

New I.K.O. COMPETITION RULES

As of May 5, 2016

Judging Principles

The panel of judges and the Tournament Committee shall have equal authority in judging the events, but the final decision rests with the Supreme Judge. Kumite bouts shall be limited to three minutes (the elimination bouts to two minutes) and extension rounds (if any) to two minutes. When deemed necessary, the Supreme Judge may allow for extra time. The Supreme Judge, after consultation with the Executive Judge, has the ultimate authority to change, alter or delay the tournament schedule. The Supreme Judge may convene a meeting with the Tournament Committee if necessary.

Free-style Fight (Kumite)

A. Basic Principles

- 1) One bout shall last three minutes (elimination rounds two minutes) and extensions (if any) last two minutes.
- 2) Victory is awarded to the contestant:
 - who has scored one full point. (Ippon)
 - who has scored two half points, which make one full point. (2 x Waza-ari = Awase Ippon)
 - who won by decision.(Hantei-Gachi)
 - whose opponent was disqualified (Shikkaku) or failed to take part in the bout without good reason (Kiken).

B. Full-Point (Ippon) Victory

- 3) Excluding the techniques listed as fouls, a thrust (tsuki), kick (keri), elbow strike (hiji uchi), etc., which vigorously downs the opponent for more than three seconds or results in the opponent's loss of his will to fight scores one full-point.
- 4) When an opponent is downed with any technique, including for example, swift foot sweeps (ashi-kake), and counter foot sweeps to jodan-mawashi-geri, and the opponents' back falls to the floor, a well-focused light-contact downward punch (gedan tsuki and Zanshin) that follows immediately to the opponent's stomach area as part of a combination, might be awarded as Ippon on the basis of the timing and other criteria.

C. Half-Point (Waza-ari) Awarding.

- 5) Excluding the techniques listed as fouls, a thrust (tsuki), kick (keri), elbow strike (hiji-uchi), etc., which downs the opponent or results in the opponent's loss of his will to fight for less than three seconds after which he stands up and resumes the fight scores one half-point. Similarly, when one opponent loses his balance but does not fall down as a result of the other contestant's thrust (tsuki), kick (keri), elbow strike (hiji uchi), etc., one half-point is declared.
- 6) If, after jodan-geri cleanly hit the opponent's face with any technique, including jodan-geri (jodan-mawashi-geri, jodan-mae-geri, jodan-ushiro-geri, jodan-ushiro-mawashi-geri, and jodan-hiza-geri, etc) but the opponent does not fall down or lose balance, a well focused, non-contact, punch (Tsuki and Zanshin) that follows immediately as part of a combination, might be awarded Waza-ari on the basis of the timing and other criteria.
- 7) When an opponent is downed with any technique, including chudan-geri (chudan-mae-geri, chudan-ushiro-geri, etc), that is followed immediately by a well-focused, but non-contact, punch (Tsuki as Zanshin) as part of a combination, Wazaari might be awarded on the basis of the timing and other criteria.
- 8) When an opponent is downed with any technique, including swift foot sweeps (ashi-kake) and counter foot sweeps to jodan-mawashi-geri, and is followed immediately with a well-focused, but non-contact, downward punch (gedan tsuki and Zanshin) as part of a combination, Wazaari might be awarded on the basis of the timing and other criteria.
- 9) After avoiding an opponent's technique, including kaiten-domawashi, and the opponents' back is on the floor, a well focused light-contact downward punch (gedan tsuki and Zanshin) that follows immediately to stomach area as part of a combination, might be awarded Wazaari on the basis of the timing and other criteria.
- 10) Downed opponent may attack such as keri-age (upper kick) from the floor immediately after being fell down. It is possible this keri-age technique may get Waza-ari or Ippon for the downed opponent according to Articles 3 and 5.
- 11) When an opponent suffers an injury by the other contestant's legal thrusts, including minor cuts on the forehead that require treatment out of the matt area, the match may resume after the treatment and Waza-ari might be awarded - as decided by Tournament Chairman.
- 12) Two declarations of half-point constitute a full-point victory. (2 Waza-ari = Awase Ippon)

**** Definition of Downing an Opponent: When any portion of the opponent's hands or*

body, except the bottoms of feet, touches the floor, as a result of a technique.

D. Victory by Decision (Hantei)

- 13) When no clean point victory has been made, the victory is awarded by decision.
- 14) The decision is valid when at least three of the five-member judging team makes such a determination.
- 15) The criteria for decision-making is prioritized as follows:
 - [A] Damage
 - [B] Effective techniques used (Yuko-Da)
 - [C] Number of techniques used (Tekazu) / Aggressiveness (Kosei)
- 16) If one contestant has one penalty (Genten Ichi) and also scored one half-point (Waza-ari), then the half-point shall be offset by the one penalty. If an opponent has no penalties, nor any half-points, the victory is awarded by decision.

Genten Ichi = Wazaari
- 17) Victory by disqualification or a contestant's withdrawal.

E. Extensions (Enchosen)

- 18) When a decision cannot be reached on the basis of three of five of the judging team, a draw is declared and extensions are granted.
- 19) If a decision cannot be reached after two extensions, the victory is awarded to the contestant 10 kilograms lighter. If the winner cannot be decided on the basis of weight difference, the number of boards broken at the breaking test (tameshiwari) becomes a criterion in awarding victory.

For elimination rounds, if a decision cannot be reached after one extension and the contestants' weight difference is less than 10 kilograms, a single sudden-death extension is granted.
- 20) If the winner cannot be decided even on the basis of weight or number of broken boards, victory is awarded by the Supreme Judge and the Executive Judge on the basis of the contestants' technique, fighting spirit and number of penalties etc.

In this case there may be a third extension.
- 21) Articles 19 and 20 constitute the basic principles but the Supreme Judge and the Executive Judge may make modifications when deemed necessary.

F. Fouls (Hansoku)

- 22) The following actions are considered fouls:
 - (1) Ganmen-Ouda: Touching the opponent's face and neck even slightly with a hand or

elbow attack. However, making feints to the face is allowed.

- (2) Kin-geri or Kinteki-heno-kogeki: Groin kicks
 - (3) Zu-tsuki: Head thrusts
 - (4) Taoreta-aite-eno-kogeki: Attacking an opponent who is already down --except for the light-contact gedan-tsuki as Articles 4 and 9.
 - (5) Sebone-eno-kogeki: Attacking the spine or spinal cord.
 - (6) Kake: Hooking the opponent's neck or body part.
 - (7) Tsukami: Grabbing and holding the opponent's uniform (dogi), arms and legs.
 - (8) Kakae-komi: Holding the opponent's body parts such as leg.
 - (9) Ryote-deno-Oshi: Pushing the opponent with both hands.
 - (10) Renzoku-shiteno-Oshi: Multiple pushing.
 - (11) Osae: Holding the opponent's body parts such as shoulder with hand.
 - (12) Mune-wo-awase-teno-kogeki/ Te-wo-awase-teno-kogeki: Touching the opponent's hands, or chest-to-chest in a clinch
 - (13) Kakenige: Such repeated actions as falling down and stepping out right after kicking or punching one's opponent.
 - (14) Jogai: Stepping outside the area frequently.
 - (15) Jogai-karano-kogeki: Attack from Jogai.
 - (16) Attacking after referee declares "yame" (stop the fight).
 - (17) Kansetsu-eno-kogeki: Attacking directly to the knee joint from front of it with chusoku, sokuto, or kakato.
 - (18) Any other actions that the referees may regard as foul.
- *** Oshi: Single hand pushing with seiken, shotei, shuto, kote, and hizi, in a second is legal. However, pushing neck and face, and pushing with shoulder or body are fouls.
- *** Sabaki: Fending off arms and legs in a second are legal.
- *** Combining Oshi, Sabaki and Ashi-kake in a second is legal.
- 23) Excluding deliberate actions, fouls result in one warning (Chui 1). Two warnings result in second warning (Chui Ni). Three warnings result in one penalty (Genten Ichi). Four warnings result in two penalties (Genten Ni) and equals automatic disqualification (Shikkaku). [Genten san is eliminated]

G. Penalties (Genten)

24) The following situations result in automatic one penalty (Genten Ichi):

- (1) Deliberate foul
- (2) Other actions that the main referee may consider as a bad attitude towards the competition.

H. Disqualification (Shikkaku)

25) The following situations result in disqualification:

- (1) Two penalties. (Genten Ni = Shikkaku)
- (2) Failing to obey the referee's instructions during a bout.
- (3) Actions considered as sheer violence, deliberate serious fouls and deliberate bad attitude. Disqualification might nullify the contestant's award placement by the Supreme Judge.
- (4) Facing each other for more than one minute without engaging in the fight. This shall be regarded as lacking the will to fight, and both contestants shall be disqualified.
- (5) Being late for a bout or failing to appear.
- (6) Wearing unauthorized attire, or protective gear.
- (7) Weighing in at 10kg or more/less than the weight stated on the championship application.

26) Shiai Hoki: Anyone who fails to take part in the bout as scheduled without good reason shall be fined. The following circumstances are exceptions:

- (1) Lack of the ability to continue the tournament decided by the tournament main physician after a medical examination.
- (2) Unforeseen misfortune to anyone closely related to the contestants (such as family members, etc.) which happens immediately before or during the bout. Permission to leave the contest area will be given after consultation with the Supreme Judge and the Tournament Committee.

I.K.O. STANDARD ACTION OF THE JUDGES

As of May 5, 2016

Kumite

Opening of the bout

- 1) The person in charge shall call the contestants out. The contestants shall enter the fighting area from opposite sides.
- 2) The referee shall stand in the middle, 3 meters from the center line. The referee gives the commands of respect: "Shomen ni Rei", "Shushin ni Rei" and "Otagi ni Rei". The bout starts after the referee has given the command: "Hajime!"
- 3) If the uniforms of both or either of the contestants come undone during the bout, the referee will halt the action, have the men assume their original positions and allow them to sit with their backs to each other. The contestants shall then rearrange their uniform.

During the bout

- 1) During the bout if there is Ippon, Waza-ari, and foul, made or if a contestant steps outside the fighting area etc., judge(s) shall whistle and, at the same time, raise the flag. The referee shall give the command "Yame!"(stop), and command the contestants to return to their starting positions.
- 2) The flag signals are as follows:
 - (1) Ippon (Full point victory) - The judge raises the flag with the same color as the winner, (red or white) vertically upwards. Whistle loudly.
 - (2) Wazaari (Half point) - The judge holds the flag with the same color as the contestant who took Waza-ari, horizontally out to the side. Whistle: short & loud simultaneously with flag.
 - (3) Hansoku (Foul) - Judge blows whistle to indicate foul: short whistle burst, simultaneously while waving flag up and down Flag color corresponds with the color as the contestant who committed the foul.
 - (4) Jogai (Stepping outside of the fighting area boundary) - The judge(s) nearest the incident lowers either flag to diagonally tap the floor. Whistle: short bursts simultaneously with flag on boundary.
 - (5) Mitomezu (No count or no score) - The judge crosses both flags in front of himself and waves. Whistle: long, medium strength breath
 - (6) Miezu (unclear action): The judge crosses both flags in front of the chest without

covering the eyes. No whistle.

(7) Hantei (Decision)

Hikiwake, Cyuritsu (Draw) - The judge crosses both flags in front of himself lowering them so they point diagonally downwards.

Aka (red) wins - The judge raises a red flag vertically upwards and whistles loudly.

Shiro (white) wins - The judge raised a white flag vertically upwards and whistles loudly.

3) In case of Ippon, Waza-ari, or foul, the referee shall request the judge's decision and announce the final decision, which must have 3 or more of the judge's approval including the referee.

Full-Point (Ippon) Victory

1) When any Ippon (Articles 3 or 4) occurs, the referee shall return the contestants to the center of the ring, have them assume their original position, and then make a decision.

2) The referee shall check the decisions of the judges and shall decide victory on the basis of 3 or more of the judge's approval including the referee.

Victory by Decision (Hantei)

1) At the signal to stop, the referee shall call "Yame!"(halt) and shall return the contestants to their original positions.

2) The referee shall make the competitors face "Shomen" (front), and call upon the judges' decision. Each judge shall raise his flag with the same color as the person he considers to have won, vertically upwards. In case of a draw, he shall cross the flags in front of himself. The valid decision will be the one with more than three or more of the judges' (including the referee) approval. In cases where there are not 3 or more judges with the same decision, there shall be a draw.

Fouls (Hansoku)

1) In the case of a foul, the referee shall separate the contestants and halt the action.

2) When deciding fouls, it is necessary to have 3 or more of the judge's approval including the referee.

3) In the case of a foul, if it is not made on purpose, the contestant may get one warning (Chui Ichi). Two warnings result in a second warning (Chui Ni). Three warnings result in the first penalty (Genten Ichi). Four warnings result in the third penalty (Genten Ni)

and automatic disqualification.

4) Foul techniques: Refer to Article 22. (Hansoku)

Disqualification (Shikkaku)

1) A contestant who has gained two penalties (Genten Ni) shall be disqualified.

2) Other disqualifications: Refer to Articles 25. (Shikkaku)

Concluding the bout

1) In case of Ippon, or Shikkaku, the referee shall immediately stop the bout, face the contestants towards "Shomen", announce the outcome of the bout, have the contestants bow towards "Shomen", "Shushin", "Otagai" and let them shake hands. Thereafter, he shall have the contestants leave the ring.

2) In case of no Ippon or Shikkaku. At the same time as the signal for end of bout is made, the referee shall stop the bout, face the contestants toward "Shomen", request the judges' decision, and after deciding the winner, he shall follow the same procedure as above.