

# Kyokushin

2018 (Aug.)

International Karate Organization Kyokushin

Union

一般社団法人国際空手道連盟極真会館

連合会



*KYOKUSHIN SPIRIT*

"Lower your head, lift up  
your eyes; close your lips  
and open your mind;  
serve other people with filial piety as the  
starting point"

*KYOKUSHIN IDEOLOGY*

Overcome the borders of race and nationality, overcome the hindrance of politics, religious principles and ideologies, strive for the actualization of Peace on earth for all mankind.

*KYOKUSHIN DOJO OATH*

*We will train our hearts and bodies  
for a firm unshaking spirit.*

*We will pursue the true meaning of the martial way,  
so that in time, our senses may be alert.*

*With true vigor,  
we will seek to cultivate our spirit of self-control.*

*We will observe the rules of courtesy,  
respect our superiors, and refrain from violence.*

*We will follow our religious principles,  
and never forget the true virtue of humility.*

*We will look upwards to wisdom and strength,  
not seeking other desires.*

*All our lives, through the discipline of karate,  
we will seek to fulfill the Kyokushin Way.*

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### Important note:

In case of a dispute about the interpretation of a rule, the meaning of the original Japanese text has priority.

## Chapter 1 Reason of establishment

The Founder of Kyokushin Karate, Sosai Masutatsu Oyama studied Kempo in his childhood, later he knocked at the door of Sensei Gichin Funakoshi, the founder of Shotokan Karate. After that he practiced Goju Ryu Karate, and he made a profound study of other styles. In 1963 he established the International Karate-Do Kyokushin Organization Shogakai Kyokushinkaikan.

After that he devoted his life to only Karate, he introduced it to 124 different countries in the world, resulting in over 1200 official dojo. Including the unofficial dojo, the members would total about 12.000.000. He splendidly succeeded spreading Kyokushin as a single style over the whole world.

On the national level of Japan too, he arranged for it that each and every prefecture has its Branch, so that in the Karate World there have become some representatives of this style.

But unfortunately on April 26, 1994, the Founder of Kyokushin Karate, Sosai Masutatsu Oyama, passed away for lung cancer.

After that, because of the opposition between Japanese Branch Chiefs, it came to a split in the Japanese Organization and consequently also in the International Organization.

I think that every Branch Chief has to reflect deeply about this serious infraction caused against all people who are related to Kyokushin, dojo members, persons supporting Kyokushin and all persons who are connected with Karate.

After the split each group claimed over and again that only his own group is the real Kyokushin. The real situation is that lately society is witnessing only the arguments of the groups and the mass media too is distinguishing between the respective Kyokushin-groups.

The same problem also arises on the local level.

Lately the Kyokushin mark has become a big problem, just because of the mark the groups are arguing even more that such and such a group is the only right one.

From the very beginning onwards, there are some Shihans who do not belong to any faction, according to them in order to bring people together it is no good to continue these arguments, they claim it is necessary to find the right junction. The Shihans who approve of this idea are coming together with a nonpartisan grounding, starting up the Union.

The Karate Union as a substance is formed out of various Kyokushin Organizations, various Kyokushin dojo, that are all independent and autonomous.

In Kyokushinkaikan there is no partiality made between the factions that might have different principles, doctrines, advocacies or opinions.

As a nonpartisan, an objective organization, the Union will spread the Japanese Karate-Do and develop it.

The Karate Union's aim is to spread and develop Kyokushin Karate in the right way, as it was inherited from the Founder Masutatsu Oyama, therefore study it and verify it. Also contribute to society by building up people's character through training Kyokushin Karate.

The Union is to transmit Sosai Masutatsu Oyama's magnificent Kyokushin Karate, having a broad mind to recognize each other's activities, but each Kyokushin Organization agreeing upon the pursuit of unified tournaments and unified promotion tests.

If we cannot come to such a move, society will always associate Kyokushin with arguments and misgivings.

If we would seize now the possibility of uniting the Branch Chiefs, that were already Branch Chiefs under Sosai, then we could sweep away all the uncertainties and confusion. Wishing to do away with the doubt which way to turn, we have started up the All Japan Kyokushin Union, and changed its name in January 2017 into International Karate Organization Kyokushinkaikan Union.

What is more, we firmly believe that overseas countries, overseas Branches also can be settled in the International Karate Organization Union, with the aim of finding a way to continue unifying Kyokushin all over the world.

This info does not only result from our understanding, but it is also thanks to guidance, assistance and encouragement from many others that it can be provided herewith.

December 2001

- Shigeru Tabata (Yamagata Prefecture)
- Jun Miwa (Tokyo)
- Shigenori Sakamoto (Tokyo)
- Daigo Oishi (Shizuoka Pref. and Yamanashi Pref.)
- Toshikazu Seto (Kanagawa Pref.)
- Yasuo Takahashi (Fukui Pref.)
- Yukio Okada (Osaka)
- Kazuyuki Hasegawa (Aichi Pref. and Tokushima Pref.)
- Yasuhiro Kuwajima (Kagawa Pref.)
- Yasuhiro Shichinohe (Okinawa Pref.)

## **Chapter 2 Purpose of activities of the International Karate Organization Kyokushinkaikan Union**

As to the overseas Kyokushin related persons, comprehending and agreeing with the basic ideology of the Kyokushin Union and the purpose of its activities, these dojo can become recognized as Kyokushin Union dojo by the International Karate Organization Kyokushinkaikan Union. The aim is through positively working together to retain a true International Kyokushin Union.

### **1) Basic ideology**

The Kyokushin Union is a formation of various Kyokushin Organizations, various Kyokushin dojo, that are all independent and autonomous.

Even if there are differences in principles amongst the Kyokushinkaikan's groups, they should never act in self-interest, but always in favor for "Kyokushin". Through this principle the Union will spread the Japanese Karate-Do and develop it in the right way, as it was inherited from the Founder Masutatsu Oyama. To obtain this goal, the legacy should be studied and verified.

The Union should also contribute to society by building up people's character through training Kyokushin Karate.

### **2) General basic idea**

The Kyokushin Union takes the standpoint that it will not put any restrictions on the activities of the branches of the affiliated independent and autonomous dojo. But on the other hand, the Karate Union expects that all will keep themselves to the fixed agreements and the like, and that all will cooperate. Affiliated dojo must to recognize each other and wherever the possibility exists to cooperate, they should do so.

Under no circumstances should an affiliated group act in the interest of its own dojo or attempt to gain authority over another dojo or the Union as a whole.

### **3) Main activities**

1. Cooperating in organizing competitions and attempt to organize common tournaments.
2. Instead of issuing Dan promotions inside its own group, work toward a Technical Test under supervision of a united Grading Committee.
3. Have guest Shihan(s) over at training camps and work on upgrading the technical level.
4. Organize common activities with the other factions of Kyokushin and maintain friendly relations with other Karate organizations.

### **4) The Union's international activities**

1. In order to develop Kyokushin activities overseas it is our intention to send experienced instructors to various overseas countries, who can instruct in whatever group in Kyokushin.
2. The Grading Committee will hold Technical Dan Promotion Tests, according to which recognized Dan-degrees can be issued.
3. Authorizing of recognized Shihan.
4. Sending out experienced instructors to countries that have requested for it through organizations such as ODA, (Overseas Development Assistance, a Japanese governmental organization), and give positive aid to organizations like JICA, (Japan International Corporation Association, a governmental organization that works with overseas, for youth exchange).

5. Of course in Japan one should not be restricted to work only with governmental organizations, but also Non-Governmental Organizations that have educational purposes, should be given positive aid.

6. As Kyokushin is a part of Japanese culture, introduce it to overseas countries, and have it appreciated internationally.

7. Support will be given to all areas, each country, to build up its own Kyokushin Union.

8. Aspire to establish a World Kyokushin Union in future.

## **5. Shihans', Instructors' training.**

The All Japan Kyokushin Union feels the necessity to hold trainings for Instructors, i.e. members of the Tournament Institute, the Technical Dan Promotion Institute and other Shihans.

Observe the persons' experience of Kyokushin and the development of their Kyokushin Spirit, this need is a natural progress.

As the Budo World is a world of passing on the traditional teachings, we have to maintain the humble feeling of "Ware ga igai, mina shinari". (Words of Miyamoto Musashi: All except myself, are my Teachers.)

More important than training together in the Shihans' and Instructors' training, is the ratifying of Kyokushin Spirit and Kyokushin Techniques, as the purpose is to pass them on to the next generation.

The Kyokushin Union has once a year a Shihans' training on its schedule, also after the All Japan Tournaments an instructors' training is held.

Also when an overseas Dojo Operator requests for a camp or a seminar, the Technical Dan Promotion Institute will send an instructor.

# **Chapter 3 Functions of Kyokushin Technical Dan Promotion Institute**

## **1. Functions of the Kyokushin Technical Dan Promotion Institute.**

- a. Recognition official Dan grades.
- b. Write out a standard for Promotion Tests.
- c. Organizing Dan Promotion Tests.
- d. Take care of it that techniques are preserved.
- e. Organizing Karate Seminars.
- f. Select International Instructors.
- g. Bring up 5th Dan and over "Shihan".

## **2. Registration of Dan grades.**

When registering a Dan grade, file in the required documents as per the set prescriptions with the Technical Dan Promotion Institute - after deliberation the Dan grade will become official.

The International Karate Organization Kyokushinkaikan Union Technical Dan Promotion Institute registers the official Dan grades, it will announce a list of the names of the persons holding official Dan grades.

*A registered Dan grade is recognized by the International Karate Organization Kyokushin Union Technical Dan Promotion Institute.*

*The International Karate Organization Kyokushin Union will keep a list of the registered Dan grades.*

## **3. Standard of Shodan Shinsa. (Dan Promotion Test)**

Adapt to the standard of the Technical Dan promotion Institute.

- a. A Dan Promotion Test Conductor can conduct a Dan Promotion Test for the level of 2 Dan grades lower than his own level.
- b. A test for 4th Dan can be conducted by two or more recognized Shihans of 6th Dan and above delegated by the Technical Dan Promotion Institute.
  - In case the Dan Promotion Test is held overseas, at least one of the Shihans overseeing the Dan promotion Test must be from the country where the test is held.
  - If there is no Shihan enlisted in that country concerned, there must be one Japanese Shihan of 6th Dan or over in the panel overseeing the Dan Promotion Test.
  - If there is somebody willing to take part in a Dan Promotion Test in whatever country, he/she must be given an opportunity.
- c. For 5th Dan and above the Technical Dan Promotion Institute will examine the karate experience, technical level, instructor's level, competitor's experience, experience of instructing, number of students, level of organizing tournaments, rendering services to the International Karate Organization Kyokushin Union.
- d. For 6th Dan and above, the Technical Dan Promotion Institute will examine the same points as listed under c) and adding the dignity and character of the person concerned. A person that is a representative of a dojo that is newly recognized and wants to be tested for 6th Dan or above has to show for about 2 or 3 years from the date of recognition his cooperation to the organization (World Tournament, World Cup) and his cooperation, standard of technique will be verified.



- e. Dan Promotion for 5th Dan and above are basically only held in Japan. Tests for up to and including 4th Dan can be held at International Camps and before or after International Tournaments.
- f. Dan Promotion Tests are held after World Championships, World Cups and International Seminars.

**4. Technical Dan Promotion Institute Delegates.**

The Technical Dan Promotion Institute can appoint Delegates (a recognized Shihan of 6th Dan and above), so they are entrusted to conduct tests for up to and including 4th Dan. However he can only conduct Dan Promotion Tests for 3rd Dan in other countries than where he is registered, he can only conduct Dan Promotion Tests for 4th Dan covering the country where he is registered.

**5. Shodan Obi. (belts)**

Belts of 4th Dan and above will have an embroidery on the back side in Japanese: "Kyokushin Technical Dan Promotion Institute".

**6. Issuing Shodan licenses.**

- a. Dan grades are issued by the International Karate Organization Kyokushin Union Technical Dan Promotion Institute.
- b. When affiliating with the Kyokushin Union, a dojo finds it necessary to re-issue Dan certificates, one can send in a document to register the Dan grades, the fees have to be settled, the date of the Dan certificate will be the same date as the date of the Dojo recognition.
- c. Only dojo affiliated with the All Japan Kyokushin Union can have their Dan grades registered. Regarding overseas: dojo affiliated with the International Karate Organization Kyokushin Union cannot organize Dan Promotion Tests in other countries or dojo.

**7. Dan Registration Fee**

	<b>Overseas Dan Registration Fee</b>	<b>Japanese Dan Registration Fee</b>
Shodan (renshi)	(information on separate sheet)	(information on separate sheet)
Nidan (renshi)	(information on separate sheet)	(information on separate sheet)
Sandan (kyoshi)	(information on separate sheet)	(information on separate sheet)
Yondan (kyoshi)	(information on separate sheet)	(information on separate sheet)
Godan (hanshi)	(information on separate sheet)	(information on separate sheet)

These fees and of higher Dan grades are mentioned on a separate sheet.

**8. Costs for Certificate of Recognition.**

These fees are mentioned on a separate sheet.

All the persons who want to have their Dan grade registered, can obtain a recognized license depending on the recommendation of the Technical Dan Promotion Test Institute.

**9. Differences between Dan grades and addressing.**

Shodan - Nidan are Renshi (to be addressed as Sempai)  
Sandan - Yondan are Kyoshi (to be addressed as Sensei)  
Godan and over are Hanshi (to be addressed as Shihan)

# Chapter 4 Dan Registration and Syllabus

## **Syllabus for Dan Promotion**

### **1. Kihon**

Executing: junbi undo (warming-up), gorei (give orders to the class), ibuki, mawashi uke, chudan tsuki, uke, shuto, keru.

### **2. Idogeiko**

Zenkutsu dachi: oi tsuki, oi uke, oi geri

Kokutsu dachi: shuto mawashi uke, enpi, mae geri

Kiba dachi: jun tsuki, mawari tetsui, yoko geri ,

combination of hiji uchi - uraken - gedan barai - gyaku tsuki

Sanchin dachi: chudan tsuki - uchi uke - uraken - hiji uchi - tetsui

### **3. Kata**

- Shodan: Pinan 1~ 5, Yantsu, Saifa, Tsuki no Kata, Sanchin
- Nidan: the above + Gekusai-dai, Gekusai-sho, Seipai
- Sandan: the above + Tensho, Garyu, Seieinchin
- Yondan: the above + Kanku, Sushiho
- Godan and over: depending on consideration of the Technical Promotion Committee

### **4. Kumite**

- Shodan: 10-men kumite, till Yondan 40-men kumite
- Except for persons who suffer from a physical restraint.

### **5. Physical exercise**

Kentate (push-ups on the knuckles), fukin (abdominals) and squats, each 50 times,

5 reps.

***"One technique  
100.000 times,  
One Kata 3.000  
times."***

**Sosai Masutatsu Oyama**

## International Karate Organization Kyokushin Union Standard Dan Kyu Promotion Test

Dan Kyu	Years of Practice	Age	facility to be recognized
~upto 1 Kyu			Dojo
Shodan	over one year 1st Kyu	over 14 years	Dojo, test conductor over Sandan
Nidan	over one year Shodan	over 21 years	Dojo, test conductor over Yondan
Sandan	over 2 years Nidan, karate history over 12 years	over 30 years	Dojo, test conductor over Godan
Yondan	over 3 years Sandan, karate history over 15 years	over 35 years	Kyokushin Technical Dan Prom. Inst.
Godan	over 4 years Yondan, karate history over 20 years	over 40 years	Kyokushin Technical Dan Prom. Inst.
Rokudan	over 6 years Godan		Kyokushin Technical Dan Prom. Inst.
Nanadan	over 7 years Rokudan		Kyokushin Technical Dan Prom. Inst.
Hachidan	over 7 years Nanadan		Kyokushin Technical Dan Prom. Inst.
Kyudan	over 8 years Hachidan		Kyokushin Technical Dan Prom. Inst.
Judan	grade reserved for Sosai Oyama		

## **Chapter 5 Camps and Seminars**

### **1. Kyokushin Union Recognized International Camps.**

Camps and seminars are very important events of interchange where the technical part and spiritual part is certified. When several countries of a certain region are gathered, it is desirable to organize a camp.

When organizing such "Kyokushin Union Recognized International Camp", the Technical Dan Promotion Institute can send a Shihan or Instructor. It is desirable not to have an International Tournament and an International Camp in the same region in a relatively short time-span.

### **2. Seminar after the All Japan Tournament.**

Every year, after the All Japan Tournament a Shihans' and Instructors' Seminar will be held.

### **3. Shihans' training (Camp)**

Once a year in Japan a Shihans' training will be organized, in which all participants' technical level will be elevated.

## **Chapter 6 Functions of Kyokushin Tournament Institute**

### **1. Functions of the Kyokushin Tournament Institute.**

- a. Acknowledgement of official national / international tournaments.
  - b. Certifying official referees.
  - c. Issuing of Referee Licenses.
  - d. Form referees of a national tournament level.
  - e. Make the draw of national tournaments.
  - f. Have a thorough understanding of the tournament rules.
  - g. Instructing Referee Courses (making a video of a refereeing course, instruct affiliated members.)
  - h. Select International Referee Instructors, including overseas members.
- (A delegate from the Tournament Institute instructs the Referee Instructors, the Referee Instructors on their turn hold Referee Courses in each region.)

### **2. Recognized Judge License Fee.**

Details on a separate sheet.

### **3. Kyokushin Union Recognized Tournament.**

When a tournament is recognized by the Kyokushin Union, called "Kyokushin Union Recognized Tournament", a representative has to be decided upon.

### **4. Organizing "Kyokushin Union Cup."**

The "Kyokushin Union Cup" can be held in all the continents. (weight division)

### **5. World Tournament.**

Will be held once in four years in Japan. (open weight)

### **6. Regarding taking part in tournaments organized by groups not affiliated with the International Karate Organization Kyokushin Union.**

- a. As the Kyokushin Union is a collective body of Kyokushin groups, dojo are free to participate in interchange activities, however affiliated dojo must participate and cooperate in Kyokushin Union Recognized Tournaments.
- b. Regarding participating in other style tournaments, basically the decision is entrusted with every individual dojo, but it goes without saying that it is better to refrain from taking part in tournaments that harm the dignity of Kyokushin Budo Karate. However, winning contestants of All Japan level (Best 8 of Open Weight / Best 4 of Weights Division) have a restriction, if these persons concerned wish to participate in a tournament organized by another style, it must be acknowledged by the Members of the Board of the Kyokushin Union.

## **7. Taking part in a tournament organized by a professional organization.**

- a. The Kyokushin Union does not recognize taking part in tournaments organized by professional organizations.
- b. If somebody participates in a professional tournament, he does no longer belong to the Kyokushin Union, nor can he take part in tournaments organized by the Kyokushin Union.
- c. However, after the person concerned retired from the professional activities, and he wishes to return to the Kyokushin Union, he can do so after the dojo responsible where he used to belong to can recommend him, and the Members of the Board of the Kyokushin Union acknowledge it.



# Chapter 7 International Karate Organization Competition Rules

## 1) Purpose of tournaments

Pursuing the Budo Spirit, educating competitors, developing karate skills, aiming for high level of judges.

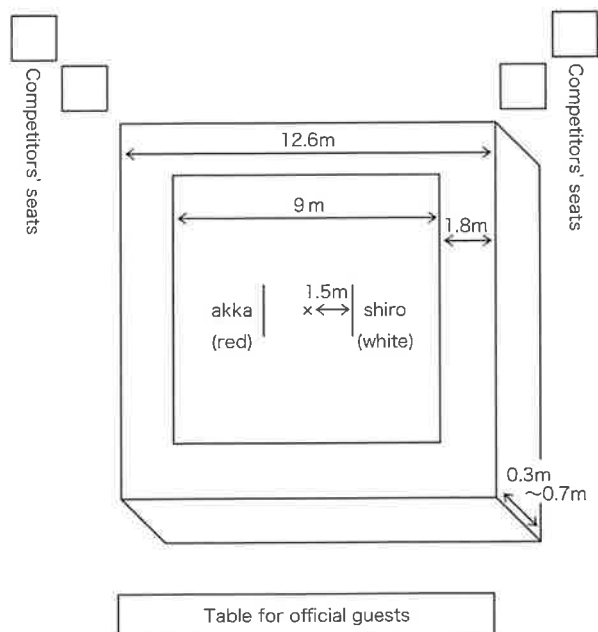
## 2) Managing tournaments

For organizing tournaments, each time a Tournament President is appointed, the Executive Chairman takes the lead.

As much as possible the tournament should be held according to the schedule, in case of unforeseen circumstances after a discussion between the Chief of the Committee of Consideration, the Chief of the Committee of Judges and the Executive Chairman, the latter can decide for a change.

### Shiai - jo

- 1) The Shiai-jo should be of even surface and in a safe state.
- 2) The Shiai-jo has the form of a regular square.
- 3) The size of the inner side of the square is 9 m, outside the line of the square there is 1,8 m space foresee for jogai. The height of the Shiai-jo should be between 0,3 m and 0,7 m.
- 4) On the Shiai-jo is a red and a while line drawn where the competitors have to line up, this spot is exactly 1,5 m distant from the center of the Shiai-jo.



### **3) Kumite Regulations**

1. According to the rule the duration of a bout is in principle; 3 minutes for the actual bout (2 minutes for the preliminaries), and 2 minutes for the extension. There can be given 2 extensions, in case the decision is still undecided, first the decision will go to the scales, if still even, the decision will be based on tameshiwari. If still not a decision can be made, there will be given a last and final 2 minutes extension.
2. Deciding upon the winner based on; ippon gachi, hantei kachi (including waza ari), disqualification of opponent because of foul.
3. The competitors step up onto the shiai-jo from opposite corners from each other. They stand in fudo-dachi on the outer side of the red / white center line mark, facing front. Seen from the front, [white] is on the right handside (the lower competitor's number), [red] is on the left handside (the higher competitor's number).
4. The bout starts at the main judge's sign [hajime]. Right after a little red bag is thrown in the bout ends at the main judge's sign [yame].
5. In case one of the competitors obtains a waza ari, the Shiai is over, even if there is time left.
6. The main judge can decide to stop the bout, in case an accident occurred during the bout.
7. The main judge can put a momentary hold on the bout by making the sign of [time] "jikan", at the sign of [zokkou] the bout will resume.

#### **Ippon Gachi**

- a) Excluded the techniques directed to a section of the body that is considered to be a foul, a punch, a kick, a hiji uchi etc. that downs the opponent in an instantaneous way for 3 seconds.
- b) When the opponent has lost his fighting spirit over 3 seconds.
- c) When received 2 Waza ari.

#### **Waza Ari**

- a) Excluded the techniques directed to a section of the body that is considered to be a foul, a punch, a kick, a hiji uchi etc. that downs the opponent in an instantaneous way, but the opponent got up before 3 seconds.
- b) When the opponent has lost his fighting spirit but regained it in 3 seconds.
- c) The opponent did not go down, but the damage caused him to lose his balance.
- d) A gedan tsuki following right after an ashi barai, or a well-timed gedan tsuki to a person who is down after a failed domawashi kaiten geri.

## Hantei

- a) In case there is no ippon gachi, decide upon the indication of the 1 main judge and 4 judges, at least 3 judges have to indicate the same result.
- b) In case there is a waza ari, the competitor who scored the waza ari, wins.
- c) In case there is no waza ari, the competitor who caused the most damage wins.
- d) If there is no damage, the competitor who executed the higher total of hitting hand and leg-techniques wins.
- e) If both competitors' hitting hand and leg-techniques is the same, the competitor who showed the most fighting spirit win. (This in case of a final awarded extension, when a decision must be taken.)
- f) In case there is a [Chui], or a [genten], a decision has to be taken according to the "Refereeing Standard".

## Encho-sen (extension)

- a) In case 3 or more out of the 5 judges cannot indicate a decision, a hikewake (draw) will be declared, and an extension will be given.
- b) If after two extensions a decision still cannot be made, the decision goes to the scales, there must be at least 10 kg difference in weight to indicate the winner.
- c) If there is not enough difference in weight, the decision will be taken based on tameshiwari, the competitor who broke the most boards in total is the winner.
- d) If the decision cannot be made based on the weight difference, and neither on the tameshiwari, there will be given a final decisive extension.

## Jogai

- a) One of the competitors is with both feet completely on the outer side of the shiai-jo line.
- b) The main judge announces [yame] because of [jogai].

## Hansoku

- a) Ken, shuto, nukite, hiji attacks to the facial and neck area. Even a light touch of the hand to the face can be given a chui. However fake techniques to the face are allowed.
- b) Kinteki geri (kick to the groin).
- c) Zutsuki (head thrust).
- d) Tsukami (grabbing). Under no circumstances one can grab his opponent by whatever part of his dogi (karate uniform). Hand to hand grabbing is also hansoku.
- e) Hi(kake) hand hook towards shoulder, neck and the head.
- f) Oshi (pushing) Whatever way of pushing; shotei, ken, the whole body. Basically pushing with a single hand is also hansoku.
- g) Putting one's head against the opponent's body.
- h) Kakaikomi (clinching) the competitor who started it gets hansoku.
- i) Attacking from behind.
- j) Attacking an opponent who is down.
- k) Kakenige (acting as if doing attacking techniques, but evading the competition)
- l) Running repeatedly out of the shiai-jo.

- m) Showing bad manners, not competition-like attitude during the bout.
- n) Others than above, what the main judge considers to be given a hansoku during the bout.

### **Mitomezu**

In case of not recognizing [ippon], [waza ari], [hansoku] etc.

### **Chui and Genten**

- a) In case a competitor committed a hansoku, give him a [chui 1].
- b) In case it looks like an intentional hansoku, or a vicious hansoku, or in case the hansoku caused a big damage, at once a [genten 1] will be given.
- c) [chui 2] becomes [genten 1], [genten 2] becomes [shikkaku].

### **Shikkaku**

- a) In case of not obeying judges' orders during a bout.
- b) In case of being too late at showing up time, of failing to show up at all.
- c) In case of over one minute not attacking the opponent, that case will be considered as having lost fighting spirit.
- d) In case of misconduct, such as vicious hansoku, and such as evil natured behavior during the bout.
- e) In case of given a [genten 2].
- f) In case the total amount of boards broken in the [tameshiwai] is 0. Or in case of giving up one's intend to break.

### **Renouncing shiai**

If there is no rightful reason for renouncing a shiai, a compensation fee of less than JPY 150,000.- has to be paid. Except for the reasons stated next.

- a) If after the tournament's Doctor examination he concludes the competitor is not fit for continuing the tournament.
- b) If right before the shiai, or during the shiai a related person to the competitor encounters an unforeseen event or accident (f.i. a misfortune to the family), after a discussion between the Chairman of the Refereeing Committee and the Chairman of the Executive Committee a permission to leave can be granted.

### **Tameshiwari Regulations**

1. The material used for tameshiwari are wooden boards of a Cedar tree (Cryptomeria), measuring 33 cm wide X 21 cm high, and 2,4 cm thick. (= 13 inch X 8 inch, 0.9 inch). The Refereeing Committee has to examine whether the quality of the breaking material is apt to the standards of the International Kyokushin Karate Organiation.
2. The tameshiwari occurs in the following order: Seiken, Shuto, Hiji, Sokuto. The total of the broken boards is the number that is deciding in case that according to the rules the winner must be appointed by tameshiwari.
3. As stands for tameshiwari fixed blocks are used, appointing the actual place.
4. If a competitor wants to break more than the required 3 boards, he can specify as many as he wants.



5. In order to verify whether the checked-for-quality boards are used for tameshiwari, the staff puts a thin cotton cloth on top of the material only right before the act of breaking
6. The competitors taking part in the tameshiwari are not allowed to touch the blocks nor the boards altogether before the breaking technique. But they can focus the distance.
7. To indicate the amount, after the first attempt if the boards are perfectly broken [seiko] will be announced, if they are not perfectly broken [shippai] will be announced.
8. In case of [shippai] the competitor gets a second trial with only the 3 required boards.
9. In case the second trial also becomes a [shippai], the competitor gets a 0 for that tameshiwari technique.
10. During the tameshiwari the referees' indications are to be obeyed. If the limited time for breaking of 2 minutes is not observed, the breaking technique will be considered a shippai.
11. After one breaking technique is finished, all the competitors will change 2 positions in the opposite clockwise direction.

#### **4) Regulations of progressing through the Shiai**

- 1) Progresssing through the Kumite Shiai and judges' motions.

*Check before the Shiai :*

- Competitors' body weight:

in case of an Open Weight Tournament if the actual body weight differs 7 kg with the weight stated on the entry form: shikkaku.

in case of a Weight Division Tournament if the actual body weight is not according to the norms of the division concerned: shikkaku.

- Doping

Check whether the competitors use prohibited drugs.

- Use of supporters and taping.

Ask the Tournament Doctor's opinion whether it is OK to use these materials.

#### **Opening of the bout.**

1. Announcement of the names of both competitors so that they can step on the shiai-jo.
2. The main judge has both competitors standing behind their respective center line. The competitors follow the main judge's directions "Shomen ni rei", "Shushin ni rei", "Ottagai ni rei", upon the sign and direction of "Kamaete", "Hajime", the bout starts.

#### **During the bout.**

1. In case of "Ippon", "Waza ari", "Hansoku" and "Jogai", the judges will blow their whistle and indicate at the same time with their flags their decision.

When the main judge announces and makes the motion of "Yame" both competitors return to their place on the center line. Then the main judge announces the motion depending on the circumstances.

2. The judges blow the whistle and wave the flag and the main judge make motions and announce in the way as stated below.

**a) Ippon gachi**

Judges; put up the flag with the color of the competitor who scored in straight up, whilst blowing the whistle hard and long "Pii-".

Main judge; stops the bout announcing and making the motion of "Yame", announcing the color of the flags that went up, counting the flags, including the main judge's opinion, announcing the kind of technique that connected, lifting his arm oblique towards the winner and announce "Ippon".

**b) Waza ari**

Judges; sway the flag with the color of the competitor who scored sideways, whilst blowing the whistle hard "Pii".

Main judge; stops the bout announcing and making the motion of "Yame", announcing the color of the indicating flags, counting the flags, including the main judge's opinion, announcing the kind of technique that connected, lifting his arm sideways towards the competitor that scored and announce "Waza ari".

**c) From Waza ari to Ippon gachi**

Judges; in case after the motion of Waza ari the competitor does not stand up in 3 seconds or if he does not regain his fighting spirit, the Waza ari motion changes into Ippon motion whilst blowing the whistle hard and long "Pii-".

Main judge; in case 3 referees or more, including the judges indicate Ippon, announce the decision "Ippon". In case only two or less indicate so, announce "Waza ari".

**d) Hansoku**

Judges; waving the color of the flag of the competitor who made the foul sideways, up and down a couple of times in a rapid way, whilst blowing the whistle short "pippippi".

Main judge; In case it becomes a "Chui", stops the bout by announcing and making the motion of "Yame", announces the color of the flag that is being waved, count that color of flags including the Main judge's opinion, announces the kind of foul technique, pointing with the index finger towards the competitor who did the foul and announce "Chui 1".

"Genten 1" is announced in the same way. (One foul can become "Genten 1", in case it becomes "Shikkaku" the main judge and the judges will discuss it.)

**e) Jogai**

Judges; tap several times with the flag on the floor at the side where the jogai occurs, whilst blowing the whistle repeatedly "pippippi".

Main judge; stops immediately the bout by announcing and making the motion of "Yame", and announces "Jogai". He has the competitors returning to their respective center line and announces and makes the motion of "zokkou" to start again the bout.

**f) Miezu**

Judges; holding both flags crosswise in front of eyes whilst blowing the whistle once, short "pi".

Main judge; has the bout going on in the way that it was.

### **g) Mitomezu**

Judges; waving both flags crossing whilst blowing the whistle long "pii-".  
Main judge; depending on the circumstances announces "mitomezu".

### **h) Hanteigachi**

Judges; put up the flag with the color of the competitor who they decided won square oblique up, whilst blowing the whistle hard "Pii-".

Main judge; demands the decision of the Corner judges by announcing "Hantei o torimasu" "Hantei". He announces the color of the flag of the winner, and counts them including his own opinion, holding up his arm in an oblique way to the side of the winner announcing the winning color.

(in case of hikewake, or when there are not enough flags up according to the regulations to appoint a winner, count the flags of the same color.)

### **i) Hikewake**

Judges; hold both flags crosswise in front of knees whilst blowing the whistle hard "pii-".

Main judge; if there are not enough flags up according to the regulations to take a decision, counts the number of hikewake, puts his arms downwards crosswise in front of himself, announcing "hikewake"

(Even if there are not enough flags up to decide, count them.)

### **j) Shikkaku**

Judges especially in case of a vicious foul, demand a discussion with the main judge.

Main judge; lifts his arm upwards to the side of the competitor who did the foul, pointing his index-finger in the direction out of the shiai-jo, announcing "shikkaku".

3. If during the bout the clothing of the competitors gets undone, the main judge stops the bout has the competitors returning to their respective center line, have them sitting in seiza back towards each other and tells them to fix their clothing.

### **End of the bout**

1. In case of "Ippongachi" or "shikkaku", when the main judge has stopped the bout, he has both competitors facing front, he announces "Ippon" or "shikkaku", "shomen ni rei", "shushin ni rei", "ottagai ni rei", then they can leave the shiai-jo.

2. In case of other than "Ippongachi" or "shikkaku"

Judges; sign that the bout is over by blowing the whistle long and hard "pii-"

Main judge; stops the bout immediately by announcing and making the motion of "Yame".

He has both competitors facing front, he demands the decision of the judges by "hantei or torimasu", "hantei".

At that time the judges have to give their decision by putting up a color of a flag square oblique up whilst blowing their whistle hard "pii".

In case of hikewake they put crosswise both flags in front of their knees whilst blowing their whistle hard "pii".

The main judge announces the color of the flag of the winner, counts the flags including his own opinion, lifts his arm square oblique towards the winner while announcing the decision.



F.i. "Akka" ichi, ni, san, shi, go "Akka"

"Red, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, "Red".

(In case of hikewake count the flags of each.)

In case of hikewake, the main judge counts the number of hikewake, cross downwards both arms announcing "hikewake", announce further if there is an extension, or if the decision goes to the scales or eventually the tameshiwari.

(If there are not enough flags up according to the regulations to make a decision, the main judge still counts them.)

F.i. "Akka ichi", "Hikewake ichi, ni, san, shi", "Hikewake".

"Red 1", "Hikewake 1, 2, 3, 4,", "Hikewake".

3. When the main judge has indicated the winner, he announces "shomen ni rei", "shushin ni rei", "ottagai ni rei", then the competitors leave the shiai-jo.

2) Progressing through the Tameshiwari and judges' motions.

1. Tameshiwari is attended by 5 judges, including the main judge.

2. The main judge verifies whether each competitor is standing at his place indicated by the blocks, he has them bowing to the front and the back.

3. The main judge gives the start signal to the competitors by "kamaete", "hajime".

4. When the break is finished, the judges have the competitors who succeeded in the break sitting down, the ones who failed still standing up. The result of the break is announced in order of the competitors' number.

Judges; in case the break was successful they show the number of broken boards by putting up the same number of fingers. In case the break failed they cross their arms downwards.

Main judge; in case the break was successful, announces the number of fingers that the judge is holding up, first announcing the "competitor's number, next the amount of broken boards"

In case of failure "Competitor's number Shippai".

After the second trial "Competitor's number, kansui", "Competitor's number, shippai"  
He can also announce "All competitors, kansui".

5. After each break, the main judge has the competitors changing two places in the opposite clockwise direction.

6. When the break is finished the main judge has all competitors standing up and having them bow to the front and the back.

3) System of the Committee of Consideration.

Several members of the Committee of consideration observe the Shiai in order to see to it that the judges take fair decisions and that the shiai progresses smoothly.

4) Concerning the members of the Committee of Consideration.

Appoint persons who are equally experienced as judges and have a deep insight in the rules.

The members of the Committee of Consideration, who are equally competent as the judges can accept an objection of the side of the competitor against a decision made by the judges. The members of the Committee of Consideration can discuss the objection with the Chief of the Judges, however they cannot overturn the decision.

5) Rules of management of the Members of the Consideration Committee.

If an obvious mistake of the judges occurs during a shiai, or the Member of the Consideration Committee accepts the objection of the side of the competitor, he can have the shiai stopped or before the next shiai starts, discuss the objection, however the last decision lies with the Chief of the Judges.

6) How to convey an objection.

If an obvious mistake of the judges occurs during a shiai one person representing the side of the competitor can convey an objection to a member of the Consideration Committee, taking into account the timing.

## **5) Judges' Regulations**

### **1) Judge's mental attitude**

1. Above all things, priority must be given to the competitor's well-being. In case an accident occurs during the bout that causes physical injury, take prompt action in an appropriate way given the circumstances with presence of mind.

2. At the time of acting as a judge, he cannot act in his self-interest, but must act in a fair way.

3. The judges' motions must be swift and moreover correct.

### **2) Judge's authority.**

1. A team of 5 judges, including the main judge are to referee a bout. Depending on the bout, the final decision lies completely with the main judge.

2. In case of [ippon], [waza ari], [hansoku], [hantei] etc. out of the 5 judges, 3 or over have to indicate the same decision. In case less than 2 judges and the main judge indicate the same decision, it will not be approved of. Each of the 5 respective judges has the right to indicate the correct decision concerning the bout.

3. The Committee of Consideration, which is equal in authority as the Refereeing Committee, can receive an objection from the competitor's side, and there can be a consultation held with the Refereeing Committee. But the final decision lies completely with the main judge.

### **3) Judge's uniform.**

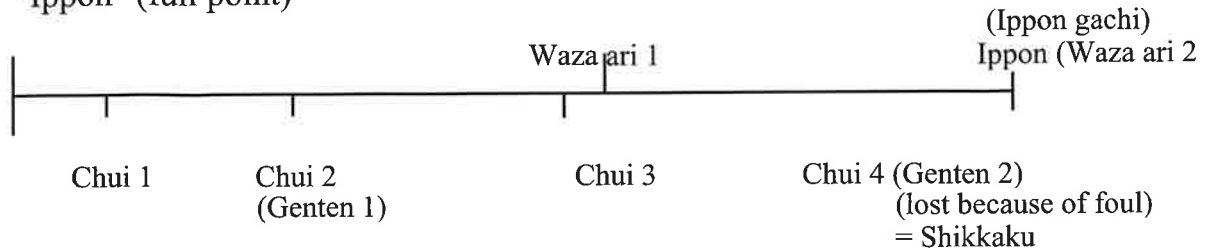
Top: a dark blue short-sleeve shirt with on the breast-pocket the Kyokushin mark. Main judges wear white butterfly neckties, judges wear yellow butterfly neckties. Bottom: dark blue long trousers.

### **4) Concerning Judge's license.**

Stated under Regulations for Recognized Judges.

## Chapter 8 Refereeing standard

1. Balance between "Chui" (warning), "Genten" (demerit mark), "Waza ari" (half point), and "Ippon" (full point)



(This is called the "Counterbalance rule", in Japanese the "Sosai hoshiki", the word "Sosai" here has nothing to see with Sosai Masutatsu Oyama, it concerns here another Chinese character that is pronounced the same way but means "counterbalance".)

2. Balance between "Waza ari" and "Ippon".

$$0 < \text{Waza ari 1} < \text{Ippon (Waza ari 2)}$$

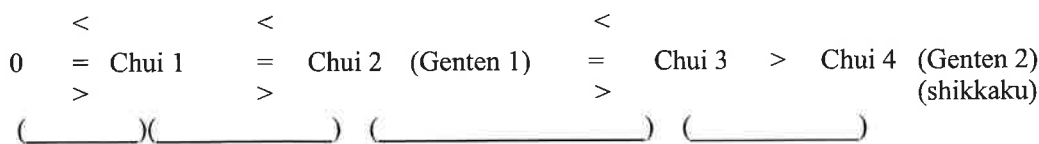
3. In case there is no "Chui", no "Waza ari", and only a small difference in level between the competitors.

a) decide on damage

b) if there is no damage, decide on total amount of hand-techniques and leg-techniques.

c) if there is no difference in the total amount, decide on the most spirited competitor. ("c" only in the last extension, if there really has to be made a decision.)

4. If there is only one "Chui" different, it doesn't have a big influence on the decision of the bout, the decision is based on the contents of the bout. But in case of the last extension of an evenly-matched bout, the person who received a Chui will lose.



5. If there are 2 "Chui" different, basically the person who received the 2 Chui loses, but if he was having very clearly the lead in the bout, there can be given a Hike wake (draw).

$$0 \cong \text{Chui 2 (Genten 1)}$$

$$\text{Chui 1} \cong \text{Chui 3 (Genten 1 + Chui 1)}$$

6. If a competitor had 3 "Chui" more than his opponent, no matter how much he had the lead in the bout, he will lose.

$$0 > \text{Chui 3 (Genten 1 + Chui 1)} \quad 25$$

7. If a competitor has received a "Waza ari" and a "Chui", basically as he has a Waza ari, he should win, but depending on the contents of the bout the following has to be taken into consideration.

- a) 0 < Waza ari + Chui 1
- b) 0 < Waza ari + Chui 2 (Genten 1)
- c) 0 ≅ Waza ari + Chui 3 (Genten 1 + Chui 1)

Attention; basically the competitor who scored the Waza ari will win, but as he has 3 Chui, if the opponent had the lead in the bout, a Hike Wake can be given. No loss to the competitor who scored the Waza ari.

- d) 0 > Waza ari + Chui 4 (Genten 2)

Attention; even having scored a Waza ari, if received 4 Chui, the decision is shikkaku.

### **Refereeing: points to pay attention to**

#### **1. Yuko (authorized techniques)**

- a) Do not be mistaken in the technique used.
- b) Watch carefully if techniques in the neck-area are authorized.
- c) Watch carefully if techniques in the groin-area are authorized.
- d) Watch carefully following techniques;
  - Ashi barai followed by a Gedan tsuki.
  - Evading a Kaiten domawashi geri followed by a Gedan tsuki.

#### **2 Hansoku (fouls)**

- a) All handtechniques attacking the neck are Hansoku.
  - It is very hard to distinguish whether a technique in this area is Yuko or Hansoku, so watch carefully.
- b) **Oshi (pushing) (Shotei, Ken)**
  - Pushing with open hand or closed fist, even pushing with one hand, pushing is Hansoku.
  - Each referee has to look very closely and decide whether the competitor is pushing or whether he is punching his opponent.
  - Putting one's head on the opponent's chest is Oshi.
- c) **Tsukami (grabbing)**
  - Grabbing the opponent's dogi (wherever on the sleeve, or the bottom) is Hansoku.
  - Even instantaneous Tsukami if repeatedly occurring, is Hansoku.
- d) **(Hik)kake (hook)**
  - Tekake (hooking by hand) the shoulder, neck or head is Hansoku.
  - Pay attention especially if a Hikkake is followed by a Hiza geri (knee kick). If the opponent is downed, depending on the circumstances, a "Chui 1" or a "Genten 1" is given.

If the downed competitor cannot continue the bout, the other one gets a Shikkaku.

e) **Kakaekomi** (clinchng)

- The competitor who starts the Kakaekomi gets Hansoku.

- If both competitors simultaneously and repeatedly start Kakaekomi, both are given a Chui.

f) **"Yame"**; the attacks executed after the headreferee said "Yame" are Hansoku.

g) **Kakenige**; if a competitor is frequently evading the bout, or frequently on purpose doing Jogai (stepping out of the shiai-jo; competing area), he will be given a Chui 1.

### **3. Jogai**

a) If one of the competitors is with both feet completely out of the shiai-jo.

b) If Jogai occurs, the Headreferee has to stop the bout by announcing and making the body movement of "Yame".

c) Attacks before "Yame" are Yuko, techniques after "Yame" are Hansoku.

### **4. Miezū (not clear)**

The decision of Fumei should be avoided as much as possible.

### **5. The Counterbalance Rule**

Check on base of the Counterbalance Rule the number of hansoku that occurred during the shiai before you make your decision.

### **6. Doctor Stop**

- In case the Tournament Doctor declares before or during a bout that a competitor has to stop his Shiai, this competitor cannot continue his Shiai and the win goes to the opponent.

- In case the Tournament Doctor declares that a competitor has to stop his Shiai because of a receiving a foul technique, the competitor who committed the foul technique loses because of Hansoku, the competitor who received the foul technique is not permitted to continue his shiai.  
(so none of the competitors goes to the next round.)

- If however the Tournament Doctor declares that a competitor can go on with his Shiai after receiving a foul technique, but the competitor renounces his right, the competitor that committed the foul technique wins and goes to the next round.

## **Chapter 9 Judge's Rules**

### **I Goal**

The regulations below are to be applied in order to achieve the goal of the International Karate Organization Kyokushinkaikan (below referred to as this organization).

In order to encourage the students who are competing after rigorous training of the Kyokushin Karate Do and through participating in competitions obtaining the fruit of their training, the judges have to keep themselves to these rules and act in fairness to show the public of the far and wide world the worth of Kyokushin Karate Do.

### **II Refereeing Committee**

In order to achieve the above mentioned goal, this organization has to arrange for a Refereeing Committee based on the regulations of this organization.

The Refereeing Committee needs members who are specialized in judging at a very high level, who have the understanding and technical skill and the ability to instruct right from wrong in a Refereeing Course.

In a Refereeing Test consisting out a written test and some actual judging, the Recognized Judge's quality and skill will be evaluated.

### **III Members of the Refereeing Committee**

When a tournament held according to the rules of the International Karate Organization Kyokushinkaikan, the Chairman of the Refereeing Committee will be a well acquainted official of this organization (a Shihan of this organization) and the Committee will be composed out of Shihans of this organization.

### **IV License**

In order to become a Recognized Judge of this organization, the following requirements have to be met:

- 1) Being an official of an affiliated country of this organization, or being a dojo operator of an affiliated dojo of this organization.
- 2) It is appropriate for a Recognized Judge to practice Kyokushin Karate and have plenty understanding about it and have thorough technical skill.
- 3) Having a leading standpoint in the Kyokushin Karate world, and having a character appropriate for a Judge.
- 4) Being well acquainted with all the work to be done to organize a Kyokushin Karate Open Tournament.

### **V Refereeing test application**

1) If a person meeting the above mentioned essential requirements wants to take part in a Refereeing test, the applicant must send a certification that he fulfills the above 4 conditions, and add his personal history. Before applying the applicant's dojo operator must send this organization his approval.

2) The Refereeing Committee of our organization does not put a limit when there is not met with the above.

## **VI Refereeing Test**

For the Refereeing Test, the following operations have to be carried out:

- 1) After the applicants finished the written test of the Refereeing Committee of this organization, there can be decided which persons can take part in the actual examination.
- 2) Every time an Open Tournament is held, a Refereeing Test is carried out, as a part of the program.
- 3) Persons meeting the requirements set by the Refereeing Committee of this organization can conduct the Refereeing Test and the Refereeing Course. However the Refereeing Committee of this organization can entrust the Refereeing Test of 3rd Kyu to the organizer of a tournament or the supervisor.
- 4) All the persons belonging to the Refereeing Committee of this organization, have to instruct at Refereeing Courses and have to conduct Refereeing Tests, they have to take that responsibility.

## **VII Regulations of authorization**

As a general rule the authorization of recognized Judges is as stated below. But there are no limits in case the Refereeing Committee of this organization gives its approval.

### **1) C Kyu**

(Can take part in a test for C Kyu) A person having experience of at least 3 years of training of Kyokushin Karate, and having obtained through practice the level of at least brown belt, be over the age of 16 years, having the experience of refereeing at least 3 times or assisting in judging of an interchange tournament, this is a local event.

### **2) B Kyu**

Having obtained Shodan or over, having acquired the C Kyu refereeing license at least 2 years before, and having made progress, having experience of refereeing at least 3 times at a prefectural tournament (an area in a country), and having a recommendation by his Shihan Dojo Operator.

### **3) A Kyu**

Having obtained the license of B Kyu at least 4 years before and having acquired experience accordingly, having experience of refereeing at least 3 times at a joint-block of prefectures tournament, and having a recommendation by Shihans and Dojo Operators of the same nation.

### **4) International H Kyu**

Having obtained the license of national A Kyu at least 4 years before and having acquired experience accordingly, having experience of refereeing at least 4 times at a national tournament, having a recommendation by the Refereeing Committee.

### **5) International S Kyu**

Having obtained the license of International H at least 4 years before and having acquired experience accordingly, having experience of refereeing of at least 4 times at a World Tournament or a World Cup, having a recommendation by the Refereeing Committee.

## **VIII Authorization**

- 1) The persons meeting the requirements as stated above, and after the Refereeing Committee of this organization has examined the results in the past and the actual accomplishments, of which clearly can be concluded that the person concerned has acquired thoroughly technical skill and know-how, he can be granted an authorizing certificate of Recognized Judge.
- 2) The authorization of Recognized Judges has to be based on the General Regulations of the Refereeing Committee of this organization.
- 3) Once having become a Recognized Judge, a fee to be authorized has to be paid to our organization.

## **IX Registering - Renewal**

The persons who passed successfully the Refereeing Test have to register and pay a fee for that purpose to our organization. The validity of authorization of each Kyu is 3 years, then a renewal has to be made. Every Kyu of Recognized Judge has its own set of formalities for renewal. Renewal is to be done with this organization.

## **X Judging License**

When a tournament is held by our organization, the next regulations will be followed in respect to as which recognized referees are authorized to do the refereeing.

### **(1) C Kyu**

This person can judge as Main Judge in an interchange tournament (at dojo level) and as Judge of a prefectural tournament.

### **(2) B Kyu**

This person can judge as Main Judge in a prefectural tournament and as Judge in a joint-block of prefectures tournament.

### **(3) A Kyu**

This person can judge as Main Judge in a joint-block of prefectures tournament, and as a Judge in a national tournament.

### **(4) International H Kyu**

This person can judge as Main Judge in a national tournament and as a Judge in a World Tournament or World Cup.

### **(5) International S Kyu**

This person can judge as Main Judge in a World Tournament or World Cup.



## **XI Withdrawal of License**

The following points apply to the cases in which a referee gets deprived of rights as a Recognized Referee of this organization.

- 1) When the person announces his resignation.
- 2) When having reached the age limit of 61 years.
- 3) When the license was not renewed after the validity expired.
- 4) When the person concerned did not act as a referee for more than 2 years, for a not specified reason. However if the person concerned is fulfilling other duties as an official of the tournament, this point is waved away. (In this case this rule does not apply.)
- 5) Other than above, if the Refereeing Committee of this organization finds a person unfit for refereeing, the Board of Directors can agree to withdraw the license of the person concerned.

## **XII Ratification of License**

The following points are cases in which after deliberation depending on the case a certain grade of Refereeing License can be passed.

- 1) When another organization becomes a member and it is obviously recognized that they have refereeing skills.
- 2) After withdrawal of the License, when the Committee agrees to wave the reason of withdrawal away.

## **XIII Age limit**

When having reached the age limit, the person concerned receives a Chairman Referee License instead of his Refereeing License, after that he attends tournaments in the position of honorary Chairman Referee and of Member of the Committee of Consideration, this License has no time limit.

## Chapter 10 Referee Course

1) Explanation of; **Yuukowaza / Hansokuwaza / Jogai / Miezu / Mitomezu** (other page)

2) Several points to take notice of regarding **how to** wave the flag and how to blow the whistle;

- a. Wave the flag in the correct way and quickly and be confident
- b. Blow the whistle coordinated with the movement of the flag, and blow that it is clearly heard.

3) Terminology and actions of the **Judges**.

a. Ippon, Waza-ari, from Waza-ari to Ippon (over 3 seconds), Hansoku, Jogai, Miezu, Mitomezu

b. Hantei (Indicate by the flag who the winner is)

Akka (red) Shiro (white) Hike Wake (draw)

(Explanation of every case, make teams of 4 persons and have them practicing each case.)

4) Terminology and actions of the **Main Judges**.

*A. Opening of the bout*

**Shomen ni rei / Shushin ni rei / Otagai ni rei / Kamaete / Hajime**

*B. During the bout*

How to indicate **Ippon, waza ari, chui and genten**.

When the Main Judge has to announce the decision, at least 3 out of 5 Judges must indicate the same decision.

In case there is a serious damage because of ippon or hansoku, first call the Tournament Doctor, next announce the decision.

**Yame:** stop in case of; - **Yuuko / Hansoku / Jogai / Injury / Clinching** or some other case of entanglement / **Ippon / Waza-ari / Chui / Genten**

**Zokkou:** to have the competitors resuming the bout. **Kamaete zokkou**.

**Jikan** (time): stop the time, in whatever problem occurring during the bout. In case of a severe injury, call for the Doctor.

*C. End of the bout.*

**Yame:** one beat on the big drum (Taiko), throwing in of the little red bag, Judges blow the whistle.

**Shomen muite:** have the competitors facing to the official seat

**Hantei o torimasu, Hantei:** Give me your decision, decide (Corner judges put up their flags)

**Akka, ichi, ni, san....** Akka: red, one, two, three.... Red

(The Main judge must mention for sure about his own opinion.)

**Shomen ni rei / Shushin ni rei / Otagai ni rei / Akushu:** shake hands.

5. Team up a Main Judge and 4 Judges and have them doing a *real practice* together the following cases;

A/ Check the actual practice of Main Judges and Judges.

B/ Check the way of decision

No damages /

One chui /

Two chui /

Three chui /

Waza-ari /

Waza-ari and chui

Changing of the Judges: the 2 teams of 5 Judges line up in front of each other, the Main Judge of the team of Judges that retires says;

**Otagai ni rei**

6. Necessary items for this course:

- whistles for all judges
- red and white flags
- red ribbon for one competitor
- red little bag
- timer

# International Karate Org. Kyokushinkaikan Union Recognized Referee Test

Please indicate a check mark next to the correct answer, or fill out.  
(not used for overseas)

## Refereeing basis

1. In case of [ippon], [waza ari], [hansoku], [hantei] etc. at least 3 judges out of 5 have to indicate the same decision. In case less than 2 judges and the main judge indicate the same decision, the main judge indicates:

Mitomezu

The decision of the less than 2 judges and the main judge

2. The weighing-in takes place before the tournament in presence of the Refereeing Committee. That weight will be noted as decisive weight, it will be used throughout the concerning tournament.

In case the decision goes to the scales, how much difference in weight has there to be at least?

\_\_\_\_\_kg

3. It is possible that there is a difference of the competitor's weight at the time of the weighing-in and the weight stated on the entry-form. How many kilos difference will lead to the competitor's disqualification?

\_\_\_\_\_kg

## Kumite Regulations

4. According to the rules the duration of a bout is in principle; 3 minutes for the actual bout (2 minutes for the preliminaries), and 2 minutes for the extension.

There can be given 2 extensions, in case the decision is still undecided, first the decision

will be based on the scales, if still even then it will be based on tameshiwari.

will be based on tameshiwari, if still even then it will be based on the scales

5. The main judge can decide to stop the bout, in case an accident occurred during the bout.

The main judge can put a momentary hold on the bout by saying "Jikan" and make the sign of [time], at the sign of [zokkou] the bout will resume.

yes

no

6. If a competitor received a technique that downs him instantaneously, and the technique was not a foul, how many seconds must he be down in order that his opponent receives an ippon? seconds

7. Put in the right order the facts of the bout that lead to the decision (1, 2, 3, 4)

- In case there is a waza ari, the competitor who scored the waza ari, wins

- If there is no damage, the competitor who executed the higher total of hitting hand and leg-techniques wins.

- In case there is no waza ari, the competitor who caused the most damage wins.

- If there is no difference in the total amount of connecting techniques, decide on the most spirited competitor (only in the last extension)

8. What is "jogai"?

One of the competitors is with both feet completely on the outer side of the shiai-jo.  
One of the competitors is with one foot on the outer side of the of the shiai-jo.

9. Ken, shuto, nukite, hiji attacks to the facial and neck area is a foul. Even a light touch of the hand to the face can be given a chui.

Fake techniques to the face are also forbidden  
Fake techniques to the face are allowed.

10. When a competitor does not attack his opponent for over one minute, he will be considered as having lost fighting spirit.

yes                      no

### **Tameshiwari regulations**

11. The material used for tameshiwari are wooden boards of a Cedar tree (Cryptomeria),

Write the measurements of a board:

\_\_\_\_\_cm wide x \_\_\_\_\_cm high and \_\_\_\_\_cm thick.

12. After one breaking technique is finished, all the competitors will change positions in the opposite clockwise direction. How many positions?  
\_\_\_\_\_ positions.

### **Refereeing: points to pay attention to**

13. All handtechniques attacking the neck are Hansoku.

yes                      no

14. When a competitor grabs (tsukami) his opponent the judges give hansoku after it occurred:

One time  
About 3 times

15. The competitor who starts the clinching (Kakaekomi) gets Hansoku.

If both competitors simultaneously and repeatedly start Kakaekomi:

Both are given a Chui.  
None is given a Chui

16. When the main judge says "Yame"; the attacks executed after "Yame" are Hansoku, the attacks before "Yame" are allowed.

yes                      no

## Refereeing standard

17. If there is only one "Chui" different, it doesn't have a big influence on the decision of the bout, the decision is based on the contents of the bout. But in case of the last extension of an evenly-matched bout:

the competitor who received a Chui will lose.

the competitor who received the chui will not necessarily lose

18. If there are 2 "Chui" different, basically the person who received the 2 Chui loses, even if he was clearly having the lead in the bout:

Hike Wake can be given

Hike Wake cannot be given

19. If a competitor had 3 "Chui" more than his opponent, but he had clearly the lead in the bout:

Hike Wake can be given

Hike Wake cannot be given

20. If a competitor has received a "Waza ari" and more than one "Chui", basically as he has a Waza ari, he should win, but depending on the contents of the bout and the number of chui:

Hike Wake can be given

Hike Wake cannot be given

## **Chapter 11 Members**

### **1. International Karate Organization Kyokushinkaikan Union from application to affiliation**

1. Enquiry for affiliation with the International Department.
2. Explanatory notes regarding affiliation, forwarding of articles, regulations and affiliation documents to the International Department.
3. International Department receives documents for affiliation from the Representative of the Dojo that wants to affiliate.
4. Deliberation by the Board of Directors.
5. International Department informs the Dojo that wants to affiliate about the result of the deliberation.
6. International Department receives the confirmation from the Dojo.
7. The newly affiliated Dojo sends the affiliation fee and 2 pictures (5cm x 5cm) of the Representative to the International Department.
8. After confirmation drawing up of the Certificate of Recognition.  
For Japanese Dojos the date of affiliation is the same as the date of first payment.  
For Overseas Dojos the date of affiliation is the date of the Board Meeting.

### **2. Kinds of members.**

There are "Full Members" and "Associate Members".

One has to be at least one year an Associate Member before one can become a Full Member. (Board decision taken in January 2008)  
Overseas has only Full Members.

Concerning Associate Members:

After having completed at least one year of Associate Member, the Board will decide depending on the activities organized and the cooperation rendered by the dojo concerned whether the Board can recommend the dojo as Full Member and accept it.

### **3. Concerning affiliation fee for overseas dojo**

This info is mentioned on a separate sheet.

### **4. Concerning affiliation fee for domestic dojo**

This info is mentioned on a separate sheet.

### **5. Int'l Karate Org. Kyokushinkaikan Union Conditions for Associate Members**

- 1) Practicing and having practiced Kyokushin Karate, in the past and the present.
- 2) The Int'l Karate Org. Kyokushinkaikan Union is not gathering Branch Chiefs which are connected with the responsibilities of a certain area, but is gathering independent autonomous dojo.

- 3) Persons who are able to spread and develop Kyokushin in the right way, as it was inherited.
- 4) In case one affiliates with the Int'l Karate Org. Kyokushinkaikan Union, one cannot be affiliated with another organization if it is Martial Arts related, also one cannot have a function in another Martial Arts related organization.
- 5) The Int'l Karate Org. Kyokushinkaikan Union exists out of independent autonomous dojo, which have to keep themselves to the regulations.  
If there happens to be a dispute with another dojo, this has to be solved by the Board. Depending on the case the Board must take a decision.
- 6) Persons who can register their Dan-grades according to the prescriptions of the Int'l Karate Org. Kyokushinkaikan Union Technical Dan Promotion Institute.
- 7) Persons who can purchase dogi and obi from the company designated by the Int'l Karate Org. Kyokushinkaikan Union.
- 8) Persons who can pay their monthly fee to the Int'l Karate Org. Kyokushinkaikan Union.
- 9) Register all Dan grades with the Technical Dan Promotion Committee (info on a separate sheet.)
- 10) Attending the General Assembly two times a year (after the All Japan Open Tournament and after the All Japan Weight Division Tournament.
- 11) Report about the activities held throughout the year and report of the upcoming schedule

#### **6. Associate Membership Fee**

This info is mentioned on a separate sheet.

#### **7. Int'l Karate Org. Kyokushinkaikan Union Conditions for Japanese Full Members.**

- 1) Fulfilling the 11 conditions of an Associate Member.
- 2) Being an independent dojo (Dan/kyu promotion test, membership fee, tournament management.)
- 3) Participating in the Int'l KarateOrg. Kyokushinkaikan Union Tournaments (competitors and referees)
- 4) Participating in seminars (Issuing and registering of Refereeing Licenses, Refereeing Courses, participating in Karate seminars)
- 5) A dojo that wants to affiliate with the Int'l Karate Org. Kyokushinkaikan Union needs one person that will recommend it.
- 6) Cooperating with all dojo in one's region in harmony.
- 7) At times that the All Japan Tournament or World Tournament is held, a sponsoring fee is required. (details on a separate sheet)

#### **Int'l Karate Org. Kyokushinkaikan Union Conditions for Overseas Full Members** (Same as for Japanese Full Members except points; 3 / 7)

- 8) Cooperate in organizing National and Regional Tournaments, meetings and Dan Promotion Tests, etc.
- 9) Have never had troubles in regard of obtaining visa.
- 10) Be in the possibility to travel to Japan at the time of the World Tournament.

#### **8. Full Membership Fee**

This info is mentioned on a separate sheet.



## Chapter 12 Dojo

### 1. Bounds of the activities of members.

As the Kyokushin Union is gathering individual independent dojo, in principle the dojo concerned has the right to organize activities only in the country where it is registered.

### 2. The way of indicating the names of a dojo in Japan

a) Persons who were Branch Chief under Sosai can continue using the Dojo name as they used to.

Remark: Even the persons who were Branch Chief under Sosai, do not have the exclusive rights in the specified prefecture.

b) Persons affiliated at a later time can use (International Karate Organization Kyokushinkaikan)

Int'l Karate Org. Kyokushinkaikan Union ○○ Prefecture, or △△Dojo. ○○ meaning one's own name or name chosen for the Dojo.

c) As it would mean exclusivity, a Dojo cannot use "Organization", or "Union" with the name of a specified region, or prefecture as its Dojo's name.

d) Persons who would like to use the name of a specified region or prefecture take the following into account:

ex. wrong: ○○ Prefecture So-Honbu △△Dojo

right: ○○ Prefecture △△Dojo So-Honbu

### Overseas

Name of Dojo:

a) There is no problem in using a person's name, or an original name, this is depending on the responsible person.

b) When using a region's name or a country's name:

Sosai himself appointed several persons in the same region, after he passed away divisions happened in many national organizations, and as a result some persons use the same organization's name, which is confusing. Therefore the Sensei or Shihan's name should be added to that name.

The Branch chiefs who were appointed by Sosai, who feel they have to put their country's name in their organization's name, can do so, by adding their own name.

c) In case of having dojo in two different countries, the dojo name must begin with the name of the country.

### **3. Opening of a new dojo, in Japan**

a) Before opening a dojo in a prefecture where there is already one or two registered dojo with the Kyokushin Union (one is free to do so), these dojo operators must be informed of the intent.

b) Before opening a dojo in a part of a prefecture where one has already registered a dojo with the Kyokushin Union, but the new location is close to another prefecture, first verify whether there is another dojo in that other prefecture affiliated with the Kyokushin Union, if positive inform that dojo operator of one's intent.

c) Before opening a dojo in another prefecture than where one has a registered dojo, one must inform the Board.

d) Before opening a dojo in another country, one must inform the Board.

e) In case of opening a dojo in another prefecture / country one has to pay for these also the monthly fees to the Int'l Karate Org. Kyokushinkaikan Union.

f) It is clear that one has to inform the intent to open a new dojo, informing after the actual opening of the dojo is not recognized.

### **overseas**

a) Before opening a dojo in a region where one has already registered a dojo with the Kyokushin Union (one is free to do so), if there are more than two other dojo registered, these dojo operators must be informed of the intent.

b) Before opening a dojo in a part of a region where one has already registered a dojo with the Kyokushin Union, but the new location is close to another region, first verify whether there is another dojo in the other region affiliated with the Kyokushin Union, if positive inform that dojo operator of one's intent.

c) Before opening a dojo in another country than where one has a registered dojo, one must inform the Board.

d) Before opening a dojo in another country, one must inform all the dojo operators in that country.

e) In case of opening a dojo in another country one has to pay for these also the affiliation fees to the Int'l Karate Org. Kyokushinkaikan Union.

f) It is clear that one has to inform the intent to open a new dojo, informing after the actual opening of the dojo is not recognized.

**Int'l Karate Org. Kyokushinkaikan Union  
The Director General of the Board**

Applicant name:  
Address:  
(where you wish to receive your correspondence)

Signature:

Date:

**International Karate Organization Kyokushinkaikan Union  
Application Form**

1. Formal name of the applying (collective) Organization:
2. Dojo's address / telephone nr. / fax nr. / E-mail / homepage.
3. Name of representative of the Organization, and place / date of birth. Occupation. Nationality.
4. Representative's address / telephone nr. / fax nr. / mobile phone nr.
5. Representative's karate history (Kyokushin, eventually other styles, was awarded Dan- degree by whom and when and attach a copy of the last obtained Dan-certificate, took part in what kind of events with what result, organized what kind of events.) (please reply on a separate sheet)
6. Number of operating dojo and name of that district. (City / town)
7. List of Dan-grade holders that you awarded. (Complete list of names and dates on which the grades were awarded, on an attached sheet of paper.)
8. Are you planning to register future Dan grades of your students Yes No  
In case of registering, follow the standards set by the Technical Dan Promotion Institute.
9. Total amount of registered members (total of all over the years):  
number of active members at present:
10. Reason for affiliating with the Int'l Karate Org. Kyokushinkaikan Union.  
(Persons leaving from another Kyokushin Organization, reason for leaving.)
11. Opinion / hope towards the Kyokushin Union.
12. Person that introduced you to the Kyokushin Union. Name:
13. Please be informed herewith that there are cases in which the technical level is being verified in a technical test. Please enclose an action picture / video of yourself, taken in the dojo.

**International Karate Organization Kyokushinkaikan Union  
The Director General of the Board**

Applicant name:  
Address:

Signature:

Date:

**International Karate Organization Kyokushinkaikan Union  
Registration Form**

I send herewith the documents for affiliating with the Int'l Karate Org. Kyokushinkaikan Union.

I understand the regulations of this organization and agree with its purpose.

1. Formal name of Dojo to be registered.
2. Dojo address, tel./fax, E-mail, homepage
3. Name of the representative.
4. Address of representative, tel./fax, E-mail mob.

(Please check-mark which address is best to use for sending postal matters.)

5. Person that introduced you to the Kyokushin Union.

Name :

**Regarding the affiliation:**

Please send the Int'l Karate Org. Kyokushinkaikan Union Application Form and the Int'l Karate Org. Kyokushinkaikan Union Registration Form

duly filled out (in typewriting) to:

Int'l Karate Org. Kyokushinkaikan Union, Int'l Dept. c/o Yasuhiro Shichinohe  
Kinjo Bldg. 3 F Izumisaki 2-4-2 Naha-Shi  
Okinawa-Ken 900-0021 Japan

fax 81/98-833-1378

E-mail [k-o-b@outlook.jp](mailto:k-o-b@outlook.jp)

**Bank account details for international transactions;**

Bank name: Bank of the Ryukyus, Ltd. Head Office  
Bank address: 11-1, Kumoji 1-Chome, Naha-City, Okinawa, Japan  
Swift: RYUBJPJZ  
Chips uid: 011393

Name of Beneficiary: Zennihonkyokushin Rengoukai  
Bank account number: 345013

**International Karate Organization Kyokushinkaikan Union**  
Technical Dan Promotion Institute  
Chairman

**Dan Promotion Application form**

- 1) Name: First name:            Last name:
- 2) Date of birth: (year) (month) (day) Age :
- 3) Occupation:
- 4) Address:

Tel./fax:

- 5) Permanent address:

- 6) Dojo name:
- 7) Shihan's name:
- 8) Karate history and Kyokushin Karate experience:        years
- 9) Current Dan grade:
- 10) Date of last grading:
- Conductor of last grading:

\*In case of higher than 1st Dan, mention all former Dan Promotion Test dates, places and names of test conductors.

Also attach copies of former Dan certificates.

- 11) Height:    cm    weight:    kg
- 12) Medical condition:

- 13) List of tournaments participated in (obtained place)

List of tournaments refereed.

Place:

Date of Dan Promotion Test:

Application Date:

Sign

\* Please attach recommendation letter of your Shihan

**International Karate Organization Kyokushinkaikan Union**  
Technical Dan Promotion Institute  
Chairman

**Registration of Recognized Dan grades**

Name of dojo:  
Shihan (Sensei) name and sign:  
Name of conductor of Dan Promotion Test:  
Name:  
Date of birth:  
Age:  
Address:

New grade:  
Karate experience:    years  
Date of Dan promotion test:  
Obi size:  
(enclose 2 pictures 5cm x 6cm)  
Total registration fee:    USD  
Date of transfer: (year)   (month)   (day)  
Name and address to send belts and certificates:

(E-mail /tel.)

Bank account for international transaction:  
Bank name: Bank of the Ryukyus, Ltd. Head office  
Bank address: 11-1, Kumoji 1-Chome, Naha-City, Okinawa, Japan  
Swift: RYUBJPJZ  
Chips uid: 011393  
Name of Beneficiary: Zennihonkyokushin Rengoukai  
Bank nr. account 345013  
(You are kindly requested to pay bank-handling fees at your end.)

**International Karate Organization Kyokushinkaikan Union**

Tournament Institute

Chairman

**Tournament Institute Referee License Application Form**

1) Name: First name:                      Last name:

2) Date of birth: (year) (month) (day)    Age :

3) Occupation:

4) Address:

Tel./fax:

5) Dojo name:

6) Shihan's name:

7) Karate history and Kyokushin Karate experience:                      years

8) Actual grade:    Dan              Kyu

9) Former Judge License:              (please circle)

    none

**C** Main Judge in an interchange tournament (at dojo level) and as Judge of a prefectural tournament (local)

**B** Main Judge in a prefectural tournament and as Judge in a joint-block of prefectures tournament (regional)

**A** Main Judge in a joint-block of prefectures tournament, and as a Judge in a national tournament

**H** Main Judge in a national tournament and as a Judge in a World Tournament or International Tournament

**S** Main Judge in a World Tournament or World Cup.

11) List of tournaments judged:

12) List of tournaments organized

Date of Refereeing Test:

Application Date:

Sign



# The Kyokushin Union's interrelations

## National Union

A-dojo B-dojo C-dojo D-dojo E-dojo

. . .

When there are more than 3 dojo gathered, sharing the same ideas and goal as the Kyokushin Union, they should form a National Union.

## Regional Union

Acountry Bcountry Ccountry Dcountry Ecountry

. . .

When there are more than 3 countries gathered, sharing the same ideas and goal as the Kyokushin Union, they should form a Regional Union.

## World Union

A Region B Region C Region D Region E Region

. . .

When there are more than 3 regions gathered, they should form a World Union.

Regions:

Japan, Asia, Middle East, Europe, Africa, North America, Central America, South America, Russia, South Pacific. (i.e. 10 regions)

**The Kyokushin Union does not work to the system of Branch Chiefs, but gathers independent dojo. So it is impossible for a single person to control a country. The persons who agree with the ideology of the Kyokushin Union and who pass on the right and pure way of the inherited teachings of Sosai Masutatsu Oyama's Kyokushin Karate can be affiliated. In future any country that is affiliated will have to choose their own representatives and officials, and a system of operating terms has to be introduced based on this rulebook and with the agreement of the Board of the Kyokushin Union. At a later stage the Regions have to do so too.**

The Kyokushin Union's aim is in future to establish the Kyokushin World Union, therefore it will support all Kyokushin entities at national and regional level.

