



Question #1

Describe the fighting area

Reference:

ARTICLE 1:

KUMITE COMPETITION AREA

§ 1.1 to 1.8



Answer

The competition area will be a matted square, comprised of 100 mats, laid out in a 10 x 10 configuration. The internal "fighting area" consists of a 6x6 (Blue) square; with an additional one row of (Red) mats signifying a "warning area" followed by an additional one row of (Blue) mats which constitutes "Jogai" as well as a "safety area". Each foam mat dimension is approx. 2 centimetre x 1 metre x 1 metre.

Two (Red) matted rectangle sections (Comprised of two inverted mats), within the 6x6 (Blue) internal "fighting area" will be used to delineate the positioning of the competitors.



Question #2

Describe the official uniform of the referee

Reference:
ARTICLE 2:
OFFICIAL DRESS
§ 2.3 REFEREES





Answer

- A single breasted navy blue blazer bearing 2-3 buttons
- A white shirt with short sleeves
- An official tie, worn without tiepin
- Plain dark-grey trousers
- Plain dark blue or black socks and black slip-on shoes for use on the match area
- A whistle on a lanyard for wearing around the neck
- Black shoes for use off the area
- Referees and Judges may wear a hairclip or tie their hair back to not be untidy





Question #3

How should a referee react if a contestant comes into the area inappropriately dressed

Reference:
ARTICLE 2:
OFFICIAL DRESS
2.4 CONTESTANTS
(See Explanation)





Answer

If a contestant comes into the area inappropriately dressed, he or she will not be immediately disqualified; instead the fighter will be given 1 minute to remedy matters.





Question #4

Can a contestant be replaced by another in an individual title match after the draw has been finalized?

Reference:

ARTICLE 3:

ORGANISATION OF KUMITE
COMPETITION

§3.6



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Answer

No



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Question #5

What happens to individual contestants or teams that do not present themselves when called.

Reference:

ARTICLE 3:

ORGANISATION OF KUMITE
COMPETITION

§ 3.3





Answer

They will be disqualified (KIKEN)
from the category.





Question #6

If a male team is on the line ready to fight and only has 4 fighters how does the referee respond?

Reference:

ARTICLE 3:

ORGANISATION OF KUMITE
COMPETITION

(See Explanation)





Answer

He starts the fight in the normal way. When hit comes to the absent fighters turn he announces „Kiken“ and No Kachi.

The other team must be notified, prior to the beginning of the first match, that their challengers are not fielding a full complement of fighters.

The forfeited party will always be the first fight, with a loss by 6 Waza-Ari.





Question #7

What happens if a team changes any of it's members or the fighting order without written notification prior to the round.

Reference:

ARTICLE 3:

ORGANISATION OF KUMITE
COMPETITION

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Answer

The Team will be disqualified





Question #8

How does one say the following
in Japanese?

Referee, Judge, Arbitrator.

Reference:
ARTICLE 4:
THE REFEREE PANEL
§ 4.1





Answer

SHUSHIN

FUKUSHIN

KANSA





Question #9

What happens if the Referee, judge or arbitrator of a Kumite match is found to have the same nationality of either of the participants.

Reference:
ARTICLE 4:
THE REFEREE PANEL
§ 4.3





Answer

The bout will be declared null and void, and repeated with neutral Referees.





Question #10

Where or in which order do the referee pannel stand at the start of a match.

Reference:

ARTICLE 4

THE REFEREE PANEL

(See Explanation)





Answer

At the start of a Kumite match, the Referee stands on the outside edge of the match area. On the Referee's left stand stands the Judge and on the right stands the Arbitrator.





Question #11

After the formal exchange of bows by contestants and Referee Panel, Does the Referee take a step forward or back to bow to the Judge and arbitrator?

Reference:

ARTICLE 4:

THE REFEREE PANEL

(See Explanation)





Answer

After the formal exchange of bows by contestants and Referee Panel, the Referee takes a step back, the Judge and Arbitrator turn inwards, and all bow together. All then take up their positions.





Question #12

Before a team bout what details must be on the list given to the table officials by the Coach or a nominated contestant from the team

Reference:

ARTICLE 3:

ORGANISATION OF KUMITE
COMPETITION

(See Explanation)





Answer

Name of the Country

The fighting order of the team

The belt colour allotted to the team for that match

Both the competitor's names and their tournament numbers

The signature of the Coach or nominated person





Question #13

If, through an error in charting,
the wrong contestants compete
what happens?

Reference:

ARTICLE 3:

ORGANISATION OF KUMITE
COMPETITION

(See Explanation)





Answer

Regardless of the outcome, that bout / match is declared null and void.





Question #14

In Kumite how long is a bout in both eliminations and finals?

Reference:

ARTICLE 5:

DURATION OF BOUT

§ 5.1





Answer

Duration of the Kumite bout is defined as two minutes for all Kumite bouts.

Finals for seniors will be three minutes.





Question #15

Name the criteria which determines the outcome of a bout

Reference:

ARTICLE 7:

CRITERIA FOR DECISION

§ 7.1-7.7





Answer

The result of the bout is determined by either contestant scoring 3 IPPONS, 6 WAZA-ARI, or a combination of the two totalling SANBON, or obtaining a decision, or by a HANSOKU, SHIKKAKU or KIKEN imposed against a contestant.





Question #16

Which of the following is worth more in individual Kumite or a count back of points in a Team bout?

1 IPPON or 2 WAZA-ARI's

Reference:
ARTICLE 6:
SCORING
§ 6.2





Answer

It must be noted that an IPPON is worth two WAZA-ARI.





Question #17

Name the 6 basic criteria used to award IPPON?

Reference:
ARTICLE 6:
SCORING
§ 6.3





Answer

An IPPON is awarded on the basis of the following:

Good form

Correct attitude

Vigorous application

Zanshin (perfect finish i.e. constant awareness)

Proper timing

Correct distance





Question #18

Which of the following techniques could be awarded with an ippon?

Jodan Mawashi Geri

Chudan Gyaku Zuki

Ashi Barrai followed by Jodan Zuki

Chudan Meiken Zuki

Jodan Ura Mawashi Geri

Reference:

ARTICLE 6:

SCORING





Answer

All of the techniques could be awarded with Ippon, Wasa Ari, Torimasen or penalty points depending on how they were executed.





Question #19

Under what age is contact to the head forbidden?

Reference:
ARTICLE 6:
SCORING
§ 6.4





Answer

For the Junior divisions i.e. under 18 years old, Jodan kicks or punches may not make any contact, but if the kick is inside of the Shoulder it may score.

For Seniors i.e. Over 18 years old, slight contact may be made.





Question #20

If a contestant wins by his or her opponent being given a HANSOKU or SHIKKAKU what will be the recorder score?

Reference:
ARTICLE 6:
SCORING
§ 6.6





Answer

A win by SANBON or
3 IPPONS – 6-0





Question #21

In which of the following situations will the disqualified fighter keep or lose his or her points?

- Hansoku: for Mubobi
- Hansoku for jogai
- Hansoku for contact or forbidden techniques
- Shikkaku

Reference:
ARTICLE 6:
SCORING
§ 6.6





Answer

Hansoku: for Mubobi: the disqualified competitor shall keep his or her points.

Hansoku for jogai: the contestant will keep his or her points.

Hansoku for contact or forbidden techniques: the contestant will lose lose his or her points.

Shikkaku: the disqualified competitor shall lose his or her points.





Question #22

If a contestant is absent, withdraws or is withdrawn, the opponent will be credited with what?

Reference:
ARTICLE 6:
SCORING
§ 6.6





Answer

If a contestant is absent, withdraws or is withdrawn, the opponent will be credited with a win by KIKEN (SANBON or 3 IPPONS). The contestant will keep his or her points





Question #23

Scoring attacks are limited to which areas?

Reference:
ARTICLE 6:
SCORING
§ 6.7





Answer

Head - only when you sweep or throw or a controlled Jodan kick

Face - only when you sweep or throw or a controlled Jodan kick

Abdomen

Chest

Back including shoulder blades
(but excluding shoulders)

Side





Question #24

Which of the following indicates the actual finish of a bout?

The referee's „Yame“ or the gong signaling the end of the 2 minutes.

Reference:
ARTICLE 6:
SCORING
(See Explanation)





Answer

The gong signaling the end of the 2 minutes.





Question #25

Can a point be given to an attack landing on the shoulder blade?

Reference:
ARTICLE 6:
SCORING
§ 6.7



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青

Answer

Yes.



美



Question #26

If Aka has already scored five Waza-Aris and is leading 5 to 0, and goes on to score a further Ippon, What will be his final registered score?

Reference:

ARTICLE 6:

SCORING

(See Explanation)





Answer

A score of three Ippons achieved either directly or cumulatively determines the bout.

Therefore if Aka has already scored five Waza-Ari and goes on to score a further Ippon, his maximum score will not exceed the three Ippon ceiling. This very basic rule is sometimes overlooked when scoring a team event that has relied on bout victories.





Question #27

At the end of a bout, Aka has 2 Wasa-Ari and Ao has 1 Ippon. Who is declared the winner?

Reference:

ARTICLE 6:

SCORING

(See Explanation)





Answer

Two Waza-Ari equal one Ippon in scoring value

So the outcome would be a Hikiwake.





Question #28

What is the procedure if a contestant "covers up" so there is no possible area on which to score.

Reference:

ARTICLE 8:

PROHIBITED BEHAVIOUR

(See Explanation)





Answer

If a contestant “covers up” so there is no possible area on which to score and after being clearly warned of this, will be seen to have violated the ‘Mubobi’ rule and will receive the appropriate penalty points. After being clearly warned of this, the Mubobi rule will escalate to Keikoku, Chui, and Hansoku).





Question #29

Name 4 ways that a bout could be decided prior to the two minutes duration.

Reference:

ARTICLE 7:

CRITERIA FOR DECISION

§ 7.1





Answer

A SANBON score, or a defeat caused by KIKEN, HANSOKU or a SHIKKAKU.





Question #30

Name the criteria which decides the winning team in Team Kumite.

Reference:

ARTICLE 7:

CRITERIA FOR DECISION

§ 7.3



Answer

In team competition, the winning team is the one with the most bout victories.

If two teams have the same number of victories, the winner is the one whose contestants have scored the most points, taking both winning and losing fights into account.

If two teams have the same number of victories and scores, a deciding bout must be held between representatives of the two teams. In the event of a continuing tie, there is an extension ("ENCHO-SEN"). The first contestant to score IPPON or WAZA-ARI is declared the winner.

In male team matches, a team, which obtains a lead of three bout victories, will be declared the winner at that point, or in the case of female teams, a lead of two bout victories.



Question #31

If there is still no score after 2 minutes of Encho-Sen, how will the winner be decided?

Reference:

ARTICLE 7:

CRITERIA FOR DECISION

§ 7.2





Answer

The points made by actually making a point will count more than the points given for penalties.

If there is still no difference then the referee, Judge and Arbitrator will decide Hantei.

The criteria will be:

The best technique, or the most active fighter.





Question #32

Name as many forbidden actions as possible.

Reference:

ARTICLE 8:

PROHIBITED BEHAVIOUR

§ 8.1



Answer

The following are forbidden:

- Hand techniques to head, face and neck unless delivered after a sweep or throw.
- Techniques which make contact with the throat
- Techniques, which make excessive contact.
- Attacks to the groin, (above the Pubic bone are legal, and may score) joints or instep.
- Attacks to the face with open hand techniques ("TEISHO or NUKITE").
- Dangerous throws.
- Techniques, which by their nature cannot be controlled for the safety of the opponent, such as Kakato-geri or direct face or throat area kicks with Mae-geri or Yoko –geri.
- Direct attacks to arms or legs.
- JOGAI.
- MUBOBI.
- Feigning of injury in order to gain advantage.
- Any discourteous behaviour.
- Clinching, wrestling, pushing, or seizing, without attempting a throw or other technique.



Question #33

For what reason would a Referee give Kiken?

Reference:
ARTICLE 6:
SCORING
§ 6.6





Answer

KIKEN or forfeiture is the decision given when a contestant or contestants are unable to continue, abandon the bout or are withdrawn on the order of the Referee. The grounds for abandonment may include injury not ascribable to the opponent's actions.





Question #34

What would be the procedure if two contestants injure each other at the same time or are suffering from the effects of previously incurred injury and are declared by the tournament Doctor to be unable to continue?

Reference:

ARTICLE 7:

CRITERIA FOR DECISION

§ 7.2





Answer

The bout is awarded to the contestant who has amassed the most points at that time. If the points score is equal, then a decision (HANTEI) will decide the outcome of the bout.





Question #35

Can an injured contestant, who has been declared unfit to fight by the tournament Doctor fight again later that day in the same competition.

Reference:

ARTICLE 10:

INJURIES AND ACCIDENTS IN
COMPETITION

§ 10.3





Answer

An injured contestant, who has been declared unfit to fight by the tournament Doctor, cannot fight again on the same day in that competition.





Question #36

If it arises that a Point is to be awarded for a contestant scoring, as well as a penalty having to be imposed due to the opponent having committed an infringement, in which order must the Referee give his/her decision: First penalty or point?

Reference:
ARTICLE 9:
PENALTIES
(See Explanations)





Answer

When it arises that a Point is to be awarded for a contestant scoring, as well as a penalty having to be imposed due to the opponent having committed an infringement, then the Referee must Firstly award the point for the Scoring technique, and only then the Penalty for the Infraction.





Question #37

Is an injured contestant who wins a bout, through disqualification due to injury allowed to fight again in the competition without permission from the Doctor?

Reference:

ARTICLE 10:

INJURIES AND ACCIDENTS IN
COMPETITION

§ 10.3





Answer

An injured contestant who wins a bout, through disqualification due to injury, is not allowed to fight again in the competition without permission from the Doctor.





Question #38

Is an injured contestant who wins a bout for the second time through disqualification due to injury allowed to fight again in the competition if the Doctor says he/she is ok to fight

Reference:

ARTICLE 10:

INJURIES AND ACCIDENTS IN
COMPETITION

§ 10.5





Answer

An injured contestant who wins a bout for the second time through disqualification due to injury, is not allowed to fight again in the competition, and must be withdrawn.





Question #39

Who has the right to protest a judgement related to scoring to the members of the Refereeing panel?

Reference:
ARTICLE 11:
PROTEST
§ 11.1





Answer

No one may protest about a judgement related to scoring to the members of the Refereeing Panel.





Question #40

What are the Arbitrator's powers and duties?

Reference:

ARTICLE 12:

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE
TATAMI AREA CONTROLLERS,
REFEREES, JUDGES AND
ARBITRATORS

§ 12.2



Answer

To monitor the performance of the competitors.

To express an opinion when invited to be involved in a discussion with the Referee and the Judge, or just the Referee, by the Referee.

Only when taking part in consultation with the Referee and Judge, or when referred to for an opinion, shall the Arbitrator be entitled to a vote.

The Arbitrator **MUST NOT** signal or indicate his opinion, he may only express his opinion verbally to the Referee when requested.

The Arbitrator has the power to signal to the Referee by the use of whistle or another agreed method should the Arbitrator consider that there has been an administrative error.

The powers of the Arbitrator will include the supervision of the Timekeeper and of the Scorekeeper.

In this connection, the scores recorded by the Arbitrator, shall be the official scores if they differ to those recorded by the Scorekeeper.

Records of the match shall become official records, subject to the approval of the Arbitrator with his signature.



Question #41

What are the Chief Referee's power and duties?

Reference:

ARTICLE 12:

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE
TATAMI AREA CONTROLLERS,
REFEREES, JUDGES AND
ARBITRATORS

§ 12.3



Answer

To ensure the correct preparation for each given tournament in consultation with the tournament organiser/organising committee, with regard to competition area arrangements, the provision and deployment of all equipment and necessary facilities, match operation and supervision and safety precautions etc.

To decide, in advance the allocation and appointments of Arbitrators, Referees and Judges, and to oversee the performance of the officials.

To nominate substitute officials where such are required (the composition of a panel of officials may not be changed at the sole discretion of the Arbitrator, Referee or Judge).

To pass the final judgement on matters of a technical nature, which may arise during a given match, and for which there are no stipulations in the rules.



Question #42

What are the Judge's power and duties?

Reference:

ARTICLE 12:

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE
TATAMI AREA CONTROLLERS,
REFEREES, JUDGES AND
ARBITRATORS

§ 12.3



Answer

The Judge's powers and duties shall be as follows:

Assist (Mirror) the Referee.

Take part in consultation with the Referee and the Arbitrator when invited to do so by the Referee.

Signal an opinion by the use of discreet but clear hand gestures. The Mirror Judge shall hold their signal of point or penalty until the Head Referee delivers their decision.

To exercise a right to vote on a decision to be taken.

The Judge shall only speak if summoned by the Referee.

The Judge shall carefully observe the actions of the contestants and signal to the Referee an opinion in the event of the following:

When an IPPON or WAZA-ARI is observed.

When a contestant appears about to commit, or has committed, a prohibited act and/or technique.

When an injury to or illness of a contestant is noticed.

When one or both of the contestants have moved out of the competition area.

In other cases, where it is considered necessary, to bring a matter to the attention of the Referee.



Question #43

Is there a possible situation where both Aka and Ao score simultaneously but only Aka is awarded the point?

Reference:
ARTICLE 6:
SCORING
(See Explanation)





Answer

Yes . At the moment of scoring
Ao has stepped out of bounds





Question #44

After awarding a Waza-Ari to Ao, should the Referee continue the bout if Ao does not turn to the Referee and acknowledge the point awarded?

Reference:

ARTICLE 6: SCORING
(See Explanation)



Answer

Yes.

Explanation:

There is no obligation on the part of any KSI competitor to formally or informally acknowledge a Referee after being awarded a point during a match.

There are formal procedures to follow upon entering and exiting a Tatami during a competition; however, during a bout, competitors should not celebrate a point, show disgust for a perceived "missed" call or be expected to take their focus off of their competitor to acknowledge a Referee's point.



Question #45

Aka launches an attack by dropping down to deliver a long reverse-punch; their knee makes contact with the floor as they are clearly unable to block a counter. They miss Ao with their attack. Should this constitute a penalty?

Reference:

ARTICLE 8:

PROHIBITED BEHAVIOUR

(See Explanation)





Answer

Yes. The appropriate penalty for this infraction is Mubobi.

Such attacks must be evaluated on their own merits. Strict consideration should be given if the attacker's knee makes, or nearly makes, contact with the floor.

Contestants must always be in a position to effectively defend themselves. Dropping down to throw oneself into a long reverse-punch may render someone unable to block a counter.





Question #46

When a Kata competitor has either come to a prolonged halt during their performance, or performs a Kata different from that announced and must be disqualified. Should the Head Judge should signal for a Hantei – knowing that that competitor will lose the individual match?

Reference:

ARTICLE 5:

CRITERIA FOR DECISION

(See Explanation)





Answer

No.

If a Kata contestant is disqualified, the Chief Judge will cross and uncross the flags.

There shall be no Hantei decision in any case of a disqualification infraction.





Question #47

During Individual Kata competition, Aka forgets a sequence of moves and requests permission from the Head Judge to begin again. Does the Head Judge have discretion to allow Aka to re-begin their Kata?

Reference:

ARTICLE 5:

CRITERIA FOR DECISION

§ 5.B.2





Answer

No.

Explanation:

To clarify a "Prolonged Halt" during Kata, the following explanation is offered: When a competitor forgets the sequence of a Kata, or when they come to more than a temporary pause (Longer than 5 seconds); they should be disqualified.





Question #48

During Individual Kata competition, Aka was more powerful yet still controlled whereas Ao was very neat – almost picture perfect, yet holding back.

Who should the Judges determine to be the winner?

Reference:

ARTICLE 5:

CRITERIA FOR DECISION

(See Explanation)



Answer

Aka should be awarded the victory.

Explanation:

The two participants have each completed their Kata. The referee is unable to make up their mind. Both the Karateka had proper Sensei Kimura form. Aka was more powerful yet still controlled whereas Ao was very neat – almost picture perfect, yet holding back. The judge goes through the list and determines that power takes priority over neatness thereby establishing a reason for making a decision. Aka wins.



Question #49

What are the criteria by which Kata Judges should evaluate a performance in order of priority?

Reference:

ARTICLE 5:

CRITERIA FOR DECISION

(See Explanation)





Answer

The order of importance would be as follows:

#1) FORM

#2) POWER AND REALISM

#3) NEATNESS, TIMING AND
FLOW

#4) PRESENTATION





Question #50

During Kata competition, Aka performs Suparinpei and Ao performs Ananku.

Should the referees give any preference to Aka because Suparinpei is a longer Kata?

Reference:

ARTICLE 5:

CRITERIA FOR DECISION

(See Explanation)





Answer

No.

Explanation:

The performance of any Team or individual Kata is exclusively determined through the evaluation of the 12 Criteria for Decision.

There is No weighting assigned to Kata based upon their "Degree of Difficulty". Ananku would be evaluated equally with Suparinpei.





Question #51

During a Kumite competition, Aka is actively bouncing; often breaking contact with the Tatami without gripping or trying to attack. Ao uses one of Aka's particular breaks in contact to launch their own attack. Ao scores a punch to Aka's chest. What is the Head Referee's sequence (if any) in scoring that exchange?

Reference:

ARTICLE 6: SCORING

ARTICLE 8: PROHIBITED BEHAVIOUR





Answer

The sequence of scoring would be as follows:

Head Referee:

"Ao – Chudan Tsuki – Waza Ari"

"Aka – Mubobi (1st Warning)"

The two issues to consider in this exchange are the actual score as well as the prohibited behaviour. Too often Referees will focus on the scoring.





Question #52

How should the Head Referee handle a situation where a spectator approaches an area and wishes to show a film from an ipad or phone showing a situation where they say proves a wrong decision has been made?

Reference:

ARTICLE 12: POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE TATAMI AREA CONTROLLERS, REFEREES, JUDGES AND ARBITRATORS

(See Explanation)





Answer

In an age of increasingly present video recording devices ("smart phones", iPads, Video cameras, etc) it is the responsibility of the Tatami Area Controller that, UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES, shall a spectator be allowed to submit audio or video recordings to intimidate or otherwise influence a Referee during an event. Such video "evidence" is more appropriately addressed in a post-event After Action Report (AAR) for purposes of further educating and developing KSI Referee Officials.



PLEASE NOTE:

The Kimura Shukokai International (KSI) Referees Council have provided these cards as a resource to be utilized as a training aide. They in no way are meant to replace or remove your obligation to be ever familiar with the current KSI Competition Rules.

We hope that these cards make it easier to provide useful education and training for all existing and future Referees.

Your Referee Council welcomes your feedback on this and all training initiatives by contacting us via: ksi.rc.secretary@gmail.com

Thank you!

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釋空茂

