

Rule changes within the International Rules for the Sport of Wheelchair Rugby

Rule changes within the International Rules for the Sport of Wheelchair Rugby introduced with the January 01, 2025 version of the Rules.

The following rule changes have been implemented and were developed on consultation with the Rules Sub Committee and the WWR Classification Working Group as per the WWR Rule change policy.

1. Reduce counts from 10 second counts to 8 seconds; inbound, key time & dribble
2. Reduce penalty times, both try release and served.
3. Modify number, time and use of Time Outs
4. Remove loss of 60 second time out as an element of the penalty for an Equipment Technical Foul
5. Increase team point available on court to 1 for female athletes 2.0 – 3.5

This table details amendments to the January 01, 2025 version of the Rules. The table shows text from specific articles in the Rules, **with changes highlighted**. The full articles are not included, only the paragraphs containing changes. The article number cited are those within the May 2024 version of the rules and are subject to change in the new rules.

This translation was by AI using Microsoft CoPilot – this may not be accurate. The English version is the correct version

국제 휠체어 럭비 규칙의 2025년 1월 1일 버전에서 도입된 규칙 변경 사항.

다음 규칙 변경 사항은 WWR 규칙 변경 정책에 따라 규칙 소위원회 및 WWR 분류 작업 그룹과의 협의를 통해 구현되고 개발되었습니다.

1. 10초 카운트에서 8초 카운트로 줄이기; 인바운드, 키 타임 및 드리블
2. 페널티 시간 단축, 시도 해제 및 제공 모두.
3. 타임아웃의 수, 시간 및 사용 수정
4. 장비 기술 파울에 대한 페널티 요소로서 60초 타임아웃 손실 제거
5. 코트에서 사용할 수 있는 팀 포인트를 여성 선수 2.0 – 3.5

에 대해 1로 증가 이 표는 2025년 1월 1일 버전의 규칙에 대한 수정 사항을 자세히 설명합니다. 표에는 규칙의 특정 조항에서 텍스트가 표시되며 **변경 사항이 강조 표시됩니다**. 전체 조항은 포함되지 않으며 변경 사항이 포함된 단락만 포함됩니다. 인용된 조항 번호는 2024년 5월 버전의 규칙에 포함된 것이며 새로운 규칙에서 변경될 수 있습니다.

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Current Text	Revised Text	Korean - 한국어
<p>Article 35. Classification The sum of the classification points of a team's players on the court must be eight (8) or less. For each female player on the court a team will be allowed an extra 0.5 points over and above the eight (8) points for the team.</p>	<p>The sum of the classification points of a team's players on the court must be eight (8) or less. For each female player classified 0.5 to 1.5 on the court a team will be allowed an extra 0.5 points over and above the eight (8) points for the team. For each female player classified 2.0 to 3.5 on the court a team will be allowed an extra 1.0 points over and above the eight (8) points for the team.</p>	<p>팀의 코트에 있는 선수들의 분류 점수 합계는 8점 이하이어야 합니다. 코트에 있는 각 여성 선수의 분류 점수가 0.5에서 1.5인 경우, 팀은 8점에 추가로 0.5점을 더 받을 수 있습니다. 코트에 있는 각 여성 선수의 분류 점수가 2.0에서 3.5인 경우, 팀은 8점에 추가로 1.0점을 더 받을 수 있습니다.</p>
<p>Article 46. Scorekeeper c. Record all time-outs on the score sheet, including the period, the team, and the player or coach who requested it.</p>	<p>c. Record all time-outs on the score sheet, including the time, the period and the team who requested it.</p>	<p>c. 타임아웃을 기록할 때, 시간, 기간, 요청한 팀을 포함하여 점수표에 기록하십시오</p>
<p>Article 51. Game clock operations c. When a Referee blows his whistle to signal a violation, foul, time-out, or any other stoppage in play.</p>	<p>c. When a Referee blows his whistle to signal a violation, foul, time-out, or any other stoppage in play.</p>	<p>c. 심판이 위반, 파울, 타임아웃 또는 기타 경기 중단을 알리기 위해 휘슬을 불 때</p>
<p>Article 52. Forty Second clock operations The forty (40) second clock shall be stopped and reset to fifteen (15) seconds when a team in possession of a live ball requests, and is awarded a timeout, and time remaining on the forty (40) second clock is less than fifteen (15) seconds.</p>	<p>The forty (40) second clock shall be stopped and reset to fifteen (15) seconds when a team in possession of a live ball requests, and is awarded a timeout, and time remaining on the forty (40) second clock is less than fifteen (15) seconds.</p>	<p>40초 시계는 라이브 볼을 소유한 팀이 타임아웃을 요청하고 부여받았으며 40초 시계에 남은 시간이 15초 미만일 때 중지되고 15초로 재설정됩니다</p>

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<p>Article 56. Time-outs Each team has six (6) time-outs that may be taken any time during regulation play. There will be four (4) time-outs of thirty (30) seconds and two (2) of sixty (60) seconds. In the event of overtime, any time-outs remaining at the end of regulation play will be carried over into overtime play. In addition, each team will receive one (1) additional (30) second time-out per overtime period. A request for a thirty (30) second time-out may be made by a coach or by a player. Only the coach or assistant coach may request a sixty (60) second time-out. A time-out requested by a coach will only be granted when the ball is dead. The coach may make his request to the timekeeper at any time; the timekeeper will relay the request to a Referee at the next stoppage in play following the request. A time-out requested by a player when the ball is live will be granted only if the player making the request, or a teammate of that player, has possession of the ball. The ball must not be in contact with the court (Article 3) or with a player from the opposing team. If the ball becomes live and is intentionally placed on the floor by the Referee to begin the inbound process, the team in possession of the ball may request a time out. When the Referee accepts a request for a time-out, he shall blow his whistle, signal that a time-out has been called, and indicate the team that has requested the time- out. This information shall be inscribed on the score sheet. During a time-out, players may remain on the court or return to their bench. Coaches and team staff</p>	<p>Each team has three (3) time-outs of sixty (60) seconds per half that may be taken any time during regulation play. Any time-outs remaining at the end of the first half will not be carried over to the second half. At the end of regulation play, any time-outs remaining will not be carried over into overtime play. In the event of overtime, each team will receive one (1) time-out per overtime period. Any time-outs remaining at the end of the overtime period will not be carried over into subsequent overtime periods. Only the coach or assistant coach may request a time-out. A time-out requested by a coach will only be granted when the ball is dead. The coach may make his request to the timekeeper at any time; the timekeeper will relay the request to a Referee at the next stoppage in play following the request. When the Referee accepts a request for a time-out, he shall blow his whistle, signal that a time-out has been called, and indicate the team that has requested the time- out. This information shall be inscribed on the score sheet. During a time-out, players may remain on the court or return to their bench. Coaches and team staff may not enter the court during a time-out; if players require assistance or wish to converse with a coach or team staff, they must return to their bench. The team that requested the time-out may choose to terminate it and return to play at any time. The other team must resume play immediately. If the full time-out is taken, a warning shall be sounded after fifty (50) seconds to indicate</p>	<p>각 팀은 전반에 60초 타임아웃을 세 번(3) 가질 수 있으며, 규정 경기 중 언제든지 사용할 수 있습니다. 전반이 끝날 때 남은 타임아웃은 후반으로 이월되지 않습니다. 규정 경기가 끝날 때 남은 타임아웃은 연장전으로 이월되지 않습니다. 연장전이 있을 경우, 각 팀은 연장전 기간 동안 한 번(1)의 타임아웃을 받습니다. 연장전이 끝날 때 남은 타임아웃은 이후 연장전으로 이월되지 않습니다. 타임아웃은 코치나 보조 코치만 요청할 수 있습니다. 코치가 요청한 타임아웃은 공이 죽었을 때만 허용됩니다. 코치는 언제든지 타임키퍼에게 요청할 수 있으며, 타임키퍼는 다음 경기 중단 시 심판에게 요청을 전달합니다. 심판이 타임아웃 요청을 수락하면 휘슬을 불고 타임아웃이 호출되었음을 신호하며 타임아웃을 요청한 팀을 표시합니다. 이 정보는 점수표에 기록됩니다. 타임아웃 동안 선수들은 코트에 남아 있거나 벤치로 돌아갈 수 있습니다. 코치와 팀 스태프는 타임아웃 동안 코트에 들어갈 수 없습니다. 선수들이 도움을 필요로 하거나 코치나 팀 스태프와 대화하고 싶다면 벤치로 돌아가야 합니다. 타임아웃을 요청한 팀은 언제든지 타임아웃을 종료하고 경기에 복귀할 수 있습니다.</p>
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<p>may not enter the court during a time-out; if players require assistance or wish to converse with a coach or team staff, they must return to their bench. The team that requested the time-out may choose to terminate it and return to play at any time. The other team must resume play immediately. If the full time-out is taken, a warning shall be sounded after twenty (20) seconds for a thirty (30) second time-out and fifty (50) seconds for a sixty (60) second time-out to indicate that teams should return to the court and prepare to resume play. When the time-out has expired, play shall resume with a throw-in.</p> <p>Following the warning to resume play, players shall be given time to position themselves. If a Referee judges that a player or players are delaying, play shall resume as follows:</p> <p>a. If the team taking the throw-in is delaying, the Referee will begin the throw-in procedure at the appropriate point, placing the ball on the floor. If the in-bounding player takes his position before a violation of the throw-in occurs, the Referee shall place the ball at his disposal and continue the ten (10) second count.</p>	<p>that teams should return to the court and prepare to resume play. When the time-out has expired, play shall resume with a throw-in. If a time-out is granted with less than one (1) minute remaining in the quarter or overtime period, and the location of the throw in is in the backcourt, the team in possession of the ball may request the ball be advanced to the front court. When the ball is advanced, the throw in location will be beside the penalty box closest to the try line.</p> <p>Following the warning to resume play, players shall be given time to position themselves. If a Referee judges that a player or players are delaying, play shall resume as follows:</p> <p>a. If the team taking the throw-in is delaying, the Referee will begin the throw-in procedure at the appropriate point, placing the ball on the floor. If the in-bounding player takes his position before a violation of the throw-in occurs, the Referee shall place the ball at his disposal and continue the eight (8) second count.</p>	<p>다른 팀은 즉시 경기를 재개해야 합니다. 전체 타임아웃이 사용되면 50초 후에 경고음이 울려 팀들이 코트로 돌아가 경기를 재개할 준비를 하도록 합니다. 타임아웃이 만료되면 스로인으로 경기가 재개됩니다.</p> <p>쿼터나 연장전 기간에 1분 미만이 남았을 때 타임아웃이 허용되고 스로인 위치가 백코트에 있는 경우, 공을 소유한 팀은 공을 프론트 코트로 이동시킬 것을 요청할 수 있습니다. 공이 이동되면 스로인 위치는 트라이 라인에 가장 가까운 페널티 박스 옆이 됩니다</p> <p>경기 재개 경고 후, 선수들은 자신의 위치를 잡을 시간을 갖게 됩니다. 심판이 선수가 지연되고 있다고 판단하면 경기는 다음과 같이 재개됩니다:</p> <p>a. 스로인을 하는 팀이 지연되고 있는 경우, 심판은 적절한 지점에서 스로인 절차를 시작하고 공을 바닥에 놓습니다. 인바운드 선수가 스로인 위반이 발생하기 전에 자신의 위치를 잡으면, 심판은 공을 그의 처분에 두고 8초 카운트를 계속합니다.</p>
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<p>Article 69. Throw-in e. After a time-out: i. if it was called after a try but before the ball had been in-bounded, the throw-in shall take place at a point on the end line chosen by the in-bounder; and ii. at any other time, the throw-in shall take place at a point on the sideline opposite the scoring table nearest to the location of the ball when the time-out was called.</p>	<p>e. After a time-out: i. if it was called after a try but before the ball had been in-bounded, the throw-in shall take place at a point on the end line chosen by the in-bounder; ii. if it was called in the backcourt and there was less than one (1) minute left on the game clock, the team in possession of the ball may advance the ball to the front court. If advanced, the location shall be beside the penalty box closest to the try line; and iii. at any other time, the throw-in shall take place at a point on the sideline opposite the scoring table nearest to the location of the ball when the time-out was called.</p>	<p>e. 타임아웃 후: i. 시도 후 호출되었지만 공이 인바운드되기 전이라면, 스로인은 인바운더가 선택한 엔드 라인의 지점에서 이루어집니다; ii. 백코트에서 호출되었고 경기 시계에 1분 미만이 남았을 때, 공을 소유한 팀은 공을 프런트 코트로 이동시킬 수 있습니다. 이동되면 위치는 트라이 라인에 가장 가까운 페널티 박스 옆이 됩니다; 그리고 iii. 다른 모든 경우에는, 타임아웃이 호출된 공의 위치에서 가장 가까운 득점 테이블 반대편 사이드라인의 지점에서 스로인이 이루어집니다</p>
<p>Article 79. Ten-second dribble violation A player who has possession of the ball must either pass or dribble the ball (Article 67) at least once every ten seconds. Failure to do so is a violation.</p>	<p>Article 79. Eight-second dribble violation A player who has possession of the ball must either pass or dribble the ball (Article 67) at least once every eight (8) seconds. Failure to do so is a violation.</p>	<p>제79조. 8초 드리블 위반. 공을 소유한 선수는 8초마다 한 번 이상 공을 패스하거나 드리블해야 합니다(제67조). 이를 수행하지 않으면 위반입니다</p>
<p>Article 80. Ten seconds in the key violation A player whose team has possession of the ball may not remain in the opposing team's key area for more than ten (10) seconds.</p>	<p>Article 80. Eight seconds in the key violation A player whose team has possession of the ball may not remain in the opposing team's key area for more than eight (8) seconds.</p>	<p>제80조. 키 영역에서 8초 위반. 공을 소유한 팀의 선수는 상대 팀의 키 영역에 8초 이상 머물 수 없습니다</p>

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<p>Article 81. Throw-in violations The following rules apply to the throw-in: a. After the Referee has blown his whistle, the ball must be released by the in-bounder and be touched by a player on the court within ten (10) seconds.</p>	<p>The following rules apply to the throw-in: a. After the Referee has blown his whistle, the ball must be released by the in-bounder and be touched by a player on the court within eight (8) seconds.</p>	<p>다음 규칙은 스로인에 적용됩니다: a. 심판이 휘슬을 불면, 인바운더는 8초 이내에 공을 풀어야 하며, 코트에 있는 선수가 공을 터치해야 합니다</p>
<p>Article 82. Time-out violation It is a violation for a team to request a time-out when they have no time-outs remaining.</p>	<p>Entire article deleted It is a violation for a team to request a time-out when they have no time-outs remaining.</p>	<p>전체 기사 삭제. 팀이 남은 타임아웃이 없을 때 타임아웃을 요청하는 것은 위반입니다</p>
<p>Article 89. Definition and sanctions b. Defensive - A common foul committed by the team not in possession of the ball will be sanctioned with a sixty (60) second penalty served by the player who committed the foul. The player serving the penalty will be released prior to the end of the sixty (60) second period if the opposing team scores a try, unless a penalty try is awarded. If a defensive foul is committed when an offensive player is in possession of the ball and making a clear attempt to score, the Referee may award a penalty try in lieu of the sixty (60) second penalty.</p>	<p>Article 88. Definition and sanctions b. Defensive - A common foul committed by the team not in possession of the ball will be sanctioned with a thirty (30) second penalty served by the player who committed the foul. The player serving the penalty will be released prior to the end of the thirty (30) second period if the opposing team scores a try, unless a penalty try is awarded. If a defensive foul is committed when an offensive player is in possession of the ball and making a clear attempt to score, the Referee may award a penalty try in lieu of the thirty (30) second penalty.</p>	<p>제88조. 정의 및 제재 b. 수비 - 공을 소유하지 않은 팀이 저지른 일반 파울은 파울을 저지른 선수가 30초 페널티를 받게 됩니다. 상대 팀이 득점 시도에 성공하면 30초 기간이 끝나기 전에 페널티를 받은 선수가 풀려납니다. 단, 페널티 시도가 주어지지 않은 경우에 한합니다. 공격 선수가 공을 소유하고 명확한 득점 시도를 하고 있을 때 수비 파울이 발생하면, 심판은 30초 페널티 대신 페널티 시도를 부여할 수 있습니다</p>

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<p>Article 99. Definition and sanctions</p> <p>A technical foul results from an administrative error or a violation of acceptable behavior and decorum. Technical fouls may be committed by a player or by bench personnel.</p> <p>The sanction for a technical foul charged to a player is a sixty (60) second penalty served by the player who committed the foul.</p> <p>The sanction for a technical foul charged to bench personnel, including the coach, team staff, or substitutes, is a sixty (60) second penalty served by a player on the court chosen by the coach.</p> <p>A player serving a sixty (60) second penalty for a technical foul that is not a disqualifying foul will be released from the penalty box if the opposing team scores a try, unless a penalty try has been awarded.</p>	<p>Article 98. Definition and sanctions</p> <p>A technical foul results from an administrative error or a violation of acceptable behavior and decorum. Technical fouls may be committed by a player or by bench personnel.</p> <p>The sanction for a technical foul charged to a player is a thirty (30) second penalty served by the player who committed the foul.</p> <p>The sanction for a technical foul charged to bench personnel, including the coach, team staff, or substitutes, is a thirty (30) second penalty served by a player on the court chosen by the coach.</p> <p>A player serving a thirty (30) second penalty for a technical foul that is not a disqualifying foul will be released from the penalty box if the opposing team scores a try, unless a penalty try has been awarded.</p>	<p>제98조 정의 및 제재</p> <p>기술적 파울은 행정적 오류 또는 허용 가능한 행동 및 예절 위반으로 인해 발생합니다.</p> <p>기술적 파울은 선수 또는 벤치 인원이 저지를 수 있습니다. 선수에게 부과된 기술적 파울의 제재는 파울을 저지른 선수가 30초 동안 페널티를 받는 것입니다.</p> <p>코치, 팀 스태프 또는 교체 선수를 포함한 벤치 인원에게 부과된 기술적 파울의 제재는 코치가 선택한 코트 위의 선수가 30초 동안 페널티를 받는 것입니다.</p> <p>실격 파울이 아닌 기술적 파울로 30초 페널티를 받고 있는 선수는 상대 팀이 트라이를 성공시키면 페널티 박스에서 해제됩니다. 단, 페널티 트라이가 부여된 경우는 제외됩니다.</p>
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Rule changes within the International Rules for the Sport of Wheelchair Rugby

<p>Article 100. Player technical foul k. Using an unjustifiable excuse to obtain a stoppage in play, for example by: i. requesting a time-out when a teammate does not have possession of the ball, ii. requesting a time-out when the other team has possession of the ball, iii. or making a trivial request for an equipment time-out.</p>	<p>Article 99. Player technical foul k. Using an unjustifiable excuse to obtain a stoppage in play, for example by: i. requesting a time-out when a teammate does not have possession of the ball, ii. requesting a time-out when the other team has possession of the ball, iii. or making a trivial request for an equipment time-out.</p>	<p>제99조. 선수 기술 파울 k. 경기 중단을 얻기 위해 정당하지 않은 구실을 사용하는 경우, 예를 들어: i. 팀원이 공을 소유하지 않았을 때 타임아웃을 요청하는 경우, ii. 상대 팀이 공을 소유하고 있을 때 타임아웃을 요청하는 경우, iii. 또는 장비 타임아웃을 사소하게 요청하는 경우</p>
<p>Article 102. Equipment technical foul A coach may make a request to the Referee for an inspection of an opposing player's wheelchair during a stoppage in play. If the Referee finds that the wheelchair is legal, a sixty (60) second time-out and a technical foul shall be charged to the coach who made the request. If no sixty (60) second time-out remains, then a second technical foul shall be charged to the coach. If two (2) technical fouls are charged to the coach, they are to be served consecutively by the same player.</p>	<p>Article 101. Equipment technical foul A coach may make a request to the Referee for an inspection of an opposing player's wheelchair during a stoppage in play. If the Referee finds that the wheelchair is legal, a sixty (60) second time-out and a technical foul shall be charged to the coach who made the request. If no sixty (60) second time-out remains, then a second technical foul shall be charged to the coach. If two (2) technical fouls are charged to the coach, they are to be served consecutively by the same player.</p>	<p>제101조. 장비 기술 파울... 코치는 경기 중단 시 심판에게 상대 선수의 휠체어 검사를 요청할 수 있습니다. 심판이 휠체어가 합법적이라고 판단하면, 요청한 코치에게 60초 타임아웃과 기술 파울이 부과됩니다. 60초 타임아웃이 남아 있지 않으면, 두 번째 기술 파울이 코치에게 부과됩니다. 두 (2) 개의 기술 파울이 코치에게 부과되면, 동일한 선수가 연속적으로 페널티를 받아야 합니다</p>
<p>Article 105. Disqualifying foul The sanction for a disqualifying foul is a sixty (60) second penalty. This penalty is served for the full sixty (60) seconds; the player serving the penalty will not be released from the penalty box if the opposing team scores a try.</p>	<p>Article 104. Disqualifying foul The sanction for a disqualifying foul is a forty (40) second penalty. This penalty is served for the full forty (40) seconds; the player serving the penalty will not be released from the penalty box if the opposing team scores a try.</p>	<p>제104조. 퇴장 파울 퇴장 파울에 대한 제재는 40초 페널티입니다. 이 페널티는 전체 40초 동안 제공되며, 상대 팀이 득점 시도를 성공하더라도 페널티 박스에서 풀려나지 않습니다</p>