

**Rules of  
KYOKUSHIN  
Kumite Competition  
for Child classes**

**IBKO**

**International Budo Karate Organization**



**KYOKUSHINKAIKAN**

## Rules of KYOKUSHIN Kumite Competition for children and juniors

### 1. JUDGING PRINCIPLES AND BASIC REQUIREMENTS

#### A. The competitors' safety

The competitors' safety should always be the main priority of the match officials. In case of an accident the referee must stay calm and act promptly to check the state of the competitor, and if necessary, call the tournament doctor.

#### B. Judging principles and requirements

The panel of judges and the review panel shall have equal authority in judging the events, but the final decision rests with the Head Judge.

The specified time of free-style fight (Kumite) shall be as follows. In case it is deemed necessary, the Head Judge may allow extra time.

When an unavoidable situation arises, the Head Judge may decide to change the tournament schedule after consultation with the the match officials, and the Review panel.

The judge must be able to make fair judgements, make the correct signals and announcement at any time.

#### C. Corner judges, main judge and judging criteria

1. The bouts will be judged by 5 judges; 4 assistant judges (corner judges) and 1 main judge.
2. The judge gives all commands and announces all decisions.
3. Each judge, including the main judge, has one vote.
4. All decisions must be majority vote of at least three of the five judges.

### 2. FREE-STYLE FIGHT (KUMITE)

#### A. Basic Principles

1. Victory is awarded to the contestant;
  - who has scored one full point.
  - who has scored two half points, which make one full point.
  - who won by decision.
  - whose opponent was disqualified or failed to take part in the bout without good reason.

#### 2. Duration of the match and extention procedure

The extention procedure and duration of the bouts will diverge in preliminaries and finals as follows:

- Preliminaries: 1 min 30 sec ; 1 min (Final extension)
- Finals: 1 min 30 sec ; 1 min; 1 min (Final extension)

\*There is no weight determination.

\*In the final extension a winner has to be decided and the judges can not declare a draw and each judge must declare a win to one of the competitors.

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### 3. Obligatory protections

<under 3rd grade of elementary school, boy> ※See the tournament guideline as to the age

- Head, Hands, Shin, Groin protector

<under 3rd grade of elementary school, girl>

- Head, Hands, Shin, Lower abdomen protector

<3rd grade of elementary school and over, boy>

- Head, Hands, Shin, Knee, Groin protector

<3rd grade of elementary school and over, girl>

- Head, Hands, Shin, Knee, Chest, Lower abdomen protector

Class \ Protectors	Head	Hands	Shin	Knee	Groin	Lower abdomen	Chest
under 3rd grade, boys	O	O	O	X	O	X	X
under 3rd grade, girls	O	O	O	X	X	O	X
3rd grade & over, boys	O	O	O	O	O	X	X
3rd grade & over, girls	O	O	O	O	X	O	O

\*Head guard shall be prepared by the organizer.

Other protectors should be prepared by each competitor. But they must have the same level of protection and keeps similar aesthetic as one homologated by the organizer.

And they must be approved by the organizer before using for the tournament.

Protectors homologated by the organizer can be purchased at the place of the tournament.

\*The head guard has the front net.

\*Groin protector and lower abdomen protector should be put under the pants.

\*Other protectors than head guard will be unified in white cloth. Use of leather is not permitted.

\*Inner T-shirts for ladies and girls will be unified in white.

\*Protection by taping requires the tournament doctor' s permission.

### 4. Clothing

Each competitor must wear clean white "karate gi" and put the number cloth to the center of the back.

### B. Full-Point (Ippon) Victory

5. Excluding the techniques listed as fouls, a thrust (tsuki), kick (geri), etc. which vigorously downs the opponent or results in the opponent' s loss of his/her will to fight or make him/her cry scores one full-point.

### C. Half-Point (Waza-ari) awarding

6. Excluding the techniques listed as fouls, a thrust (tsuki), kick (geri), etc., by which movement of the opponent stops temporarily or his/her balance is lost or he/she bends his/her body or limps scores one half-point.

When kick (geri) is cleanly hit to the opponent' s head which has not been completely defended, one half-point is also declared. The upper knee kick (jodan hiza geri) is prohibited for children classes.

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7. When an opponent is downed with any technique, and a well focused, but non-contact, downward punch (gedan tsuki) follows immediately as part of a combination, one half-point will be awarded. In children's match, downward punch (gedan tsuki) is not always needed. The decision depends on judges.
8. If kicks (geri) of both competitors are cleanly hit to the opponent's head at the same time, those will not be regarded as one half-point.
9. Two declarations of half-point constitute a full-point victory.

### D. Victory by Decision (Hantei)

10. When no clean one-point victory or no disqualification has been made, the victory is awarded by decision.  
The decision will be made according to the following order of priority:
  - (1) the competitor who got half-point (Waza-ari)
  - (2) the competitor who gave a damage to the opponent
  - (3) the competitor who made effective attacks more than the opponent
  - (4) the competitor who fought out the spirit more than the opponent
 In case there is fouls (Hansoku) declared to one or both competitors, the decision will be made according to the criteria of the decision which is shown in the attachment.
11. The decision is valid when it is based on the judgement of at least three of five judges.

### E. Extensions ( Enchosen)

12. When a decision cannot be reached on the basis of the judgement of at least three of five judges, a draw (Hikiwake) is declared and extensions are granted.
13. For preliminaries, only one extension is allowed. For finals, one bout will have up to two extensions. After the last extension, a decision must be made.

### F. Fouls ( Hansoku)

14. The following actions are considered fouls:
  - (1) Touching the opponent's face, neck and throat with a hand (punch) or elbow attack.(GANMEN)
  - (2) Groin kicks (KINTEKI-GERI)
  - (3) Head thrusts (ZU-TSUKI)
  - (4) Upper knee kick (JODAN HIZA-GERI) \*If it's hit to the opponent, one warning will be given.
  - (5) Attacking an opponent who is already down (TAORETA AITE ENO KOGEKI)
  - (5) Attacking from behind (HAIGO KARANO KOGEKI)
  - (6) Grabbing the opponent's neck (KAKE)
  - (7) Grabbing (TSUKAMI) and holding (KAKAEKOMI) the opponent's uniform(karate-gi), arms and legs and throwing the opponent's body (NAGE)
  - (8) Pushing with open hands (SHOTEI-OSHI) or closed hands (SEIKEN-OSHI)
  - (9) Putting the head or the body against the opponent attack (ATAMA WO TSUKETENO KOGEKI)
  - (10) Such repeated actions as falling down and stepping out right after kicking or punching one's opponent (KAKENIGE)
  - (11) Stepping outside the area frequently
  - (12) Such desperate kick as "Kaiten Dou Mawashi Geri" ,etc. is valid only once in a bout. (once in the first bout and once in each extensions are valid.) The second one is considered as foul.
  - (13) Contracting the distance between himself(herself) and an opponent without attacking intentionally in order to stop the opponent's attack.
  - (14) Any other actions that the judges may regard as foul

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15. Excluding deliberate actions, fouls result in one warning (Chui).  
Four declarations of warning (Chui) result in disqualification (Shikkaku).  
Warning will be given to the competitor who makes foul before the opponent.  
In case of vicious foul disqualification may be declared.

### G. Penalties (Genten)

16. The following situations result in one penalty:
- (1) Two warnings
  - (2) Deliberate foul
  - (3) Other actions that main judge may consider as a bad attitude towards the contest.
17. Two penalties constitute disqualification.

### H. Disqualification (Shikkaku)

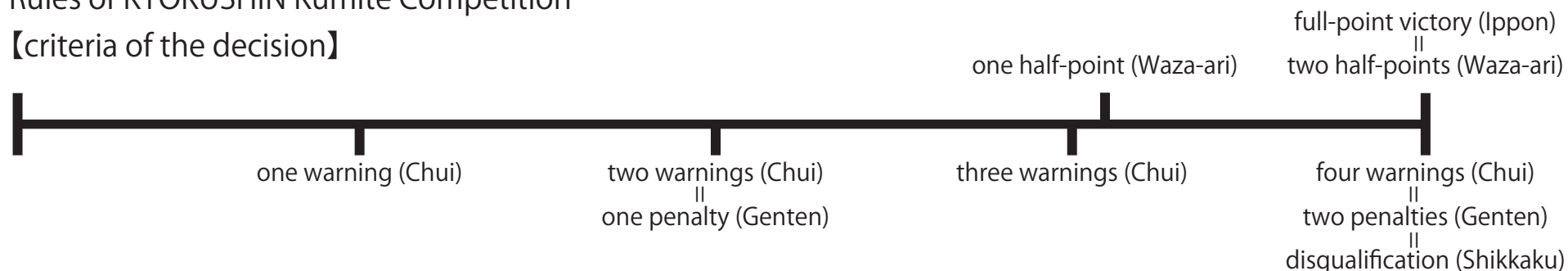
18. The following situations result in disqualification:
- (1) Two penalties
  - (2) Failing to obey the judge' s instructions during a bout.
  - (3) Actions considered as sheer violence, deliverate serious fouls and deliberate bad attitude towards the contest.
  - (4) Vomiting during the vout
  - (5) Being late for bout or failing to appear.
  - (6) In case the weighing result which is done on the inscription day is in excess of the specified limit. The weight in will be done wearing "Karate gi" and the excess within 2kgs will be allowed, considering the weight of the clothes.
  - (7) If there is difference over 5kgs between the declared weight and the weighing result, it also may be disqualified.
  - (8) When the opponent cannot continue to fight because of damage caused by foul.

### I. Others

19. Any protest against the decision shall not be permitted.

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### 【criteria of the decision】



0	$\leq$ one warning	$\leq$ two warnings	$\leq$ three warnings	$>$ four warnings	The difference of one warning does not affect the decision excluding final extension. When the 4th time warning is declared, he/she will be disqualified.
0	$> \text{ or } =$	two warnings			If there is difference of two warnings, the contestant declared two more than the other basically will lose. But if his/her offence is superior to the other at a rate of 8:2 or more, <b>it is a draw</b> , except final extension.
0			$>$ three warnings		If there is difference of three warnings, the contestant declared three more than the other will lose, unless he/she gets one half-point.
0				$>$ four warnings	When the contestant is declared the 4th time warning, he/she will be disqualified.
	one warning	$> \text{ or } =$	three warnings		In this case, there is difference of two warnings. So the contestant declared two more than the other basically will lose. But if his/her offence is superior to the other at a rate of 8:2 or more, <b>it is a draw</b> , except final extension.
	one warning			$>$ four warnings	When the contestant is declared the 4th time warning, he/she will be disqualified. The number of warnings will not offset.
	two warnings			$>$ four warnings	When the contestant is declared the 4th time warning, he/she will be disqualified. The number of warnings will not offset.

0	$<$ one half-point + one warning	$\leq$ one half-point + two warnings	$\leq$ one half-point + three warnings	$>$ one half-point + four warnings	The difference of one warning does not affect the decision excluding final extension. When the 4th time warning is declared, he/she will be disqualified.
0		$<$ one half-point + two warnings			There is difference of two warnings. But the contestant declared two more warnings than the other gets one half-point, so he/she will win.
0			$< \text{ or } =$	one half-point + three warnings	Because one half-point is scored, he/she will basically win. But if the other's offence is superior to him/her at a rate of 8:2 or more, <b>it is a draw</b> , except final extension, because he/she is declared three more warnings.
0				$>$ one half-point + four warnings	Even if one half-point is scored, when he/she is declared the 4th time warning, he/she will be disqualified.
	one half-point + one warning	$> \text{ or } =$	one half-point + three warnings		There is difference of two warnings. So the contestant declared two more than the other basically will lose. But if his/her offence is superior to the other at a rate of 8:2 or more, <b>it is a draw</b> , except final extension.
	one half-point + one warning			$>$ one half-point + four warnings	When the contestant is declared the 4th time warning, he/she will be disqualified. The number of warnings will not offset.
	one half-point + two warnings			$>$ one half-point + four warnings	When the contestant is declared the 4th time warning, he/she will be disqualified. The number of warnings will not offset.