

# **COMPETITION RULES & INTERPRETATION**



**World Taekwondo Federation**

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# COMPETITION RULES & INTERPRETATION

## **Article 1      Purpose**

The purpose of the Competition Rules is to manage fairly and smoothly all matters pertaining to competitions of all levels to be promoted and / or organized by the WTF, Regional Unions and member National Associations, ensuring the application of standardized rules.

(Interpretation)

The objective of Article 1 is to ensure the standardization of all Taekwondo competition worldwide. Any competition not following the fundamental principles of these rules cannot be recognized as Taekwondo competition.

## **Article 2      Application**

The Competition Rules shall apply to all the competitions to be promoted and / or organized by the WTF, each Regional Union and member National Association. However, any member National Association wishing to modify some or any part of the Competition Rules must first gain the approval of the WTF.

(Explanation #1)

First gain the approval:

Any organization desiring to make a change in any portion of the existing rules must submit to the WTF the contents of the desired amendment along with the reasons for the desired change. Approval for any changes in these rules must be received from the WTF one month prior to the scheduled competition.

(Explanation #2)

Change of weight category, increase or decrease of the number of International Referees, change of positions for the inspector, recorder and commission doctor, etc. and duration of contest are subjects to be included in the category of items which may be modified after first gaining the approval of the WTF, however, such matters as valid points, warnings and deductions and the competition area are not to be changed under any circumstances whatever.

### **Article 3            Competition Area**

The Competition Area shall measure 8m x 8m using the metric system. The Competition Area shall have a flat surface without any obstructing projections, and be covered with an elastic mat. The Competition Area may also be installed on a platform 1m high from the base, if necessary. The outer part of the Boundary Line shall be inclined at a gradient of less than 30 degrees, for the safety of the contestants.

#### **1. Demarcation of the Competition Area**

- 1) The 8m x 8m area shall be called the Competition Area, and the marginal line of the Competition Area shall be called the Boundary Line. The front Boundary Line adjacent to the Recorder's Desk and the Commission Doctor's Desk shall be deemed Boundary Line #1. Clockwise from Boundary Line #1, the other lines shall be called Boundary Lines #2, #3, and #4.

#### **2. Indication of Positions**

- 1) Position of the Referee: The position of the Referee shall be marked at a point 1.5m back from the center point of the Contest Area to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Boundary Line and designated as the Referee's Mark

##### **2) Position of the Judges**

The position of the 1<sup>st</sup> Judge shall be marked at a point 0.5m from the corner of boundary line #1 and boundary line #2. The position of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Judge shall be marked at a point 0.5m from the corner of boundary line #2 and boundary line #3. The position of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Judge shall be marked at a point 0.5m from the corner of boundary line #3 and boundary line #4. The position of the 4<sup>th</sup> Judge shall be marked at a point 0.5m from the corner of boundary line #4 and boundary line #1.

##### **3) Position of the Recorder**

The position of the Recorder shall be marked at a point 2m back from safety boundary line #1 facing the Competition Area and 2m adjacent to the corner of boundary line #1 and boundary line #2.

##### **4) Position of the Commission Doctor**

The position of the Commission Doctor shall be marked at a point more than 3m to

the right side from the safety boundary Line.

#### 5) Positions of the Contestants

The position of the Contestants shall be marked at two opposing points, 1m from the center point of the Competition Area, 4m from Boundary Line #1 (red Contestant toward Boundary Line #2 and blue Contestant toward Boundary Line #4).

#### 6) Position of the Coaches

The position of the Coaches shall be marked at a point 1m back from the center point of the safety boundary line of each contestant's side.

#### 7) Position of the Inspection Desk

The position of the Inspection Desk shall be near the entrance of the Competition Area for inspection of the contestants' protective equipment.

(Explanation #1)

Elastic mat: The degree of elasticity of the mat must be approved by the WTF before the competition.

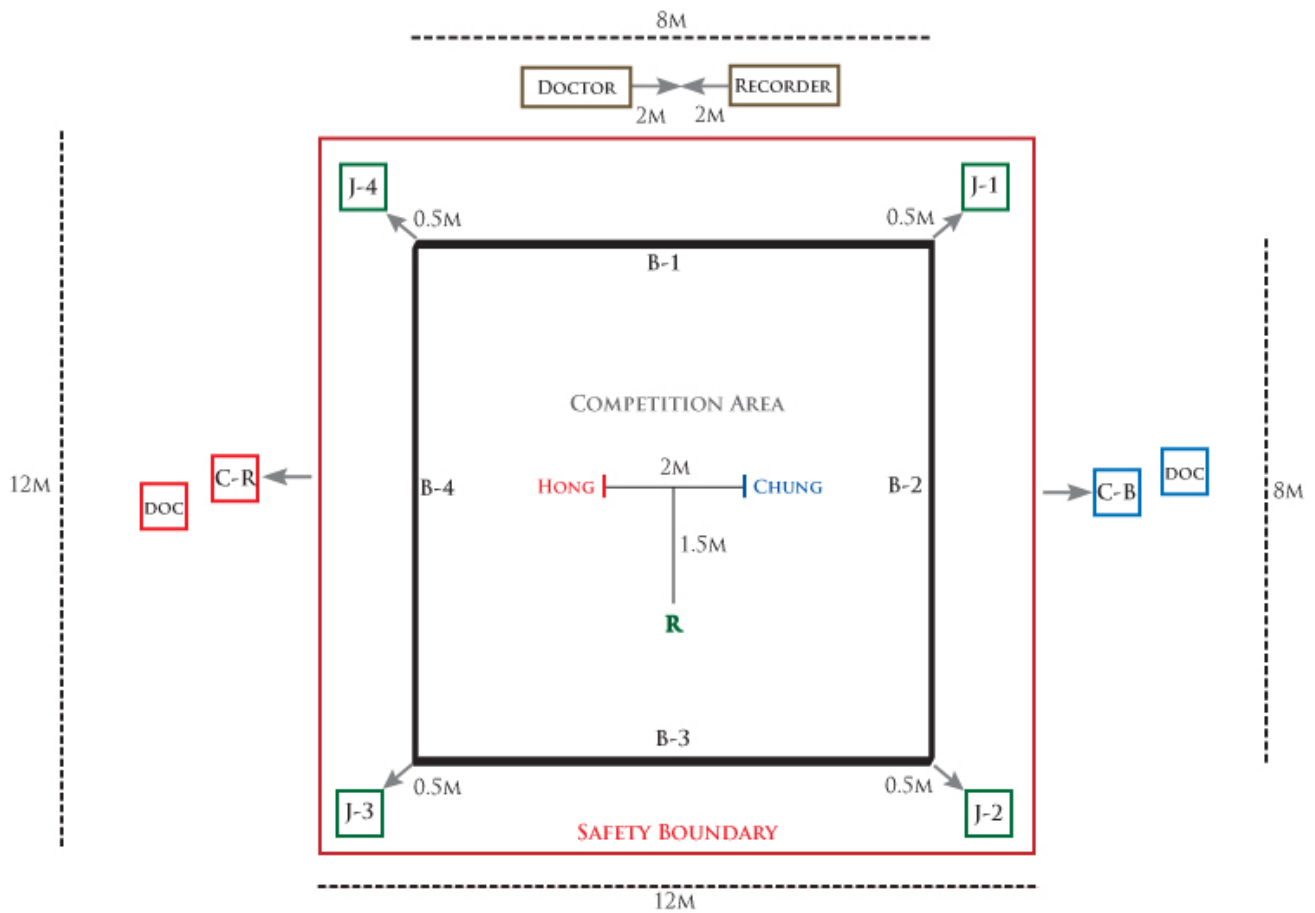
(Explanation #2)

Measurement of Competition Area: Competition Area shall have a safety area measuring at least 2m wide surrounding it. Accordingly, a court shall be at least 12m x 12m or 14m x 14m wide.

(Explanation #3)

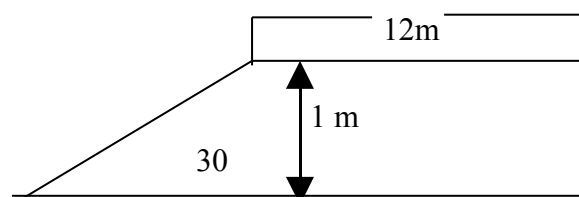
Competition platform: The platform should be built according to the following diagram.

**Diagram 1. Field of Play**



B-1~4	Boundary Lines #1 to #4
J1~4	Corner Judges #1 to #4
R	Center Referee
C-R	Coach (Red/Hong)
C-B	Coach (Blue/Chung)
DOC	Team Doctor
Doctor	Commission Doctor

**Diagram 2. Competition Platform**



(Explanation #4)

Color: The color scheme of the mat's surface must avoid giving a harsh reflection, or tiring the contestant's or spectator's eyesight. The color scheme must also be appropriately matched to the contestant's equipment, uniform and the competition surface.

(Explanation #5)

Inspection Desk: At the Inspection desk, the inspector checks if all the materials worn by the contestant are approved by the WTF and fit the contestant properly. In case they are found to be inappropriate, the contestant is requested to change the protective equipment.

(Guideline for officiating-1)

The referee must have a full understanding of the Contest Area's dimensions and of the application of these dimensions in officiating, and must utilize the full limits of the Contest Area in order to avoid excessive interruption of the match.

## **Article 4        Contestant**

### **1. Qualification of Contestant**

- 1) Holder of the nationality of the participating team
- 2) One recommended by the national Taekwondo Association
- 3) Holder of Taekwondo Dan certificate issued by the Kukkiwon / WTF, and in case of the World Junior Taekwondo Championships, holder of Kukkiwon Poom / Dan certificate aged 14 through 17 years old based on the year when the Championships are held.

(Interpretation)

The age limit for World Junior Championships is based on the year, not on the date, when the Championships are held, which shall be between 14 through 17 years old. For instance, if the Championships are held on February 22, 2010, those contestants born on between January 1, 1993 and December 31, 1996 are eligible to participate.

### **2. Contestant Uniform and Protective Equipment**

- 1) The contestant shall wear the trunk protector, head protector, groin guard, forearm guards, shin guards, hand protector and be equipped with a mouthpiece before entering the contest area.
- 2) The groin, forearm and shin guards shall be worn beneath the Taekwondo uniform. The contestant shall bring this WTF-approved protective equipment, as well as gloves and the mouthpiece, for his/her personal use. Wearing any item on the head other than the head protector shall not be permitted. Previously approved religious item shall be worn beneath the head protector and inside the dobok and shall not cause harm or obstruct the opposing contestant.

### 3. Medical Control

- 1) At the Taekwondo events promoted or sanctioned by the WTF, any use or administration of drugs or chemical substances described in the WTF Anti-doping by-laws is prohibited. The WADA Anti-doping Code shall be applied to the Taekwondo competitions of the Olympic Games and other multi-sports Games.
- 2) The WTF may carry out any medical testing deemed necessary to ascertain if a contestant has committed a breach of this rule, and any winner who refuses to undergo this testing or who proves to have committed such a breach shall be removed from the final standings, and the record shall be transferred to the contestant next in line in the competition standings.
- 3) The Organizing Committee shall be responsible for making all necessary preparations for conducting medical testing.
- 4) The details of the WTF Anti-Doping Regulation shall be enacted as part of the by-laws.

#### (Explanation #1)

Holder of the nationality of the participating team:

When a contestant is a representative of a national team, his/her nationality is decided by citizenship of the country he/she is representing before submission of the application to participate. Verification of citizenship is done by inspection of the passport. In the event nationality of a contestant holding more than one citizenship causes conflict, the contestant shall decide which team he/she will compete for.

#### (Explanation #2 Mouthpiece)

The color of the mouthpiece is limited to white or transparent. However, obligation to use mouthpiece



may be exempted upon submission of the medical Doctor's diagnosis stating that use of mouthpiece may cause harm to the contestant.

## **Article 5      Weight Division**

1. Weights are divided into male and female divisions, and classified into as follows:

Men's division		Women's division	
Under 54kg	Not exceeding 54kg	Under 46kg	Not exceeding 46 kg
Under 58kg	Over 54 kg & Not exceeding 58 kg	Under 49kg	Over 46 kg & Not exceeding 49 kg
Under 63kg	Over 58 kg & Not exceeding 63 kg	Under 53kg	Over 49 kg & Not exceeding 53 kg
Under 68kg	Over 63 kg & Not exceeding 68 kg	Under 57kg	Over 53 kg & Not exceeding 57 kg
Under 74kg	Over 68 kg & Not exceeding 74 kg	Under 62kg	Over 57 kg & Not exceeding 62 kg
Under 80kg	Over 74 kg & Not exceeding 80 kg	Under 67kg	Over 62 kg & Not exceeding 67 kg
Under 87kg	Over 80 kg & Not exceeding 87 kg	Under 73kg	Over 67 kg & Not exceeding 73 kg
Over 87kg	Over 87 kg	Over 73kg	Over 73 kg

3. Weight divisions for the Olympic Games are classified as follows;

Men's division		Women's division	
Under 58kg	Not exceeding 58kg	Under 49kg	Not exceeding 49kg
Under 68kg	Over 58kg & not exceeding 68kg	Under 57kg	Over 49kg & not exceeding 57kg
Under 80kg	Over 68kg & not exceeding 80kg	Under 67kg	Over 57kg & not exceeding 67kg
Over 80kg	Over 80kg	Over 67kg	Over 67kg

4. Weight divisions for the World Junior Championships are classified as follows.

Men's division		Women's division	
Under 45kg	Not exceeding 45kg	Under 42kg	Not exceeding 42 kg
Under 48kg	Over 45 kg & Not exceeding 48 kg	Under 44kg	Over 42 kg & Not exceeding 44 kg
Under 51kg	Over 48 kg & Not exceeding 51 kg	Under 46kg	Over 44 kg & Not exceeding 46 kg
Under 55kg	Over 51 kg & Not exceeding 55 kg	Under 49kg	Over 46 kg & Not exceeding 49 kg
Under 59kg	Over 55 kg & Not exceeding 59 kg	Under 52kg	Over 49 kg & Not exceeding 52 kg

Under 63kg	Over 59 kg & Not exceeding 63 kg	Under 55kg	Over 52 kg & Not exceeding 55 kg
Under 68kg	Over 63 kg & Not exceeding 68 kg	Under 59kg	Over 55 kg & Not exceeding 59 kg
Under 73kg	Over 68 kg & Not exceeding 73 kg	Under 63kg	Over 59 kg & Not exceeding 63 kg
Under 78kg	Over 73 kg & Not exceeding 78 kg	Under 68kg	Over 63 kg & Not exceeding 68 kg
Over 78kg	Over 78 kg	Over 68kg	Over 68 kg

5. Weight divisions of the Youth Olympic Games are divided as follows:

Men's division		Women's division	
Under 48kg	Not exceeding 48kg	Under 44kg	Not exceeding 44kg
Under 55kg	Over 48kg & not exceeding 55kg	Under 49kg	Over 44kg & not exceeding 49kg
Under 63kg	Over 55kg & not exceeding 63kg	Under 55kg	Over 49kg & not exceeding 55kg
Under 73kg	Over 63kg & not exceeding 73kg	Under 63kg	Over 55kg & not exceeding 63kg
Over 73kg	Over 73kg	Over 63kg	Over 63kg

(Interpretation)

1. A Taekwondo tournament is a competition which is decided, within the rules, by direct physical contact and forceful physical collisions between contestants. In order to reduce the impact of the inequality in relative factors between contestants and ensure safety as well as create equal conditions for the exchange of techniques, the weight division system was established.

2. The division of men and women into separate categories, men competing against men and women competing against women, is a fundamental rule.

3. Weight divisions for the Olympic Games are to be decided in consultation with the International Olympic Committee.

(Explanation #1)

Not exceeding:

The weight limit is defined by the criterion of two decimal places away from the stated limit (in hundredths). For example, not exceeding 50kg is established as until 50.00kg inclusive of 50.009 with 50.01 being over the limit, and resulting in disqualification.

(Explanation #2)

Over:

Over the 50.00kg mark occurs at the 50.01kg reading and 49.99kg is regarded as insufficient, resulting in disqualification.

## **Article 6      Classification and Methods of Competition**

1. Competitions are classified as follows.

1) Individual competition shall normally be between contestants in the same weight class. When necessary, adjoining weight class may be combined to create a single classification. No contestant is allowed to participate in more than one (1) weight category in one event.

2) Team Competition: Systems of Competition

(1) Five (5) weight classification with the following category

**Male division**

Not exceeding 54kg  
Over 54kg & not exceeding 63kg  
Over 63kg & not exceeding 72kg  
Over 72kg & not exceeding 82kg  
Over 82kg

**Female division**

Not exceeding 47kg  
Over 47kg & not exceeding 54kg  
Over 54kg & not exceeding 61kg  
Over 61kg & not exceeding 68kg  
Over 68kg

(2) Eight (8) weight classification

(3) Four (4) weight classification (consolidation of the eight weight classifications into four weight categories by combining two adjoining weight classes)

2. Systems of competition are divided as follows.

1) Single elimination tournament system

2) Round robin system

3. Taekwondo competition of the Olympic Games shall use an individual competition system between contestants.

4. All international-level competitions recognized by the WTF shall be formed with participation of at least 4 countries with no less than 4 contestants in each weight class, and any weight class with less than 4 contestants cannot be recognized in the official results.

(Interpretation)

1. In the tournament system, competition is founded on an individual basis. However, the team standing can also be determined by the sum of the individual standings according to the overall scoring method.

\*Point system

Team ranking shall be decided by the total points based on the following guidelines.

- Basic one (1) point per each contestant who entered the competition area after passing the official weigh-in
- One (1) point per each win (win by a bye included)
- Additional seven (7) points per gold medal
- Additional three (3) points per silver medal
- Additional one (1) point per bronze medal

In case more than two (2) teams are tied in score, the rank shall be decided by 1) number of gold, silver and bronze medals won by the team in order, 2) number of participating contestants and 3) higher points in heavier weight categories.

2. In the team competition system, the outcome of each team competition is determined by the individual team results.

(Explanation #1)

Consolidated weight divisions:

The method of consolidation shall follow the Olympic weight divisions.

(Explanation#2)

Eight weight class format:

According to competition in eight weight classes, the team winning five or more divisions is victorious.

In the event that the team standings are not decided due to a tie score (Four to four), each team shall designate a representative to fight a tie-break match. In this format, contestants may not be substituted.

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(Interpretation)

3. In the above format, if before all matches have been conducted, one team achieves a majority of victories, the remaining matches should, in principle, also be conducted. If the losing team wishes to forfeit the remaining matches, the result shall be recorded as loss due to disqualification without

consolidation of the accumulated record.

#### **Article 7           Duration of Contest**

The duration of the contest shall be three rounds of two minutes each, with a one-minute rest period between rounds.

In case of a tie score after the completion of the 3<sup>rd</sup> round, a 4<sup>th</sup> round of two minutes will be conducted as the sudden death overtime round, after a one-minute rest period following the 3<sup>rd</sup> round.

#### **Article 8           Drawing of Lots**

1. The drawing of lots shall be conducted either one or two days prior to the first competition in the presence of WTF officials and the representatives of the participating nations. The method and order of the draw shall be determined by the Technical Delegate.

2. The Technical Delegate shall draw or shall designate an official to draw lots on behalf of participating nations not present at the drawing of lots session.

#### **Article 9           Weigh-in**

1. Weigh-in of the contestants on the day of competition shall be completed on the previous day of the pertinent competition.

2. During weigh-in, the male contestant shall wear underpants and the female contestant shall wear underpants and a brassiere. However, weigh-in may be conducted in the nude if the contestant wishes to do so.

3. Weigh-in shall be made once, however, one more weigh-in is granted within the time limit to any contestant who did not qualify the first time.

4. So as not to be disqualified during official weigh-in, scales identical to the official one shall be provided at the contestants' place of accommodation or at the arena for pre-

weigh-in.

(Explanation#1)

-The contestants on the day of competition:

This is defined as those contestants listed to compete on the scheduled day by the Organizing Committee or the WTF.

-The previous day of the pertinent competition:

The time for weigh-in will be decided by the Organizing Committee and participants should be informed at the head of team meeting. The duration of the weigh-in shall be 2 hours at the maximum.

(Explanation #2)

A separate site for the weigh-in shall be installed for the female contestants whose weigh-in must be conducted by a female official.

(Explanation #3)

Disqualification during official weigh-in:

When a contestant is disqualified at the official weigh-in, the contestant's participation point shall not be awarded.

(Explanation #4)

Scales, identical to the official one:

The practice scale must be of the same type and calibrations as that of the official scale and these facts must be verified prior to the competition by the Organizing Committee.

## **Article 10      Procedure of the Contest**

### **1. Call for contestants**

The name of the contestants shall be announced three times beginning three minutes prior to the scheduled start of the contest. The contestant who fails to appear in the contest area within one minute after the scheduled start of the competition shall be regarded as withdrawn.

### **2. Physical and Costume Inspection**

After being called, the contestants shall undergo physical and costume inspection at the designated inspection desk by the inspector designated by the WTF, and the contestant shall not show any signs of aversion, and also shall not wear any materials which may cause harm to the other contestant.

### 3. Entering the Competition Area

After inspection, the contestant shall proceed to the Coach's Area with one coach and one team doctor (if any).

### 4. Procedure before the Beginning and after the End of the Contest

1) Before the start of the contest, the center referee will call "Chung, Hong." Both contestants will enter the Competition Area with their headgears firmly tucked under their left arms.

2) The contestants shall face each other and make a standing bow at the referee's command of "Cha-ryeot (attention)" and "Kyeong-rye (bow)". A standing bow shall be made from the natural standing posture of "Cha-ryeot" by bending the waist at an angle of more than 30 degrees with the head inclined to an angle of more than 45 degree. After the bow, the contestants shall put on their headgear.

3) The referee shall start the contest by commanding "Joon-bi (ready)" and "Shi-jak (start)".

4) The contest in each round shall begin with the declaration of "Shi-jak (start)" by the referee and shall end with the declaration of "Keu-man (stop)" by the referee. Even if the referee has not declared "Keu-man", the contest shall be regarded as having ended when the match clock expires.

5) After the end of the last round, the contestants shall face each other at their designated positions. The contestants shall take off their headgears and exchange a standing bow at the referee's command of "Cha-ryeot", "Kyeong-rye." The contestants shall wait for the referee's declaration of decision in a standing posture.

6) The referee shall declare the winner by raising his/her own hand to the winner's side.

7) Retirement of the contestants

### 6. Contest Procedure in Team Competition

1) Both teams shall stand facing each other in line in the submitted team order towards the 1<sup>st</sup> Boundary Line from the Contestants' marks.

2) Procedure before the beginning and after the end of the contest shall be

conducted as in Item 5 of this article.

- 3) Both teams shall leave the Contest Area and stand by at the designated area for each contestant's match.
- 4) Both teams shall line up in the Contest Area immediately after the end of the final match facing each other.
- 5) The referee shall declare the winning team by raising his/her own hand to the winning team's side

## **Article 11 Permitted Techniques and Areas**

### 1. Permitted Techniques

바른 주먹의 인지와 중지의 앞부분을 이용한 공격

- 1) Fist technique: Delivering a punch using the tightly clenched fist
- 2) Foot technique: Delivering techniques using any part of the foot below the ankle bone

### 2. Permitted Areas

- 1) Trunk: Attack by fist and foot techniques on the areas covered by the trunk protector are permitted. However, such attacks shall not be made on the part of the spine.
- 2) Head: The area above the collar bone. Only foot techniques are permitted.

(Explanation #1)

In the original Korean terminology of techniques, the term "Pa-run-ju-mok" can be interpreted as a correctly clenched fist. Therefore, striking with the correctly clenched fist is permitted without consideration of the angle, trajectory, or fist placement of the strike.

(Explanation #2)

Foot techniques: Any striking techniques using the part of the foot below the ankle bone are legal,



whereas any others using the part of the leg above the ankle bone, i.e. part of the shin or knee, etc. are not permitted.

(Explanation #3)

Trunk: As depicted in the following illustration, the area covered by the trunk protector between the armpit and the pelvis is the legal attacking area. Thus, trunk protector should be worn according to the rule on the size of trunk protector for each weight category and the physique of each contestant.

## **Article 12      Valid Points**

### 1. Legal Scoring Areas

- 1) Body: The blue or red colored area of the body protector
- 2) Head: The area above the collar bone (i.e. whole part of the face including both ears and the back of the head)

2. Points shall be awarded when permitted techniques are delivered accurately and powerfully to the legal scoring areas.

3. The valid points are divided as follows.

- 1) One (1) point for attack on trunk protector
- 2) Two (2) points for a valid turning kick to the trunk protector
- 3) Three (3) points for a successful attack to the face

4. Match score shall be the sum of points of the three rounds.

5. Invalidation of points: When a contestant performs a scoring attack that incorporated the use of prohibited acts, the points scored shall be annulled.

(Guideline for officiating)

When any part of the foot touches the opponent's head, it will be regarded as a valid point.

(Explanation #1)

Accurately: This means the proper aspect of a legal attacking technique, fully contacting the opponent within the designated limits of a legal target area.

(Explanation #2)

Powerfully

- a. Trunk protector not equipped with electronic sensor: Sufficient power is demonstrated as the opponent's body is abruptly displaced by the impact of the strike.
- b. In the use of electronic scoring trunk protector: Force of impact is measured by the electronic sensor of the protector with the level of force by which points are scored varying by weight division and sex.

(Guideline for officiating)

-The criterion of "Kye-soo"

When a contestant is knocked down, the referee should first check over the condition of the contestant and then count.

-The criteria of "Knock-down" shall be in accordance with the Article 17

(Explanation #3)

Invalidation of a point: It is a rule that points gained through illegal techniques or actions cannot be valid. In this case, the referee must indicate invalidation of the point by hand signal and declare the appropriate penalty.

(Guideline for officiating)

If the above situation, the referee shall immediately declare "Kal-yeo" and shall first invalidated the point by hand signal, and then declare the appropriate penalty.

## **Article 13      Scoring and Publication**

1. Valid points shall be immediately recorded and publicized.
2. In the use of body protectors not equipped with electronics, valid points shall be immediately recorded by each judge by using the electronic scoring instrument or judge's scoring sheet.
3. In the use of electronic trunk protectors
  - 1) Valid points scored on the mid-section of the trunk shall be recorded automatically by the transmitter in the electronic trunk protector.
  - 2) Valid points scored to the head shall be recorded by each judge using the electronic scoring instrument or judge's scoring sheet.
4. In the case of scoring with an electronic scoring instrument or on a judge's scoring

sheet, valid points shall be those recognized by at least three or more judges.

(Interpretation)

The electronic trunk protectors must meet all WTF requirements for the enhancement of competing ability and insurance of fair match outcome.

(Interpretation)

It is a principle of these rules that points shall be awarded immediately. This principle must be followed regardless of the scoring method used.

(Explanation #1)

Points shall be immediately recorded: Immediate scoring means awarding the point immediately after delivery of the scoring technique. Points awarded after a period of time has elapsed cannot be considered valid.

(Explanation #2)

Immediately recorded and publicized: A point having been awarded by the judges shall be immediately publicized on the scoreboard.

(Explanation #3)

Use of trunk protectors not equipped with electronic sensors: All scoring must be done according to the judge's own decision. There must be equipment available which is capable of immediately conveying the recorded point to the scoreboard. However, when electronic publication equipment is not available, the points shall be immediately recorded on the judge's scoring sheet and publicized at the end of the round.

(Explanation #4)

The use of electronic trunk protectors: Scoring techniques striking the body protector will be automatically recorded. Judges will award points resulting from face attacks or scoring attacks on areas outside of the scoring targets of the trunk protectors.

(Guideline for officiating)

The Judges will abide by the principle of immediate scoring regardless of the scoring system. Awarding a point at the end of the round is a violation of this regulation.

## **Article 14      Prohibited acts and Penalties**

1. Penalties on any prohibited acts shall be declared by the referee.

2. Penalties are divided into “Kyong-go (warning penalty)” and “Gam-jeom (deduction penalty)”.

3. Two “Kyong-go” shall be counted as an addition of one (1) point for the opposing contestant. However, the final odd-numbered “Kyong-go” shall not be counted in the grand total.

4. A “Gam-jeom” shall be counted as an additional point for the opposing contestant.

#### 5. Prohibited acts

1) The following acts shall be classified as prohibited acts, and “Kyong-go” shall be declared.

- a. Crossing the Boundary Line
- b. Evading by turning the back to the opponent
- c. Falling down
- d. Avoiding the match
- e. Grabbing, holding or pushing the opponent
- f. Attacking below the waist
- g. Pretending injury
- h. Butting or attacking with the knee
- i. Hitting the opponent’s face with the hand
- j. Uttering undesirable remarks or any misconduct on the part of a contestant or a coach
- k. Lifting the knee to avoid a valid attack or impede the progress of an attack

2) The following acts shall be classified as prohibited acts, and “Gam-jeom” shall be declared.

- a. Attacking the opponent after “Kal-yeo”
- b. Attacking the fallen opponent
- c. Throwing the opponent by grabbing or hooking the attacking foot in the air or by pushing the opponent with the hand
- d. Intentionally attacking the opponent’s face with the hand
- e. A coach or a contestant interrupting the progress of the match
- f. Violent or extreme remarks or behavior on the part of a contestant or a coach

6. When a contestant intentionally refuses to comply with the Competition Rules or the

referee's order, the referee may declare the contestant loser by disqualification after one (1) minute.

7. When a contestant receives eight (8) "Kyong-go" or four (4) "Gam-jeom", or in the event of any combination of Kyong-go and Gam-jeom that add up to minus four points, the referee shall declare the contestant loser by penalties.

8. "Kyong-go" and "Gam-jeom" shall be counted in the total score of the three rounds.

9. When the referee suspends a contest for the declaration of 'Kyong-go' or 'Gam-jeom', the contest time shall not be counted from the moment of the referee's declaration of 'Kye-shi' until 'Kye-sok' is declared for resumption of the contest.

(Interpretation)

Objectives in establishing the prohibited acts and penalties;

- (1) To protect the contestants
- (2) To ensure fair contest management
- (3) To encourage appropriate or ideal techniques

(Explanation #1)

Two "Kyong-go" shall be counted as an addition of one (1) point for the opposing contestant. However, the final odd-numbered "Kyong-go" shall have no value in the total score.

Every two (2) "Kyong-go" shall be counted as an additional point for the opposing contestant, regardless of whether the committed violations are the same or different acts, and regardless of the round in which they occur.

(Explanation #2)

Prohibited acts resulting in a Kyong-go penalty

a. Crossing the Boundary Line

A "Kyong-go" shall be declared when both feet of a contestant cross the Boundary Line. No "Kyong-go" will be declared if a contestant crosses the boundary Line as a result of a prohibited act by the opposing contestant.

b. Evading by turning the back to the opponent

This act involves turning the back to avoid the opponent's attack and should be punished as it expresses the lack of a spirit of fair play and may cause serious injury. The same penalty should also be given for evading the opponent's attack by bending below waist level or crouching.

c. Falling down

‘Kyong-go’ shall be immediately declared in the case of intentional falling down. In the case that a contestant falls down due to the opponent’s prohibited acts; ‘Kyong-go’ penalty shall not be given to the fallen contestant, while a penalty shall be given to the opponent. In the event a contestant falls as a result of incidental contact with the opponent, “Kyong-go” shall be given to the fallen contestant only for repeated falling. As for unintentional falling down during an exchange of technique, no penalty shall be given.

d. Avoiding the match or passive play

This act involves stalling with no intention of attacking. A contestant who continuously displays a non-engaging style shall be given a penalty. However, the referee shall distinguish intentional avoidance from tactical defense, and the penalty shall not be given for tactical defense. If both contestants remain inactive after five (5) seconds, the center referee will signal the “Fight” command. A “Kyong-go” will be declared: On both contestants if there is no activity from them 10 seconds after the command was given; or on the contestant who moved backwards from the original position 10 seconds after the command was given.

e. Grabbing, holding or pushing the opponent

This includes grabbing any part of the opponent’s body, uniform or protective equipment with the hands. It also includes the act of grabbing the foot or leg or hooking either one on top of the forearm. Holding includes pressing the opponent’s shoulder with the hand or arm, hooking the opponent’s body with the arm with the intention of hindering the opponent’s motion. If, during the competition the arm passes beyond the opponent’s shoulder or armpit for the above-mentioned purpose, a penalty must be declared. Pushing acts include pushing to displace the opponent’s balance for the purposes of gaining an advantage in attacking, pushing to hinder the opponent’s attack or hinder the normal execution of technique and pushing with the palm, elbow, shoulder, trunk or head, etc.

f. Attacking below the waist

This action applies to an intentional attack on any part below the waist. When an attack below the waist is caused by the recipient in the course of an exchange of techniques, no penalty will be given. This article also applies to strong kicking or stamping actions to any part of the thigh, knee or shin for the purpose of interfering with the opponent’s technique.

g. Pretending injury

Punishing the absence of the spirit of fair play is the intention of this sub-article. This means exaggerating injury or indicating pain in a body part not subjected to a blow for the purpose of demonstrating the opponent’s actions as a violation, and also exaggerating pain for the purpose of elapsing the match time. In this case, the referee shall give the indication to continue the match to the contestant two times in five (5) seconds intervals, and then shall give a “Kyong-go” penalty unless the contestant follows his/her instructions.

h. Butting or attacking with the knee

This article relates to an intentional butting or attacking with the knee when in close proximity to the opponent. However, contact with the knee that happens in the following situations cannot be punished by this article.

- When the opponent rushes in abruptly at the moment a kick is being executed.
- Inadvertently, or as the result of a discrepancy in distance in attacking.

i. Hitting the opponent's face with the hand

This article includes hitting the opponent's face with the hand (fist), wrist, arm, or elbow. However, unavoidable actions due to the opponent's carelessness such as excessively lowering the head or carelessly turning the body cannot be punished by this article.

j. Uttering undesirable remarks or any misconduct on the part of a contestant or a coach

In this instance, the undesirable behavior includes physical actions or attitudes which cannot be accepted from a contestant or a coach as amateur sportsmen or Taekwondoists. Details of these actions are as follows.

- Any actions interfering with the progress of the contest
- Any action or behavior severely criticizing the referee's decision or any match officiating using unsanctioned methods
- Physical or verbal behavior insulting the opposing contestant or coach
- Loud or excessive coaching
- When any unnecessary or undesirable act with regard to the contest, or any behavior regarding the contest itself which is not within normally accepted limits, is committed

\*\* This article must be understood in relation to "Gam-joem" sub-article 4 regarding the degree of severity and intentionality of the action. In severe cases, sub-article 4 is applied and in less severe cases, this sub-article is used. However, if the less severe cases are repeatedly seen, sub-article 4 may be used to penalize them. Distinguishing the above cases is the sole authority of the referee. When misconduct is committed by a contestant or a coach during the rest period, the referee can immediately declare the penalty and that penalty shall be recorded on the next round's results.

k. Lifting a knee to avoid a valid attack or impede the progress of an attack is a prohibited act.

(Explanation #3)

Prohibited acts resulting in a Gam-jeom penalty

a. Attacking the opponent after "Kal-yeo"

This action is extremely dangerous due to the high probability of injury to the opponent. The danger arises from the following:

- After "Kal-yeo", the opponent might, in that moment, be in a state of unprotectedness.

- The impact of any technique which strikes a contestant after “Kal-yeo” will be greater. These types of aggressive actions toward a contestant are not in accordance with the spirit of Taekwondo competition. In this regard, penalties should be given for intentionally attacking the opponent after “Kal-yeo” regardless of degree of impact. A Gam-jeom penalty should also be given in case a contestant pretends to attack the opponent after “Kal-yeo”.

b. Attacking the fallen opponent

This action is extremely dangerous due to the high probability of injury to the opponent. The danger arises from the following:

- The fallen opponent is in an immediate state of unprotectedness
- The impact of any technique which strikes a fallen contestant will be greater due to the contestant's position. These types of aggressive actions toward a fallen opponent are not in accordance with the spirit of Taekwondo and as such are not appropriate to Taekwondo competition

c. Throwing the opponent by grabbing or hooking the attacking foot in the air or by pushing the opponent with the hand

Action to interfere with the opponent's attack by grabbing the opponent's foot in the air by or pushing with the hand

d. Intentionally attacking the opponent's face with the hand

A Gam-jeom penalty shall be given at the referee's discretion for any of the following:

- When the starting point of the fist attack was over the shoulder
- When the fist attack was made upward
- When the attack was made from a close distance for the purpose of causing an injury, not as a part of a technical exchange.

e. A coach or contestant interrupting the progress of the match

- When a coach leaves the designated coach's mark during the match creating a disturbance or intentionally leaves the competition area
- When a coach goes around the competition area with the purpose of interfering with the progress of the match or of making a protest against the referee's decision
- When a coach or a contestant threatens the refereeing officials or infringes on the refereeing officials' authority
- When a coach or a contestant protest in an illegal way and interrupt the progress of the match

f. Violent or extreme remarks or behavior on the part of a contestant or a coach

Refer to the sub-article 'j' of Kyong-go penalties.

(Explanation #4)

The referee may declare the contestant the loser by disqualification. The referee can declare a contestant



loser without the accumulation of eight (8) “Kyong-go” or four (4) “Gam-jeom” when the contestant or coach ignores or violates the basic principles of conduct in Taekwondo competition, the fundamental principles of the Competition Rules or referee’s directives. Particularly, if the contestant shows the intention to injure or commit a flagrant violation in spite of the referee’s cautionary directives, such a contestant must immediately be declared loser by disqualification.

(Explanation #5)

When a contestant receives eight (8) “Kyong-go” or four (4) “Gam-jeom”, he/she is automatically declared the loser. In this instance, the referee must declare the opposing contestant the winner.

## **Article 15 Sudden Death and Decision of Superiority**

1. In the event the winner cannot be decided after 3 rounds, a 4<sup>th</sup> round will be conducted.
2. The first contestant to score a point in the extra round shall be declared the winner.
3. In the event that netier contestant has scored a point after the completion of the 4<sup>th</sup> round, the winner shall be decided by superiority as determined by the refereeing officials. The final decision shall be based on the criterion of superiority for the 4<sup>th</sup> round only.

(Explanation #1)

Decision of superiority shall be based on the initiative shown during the 4th round. The initiative is judged by technical dominance of an opponent through aggressive match management, the greater number of techniques executed the use of the more advanced techniques both in difficulty and complexity and display of the better competition manner.

(Guideline for officiating)

The procedure for superiority decision shall be as follows.

- 1) Prior to the contest, all refereeing officials take the superiority card with them.
- 2) When a match is to be decided by superiority, the referee shall declare “Woo-se-girok (Record Superiority)”.
- 3) Upon the referee’s declaration, the judges shall record the winner within 10 seconds sign, and give it to the referee.
- 4) The referee shall collect all superiority cards, record the final result, then declare the winner.
- 5) Upon declaration of winner, the referee shall hand over the cards to the recorder and the

recorder shall submit the cards to the Technical Delegate of World Taekwondo Federation.

## **Article 16 Decisions**

1. Win by K.O
2. Win by Referee Stops Contest (RSC)
3. Win by final score or superiority
4. Win by withdrawal
5. Win by disqualification
6. Win by referee's punitive declaration

(Explanation #1)

Win by K.O: The referee shall declare this result when a contestant who has been knocked down by a legitimate technique cannot demonstrate the will to resume the contest by the count of "Yeo-dul", and when the referee determines the contestant is not able to resume the competition, this result may be declared before 10 seconds have elapsed.

(Explanation #2)

Referee Stop Contest:

If it is determined by the judgement of the referee or Commission Doctor that a contestant cannot continue, even after the one minute recovery period, or when a contestant disregards the referee's command to continue, the referee shall declare the contest stopped and the other contestant the winner.

(Explanation #3)

Win by withdrawal:

The winner is determined by withdrawal of the opponent.

- a. When a contestant withdraws from the match due to injury or other reasons
- b. When a contestant does not resume the match after the rest period or fails to respond to the call to begin the match
- c. When the coach throws a towel into the court to signify forfeiture of the match

(Explanation #4)

Win by disqualification:

This is the result determined by the contestant's failure in weigh-in or when a contestant loses contestant status before the competition begins.

(Explanation #5)

Win by the referee's punitive declarations:

This is the result declared by the referee after the accumulation of eight (8) “Kyong-go” or four (4) “Gam-jeom” or by the referee’s decision according to Article 14.6 of Competition Rules.

## **Article 17      Knock Down**

1. When any part of the body other than the sole of the foot touches the floor due to the force of the opponent’s technique.
2. When a contestant is staggered and shows no intention or ability to continue
3. When the referee judges that the contest cannot continue as the result of being struck by a legitimate technique.

(Explanation #1)

A knock down:

This is the situation in which a contestant is knocked to the floor or is staggered or unable to respond adequately to the requirements of the match due to a blow. Even in the absence of these indications, the referee may interpret as a knock down, the situation where, as the result of contact, it would be dangerous to continue or when there is any question about the safety of a contestant.

## **Article 18      Procedure in the event of a Knock Down**

1. When a contestant is knocked down as the result of the opponent’s legitimate attack, the referee shall take the following measures:
  - 1) The referee shall keep the attacker away from downed contestant by declaration of “Kal-yeo (break)”.

- 2) The referee shall count aloud from “Ha-nah (one)” up to “Yeol (ten)” at one second intervals towards the downed contestant, making hand signals indicating the passage of time.
- 3) In case the downed contestant stands up during the referee’s count and desires to continue the fight, the referee shall continue the count up to “Yeo-dul (eight)” for recovery of the contestant. The referee shall then determine if the contestant is recovered and, if so, continue the contest by declaration of “Kye-sok (continue)”.
- 4) When a contestant who has been knocked down cannot demonstrate the will to resume the contest by the count of “Yeo-dul (eight)”, the referee shall announce the other contestant winner by K.O.
- 5) The count shall be continued even after the end of the round or the expiration of the match time.
- 6) In case both contestants are knocked down, the referee shall continue counting as long as one of the contestants has not sufficiently recovered.
- 7) When both contestants fail to recover by the count of “Yeol”, the winner shall be decided by the match score before the occurrence of Knock Down.
- 8) When it is judged by the referee that a contestant is unable to continue, the referee may decide the winner either without counting or during the counting.

## 2. Procedures to be followed after the contest

Any contestant suffering a knockout as the result of a blow to the head may enter competition within thirty (30) days of the knockout with the written approval of a physician designated by the pertinent national federation.

(Explanation #1)

Keep the attacker away:

In this situation the standing opponent shall return to the respective contestant’s mark, however, if the downed contestant is on or near the opponent’s contestant’s mark, the opponent shall wait at the attention line in front of his/her coach’s chair.

(Guideline for officiating)

The referee must be constantly prepared for the sudden occurrence of a knock down or situation where the contestant is staggered, which is usually characterized by a powerful blow accompanied by dangerous

impact. In this situation, the referee must declare “Kal-yeo” and begin the count without any hesitation.

(Explanation #2)

In case the downed contestant stands up during the referee’s count and desires to continue the fight: The primary purpose of counting is to protect the contestant. Even if the contestant desires to continue the match before the count of eight is reached, the referee must count until “Yeo-dul (eight)” before resuming the match. Counting to “Yeo-dul” is compulsory and cannot be altered by the referee.

*\*Count from one to ten: Ha-nah, Duhl, Seht, Neht, Da-seot, Yeo-seot, Il-gop, Yeo-dul, A-hop, Yeol.*

(Explanation #3)

The referee shall then determine if the contestant has recovered and, if so, restart the contest by the declaration of “Kye-sok”:

The referee must ascertain the ability of the contestant to continue while he/she counts until eight. Final confirmation of the contestant’s condition after the count of eight is only procedural and the referee must not needlessly pass time before resuming the contest.

(Explanation #4)

When a contestant who has been knocked down cannot express the will to resume by the count of “Yeo-dul”, the referee shall announce the other contestant winner by K.O. after counting to “Yeol”:

The contestant expresses the will to continue the match by gesturing several times in a fighting position with the clenched fists. If the contestant cannot display this gesture by the count of “Yeo-dul”, the referee must declare the other contestant winner after first counting “A-hop” and “Yeol”. Expressing the will to continue after the count of “Yeo-dul” cannot be considered valid. Even if the contestant expresses the will to resume by the count of “Yeo-dul”, the referee can continue counting and may declare the contest over if he/she determines the contestant is incapable of resuming the match.

(Explanation #5)

When a contestant is downed by a powerful blow and whose condition appears serious, the referee can suspend the count and call for first aid or do so in conjunction with the count.

(Guideline for officiating)

- a. The referee must not spend additional time confirming the contestant’s recovery after counting to “Yeo-dul” as a result of failing to observe that condition during the administration of the count.
- b. When the contestant clearly recovers before the count of “Yeo-dul” and expresses the will to resume and the referee can clearly discern the contestant’s condition yet resumption is hampered by the requirement of medical treatment, the referee must first resume the match with the declaration of “Kal-yeo” and “Kye-shi” and then follow the procedures of Article 19.

## **Article 19      Procedures for suspending the match**

When a contest is to be stopped due to the injury of one or both contestants, the referee shall take the measures prescribed below. However, in a situation which warrants suspending the contest for reasons other than an injury, the referee shall declare “Shi-gan (time)” and resume the contest by declaring “Kye-sok (continue)”.

1. The referee shall suspend the contest by declaration of “Kal-yeo” and order the recorders to suspend the time by announcing “Kye-shi (suspend)”.
2. The referee shall allow the contestant one minute to receive first aid.
3. The contestant who does not demonstrate the will to continue the contest after one minute, even in the case of a slight injury, shall be declared loser by the referee.
4. In case resumption of the contest is impossible after one minute, the contestant causing the injury by a prohibited act to be penalized by “Gam-jeom” shall be declared the loser.
5. In case both the contestants are knocked down and are unable to continue the contest after one minute, the winner shall be decided upon points scored before the injuries occurred.
6. When it is judged that a contestant’s health is at risk due to losing consciousness or whose condition after a knock down appears serious, the referee shall suspend the contest immediately and order first aid to be administered. The referee shall declare as loser, the contestant causing the injury if it is deemed to have resulted from a prohibited attack to be penalized by “Gam-jeom”. If the injury was not the result of an illegal action to be penalized by “Gam-jeom”, the winner shall be decided on the basis of the score of the match before suspension of the time.

(Explanation #1)

When the referee determines that the competition cannot be continued due to injury or any other emergency situation, he/she may take the following measures:

- 1) If the situation is critical such as a contestant losing consciousness or suffering from a severe injury and time is crucial, first aid must be immediately directed and the match must be closed. In this case, the result of the match will be decided as follows.

- a. The contestant causing the injury shall be declared the loser if the outcome was the result of a prohibited act to be penalized by “Gam-jeom”.
  - b. The incapacitated contestant shall be declared the loser if the outcome was the result of a legal action or accidental, unavoidable contact.
  - c. If the outcome was unrelated to the match contents, the winner shall be decided by the match score before suspension of the match. If the suspension occurs before the end of the first round, the match shall be invalidated.
- 2) When the injury is not serious, the contestant can receive necessary treatment within one minute after the declaration of “Kye-shi”.
- a. Permission for medical treatment: When the referee determines that medical treatment is necessary, he/she can direct treatment by the commission doctor
  - b. Order to resume the match: It is the decision of the center referee, after consultation with the Commission Doctor, whether or not it is possible for the contestant to resume the match. The referee can anytime order the contestant to resume the match within one minute. The referee can declare any contestant who does not follow the order to resume the match the loser of the contest.
  - c. While the contestant is receiving medical treatment or is in the process of recovering, 40 seconds after the declaration of “Kye-shi”, the referee begins to loudly announce the passage of time in five second intervals. When the contestant cannot return to the Contestant’s Mark by the end of the one minute period, the match results must be declared.
  - d. After the declaration of “Kye-shi”, the one minute time interval must be strictly observed regardless of the Commission Doctor’s availability. However, when the doctor’s treatment is required but the doctor is absent or additional treatment is necessary, the one minute time limit can be suspended by the judgement of the referee.
  - e. If resumption of the match is impossible after one minute, the decision of the match will be determined according to sub-article 1) a. of this article.
- 3) If both contestants become incapacitated and are unable to resume the match after one minute or urgent conditions arise, the match result is decided according to the following criteria:
- a. If the outcome is the result of a prohibited act to be penalized by “Gam-jeom” by one contestant that person shall be the loser.
  - b. If the outcome was not related to any prohibited act to be penalized by “Gam-jeom”, the result of the match shall be determined by the match score at the time of suspension of the match. However, if the suspension occurs before the end of the first round, the match shall be invalidated and the Organizing Committee will determine an appropriate time to recontest the match.
  - c. If the outcome is the result of prohibited acts to be penalized by “Gam-jeom” by both contestants, then both contestants shall lose.

(Explanation #2)

The situation which warrants suspending the match beyond the above-prescribed procedures shall be treated as follows.

- 1) When uncontrollable circumstances require suspension of the match, the referee shall suspend the match and follow the directives of the Organizing Committee.
- 2) If the match is suspended after the completion of the second round, the outcome shall be determined according to the match score at the time of suspension if the match cannot be concluded.
- 3) If the match is suspended before the conclusion of the second round, a rematch shall, in principle, be conducted and shall be held in three rounds.

## **Article 20 Refereeing Officials**

### **1. Qualifications**

Holders of International Referee Certificate registered by the WTF

### **2. Duties**

#### **1) Referee**

- (1) The referee shall have control over the match.
- (2) The referee shall declare “Shi-jak”, “Keu-man”, “Kal-yeo”, “Kye-sok” and “Kye-shi”, winner and loser, deduction of points, warnings and retiring. All the referees’ declarations shall be made after the results are confirmed.
- (3) The referee shall have the right to make decisions independently in accordance with the prescribed rules.
- (4) In principle, the center referee shall not award points. However, if one of the corner judges raises his/her hand because a point was not scored, then the center referee will convene a meeting with the judges. If it was found that two corner judges pressed for a point but two did not, then the center referee has the authority to break the tie by deciding if it was a point.
- (5) In case of a tie or scoreless match, the decision of superiority shall be made by all refereeing officials after the end of four (4) rounds in accordance with Article 15.2.



## 2) Judges

- (1) The judges shall mark the valid points immediately.
- (2) The judges shall state their opinions forthrightly when requested to do so by the referee.

## 3. Responsibility for decisions

Decisions made by the referees and judges shall be conclusive and they shall be responsible to the Competition Supervisory Board for the content of those decisions.

## 4. Uniform of the Refereeing Officials

- 1) The referees and judges shall wear the uniform designated by the WTF.
- 2) The refereeing officials shall not carry or take any materials to the arena which might interfere with the contest.

### (Interpretation)

The Chairman of the Board of Arbitration may request the Technical Delegate to replace the refereeing officials in the event that refereeing officials have been mis-assigned, or when it is judged that any of the assigned refereeing officials have unfairly conducted the contest or made unjustifiable mistakes.

### (Guideline for officiating)

In case that each judge awards different score respectively to the legal attack on the face, for instance, one judge gives one point, another gives two and the other gives no point, and that no point is recognized as a valid one, any of refereeing officials may indicate the mistake and ask for confirmation among the refereeing officials. Then, the referee may declare “Shi-gan (time)” to stop the contest and gather the judges to ask for statements. After discussion, the referee must publicize the resolution. This article also applied to the case that the referee makes an error in counting, and the judges may raise a different opinion to the referee while the referee counts “Seht (three)” or “Neht (four)”.

## **Article 21 Recorder**

The recorder shall time the contest, periods of time-out, and suspensions, and also shall record and publicize the awarded points, and/or penalties.

## **Article 22      Assignment of Refereeing Officials**

### 1. Composition of Refereeing Officials' Squad

- 1) With the use of a non-electronic trunk protector, the officials' squad is composed of one (1) referee and four (4) judges.
- 2) With the use of an electronic trunk protector, the officials' squad is composed of one (1) referee and two (2) judges.

### 2. Assignment of Refereeing Officials

- 1) The assignment of the referees and judges shall be made after the contest schedule is fixed.
- 2) Referees and judges with the same nationality as that of either contestant shall not be assigned to such a contest. However, an exception can be made for the judges when the number of refereeing officials is insufficient.

(Interpretation)

The details of the official's qualifications, duties, organization, etc. shall follow the WTF Regulations on the Administration of International Referees.

## **Article 23      Other matters not specified in the Rules**

In the case that any matters not specified in the Rules occur, they shall be dealt with as follows.

1. Matters related to the competition shall be decided through consensus by the refereeing officials of the pertinent contest.
2. Matters not related to the specific contest shall be decided by the Executive Council or its proxy.
3. The Organizing Committee shall prepare video tape recorders at each court in order to preserve the match contents.

## **Article 24      Arbitration and Sanction**

### **1. Composition of the Competition Supervisory Board**

- 1) Qualification of members: The Competition Supervisory Board shall consist of one chairman and no more than six (6) members. The Competition Supervisory Board shall be comprised of the chairmen, vice chairmen or members of the Technical, Referee, Games, or Education Committees; or persons with sufficient Taekwondo experience and who are recommended by the WTF President or Secretary General.
- 2) The Technical Delegate shall serve as the chairman of the Competition Supervisory Board.
- 3) The chairman of the WTF Technical Committee shall serve as the Technical Delegate in the Olympic Games and in the WTF-promoted championships (i.e. WTF World Taekwondo Championships, WTF World Junior Taekwondo Championships, WTF World Cup Taekwondo Team Championships, and WTF World Taekwondo Poomsae Championships). In the absence of the WTF Technical Committee Chairman, the WTF President will appoint the Technical Delegate of the pertinent WTF-promoted championship.

### **2. Responsibility**

- 1) Competition Supervisory Board shall evaluate the performances of refereeing officials. The Competition Supervisory Board member shall assist the Technical Delegate in the overall management of competitions. The Competition Supervisory Board shall also concurrently act as the Extraordinary Committee of Sanction during competition with regard to competition management matters.
- 2) Each court shall have one (1) Review Jury consisting of an international referee with “S” or “1<sup>st</sup>” class qualification. The Review Jury may also serve as the Recorder of the pertinent court. It is the responsibility of the Review Jury to review an instant replay with the pertinent Competition Supervisory Board member and to inform the center referee of the decision.

### **3. Procedure of Instant Video Replay Review**

- 1) In case there is an objection to a judgment of the refereeing officials during the contest, the coach of a team can make a request to the center referee for an

immediate review of the video replay.

2) When coach appeals, the center referee will approach the coach and ask the reason for the appeal. Scope of the appeal for the video replay is limited to errors in factual judgment such as impact of striking, severity of action or conduct, intention, timing of an act in relation to a declaration or area.

3) The referee shall request the Review Jury to review the instant video replay. One member of the Competition Supervisory Board, who is not of the same nationality as the contestants, shall be dispatched to the relevant court to review the video replay.

4) After review of the instant video replay, the Review Jury shall inform the center referee of the final decision. In the event that the Review Jury and the pertinent Competition Supervisory Board member cannot reach a decision, the final determination will be made by the Technical Delegate.

5) The decision of the Review Jury shall be made within two (2) minutes after the appeal was reported to the Review Jury.

6) Each coach shall have one (1) chance to appeal per contest. If the appeal is successful and the contested point is corrected, the coach shall retain the appeal quota for the pertinent contest.

7) In the course of one (1) championship, there is no limit on the total number of appeals a coach may make per contestant. However, if any coach has had three (3) appeals rejected for one contestant, he will lose the right to any further appeals.

8) The decision of the Review Jury is final; no further appeals will be accepted during or after the contest, with the exception of errors in determining the match results, mistakes in calculating the match score or misidentifying a contestant. In such instances, an official protest could be submitted according to the “Protest procedure after the match” in (explanation #2), article 24.

9) In the case of a successful appeal, the Competition Supervisory Board shall investigate the contest at the end of the competition day and take disciplinary action against the concerned refereeing officials, if necessary.

#### 4. Procedure of Sanction

- 1) The WTF President or Secretary General (in case of their absence, the Technical Delegate) may request that the Extraordinary Committee of Sanction convene for deliberation when any of the following behaviors are committed by a coach or a contestant:
  - a. Interfering with the management of a contest
  - b. Agitating the spectators or spreading false rumor
- 2) When judged reasonable, the Extraordinary Committee of Sanction shall deliberate the matter and take disciplinary action immediately. The result of deliberation shall be announced to the public and reported to the WTF Secretariat afterwards.
- 3) The Extraordinary Committee of Sanction may summon the person concerned for confirmation of events.

(Interpretation)

Competition Supervisory Board shall be composed of at least five eligible members and the number of Board members must be an odd number.

(Interpretation #1)

The Chairman of the Competition Supervisory Board may recommend that the Technical Delegate replace the refereeing officials: The Technical Delegate may instruct the Referee Chairman to replace the refereeing officials concerned following the request of the Chairman of the Competition Supervisory Board.

(Explanation #2)

Protest procedure after the match: In the event of mistakes in calculating the match score or misidentifying a contestant, a protest may be submitted as follows:

- 1) The pertinent coach may submit an application for re-evaluation of the decision (protest application) together with the 'non-refundable' protest fee of US\$200 to the Competition Supervisory Board within 10 minutes after the pertinent contest.
- 2) Deliberation of re-evaluation shall be carried out excluding those members with the same nationality as that of either contestant concerned, or resolution on deliberation shall be made by majority decision.
- 3) The members of the Competition Supervisory Board may summon the refereeing officials for confirmation of events, and review the material evidence of the decision, such as the written or visual recorded data.
- 4) The board shall announce the results of deliberation within 15 minutes from the time that the protest was submitted.
- 5) When it is determined that the refereeing officials made clear errors in determining the result,

miscalculating the score or misidentifying a contestant, the result shall be reversed.

6) The resolution made by the board is final, and no further means of appeal will be applied.

7) Any party receiving an adverse ruling shall have the option of filing an Appeal with Court of Arbitration for Sport, as provided for in the Olympic Charter.

(Interpretation #3)

Excluding those members with the same nationality...: “If there are officials on the Competition Supervisory Board with the same nationality as either contestant involved, those members must be excluded from the board. In all cases, the number of Board members must be an odd number. If the Chairman is the one who is ineligible, a temporary Chairman must be elected by the remaining members.

(Explanation #4)

Extraordinary Committee of Sanction: Deliberation procedures of a sanction shall correspond to that of Arbitration, and the details of a sanction will comply with the Regulations on Sanctions.

## **주심 수신호 (Referee's Hand Signals)**

## 1. 청, 홍 선수 위치

### 1. Call for contestants

- 1) 양 주먹을 말아 쥐며 엄지는 중지 위에 놓고 인지를 곧게 편 주먹을 좌, 우 가슴 높이까지 올린다.
  - 1) Raise the both clenched fists the thumb on the middle finger and forefinger spread out to the height of the breast
  - 2) 팔을 뻗으며 먼저 “청” 선수 위치를 오른손 인지로 가리킨 후, “홍” 선수 위치를 왼손 인지로 가리킨다.
    - 2) Stretch down the arms in turn, pointing the “Chung” contestant’s mark with right forefinger and then “Hong” contestant’s mark with left forefinger.

## 2. 차렷/경례

### 2. “Cha-ryeot” / “Kyeong-rye”

- 1) 양 손바닥이 마주 보도록 하여 양손을 수직으로 세운 후 양쪽 어깨를 중심으로 각각 45도 바깥쪽으로 팔을 벌린 상태에서 손끝을 눈썹 높이까지 올리며 “차렷” 구령을 한 다음
  - 1) Raise open palms facing each other with thumbs folded to the height of the eyebrow. Keep the arms apart from the both sides of the trunk at 45 degrees, giving a verbal command “Cha-ryeot” and then,
  - 2) 양 손바닥을 명치 앞에 수평이 되도록 동시에 내리면서 “경례” 구령을 한다. 이 때 양손과 명치 사이 그리고 양손끝 사이는 주먹 하나 간격이다.
- 2) Bring both hands to the front of the pit of the stomach with palms down while



giving a verbal command “Kyeong-rye”. Keep a fist-sized distance between fingertips of both hands and between hands and the trunk.

### 3. 준비

#### 3. “Joon-bi”

- 1) 오른 팔을 어깨를 중심으로 45도 굽혀 오른손을 귀 높이까지 올렸다가
- 1) Fold the right arm upward at 45 degrees and get the stretched fingers close to the right ear.
- 2) 왼앞굽이 자세를 취하면서 45도 굽혀 오른손을 명치 높이로 뺏어 내리며 “준비” 구령을 한다.
- 2) Stretch the right arm down to the height of the pit of the stomach in “Wen-

Abgubi” stance (a step forward with the left leg), giving a verbal command “Joon-bi”.

\* 이 때 왼손은 주먹을 가볍게 쥐고 옆구리 아래로 뺀다.

\* While these actions are taken, put the left arm alongside the side of the trunk with the hand slightly clenched.

#### 4. 시작

#### 4. “Shi-jak”

1) 준비 자세에서 왼발을 끌어당겨 범서기로 서면서 양 손바닥을 펴고 양팔

을 어깨를 중심으로 각 45도 바깥으로 벌린 후

- 1) Take “Bum-seogi” stance from the posture of “Joon-bi” by drawing back the left leg, opening both arms at 45 degree from the shoulder with palms open.
- 2) 양 팔을 양 손바닥이 마주 보이도록 양가슴 앞으로 약 25cm 간격으로 재빨리 끌어 당기면서 “시작” 구령을 한다.
- 2) Rapidly bring both arms before the breast with 25cm distance and with palms facing each other, giving a verbal command “Shi-jak”.

5. “갈려” / “그만”

5. Kal-yeo” / “Keu-man”

“왼앞서기” 자세를 취하며 오른손을 명치까지 뻗어내리며 “갈려/그만” 구령을 한다.

Stretch the right arm with open palm down to the pit of the stomach, taking “Wen-abseogi” stance and giving a verbal command “Kal-yeo”/”Keu-man”.

## 6. 계속

### 6. “Kye-sok”

“갈려” 선언에서 오른손을 오른 귀 높이까지 들어올리며 “계속” 구령을 한다.

Get the fingertips of the right knife-hand close to the ear in the posture of “Kal-yeo”, giving a verbal command “Kye-sok”.

## 7. 판정 선언

### 7. Winner declaration

1) “청” 선수 승자 시 승자 쪽을 향한 후

1) In case “Chung” contestant is the winner, face the winner

2) 오른 주먹을 명치 앞으로 올렸다가

2) Bring the clenched right fist to the pit of the stomach and then,

3) 손바닥을 위로 향하여 펴며 오른 팔을 45도 위로 뻗으며 “청승” 선언을 한다.

3) Stretch the right arm up at 45 degrees with the open palm upward, declaring “Chung-seung”.

\* 이 때 다른 손은 주먹을 가볍게 쥐고 몸통과 나란히 하여 아래로 뻗는다.

\* While taking these actions, put the other arm alongside the side of the trunk with the fist slightly clenched.

\* “홍” 선수 승자 시 같은 요령으로 왼손을 사용, “홍승” 선언을 한다.

\* In case “Hong” contestant is the winner, follow the same procedure and declare “Hong-seung” using the left hand.

8. 계시

8. “Kye-shi”

오른팔을 팔의 내각이 135도가 되도록 뻗어내리며 오른손 인지로 기록원석을 가리킨다.

Stretch the bended right arm down with the interior angle of the arm being 135 degrees, pointing at Recorder’s desk with the forefinger.

9. “시간”

9. “Shi-gan”

양손 인지를 인중 높이에서 왼손 인지를 바깥으로 하여 서로 교차시킨다.

Cross forefingers of the both hands with the left one outside before the perpendicular furrow of the upper lip.

10. 계수

10. Counting

주먹을 쥔 상태에서 큰 소리로 오른손 엄지손가락부터 하나씩 1초 간격으로 편다. “다섯”과 “열”에서는 손을 들어 손바닥이 선수를 향하도록 한다.

Count from “Hana (one)” through “Yeol (ten)” using the both hands. Stretch the fingers one by one from the thumb of the right hand with one-second interval. When the count gets to “Da-seot (5)” and “Yeol (10)”, turn the open palm towards the pertinent contestant.



11. “경고” 선언

11. Declaration of “Kyong-go”

- 1) 인지를 편 오른손 주먹을 오른쪽 귀 뒤로 가져간다.
- 1) Get the clenched right fist with the forefinger stretched behind the right ear
- 2) 오른 팔을 펴면서 인지로 해당 선수의 이마를 가리키며 “경고” 선언한다.
- 2) Pointing at the forehead of the pertinent contestant, stretching the right arm and declare “Kyong-go”.

12. “감점” 선언

12. Declaration of “Gam-jeom”

1) 오른손 인지를 수직으로 곧게 뻗어 올리며 “감점”을 선언한다.

1) Raise up the right fist vertically with the right forefinger stretched, declaring “Gam-jeom”.

### 13. 주의

#### 13. Caution (“Joo-eui”)

- 1) 오른 팔의 내각을 135도가 되도록 하여 들어 올려 오른손 인지로 해당 선수  
수를 지적한다.
  - 1) Stretch the right arm with the interior angle being 135 degrees and point at the forehead of the pertinent contestant with the forefinger.
  - 2) 편 오른 손바닥을 앞을 향하게 하여, 왼쪽에서 오른쪽으로 흔든 후
  - 2) Turn the right palm forward and sway it once from left to right and then
  - 3) 다시 오른손 인지만 펴서 주의를 한번 주었음을 알린다.
  - 3) Get the right fist clenched with only forefinger stretched (to let the pertinent contestant that the referee has given a caution)

#### 14. 득점 무효 선언

#### 14. Annulment of points scored

경기규칙 제12조 5항과 관련, 주심은 “갈려” 선언을 한 후, 즉시 득점 무효를 선언한다.

This is in regard to the article 12.5 of the Competition Rules that stipulates the annulment of the points scored made immediately after the command “Kal-yeo”.

- 1) “차렷” 자세에서 오른 손바닥을 앞을 향해 이마 앞 20cm 위치까지 올린 후
- 1) In “Cha-ryeot” stance, raise the right palm before the forehead with 20cm distance from the forehead
- 2) 오른 손바닥을 오른쪽에서 왼쪽으로 어깨 넓이만큼 2회 흔들어 무효를 나타내되, 몸은 자연스럽게 해당 선수를 향한다.
- 2) Sway the right palm twice horizontally from right to left as widely as the shoulder to annual the point(s) scored.

- 그 후에는 기록석을 향해 “시간”을 지시한 후 금지행위를 한 선수에게

벌칙 선언을 해야 하며, 벌칙 선언을 한 후 “계속” 구령을 하는 시점에

서부터 경기 시간이 다시 시작된다.

- After the motion 3), show the sign of “Shi-gan” to the Recorder’s desk and declare the penalty to the pertinent contestant. Time shall be recorded again from the point of declaration “Kye-sok” after giving the penalty.

제 정	: 1973. 5. 28
Enacted	: May 28, 1973
개 정	: 1977. 10. 1
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Revised	: Oct. 7, 1989
개 정	: 1991. 10. 28
Revised	: Oct. 28, 1991
개 정	: 1993. 8. 17
Revised	: Aug. 17, 1993
개 정	: 1997. 11. 18
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Revised	: Oct. 31, 2001
개 정	: 2003. 9. 23
Revised	: Sep. 23, 2003
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