

## **1 Qualification of Contestant**

- 1.1 Holder of the nationality of the participating team
- 1.2 One accepted by the National AAU Taekwondo Program
- 1.3 Holder of a Taekwondo Dan certificate issued by the National Taekwondo Association, AAU Taekwondo Program, or individual participating Club
- 1.4 Must be at least 15 years old in the year the pertinent tournament is held (14-17 years old for Junior Taekwondo Championships). AAU Taekwondo reserves the right open competition to Cadets (10-13) with separate weight classes for both male and female as established by AAU Taekwondo

Interpretation:

The age limit is based on the year, not on the date of birth. For instance, if the Junior Taekwondo 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**

- 2.1 A contestant shall wear an AAU TKD-approved trunk protector, groin guard, forearm guards, shin guards, hand protector, sensing socks (in the case of using PSS) and be equipped with a mouthpiece before entering the Contest Area. Head protector must be firmly tucked under the left arm when entering into the competition area. Head protector shall be put on the head following instructions of the referee before the start of the contest.
- 2.2 Groin, forearm and shin guards shall be worn beneath the Taekwondo uniform. The contestant shall bring this AAU TKD-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. Any religious item shall be worn beneath the head protector and inside the Dobok and shall not cause harm or obstruct the opposing contestant.
- 2.3 Specifications on taekwondo competition uniforms (Dobok), protective equipment, and all other equipment shall be set forth separately.

Mouthpiece:

The color of the mouthpiece can be any color. However, the obligation to use a mouthpiece may be exempted upon submission of the medical Doctor's diagnosis stating that use of a mouthpiece may cause harm to the contestant.

Inspection Desk: At the Inspection desk, the inspector checks if all the materials worn by the contestant are approved by the AAU TKD and fit the contestant properly. In case they are found to be inappropriate, the contestant is requested to change the protective equipment within 2 min.

## Article Weight Divisions

### 1 Weight divisions are divided into senior male and senior female divisions, and classified as follows

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

### 2 Weight divisions of junior male and junior female are classified as follows.

Men's division	Women's division
Under 45Kg: Not exceeding 45Kg	Under 42Kg: Not exceeding 42Kg
Under 48Kg: Over 45Kg & Not exceeding 48Kg	Under 44Kg: Over 42Kg & Not exceeding 44Kg
Under 51Kg: Over 48Kg & Not exceeding 51Kg	Under 46Kg: Over 44Kg & Not exceeding 46Kg
Under 55Kg: Over 51Kg & Not exceeding 55Kg	Under 49Kg: Over 46Kg & Not exceeding 49Kg
Under 59Kg: Over 55Kg & Not exceeding 59Kg	Under 52Kg: Over 49Kg & Not exceeding 52Kg
Under 63Kg: Over 59Kg & Not exceeding 63Kg	Under 55Kg: Over 52Kg & Not exceeding 55Kg
Under 68Kg: Over 63Kg & Not exceeding 68Kg	Under 59Kg: Over 55Kg & Not exceeding 59Kg
Under 73Kg: Over 68Kg & Not exceeding 73Kg	Under 63Kg: Over 59Kg & Not exceeding 63Kg
Under 78Kg: Over 73Kg & Not exceeding 78Kg	Under 68Kg: Over 63Kg & Not exceeding 68Kg
Over 78Kg: Over 78Kg	Over 68Kg: Over 68Kg

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.

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.

Over:

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

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## **1 Competitions are classified as follows.**

1.1 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.

1.2 8 weight division system for Senior, 10 weight division for Junior and, if allowed, however many weight classes currently offered by AAU Taekwondo

1.3 4 weight division system (consolidation of the eight weight divisions into 4 weight divisions by combining two adjoining weight divisions) for Senior and 5 weight division for Junior

## **2 Systems of competition are divided as follows.**

2.1 Single elimination tournament system

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.

## Article Duration of Contest

1 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 3rd round, a 4th round of two minutes will be conducted as the sudden death overtime round, after a one-minute rest period following the 3rd round.

2 The duration of each round may be adjusted to 1 minute x 3 rounds, 1 minute 30 seconds x 3 rounds or 2 minutes x 2 rounds upon the decision of the organizing committee'.

## Article      Drawing of Lots

- 1      The drawing of lots shall be conducted one day prior to the first competition in the presence of AAU TKD officials and the representatives of the participating nations. The method and order of the draw shall be determined by the Organizing committee.
- 2      The Organizing committee shall draw or shall designate an official to draw lots on behalf of participating nations not present at the drawing of lots session.
- 3      The Organizing committee shall have the right to do computer random draw in case of Pools.

## Article 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.

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 contestant's place of accommodation" or at the arena for pre-weigh-in.

-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.

### Explanation #2

A separate site for the weigh-in shall be available 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 Procedure of the Contest

1 Call for contestants: The name of the contestants shall be announced at the Staging area three (3) times beginning thirty (30) minutes prior to the scheduled start of the contest.

2 Inspection of body, uniform and apparatus: After being called, the contestants shall undergo inspection of body, uniform and apparatus at the designated inspection desk by the officials designated by the AAU TKD, 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 or a physiotherapist (if any).

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

4.1 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 arm. If any of contestant is not present or present without being fully attired (including all protective equipment, uniform, etc.) at the Coach's Zone by the time the referee calls "Chung, Hong", he/she shall be regarded as withdrawn from the contest and the referee shall declare the opponent as the winner.

4.2 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 degrees. After the bow, the contestants shall put on their headgear.

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

4.4 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.

4.5 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.

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

4.7 Retirement of the Contestants

Explanation#1: Team doctor or a physiotherapist:

At the time of submission of entry for team officials, copies of relevant and appropriate licenses of team doctor or physiotherapist written in English shall be attached. After verification, special accreditation cards shall be issued to those team doctors or physiotherapists. Only those who have obtained proper accreditation shall be allowed to proceed to the Competition area with the coach.

Guideline for officiating:

In the case of using PSS, the referee shall check if the PSS system and sensing socks worn by both athletes are working properly.

## Article Permitted techniques and areas

### 1 Permitted techniques

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

### 2 Permitted areas

- 2.1 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.
- 2.2 Head: The area above the collar bone. Only foot techniques are permitted.

#### Explanation #1:

Striking with a correctly clenched fist is permitted without consideration for 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: The Area covered by the trunk protector between the armpits and the pelvis is the legal attacking area. Thus, a 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.

**1      Legal Scoring Areas**

1.1      Body: The blue or red colored area of the body protector

1.2      Head: The area above the collar bone (i.e. whole part of the head 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.

3.1      One (1) point for a valid attack on the trunk protector

3.2      Two (2) points for a valid turning kick to the trunk protector

3.3      Three (3) points for a valid kick to the head

3.4      Four (4) points for a valid turning kick to the head

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.

Explanation #2:

Powerfully: In the use of PSS: Force of impact is measured by the PSS with the level of force by which points are scored varying by weight division and sex.

## Article 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.
- 3 In the use of electronic trunk protectors:
  - 3.1 Valid points scored on the mid-section of the trunk shall be recorded automatically by the transmitter in the electronic trunk protector. In case of a valid turning kick to the trunk protector, the “valid point” shall be scored automatically by the transmitter in the electronic trunk protector, while the “valid turn” shall be scored by the judges.
  - 3.2 Valid points scored to the head or attack by fist shall be recorded by each judge using the electronic scoring instrument. As per valid turning kick on the head, the judges shall score valid points and “valid turn”.
- 4 In case of using 3 judges, valid points shall be those scored by at least two or more judges.

### 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 judges own decision. There must be equipment available which is capable of immediately conveying the recorded point to the scoreboard.

### Explanation #4:

In the case of using electronic trunk protectors, one (1) point shall be validated if the transmitter acknowledges the valid point and the judges do not give the point for a “valid turn”. In the event that the transmitter does not acknowledge the point, no point shall be given regardless of the judges scoring of a “valid turn”.

## Article Prohibited acts and Penalties

- 1 Penalties on any prohibited acts shall be declared by the referee.
- 2 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.
- 3 A “Gam-jeom” shall be counted as an additional point for the opposing contestant.
- 4 Prohibited acts

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

- Crossing the Boundary Line
- Avoiding or delaying the match
- Falling down
- Grabbing, holding or pushing the opponent
- Attacking below the waist
- Butting or attacking with the knee
- Hitting the opponent’s face with the hand
- Uttering undesirable remarks or any misconduct on the part of a contestant or a coach
- Lifting the knee to avoid a valid attack or impede the progress of an attack

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

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

Before each round of competition, the referee shall check whether any attempts were made to manipulate the scoring system and/or increase sensitivity of the sensing socks, or any other method, by the athlete. In the event that the referee finds intentional manipulation, the referee shall reserve the right to give “Gam-jeom” to the pertinent contestant and shall reserve the right to declare the violating athlete as the loser by penalty based on the degree of seriousness of the violation.

When a contestant intentionally refuses to comply with the Competition Rules or the referee’s orders, the referee may declare the contestant loser by disqualification after one (1) minute.

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,

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the referee shall declare the contestant loser by penalties.

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

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 “Shi-gan” until “Kye-sok” is declared for resumption of the contest.

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

i. 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.

Avoiding or delaying the match:

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.

Turning the back to avoid the opponent’s attack 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.

“Pretending injury” 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.

“Kyong-go” shall also be given to the athlete who asks the referee to stop the contest for any reason (for instance, in order to adjust position of protective equipment) or ask his/her coach to request for video replay

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 an opponent’s prohibited acts, “Kyong-go”

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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.

#### 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 purpose 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 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 Taekwondoins. 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

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any behavior regarding the contest itself which is not within normally accepted limits, is committed

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.

The coach shall be given "Kyong-go" when he/she leaves the 1m x 1m marked Coach's Zone or is not seated in coach's seat.

Explanation #3:

Prohibited acts resulting in a "Gam-jeom" penalty:

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 an immediate defenseless state
- 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 the degree of impact. A "Gam-jeom" penalty should also be given in case a contestant pretends to attack the opponent after "Kal-yeo".

Attacking a 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 defenseless state
- 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

Throwing an opponent by grabbing or hooking the attacking foot in the air or by pushing the opponent with the hand or action to interfere with the opponent's attack by grabbing the opponent's foot in the air by or pushing with the hand

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

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

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- 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 protests in an illegal way and interrupts the progress of the match

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

**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 Sudden Death and Decision of Superiority

1 In the event the winner cannot be decided after 3 rounds, a 4th round will be conducted. In this case, all scores and penalties awarded during the first three (3) rounds shall be void, and the decision shall be made only by the result of the 4th round.

2 In case a contest advances to a 4th round, all scores and penalties awarded during the first three (3) rounds shall be void, and the decision shall be made only by the result of the 4th round.

3 The first contestant to score a point in the extra round shall be declared the winner.

4 In the event that neither 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 4th round only.

5 In case of using 4 refereeing officials (1 Referee and 3 corner judges), the referee can break the tie when the decision is tied with 2:2 among all refereeing officials.

### 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 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.

- Prior to the contest, all refereeing officials take the superiority card with them.
- When a match is to be decided by superiority, the referee shall declare "Woose-girok" (Record Superiority).
- Upon the referee's declaration, the judges shall record the winner within 10 seconds, sign, and bring it to the referee.
- The referee shall collect all superiority cards, record the final result, and then declare the winner.
- Upon declaration of winner, the referee shall hand over the cards to the TA, and the TA shall submit the cards to the Referee Chair.

Article	Decisions
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|---|---|
| 1 | Win by Knock-out (KO)                       |
| 2 | Win by Referee Stops Contest (RSC)          |
| 3 | Win by final score (PTF)                    |
| 4 | Win by point gap (PTG)                      |
| 5 | Win by Sudden Death (SDP)                   |
| 6 | Win by Superiority (SUP)                    |
| 7 | Win by withdrawal (WDR)                     |
| 8 | Win by disqualification (DSQ)               |
| 9 | Win by referee's punitive declaration (PUN) |

**Explanation #1: Win by Knock-out**

The referee shall declare this result when a contestant, who has been knocked down by the opponent's legitimate technique with valid point(s) 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 Stops Contest**

If it is determined by the judgment 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 point gap**

In case of 12 points difference between two athletes at the time of the completion of the 2nd round and/or at any time during the 3rd round, the referee shall stop the contest and shall declare the winner by point gap.

**Explanation #4: Win by withdrawal:**

The winner is determined by withdrawal of the opponent when:

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

**Explanation #5: 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.

The follow-up actions should be different in accordance with the reason for disqualification.

i. In the event that athletes have not passed or did not show at weigh-in after draw: The result should be reflected on the draw sheet and the information should be provided to technical officials and all relevant persons. Referees will not be assigned for this match. The opponent of athletes that did not pass or show at weigh-in will not need to appear at the court to compete.

ii. In the event that an athlete passed weigh-in but did not appear at the Coach's zone: The assigned referee and opponent shall be waiting in their position until the

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referee declares the opponent a winner of the match.

Explanation #6: 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.

## Article      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 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:

1.1 The referee shall keep the attacker away from downed contestant by declaration of "Kal-yeo" (break).

1.2 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.

1.3 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).

1.4 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.

1.5 The count shall be continued even after the end of the round or the expiration of the match time.

1.6 In case both contestants are knocked down, the referee shall continue counting as long as one of the contestants has not sufficiently recovered.

1.7 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.

1.8 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 who could not continue the match as a result of a serious injury regardless of what part of the body was injured cannot enter competition within thirty (30) days without approval of the AAU TKD Medical Committee, after submission of a statement from the 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.

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*\*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 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”**

i. 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.

ii. 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”

1 When a contest is to be stopped due to the injury to 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).

1.1 The referee shall suspend the contest by declaration of “Kal-yeo” and order the recorders to suspend the time by announcing “Kye-shi” (suspend).

1.2 The referee shall allow the contestant one minute to receive first aid.

1.3 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.

1.4 In case resumption of the contest is impossible after one minute, the contestant causing the injury by a prohibited act is to be penalized by “Gam-jeom” and shall be declared the loser.

1.5 In case both contestants are knocked down and are unable to continue the

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contest after one minute, the winner shall be decided upon points scored before the injuries occurred.

1.6 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:

- i. 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.
  - 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".
  - The incapacitated contestant shall be declared the loser if the outcome was the result of a legal action or accidental, unavoidable contact.
  - 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.
- ii. When the injury is not serious, the contestant can receive necessary treatment within one minute after the declaration of "Kye-shi".
  - Permission for medical treatment: When the referee determines that medical treatment is necessary, he/she can direct treatment by the commission doctor
  - 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.
  - 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.
  - 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 judgment of the referee.
  - If resumption of the match is impossible after one minute, the decision of the match will be determined according to sub-article "i" of this article.
- iii. 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 [Type text]

following criteria:

- 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.
- 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 re-contest the match.
- 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.

- i. When uncontrollable circumstances require suspension of the match, the referee shall suspend the match and follow the directives of the Organizing Committee.
- ii. 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.
- iii. 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      Technical Officials

### 1      Competition Supervisory Board (CSB) Member

1.1      Qualification: CSB members shall be appointed by the AAU TKD upon recommendation of the Referee Chairman from those who have sufficient experience and knowledge of taekwondo competitions.

1.2      Composition: CSB shall consist of one Chairman and no more than 6 members at AAU TKD-promoted championships.

1.3      Roles: CSB shall assist AAU TKD in case of a protest.

### 2      Refereeing officials

2.1      Qualification: Holders of an International Referee Certificate or AAU TKD National Referee.

#### 2.2      Duties

##### 2.2.1 Referee

- The referee shall have control over the match.
- The referee shall declare “Shi-jak”, “Keu-man”, “Kal-yeo”, “Kye-sok”, “Kye-shi”, “Shi-gan”, winner and loser, deduction of points, warnings and retiring. All the referees’ declarations shall be made after the results are confirmed.
- The referee shall have the right to make decisions independently in accordance with the prescribed rules.
- 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 request for change of the judgment, the referee must accept and correct the judgment (in case of 1 referee + 3 judges). The referee has the right to break tie when the opinions of judges are tied with 2:2 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.

##### 2.2.2 Judges

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

#### 2.3      Composition of refereeing officials per court

2.3.1      With the use of a Protector and Scoring System, the officials’ squad is composed of one (1) referee and three (3) judges.

#### 2.4      Assignment of refereeing officials

2.4.1      The assignment of the referees and judges shall be made by the referee chairman.

2.4.2      Referees and judges with the same nationality or state as that of either contestant shall not be assigned to such a contest. However, an exception can be made for the

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judges when the number of refereeing officials is insufficient.

2.5 Responsibilities 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.

2.6 Uniforms

2.6.1 The referees and judges shall wear the uniform designated by the WTF and AAU TKD.

2.6.2 The refereeing officials shall not carry or take any materials to the arena which might interfere with the contest.

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

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 the 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 a statement. After discussion, the referee must publicize the resolution.

In the case that there is a clear erroneous decision from the refereeing officials on identification of the contestant or errors in the scoring system, any of the judges shall request for review and correct the decision at any time during the contest. Once the refereeing officials leave the competition area, it will not be possible for anyone to request for review or to change the decision.

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.

In the tournament where instant video replay system is not available, the following protest procedure will be applied.

In case there is an objection to a referee judgment, an official delegate of the team must submit an application for re-evaluation of decision (protest application) together with the non-refundable protest fee of US\$100 to the Board of Arbitration (Competition Supervisory Board) within 10 minutes of the pertinent contest.

Deliberation of re-evaluation shall be carried out excluding those members with the same nationality as that of the contestant concerned, and resolution on deliberation shall be made by majority.

The members of the Board of Arbitration (Competition Supervisory Board) may summon the refereeing officials for confirmation of events.

The resolution made by the Board of Arbitration (Competition Supervisory Board) will be final and no further means of appeal will be applied.

Deliberation procedures are as follows:

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- A coach or head of team from the protesting nation or state shall be permitted to make a brief verbal presentation to the Board of Arbitration in support of their position. The coach or head of team shall be allowed to present a brief rebuttal.
- After reviewing the protest application, the contest of the protest must be arranged according to the criterion of “Acceptable” or “Unacceptable”.
- If necessary, the Board can hear opinions from the referee or judges.
- If necessary, the Board can review the material evidence of the decision, such as the written.
- After deliberation, the Board shall hold a ballot to determine a majority decision.
- The Chairperson will make a report documenting the outcome of the deliberation and shall make this outcome publicly known.
- Subsequent process following the decision:
  - Errors in determining the match results, mistakes in calculating the match score or misidentifying a contestant shall result in the decision being reversed.
  - Error in application of the rules: When it is determined by the Board that the referee made a clear error in applying the Competition Rules, the outcome of the error shall be corrected and the referee shall be punished.
  - Errors in factual judgment: When the Board decides that there was a clear error in judging the facts such as impact of striking, severity of action or conduct, intention, timing of an act in relation to a declaration or area, the decision shall not be changed and the officials seen to have made the error shall be reprimanded

## Other matters not specified in Competition Rules

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

1.1 Matters related to the competition shall be decided through consensus by the referee chair of the pertinent contest.

1.2 Matters not related to a specific contest throughout the Championships such as technical matters, competition matters, etc shall be decided by the Organizing Committee.