

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

Cambios en las reglas dentro de las Reglas Internacionales para el Deporte de Rugby en Silla de Ruedas introducidas con la versión de las Reglas del 01 de enero de 2025. Los siguientes cambios en las reglas se han implementado y se desarrollaron en consulta con el Subcomité de Reglas y el Grupo de Trabajo de Clasificación de WWR según la política de cambio de reglas de WWR.

1. Reducir las cuentas de 10 segundos a 8 segundos; entrada, tiempo clave y drible.
2. Reducir los tiempos de penalización, tanto la liberación de intentos como los cumplidos.
3. Modificar el número, tiempo y uso de los Tiempos Fuera.
4. Eliminar la pérdida de 60 segundos de tiempo fuera como un elemento de la penalización por una Falta Técnica de Equipamiento.
5. Aumentar el punto del equipo disponible en la cancha a 1 para las atletas femeninas de 2.0 – 3.5.

Esta tabla detalla las enmiendas a la versión de las Reglas del 01 de enero de 2025. La tabla muestra el texto de artículos específicos en las Reglas, con los cambios resaltados. No se incluyen los artículos completos, solo los párrafos que contienen cambios. Los números de los artículos citados son los de la versión de las reglas de mayo de 2024 y están sujetos a cambios en las nuevas reglas.

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

Current Text	Revised Text	Spanish Español
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.	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 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.	Artículo 35. Clasificación La suma de los puntos de clasificación de los jugadores de un equipo en la cancha debe ser ocho (8) o menos. Por cada jugadora clasificada de 0.5 a 1.5 en la cancha, se permitirá al equipo un punto extra de 0.5 además de los ocho (8) puntos para el equipo. Por cada jugadora clasificada de 2.0 a 3.5 en la cancha, se permitirá al equipo un punto extra de 1.0 además de los ocho (8) puntos para el equipo
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.	Article 46. Scorekeeper c. Record all time-outs on the score sheet, including the time, the period and the team who requested it.	Artículo 46. Anotador c. Registre todos los tiempos fuera en la hoja de puntuación, incluyendo la hora, el período y el equipo que lo solicitó
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.	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.	Artículo 51. Operaciones del reloj de juego c. Cuando un árbitro sopla su silbato para señalar una violación, falta, tiempo fuera u otra interrupción en el juego
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.	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.	Artículo 52. Operaciones del reloj de cuarenta segundos El reloj de cuarenta (40) segundos se detendrá y se reiniciará a quince (15) segundos cuando un equipo en posesión de una pelota viva solicite y se le conceda un tiempo fuera, y el tiempo restante en el reloj de cuarenta (40) segundos sea menos de quince (15) segundos

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

Article 56. Time-outs	Article 56. Time-outs	Artículo 56. Tiempos muertos
<p>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 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>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>Cada equipo tiene tres (3) tiempos fuera de sesenta (60) segundos por mitad que pueden tomarse en cualquier momento durante el juego reglamentario. Los tiempos fuera restantes al final de la primera mitad no se transferirán a la segunda mitad. Al final del juego reglamentario, los tiempos fuera restantes no se transferirán al tiempo extra. En caso de tiempo extra, cada equipo recibirá un (1) tiempo fuera por período de tiempo extra. Los tiempos fuera restantes al final del período de tiempo extra no se transferirán a los períodos de tiempo extra subsiguientes.</p> <p>Solo el entrenador o el entrenador asistente puede solicitar un tiempo fuera. Un tiempo fuera solicitado por un entrenador solo se concederá cuando la pelota esté muerta. El entrenador puede hacer su solicitud al cronometrador en cualquier momento; el cronometrador transmitirá la solicitud a un árbitro en la próxima interrupción del juego después de la solicitud. Cuando el árbitro acepta una solicitud de tiempo fuera, soplará su silbato, señalará que se ha solicitado un tiempo fuera e indicará el equipo que lo ha solicitado. Esta información se inscribirá en la hoja de puntuación. Durante un tiempo fuera, los jugadores pueden permanecer en la cancha o regresar a su banco. Los entrenadores y el personal del equipo no pueden entrar en la cancha durante un tiempo fuera; si los jugadores necesitan asistencia o desean conversar con un entrenador o el personal del equipo, deben regresar a su banco. El equipo que solicitó el tiempo fuera puede optar por terminarlo y regresar al juego en cualquier</p>

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

<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.</p> <p>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>momento. El otro equipo debe reanudar el juego de inmediato. Si se toma el tiempo fuera completo, se emitirá una advertencia después de cincuenta (50) segundos para indicar que los equipos deben regresar a la cancha y prepararse para reanudar el juego. Cuando el tiempo fuera haya expirado, el juego se reanudará con un saque.</p> <p>Si se concede un tiempo fuera con menos de un (1) minuto restante en el cuarto o período de tiempo extra, y la ubicación del saque está en la mitad defensiva, el equipo en posesión de la pelota puede solicitar que la pelota se avance a la mitad ofensiva. Cuando la pelota se avance, la ubicación del saque será al lado de la caja de penalización más cercana a la línea de try.</p> <p>Después de la advertencia para reanudar el juego, se dará tiempo a los jugadores para que se posicione. Si un árbitro juzga que un jugador o jugadores están demorando, el juego se reanudará de la siguiente manera:</p> <p>a. Si el equipo que realiza el saque demora, el árbitro comenzará el procedimiento de saque en el punto apropiado, colocando la pelota en el suelo.</p> <p>Si el jugador que realiza el saque toma su posición antes de que ocurra una violación del saque, el árbitro colocará la pelota a su disposición y continuará la cuenta de ocho (8) segundos.</p>
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Rule changes within the International Rules for the Sport of Wheelchair Rugby

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.	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; 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.	Artículo 69. Saque de banda e. Después de un tiempo fuera: i. si se solicitó después de un try pero antes de que la pelota haya sido introducida, el saque se realizará en un punto de la línea de fondo elegido por el jugador que introduce la pelota; ii. si se solicitó en la mitad defensiva y quedaba menos de un (1) minuto en el reloj de juego, el equipo en posesión de la pelota puede avanzar la pelota a la mitad ofensiva. Si se avanza, la ubicación será al lado de la caja de penalización más cercana a la línea de try; y iii. en cualquier otro momento, el saque se realizará en un punto de la línea lateral opuesta a la mesa de anotación más cercana a la ubicación de la pelota cuando se solicitó el tiempo fuera
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.	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.	Artículo 79. Violación de los ocho segundos de drible Un jugador que tenga posesión de la pelota debe pasar o driblar la pelota (Artículo 67) al menos una vez cada ocho (8) segundos. No hacerlo es una violación
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.	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.	Artículo 80. Violación de los ocho segundos en el área clave Un jugador cuyo equipo tiene posesión de la pelota no puede permanecer en el área clave del equipo contrario por más de ocho (8) segundos
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.	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.	Las siguientes reglas se aplican al saque: a. Despues de que el árbitro haya soplado su silbato, la pelota debe ser liberada por el jugador que realiza el saque y ser tocada por un jugador en la cancha dentro de los ocho (8) segundos

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

Article 82. Time-out violation It is a violation for a team to request a time-out when they have no time-outs remaining.	Entire article deleted It is a violation for a team to request a time-out when they have no time-outs remaining.	Todo el artículo fue eliminado Es una violación que un equipo solicite un tiempo fuera cuando no le quedan tiempos fuera
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.	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.	Artículo 88. Definición y sanciones b. Defensa - Una falta común cometida por el equipo que no tiene posesión de la pelota será sancionada con una penalización de treinta (30) segundos cumplida por el jugador que cometió la falta. El jugador que cumple la penalización será liberado antes del final del período de treinta (30) segundos si el equipo contrario anota un try, a menos que se otorgue un try de penalización. Si se comete una falta defensiva cuando un jugador ofensivo tiene posesión de la pelota y está haciendo un intento claro de anotar, el árbitro puede otorgar un try de penalización en lugar de la penalización de treinta (30) segundos

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

Article 99. Definition and sanctions <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>	Article 98. Definition and sanctions <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>	Artículo 98. Definición y sanciones <p>Una falta técnica resulta de un error administrativo o una violación del comportamiento y decoro aceptables. Las faltas técnicas pueden ser cometidas por un jugador o por el personal del banquillo.</p> <p>La sanción por una falta técnica imputada a un jugador es una penalización de treinta (30) segundos cumplida por el jugador que cometió la falta.</p> <p>La sanción por una falta técnica imputada al personal del banquillo, incluyendo al entrenador, el personal del equipo o los suplentes, es una penalización de treinta (30) segundos cumplida por un jugador en la cancha elegido por el entrenador.</p> <p>Un jugador que cumple una penalización de treinta (30) segundos por una falta técnica que no es una falta descalificante será liberado del área de penalización si el equipo contrario anota un intento, a menos que se haya otorgado un intento de penalización</p>
Article 100. Player technical foul <p>k. Using an unjustifiable excuse to obtain a stoppage in play, for example by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">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.	Article 99. Player technical foul <p>k. Using an unjustifiable excuse to obtain a stoppage in play, for example by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">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.	Artículo 99. Falta técnica del jugador <p>k. Usar una excusa injustificable para obtener una interrupción en el juego, por ejemplo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. solicitar un tiempo fuera cuando un compañero de equipo no tiene posesión de la pelota,ii. solicitar un tiempo fuera cuando el otro equipo tiene posesión de la pelota,iii. o hacer una solicitud trivial para un tiempo fuera de equipo

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

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.	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.	Artículo 101. Falta técnica de equipo. Un entrenador puede solicitar al árbitro una inspección de la silla de ruedas de un jugador contrario durante una interrupción en el juego. Si el árbitro encuentra que la silla de ruedas es legal, se le cobrará al entrenador que hizo la solicitud un tiempo fuera de sesenta (60) segundos y una falta técnica. Si no queda ningún tiempo fuera de sesenta (60) segundos, se le cobrará al entrenador una segunda falta técnica. Si se le cobran dos (2) faltas técnicas al entrenador, deben ser cumplidas consecutivamente por el mismo jugador
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.	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.	Artículo 104. Falta descalificante La sanción por una falta descalificante es una penalización de cuarenta (40) segundos . Esta penalización se cumple durante los cuarenta (40) segundos completos; el jugador que cumple la penalización no será liberado de la caja de penalización si el equipo contrario anota un try