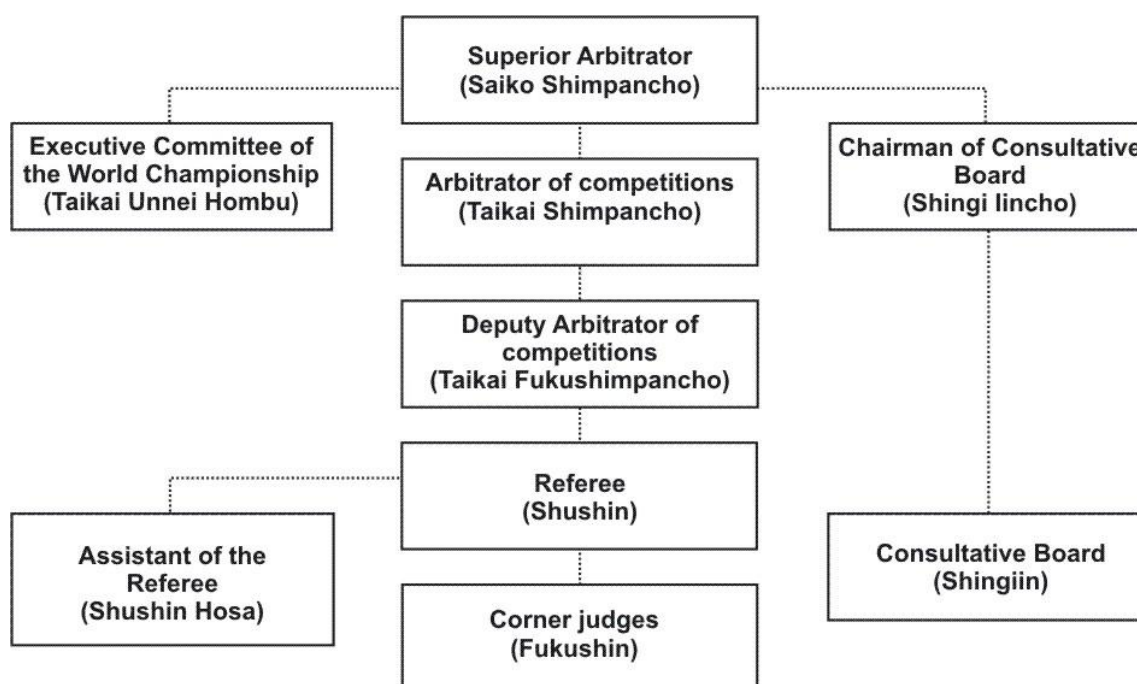


INTERNATIONAL KYOKUSHINKAN KARATE-DO ORGANIZATION
KUMITE COMPETITIONS RULES
REAL FIGHT (SHINKEN SHOBU)

GENERAL PROVISIONS (SHINPAN KIJUN)

1. When determining winner the referee and corner judges shall have equal rights, and referee during bout shall be obliged to react upon corner judges' signals.
2. Each fight will be judged by 1 referee, 4 corner judges and 2 assistant referees. However, the competition organizer may decide not to include the assistant judges in the tournament.
3. Should two corner judges show clear victory (Ippon Gachi), Waza-Ari point, violation (Hansoku), referee may add his third vote and reckon the decision by the majority of votes.
4. Should more than three of corner judges show a violation (Hansoku), and depending on whether, upon the rules violation, the situation in the bout evolves in favour of offender or not, referee shall have right either to stop the bout or not to stop it and give command "Mitomezu!" ("No count!"). At the same time, should referee not stop the bout he has to show this to corner judges by gesture and to competitors by the command "Zokko!" ("Continue!").
5. Should three or four judges, including referee himself, determine a violation of rules (Hansoku), and should referee stop the bout, he, depending on seriousness of violation, may give an oral warning (Keikoku), rebuke (Chui) or penalty point (Genten).
6. Should referee determine a violation of rules (Hansoku) and stop the bout but should he not receive support from corner judges and be not able to reckon the violation, he may give offender an oral warning (Keikoku).
7. Should three or four corner judges show clear victory (Ippon Gachi) or Waza-Ari but if referee has a doubt in the propriety of their score, he may stop the bout, gather corner judges for debate, then consult with Superior Arbitrator (Saiko Shnpancho), Arbitrator of competitions (Taikai Shnpancho) or Deputy Arbitrator of competitions (Taikai FukuShnpancho) upon which either declare clear victory (Ippon Gachi), or give Waza-Ari, or give command "Mitomezu!" ("No count!"), or give rebuke (Chui). Referee has to precisely indicate to competitor the reason why he announced "Mitomezu!" ("No count!") or gave him warning (Chui).
8. Any corner judge in response to signals of other corner judges and referee has to clearly express his opinion and to show whether he supports their decision or not, by showing the same signal if he supports the decision, or "Mitomezu!" ("No count!") if he disagrees with the decision, or "Miezu!" ("Has not seen!").
9. When any of the corner judges suspect that the referee has made a clear misjudgment. The corner judge must not over look this matter, and discuss his decision with the referee.
10. A decision (Hantei) shall be made in case of its support by not less than three judges. Duration of bouts shall be 3 minutes; time for the performance of one type of breaking during Tameshiwari shall be 2 minutes. However, in case of need, Superior Arbitrator (Saiko Shnpancho) shall have the right to change duration of bout and Tameshiwari performance by his own decision.
11. The Consultative Board (Shingiin) shall make decisions on presentation of special prizes ("For the best technique", "For the will to win", etc.) as well as to discuss any objections made toward referee's judgment, and should any situations the settlement of which is not expressly stipulated in competition rules occur in the course of competitions; final decision shall be made by the Head of Consultative Board (Shingi Incho) and Superior Arbitrator (Saiko Shnpancho).

12. Competitors shall not be dressed in other than the required equipments such as karategis, a groin guard and a mouth piece.
13. If a competitor got injured and need bandaging, bandaging shall be made under a supervision of the competition's physician and it must be signed or stamped by the physician. Bandaging with view to enhance efficiency of attack and defense techniques shall not be allowed.
14. Assistant of referee shall verify observance of requirements specified in clauses 12 and 13 by competitors before their entry to the ring, also the assistant referee must substitutes a corner judge when a competitor belonging to the same team to which the judge belongs enters the ring (substitutions shall be made for the given fight only). However, organizers of competitions, taking into account their rules and conditions of their holding, shall have the right to refuse to appoint an assistant of referee. In this case referee himself shall check outfit of competitors directly on the ring before the bout starts. If in case, a competitor belonging to the same to which the referee belongs to. The referee himself must provide the substitute for that bout only, before the bout starts.
15. Competitions shall be governed according to the scheme provided below.



16. Superior Arbitrator(Saiko Shinpancho) will have the authority to make the final judgment on decisions made during the competition. In the absence of the superior Arbitrator, in the order of Competition Arbitrator(Taikai Shinpancho) and Deputy Arbitrator, may assume the authority as the substitute to make the final judgment.
17. The standard size of a ring shall be 9m x 9m square and must have `Out of the Ring warning line` which is 90cm~1m in length, in the outer side of the ring. However, depending on the size of the location. The ring size may be changed.
18. Ring side area (Jogai) shall be 1.8m as the standard length. When the ring is set up higher than 5 cm from the floor, the length of the ring side area must be more than 1m for the safety of the competitors.
19. the start lines shall be 1m in length, positioned at the center of the ring 3m apart. The right side is white and the left side is red from the Committee's desk.

DURATION OF BOUTS (SHIAI JIKAN)

1. The set duration of a bout is 3 minutes for the Main Round(Honsen), 2 minutes for the Extension Round(Enchosen), Tameshiwari and then Weigh in.
2. If there was no significant weight difference, then an exceptional extension round(2 minutes) will be assigned.
3. All tameshiwari will be performed before the tournament schedule proceeds to any of the fighting competitions.
4. Timing of fight shall begin from the moment of referee's command "Hajime!" ("Begin!"), and the time-keeper who is a member of the Executive Committee of the tournament shall measure the time. Even if any of competitors loses his consciousness, or the fight stops for any other reason, the time-keeper must not stop the time by his own decisions without a relevant signal of the referee.
5. In addition to the referee, the bout may be stopped for reasons listed below by the representative of the Executive Committee of the Tournament who is responsible for holding fights:
 - a) if the representative of the Executive Committee of the Tournament responsible for holding bouts decides that referee forgot to give a signal to stop the time in a situation when the bout is discontinued due to an injury of a competitor, for putting karategi in order, or for any other reason. In this case the responsible person shall announce "Stop the time!" in order to inform all who are present on this decision;
 - b) if the representative of the Executive Committee of the Tournament responsible for holding bouts is asked to do this by a senior judge – Deputy Arbitrator of competitions and more senior judges. In this case the responsible person shall announce "Stop the time!"
6. All Waza-Ari points, penalty points (Genten), recorded violation of rules (Hansoku) shall be cancelled upon expiration of time of the bout and upon decision of judges (Hantei), and during the next time of the bout (in extra time, etc.) they shall not be valid, except for the Oral Warning(Keikoku).

KAIKYU(WEIGHT DIVISIONS)

1. This type of bout will be competed in different weight class.
 - a) lightweight (65 kg and below);
 - b) light middleweight (72 kg and below);
 - c) middleweight (80 kg and below);
 - d) light heavyweight (89 kg and below);
 - e) heavyweight (over 89 kg).
2. However, the competition organizer may change the weight class depending on the situation.

KUMITE WINNER DETERMINATION CRITERIA (KUMITE AND SHOHAI)

- **From the tournaments after year 2010, grappling and choking techniques are prohibited in the contents below. However, if the opponent falls down from the Urawaza (joint technique) given while standing, it is considered to be valid.**
- **Tameshiwari will be performed before the fight.**
 1. All participants must be dressed in karategi and equipped with a groin guard, mouth piece, elbow supporter and open finger gloves. Every strikes which isn't forbidden by the rule is allowed.
 2. In kumite, all participants must consider the fundamental of karate which is to fight against many opponents at a time by one-self. In a situation of a grappling, the participants must perform the joint locks or chokes while moving. If the referee decide that the participants have stopped moving and staying on the spot

while grappling on the ground, and there was enough time(to walk the distance from any of the corner judges to the center of the ring) for someone-else to strike at the participant, referee will stop the fight, move back to the starting line and start again, standing. If the participants have locked on to each other and stopped moving completely, the referee will stop the fight without waiting for the time allowed to pass. However, the choke or the joint lock move is about to be executed, the referee may allow to determine its result without counting the time allowed for a move.

3. If the participant continuously attempt to throw, or grapple the opponent, and fall on the ring, was not able to put him into a joint lock, or choke. The referee will give the participant an Oral Warning(Keikoku). If this does not improve, the referee will consider this as WAZA NO KAKENIGE and give Rebuke(Chui). This is because the act of falling will put the participant in his disfavor in a situation of fighting against many. And this is considered as a disregard of Karate fundamentals.
4. If a participant purposely fell while attacking, but the other grappled before the fallen participant get up. This will not be considered as WAZA NO KAKENIGE.
5. If any of the participant`s knee and above has touched the ring. This is considered as grappling move and any striking moves is forbidden while on the ground(if the participant purposely fell or got on his knees for an offensive reasons, in this case, the strikes are permitted).
6. The participants may grapple, joint lock or strike while grabbing on to the opponent. However, all this must be done within 3 seconds. If the time exceeds, this will be stopped by the referee. However, if the participants have stopped moving by a stand up grapple. The referee will stop the fight without waiting for the 3 seconds to pass.
7. If the referee has decided that the choke or the joint lock move was clearly executed and it may harm the participant. The referee may give Ippongachi or Waza-ari, without waiting for the corner judges decisions.
8. Winner shall be determined by awarding Clear Victory(Ippongachi), Disqualification(Shikkaku), by the decision of judges or due to a competitor`s refusal from the fight.
9. All competitors must use the open finger gloves and elbow supporter which is appointed by the competition organizer.
10. The length of the Karategi`s sleeves must be long enough, not to show the elbows when the arms are bent.
11. To prevent from participants falling from the ring, no throwing is allowed after any of participant`s leg has entered the `Out of the Ring Warning Line`.
12. when the winner is not determined within the set duration, the winner is determined by the following order:
 - i. The participants will go for the tameshiwari results decision. The one who broke more boards is declared the winner.
 - ii. If there was no difference in the number of the broken boards, the participant will go for the weight in, and the one who weighs 3kg or less than the other is declared the winner.
 - iii. If there was no winner after the weigh in and the Tameshi Wari results. An exceptional third extension round shall be assigned
13. If the winner was not determined after the third extension round, or the competitor(s) were not able to fight that extension round due to injuries. The Superior Arbitrator and the Competition Arbitrator shall make the decision, based on the competitors techniques, fighting spirit and penalty points. If this happens at the fights before the tameshiwari. The same procedure follows without the tamashiwari decisions.

14. Any competitor can have up to 10 seconds. However, the number of seconds may be reduced for security reasons, but in this case organizers must obtain consent of the Superior Arbitrator in advance. The seconds and supporters of a competitor have to observe etiquette and behave themselves with respect to the others.

AWARDING CLEAR VICTORY (IPPON GACHI)

1. 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.
2. If the participant showed `give up` sign by tapping upon a joint lock or a choke. Or the referee has decided that the move was executed clearly. Ippongachi will be awarded.

AWARDING WAZA-ARI (“TECHNIQUE RECKONED”)

Waza-Ari shall be awarded:

1. 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 in than 3 seconds after the strike or kept standing but temporarily lost his desire for fighting, balance loss by losing consciousness for a split second or when the referee has decided that a joint lock performed was not fully executed, but close to it.;
2. for the timely clear and technically correct marking (without actual contact) of the final strike (Gedan Zuki) to the opponent knocked-down to the floor by a leg sweep or a throw, without falling himself. If the Final Strike was not performed correctly, Waza-ari will not be awarded.
3. for the timely clear and technically correct marking (without actual contact) of the final strike (Gedan Zuki) to the opponent who tried to deliver a kick while falling deliberately.
4. Two Waza-Ari points in total give clear victory (Awasete Ippon Gachi).

AWARDING VICTORY BY THE DECISION OF JUDGES (HANTEI GACHI)

1. Should none of the fight participants got clear victory (Ippon Gachi), winner shall be determined by decision of judges (Hantei).
2. Decision of judges shall come into force if three or more judges of five (1 referee and 4 corner judges) judging the fight have voted in its favour.
3. If a competitor did not receive Waza-Ari point or penalty point (Genten), the following factors listed in the order of their significance shall be taken into account when determining winner:
 - a) damage to the opponent.
 - b) efficient techniques delivered.
 - c) offensiveness.
 - i) “Damage” shall be considered effect of strike that, though is not equal to quality of strike estimated for Waza-Ari, but close to it;
 - ii) “Efficient technique” shall be considered strike that has not put the opponent into knock-down but was delivered clearly; counterattack delivered upon evading the opponent’s strike that failed to reach the aim; good techniques shown during the fight.
 - iii) “Desire to attack” shall appear in a greater number of strikes delivered

with hands and legs as compared with opponent, and in continuous pressure towards the opponent. Only pressing forward without any attacks will not be considered as offensive.

4. The first rebuke (Chui Ichi) in the main bouts (Honsen) shall not be taken into account when judges deliver their decision (Hantei). But the first rebuke (Chui Ichi) shall be taken into account when judges deliver their decision after the extra time (enchosen). However, the advantage the competitor had shall be taken into account in the first place.

RULE VIOLATIONS (HANSOKU)

1. The following shall be considered to be the rule violations.
 - a) strikes to the groin;
 - b) eye poking;
 - c) biting;
 - d) headbat(Zutsuki) toward head;
 - e) pulling hair or ears;
 - f) hand or elbow strikes to the back of the head or top of the head;
 - g) strikes, using finger joint part, other than Seiken or Uraken, to the head part;
 - h) attacks to the spine from behind;
 - i) hand and elbow techniques to the neck or throat, except for back spinning techniques, or Naiwan-Uchi(lariat)
 - j) choking or grabbing throat by fingers;
 - k) attack to the knee joint with straight leg kicks: Mae-geri, Sokuto (foot edge kick) or heel kick (Kakato)
 - l) upon throwing, dropping opponent from the head, or releasing hands completely;
 - m) strikes toward opponent on the ground, except for in case, if the opponent fell purposely;
 - n) striking, choking or joint locking, after the referee has given the decision of Ippongachi or Waza-ari;
 - o) continuously engage in grappling, but not be able to execute any of chokes or joint locks. The referee will give Keikoku after the third attempt, Chui for the fourth as Waza-no-kakenige;
 - p) joint locks to the neck, and attacks aimed to break fingers or toes;
 - q) grab the opponent's neck while standing, and purposely fall onto the ground by using 'guillotine choke'. This will be considered not as a choke, but a joint lock to the neck and will be penalized. However, if the participant grab the opponent's neck and choke him/her while falling when the opponent attempted to tackle. This is not the case;
 - r) heel hold will cause much harm to the opponent's knee, and will be penalized;
 - s) purposely go for a clinch to avoid being hit;
 - t) throwing on the 'Out of the Ring Warning Line' or Out of the Ring.
 - u) any cases not determined above but acknowledged by judges to be the violation of any rules, e.g., the competitor pretending to attack (Kakenige).
2. Rule violations, for those especially dangerous and malicious shall be punished by Genten, and all other penalties shall be punished by rebukes (Chui).

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 “Hansoku!” (“Violation of rules!”) and referee stopped the bout but reckoned such violation to be minor and not deserving to be punished by giving rebuke (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 rebuke (Chui) even if the violation was minor.
3. Oral warnings (Keikoku) shall not be taken into account when judges make their decision(Hantei).
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 rebuke (Chui).

PENALTY POINT (GENTEN)

1. The penalty point (Genten Ichi) shall be given in the following cases:
 - a) if competitor received the second rebuke (Chui);
 - b) in case of serious violation of rules;
 - c) if referee regards behaviour 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) penalty point (Genten) shall be regarded lower than Waza-Ari point but by its value approaches to the latter with minus sign.
2. Should competitor receive the second penalty point (Genten Ni) will result in the disqualification of the participant.

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) in case of demonstration of exultation after declaration of victory by the decision of judges (Hantei Gachi), clear victory (Ippon Gachi) or giving of Waza-Ari point, or in case of demonstration of disrespect to his opponent on the ring;
 - e) if competitor comes to the ring more than 1 minute later or does not enter to it at all;
 - f) if the participant weighed more than the weight division he/she entered.
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.

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, not to whistles blown by the corner judges.

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 rebuke (Chui).
 - a) The participant received the blow and fell unconscious but woke up, or received enough damage to cause problem to continue the fight, in which case the offender will be disqualified.
 - b) The participant doesn't fall unconscious but received light damage, or cause the fight to stop for a while. The offender will receive Penalty Point(Genten).
 - c) The participant received the blow but it had no effect. The offender will receive Rebuke(Chui).
 - d) The blow did not hit the target. The offender will receive Oral Warning(Keikoku).

REFUSAL TO TAKE PART IN BOUT OR COMPETITIONS (SHIAI HOKI)

1. Should competitor refuse to take part in bout without any good reason he has to pay compensation in the amount of up to 150 thousand Japanese yens (in competitions outside Japan, organizers shall fix an appropriate penalty amount). Exceptions to this rule are listed below:
 - a) if upon the medical examination chief physician of competitions, before the tournament, decides that the competitor is not capable of 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 Shnpancho), Head of the Consultative Board (Shingi Iincho) and competitions' advocate.

FIGHT WITHOUT SPIRIT(MUKIRYOKUJIAI)

1. If 2 of the participants performed with clearly lesser techniques than they have shown from previous fights, and showed no spirit. Referee give Rebuke for both participants. If the performance does not improve, Referee will stop the fight and after a discussion with the Superior Arbitrator, both participants will be disqualified.
2. If this happens at the finals. The 1st and 2nd place will be left empty. If this happens at the fight for the 3rd place, the 3rd and 4th place will be left empty.
3. If this happens during the tournament. The one who was defeated at the previous round will be reckoned as the winner, and that participant may return to the tournament.