

AVA WORLD SUBMISSION GRAPPLING FEDERATION

OFFICIAL RULEBOOK

Version 1.2 | August 2026

*Rules marked * were updated in v1.2.*

Rules marked (New in v1.2) were added in v1.2

www.allvsall.com

This document contains the complete rules governing all AVA-sanctioned competitions.

Table of Contents

Preface — How AVA Works

Article 1 — How to Win

1.1 How to Win

1.2 Round Robin Points Algorithm

1.3 Tiebreaker Settings

1.4 Athletes and Top Team Placement Settings

Article 2 — Technical, Overtime and Action Rules

2.1 Technical Rules

2.2 *Overtime Rules

2.3 Action Rules

Article 3 — Match Durations

Article 4 — Brackets

Article 5 — Divisions

5.1 Divisions

5.2 Weight Classes

5.3 Skill and Experience Requirements

Article 6 — Referee Procedures

6.1 *Commands and Gestures

6.2 Mat Navigation

6.3 Out of Bounds

6.4 Submission Stop Protocol

6.5 Overtime Protocol

6.6 *Decision Criteria

6.7 Additional Notes

Article 7 — General Guidelines and Policies

7.1 Attire

7.2 Hygiene

7.3 Weigh-Ins

7.4 Safe Weight Management

7.5 Code of Conduct

7.6 Appeals (*New in v1.2*)

7.7 Anti-Sandbagging

7.8 Gender Policy

Appendix A — Technical Rules Index (*New in v1.2*)

A.1 Chokes & Strangles

- A.2 Upper Body Joint Locks
- A.3 Lower Body Joint Locks
- A.4 Compression Locks
- A.5 Cervical Locks
- A.6 Takedowns & High Impact Movements
- A.7 Prohibited — All Divisions

How AVA Works

AVA is designed to determine the best submission grappler.

The structure of the rules and format reflects that. Round robin format means every athlete competes against everyone in their group.

Not all wins are equal. A submission in regulation is worth the most points and the athlete with the most points wins the division. How you win matters more than how many times you win.

The pure submission grappler is the one who finishes the most, the fastest, compared to everyone.

Article 1 — How to Win

1.1 How to Win

Matches are won by submission during regulation time or in overtime by submission, fastest escape, referee decision, walkover or by opponent disqualification.

A submission is when the opponent clearly taps (at least twice with their hand(s) or foot/feet) or gives a verbal tap (saying “tap” or loudly yelling in discomfort). The referee can also stop the match early to prevent serious injury.

If a competitor releases a submission because they believe their opponent tapped but the referee did not see or confirm it, the tap may not count. Competitors are advised to maintain the hold until the referee officially stops the match.

1.2 Round Robin Points Algorithm

The AVA round robin points structure is designed to favor submission in regulation. Each match outcome awards points to the winner. When the division is finished, the competitor with the most points wins.

Submission in Regulation: 4 Points.

Submission in Overtime: 2 Points.

Disqualification: 3 Points.

Walkover: 2 Points.

Fastest Escape (overtime): 1 Point.

Decision: 1 Point.

These match points apply only during round robin stages (groups of up to 5 competitors). When a division has 6 or more competitors, it is split into groups. The top competitor from each group advances to a final bracket, where match wins decide the outcome — points are not used.

For details on group formation, see Article 4 (Brackets).

1.3 Tiebreaker Settings

In the event of a tie, the tie is broken using the following criteria in order of priority:

Head-to-head: Who won when they fought each other.

Number of wins by submission: Who had more wins by submission.

Fastest submission (in seconds): Who got their fastest submission in less time.

Shortest total time in won matches: Who spent the least total time in the matches they won.

Number of wins by decision: Who had more wins by decision.

Number of wins by walkover: Who had more wins by walkover.

Number of wins by disqualification: Who had more wins by disqualification.

1.4 Athletes and Top Team Placement Settings

When athletes place on the podium, the athlete and their team earns points.

Gold: 10 points.

Silver: 4 points.

Bronze: 2 points.

Athletes: points carry into their individual Season Rankings.

Teams: points count toward both tournament standings and the Season Team Rankings across the same three categories (Overall Team, Overall Adults, Overall Youth).

Some tournaments are worth more than others. The points earned are multiplied based on the event level:

Ultra — Season Finale: 4x.

Legacy Series — Generational Series (Legends/Origins): 3x.

Compass Series — Cardinal Series (Western/Eastern): 3x.

Regional Series — Provincial/State Series: 2x.

Central — City Series: 1x.

Article 2 — Technical, Overtime and Action Rules

2.1 Technical Rules

Definitions

CHOKES & STRANGLES: Techniques that restrict blood flow or airway through the neck.

UPPER BODY JOINT LOCKS: Techniques that attack joints above the waist.

LOWER BODY JOINT LOCKS: Techniques that attack joints below the waist.

COMPRESSION LOCKS: Techniques that squeeze or compress the muscle against bone.

CERVICAL LOCKS: Techniques that attack the neck or spine.

TAKEDOWNS & HIGH-IMPACT MOVEMENTS: Techniques that bring an opponent from standing to the ground or entries that carry elevated risk of injury.

***Note:** Refer to the Technical Rules Chart for the complete list of techniques and their legality by age and belt level.*

2.2 Overtime Rules

If regulation ends without a submission, the match goes to overtime.

Each competitor has one round of 1 minute to attack. A coin toss decides who attacks first.

The referee will ask the attacker “A or B.” A is Arm Trap, B is Back. The attacker may choose either side for both positions.

Starting Positions

Arm Trap: An elbow-to-elbow hooked-arm trap position, with the other hand posted head-side on the mat. The attacker’s legs must be in the fork position (not crossed). The defender must be in the figure-four defense position with the far hand under the attacker’s leg that is over their face. Bodies must be perpendicular.

The Back: The attacker sits upright with a seatbelt grip at the lower sternum. The defender’s hands must be on top of the attacker’s seatbelt.

How Overtime Is Decided

The competitor with the fastest submission wins.

If neither competitor submits, the competitor with the fastest escape wins.

A submission always takes precedence over an escape.

If no one submits or escapes, the competitor with fewer penalties wins.

If penalties are tied — including when neither competitor has any — the referee decides the round. The referee's decision is final.

Live Positions

Live positions are positions that can flow together without the match being stopped. Any submission position is also considered live.

***Live positions:** Back, Mount and Side Control.

Back — chest-to-back control with one of: two hooks, one hook, closed back (crossed legs), or a body triangle.

Mount — attacker seated on the front upper body, outside of the guard.

Side Control — attacker controlling across the upper body, perpendicular, diagonal or parallel, outside of the guard.

Escape

An escape is when the defender gets completely free from any live position or submission attempt. When the referee sees an escape, they will count 3 seconds to confirm the position is clear before stopping the round.

2.3 Action Rules

Section 2.3A — Penalties (3 Penalties = Match DQ)

Stalling (Regulation): Not trying to make progress. The referee will call the athlete's corner color ("Orange," "Blue," or "Orange & Blue") and start a 10-second countdown in their head. If no action is taken, a penalty is issued. Legendary divisions use a 20-second regulation stalling count instead of 10.

Stalling (Overtime): Holding a position without trying to submit the opponent. The referee will call the attacker's corner color and start a 5-second countdown in their head. If no action is taken, the round stops and an escape is awarded to the opponent. Legendary divisions use a 10-second overtime stalling count instead of 5.

Fleeing the match area: Leaving the mat to avoid fighting, or pushing the opponent off the mat. Takedown attempts do not apply.

Disobeying a referee order.

Inserting hands inside underwear: Grabbing the pants at the hip is allowed, but gripping the underwear is not.

Disengaging from combat: Pulling away from the opponent and not returning to fight right away.

Clubbing: Downward clubbing motion with the forearm or hand is allowed. Any clubbing motion from the side that looks like a slap, punch, or hook is a penalty.

No standing in triangle: An athlete cannot stand fully upright while being attacked with a triangle. The referee will reset with the attacker on their back and the defender on their knees. Squatting is allowed.

Section 2.3B — Match DQ (Immediate)

Vomiting or secreting bodily fluids: The opponent wins by walkover. This includes nosebleeds. May result in a Division DQ depending on the circumstance.

Fake match: Matches must be real. Staged fights, fixed outcomes, or lack of effort result in both competitors being disqualified.

Causing a penalty during a submission escape: Example: escaping a triangle by placing fingers inside the opponent's sleeves.

Forcing the opponent into an illegal position: Trying to get the opponent penalized or disqualified on purpose.

Not wearing underwear.

Squeezing or crushing groin.

Section 2.3C — Division DQ (All Remaining Matches)

Striking: This includes slapping, punching, kicking, and head butts.

Gouging: Pressing into any orifice. This includes the eyes, eye socket, ears, nose, mouth, throat, armpit, etc.

Biting, fish hooking, hair pulling.

Bad hygiene: Nails must be trimmed short. Long hair must be tied up. Hair dye that stains the opponent's Gi is a DQ. Athletes must be clean and free of strong body odor. Gi and No-Gi attire must be clean and free of odor.

Using slippery substances: Anything that makes the body or Gi slippery.

Using sticky substances: Anything that makes the body or Gi sticky.

Section 2.3D — Event DQ (Removed From Event)

Hostile behavior: Poor sportsmanship including foul language, disrespectful gestures, or violence.

Infectious skin condition: Visible skin gashes or sores will be referred to the medical area. The medical team decides if the athlete can compete.

Section 2.3E — Match Stoppage: Emotional Distress

If a competitor displays emotional distress (crying, panic, or emotional breakdown unrelated to injury), the referee shall pause the match and allow a single 60-second recovery window. The athlete's coach/corner may enter to provide support. If the athlete is unable to compose themselves and signal readiness after the 60-seconds, the match shall be awarded to the opponent. This window is granted once per match only - if emotional distress recurs after the match has resumed, the referee shall immediately award the match to the opponent without an additional recovery period.

Article 3 — Match Durations

All overtime rounds are 1 minute per competitor.

Ages 4–6: 2 minutes.

Ages 7–15: 3 minutes.

Ages 16–17 (White/Blue/Purple): 4 minutes.

Adults 18+ (White/Blue): 4 minutes.

Adults 18+ (Purple/Brown/Black, Legendary & Throne Qualifiers): 5 minutes.

Throne Title Matches: Round 1: 5 minutes, Round 2: 4 minutes.

If a competitor has consecutive matches, they are given a 5-minute rest period between bouts.

Article 4 — Brackets

Pool Formation and Elimination Rounds

2 athletes: Best of three matches.

3–5 athletes: Round Robin. Everyone fights everyone.

6–10 athletes: Split into 2 groups (maximum 5 per group). Everyone in the group fights everyone. The top 2 from each group advance to a single-elimination bracket with a bronze match.

11–15 athletes: Split into 3 groups. The top athlete from each group advances to a single-elimination bracket. One athlete receives a bye. Shortcut bronze.

16–20 athletes: Split into 4 groups. The top athlete from each group advances to a single-elimination bracket with a bronze match.

21+ athletes: Split into multiple groups (maximum 5 per group). The top athlete from each group advances to a single-elimination bracket with a bronze match.

Article 5 — Divisions

5.1 Divisions

AVA offers Gi and No-Gi divisions across all categories. Every division follows the same format and scoring system. What changes between divisions is the ruleset — which techniques are allowed depends on age and belt level.

5.1.1 Rulesets by Age and Belt

Ages 4–12: Youth ruleset.

Ages 13–15: Teen ruleset.

Ages 16–17 and 18+ White Belt: Same ruleset.

18+ Blue Belt: Blue belt ruleset.

18+ Purple, Brown, and Black Belt: Advanced ruleset.

Legendary Title Qualifiers: Legendary ruleset.

Throne Title Qualifiers: Throne ruleset.

Refer to Appendix A — Technical Rules Index for the specific techniques allowed in each ruleset.

Refer to the Technical Rules chart for the specific techniques allowed in each ruleset.

When a division includes competitors of different belt levels, the ruleset follows the first listed belt on the scoreboard.

5.1.2 Beginner Divisions

6-Months and Under (All Ages): For athletes in their first six months of training with no prior experience in any grappling-based sport (wrestling, judo, sambo, etc.). Matched by weight and age. Separated by gender.

5.1.3 Standard Divisions

Youth (Ages 4–15): Matched by age group, weight class, and experience level. Separated by gender.

Juvenile (Ages 16–17): Matched by belt rank and weight class. Separated by gender. Juvenile athletes may request to compete in Adult divisions. Not eligible for Masters.

Adult (Ages 18+): Matched by belt rank and weight class. Separated by gender.

Masters (Ages 30+): Matched by belt rank, weight class, and age group. Separated by gender. Masters athletes may compete in younger Masters age groups or Adult divisions.

Standard Masters age groups: 30, 40, 50, 60, 70.

At Legends events (Masters-only): 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75.

Open / Absolute: Optional open-weight bracket. Divided by rank, belt rank and gender.

Available to Juvenile, Adult, and Masters athletes who are registered in their standard division.

5.1.4 Elite Divisions

Elite divisions run alongside standard tournament brackets. They are the qualification pathway for AVA title matches at THRONE.

Throne Title Qualifiers (Adults 18+): Open rank, open weight, separated by gender. The #1 ranked athlete at the end of the season is invited to challenge the reigning Throne Title Holder. Champions receive the official AVA title belt and a cash prize.

Legendary Title Qualifiers (Masters 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75): Open rank, open weight, separated by gender. The top-ranked athletes compete for the Legendary Title at THRONE. Beginning in 2028, the reigning champion defends annually.

Rise Title Qualifiers (Youth 4–17): Open rank, open age, matched by weight only. Separated by gender. The #1 and #2 ranked athletes compete for the Rise Title at THRONE. Titles are earned fresh each year — they are not defended.

Any athlete found misrepresenting their experience level in any division may be disqualified, rebracketed, or banned from future AVA events.

5.2 Weight Classes

5.2.1 All divisions use the same weight classes. Competitors must weigh in at or under the limit for their class.

21 kg (under 46.3 lbs) • 24 kg (under 52.9 lbs) • 28 kg (under 61.7 lbs) • 32 kg (under 70.5 lbs) • 36 kg (under 79.4 lbs) • 40 kg (under 88.2 lbs) • 45 kg (under 99.2 lbs) • 50 kg (under 110 lbs) • 55 kg (under 121.3 lbs) • 60 kg (under 132.3 lbs) • 65 kg (under 143.3 lbs) • 70 kg (under 154.3 lbs) • 76 kg (under 167.6 lbs) • 83 kg (under 183 lbs) • 91 kg (under 200.6 lbs) • 100 kg (under 220.5 lbs) • +100 kg (over 220.5 lbs)

5.3 Skill and Experience Requirements

5.3.1 Youth Belts (Ages 4–15)

Promotion is based on age and skill. Coach discretion applies.

White Belt: Ages 4–15.

Grey/White, Grey, Grey/Black: Ages 4–15.

Yellow/White, Yellow, Yellow/Black: Ages 7–15.

Orange/White, Orange, Orange/Black: Ages 10–15.

Green/White, Green, Green/Black: Ages 13–15.

5.3.2 Juvenile Belts (Ages 16–17)

Promotion is at the discretion of the athlete's coach.

White Belt: Ages 16–17.

Blue Belt: Ages 16–17.

Purple Belt: Ages 16–17.

5.3.3 Adult Belts (Ages 18+)

Promotion is at the discretion of the athlete's coach based on progress, skill, and readiness.

White Belt: Ages 18+.

Blue Belt: Ages 18+ (minimum 2 years at White).

Purple Belt: Ages 18+ (minimum 2 years at Blue).

Brown Belt: Ages 18+ (minimum 1.5 years at Purple).

Black Belt: Ages 19+ (minimum 1 year at Brown).

Article 6 — Referee Procedures

6.1 Commands and Gestures

One competitor wears an orange wristband. The other competitor is blue (no wristband). The referee uses these corner colors to address competitors throughout the match.

Enter: Referee waves both competitors onto the mat.

“Fight!”: Match begins or resumes. Referee raises one hand above their head, then swings it down toward the mat while calling “Fight!”

“Stop!”: Match is paused or stopped. Referee extends both arms out.

“Freeze!”: Competitors must stop in place. Used when the referee needs to reset the position, such as when competitors settle out of bounds. The referee will reposition the competitors and restart the match.

Penalty: Referee raises a fist on the side of the penalized competitor’s corner color.

Stalling Warning: The referee calls the competitor’s corner color out loud and begins a silent countdown in their head (10 seconds in regulation, 5 seconds in overtime). If the competitor takes action, the count stops. If the countdown reaches zero, the referee issues a penalty.

Disqualification: Referee crosses both hands above their head.

Declare Winner: Referee raises the winning competitor’s hand and loudly announces the outcome to the scorekeeper: “Winner by Submission,” “Winner by Submission in Overtime,” “Winner by Fastest Escape,” “Winner by Decision,” “Winner by DQ,” or “Winner by Walkover.”

“A or B”: Asked to the attacker at the start of overtime. A is Arm Trap, B is Back.

“3, 2, 1, Fight!”: Overtime round begins. Referee taps both competitors to signal the start.

***Submission (OT):** Referee signals the winning corner color by pointing the matching arm — right arm for orange, left arm for blue. Because either the attacker *or* the defender can score the submission, the gesture must show which athlete got it.

***Fastest escape (OT):** Referee raises an index finger and makes a circular motion. Only the defender can escape, so the signal doesn’t need to indicate a side — it simply confirms an escape occurred.

6.2 Mat Navigation

6.2.1 The referee positions themselves to maintain a clear line of sight for the scorekeeper when possible. When the action requires closer attention, the referee will move in regardless of scorekeeper visibility. The referee also navigates the mat border to stay close to standing competitors and guide them to stay inside the mat.

6.3 Out of Bounds

6.3.1 No Submission

When competitors go out of bounds with no submission active and their position settles, the referee calls “Freeze!” and resets the match to the position they were in when the call was made.

6.3.2 Submission Active

When a submission is active, the match continues. The referee only stops the match if the competitors interfere with another ongoing match or are about to crash into the scorekeeper table. In both cases, the referee calls “Freeze!” and resets the competitors with the submission still applied.

6.4 Submission Stop Protocol

The referee has the authority to stop a match at any time to protect an athlete's safety. The level of intervention is based on the athlete's age.

Ages 4–6

The referee stops the match when the submission is fully locked in and in a finishing position. No pressure is required. The referee does not wait for a tap.

Ages 7–12

The referee stops the match when the submission is fully locked in and in a finishing position. The athlete has 3 seconds to begin a recognizable escape. The countdown is silent. If no escape attempt is made, the referee stops the match.

Ages 13–15

The referee allows 5 seconds once the submission is fully locked in and in a finishing position. The countdown is silent. If no tap or recognizable escape attempt is made, the referee stops the match.

Ages 16–17 and Adults (18+)

Athletes are expected to tap on their own. The referee may intervene at any time if the athlete is in danger, or clearly unable to defend themselves.

6.5 Overtime Protocol

The referee asks the attacker “A or B.” A is Arm Trap, B is Back. The attacker chooses their side.

The referee positions both competitors and approves the positions before starting. For the Back position, the referee maintains a knee on the attacker's back to prevent them from leaning.

Once both competitors are set, the referee taps both competitors and calls “3, 2, 1, Fight!”

When the referee identifies an escape, they count 3 seconds to confirm the position is clear before stopping the round.

Overtime rounds are never redone. A double draw is never called.

6.6 Decision Criteria

When the referee must decide the outcome (overtime with no submission or escape), the decision is based on overall match performance in the following order of priority:

1. *Penalties — Athlete with the least penalties.
2. Submission attempts.
3. Positional dominance.

6.7 Additional Notes

If a competitor does not show up for their match, the referee may skip to another match. If the competitor remains absent after multiple attempts to locate them, the opponent wins by walkover.

Article 7 — General Guidelines and Policies

7.1 Attire

Gi Divisions: Competitors must wear a clean BJJ Gi and rashguard. For men, wearing a rashguard is optional.

No-Gi Divisions: Competitors must wear a clean rashguard and grappling shorts with no pockets or zippers, with or without spats. For men, wearing a rashguard or T-shirt is optional. Clothing with inappropriate language or imagery is not allowed.

7.2 Hygiene

Finger and toenails must be trimmed short. Long hair must be securely tied up.

Footwear must be worn up to the match area and in all common areas. Bare feet only on competition mats and warm-up mats.

If an athlete is found to have skin lesions during inspection, they will be directed to the medical area. Athletes must present a medical certificate stating the lesion is not contagious and poses no risk to other competitors.

A professional medical team is available on-site at all AVA events. The medical team has the final authority to decide whether an athlete is fit to compete.

7.3 Weigh-In Procedures

Competitors can weigh in on event day or the day before, without the Gi. A 1 kg allowance is applied to all divisions to account for home scale differences.

If a competitor does not make weight, they get one more attempt before their division starts. If they still do not make weight, they are disqualified.

For parents and coaches: children's weight can change quickly due to growth. Monitor their weight daily for two weeks before the event to make sure they are in the right weight class.

7.4 Safe Weight Management

AVA is committed to athlete safety and discourages unsafe weight cutting. Athletes are responsible for managing their weight safely. Coaches should guide athletes in healthy practices. If event staff or medical personnel think an athlete is dangerously dehydrated, they can step in.

7.4.1 Recommended practices:

Plan ahead: Monitor weight well before competition. Avoid last-minute cuts.

Stay hydrated: Maintain consistent hydration throughout training and preparation.

Cut gradually: If weight loss is needed, do it over weeks, not days.

Eat well: Follow a diet that supports training, recovery, and overall health.

7.4.2 Weight cut limits:

Weigh-in within 3 hours of competition: Maximum 1% body weight reduction.

Weigh-in 8+ hours before competition: Maximum 2% body weight reduction.

Weigh-in the day before competition: Maximum 3% body weight reduction.

7.4.3 Prohibited practices:

Severe dehydration through excessive sweating, sauna use, or diuretics.

Extreme caloric restriction leading to energy depletion.

IV rehydration after weigh-in.

Deliberate fluid restriction before weigh-in.

7.5 Code of Conduct

7.5.1 Competitors

Competitors must demonstrate respect and sportsmanship, treating opponents, referees, and event officials with dignity at all times.

Inappropriate gestures or behavior directed at anyone, including opponents, coaches, parents, or officials, are strictly prohibited.

Competitors are required to wear clean, appropriate attire specific to their division (Gi or NoGi).

Clothing with offensive language or imagery is not allowed.

Maintaining composure and emotional control is essential. While passion is encouraged, aggressive behavior is unacceptable.

Regardless of match outcomes, competitors should acknowledge their opponents' efforts with professionalism and humility.

Referees' decisions must be respected. Any appeals should be directed to officials respectfully and will be addressed accordingly.

Verbal remarks toward referees during matches are prohibited.

Violating the code of conduct may result in disqualification, loss of awards, or further disciplinary actions, including potential bans from future AVA events.

7.5.2 Parents and Spectators

Parents play a supportive role and are expected to encourage effort and a positive attitude in young competitors.

Displays of disrespect or inappropriate gestures toward anyone at the event are unacceptable.

Attire with offensive language or imagery is not permitted.

Parents and spectators must respect the opponents, their families, and their coaches, focusing on the skills demonstrated rather than personal criticism.

Cheering should be positive and avoid behavior that disrupts or interferes with the competition.

Demonstrating fairness and respect by acknowledging both competitors is essential for fostering a positive environment.

Verbal remarks toward referees during matches are prohibited.

Concerns or questions should be communicated directly with tournament organizers or officials in an appropriate manner.

Violations of this code may result in removal from the venue and possible bans from future AVA events.

7.5.3 Coaches

Coaches must model respect and sportsmanship, emphasizing these values to their students and peers.

Any form of inappropriate gesture or behavior toward opponents, coaches, parents, or officials is not allowed.

Coaches are expected to wear appropriate attire free of offensive language or imagery.

A thorough understanding of tournament rules is required, and coaches must ensure their students are equally informed to maintain a safe and fair environment.

Coaches should encourage camaraderie by supporting and acknowledging the efforts of all athletes, including those of opposing teams.

Sportsmanship should guide all actions and interactions. Unsportsmanlike conduct or aggression will not be tolerated.

Verbal remarks toward referees during matches are prohibited.

All concerns should be addressed to tournament organizers or officials in a respectful and professional manner.

Failure to adhere to the code of conduct may result in removal from the venue or additional disciplinary actions, including exclusion from future AVA events.

7.6 Appeals *(New in v1.2)*

Can be appealed - wrong ruleset applied for the division, incorrect overtime starting position, outcome recorded incorrectly, or an illegal technique that should have ended the match.

Cannot be appealed - whether a tap occurred, stalling calls, whether an escape was clean, or any judgment the referee makes in the moment.

Who may appeal - the athlete, their parent or guardian, or their one registered coach.

When - on the spot or when discovered.

Process - The referee states the call once and cites the rule. If the appeal continues, it goes to the Head Referee, who rules on the spot. If it continues further, it goes to the Event Director, whose decision is final.

Error correction - If a rule was misapplied and this is identified after the result is recorded, the Event Director may correct it.

Abuse - Continuing to argue a judgment call after it has been escalated and resolved is a conduct penalty on the contesting party, who may be asked to leave immediately.

7.7 Anti-Sandbagging

Athletes with significant experience in other grappling sports are not permitted to compete as white belts. This includes judo black belts, freestyle or Greco-Roman wrestlers, and both professional and amateur MMA fighters.

7.8 Gender Policy

Athletes must register and compete based on their biological sex as determined at birth. Violations may result in suspension or a ban from all AVA events.

AVA Submission Grappling Federation
www.allvsall.com — contact@avagrappling.com

Appendix A — Technical Rules Index *(New in v1.2)*

Legend: O = Permitted Δ = Penalty X = Disqualification

Divisions: ≤12 yrs / 13–15 yrs / 16–17 yrs & White Belt (18+) / Blue Belt (18+) / Purple, Brown & Black Belt (18+) / Legendary (Lgnd) / Throne Qualifiers.

A.1 Chokes & Strangles

A.1.1 Arm Chokes

Technique	≤12	13–15	16–17	White	Blue	P/B/B	Legend	Throne	Notes / Details
Head-and-arm chokes <i>Kata-gatame</i>	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Bilateral carotid choke that traps the opponent's own arm against the side of their neck and the attacker shoulder and arm the other. Works from top or bottom.
North-south choke	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Blood choke from the north-south position. The attacker's latissimus and bicep compress both carotids while chest weight pins the opponent flat.
Buggy choke	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Blood choke applied typically from bottom side control or other various positions, enveloping the head and arm(s) with the legs.
Von Flue choke	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Counter-choke against an opponent holding a guillotine, the defender drives their shoulder across the exposed carotid to reverse into a choke.
Rear naked choke <i>Mata Leão</i>	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Blood choke from the back, one arm encircles the neck, elbow under the chin, biceps and forearm compress both carotids, the free hand locks behind the head.
Roadhouse choke	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	C-grip blood choke compressing the carotid on the side of the neck. The C-shaped grip is the frame; the finish is on the artery, not the windpipe.
Guillotine	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	Front headlock choke using the arms. Includes arm-in guillotine, high-elbow guillotine, chin-strap, 10-finger, and Marcelotine variations.

Technique	≤12	13–15	16–17	White	Blue	P/B/B	Legend	Throne	Notes / Details
D'arce	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	Front-headlock blood choke; the arm threads under the near arm and across the neck, squeezing the trapped shoulder into the far carotid.
Japanese necktie	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	Front-headlock choke of the D'arce family finished adding downward pressure across the back of the neck.
Anaconda choke	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	Front-headlock choke like the D'arce but threaded from the opposite side.
Ezekiel choke <i>Sode-guruma-jime</i>	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	Choke using a sleeve (gi) or fist-and-forearm (no-gi) drawn across the throat, often from mount or the back.
Smother	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	Covering the opponent's mouth and nose with any body part, including hands or chest, to restrict breathing.
Short choke / rear forearm pressure	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	Forearm crosses the front of the neck; the hands connect palm-to-palm compressing the carotid. A tighter, more compact finish than the rear naked choke, with no arm threaded behind the head.
Forearm pressure to trachea	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	Forearm pressure applied directly to the trachea. Includes short-choke style pressure from the back with the elbow positioned behind the shoulder, and forearm pressure applied from top positions.

A.1.2 Leg Assisted Chokes

Technique	≤12	13–15	16–17	White	Blue	P/B/B	Legend	Throne	Notes / Details
Triangle — without pulling the head <i>Sankaku-jime</i>	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Legs form a figure-four around the neck and one arm; the thigh and the opponent's own shoulder compress both carotids. Applied without drawing the head forward. Positional variants of the triangle from mount, side, back, or reverse angle; same figure-four leg mechanic.
Triangle — pulling the head <i>Sankaku-jime</i>	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	Triangle finished by actively drawing the head forward. Positional variants of the triangle from mount, side, back, or reverse angle; same figure-four leg mechanic.
Gogoplata	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	Choke driving the shin or instep across the throat from a high guard or mount while the hands control the head.

Technique	≤12	13–15	16–17	White	Blue	P/B/B	Legend	Throne	Notes / Details
Peruvian necktie	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	Front headlock choke by sitting back and driving a leg over the opponent's back to fold them forward.
No arm triangle	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	Triangle-style neck compression applied with head only, without trapping an arm inside the frame.
Scissor choke	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	Choke using a scissoring action of the legs to compress the neck from both sides.

A.1.3 Gi Chokes

Technique	≤12	13–15	16–17	White	Blue	P/B/B	Legend	Throne	Notes / Details
Cross collar choke <i>Juji-jime</i>	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Standard gi choke (nami-juji, gyaku-juji, kata-juji) from guard, mount, or top. Cross-grip collar choke; both hands grip deep in the opposing collars and the crossed forearms compress the carotids.
Bow and arrow choke	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Collar choke from the back using a collar grip and a leg grip.
Sliding collar choke <i>Okuri-eri-jime</i>	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Collar choke from the back; one hand feeds a deep collar grip while the other slides the far collar downward.
Single wing choke (kataha-jime) <i>Kataha-jime</i>	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Collar choke from the back trapping one of the opponent's arms up ('one wing') to remove the defense while the collar compresses the carotid.
Loop choke	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Collar choke looping the forearm and collar around the neck.
Baseball bat choke	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Collar choke with the hands gripping the same collar, like a bat, rotating to scissor the forearms.
Clock choke	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Collar choke on a turtled opponent; the attacker walks around the head to tighten a deep collar grip.
Paper cutter / bread cutter choke	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Collar choke from side control using the collar as a blade drawn across the neck while the other hand anchors on various areas.
Thrust choke <i>Tsukkomi-jime</i>	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Collar choke driving the fist forward into the collar and across the throat. Grip is on the collar.
Crucifix collar choke	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Various collar chokes applied from the crucifix position.
Canto / step-over collar choke	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Collar choke finished by stepping a leg over the head to pressure the collar grip.
Lapel chokes	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Any choke using a freed lapel wrapped around the neck.

Technique	≤12	13–15	16–17	White	Blue	P/B/B	Legend	Throne	Notes / Details
Choke using the belt — tied	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Choke using the belt across the neck, legal only while the belt remains tied to the wearer.
Brabo choke	X	X	○	○	○	○	○	○	Front-headlock blood choke fed by the opponent's lapel. From side control, top, the attacker threads the opponent's collar/lapel across the far side of their neck and connects the grip underneath. The lapel compresses one carotid while the opponent's own near shoulder is wedged into the other. Finished by closing the wedge and dropping weight. The no-gi equivalent is the D'arce.

A.2 Upper Body Joint Locks

A.2.1 Elbow Locks

Technique	≤12	13–15	16–17	White	Blue	P/B/B	Legend	Throne	Notes / Details
Armbar (juji-gatame) <i>Ude-hishigi-juji-gatame</i>	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	The cross-body armlock: hips act as a fulcrum under the elbow while both legs pin the shoulder and torso, hyperextending the joint. From guard, mount, side, back, or knee-on-belly.
Armpit armlock <i>Waki-gatame 脇固</i>	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Elbow hyperextension with the arm pinned against the attacker's side or armpit
Reverse armbar <i>Hiza-gatame</i>	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Elbow hyperextension using the forearm as the fulcrum with the arm trapped in the neck and head, bending the joint against its range.
Belly-down armbar	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Cross-body armlock (juji-gatame) completed by rolling belly-down. The attacker turns face-toward-the-mat to align the hips as the fulcrum under the elbow. Same joint action — elbow hyperextension — different finishing angle.
Choy Bar	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Belly-down armbar variation, typically entered from the guard or turtle. Both legs stay on the same side of the head while the attacker hyperextends the elbow.

A.2.2 Shoulder Locks

Technique	≤12	13–15	16–17	White	Blue	P/B/B	Legend	Throne	Notes / Details
Kimura <i>Ude-garami</i>	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Bent-arm shoulder lock using a figure-four grip to rotate the arm behind the back, torquing the shoulder.

Technique	≤12	13–15	16–17	White	Blue	P/B/B	Legend	Throne	Notes / Details
Americana <i>Ude-garami</i>	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Bent-arm shoulder lock rotating the arm upward toward the head with a figure-four grip.
Hammerlock	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Shoulder lock bending the arm behind the opponent's back (kimura-family mechanic).
Omoplata	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	Includes Tarikoplata and Baratoplata
Reverse omoplata	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	Rolling shoulder lock entered typically from turtle.
Monoplata	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	Omoplata-family shoulder lock — same ruling as omoplata.

A.2.3 Wrist Locks

Technique	≤12	13–15	16–17	White	Blue	P/B/B	Legend	Throne	Notes / Details
Wrist lock (flexion / gooseneck)	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	Bending the wrist forward past its range to lock the joint.
Wrist lock (extension / supination)	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	Bending or rotating the wrist backward or into supination past its range.

A.3 Lower Body Joint Locks

A.3.1 Straight Foot & Ankle Lock

Technique	≤12	13–15	16–17	White	Blue	P/B/B	Legend	Throne	Notes / Details
Straight ankle lock (Achilles)	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	Straight footlock compressing the Achilles and ankle by bridging the hips while the forearm blades under the heel. No rotation.

A.3.2 Toe Holds

Technique	≤12	13–15	16–17	White	Blue	P/B/B	Legend	Throne	Notes / Details
Toe hold	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	Rotating the foot inward typically with a figure-four grip, torquing the ankle and transmitting force to the knee. Includes Estima and corkscrew variations.
Outward toe hold	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	Toe hold rotating the foot outward.

A.3.3 Knee Locks

Technique	≤12	13–15	16–17	White	Blue	P/B/B	Legend	Throne	Notes / Details
Locked knee reap	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	Leg entanglement where the trapped leg is reaped and immobilized, loading the knee line with the free leg and hip are also trapped.
Knee bar	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	Hyperextension of the knee by trapping the leg and bridging the hips against the joint.
Inside heel hook	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	Rotational knee lock catching the heel and twisting inward, transmitting torque through the knee.
Outside heel hook	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	Rotational knee lock twisting the heel outward.
Electric chair	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	Knee lock twisting the leg from lockdown control.
Vaporizer	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	Twisting knee lock combining a foot grip with lockdown control
Mikey lock	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	Twisting foot/knee lock rotating the foot to load the knee.
Aoki lock	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	Resembles a straight ankle lock but breaks the knee: heel levered across the chest/ribs to rotate the lower leg inward, like an inside heel hook. Rule as a twisting knee lock.
Woj lock	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	Same knee-torque mechanism as the Aoki, entered from a toe-hold mechanism. Rule as a twisting knee lock.

A.3.4 Hip & Groin Locks

Technique	≤12	13–15	16–17	White	Blue	P/B/B	Legend	Throne	Notes / Details
Splits submission (Banana split / crotch ripper)	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Any submission forcing the hips or groin apart. Includes banana split and electric-chair split variations.
Hip lock	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	Lock applying pressure through the hip joint. Includes Z-lock variations.

A.4 Compression Locks

A.4.1 Arm Compressions

Technique	≤12	13–15	16–17	White	Blue	P/B/B	Legend	Throne	Notes / Details
Bicep slicer	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	Compressing the bicep against a hard fulcrum (shin or forearm) in the crook of the elbow, forcing muscle and joint pain.

A.4.2 Leg Compressions

Technique	≤12	13–15	16–17	White	Blue	P/B/B	Legend	Throne	Notes / Details
Calf slicer	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	Compressing the calf against a fulcrum behind the knee. Includes cloverleaf variations.

A.4.3 Torso Compressions

Technique	≤12	13–15	16–17	White	Blue	P/B/B	Legend	Throne	Notes / Details
Scorpion crunch	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	Rib and spine compression folding the opponent forward from a leg-entangled control.
Scarf hold, hips off the mat <i>Kesa-gatame</i>	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	Rib compression from a scarf-hold pin with the hips elevated to load the ribcage. Includes the Accordion

A.5 Cervical Locks

A.5.1 Neck Cranks & Spinal Locks

Technique	≤12	13–15	16–17	White	Blue	P/B/B	Legend	Throne	Notes / Details
Neck crank	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	Any submission attacking the cervical spine. Including Face-lock / Crossface crank from the back.
Twister	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	Spinal lock combining neck and torso rotation.
Full nelson	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	Both arms threaded under the opponent's arms and locked behind the head, folding the head.
Can opener	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	Neck crank drawing the head forward with both hands, forcing chin to chest in the closed guard, triangle defense or back control.
Crucifix neck crank	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	Neck crank applied from the crucifix position with the arms immobilized.
Spinal lock (Boston crab, etc.)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	Bending the spine backward.
Cattle catch	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	Neck fold from frontal crucifix — head cranked with arms trapped

A.6 Takedowns & High Impact Movements

A.6.1 Standard Takedowns (permitted)

Technique	≤12	13–15	16–17	White	Blue	P/B/B	Legend	Throne	Notes / Details
Double leg takedown <i>Morote-gari</i>	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Shooting in and driving through both of the opponent's legs to put them on their back. Must not spike the head.
Single leg takedown (head inside) <i>Kuchiki-taoshi</i>	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Attacking one leg with the head positioned inside, against the opponent's body — the safer head position.
Hip throws	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Loading the opponent across the hip and rotating them to the mat.
Shoulder throws <i>Seoi-nage</i>	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Loading the opponent over the shoulder/back and throwing them forward.
Foot sweeps & trips <i>De-ashi-barai</i>	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Sweeping the base leg to off-balance the opponent (o-soto-gari, ko-uchi-gari, and related).
Overhead Takedown <i>Tomo-nage</i>	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	The attacker deliberately falls backward onto the mat to use their momentum and leverage to launch the opponent overhead.
Body lock takedowns	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Clasping around the torso and walking or tripping the opponent down under control.
Mat return	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Returning a standing or rising opponent to the mat from rear body-lock or back control. Legal only when the arm on the side being turned is free — a trapped/posted arm removes the opponent's ability to base and creates a shoulder/head-impact risk.
Snap-downs & front headlock entries	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Snapping the head and posture down to open front-headlock attacks.
Arm drags & 2-on-1 entries	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Redirecting the opponent's arm to take the back or angle off for a takedown.
Single leg takedown (head outside)	X	X	X	X	○	○	○	○	Attacking one leg with the head positioned outside.
Posted scissor takedown	X	X	X	X	X	○	○	○	Scissoring the legs across the opponent to take them down, executed with at least one hand posted on the mat.

Technique	≤12	13–15	16–17	White	Blue	P/B/B	Legend	Throne	Notes / Details
Jumping scissor takedown <i>Kani-basami</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Scissor takedown with no posted hand; high leg-fracture risk.

A.6.2 Flying & Jumping Techniques

Technique	≤12	13–15	16–17	White	Blue	P/B/B	Legend	Throne	Notes / Details
Rolling leg entries (Imanari roll, etc.)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Ground-based rolling entries into leg entanglements; not flying techniques.
Jump guard	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	O	Jumping into guard on a standing opponent.
Flying triangle	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	O	Jumping into a triangle choke on a standing or posturing opponent.
Flying armbar	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	O	Jumping into a armlock on a standing opponent.
Flying omoplata / other flying submissions	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	O	Any submission entered by jumping onto a standing opponent.
Flying / jumping back-take	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	O	Jumping onto the back or side of a standing, or bent opponent to take back control.
Suplex / back-arch throws	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Lifting and arching the opponent overhead onto their head or neck (head spike).

A.7 Prohibited — All Divisions

The following result in disqualification in every division, including Legendary and Throne Qualifiers.

Technique	≤12	13–15	16–17	White	Blue	P/B/B	Legend	Throne	Notes / Details
Choke with untied belt	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Using the belt to choke when the belt is not tied to the wearer. Choking with a tied belt is permitted.
Face pressure & pressure-point attacks	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Applying pressure to the face — using the forearm, wrist, knuckles, or fingers — as pain compliance or to force a reaction. Includes knuckle/finger pressure to the jaw, mandible, orbital, or any facial soft tissue or nerve point. This governs force applied <i>to the face</i> .
Head spike	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Any technique driving the opponent's head into the mat: back-arch suplexes, single-leg counters, pile drivers, back-mounted forward-roll spikes.

Technique	≤12	13–15	16–17	White	Blue	P/B/B	Legend	Throne	Notes / Details
Jumping scissor takedown <i>Kani-basami</i> 蟹控	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A scissor takedown executed without a posted hand.
Slam	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Lifting and forcefully driving the opponent into the mat from guard, back control, triangle, armbar, or similar.
Small joint manipulation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Bending or controlling one or two fingers or toes. Gripping three or more as a unit, or a thumb-to-thumb hand grip, is permitted.
Squeezing trachea	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Direct crush of the windpipe with a C-grip. A C-grip used only for control or posting is permitted.
Eye, ear, nose & mouth attacks	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Fish-hooking, eye pressure, and attacks to orifices.
Striking, biting, hair pulling	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Any strike, bite, or hair pull.
Grabbing inside sleeve, pant cuff, or deliberate skin pinching	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Gripping inside the sleeve or pant cuff, or pinching skin.
Applying submissions after the stop	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Holding or re-applying a submission after the referee's stop command.

The list above includes examples of restricted techniques but is not a complete list of all restricted actions or variations.