should not be pre-empted, and should accurately reflect the throwing action, and be awarded to the correct competitor (particularly in KaeshiWaza situations).

Repeated occurrence of a Referee having technical scores changed, during the same contest, would be regarded as a poor scoring performance.

Examples

- Repeatedly has technical scores overruled by Table Referees
- Scores to a wrong player in Kaeshi-Waza

PENALTIES:

It is important that the Referee award penalties consistently and at the appropriate time for the level of infringement committed. Penalties should be awarded taking in to account the intent of the competitor, and should be applied using a clear and accurate signal to the competitor who infringed.

Examples

- Shows poor timing when applying 'Negative Judo' penalties
- Use an incorrect hand signal for intended penalty
- Calls Matte at the wrong time to award Shido

KATAME-WAZA:

The Referee should demonstrate an accurate and consistent understanding of Katame-waza by calling Matte, Osaekomi, Toketa and Ippon at the appropriate time.

The Referee should also demonstrate a clear understanding of when the overall action transitions from Tachi-waza to Katame-waza. The Referee should allow the competitor an appropriate opportunity to apply Katame-waza actions whilst identifying situations where one or both competitors are 'time-wasting'.

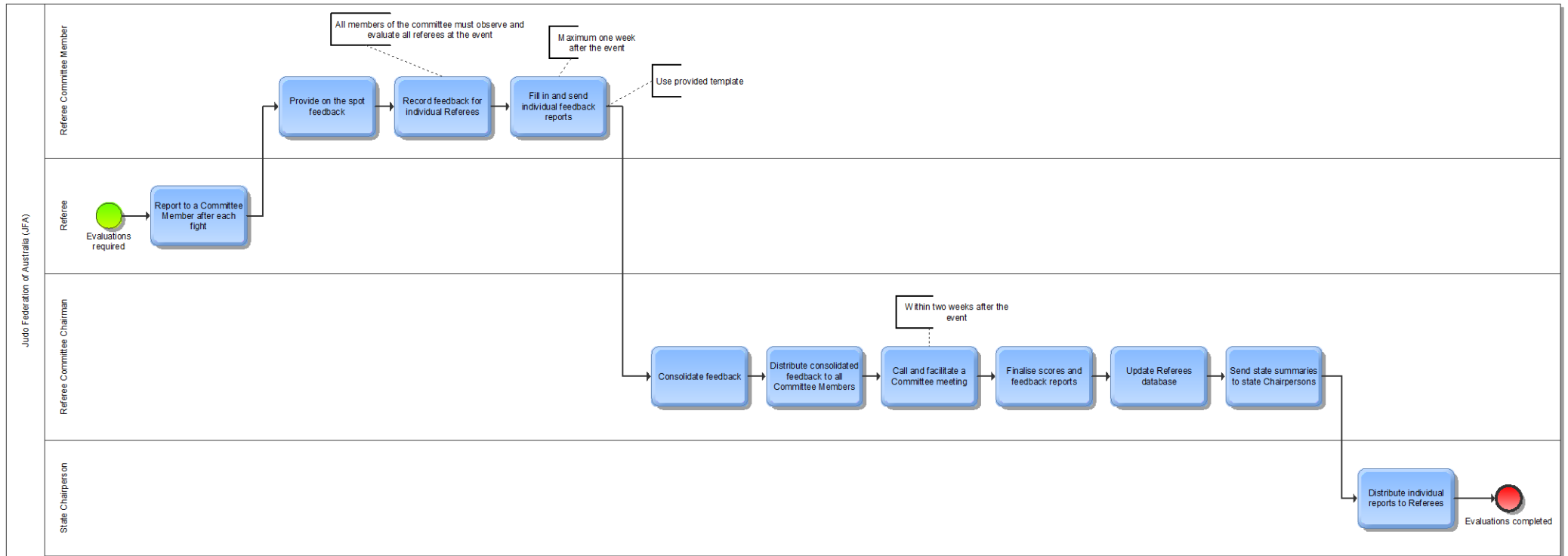
Examples

- Poor timing when in calling Osaekomi and/or Toketa
- Does not accurately interpret transition between TachiWaza and KatameWaza
- Poor timing when announcing Ippon for ShimeWaza or KansetsuWaza (Too early/Too Late)
- Calls Matte too early – or – too late

JFA Referee Committee

September 2017

REFEREES EVALUATION - PROCESS MAP





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AIS Combat Centre
 PO Box 176 Belconnen ACT 2616
 Leverrier Crescent Bruce ACT



REFEREE EVALUATION REPORT

| Referee name | Referee grade | Event | Date | Maximum score | Evaluation score |
|--------------|---------------|-------|------|---------------|------------------|
| | | | | | |

| Overall appearance | | | | Control and collaboration | | | Technical abilities | | |
|--------------------|---------|----------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------|----------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Voice | Signals | Mobility | Presentation | Determination | Contest control | Judgment | Scoring | Penalties | Katame-Waza |
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| Specific comments (high level observations impacting evaluation score & specific areas for improvement) |
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