



**THE
KNOCK-DOWN KUMITE
AND KATA
COMPETITION RULES
OF THE HUNGARIAN
TRADITIONAL KYOKUSHIN
KARATE FEDERATION**

1st EDITION

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1.0 IN GENERAL

1.1 Sex of competitions

Knock Down karate competitions can be both organized for men and women.

1.2 Types of competitions

Home competitions:

Only the members of the same sports club can participate. These competitions are only included of the competition calendar of sports clubs.

Regional and invitational tournaments:

These are not included in the official competition calendar, and sports club organize them casually, by mutual consent, or by invitation.

National championships:

Point author competitions, which count for a national, regional, organizational, professional, etc. champion title, and are included in the competition calendar.

Hungarian Championships:

Only HKF (Hungarian Karate Federation) competitions, which are held only once a year in each category and discipline. The organization, management, professional lead and control of Hungarian Championships are under the control of the democratically functioning Knock Down Comitee of the HKF.

International competitions I:

The competitors of two or more invited countries might participate.

International competitions II:

The national teams of two or more invited countries might participate

1.3 The nature of competitions

Competitions according to their nature might be:

- for individuals
- for teams



On competitions for individuals competitors enter in competition individually in a number as will or according to the number set in the notice of the competition. The performances of individual participants are evaluated separately.

1.4 The competition venue and tools

1.4.1 Area of the competition

The hall of area of the competition, the cubic meter of air content in the hall, must be that big that all participants of the competition: the competitors, the jury, the organizers, and the audience feel well and comfortable.

In the hall of the competition area smoking and drinking alcohol is FORBIDDEN!

The heating in cold weather must be provided to ensure that the waiting, undressed competitors do not catch a cold during the competition.

The lighting should be of adequate strength, but in a way that it is not blinding to the participants.

Near the competition area there cannot be any objects, which might cause physical danger to any competitor falling or going out of the competition area.

The competition area and the area of the audience should be visibly divided. During the competition great care must be taken of the protection of the audience, for the drinking water supply and the sanitary, for the placement of garbage collectors and for the toilets to be ensured.

1.4.2 Area of the audience

The director of the competition must rely on the points set in the competition rules taking into account all aspects of the competition to prepare.

Regarding the area of the audience and the competition area:

- the competition area must be placed in a way that the bouts can be well seen by the people at any point of the audience area
- the first row of chairs for the audience has to be placed at least 3 meters from the edge of the competition area, but in any case it should not be disturbing the bout
- those who arrive late have to sit down in a way that they do not disturb the competition
- the fire and police regulations must be ensured to be kept. A separated place should be designated for smoking outside the sports hall.
- For the competitors there has to be a separated place to stay, prepare and warm up in the sports hall.

1.4.3 Competition area

A place in the area of the competition of which the territory and size is defined in the chapter “procedure of the competition”, that can serve as the place of bouts. It can be directly the ground of the sports hall (parquet or plastic cover) or tatami. The competition should not be organized on stone or concrete casing.



1.4.4 Karate gi

Competitors are required to wear a correct karate gi which comply the standards.

The competitor must enter in competition in a karate gi which complies with the following conditions:

- the color of the karate gi is white (a competitor representing another organization can wear another type of karate gi in case it is the official outfit of that organization)
- the jacket is held together is held together by a belt around the waist
- on the two wings of the jacket there is a 4 cm wide roll collar mounted on by multiple stapling
- the abundance of the sleeves is 3-5 cm between the forearms and the sleeves and long enough to cover the elbow by at least 4 cm-s. It is forbidden to sew on any pockets either inside or outside the gi. There cannot be buckles, buttons or any foreign object on it, not even in a hided way.

In case the karate gi is not in compliance with the competition rules, the referee is obliged to order the competitor to change it as fast as possible to an outfit which meets the standards.

- The pants have to be bounded to the waist by truss joints, which have to be well tied to prevent those from falling off.
- The belt has to waist the body twice in such way the after tying the knot both legs are of 15 cm long and hanging free. The wideness of the belt is 4 cm, and cannot be made of silk-coated fabric
- The karate gi has to be fixed by the belt, so that it would not slip off during the bout.
- The competitors must wear a belt of a color appropriate to their qualification.
- The *kanji* has to be worn above the heart, club badges – up to 10 cm in diameter – might be worn on the left upper arm.
- Wearing a national scutcheon is only permitted to those who are part of the **official national team**, and has to be placed on the left upper arm.
- A competitor, who is not part of the national team, might wear a tricolor ribbon on the left upper arm, if participating a competition abroad.
- Any advertisement is only placeable on the back of the karate gi, the club organizing the competition has priority if it gives starting numbers to the participants.

Women's karate outfit

The rules regarding the men are total binding women too, with the addition that they are obliged to wear a white T-shirt with short sleeves and round neck under the karate gi.





1.4.5 Other equipment

Sound equipment

Carries out the information necessary during the competition to the competitors and to the audience.

Marking Ribbon

The ribbon is red and 70 cm long and 4 cm wide. The function of the ribbon is to make it easier to distinguish the competitors. It is tied to the belt /obi/ at the back of the *aka* competitor, in such way that it would not fall off during the bout.

Tables

For the smooth conduct of the competition tables are needed for the jury, for the equipment of the medical services, and for the storing of the prizes.

Stopwatch

It is need to measure the exact time of bouts, and it has to be able to keep the time stopped, to continue measuring time and restarting it. It must display seconds also.

Gong

The sound of the gong means the end of the bout. In some cases this signal might be of other equipment giving a sound needed.

Bean Bag

Also means the end of the bout, at the same time of the sound of the gong. The time-keeper judge throws it into the competition area, near the feet of the referee.

Scoring Table

In *kata* categories it is used to show the scores received by the competitors.

Flags

The judges of *kata* competitions and corner judges might use the red and white flags.

Bench

During team competitions it is the place for the preparing competitors to stay.

Podium

It is the accessory of the solemn ceremony to announce the final results.



Cordon / folding screen

Separates the competition area from the area of the audience and the required preparing and circulating areas.

Protective equipment

Headgear, gaiter (according to age group and category), gloves (seiken protection), jockstrap for boys and chest or breast protector for girls or women which cannot cover the solar plexus is required. Mouthguard and abdomen protector (for women) is optional but permitted; it can be worn according to the decision of the competitor. The use of these is described in the detailed rules.

1.5 Participants of the competition

1.5.1 The competitor

Rights:

- To learn the rules, conditions, and process of the competition.
- To use the changing room assigned to him or her.
- To compete in the weight category in which he or she entered the competition.
- In justified cases, to withdrawn from the bout before or during the fight (but in such cases he or she is right away disqualified from continuing the competition).
- To perform a check weighing before the official weighing.
- During the fight – in justified cases or in between bouts – to enlist the help of the doctor of the competition.
- By mediation of the trainer request or ask from the jury or judges of competition.
- According to the result achieved to wear a title, a badge or award and to take the medal, the diploma, and the honorarium during the announcement of the prices.

Duties:

- To verify his or her identity by the BUDO PASS, in which is included a valid current year's membership, valid sports club stamp and a “Can Compete” stamp.
- To show proof of Sports Accident Insurance (HKF registration card).
- To enter in and do the competition in the appropriate weigh category, unless medically verified illness prevents him or her.
- To attend the medical examination before the competition.
- To present themselves in an outfit which is sportsmanlike and in compliance with the rules.
- To stay on the area assigned to him or her.
- In 2 minutes after being called to the competition area, to present themselves for the bout, other way the competitor loses it.
- To present at the competition area, even if according to his or her informations the opponent withdrew from the bout. Competitors do not have to present themselves at the competition area if the president of the judges gives permission to do so.
- Each competitor can only enter in competition in only one weight category.

- To obey the commands of the referee in the competition area, and outside of it to the president of judges, or the secretary of competition.
- To fight according to the strict rules of the competition.
- Is obliged to behave during the competition with discipline, sportsmanship and in the spirit of Kyokushin, paying special attention to the real bows while greeting each other and not showing the joy or sadness over a victory or a defeat in any manner (tone, gesture) which might hurt the opponent's self esteem!

1.5.2 Teamleader

Rights:

- Can help his or her competitor mates, if it does not go against the rules.
- During the ceremonial procession the team leader is the first in row, if the organizers of the competition do not have other request.
- The team manager may submit a protest to the President of the Judges, but does not have any right to criticize the functioning of the committee of judges.

Duties:

- To keep the competitors together.
- To ensure the order and discipline among the members of its team respecting the spirit of Kyokushin karate.

1.5.3 Trainer

Holds together the competitors of the sports club before and during the competition.

Rights:

- To stay with the competitors until the beginning of their bouts.
- To lead the warm up before the competition.
- To any activity by which he ensures the success and effectiveness of the competition.
- To stay at the place assigned for the trainers, in the changing rooms, or around the competition area on the side of its competitor outside the line and at least 1 meter from it wearing sports outfit and sports shoes during the competition.
- To give advice and commands to his or her competitors. But can only give help and support in a way that does not disturb neither the process of the competition, the other competitors, nor the work of the judges or the audience and this activity does not contradict the rules of the competition.
- To negotiate with the judges, and to lodge a complaint with the judges.
- To decide the schedule of the competitors regarding the weigh categories, the composition of teams and the designation of reserve competitors.



Duties:

- Holding together the competitors.
- To ensure the order and discipline among the members of the team respecting the spirit of Kyokushin karate.
- To send the list of the competitors in the team to the court of judges.

1.5.4 Court of judges

Organizational structure

- president of the referees
- senior referee
- secretary (secretaries) of competition
- referee and corner judges
- time-keeper judges
- announcement judges, weighing judges

President of referees (Shingi lincho)

The president of referees can only be a person who bears national A or international competition judges' qualification. He or she conducts the competition, his or her orders are not only obligatory for the judges within his or her scope but also for the sports clubs, its competitors, and leaders.

Rights:

- To prohibit or modify the start of the competition, if at the beginning the site, the equipment, facilities or personnel is not suitable to start the competition.
- He or she cannot give permission the start the competition as long as the medical service is not present.
- To decide, in agreement with the court of judges, about organizing a competition (in a separate category) in a weight category in which there is only 1 or 2 participant
- To change the schedule of the competition, if the successful conduction of the competition requires it. He or she has to communicate this in time to the competitors and their leaders.
- To not allow to participate those competitors who do not meet the rules and conditions of participation in the competition regarding their age, qualification, equipment or weight.
- To interrupt the competition, if the disturbing behavior of the audience requires it, and if the restoration of order cannot be ensured he or she might also order the final termination of the competition.
- To exclude someone from competition and delete all results (scores) of that competitor(s) who committed severe violation of rules, striking lack of discipline, or rudeness during the competition. (Remark: in case of deleting the scores, the result achieved is not announced.)
- To give permission to and define the number and circulation areas for the photographers, film makers.
- To sign the list of accreditation.



Duties:

- to control the preparation of competition site if they meet the requirements of the rules set,
- to check upon the condition of the areas of the competition, the competition area, and the devices, the equipments (marking ribbons, stopwatches, gongs, protective equipments, and personnel),
- to monitor the progress of events in the competition and decide on disputes arising during the competition,
- to immediately examine the received protest, and decide about those immediately in accordance with the senior judge
- to make sure, that the protocol of the competition is signed and sent to the appropriate federations within 6 days from the end of the competition.

Senior referee (Taikai Shimpancho)

The senior referee is a member of the court of judges having one of the higher judges' qualifications.

Rights:

- to exclude those judges from the court of judges who committed severe mistake(s) during their operation, who behaved without discipline, or could not perform the task assigned to them,
- might change the groups of judges during the competition,
- to overrule the judgments of the court regarding the bout, in case those did not reflect the fair result according to the rules.

Duties:

- To brief with and give orientations to the judges before the competition starts, and at the end of the competition evaluate their operation.
- To consult the organizer about the names and number of judges before the competition starts.
- To coordinate and schedule the operation of the judges during the competition.
- To continuously monitor the process of the bouts, the judgment of the judges, and to intervene immediately to incorrect decisions if necessary. In such cases he or she has to gather the judges operating in the competition area, to explain the reasons, and requests the judges to bring new decision. They go back to their places, and upon the whistle signal of the referee show their corrected decision, which the referee announces.
- To control the validity of the judges' BUDO PASS during domestic and international competitions. Only the judges can operate on the competition, who has a judge qualification validated by the senior judge of the HTKKF and a valid HTKKF membership.
- To continuous control of the tatami, paying special attention to the danger that might be caused by the displacement of the tatami.
- The immediate examination of the received protests, and to bring immediate decision in accordance with the president of judges.
- To record a head KO in the BUDO PASS, at the medical permissions page.
- The secretary of competition shall draw up the competition results list, which has to be signed and validated by the senior judge; in case he or she is not available he or she might be replaced by the president of judges.

Secretary of competition

Tasks of the secretary of competition:

- To organize the process of the competition. According to the entered participants, to control the presence of those, their personal identity and their attendance at the sports medical examination.
- To prepare the register necessary to conduct the bouts, the schedules and other auxiliary forms needed.
- Record the results of the bouts and the different points in tournaments. Receives the protests and forwards those to the president of the judges so that a decision can be made immediately.
- Participates in deciding the final results and places.
- Ensures the presentation of any material and personal conditions required for the potential shows, takes care of the site of the shows, those accident and fire protection.
- Prepares the protocol of the competition and makes sure that it is sent to the appropriate federation, and the sports club which organized the competition.
- He or she is responsible for the correctness of the recording the written work which has to do with the competition; meaning that they are being processed, the points are added up, and to determine the results of the individual participants and teams (for example a record taken into the BUDO PASS in case of a head KO).
- Performs all tasks for which he or she is instructed by the president of the judges.

Referee (Shushin)

Tasks of the referee:

- Before the competition starts, the referee checks on the site of the competition, the competition area, if the size and placement of it is in compliance with the rules set. The referee has to arrange to eliminate any deficiencies. The referee communicates its detections with person responsible for technical aid. In case there is no action upon the issue he or she reports it to the president of judges.
- The referee conducts the bout in uniform with bare feet.
- Normally the referee has to stay in the competition area and is fully responsible for conducting the bout.
- The referee has to make sure that no audience, no fans, no photographer is on a place which might disturb the bout, or might cause danger to the competitors.
- The referee starts and stops the bout.
- The referee stand on the line assigned to him or her facing the table of the jury or judges. (Variations regarding this rule are permitted.)
- It is the duty of the referee that a dirty, irregular karate gi is changed to a clean one which is in compliance with the rules.
- To announce the potential scores, warnings and penalties.
- To call the doctor for help in case of a potential injury. The referee orders the terminating or continuing of the bout in accordance with the doctor's decision.
- Orders the time-keeper judge to stop the time if it is necessary.

- The referee follows the bout with his movement, keeping a distance which allows him or her to pay attention to every little part of the action and to keep adequate distance from the fighters also. In case of evaluateable score or a warning, the referee gives oral reason about its decision.
- Upon the signal of the time-keeper judge the referee gives order to stop the time.
- The referee is obliged to take into account the signals of the corner judges while bringing a decision according to majority rule.
- At the end of the bout the greeting process is the same as it was performed in the beginning of it. The referee orders the competitors to shake hands and to leave the competition area following the bout.
- Pays special attention to the competitors and the leaders to follow strictly the etiquette of the Kyokushin karate during, before and after being on the tatami and staying in the very near proximity. In case of an arising problem he acts under the rules.
- Has the right of proposal toward the president of judges about the final exclusion from the competition of a competitor committing a severe and intentional violation of rules.

Remark:

- The referee during the bout of his or her own student shall hand over the leading role of judges of an independent judicial fellow who is eligible for that, if possible.

Corner judges (Fukushin)

- The corner judges in a 5 judge system sit on the chairs placed at the corners of the competition area. They have a red and a white flag in the appropriate hand, a whistle hanging around their neck. They help the work of the referee with clear flag signals and simultaneous whistles.
- Upon the signal of the referee – "Fukushin shugo" – they gather around the referee bypassing the competition area and leaving the coiled flags on the chairs.
- They issue briefly upon the question of the referee.
- The corner judges operate in uniform and bare feet during the bouts.

Assistant judges (Fukushin)

- If necessary, the senior judge might command a 3 judge system judging, during which one of the assistant referees sit opposite to the referee, always in a "mirror image position", while the other one stays behind the opposite side line of the competition area and moves following the bout in order to have a clear view on the fight.
- As appropriate, they help the work of the referee with clear but discrete gestures as compared to those of the referee.
- They issue briefly upon the question of the referee.
- The corner judges operate in uniform and bare feet during the bouts.

Time-keeper judge

- The place of the time-keeper judge is at the edge of the table of the court of judges. Right in front of him or her is the gong and the stopwatch.

- The time-keeper judge starts keeping the time upon the commands "Hajime" and "Zokko" of the referee and stops it only upon the referee's new command "Jikan" and hand gesture "T" (time) and at the end of the bout.
- When the time of the bout is over the time-keeper judge signals this to the referee by hitting the gong, and upon its sound the referee stops the bout.
- The time-keeper judge operates during the bouts wearing a uniform.

Announcement judge

- Controls the equipment necessary to make announcements, and ensures that the replacement of any potential deficiencies and troubleshooting is made.
- Introduces the judges and competitors to the audience, the introduction of judges is by announcing their names, and the introduction of the competitors is by announcing their names and sports club.
- Informs accurately and properly the viewers about the state of competition, the participants, the number of participants and their achieved results during the competition, and in general about anything important regarding the competition.
- If necessary gives short, proper and accurate information about the rules, and explains the reason of the decision brought in connection with a dispute.
- Calls in a timely manner the next pairs, so that they could prepare for their bout.
- During a break of the competition presents the list of sponsors.
- Manages the scoreboard table management, and ensures that the result of the bouts appear precisely and without delay on the scoreboard.
- Without his or her permission no one can use the microphone and no one can give any kind of information during the competition.
- During the award ceremony announces the names, the sports clubs, and any outstanding results achieved by the winners of the first three places.
- The announcement judge operates in uniform during the bouts.

Weighing judge

Tasks of the weighing judge:

- Has to be present 15 minutes before the beginning of the weighing at the site of the weighing.
- He or she has to validate the weight scales, has to check the forms and personnel (recorder of protocol, sports doctors) necessary for the weighing.
- To control the validation of the sports club, the valid current year stamp, the valid "Can compete" record, the kyu grade, the age group, any potential entry of prohibition in the competitors BUDO PASS, and the exact weigh recorded on their entry form.
- To exclude those competitors who do not meet the conditions set in the rules during the weighing.
- To validate the weighing protocol by his or her signature at the end of the weighing.
- Operates in uniforms during the bouts.

For women competitors the weighing judge and her assistants must be women as well!

Student judges

The student judges not having a qualification yet, operates according to the provisions of the senior judge under practical training during the competition.

In doing so, the senior judge may impose tasks to the student judge, or might assign him under control of another judge.

Uniform of the judges

The uniform of the judges is: black pants, dark blue shirt and bow-tie, of which the color is appropriate to the qualification of the judge.

The judges qualified for international, „A” and „B” categories wear white colored bow-ties.

The judges qualified for „C” category, or those who do not have qualification yet (students) wear yellow bow-ties.

The judges operating on the competition area (Referee, corner judge, assistant judge) have to be bare feet during fulfilling their judging tasks.

The time-keeper judge, the announcement judge and the weighing judge might wear slippers or shoe of discreet color while performing their tasks and having a pause.

1.5.5 President of the Competition

The person invited by the organizers. His or her tasks are restrictedly of protocol.

1.5.6 The doctor and medical service of the competition

Competitions can only be held by the presence of sports medical service and doctor, so during every competition doctors should be provided, which is the responsibility of the organizers.

If possible the doctor should be an emergency surgeon, a traumatologist, or a sports doctor.

The sports health care of the competition should be implemented according to 14-20. §-s of the Government Regulation 215/2004. (VII.13.) regarding the rules of sports health care and sports health network.

If the doctor had to leave during the competition, than the competition has to be suspended as long as it has arrived back and until is available again.

During each competition, the participants have to attend a medical examination before the weighing.

The competitors have to be sent for medical examination in the order of being weighted.

The names of the competitors already examined have to be recorded, and matched by the weighing protocol. After the datas were matched the doctors have to clause and validate it by signature and stamp.

If the sports doctor finds a health problem of a competitor, he or she does not allow its entry into competition. The examination includes: fractures, cracks and visible and palpable injuries, open wounds, hypertension, dizziness, fever, and nausea control.

It is forbidden to the competitors to use any kind of stimulants (doping) before or after the competition. If this is suspected, the senior judge requests the leader of the organizer club to do the doping investigation. Whoever violates this prohibition, receives strict disciplinary punishment.

The doctor controls if the site of the competition meets the requirements of health needs.

During the bouts, the sports doctor can take care of the competitors at any time upon the call of the referee.

The doctor reports on the ensurement of material and personal conditions necessary to conduct the competition to the president of the judges, who can only then give permission for conducting the competition following this report.

The doctor gives permission to wear any potential wound or locking joints, in case if injuries received during the competition justify it so. On request certifies its legitimacy.

Records injuries occurring during the competition.

1.5.7 Organizers

Tasks of the organizers:

- preparation of the site of the competition,
- ensuring the necessary equipment, and controlling that those are all proper,
- decoration of the room,
- receiving the audience,
- maintaining the order during the competition,
- ensuring the auxiliary staff,
- preparing the changing rooms and showers,
- fulfilling the orders of the president of the judges,
- the payment of judges' fees (manner: at the end of the competition, following the evaluation of the senior judge). Judges staying away from the professional evaluation following the competition without the permission of the senior judge is not entitled for his or her judge fee!

If a competitor is injured, and needs to be taken care in hospital then it is the duty of the organizer body to ensure its fast transportation.

The organizer body is responsible for the time-keepers and to ensure the equipment necessary for keeping the time, for the personnel, the signal tools (ex.: scoreboards, whistles), flags, protective equipment, marking ribbons, etc.

It is the responsibility of the organizer club, that the auxiliary staff sitting at the tables knows well the appropriate regulations of the rules regarding this section.

The judges must have a separate changing room, separated from the competitors and their leaders.

On the door a sign must be indicating that it is the judges' changing room, and has to be ensured that only judges can enter in there.

1.5.8 Audience

The audience can only stay at the areas designated and ensured for them.

The first row of the audience has to be at least 3 meters from the competition area.

The audience must behave in discipline and sportsmanlike during the competitions. Their behavior, while encouraging and giving applause must not disturb the order, and must avoid behavior which is not in compliance with the spirit of sport, by which they might disturb, affect the competitors or the judges. Any one of the audience, whose behavior, unsportsmanlike conduct, or comments disturb in any way the order of the bouts can be expelled by the president of judges. The rules of the



competition and the order of the area is also obligatory for the audience. At the area of the competition both smoking and consuming alcohol is forbidden for the audience as well.

2.0 ORGANIZING COMPETITIONS

The domestic and open Knock-Down competitions organized in Hungary by the HTKKF (Hungarian Traditional Kyokushin Karate Federation) can only be organized according to these rules, and the rules set here are obligatory to all member (competitor, trainer, judge, sports club leader or member, audience, sports club or any other bodies) of the HTKKF.

2.1 Preparation for the competition

2.1.1. *Competition calendar*

It has to include all qualification tournaments of each age group. Each year the HTKKF schedules the international competitions of this sport, taking into account the order and date of the competitions organized by itself. Adjusting to this calendar the HTKKF and the sports clubs announce if they organize competitions, the date and nature (and type) of competition.

The HTKKF officially communicates the final deadline for these announcements to everyone interested. The calendar including the national competitions is made based on the submissions received before the deadline.

2.1.2 *Licensing competitions*

The licensing of the competitions organized by the sports clubs is made by the HTKKF based on the submissions of the clubs.

The notice of the competition has to be sent at least 5 weeks before the date of the competition indicated in the competition calendar to the address of the HTKKF via letter or e-mail. Of the submitted copies one is sent back endorsed by the Federation. The notice of the competition can be reproduced only following the possession of the copy endorsed.

A notice received after the deadline can only be endorsed in very special and justified cases.

The HTKKF can modify the notice of competition if it is not in compliance with the rules or it is incomplete.

A notice of a competition not included in the competition calendar, has to be sent to the HTKKF for endorsement at least 6 weeks before that competition.

2.1.3 *Licensing international competitions*

No karate competitor or sports club can participate a tournament organized in another country without the written permission of own organization.

The entry and participation of a club or competitor can only be made through the official way in between the federation of the country inviting and federation of the sports club or competitor invited. All negotiations shall be conducted in association with the federations of the interested countries regarding the competition, the participation of a competitor abroad. This provision does not apply only to that case in which the federation authorizes a sports club to correspond with another country in association with the competition.

This can only be authorized, if the sports club interested notices the federation about the correspondence. These rules apply to trainer, judges, competitors and leader of sports competitors as well.

An international competition organized in Hungary has to be conducted according to the rules of the HTKKF and this fact has to be indicated in every notice.

In this case the rules have to be sent in English to the countries invited, and have to be referred in the notice.

2.1.4 Notice of competition

The notice of competition has to be ready 6 weeks before the competition itself, so that it can be sent to the interested at least one month before the day of the competition

The notice of competition has to include:

- The exact description of the competition.
- Aim of the competition (ex. the aim of an invitational karate competition is to to deepen the friendship between the sports clubs, and drive the attention of wider audience by the beautiful and interesting bouts, etc.).
- Time and place of the competition (this has to include the exact time of the opening ceremony). The organizer of the competitions, the name of the sports club (this has to include the name of the president of judges and the name of the senior judge also).
- Participants of the competition (detailing who can participate on the competition).
- Program of the competition (the way of the opening and closing ceremony, etc.).
- The way of remuneration (must determine who, how many people receive and what kind of prizes).
- The charges (must determine who will bear the costs of competition).
- The exact time and date of the weighing and medical examination.
- The deadline, way and exact place of submitting entry forms (determining when, where and by the presence of whom the lot must be held). The deadline for entries means time of dispatch!
- Any kind of remark, that does not belong to the above mentioned points, but is relevant to the participants must appear at "Other" title (ex.: accommodation, etc.).
- The amount of the entry fee.

2.1.5 The request for competition judges

In order to conduct Kyokushin karate competitions, an official court of judges must be appointed. To request and appoint the official court of judges is the responsibility of the sports club organizing the competition. The compilation of the judicial staff, and provide notification is the responsibility of the senior judge of the HTKKF.

The invitation of judges has to be made in the same time with the notice of the competition. The senior judge of the HTKKF communicates his or her decision to the organizer.

The responsibility of the court of judges is to ensure by its operation the equal conditions of competition according to the rules and to all participants.

During the competition only judges having a valid qualification (categories „A”, „B” and „C”) can substantially contribute. These qualifications can only be released by the senior judge of the HTKKF and only to those who successfully participated in the trainings.

These qualifications might be either prolonged or canceled if necessary by the senior judge of the HTKKF.

Any judge who is unable to comply with the invitation for any reason, required to inform the organizing club and the senior judge, under charge of disciplinary, so that he or she could be replaced by someone in time.

The requested and appointed judges are obliged to present themselves at the site of the competition and in front of the senior judge - one hour before the competition shall start (if no other measures are included in the notice). (Except for the weighing judges, who has to be present 15 minutes before the weighing starts.)

The student judges, not having a qualification is operating under practical training during the competitions according to the orders of the senior judge. Their obligation to appear is the same as those of the qualified judges.

2.1.6 The general rules of judicial conduct

The judges shall show good example by their impartial and correct measures brought in the resolute spirit of the rules, and by their disciplined behavior conducted during the competition.

In case of irregular competing or undisciplined behavior the right of decision belongs to the referee and outside the competition area to the president of judges.

If the judges assigned to conduct a bout do not fulfill their task according to the rules – commit predilection or intentional violation of rules, or objections may be raised against their behavior – then the senior judge might immediately replace them, and in such severe cases may propose disciplinary action.

According to their theoretical knowledge and practical experience – following the completion of the appropriate training, the senior judge of the HIKO declares the qualification of judges, and has the right to modify it.

The behavior of the judges during their operation shall always be strong, clear and disciplined. The judges cannot fulfill any other task during the competition. During the competition the judges shall refrain from any of the contacts by the competitors, the professional leaders and the audience. They shall stay within the area assigned to them, if they need to leave their places then they have to signal it to the senior judge.

2.1.7 Propaganda

Competitions can be promoted in various ways (ads, billboards, newspapers, radio, etc), by the organizer. The publicity only may contain truthful information.

2.1.8 Entry

The sports clubs are obliged to entry the individual competitors, the teams participating in the competition correctly according the requirements of the notice.

The entries has to be prepared on the adopted entry form by legible writing so that it would not cause problem to the body organizing the competition..

On the entry form shall be indicated:

- the name and detailed address of the sports club of the competitor
- the name and date of birth of the competitor who wishes to enter in competition,
- the grade (kyu, dan) and BUDO PASS number of the competitor,
- the weigh category in which the club wishes to him or her to compete in.

The entry form has to be filled in typed or in capital letters. The entry form has to be signed and dated by the leader of the sports club of the competitor.

The entry forms must be sent via letter or e-mail to the address indicated in the notice of the competition before the deadline by the entering sports clubs. The entry forms dispatched on the day of the deadline must be adopted regardless the time of their arrival.

2.1.9 Special cases

In case if the competition is cancelled for some reason, then the organizer body is obliged to officially communicate this to the federation responsible and any sports clubs interested at least one week before the first day of the competition.

Failing this, the total cost incurring (charges of the competitors, leaders, judges) lies to the organizer body.

In case in one weight category there is only 1 or 2 participants entered (or only they have presented themselves), the court of judges decides about conducting the competition in that weight category and if yes by what conditions.

2.2. Conducting the competition

2.2.1 The competitors' right to participate

The eligibility of the competitors' right to participate happens before the weighing. The weighing judge can only give permission to enter in competition if the competitor meets the following criteria:

- who has a valid membership (branch) stamp for the given year in the BUDO PASS
- who has a valid seasonal medical examination stamp "can compete" (for adults it is one year, in other age groups it is half a year),
- who has successfully passed the medical examination before the competition,
- who is not prohibited for disciplinary or medical reasons,
- who has a valid sport-, life, and accident insurance (HKO registration card),
- who has paid the entry fee.

The violation of the rules above results in the disqualification of the competitor. It is the responsibility of the club leader that the competitor presenting to participate meets all necessary criteria.

The competitor can only compete representing the club indicated in its BUDO PASS. Determining the eligibility of the competitors to participate the requirements contained in the notice have to be taken into account also, if those do not contradict the rules set here. Such as excluding competitors who have achieved certain results already, or excluding certain age groups from a given age group, or excluding certain weight categories.

2.2.2 Weighing, medical examination

The weighing has to be starting in time, so that it is finished one hour before the competition starts. It has to be conducted by the presence of the weighing judges, in started exactly at the time set in the notice of the competition.

Each time such kind of balance or scale have to be used, by which the exact weight is determinable (an instrument working with weights, operating with sliding weights, or has a digital display). It is the duty of the organizers to ensure the possibility of a previous check weighing for the participants of the competition before the beginning of the official weighing.

The scale has to be controlled before the official weighing. Only the weighing judge can operate with the balanced scale.

Each competitor has to be weighed using the same scale, changing the scale is only permitted in case of malfunction.

During the weighing besides the weighing judge, his or her representant and a representant of the interested sports club might be present, but the last mentioned leaders do not have right to discuss. The leaders cannot look into the (weighing) protocol, only after the lot; they might receive information about the number of participants in each weight category from the announcement judge.

The competitors are obliged to be present sharp in time for the weighing, and be at service for the organizers following the weighing also. If the competitor has arrived after the time for weighing, loses the right to participate by its own fault.

In case of a tournament lasting for more than one day, on the second and third day there are no other weightings, the competitors compete in the same weight category in which they started the competition.

The result of the weighing has to be recorded in the protocol prepared for each weight category. The weights of the competitors have to be recorded indicating the exact weight of them, showing the kilograms and dekagrams also.

Officially the competitor during the time for weighing might be weighted more than once. The weighing protocol has to be signed by the weighing judge.

The result of the medical examination has to be recorded also in the weighing protocol. The sports doctor must write a clause “can compete” next to the names of those competitors who passed the medical examination successfully, and “cannot compete” next to the names of those who failed the medical examination by his or her handwriting and signature.

The weighing protocol must be attached to the official report by the president of the judges. An adequate place must be ensured for the weighed competitors to warm up, where besides them and their trainers only official staff might enter if their work justifies it.

If the competitor exceeds the limit of entering weight category, the following procedure will apply. If a competitor weighs more than the upper limit set for a certain weight category, then he or she loses the right to participate and has to be excluded from the given competition. If the competitor weighs less the lower limit set for a certain weight category, then the lower limit set for that given weight category has to be taken into account, and the competitor might enter the competition in the originally declared weight category.

2.2.3 The lot

Only those competitors' name can participate in the lot whose entry was sent before the entry deadline, was adopted by the court of judges, and who passed the weighing. On individual competitions, the lot must be held for each weight category right after the weighing.

The lot might be conducted manually or driven by computers. The lot must be held at the place and time indicated in the notice of the competition. The lot is conducted by the judges, according to the orders of the senior judge; (following the weighing but) at least one hour before the beginning of the competition by the presence of the representants of the interested sports clubs.

During the lot a representant of all sports club might be present which entered a competitor. If a representant of a sports club does not present itself on the lot, cannot protest against the lot and cannot make any perceptions. Except for malpractices (the scheduling of a competitor in a weight category or age group different from the real, or in case of missing from all categories and groups). One person can represent more than one sports club, in case he or she has an appropriate credence.

The competitor who did not receive an opponent in the first round, goes forward as a “bye”. Competitors who belong to the same sports club cannot be put together in the first round, but this aspect can only be considered in the first round.

During the lot the nature of the competition has to be taken into account:

- if it is a knockout system,
- a round match system,
- mixes (knockout and round match) system.

Based on the decision of the president of judges and the senior judge a managed, preliminary lot is also possible.

2.2.4 Opening ceremony

All competitions have to be opened in a solemn ceremonial manner. The site of the competition has to be decorated taking into account the possibilities.

If it is an international competition the flags of the countries participating have to be placed in the area of the competition.

For the solemn ceremonial opening of the competition the leader, the competitors, and the judges have to line up to their places in a manner assigned to them.

The competitors line up uniformly, all of them wearing karate outfit.

The competition is opened by the president of the judges or the person asked to do so.

2.2.5 Bouts

The rules of the bouts are described in the section “3.0 Detailed kumite competition rules”.

2.2.6 Protest

A protest can only be submitted to the president of judges by the leader of the team participating in the competition. The protest has to be submitted written and in the name of the sports club.

A protest submitted is only valid from the entry deadline until the announcement of the results regarding that specific round.

The protest might only consider the organizing of a competition, its participants and judicial malpractices.

The fee of a protest is **5000** HUF, which will be part of the competition’s budget.

The president of the judges brings its decision in accordance with the senior judge, and no appeal shall lie against it.

No protest can be submitted against the decisions of the judges!

During the examination of the protest and bringing decision no photo or video can be conclusive.

2.2.7 Prizes

The amount of prizes for the first three places, the place and time of the announcement of the results is detailed in the notice of the competition.

A principle shall be that the competitor can see the moral appreciation of his or her sports performance in the prizes.

As a prize medals, mounts, badges, art and cultural objects, books, souvenirs and memories and diplomas might be given. As a honorarium money can also be received.

On individual and team competition for the first three places always have to be awarded, and if there are 8 or more competitors in a weight category then two third places might be awarded also.

On a memorial competition all competitors can be awarded a memorial medal or diploma.

On team competitions all members of the team awarded receives a prize.

In case of team competitions the best individual performance might be awarded also separately.

On team competitions the substitute fighters should also receive a prize.

Special prizes might also be awarded.

2.2.8. Finishing a competition

The finishing of a competition shall always be in a ceremonial solemn way. The awarded and called competitors line up all together for the announcement of results and prizes. The announcement judge announces the results and the president of the judges or the requested person hand over the prizes. Each competitor who won any of the first three places have to wait until the official awarding ceremony and has to participate it.



3.0 DETAILED KUMITE COMPETITION RULES

3.1 General rules concerning the competitions of the HTKKF

3.1.1 System of competitions

Regarding the Hungarian Knock Down karate competitions there are two competition systems which are to be distinguished as follows:

- Knock Down kumite competitions for children, adolescents, youth, junior boys or girls, and adult men and women which can be held as individual or team competitions
- Kata competitions for adult men and women above 4th kyu

Knock Down kumite competition can be organized:

- elimination system (7 person or more),
- round match system (3-5 person),
- hybrid system (among 6 person).

The hybrid system is a mixture of the elimination system and the round match system.

The technical meeting is entitled to develop the system of the competition considering the number of weighed competitors.

3.1.2 The schedule of competitors by age groups

Competitors enter into III. age group for Children:

on the first day of January following the year they became 6 years old

Competitors enter into II. age group for Children:

on the first day of January following the year they became 8 years old

Competitors enter into I. age group for Children

on the first day of January following the year they became 10 years old

Competitors enter into the age group of Adolescents:

on the first day of January following the year they became 12 years old

Competitors enter into the age group of Youth:

on the first day of January following the year they became 14 years old

Competitors enter into the age group of Junior

on the first day of January following the year they became 16 years old

Competitors enter into the age group of Adults:

on the first day of January following the year they became 18 years old.



Remark: in case the number of competitors and too much weight difference between groups is justified, then the two year interval between Children age groups can be modified to a one year interval by the organizer of the competition, in agreement with the senior judge.

3.1.3 The conditions of participation regarding the kyu grades

- in kyokushin kumite concerning the age group of Children III., II. and I. is at least 10th kyu
- in kyokushin kumite concerning the age group of Adolescents is at least 10th kyu
- in kyokushin kumite concerning the age group of Youth is at least 10th kyu
- in kyokushin kumite concerning the age group of Junior is at least 10th kyu
- in kyokushin kumite concerning the age group of Adult category "A" is at least 4th kyu
- in kyokushin kumite concerning the age group of Adult category "B" is 6-5th kyu
- in kyokushin kumite concerning the age group of Adult category "C" is 10-7th kyu
- in kata concerning the age group of Adult is at least 4th kyu

3.1.4 Weight categories in kyokushin kumite

- children age group III.:
 - boys: -25 kg, -30 kg, -35 kg, +35 kg
 - girls: -20 kg, -25 kg, -30 kg, +30 kg
- children age group II.:
 - boys: -30 kg, -35 kg, -40 kg, +40 kg
 - girls: -25 kg, -30 kg, -35 kg, +35 kg
- children age group I.:
 - boys: -35 kg, -40 kg, -45 kg, -50 kg, -55 kg, -60 kg, +60 kg
 - girls: -35 kg, -40 kg, -45 kg, +45 kg
- adolescents:
 - boys: -40 kg, -45 kg, -55 kg, -65 kg, +65 kg
 - girls: -40 kg, -45 kg, -55 kg, +55 kg
- youth:
 - boys: -60 kg, -70 kg, -80 kg, +80 kg
 - girls: -50 kg, -60 kg, +60 kg
- junior:
 - boys: -65 kg, -75 kg, -85 kg, +85 kg
 - girls: -55 kg, -65 kg, +65 kg
- adult, „A”, „B” és „C” category:
 - men: -70 kg (light weight), -80 kg (middle weight), -90 kg (light heavyweight), +90 kg (heavyweight)
 - women: -55 kg (light weight), -65 kg (middle weight), +65 kg (heavyweight)

3.1.5 Kyokushin kumite protective equipment:

- children age groups III., II. és I.: headgear, gaiter, gloves (seiken protection), jockstrap for boys and abdomen protector and chest protector for girls which cannot cover the solar plexus is required, mouthguard is permitted;

- adolescents: headgear, gaiter, gloves (seiken protection), jockstrap for boys and abdomen protector and chest protector for girls which cannot cover the solar plexus is required, mouthguard is permitted;
- youth: headgear, gaiter, jockstrap for boys and abdomen protector and chest protector for girls which cannot cover the solar plexus is required, mouthguard is permitted;
- junior: headgear, gaiter, jockstrap for boys and abdomen protector and chest protector for girls which cannot cover the solar plexus is required, mouthguard is permitted;
- adult category „A”: jockstrap for men and abdomen protector and breast protector for women which cannot cover the solar plexus is required, mouthguard is permitted;
- adult category „B”: gaiter and jockstrap for men and abdomen protector and breast protector for women which cannot cover the solar plexus is required, mouthguard is permitted;
- adult category „C”: headgear, gaiter, and jockstrap for men and abdomen protector and breast protector for women which cannot cover the solar plexus is required, mouthguard is permitted;

Jockstrap:

It has to be made of hard plastic.

Its position is either in a swimming trunk or in pants specially designed for this purpose, under the dogi pants.

For boy and men competitors it is obligatory.

Chest protector:

It has to be made of hard plastic and to be cup trained and cannot cover the plexus solaris (mouth stomach)

The use of this is obligatory for girls and women.

Gaiter:

It is a cloth-covered foam, which covers the tibia and the foot. In age groups of children, adolescent, youth, junior, and also in adult categories “B” and “C” it is obligatory to use.

Headgear:

It has to be molded plastic with foam and leatherette upholstery, which covers the skull except for the face and ensures the appropriate stereoscopic vision.

In age groups of children, adolescent, youth, junior, and also in adult category “C” it is obligatory to use.

Gloves (seiken protection):

It is a cloth-covered foam, which covers and protects the hands, but leaves the fingers free.

It is obligatory to use in children’s and adolescent’s age groups.

Abdomen protector:

Is made of hard plastic covered by soft plastic which protects the abdomens.

It is obligatory to use for girl and woman competitors.

Mouth Guard:

Is made of soft plastic or soft gel material which protects the teeth. Its use is permitted for all competitors, but it is only optional.

Remark:

As far as possible only one kind of gaiter, headgear and gloves are to be used. In terms of equal opportunities competitors can only fight each other in identical protective equipment.

For hygienic reasons it is expedient for all competitors to have and use their own protective equipment.

Bandage and plaster are to use only starting from the second bout and upon medical permission.

Wearing any other objects (watch, chain, jewelry, etc.) is forbidden. Hachimaki (headbands) can be worn only when necessary.

3.1.6 Kyokushin kumite duration of bouts

- Children age group III., II. and I.: 1 minute + half minute,
- adolescents: one and a half minute + 1 minute,
- youth: 2 min + 1 min,
- junior: 2 min + 2 min + 1 min,
- adult categories, „A”, „B” és „C”:
 - during qualifiers: 2 min + 2 min – if it is a drawn,
weighting (difference in weight) – if it is a drawn,
Tameshiwari (number of broken boards) – if it is still a drawn
+ 1 minute extension
 - during finals: 2 min + 2 min + 1 min – if it is a drawn,
weighting (difference in weight) – if it is a drawn,
Tameshiwari (number of broken boards) – if it is still a drawn
+ 1 minute plus extension

Remark: In adult categories „A”, „B” and „C” the duration of bouts is equal, the difference between the categories is appears in the required protective equipment and in the permitted or forbidden techniques.

3.1.7 Conditions of participating in the competition

The member of the HTKKF has to have a valid membership stamp for the given year in the BUDO PASS released by the federation, a credible kyu grade entry in it, a valid sports club entry in it, and a valid medical examination stamp “can compete”.

- Competitors must pass at the on-site sports medical examination.
- Must weight within the time limit for the weighting.
- Must present themselves properly, in a clean karate-gi, with short nails.
- Must apply for the competition in the time according to the Notice of Competition.
- Must have a sport-, a life- and an accident insurance. (This cannot be a student insurance!)
- Must pay the registration fee.

3.1.8 The area of competition

The area of bout is a square with 8x8 meters sides. In Children's age groups the area of bouts can be a square of 6x6 meters also if it is justified by the size of the sports hall or it makes easier to conduct the competition.

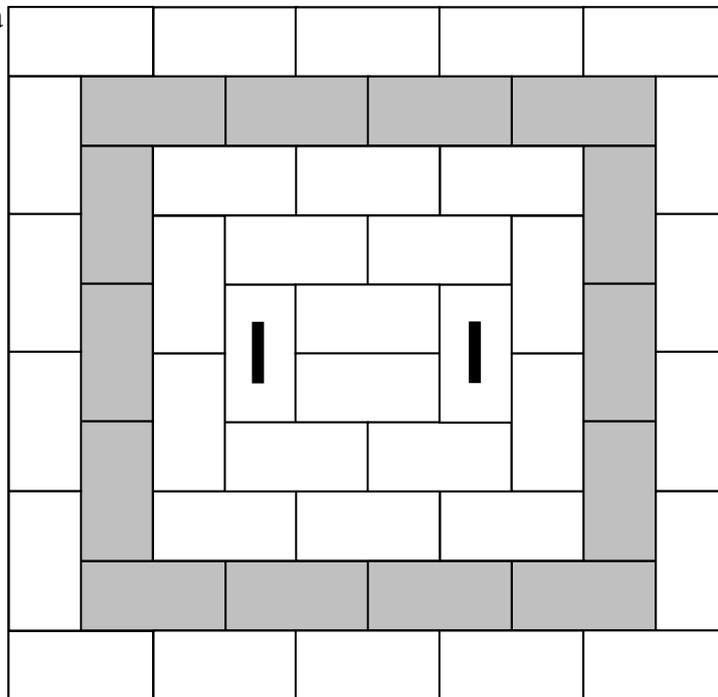
The area of bouts can be directly the ground of the sports hall (parquet or plastic cover) or tatami.

The edge of the competition area has to be marked by a color clearly different from that of the ground. In case it is a tatami, it has to be marked by a 1 meter wide indicating mat. In case the area of competition is placed on a raised podium, then around the competition area there has to be a security margin having at least 2 meters of wideness.

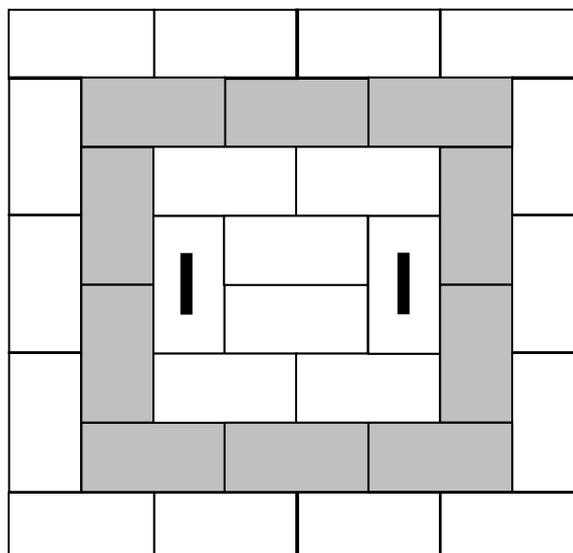
In case 2 or more competition area is assigned in a sports hall during the time of competition, then there has to be at least 2 meters of free area in between the competition areas.

The starting lines of the competitors have to be 1,5-1,5 m far from the edge of the competition area, and those have to be marked by 0,5 m long lines.

Adult's competition area



Children's competition area



3.1.9 Marking Ribbon

The competitor called on the right side of the referee has to wear a red colored marking ribbon. (The ribbon is 70 cm long and 4 cm wide. It is tied to the belt /obi/ at the back of the competitor.)

At each competition area there has to be at least 2 pieces of marking ribbons prepared, so that no competitor has to wait until the previous one takes his one off.

The first competitor who is called on the tatami (or into the competition area) is the one who has to wear the marking ribbon.

3.1.10. The fight etiquette

The referee starts and stops the bout in the following manner:

- *Nakae, Shomen Ni Muite (look forward) command*: competitors step into the competition area and turn toward the judges's table, they stop, the referee checks the marking ribbon, the required protective equipment, the regular gi, etc.
- *Shomen ni rei* command: the competitors bow
- *Shushin ni rei* command: the competitors turn toward the referee, great him and bow, the referee greets them too.
- *Otagai ni rei* command: the competitors turn toward each other, great each other and bow
- *Kamaete* command: the competitors step into the fighting position
- *Hajime* command: competitors start the bout
- *Yame* command: the competitors stop the bout and go back to their starting positions, in case the referee does not give any immediate commands to continue the bout
- *Zokko* command: the competitors continue the bout
- *Yame, Soremade* command: the competitors stop the bout, and go back to their starting positions, again facing the judges's table
- *Hantei Onegai Shimasu* command: the corner judges make their decision
- *Hantei* command: the corner judges show their decision using their flags (then the referee considering his the corner judges' and his own opinion, announces the results of majority rule).

After the decision the bowing is such as in the beginning of the bout.

- *Akoshu* command: the competitors shake hands and back out from the competition area

3.1.11 Medical care

In case of injury the referee shows *jikan* and calls the doctor. The whole time to give medical care to a competitor cannot be longer than the whole time of the bout.

In case the time of medical care extends the time of the bout, the referee decides about continuing, suspending or ending the bout. The doctor comments on the injury of the competitor, and reports to the referee if he or she can continue the bout or not.

In case the doctor does not allow the competitor to continue fighting, then he or she cannot continue the bout or the competition.

3.2 Judiciary commands and signals

3.2.1 Signals of the referee

At the beginning of a bout the five judges – referee, and 4 corner judges – at the edge of the competition area bows towards the audience upon the command of *Shomen ni rei* by the referee. Then the referee takes a step backward, the corner judges turn to him or her, and greet him or her. They take their places upon the command of the referee. In case of substituting judges they leave the competition area in such way also.

On command - *Nakae* - of the referee the competitors waiting at the edge of the competition area, first the *aka* then the *shiro* step to the line assigned to them facing each other, so that the competitor wearing the red marking ribbon be at the right side of the referee.

On command and signal of the referee (*Shomen ni rei*), the referee with both hands and open palms turns the competitors toward the audience and makes them greet those, then to the commands *Shushin ni rei* and *Otogai ni rei* with both hands with closed fist makes them bow to him or her and then to each other with a movement made first toward himself/herself and then for the competitors. Each time they all say a loud *OSU*.

The referee steps into fighting position and commands the competitors to the same saying *Kamate*. The referee should pay attention to the competitors to stay always behind the line. With a command *Hajime*, imitating a *Seiken Chudan Tsuki* the referee starts the bout.

The referee follows the bout with his movement, keeping a distance which allows him or her to pay attention to every little part of the action.

In case of evaluateable score, injury, irregularity, step out, or in any other case, the referee might stop the bout by the command *Yame* with open palms and vertical cut from top to bottom.

The referee calls to continue the bout with the command *Zokko*. When time of bouts is over he stops the bout by the cutting hand movement used when saying *Yame*, and commanding *Yama*, *Soremade*.

The referee is obliged to ensure that if the competitors did not hear the *Yame* command, he or she has to step in between them and separate them, to avoid potential injuries. Following the command *Yame*, the competitors step back behind the starting line assigned to them.

Announcement of Ippon:

The referee with open palms facing the floor, starting from the opposite shoulder with the competitor-side swings his or her arm high at an angle and holds it up for a moment announcing the winner saying *aka/shiro ippon*.

Announcement of Wazaari:

The referee with open palms facing the floor, starting from the opposite shoulder with the competitor-side swings his or her arm high at an angle and holds it up for a moment announcing the score saying aka/shiro wazaari.

Announcement of Awazate Ippon:

Two wazaari equal an awazate ippon. The referee announces first the wazaari, then right after the awazate ippon.

The referee should also name the type of score in case of an evaluateable score. (Ex.: aka chudan mawashi geri, wazaari).

In case of the decision of judges the referee announces the winner by the word aka/shiro and also indicating it with the adherent hand gesture.

Announcement of drawn:

At the end of the bout in case of a drawn the referee crosses his closed fist hands (seiken) in front of him and announces the drawn by the word hikiwake.

In case of extension the referee shows the time of extension toward the competitors.

Warning (Keikoku) in case of a slight violation of rules

Following Yame the competitors step back behind the starting line assigned to them, then the referee turning toward the competitor who use the irregular technique, specifying the subject of the warning (ex.: Jodan contact) showing his or her finger up in a warning manner saying the word Keikoku.

Announcement of Chui (reprimand):

Following Yame, the competitors step back behind the starting line assigned to them, then the referee turning toward the competitor who use the irregular technique, specifying the subject of the warning (ex.: grip). Meanwhile the referee opens his or her competitor sided arm from a bended position, pointing with his or her forefinger on the stomach of the competitor and saying the words Chui Ichi or Ni.

Announcement of Genten (penalty):

The referee does the same as in case of a Chui only pointing to the face of the competitor, saying Genten Ichi or Ni.

(Remark: Chui ni, that means two Chui is a Genten Ichi – or one Genten, in which case bot the Chui and the genten has to be announced in rapid succession according to the above.)

Announcement of the Shikkaku (disqualification)

In case of a disqualification the referee acts similar to the above, only that pointing high in the direction of the punished competitor – similar to that of the Ippon – and commands “Shikkaku”. Then the referee announces the victory to the other competitor similar to a decision made by judges.

Announcement of the Stepping out (Jogai):

If the competitor leaves the competition area, the referee stops the bout, the competitors step back behind the starting line assigned to them, and then the referee warns saying “Jogai” and pointing with his finger on the line at the side of the competitor, also announcing a beck if needed.

The end of the bout

Upon the signal of the gong, horn or whistle and following that bean-sac thrown into the competition area the referee commands Yame, Soremade and stops the bout.

The referee turns the competitors towards the table of the judges (jury), steps back to the starter line and announces the scores and penalties of the competitors.

If a competitor does not have any scores or penalties the referee indicates that by the word MITOMEZU (ex.: Aka Mitomezu, Shiro chui ichi ...). By the command Hantei-Onegai-Shimasu the referee calls the corner judges to make their decision. By the command Hantei and - if the acoustics of the room requires it – a double whistle the referee calls the corner judges to make their decision and signal it with their flags. The referee counts the decision of the corner judges, starting from right to left so that with a loud Aka, Shiro, and Hikiwake shows the decisions of the corner judges, leaving the decision made under majority rule strengthened by his or her own decision.

In case of extension the referee shows the time of extension clearly by his hands (which can be either 1 minutes or 0,5 minute also), and starts the bout by the command Hajime.

The referee announces the winner stepping forward from the line swinging out and up both of his arms in 45 degree angles starting from the opposite shoulder, with open palms which face the floor.

Following the announcement of the winner, he makes the competitors greet each other in a similar way to that of the beginning, first toward the table of judges (the jury), then toward him or herself, and the competitors to each other. Then shakes his or her own hand giving the command Akoshu showing it to the competitors that they should shake hands too.

Request of time

The referee turns toward the time-keeper judge and forms a letter “T” using both of his or her opened hands saying "Jikan" stops the time. (Letter “T” is coming from the word *time* and is the international sign of asking for time.)

Calling in the corner judges:

The referee, to ask for the opinions of the corner judges, makes an open handed gesture toward him or herself and calls them by the word Fukushima shugo.

(Remark: Any dispute among the judges has to be settled at the edge of the competition area so that the competitors do not hear it.)

Calling the doctor in:

In case of an injury the referee stops the bout and calls the doctor(s) into the competition area by saying a loud “doctor” (the uninjured competitor has to be seated down in seiza with his back facing the competition area).

The referee helps the activity of the doctor if necessary, and asks for its opinion regarding the contiability of the bout and takes it into consideration while bringing his or her decision.

Announcing the unevaluable score

Following Yame the competitors step back behind the starting line assigned to them. The referee opens fast his or her open handed arms and which are crossed downwards and uses the word "Torimasen".



3.2.2 Signals of the corner judges

The corner judges sit on chairs placed on the corners of the competition area – or in front of the referee (3 judges system), with straight backs and legs uncrossed, facing the referee.

Their whistles are hanging around their necks (which they hold in their mouth during the bouts). In their hands they have a red and a white flag, each according to the appropriate sides of the bout.

They are obliged to signal their perceptions by explicit flag movements, arm gestures and simultaneous whistles.

In each case they are obliged to help the referee by a close co-operation. They make their decisions upon the call "Hantei Onegai Shimasu, Hantei" of the referee, taking into consideration what they saw, and declare it by an explicit swing of the flag(s). Meanwhile their head is leaned down.

3.2.3 Description of decisions

4 white flags the white wins
3 white flags + 1 red = white wins
3 white flags + 1 drawn = white wins
2 white flags + 2 drawn = white wins or it is drawn
1 white flag + 3 drawn = drawn

4 red flags = red wins
3 red flags + 1 white = red wins
3 red flags + 1 drawn = red wins
2 red flags + 2 drawn = red wins or drawn
1 red flag + 3 drawn = drawn

4 drawn = drawn
1 white flag + 2 drawn + 1 red flag = drawn
2 red flags + 2 white flags = drawn, white or red wins
2 white flags + 1 red flag + 1 drawn = white wins or drawn
2 red flags + 1 white flag + 1 drawn = red wins or drawn

3.2.4 The judicial work of fracture technique (*Tameshiwari*) and indications

Materials

The materials used for the *Tameshiwari* have to be 33 cm long, 21 cm wide and 2,4 cm thick (standard size) boards.

The referee and the jury president have to make sure, that the materials use for the *Tameshiwari* is consistent with the rules determined by the International Karate Organization.





Regular (permitted) techniques

The competitors have to use four techniques during the Tameshiwari:

1. front side of the fist (seiken)
2. external edge of the feet (sokuto)
3. elbow (empi)
4. edge of the hand (shuto)

The number of broken boards gives the score.

Number of required boards and the scoring procedure

- a. Men competitors have to break at least three boards placed on top of each other per techniques used (in case of women the minimum is two boards placed onto each other). There is no maximum determined regarding the number of boards placed on top of each other for the first try.
- b. The competitors have only one chance of breaking on the command of the referee.
- c. All boards placed on top of each other have to break in order to receive one point per board.
- d. In case of failure (Shippai) the competitors might try again, but only on command of the referee, and the number of boards has to be reduced to the minimum required (which for men is three boards, for women it is two).
- e. If the competitor cannot break the boards even for the second try, then the score is “zero” regarding that technique.

Other criteria

- a. The boards which are to be broken have to be placed onto two stable blocks, which are consistent to the rules determined by the International Karate Organization.
- b. It is not permitted to the competitors to touch or move the boards or the blocks in any kind of ways. They might test the distance to the boards without touching, and might place a piece of cloth (a handkerchief, a thin towel, etc.) onto the boards. These have to be examined and approved by the referee and the judge president.
- c. The crash test has to be done under the commands of the referee.
- d. The time limit for that is two minutes.
- e. If the crash is without results (no score) within the time limit, or execution of it is beyond time limit it has to be considered as a failure (Shippai).

The management team

The management team consists of five persons including the referee, when the number of competitors is 32 or less.

The procedure and indications of fracture technique (Tameshiwari)

- a. The referee has to approve the position of the competitors, and have to command them to stand facing the main table.
- b. The corner judges have to check if the competitors fulfill the requirements regarding the side of the competition area they are assigned to.

- c. The starter command of the referee:
 - I. „Shomen ni rei”
 - II. „Mawatte”
 - III. „Rei”
 - IV. „Ichi tsuite” (taking the starting position and preparing)
 - V. „Kamaette”
 - VI. „Hajime”
- d. Following the second technique the orders of the referee are as follows:
 - I. „Kamaette”
 - II. „Hajime”
- e. After each of the techniques the referee commands the successful competitors to sit down and the unsuccessful ones to stay up.
- f. The corner judges declare the scores of the competitors who are on the sides of the competition area assigned to them.
- g. The announcements are the following:
 - I. In case of success ex.: „Zekken #?” (starting number of competitor), „Roku mai kansui” (six boards broken).
 - II. In case of failure ex.: „Zekken #?” (starting number of competitor), „Shippai” (failure).
- h. When the unsuccessful competitors take a second chance, the procedure is the same as described above bullets from “d” to “g”.
- i. Following the crash test the referee commands all competitors to stand up and gives the following orders:
 - I. „Shomen ni rei”, „Mawatte”, „Rei”
 - II. Then the referee orders all competitors to leave the competition area.

3.3 Process of kyokushin bouts during the official competitions of the HTKKF

3.3.1 General provisions

- a. The referee and the corner judges have equal rights deciding the winner of the competition. During the bouts the referee is obliged to respond to the signals of the corner judges.
- b. If two corner judges (Ippon Gachi) signal a point (Wazaari) or the violation of rules (Hansoku), the referee might join them with his vote, and the decision taken by the majority principle.
- c. If 3 or 4 judges including the referee detects a violation of rules (Hansoku), the referee stops the bout, and depending on the severity of the irregularity give a oral warning (Keikoku), a reprehend (Chui), or a deduction of points (Genten).
- d. If the referee detects a violation of rules (Hansoku) and stops the bout, but does not receive reinforcement from the corner judges, the referee might give an oral warning to the violator.

- e. If three or four corner judges gives an Ippon Gachi or a Wazaari, but the referee has doubts about it the referee might stop the bout and call the corner judges in for a discussion. The referee can consult with the senior judge or the jury president, the jury vice president. They might give an Ippon Gachi or a Wazaari, or might delete the score by the command Mitomezu, but can also give a reprehension (Chui). The referee must signal the competitor(s) the reason for announcing a Mitomezu or a Chui.
- f. Upon the signal of the referee all corner judges must signal its opinion, so that they help taking a decision, ex.: no score (Mitomezu) or did not see (Miezu).
- g. In order to reach a decision, the consent of at least three judges is required (majority rule). The time of bouts in case of adults is 2+2+1 minutes, with the permission of the senior judge 1 minute extension is possible. There are 2 minutes for the Tameshiwari. If it is necessary, it is the authority of the senior judge to change the time given for the bouts or for the Tameshiwari.
- h. The Jury (judicial consultative board) might give special prizes, ex.: the most technical or the most ardent competitor. It consults the judges in cases which may occur during the competition but are not detailed or mentioned in the competition rules. The final decision is always taken by the jury president and the senior judge.
- i. The competitors must wear karate gi and the protective equipment required for their appropriate category, and might also wear the optional but permitted protective equipment.
- j. If the competitor is injured and needs a bandage, it can only wear the bandage sealed by the doctor of the competition and only starting from the second bout. To use a bandage in order to increase the effectiveness of the attacking or shielding techniques is forbidden.
- k. It is the duty of the helpers of the referee to check the things mentioned in the bullets i-j. before the competitors step onto the tatami. Also one of the helpers substitute the corner judge if it is belonging to the same club as one of the competitors (the substitution applies only to that bout). But the competitors taking into consideration of the rules and conditions might refuse the selection for corner judge or assistant of a judge. In such case the referee checks the suit if the competitors on the tatami right before the bout starts.

3.3.2 Duration of bouts

The duration of bouts during the qualifiers (Yosen) is 2 minutes. In case of a drawn there might be 2 minutes extension. If the bout is drawn again, in case of a weight category competition, the competitor which is at least 5 kg-s (men) or 3 kg-s (women) lighter is announced as winner. On a competition without weight categories the competitor which is lighter at least 10 kg-s (men) or 5 kg-s (women) is announced as winner. If there is no such difference in weight, one last extension of 1 minute is given, during which a winner has to be named upon the decision of judges.

During finals (Honsen) the duration of bouts is 2 minutes, in case of a drawn there might be another 2 minutes extension (Enchosen). If it is still a drawn, there is another 1 minute of extension (Saienchosen). If this bout is still a drawn, the winner is announced upon the following provisions:

- In case of a weight category competition, the competitor which is at least 5 kg-s (men) or 3 kg-s (women) lighter is announced as winner. If there is no such difference in weight, that competitor is the winner who broke more boards.
- On a competition without weight categories the competitor which is lighter at least 10 kg-s (men) or 5 kg-s (women) is announced as winner. If there is no such difference in weight, that competitor is the winner who broke more boards.
- If a winner still cannot be named, then there has to be another extension of 1 minute, during which a winner has to be named upon the decision of judges.

As a rule, the bouts preceding the official opening ceremony shall be considered qualifiers. The bouts closer in time to the Tameshiwari are the finals (Honsen) or main bouts. But taking into consideration the number of competitors and the rules the organizers of the competition might change the duration of bouts during the finals.

The time-keeper judge, who is part of the executive committee of the competition, starts the time upon the command Hajime of the referee.

If any of the competitors fall on the floor and loses conscious, or for any other reason the bout is not going, the time-keeper judge cannot stop the stopwatch (keeping the time) without the signal of the referee.

Besides the referee that judge might stop the time who is representative of the executive committee of the competition and is responsible for the management of the competition, for the following reasons:

- If this representative decides that the referee did not give command to stop the bout in a situation in which the bout cannot be continued because of injury of a competitor, the unfolding of the karategi, or for any other reason. In such cases the person responsible might give the order: (stop the time) to inform everyone of the decision.
- If this representative is asked to do so by the the vice president of the jury or by any other judge with a higher rank or age, he might also stop the time with the command *stop the time*.

3.3.3 *The criteria of deciding the winner*

The bout (Kumite) has to show harmony with the Budo spirit. The competitors have to keep such distance which allows them to self defense, including those against the forbidden techniques which might attack sensitive (vulnerable) areas.

During competitions much attention has to be paid to the observance of etiquette. Therefore on the competition area disrespectful behaviour towards the opponent is unacceptable. It is forbidden to rejoice following a victory, or squawking, or to show dissatisfaction in any way against the decision of the judges.

Winner shall be determined by awarding clear victory (Ippon Gachi); victory in case of getting two points (Waza-Ari) which in total give clear victory (Awasete Ippon Gachi); by decision of judges (Hantei Gachi); due to competitor disqualification (Shikkaku); or due to competitor's refusal from the bout (Kiken).

Announcement of the clean victory (Ippon Gachi)

Clear victory (**Ippon Gachi**) shall be declared for the effective strike, kick or elbow strike delivered to any body zone allowed by the rules, which brought the opponent to the floor and put him into knock-down lasting 3 seconds or more, or which became the reason why the opponent lost his desire to continue fighting.

Process in case of head K.O.

In case of an Ippon achieved by a regular jodan technique, if the doctor allows the competitor who received the jodan strike to continue the competition, he or she might continue in case it is a round match.

If the doctor does not allow the competitor to continue the bout, then it automatically means a head K.O. The fact of the head K.O. has to be recorded in the BUDO PASS aquatinted by the signature of the senior judge of the competition, indicating the date, where the sports medical authorizations are found. This invalidates the sport medical authorization. The competitor before participating another competition has to attend another sports medical examination.

The attention of the doctor has to be called on the fact of the head K.O. In case the doctor does not give permission (in case of a forbidden technique the procedure is the same).

Determining a Wazaari (half point)

A half point (Wazaari) is given for the fist strike, kick or elbow strike delivered to any body zone allowed by the rules, which put the opponent into knock-down and if he stood up less than in 3 seconds after the strike or kept standing but temporarily lost his desire for fighting or lost balance.

A half point score might be given for the timely clear and technically correct final strike (Gedan Zuki) following that the opponent is knocked-down to the floor, for example, by undercutting.

If the opponent tried to deliver kick when falling and is reached by a Gedan Zuki which is consistent with the above criteria, a half point might be given also.

Determining Awazate Ippon

Two Wazaari (half) points give in total clear victory (Awazate Ippon Gachi).

Announcing victory by the decision of judges (hantei gachi)

If none of the bout participants got clear victory (Ippon Gachi) winner shall be determined by decision of judges (Hantei).

Decision of judges shall come into force if three or more judges have voted in its favour (majority rule).

If a competitor did not receive **Wazaari** point or penalty point (**Genten**), the following factors shall be taken into account when determining winner:

- number and severity of damage to the opponent (nearly equal to Wazaari),
- number of efficient techniques delivered
- desire to attack (number of techniques, quality and highness of techniques),
- desire to fight (fighting spirit, degree of fortitude, stamina, endurance).

That effective technique can be considered as damageful – which in fact is not equal to the effective technique determined as Wazaari but is very close to it.

A strike can be considered as an effective technique, which does not make the opponent unable to fight, but is clearly delivered and is also such countereattack which prevent or diverts the opponent's strike and it does not reach its purpose. A high quality technique during a bout is for example a Mawashi geri jodan.

Demonstrating the desire to fight, the fighting spirit is by the high number of attacking hand and leg techniques compared to the opponent's strikes, and by practicing continuous pressure on the opponent.

Each extension is considered as a new bout. Therefore the competitor does not carry the scores (Wazaari) and penalties (Chui, Genten), except for the oral warning (Keikoku), which shall remain in force.

If the competitor during the extensions does make repeatedly the same little irregularity for which he or she already received an oral warning, in that bout (either in the pure duration or in the extension) than a warning (Chui) might be given for the irregularity.

Extra time/Extension time (Enchosen)

If the judges are unable to determine the winner of the bout by sufficient number of votes, they announce drawn (Hikiwake), and command an extension (Enchosen).

If still no winner can be determined following one (qualifiers) or two (finals) extensions, then:

- In case of a weight category competition, the competitor which is at least 5 kg-s (men) or 3 kg-s (women) lighter is announced as winner. If there is no such difference in weight, that competitor is the winner who broke more boards.
- On a competition without weight categories the competitor which is lighter at least 10 kg-s (men) or 5 kg-s (women) is announced as winner. If there is no such difference in weight, that competitor is the winner who broke more boards

If a winner still cannot be determined neither regarding the weight difference neither by the number of broken boards, then there might be another extension of 1 minute by the authorization of the senior judge.

Taking the Keikoku, Chui, Genten, Shikkaku into count for the final result of the bout

In case of extension (Enchosen, Saienchosen), the competitors do not carry on the scores and penalties received in the basic time of the bout (Yosen, Honsen), each bout is considered as a new one. The only exception is the oral warning (Keikoku) which is carried on by the competitor even into the extension times and if he or she makes the same irregularity during the bout (basic time and extra time/s) for which he or she already got an oral warning once then a reprehension (Chui) might be given.

One Keikoku or a Chui does not obligatory affect the final result of a competitor. The judges have to make their decision based on what they have seen in a subjective way.

In case there is a Genten – if there were no other scores – the competitor who violated the rules cannot be announced as a winner.

If a competitor receives 3 Chui for violating the rules (1 Genten and 1 Chui), but also gets a Wazaari, and its opponent did not make any valid scores, the competitor who has the Wazaari has to be announced as winner.

If a competitor was disqualify out of the bout (Shikkaku), its opponent wins with a full value Ippon.

3.3.4 Rule violations (Hansoku)

The following are considered as violation of rules:

- a. Hand and elbow strikes to the face. In some cases even finger touches to these places may be considered to be violatios, let those be any slight a penalty shall be given.
- b. Hand and elbow strikes to the throat, neck or temples.
- c. Strikes to the groin.
- d. For girls and women competitors any direct attack to the breasts.
- e. Head strikes (Zutsuki) in any kind of situation.
- f. Attacking fallen opponents.
- g. Strikes to the spine.
- h. Grasping opponent's neck, head and shoulder, attacking the opponent from its back (ex.: hitting the spine or the neck), but according to the rules, hand above elbow by which it is allowed to deliver strikes shall be deemed to be shoulder.
- i. Grasping karategi, hand or leg of the opponent and any pressure by thumb.
- j. Pushes to the body and shoulders with palms, forearms and fists.
- k. Approaching opponent without strikes, pressing hands or body to the opponent's hands or body without delivering strikes, as well as the performance of any attack or defense techniques pressing himself/herself to the opponent or pressing the hands to the opponent's hands.

- l. Approaching opponent upon delivering the strike, pressing hands or body to the opponent's hands or body without delivering strikes, as well as the performance of any attack or defense techniques pressing himself to the opponent. In such a situation the competitor approaching opponent shall be reckoned violating rules. The competitor who approached the opponent has to step back to the distance. At the same time, brief and momentary touches of the opponent's hands or body shall not be regarded as the rule violation.
- m. when moving onward to the opponent delivering strikes shall be necessary! Onward movement without delivering strikes shall be regarded not as attack but as disregard to distance and face protection. Clauses from bullet i. to l. can be interpreted in a wide sense as violation of prohibition to push opponent with palms.
- n. Attack of the knee joint with direct leg kicks: Mae-geri, Sokuto (foot edge kick), heel kick (Kakato), or pads (Chusoku) is FORBIDDEN!
- o. In case of the competitor's seconds and supporters slandering, using abusive language and showing abusive gestures in respect of his opponents or judges referee or the Executive Committee of the World Championship shall give oral warning (Keikoku) to this competitor. Should afterwards his seconds and supporters continue performing abusive acts rebuke (Chui) will be given to this competitor, and in case of especially malicious abusive acts he will be given penalty point (Genten). In case of giving rebuke (Chui) or penalty point (Genten) to the competitor for the disgraceful behaviour of his seconds and supporters, when a representative of the same team which the punished competitor belongs to enters the tatami for participation in bout the number of his seconds shall be limited by one person.
- p. Repeated actions, such as falling on the ground too many times following a throwing technique or any other one obviously without getting in contact with the other, suggesting that the competitor lost his or her strength or will to participate.
- q. Frequent or intentional stepping beyond the lines (out of the competition area).
- r. Passivity or lack of usage of the techniques (ex.: approaching the opponent without striking with any techniques).
- s. Any cases not determined above but acknowledged by judges to be the violation of any rules, e.g., the competitor running away from attack is (Kakenige) meaning he or she gave up the fight inside his or her soul.

Remark: The children, adolescent, youth, junior and adult “C” category competitions taking place in Hungary, besides the actions listed above we consider the following ones as serious irregularities:

Children and adolescents:

- striking of the head by direct contact of frontal and circular kicks;
- attacking the joint of knees by frontal and circular techniques;
- knee kick (hiza geri);
- elbow strike (hiji uchi).

Youth and junior:

- striking of the head by direct contact of frontal and circular kicks;
- attacking the joint of knees by frontal and circular techniques.

Adult „C” category:

- striking of the head by direct contact of frontal kick.

Rule violations, save for those especially dangerous and malicious, shall be punished by rephension (Chui).

Points shall not be given for attacks preceded by a push.

Oral warnings (Keikoku)

1. If referee perceived violation of rules (Hansoku) in competitor's acts and stopped the bout but was not supported by corner judges, or if three or four corner judges showed Violation of rules (Hansoku) and referee stopped the bout but reckoned such violation to be minor and not deserving to be punished by giving rephension (Chui), referee may give the offender oral warning (Keikoku).
2. If competitor repeatedly violates rules for which he was already given oral warning, he may be given rephension (Chui) even if the violation was minor.
3. Oral warnings (Keikoku) shall not be taken into account when judges make their decision.
4. If a corner judge decided that he overlooked a violation (Hansoku) for which referee gave an oral warning to the competitor, during the bout he must attentively trace violations for which referee gave the warning to the competitor. This rule shall not cover cases when decision of the corner judge was right.
5. If a competitor was given oral warning (Keikoku) due to the abusive behaviour of his seconds, and if the seconds continue to behave themselves abusively, the competitor may be given rephension (Chui).

Rephension (Chui)

Except for the intentional actions or serious irregularities the violations of rules result in one rephension (Chui). It is valid when at least three judges out of five bring such decision, or in a three judge system at least two of the judges bring such decision.

Penalty (Genten)

1. The penalty point (Genten Ichi) shall be given in the following cases:
 - a. if the competitor receives the second rephension (Chui).
 - b. in case of serious and intentional violation of rules.
 - c. if referee considers the behavior of competitor during the bout as disrespectful in respect to the opponent or judges; the competitor shall be liable for the same acts of his seconds.
 - d. all kind of actions which the judges consider as a behavior to be incorrect regarding the competition.
 - e. the penalty point (Genten) shall be regarded lower than Wazaari point but by its value approaches to the latter with minus sign. The Genten means minus 1 point, while the Wazaari means plus 2.

A penalty is valid when at least three judges out of five bring such decision, or in a three judge system at least two of the judges bring such decision.

2. If the competitor receives the second penalty point (Genten Ni) it shall entail his disqualification.

Disqualification (Shikkaku)

1. Competitor's disqualification shall be announced in the following cases:
 - a. If competitor receives the second penalty point (Genten Ni), i.e. in total two penalty points (Awasete Genten Ni).
 - b. If competitor fails to obey orders of the judges during the bout.
 - c. In case of rude and disrespectful behaviour or especially gross violation of rules.
 - d. If competitor comes to the tatami more than 2 minute later or does not enter to it at all.
 - e. If the competitors keep looking into each other's eyes for more than one minute, without starting the bout, not even upon the call of the referee.
(This has to be considered as the lack of will to fight, and both competitors have to be disqualified.)
 - f. If the weight of the competitor exceeds the limit that was set for his or her weight category.
2. Doping shall be prohibited. In case of positive doping test disqualification of the competitor shall be announced, and all results of his fights shall be cancelled.

Remark: in Children categories III.-II.-I., if the competitor starts to cry during the bout and shows passivity, and does not stop even for the second warning, then it has to be considered as the lack of will to fight and has to be disqualified.

Determining the step out (Jogai)

If one or both competitor leaves the competition area with both feet, it has to be considered as a step out.

In the case when one competitor already left the competition area, but any of them delivers a score by a valid technique before the command Yame was said, then it has to be considered as evaluateable.

That competitor who pushed its opponent intentionally out of the competition area, has to be warned already for the first time, and later on has to receive a penalty.

Remark:

The judges are required to consistently judge and punish the fact of pushing out (not effective techniques).

In such cases competitors cannot be once punished for stepping out, and then for pushing out the other one. Stepping out of the competition area during being pushed out is considered to be Jogai.

If a competitor accidentally steps out from the competition area during a fast, clever and continuous side moving for a short period of time, it does not have to be considered as Jogai.

In case the step outs show the refrain from the fight (passivity, fear, running away, improper tactics, etc.) the judges might give admonition for the guilty competitor.

3.3.5 Constant vigilance (*zanshin*)

1. Having heard whistle of corner judge pointing to the rule violation (Hansoku) or to the exit from the competition area (Jogai), the bout participant shall in no circumstances make decision to stop the bout and relax losing vigilance.
2. Bout participant has to obey to referee's commands.
3. Bout participant has to maintain vigilance even after the referee's "Yame!" ("Stop!") command. Should competitor lose vigilance (Zanshin), allow strike and be knocked out, judges may decide to admit his clear defeat (Ippon Make).
4. If bout participant delivered strike to the opponent after the referee's "Yame!" ("Stop!") command, and depending on the damage caused to the opponent, his disqualification (Shikkaku) can be announced, or he can be given penalty point (Genten) or reprehension (Chui).

3.3.6 Refusal to take part in bout or competitions (*shiai hoki*)

Should competitor refuse to take part in bout without any good reason he has to pay compensation, of which the amount is determined by the organizer. Exceptions to this rule are listed below:

- a. In case the medical examination chief physician of competitions decides that the competitor is not capable to continue fighting.
- b. If any contingencies (misfortune in the competitor's family and the like) occur immediately before the beginning of or during the competitions, the competitor can leave the place of competitions upon authorization granted during debate of the Arbitrator of competitions (Taikai Shimpancho), Head of the Consultative Board (Shingi Incho).

4.0 KATA COMPETITIONS RULES

4.1 Organizing the competition

A kata competition can be organized for men and women in adult category.

In case of the adults, at least 4th kyu grade is required.

Competitors can enter the competition as individuals or in team. A team must consist of three members.

During the competition competitors will have to perform a mandatory (shitei) and a optional (tokui) kata.

Kata competitions consist of three rounds. In the first round the mandatory kata has to be performed. Depending on the number of competitors participating, before the lot begins the judging panel decides about the number of rounds, about how many participants may performs in one round and about the turning processes of the rounds (if it is in the system of 16/8 or that of 8/4). From the first round, the best 16 participants can continue the competition, from the second round to the third only 8 qualifies (16/8 system). In the second and the third round the optional kata has to be performed. During each performance of the optional kata-s a different one has to be performed. (The same kata cannot be performed twice).

The final result of the kata competition will be determined by the sum of the valid scores gathered by the competitors in all three rounds.

The management of the competition, or the lot may be done manually or computer-driven.

4.2 The judging panel of a kata competition

4.2.1 *Composition of the judging panel*

- 1 referee
- 4 corner judges
- judge responsible for announcements and informations
- protocol chief judge

4.2.2 *Duty of the senior referee*

- The senior referee is responsible for that the competition is lead according to these rules.
- The senior referee points out the referee and the corner judges.
- The senior referee controls the lot before the rounds.
- In case the substitution of the referee or any of the corner judges is necessary, the senior referee points out the substitute.

- The senior referee verifies the competition area and the equipment necessary for conducting the competition.
- His or her place is in front of the competition area, where is the best line of sight.
- The senior referee is not directly involved in the scoring.

4.2.3 Duty of the referee

- To manage the process of the competition, and to announce a decision according to these rules.
- To participate the lots before the rounds.
- If the referee has difficulty in taking any decision, he or she has to consult the senior judge.
- His or her position is in the middle of the front of the competition area.

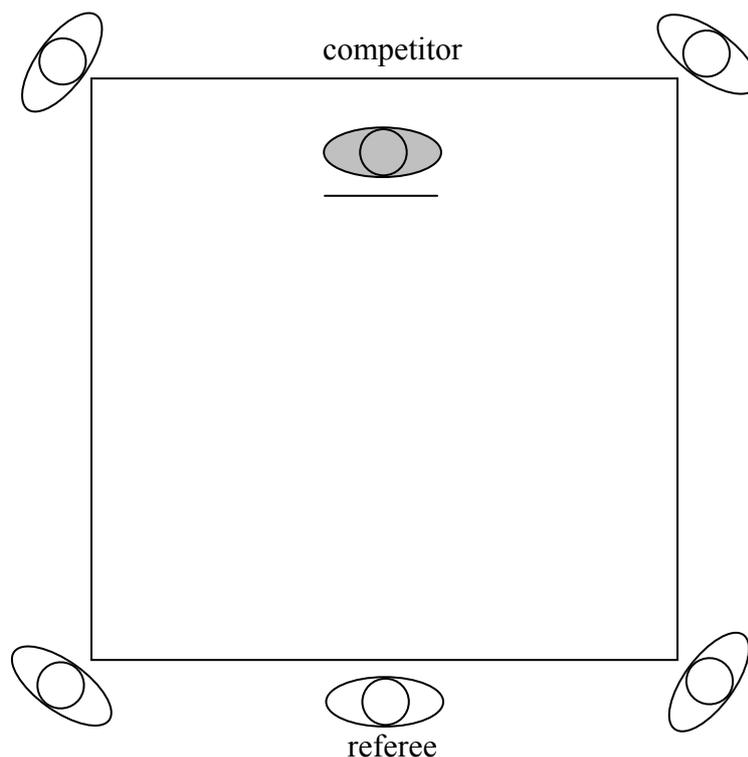
4.2.4 Duty of a corner judge

- To follow the introduction/performances of the competitors give the expertise.
- To evaluate correctly the kata-s performed by the competitors.
- To decide the scores and show them on the scoring table clearly visible upon the command and whistle of the referee.
- Their position is at the corners of the competition area.

4.2.5 Duty of the judge responsible for announcements and informations

- To call the competitors in the order in which they are going to perform.
- To read out loud the scores on the scoring tables shown by the referee and the corner judges
- To announce the valid scores calculated by the protocol chief judge.
- To announce the final results of the competition.

The position of judges:



4.2.6 Duty of the protocol chief judge

- To record in the protocol the scores given by the referee and the corner judges.
- To calculate the valid score.
- To calculate the composite scores and places of the competitors.
- To participate in the lot.

4.3 Place of the competition and the equipment necessary

4.3.1 Area of the competition:

It has to be big enough so that the competitors can perform the kata without obstacles. There is no set size.

The edge of the competition area has to be marked by a 5 cm thick line.

The starting line of the competitors has to be marked by a 50 cm long and 5 cm thick line.

The competition area has to be flat and smooth surfaced, it can be.

4.3.2 Other equipments:

- Table and chair for the protocol chief judge and for the judge responsible for announcements.
- Chairs for the senior judge, the referee and the corner judges.
- A whistle for the referee.
- 5 pieces of scoring tables.
- A protocol (to lead).
- Competition numbers for the participants.
- Podium of result announcement.

4.4 Process of the competition

4.4.1 Start

Performance of the mandatory kata

The competitor upon the call of the judge responsible for announcements (which contains both the name and club of the competitor) goes immediately to the edge of the competition area and bows there.

Upon the call of the referee (Nakae) the competitor steps on the starting line and bows towards the referee.

Upon the command of the referee the competitor starts performing the kata (Mokuso, Gekisai Sho Kata, Yoi, Mogore, Hajime).

Finishing the kata, on command of the referee (Naore, Yasume) steps back to the starting line, and waits for the decision of the judges.



Performance of the optional kata

The starting process is the same as the one used during the performance of the mandatory kata.

Following the bow the competitor tells loud and clear the name of the kata which is going to be performed.

Upon the command of the referee starts to perform the kata according to the same formulas used during the performance of the mandatory kata.

Finishing the kata, upon the command of the referee (Naore, Yasume) steps back to the starting line and waits for the decision of the judges.

4.4.2 The decision

After the competitor has finished the kata the referee gives 10 seconds to the corner judges to bring their decision and to set the scoring tables.

Following that by the command “Hantei Onegai Shimasu” (or „Hantei O-Torimasu”) and asks to show up the scoring tables by a long, quiet and a short whistle.

The corner judges simultaneously, without delay, using the right hand show up the scoring tables.

The judge responsible for announcement reads out loud and clearly the scores shown by the referee and the corner judges to the chief protocol judge.

Upon the short, strong whistle of the referee the corner judges lower the scoring tables.

The chief protocol judge record the announced scores in the protocol of the competition (in case of computer runned management enters the points into the program), and calculates the valid scores according as follows:

- the eliminates the smallest and biggest scores from the 5 score given by the referee and the corner judges

- and adds up together the 3 remaining scores

- and then divides the cum by 3 (the average of the scores remained).

The score calculated this way is the valid score until 2 decimals

The responsible for announcement announces the valid score.

4.4.3 Finish

Following the announcement of the valid score the competitor bows toward the referee and withdraws until the edge of the competition area, where bows again and leaves the competition area.

4.5 Principles of judging

4.5.1 General principles

The performance of the kata should not be classified clearly good or bad. During the evaluation the decision has to be brought individually and by considering every important element.

Evaluating the kata performed the following criteria has to be considered as well:

- the competitor shall perform the kata with sufficient competence and the performance shall testify the clear understanding of the kata,
- the competitor shall show the appropriate focus of attention, the right use of strength, good balance and good respiration,
- the competitor performs the appropriate stands and the right techniques,
- any other aspects that are in favor of the competitor can be considered in the evaluation of the his or her performance (+ 0,2 point bonus).

4.5.2 Principles of scoring

All katas have to be performed in a prescribed manner, appropriate to the traditions. Katas can be divided into groups according to their complexity.

I. group (mandatory – shitei – kata competition for grownups)

GEKISAI SHO

The initial value for the perfect performance:	9,8 point
Possible reward points for the individuality of the competitor:	0,2 point
Maximum point:	10,0 point

II. group (optional – tokui – kata competition for grownups)

1. SEIENCHIN
2. KANKU
3. SEIPAI
4. GARYU
5. SUSHIHO

The initial value for the perfect performance:	9,8 point
Possible reward points for the individuality of the competitor:	0,2 point
Maximum point:	10,0 point

Scoring

For all mistakes a point has to be deducted from the initial value.

Mistakes

Technical mistakes:

- the implementation of techniques does not meet the requirements set.

Mistakes of body posture:

- the relative position of the limbs, the torso and the head, or the deviation of those from optimal.

Mistakes concerning the way of expression:

- look,
- physiognomy,
- interpretation of kata.

4.5.3 Deduction of points

Depending on the degree of mistakes during the performance, the following three categories have to be considered in case of deducting points:

Small mistake:

- deduction of 0,1 point,
- nearly perfect performance with little deviation from the right implementation.

Medium mistake:

- deduction of 0,2-0,3 point,
- significant deviation from the perfect performance.
- in case the mistake is closer to a small one the deduction is of 0,2 point,
- in case it stands closer to a gross mistake the deduction is of 0,3 point.

Gross mistake:

- deduction of 0,4-0,5 point,
- large deviation from the perfect performance.

4.5.4 Exclusion

The competitor must be excluded, if:

- he or she changes the kata,
- if performs a kata different from the announced one,
- if swaps the order or direction of techniques,
- if falls,
- if quits performing.

4.5.5 Calculating the result of the kata competition

During rounds

If there is a draw in any rounds between two or more competitors (point identity), all of their scores received in that specific round (even the eliminated ones) has to be examined, and

- that competitor has to be put forward, whose lowest score is the highest one,
- if these are identical, that competitor has to be put forward, whose higher score the highest one,

- if these are identical too, then that competitor has to be put forward who received the highest score from the referee (Shushin).

If the result is still a tie (in the first two rounds in case of the elimination place, or in case of the finals in case of the first for places), the competitors with identical scores have to perform a new kata:

- in the first round the mandatory kata,
- in the second and third round an optional kata. This performance has to be different to a kata performed already in the previous rounds. *All kata performed by one competitor have to be different ones!*

Calculating the final result - place

All valid scores received by the competitors in each round have to be added up together. (This way the final result of the second round is the sum of the valid scores received in the first two rounds. The final result of the competition is the sum of the valid scores received in the three rounds together.) The competitor having the higher sum of valid scores has to be put forward.

In case of drawn (identical sum of valid scores) the higher valid score received in the first round have to be considered. This applies to both the elimination places of the second round and to the first four places of the finals as well. If the drawn still exists, the competitors have to perform an optional kata due to the above described conditions. The scoring of the reperformance of the katas in all three rounds serves only to determine the order of competitors, or to decide which competitor is to be put forward. To calculate the result only the original valid scores are to be considered.



APPENDIX

List of Japanese words used during competitions

1.	Aka	red (competitor)
2.	Aka/shiro no kachi	red/white (competitor) wins
3.	Akoshu	handshake
4.	Awazate ippon	two half points = one full point
5.	Ashi barai	legsweep
6.	Chudan	stomach height
7.	Chui	reprehension
8.	Domawashi-Kaiten geri	rotational kick a horizontal axis
9.	Enchōsen	extension of Saishiai
10.	Fukushin	judge (corner, side, or scoring judge)
11.	Fukushin shugo	Judges meeting!
12.	Fumie	unclear situation, „did not see”
13.	Ganmen kogeiki	attacking the face
14.	Gedan	under the belt
15.	Genten	penalty
16.	Geri	kick
17.	Hajime	Start!
18.	Hansoku Waza	forbidden, irregular techniques
19.	Hansoku	irregularity, violation of rules
20.	Hantei	decision
21.	Hantei onegai shimasu! (Hantei o-torimasu!)	Decide!
22.	Hikiwake	drawn
23.	Ichi	one
24.	Matte	wait
25.	Ippon	full point
26.	Yame	Stop!
27.	Jikan	time
28.	Jodan	head height
29.	Jogai	stepping out
30.	Kake	uppercut
31.	Kakeomi	hug and hold, grasp
32.	Kamaette	Prepare! (fighting position)
33.	Kansui	successful (breaking technique)
34.	Keikoku	(oral) warning
35.	Kiken	refusal of the bout
36.	Kinteki kogeiki	groin kick
37.	Mawatte rei	turn and greet
38.	Miezu	did not see
39.	Mitomezu	no score
40.	Nakae	step into competition area
41.	Ni	two
42.	Otogai ni rei	greeting each other
43.	Oshi	pushing
44.	San	three
45.	Saishiai	second, new bout

46.	Seiza	seat kneeling down
47.	Shiai	competition, bout
48.	Shikkaku	disqualification (inadequacy)
49.	Shiro	white (competitor)
50.	Shomen ni rei	greet to front
51.	Shomen ni Muite	look forward
52.	Shippai	unsuccessful (breaking technique)
53.	Soremade	end of bout (until now)
54.	Shushin	referee
55.	Shushin ni rei	greet the referee
56.	Tameshiwari	trial (breaking technique)
57.	Torimasen/Mitomezu	I do not except / unevaluable score
58.	Tsukami	grip
59.	Tsukami, Kakekomi	scrimmage, clinch
60.	Tsuki	hit
61.	Uchi	strike
62.	Wazaari	half point
63.	Yasume	at ease
64.	Yon/shi	four
65.	Yuko Waza	permitted techniques
66.	Zokko	Continue!
67.	Zutsuki	head strike

