Koshiki Pan-America

Shiai Rules

The responsibilities and main objectives of the officers are:

✓ To insure, to the best of their ability, the safety of the contestants;
✓ To interpret and in force the rules of a contest in a focused, accurate and impartial manner;
✓ To perform their duties with respect, dignity and professionalism;
✓ To act as role models and ambassadors for the organization which they represent.
1) **MATCH AREA (SHIAIJO)**

1.1 The match area (*shiaijo*) shall have a flat surface and will, in principle, be surfaced with Tatami, or equivalent. The area is to be provided with proper hazard prevention measure.

1.2 The size of the *shiaijo* shall, in principle, be 9 square meters. It shall be no less than 7 square meters.

1.3 As general rule, all the line markings on the floor shall be in distinct white and shall be 5 cm in width. The warning track shall have a minimum width of 1 meter, marked by a red line or *tatami*.

1.4 All measurements shall be made between the outer sides of the lines.

1.5 Two parallel lines perpendicular to the front side line, each one meter long, shall be drawn at a distance of 1.6 m from and on both sides of the centre point of the *shiaijo*. These lines shall be the standing lines for the contestants.

1.6 A 0.5 m long line shall be drawn parallel to the back-side line, two meters away from the centre point. Towards the back-side line. This line shall designate the regular position of the referee.

1.7 The record keeper(s) shall, as the rule, be seated at the front side of the *shiaijo*, facing the referee, and at least 1m50 away from the limit of the *shiaijo*.

1.8 The arbitrator will be seated in the front side of the *shiaijo*, such as indicated on the layout in Appendix A.

1.9 The coach’s boxes will be on each side of the *shiaijo*, with their respective team (refer to the layout in Appendix A).

1.10 Each of the judges shall be positioned 0.5 m away from the corner of the match area (refer to the layout in Appendix A). Where technically difficult due to floor layout, this Rule may be circumvented.

1.11 The red/white distribution shall be red (*aka*) to the right and white (*shiro*) to the left from the referee’s perspective (refer to the layout in Appendix A).

1.12 Participating contestants shall be positioned according to the diagram shown (refer to the layout in Appendix A). No alternation to this order may be made once the match has begun.
2. **OFFICIAL ATTIRE**

2.1 The contestants shall wear a clean, white *Karatedogi*. Crests are optional.

2.2 There should be only one crest on the chest, on its left hand side. There should be only one crest on one shoulder.

2.3 The jacket when tightened around the waist with belt must be of an even length covering the hips.

2.4 The length of the sleeves must not only cover the elbows, but also cover at least half of the forearm.

2.5 The length of the pants shall cover at least 3/4 of the skin down from the knees.

2.6 The length of the belt from knot to end shall be no less than 15 cm.

2.7 The red and white strings which contestants will wear for a *kumite* match must be approximately 5 cm wide and of a length sufficient to allow 15 cm of length to hang from the knot at both ends. They must be distinctly coloured, one red and one white, so as to be easily identifiable during the match. This requirement shall be waived when red and white Super Safe face protectors are available.

2.8 Hair should be clean and should not interfere with the safety of the competition. The referee can, under certain circumstances with the approval of the Chief Referee, declare a competitor who violates this Rule to be disqualified.

2.9 Referees, judges and arbitrators shall wear clean white *karatedogi*. In addition, a black *hakama* shall be worn over the *karatedogi*. Finally, the *Karatedo obi* shall be worn over the *hakama*. No footwear of any kind is to be worn in the *shiaijo*.

3. **PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (BOGU)**

3.1 All contestants are required to wear *shiai* protectors sanctioned by Koshiki Pan-America, consisting of the main body protector (*do*), face protector (*men*) and groin guard (*kin-ate*). Shin guard are optional and must be sanctioned by Koshiki Pan-America.

3.2 The use of any type of supporting bandages or protectors by contestants is strictly forbidden unless prior permission has been sought from and given by the proper tournament authority. The use of such devices will normally only be allowed for medical reason. A decision of the tournament chief medical officer shall be regarded as final.
3.3 Hands covering to protect the skin from the cuts are permitted. The models accepted should be sanctioned by Koshiki Pan-America.

3.4 All female contestants may wear official mitts and shin guards.

3.5 The use of a mouth guard is highly recommended.

4. MATCHES (SHIAI)

4.1 The types of shiaï shall be as follows:
   - Individual shiaï
   - Team shiaï

4.2 The shiaï shall be decided by ippon shobu.

4.3 Team Competition

   a) The number of persons composing a team shall be an odd number.

   b) A team shiaï shall be considered complete if a minimum of 2 out of 3 or 3 out 5 contestants are present for the match. Wins of two out of three matches or three out of five matches shall end a team shiaï in a championship tournament.

   c) Shiaï ("ippon shobu") between members of each team shall be held in a predetermine order and the winning team shall be decided on the basis of these individual shiaï.

   d) The order of the shiaï for each member of the team cannot be changed once the official order list has been submitted. In case a recorded member fails to show up to his fight, he/she shall automatically be awarded kiken, and the opposing contestant shall be the winner.

   e) There shall be one method of conducting a shiaï, being the “number of winners’ method”.

   In the “number of winners method”, the winning team is the team which has had the greatest number of winning contestants. If both teams have an equal number of winning contestants, the following criteria will be used. Firstly, the number of ippon each team has been awarded. Victory through a foul or disqualification is counted as ippon. If there is still a tie, the number of waza ari awarded shall be compared.
f) If the final points are still equal, a final deciding shiaï shall be held between two chosen representatives of the contending teams. In case the deciding shiaï exceeds two rounds, the representatives of each team shall be replaced by another member of the team.

g) No competitor may compete in more than two successive shiaï. Once withdrawn, a contestant shall not compete again until the entire team has competed.

h) Failure of an individual or the team to arrive on time for the opening ceremony of the tournament may result in disqualification (shikkaku).

i) If a team or individual fails to attend a tournament after sending in an application, the executive Board may bar that team or individual from future events.

j) Competitors attempting to compete without having completed the appropriate application procedures may be refused.

### 4.4 Weight categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Men</strong></th>
<th><strong>Women</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lightweight</td>
<td>Less than or equal to 54 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middleweight</td>
<td>Greater than 54 kg or equal to 61 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruiserweight</td>
<td>Greater than 61 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavyweight</td>
<td>Greater than or equal to 295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super Heavyweight</td>
<td>Greater than 205 lb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If there is nobody or very few people in a weight category, competitors may choose to go in the upper weight category.
The correct composition and order for team events is as follows:

- Men: Lightweight, Middleweight, Cruiserweight, Heavyweight and Open.
- Women: Lightweight, Middleweight, and Open.

5. **ARBITRATOR, JUDGE AND REFEREES**

5.1 The judgement of the *shiai* is made by 1 center referee and 2 judges who are certified by Koshiki Pan America and the appropriate committee.

5.2 The referee is the only one who can take decisions during the match. A decision can be modified only by the Chief referee when he is called.

5.3 The Arbitrator’s main responsibilities are: to ensure that the players are safe, and treated with respect, that the rules of the contest are administered fairly, impartially, and the officials conduct themselves in a dignified and professional manner. The arbitrator is considered to be an integral part any officiating team he/she serves as an advisor/mentor to the officials on the team and acts as a liaison between the refereeing team and the Chief Referee of the Tournament.

5.4 The Arbitrator is responsible for the conduct of the minor officials (score keepers, time keepers). The arbitrators must ensure that the score and time of the match is accurate, that the player draw and matching is follow according to the sanctioned list. The arbitrator also confirms that the contestants are dressed in the proper combat equipment, prior to entering the contest area.

The arbitrator is to be included in any meetings or discussions that the referee requires. His/her opinions are to be respected and considered, however the arbitrator is not part of the decision making, or judgment process and has no vote. Any final decision is the sole responsibility of the referee.

5.5 Protest. The arbitrator is responsible for the receiving of protests after a match is completed.

5.5.1 The arbitrator is responsible for providing to the Chief Referee in writing, any official protests. The final report must be witnessed and signed by both the Referee of the match and the Arbitrator of the match.

5.5.2 The arbitrator is required to report to the Chief Referee, either verbally or written any infractions or discrepancies by an officiating team during their participation of a contest.
5.6 Stopping a match. The arbitrator may signal the match referee for a stoppage, if he/she observes or is informed of a problem with safety, score/time-keeping.

The arbitrator signals the referee for a stoppage by standing while raising his/her, open right hand, palm facing forward, with the arm straight up over head. The referee is then required to stop the match. The arbitrator and the referee meet at the edge of the shiaijo to consult. After which the referee and the arbitrator return to their positions and the referee renders his decision. He may call for further consultation with his entire officiating team.

5.7 Arbitrator Availability. In the advent that that there is a shortage of arbitrators available to officiate match, at least one arbitrator needs to be available for the entire tournament.

5.8 Qualifications. The arbitrator is to be of senior rank and his participation to Koshiki seminars and championships must be conformed to the requirements specified by the Rule committee.

6. PROTOCOL FOR OPENING A SHIAI DIVISION

6.1 The referee (Shinpan) summons his officiating team: arbitrator (Kansa), red side judge (fukushin aka), white side judge (fukushin shiro). The referee and arbitrator enter the combat area (shiai-jo), bow (rei) toward the front (shomen) and announce their entrance (nu-jo).

Then the judges enter the combat area in the same fashion and join the referee and arbitrator in a straight line facing shomen (see Appendix A).

6.2 The referee calls the officiating team to attention (kiyotsuke) and says, shomen –ni-rei (bow to the front). The referee and arbitrator turn to face one another, bow and return to their former position. The judges then step forward, turn to face each other. On the command “shin pan-ni-rei” the judges turn to face the referee and arbitrator, and the team bows to one another. The judges then step back into their former position facing the front.

When the competition is finished and the contestants have been dismissed the officials follow the above bowing ritual in reverse order.

6.3 The referee calls for the competitors to assemble, fully dressed for combat, holding their helmet in their left hand, under their left arm pit with the face plate facing forward.

The competitors gather at their assigned sides, red side (aka) on the referee’s right hand side, the white side (shiro) on the left hand side of the referee.
6.4 The referee signals the contestants to step into the combat area (shiai-jo). Each contestant enters, says “nyu-jo” (I am entering), and performs a formal bow towards his opponent on the opposite side of the shiai-jo. Both sides assemble in a straight line, shoulder to shoulder, facing the opposing side.

On the referee’s command, “kiyotsuke” both officials and contestants come to attention. The referee then commands, “Shomen-ni-rei”, the contestants then turn to face the front and both officials and contestants bow. The referee then commands, “shinpan_ni-rei”, the officials and contestants bow to each other. The referee then commands “otaga-ni-rei” contestants face each other and bow). The referee signals the contestants that they are dismissed. Contestants then perform a formal bow, say, “tai-jo” (I am exiting), break-ranks, and exit the shiai-jo.

6.5 The referee requests the officials go to their respective positions. The judges, step forward, turn inward to face the referee, bow and leave to take up their judging positions. The referee and arbitrator turn to face each other and bow. The arbitrator then leaves to take up his position.

6.6 When the final match is completed, the referee will summon the officiating team to join him to formally close the competitive division and to formally dismiss the competitors.

When the competition division is completed, the referee calls for all the contestants to assemble in their original lines, minus their armour. The protocol and salutations are once again performed but in reverse order.

Once the division closing rituals are completed and the contestants have left the area, the officials begin to exit. The judges step forward and turn in to face the referee, bow and say,” Arigato”. Next, the arbitrator turns to face the referee, bows and says, “Arigato”. Each official leaves the shiai-jo saying, “tai-jo” followed by a bow towards Shomen.

7 CONDUCT OF SHIAI

7.5 When the referee calls “nujo”, the contestants waiting to compete in the next match shall bow and enter the shiai-jo, taking up their positions to the prescribed lines. They shall then bow to the referee (shinpan ni rei) and then to each other (otogai ni rei). The match shall commence on the referee’s command of “shobu ippon hajime”.

7.6 When the referee gives the call “yame”, the contestants will stop and return to their prescribed positions (motono ichi), to await a score from the referee. They shall continue the shiai on the referee’s command of “tsuzukete hajime”.
When the match has expired, the referee announces “yame sore made” and the contestants shall return to their prescribed positions (motono ichi) to await the referee’s decision. If a winner is declared, the contestants shall bow to each other, to the referee and then shake hands with each other. Then the competitors will exit the shiaijo walking backward (taijo).

8 TIME (SHIAI JIKAN)

8.1 Men shiaï contest time shall be three minutes. Women shiaï contest time shall be two minutes. Shiaï contest time shall begin from the referee’s signal to commence. Time spent in discussion amongst the referee and the judges, or in relation to an injury, shall not be included in the shiaï time. The command “jikan” must be called by the referee to stop the counting of shiaï time.

8.2 When there are 30 seconds remaining in the match the timekeeper shall announce “ato san-ju byo”, to which the referee shall respond by announcing “ato shi-baraku”.

8.3 An encho-sen (first extension) of one minute shall be staged if no decision is reached. Prior to the extension, the contestant will be given a 30 second rest period.

8.4 If no conclusion is reached after the encho-sen, a sai encho-sen (final one minute extension) shall be granted. The sai encho-sen shall take the form of sagidori, in which the first point scored (ippon or waza-ari), from technique or foul, shall determine the winner. Only one sai encho-sen will be permitted. If no point is scored, the judges must indicate a decision.

8.5 A valid technique executed simultaneously with the stop time shall be counted. No technique executed after the referee has signalled “yame, soremade” shall be counted.

9 VICTORY AND DEFEAT

9.1 Victory or defeat shall be awarded on the basis of: a) ippon; b) the greatest number of waza-ari; or c) decision of defeat due to a foul or disqualification.

9.2 When a contestant is leading by 7 waza-aris, the match will be stopped and he will be declared the winner.

9.3 Areas of attack are:

a) Contact to jodan (face plate) must be light and controlled; (the technique must be pulled back as soon as the fist or the foot touches the face plate).

b) Contact to chudan (chest protector) must be accurate and powerful;
c) Non-contact techniques executed to an area of the head not protected by the face plate or of the torso not protected by the chest protector will be awarded a single waza-ari.

10 CRITERIA FOR DECIDING AN “IPPON” (FULL POINT)

10.1 An ippon is a winning single full point. It is awarded when an accurate and powerful punch (tsuki), kick (keri) or strike (uchi) is executed to the chest protector including the following conditions: perfect timing, good balance, adequate distancing (ma-ai).

10.2 An ippon may be awarded when a throwing or a sweeping technique is followed by a valid non contact technique to jodan or a valid contact technique to chudan.

10.3 In the case of a competitor ending up on the floor, face down and defenceless, after a sweeping or a throwing technique, a legitimate non contact technique will be awarded an ippon.

10.4 A sequence of three (3) uninterrupted scoring techniques (renzoku waza) shall be awarded “ippon”. They may include controlled techniques to jodan.

10.5 Techniques delivered outside the prescribed shiaijo shall be invalid. If, however, the attacking contestant is entirely within the boundary at the moment of scoring a technique, it shall be considered valid.

11 CRITERIA FOR DECIDING A “WAZA ARI”

11.1 The criteria for deciding a waza-ari (one point) are the same as those for deciding an ippon (rule 10.1), except that the techniques are judged to be less than perfect in execution. Such techniques must in all other ways be comparable to an ippon.

11.2 An accurate technique to jodan will be awarded 1 waza ari when the contact is done on the legitimate scoring target with no more than a 3 cm follow through with an immediate retraction of the sticking technique.

11.3 Kicking techniques (keri-waza) to jodan shall be counted as two (2) waza-ari.

11.4 Kicking techniques (keri-waza) to chudan shall be counted as one (1) waza-ari.

11.5 Techniques scored simultaneously by both contestants (ai uchi) shall be awarded a waza-ari to each contestant.
12 **PROHIBITED ACTS AND TECHNIQUES**

The following acts and techniques are prohibited in *shiai*:

(a) contact to unprotected areas;
(b) striking while holding the equipment;
(c) contact to the groin area;
(d) excessive contact to *jodan*, i.e. contact without correct, immediate pullback;
(e) unnecessary grabbing, clinching and bodily crashing against the opponent;
(f) any unsportsmanlike like or discourteous behaviour, such as name-calling, provocation and unjustifiable utterances;
(g) kicking techniques executed to the legs. However, foot sweeping techniques are allowed, provided that they are immediately followed by another valid attacking technique;
(h) elbows strikes to the head (*jodan hiji-ate*)
(i) knee kicks to the head (*jodan hiza-geri*)
(j) any stalling or avoiding of competition;
(k) any stepping or moving outside of the designated *shiaijo*;
(l) making contact to the area of the ear.

13 **PENALTY AND DISQUALIFICATION**

13.1 When a contestant demonstrates a lack of control which could lead to a prohibited act, or has just done so, the referee shall give him/her a warning or a penalty.

13.2 When a contestant, after having once been officially warned (*keikoku*) repeats prohibited techniques, the referee will penalize the player by giving him a *hansoku chui* and awarding a *waza-ari* to the opponent. He may also penalize the player by giving him a *hansoku* and awarding an *ippon* to the opponent who will be awarded the match. If a prohibited technique is still repeated after a *hansoku chui* has been given or if an act described below (12.4) is committed, the player may be given a *shikaku* and the opponent will be awarded the match.

13.3 In the event that a contestant actually violates the Rules by executing a prohibited technique, the referee may give a *hansoku* or *hansoku chui* or *shikaku*, as deemed necessary.

13.4 In the event that a *hansoku* is given, the offending contestant may be removed from the tournament. In the event that a *shikkaku* is given, the offending contestant may be also face exclusion from future events, at the discretion of the Referees’ council.
These acts are:

(a) Being deemed to be acting maliciously, wilfully violating the rules;
(b) Failing to obey the instructions of the referee;
(c) Becoming overexcited, to the extent that the contestant is showing dangerous behaviour towards his opponent.

13.5 If a contestant is deemed by referee and judges to be stalling or avoiding competition, or has lost his will to compete, he/she will be given a warning (mukogeki keikoku). Following the reprimand, the offending contestant must deliver an attack within ten seconds, after which a mukogeki chui shall be awarded and a waza-ari awarded to the opponent, if no attack is executed.

13.6 If a contestant crosses the outside line of the contest area with both feet, he/she shall be given a jogai keikoku. At the second offence, he will be given a jogai chui and a waza-ari shall be awarded to the opponent. There no limit to the number of jogai chui that may be awarded during a match.

13.7 In the event that a contestant is pushed, hit or thrown out of bounds, a jogai chui shall not be awarded. If it is deemed that a contestant deliberately pushed an opponent out of bounds, a hansoku chui shall be awarded, and waza-ari awarded to the opponent.

14 INJURIES OR ACCIDENTS DURING THE Shiai

14.1 If a contestant suffers any injury, minor or disabiling, which is not as a result of foul and requests permission to quit or is unable to continue due to injury sustained or other reasons, kiken is declared and his/her opponent shall be awarded ippon and will be declared the winner.

14.2 If a competitor is injured he has two minutes to resume the match. After two minutes he will be declared unable to continue (kiken) and this opponent will be awarded the march. If he continues the match and the same injury requires stopping the match a second time, he will then be declared unable to continue (kiken) and this opponent will be awarded the march.

14.3 A contestant will not be permitted to continue if declared unable to continue by a medical officer, his/her opponent shall be declared the winner.

14.4 During a match, if a player wishes to abandon the contest, he is required to step out of the shiaijo.
15 **PROTEST AND OTHER MATTERS**

15.1 Contestant may not protest to the referee and/or judges in relation to any decision(s) rendered.

15.2 Coaches may protest to the arbitrator after the match has been completed.

16 **MISCELLANEOUS RULES**

In the event of a situation not foreseen in these rules, or in case that there is doubt about the applicability of these rules to given situation, the judges, the referee, the arbitrator and chief referee shall consult amongst themselves to find a suitable solution.
APPENDIX A: THE OPENING A MATCH

1 & 4: (corner) judges; 2: referee; 3: arbitrator

Shomen
APPENDIX B: THE MATCH AREA

Judge

Coach

Referee

Warning zone

Arbitrator

Red competitors

White competitors

Red Contestant (AKA)

1,6m

White Contestant (SHIRO)

9 m

2m

Score keepers table
## APPENDIX B

**TERMS AND SIGNALS USED BY REFEREE AND JUDGES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERM</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF THE SIGNALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FORMAL SALUTATIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shomen ni Rei</td>
<td>Bow to the front</td>
<td>The referee pushes his/her hands palms outwards at face level, towards the <em>shomen</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shinban ni Rei</td>
<td>Bow the referee</td>
<td>The referee turns his/her palms inwards, bringing them in towards himself/herself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otogai ni Rei</td>
<td>Bow to each other</td>
<td>The referee motions the contestants to bow to each other by brings his/her arms up, with the hands extended in front of his/her, chest, palms facing one other then, tilting the hands in toward one another, in one motion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMPETITORS ENTER AND LEAVE THE SHIAIJO</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nujo</td>
<td>Enter the contest area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taijo</td>
<td>Leave the contest area</td>
<td>The referee extends his hands out to the sides, palms outwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suwatsute</td>
<td>Sit</td>
<td>The referee pushes his palms downwards towards the floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatsute</td>
<td>Stand up</td>
<td>The referee lifts his hands from low to high, palms upwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STARTING, STOPPING, CONTINUING AND ENDING THE MATCH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shobu Ippon Hajime!</td>
<td>Start the match</td>
<td>Referee stands at attention on the prescribed spot and gives the command to start the match.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yame!</td>
<td>Stop</td>
<td>The referee makes a vertical cutting motion downward (<em>shuto</em>) with his hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motono Ichi</td>
<td>Original position</td>
<td>Contestants and referee return to their original positions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsuzukete Hajime</td>
<td>Continue the match</td>
<td>The referee points his hands toward the competitors (<em>jodan</em> level) and then brings his hands toward each other in a chopping motion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ato shibaraku</strong></td>
<td>Little time remaining</td>
<td>Announced by the referee when the timekeeper signals that there are 30 seconds remaining.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jikan</strong></td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Instruction to the timekeeper to stop the time, accompanied by the hand signal “T”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soremade</strong></td>
<td>That is all (end of the match)</td>
<td>Referee pushes one hand forward to the front, palm facing outward, in front of his face.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## AWARDING POINTS AND VICTORY

| **Shiro/Aka ippon** | One full point *Ippon* for white/red | - Referee raises one hand upwards into a vertical position.  
- Judges raise one flag upwards. |
| **Aka or Shiro Waza-ari** | Point | - The referee signals with his hand to the side of the contestant scoring, indicating the number of points.  
- Judges raise their flag to the side of the contestant who has just scored. |
| **Ai-uchi waza-ari** | Simultaneous technique scored by both players | - Referee’s fists impact in front of the chest, and then the hands signal the waza-ari value.  
- Judges poke flags in front of the chest, and then signal the waza-ari by extending flags to the side. |
| **Shiro/Aka kiken, aka/shiro no kachi** | Renunciation by white/red, victory to red/white | Referee points to the position of the renouncing opponent, then awards victory to the opponent |
| **Hantei torimasu** | Judgement | Referee requests the judges to flag their decision with a long-short whistling action, followed by a short whistling action to put their flags down. |
| **Hikiwake** | Draw | - Referee crosses his arms over the chest, and then brings them down with the palm of hand showing to the front. The arms are stopped in a low, half open position  
- Judges cross their flags over the head and then brings them down. |
<p>| <strong>Enhosen</strong> | Extension | Match reopened with the command “enchosen hajime” |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sai enchosen</th>
<th>Final extension</th>
<th>Match reopened with the command “sai-enchosen hajime”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Ake/Shiro no kachi** | Victory for red/white | • Referee raises one arm high in oblique direction.  
• Judges raise one flag high in oblique direction. |

### EXPLANATIONS FOR POINTS NOT AWARDED

| Maai | Distance not sufficient | • Referee punches toward an open hand in front of his chest, but stops short of impact with the hand  
• Judges point their flags straight out parallel to the floor and repeatedly move the flags toward and away from each other stopping short of contact. |
| Nukute masu | Off target attack | • Referee punches across his body at mid level (*Chudan*). He punches over his shoulder past his head (*Jodan*).  
• Judges move the point of the flag stick across in front of their chest and parallel to the floor (*Chudan*) or backwards and over the shoulder (*Jodan*). |
| Torimasen | Technique not acceptable | • Technique not accepted as effective; arms crossed before the body and are brought down to half-open position with the palms downwards.  
• Judges repeatedly cross their flags before the knees. |
| Ukete mas | Blocked technique | • Referee strikes one forearm into the other in front of his chest.  
• Judges point one flag forward and parallel to the floor, and strike it with the other in a downward motion. |
| Yowai | Weak attack | • Referee repeatedly press downward toward the floor with an open hand, parallel to the floor.  
• Judge points a flag straight out and parallel to the floor and repeatedly motions downward with his flag |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WARNINGS AND PENALTIES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keikoku</td>
<td>Warning with no penalty</td>
<td>Judges point one flag forward, (aka or shiro) making small circles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hansoku chui</td>
<td>Penalty for a foul</td>
<td>• Referee points to the face of the offender, then awards a waza-ari (or an ippon) to the opponent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Judges wave their flag in small circles above the head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hansoku</td>
<td>Foul (leading to disqualification)</td>
<td>• The referee points to the face of the offender, then awards ippon (victory) to the opponent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Judges waive their flag in large circles above the head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shikkaku</td>
<td>Expulsion</td>
<td>Referee points to the face of the offender, then to the outside of the contest area, then awards victory to the opponent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jogai</td>
<td>Out of bounds</td>
<td>Judge taps one flag on floor repeatedly outside the boundary line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jogai Keikoku</td>
<td>Warning for being out of bounds with no penalty</td>
<td>Referee points to feet of offending contestant, then to the boundary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jogai chui</td>
<td>Penalty for being out of bounds</td>
<td>Referee points to feet of offending contestant, then to the boundary, then awards waza-ari to the opponent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fukushin shugo</td>
<td>Judge assemble</td>
<td>The referee calls the judges to conference; signalling them to approach. Both arms, are extended forward palms facing up, then flexed at the elbows, motioning, all to assemble in front of the arbitrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mukogeki</strong> keikoku</td>
<td>Warning for stalling or when a player is not protecting himself (no penalty).</td>
<td>• The referee points at the stomach of the offender(s) then circles hands in front of own stomach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Judges circle their flags in front of the chest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mukogeki</strong> chui</td>
<td>Penalty for stalling or when a player is not protecting himself.</td>
<td>• Referee points at the stomach of the offender(s) then circles hands in front of own stomach and award <em>waza-ari</em> to the opponent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Judges circle their flags in front of the chest then extend one flag to indicate a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mienai</td>
<td>Did not see</td>
<td>Judge crosses flags in front of his eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Igiari</td>
<td>Calling referee’s attention</td>
<td>Judge crosses his flags above his head and taps them continuously.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX C

The Order of Awarding of Points by the Referee

When awarding points, the referee should indicate his decision in the following order:

a) **Side**: Shiro or Aka
b) Scoring **Area**: Chudan or Jodan
c) Scoring **Technique**: Tsuki, Keri, Ate or Uchi Waza,
d) **Points**: Full point (Ippon) or 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 points (waza-ari)

List of Targets Areas and Scoring Techniques

**Controlled contact techniques**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Jodan (Upper)</th>
<th>Chudan (Middle)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target:</td>
<td>Face Plate</td>
<td>Body Protector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Techniques</td>
<td>Tsuki and Keri waza</td>
<td>Tsuki, Keri, uchi and ate waza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Point awarded</td>
<td>Waza-ari</td>
<td>Ippon, Waza-ari</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Non-Contact techniques**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Jodan (Upper)</th>
<th>Chudan (Middle)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Top and Back of the Head and Neck</td>
<td>Back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Techniques</td>
<td>Tsuki, Keri, Uchi waza</td>
<td>Tsuki, Keri, Uchi waza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Point awarded</td>
<td>Waza-ari</td>
<td>Waza-ari</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX D

List of legitimate Scoring Techniques

Tsuki Waza - Punching Techniques
Tate Ken (Vertical Fist) : chudan and jodan
Yoko Ken (Horizontal Fist): chudan and jodan

Keri Waza – Kicking Techniques
Jo Sokutei (Ball of the Foot) : chudan and jodan
Ka Sokutei (Heel of the Foot): chudan and jodan
Sokuto (Edge of the Foot) : chudan and jodan
Sokko (Instep of the Foot): chudan and jodan

Uchi Waza – Striking Techniques
Shuto (Knife Hand Chopping): chudan and jodan
Haito (Ridge Hand): chudan and jodan
Shotei (Heel of Palm): chudan and jodan
Uraken (Back Knuckle Fist): jodan
Kentsui (Hammer Fist) : chudan

Ate Waza - Hitting Techniques
Empi (Elbow): chudan
Hiza (Knee): chudan
Dates of the working sessions of the Rules Committee

- May 2011 (Pointe Calumet, Quebec): revision of articles 1 to 11 (Shiaï).
- August 2011 (Montréal, Quebec): revision of articles 12 to 14 (Shiaï).
- December 2011 (Blainville, Quebec): revision of articles 12 to 14 (Shiaï).
- December 2011 (Montreal, Quebec): addition of a new section 6: procedures for opening and closing a match (Shiaï).
- January 2012 (Saint-Lazare, Quebec), Appendixes A, B, C and D.
- February 2012 (Blainville, Quebec)

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1 Committee for the revisions of the rule: Wayne Donivan, Michel Laurin, Dalil Maschino