

Criteria for scoring of each component:

Voice:

Must be powerful and clear, i.e. the commands must not all sound the same and need to have correct pronunciation.

Presence:

Includes physical appearance and ability to appear calm, competent and in complete control to gain respect of players, coaches and spectators etc. Must have good posture in tachi-waza and katame-waza, no kneeling on the mat or slouching or rounded shoulders. Referees should not adopt a stance where most of their weight is on one hip with the opposite leg out in an overly casual fashion.

Distance:

Ability to consistently maintain an optimum distance of 2 to 3 meters from the athletes. Ability to adapt to the athlete's strategy, e.g. further distance for larger, heavy weight or faster more mobile players. Appropriate distance from katame-waza situations to better view the action. Should operate generally within the contest area, but may go outside in special circumstances.

Mobility:

Must position and move appropriately to accommodate the athletes' movement, the view of the judges, the position of the cameras and the position of the control table staff. Must show an ability to read the judo and therefore anticipate athletes' movements making sure the referee is in the best position for everyone to effectively evaluate actions. The pace and manner of movement will be dictated by the athletes' actions. The referee must be appropriately positioned quickly to effectively and safely control katame-waza situations such as shime-waza, kansetsu-waza and osaekomi-waza and not seriously block CARE system camera views.

Katame-waza:

The referee must show good understanding of katame-waza by calling mate, osaekomi, toketa and ippon on time and accurately. The referee must demonstrate a clear understanding of when the overall action transitions from tachi-waza to katame-waza. The referee must give athletes an appropriate opportunity to apply katame-waza actions but must also be mindful of athletes just wishing to waste time without action.

Scoring:

The correct level of technical scoring for all actions in tachi-waza and katame-waza is paramount and must be applied consistently well, scores in all scenario's must not be pre-empted, they must be real evaluations for what has actually happened, not what the referee thinks is going to happen. An odd mistake of one level up or down on difficult borderline type scores can be accepted if managed correctly with the judges if it's not a feature of that referees' performance. In cases of the referee having two or more occurrences where the evaluation is 2 or 3 levels incorrect, this will be of grave concern, but will be evaluated on its individual merit considering the refereeing level being attempted.

Penalties:

It is vital that penalties are awarded correctly and on time for the level of infringement committed. Penalties should be awarded taking in to account the intent of the athlete's action, the penalties must be awarded showing the correct signal to the athletes otherwise confusion and unrest sets in. Referees should attempt to give rolling shidos as appropriate but must always ensure the athletes are facing each other and that they are not on the edge of the tatami.

Signals:

Should be held for approximately 2-3 seconds showing correct procedure, posture and slight rotation as required for the control table to clearly see what has happened. The referee should know exactly where the medical team are situated and should immediately call in that direction when medical team are required.

Judgment:

The judges should watch their own mat consistently and give support to the referee as required; however, the judge must not be overly critical of the referee on close decisions and therefore try to agree with the referee if possible as continuously interrupting the match spoils the contest. The judge must effectively manage minor treatments of the athletes off the competition area, i.e. observe the medical attention.

Determination:

The referee must show the ability to be consistently competent in providing good quality opinions of situations, despite other different opinions. The referee may request judge support in difficult situations but must not regularly defer to the judges to make the decision, the referee must positively demonstrate to everyone that they are competently in charge because they know exactly what they are doing. The referee's performance should not dip because they have had a decision changed by the judges or jury or severe pressure from coaches or spectators.