

**COMPETITION RULES & INTERPRETATION**  
**世界跆拳道聯盟競賽規則與解釋說明**





## 謹獻給 跆拳道熱血



中華民國跆拳道協會  
CHINESE TAIPEI TAEKWONDO ASSOCIATION

溯自26年前WTF公佈與實施本競賽辦法以來，為符合跆拳道發展趨勢歷經十二次修訂。

如本競賽辦法第一條之開宗明義 **「全世界各地的跆拳道競賽得以公正順利管理主辦或承辦競賽之相關事宜**，中華民國跆拳道協會秉持該理念推廣跆拳道運動，本會秘書長何豐彥先生特別指示召集競賽裁判委員會研討本次修訂競賽規則內容，期盼我國跆拳道的裁判、教練與選手們能有最即時、最充分的國際資訊，一起為跆拳道盡最熱血的努力。

非常感謝中華跆協競賽裁判委員會委員們及裁判組張組長永昌先生對競賽辦法修訂的一切努力與付出。

本書得以出版須特別感謝

王瑀瑄小姐對本書提供快速準確的中文繕打  
胡藝齡小姐對跆拳道國際法規之蒐集整理與翻譯  
鄭大為先生對本書所提供跆拳道專業的審訂意見  
中央大學英文系主任李振亞教授對譯文的審訂意見

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第一版二刷：2009年7月

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# 競賽規則與解釋說明

## 第一條：目的

制定本競賽規則的目的是為了確保世界跆拳道聯盟、區域聯盟與各會員國協會能夠公正順利管理主辦或承辦競賽之相關事宜。

### 說明

第一條規則的制定目的是為了確保全世界跆拳道競賽得以統一的標準執行，任何違反本規則基本原則的競賽，皆不得被承認是跆拳道競賽。

## 第二條：適用範圍

本競賽規則適用於世界跆拳道聯盟、區域聯盟與各會員國協會主辦或承辦之競賽，任何會員國協會若欲修改部分的競賽規則，皆須於事前取得世界跆拳道聯盟的認可。

### 解釋#1

事前取得認可：各組織單位欲更動現行規則，應將預備更動的內容與修改理由合併檢送世界跆拳道聯盟。並應於賽前一個月收到世界跆拳道聯盟變更認可之回覆，始得以排定賽程。

### 解釋#2

在競賽期間的量級變更、增減國際裁判人數，及更動檢錄、紀錄、委任醫護之位置設置等項目..或是競賽時間變動，是世界跆拳道聯盟容許核准修改規則的部分；而計分、警告、扣分方式與競賽場地則屬在任何情況下皆不可更改的部分。

### 第三條：競賽場地

競賽場地的公制測量單位為8公尺x8公尺之無障礙平面競賽區，競賽區應鋪設力波墊。此外若有需要，競賽場地亦可設置於離地面1公尺高度的平台上，邊界線外至地面的區域，其坡面角度應小於30度角，以維護選手安全。

1. 競賽區的界定：8公尺x8公尺為競賽區，而競賽區的邊緣線稱為邊界線，鄰近記錄人員與委任醫生桌位前面的邊界線為第一邊界線。從第一邊界線按順時鐘方向，依序為第二、第三、第四邊界線。
2. 標示位置：
  - 1) 主審的位置：應在競賽區中心點向第三邊界線方向退後1.5公尺處。
  - 2) 各副審的位置：一號副審的位置應在面向競賽區中心點，距離第一邊界線與第二邊界線之交叉角向外0.5公尺處；二號副審的位置應在面向競賽區中心點，距離第二邊界線與第三邊界線之交叉角向外0.5公尺處；三號副審的位置應在面向競賽區中心點，距離第三邊界線與第四邊界線之交叉角向外0.5公尺處；四號副審的位置應在面向競賽區中心點，距離第四邊界線與第一邊界線之交叉角向外0.5公尺處。
  - 3) 記錄員的位置：記錄員的位置應在面向競賽區第一邊界線後方2公尺以上及第一邊界線與第二邊界線交叉角2公尺處。
  - 4) 委任醫師的位置：委任醫師的位置應在邊界線向右至少3公尺處。
  - 5) 競賽選手的位置：競賽選手的位置應位於至第一邊界線3公尺處，且距競賽區中線一公尺處標出二個相對位置的點，(著紅色護具之選手面向第二邊界線，著藍色護具之選手面向第四邊界線)
  - 6) 指導教練的位置：指導教練的位置應與選手同邊，其位置應設於距離邊界線中點往後1公尺處。
  - 7) 檢錄組的位置：檢錄組的位置應設於競賽場地入口處附近，以便檢查競賽選手的護具裝備。

#### 解釋#1

力波墊：墊子的彈性必須在賽前經由世界跆拳道聯盟認證通過。

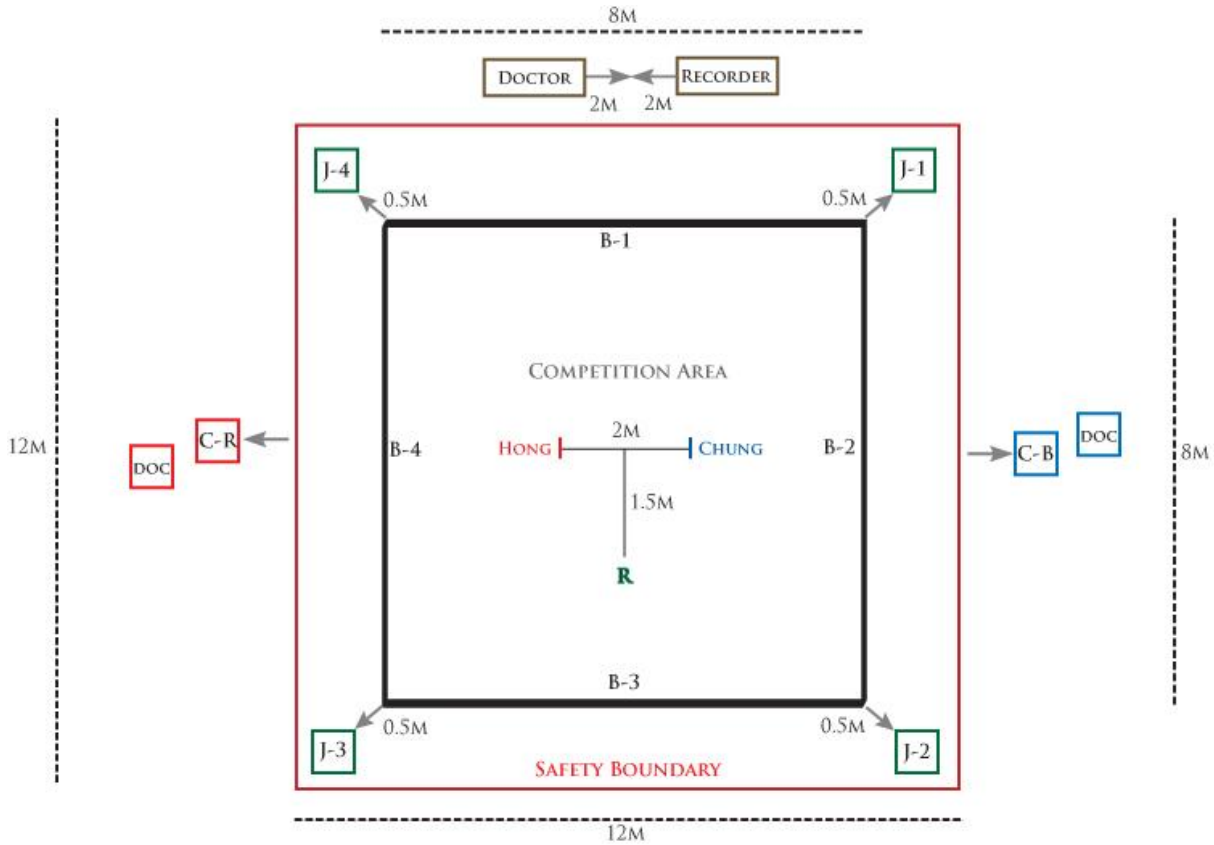
#### 解釋#2

競賽場地的大小：競賽區(8m X 8m)周圍須有延伸至少2公尺寬以上的安全區圍繞，因此整個場地的面積至少要10公尺x10公尺或12公尺x12公尺平方(編按：原文為12m x 12m or 14m x 14m應係舊規則\_即舊競賽區10mX10m，誤漏更正之處)。

解釋#3

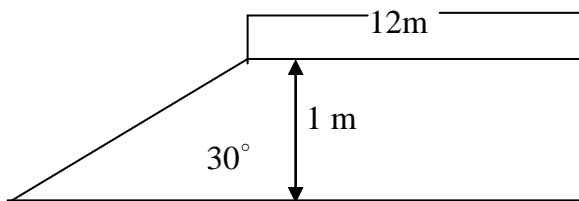
競賽平台：應依據以下圖表設置。

**Diagram 1. Field of Play** 競賽場地



B-1~4	Boundary Lines #1 to #4	第一~四邊界線
J1~4	Corner Judges #1 to #4	第一~四副審裁判
R	Center Referee	主審裁判
C-R	Coach (Red/Hong)	紅方指導教練
C-B	Coach (Blue/Chung)	青方指導教練
DOC	Team Doctor	隊醫
Doctor	Commission Doctor	委任醫生

**Diagram 2. Competition Platform** 競賽平台



#### 解釋#4

顏色：力波墊的顏色組合應避免刺眼反光色澤或容易造成競賽選手及觀眾的眼睛疲勞之顏色。顏色組合應與選手裝備、服裝及競賽場地週遭相互契合。

#### 解釋#5

檢錄組：檢錄組的檢錄人員應檢視參賽選手所穿戴的裝備是否合身、是否通過世界跆拳道聯盟認證。發覺不適當者，應明示要求選手更換護具裝備。

#### 執裁方針-1

為避免過度干擾競賽進度，主審裁判應完全了解競賽區的定義及適用的原則，並善加利用。

## 第四條：競賽選手

### 1. 競賽選手的資格：

- 1) 擁有其參賽隊伍之國籍者。
- 2) 由國家跆拳道協會之推薦者。
- 3) 持有由國技院/世界跆拳道聯盟核發之段證書者。但就世界青少年跆拳道錦標賽的參賽資格而言，則以錦標賽的舉行年度，該參賽選手年齡介於14歲到17歲之間，且持有由國技院核發的品/段證書者。

#### 說明

世界青少年跆拳道錦標賽的年齡限制基點是以錦標賽舉辦的年度為計算基點，而非舉辦的日期。參賽選手年齡應為錦標賽舉行的當年度之14歲到17歲。例如：若錦標賽在2010年2月22日舉行，在1993年1月1日到1996年12月31日間出生的選手皆有參賽資格。

### 2. 選手的服裝與護具裝備：

- 1) 選手在進入競賽區之前，應完整穿戴護胸、護頭盔、護檔、護肘、護脛、手套及護牙套等護具。
- 2) 護檔、護肘及護脛應穿著在跆拳道道服內，選手應自行準備世界跆拳道聯盟認證的防護裝備及個人使用的護牙套。頭上除了護頭盔以外，不可配戴其他任何飾物品。若有宗教信仰相關物品需配戴於護頭盔內或道服內，並且不得危害或妨礙干擾到競爭對手。

### 3. 禁藥管制：

- 1) 在世界跆拳道聯盟主辦或認可的跆拳道競賽場合中，禁止使用任何世界跆拳道聯盟禁藥管制辦法中明列之藥物或化學合成物。然於奧林匹克運動會或其他大型綜合性運動賽會則採用國際奧會之禁藥規章。
- 2) 世界跆拳道聯盟可進行做任何形式的藥檢，選手若是違反禁藥規定或是任何得牌選手拒絕接受藥檢，則取消所得之名次，並由次一名之選手遞補。
- 3) 競賽籌備委員會應負責安排藥物檢測
- 4) 所有禁藥檢測細則必須依照世界跆拳道聯盟之禁藥管制辦法。

#### 解釋#1

擁有其參賽隊伍之國籍者：當選手擔任國家代表隊代表選手時，國籍的判定是以選手報名參賽時，是否擁有其代表之國家的國民或公民權，並以檢查護照為確定依據。若選手擁有多重國籍，因而造成代表參賽國籍判定之問題，則應根據選手本身屬意之國籍，為其所應代表的國家。

#### 解釋#2

護牙套的顏色限制為白色或透明。若選手能出示戴護牙套會傷害到選手之醫生診斷證明，則可免其戴護牙套的義務。

## 第五條：量級

### 1. 男、女量級分列如下：

男子組		女子組	
54kg級	54公斤以下	46kg級	46公斤以下
58kg級	54-58公斤	49kg級	46-49公斤
63kg級	58-63公斤	53kg級	49-53公斤
68kg級	63-68公斤	57kg級	53-57公斤
74kg級	68-74公斤	62kg級	57-62公斤
80kg級	74-80公斤	67kg級	62-67公斤
87kg級	80-87公斤	73kg級	67-73公斤
87kg以上	87公斤以上	73kg以上	73公斤以上

### 2. 奧運量級：

男子組		女子組	
58kg級	58公斤以下	49kg級	49公斤以下
68kg級	58-68公斤	57kg級	49-57公斤
80kg級	68-80公斤	67kg級	57-67公斤
80kg以上	80公斤以上	67kg以上	67公斤以上

### 3. 世界青少年錦標賽量級：

男子組		女子組	
45kg級	45公斤以下	42kg級	42公斤以下
48kg級	45-48公斤	44kg級	42-44公斤
51kg級	48-51公斤	46kg級	44-46公斤
55kg級	51-55公斤	49kg級	46-49公斤
59kg級	55-59公斤	52kg級	49-52公斤
63kg級	59-63公斤	55kg級	52-55公斤
68kg級	63-68公斤	59kg級	55-59公斤
73kg級	68-73公斤	63kg級	59-63公斤
78kg級	73-78公斤	68kg級	63-68公斤
78kg以上	78公斤以上	68kg以上	68公斤以上

### 4. 青年奧運量級：

男子組		女子組	
48kg級	48公斤以下	44kg級	44公斤以下
55kg級	48-55公斤	49kg級	44-49公斤
63kg級	55-63公斤	55kg級	49-55公斤
73kg級	63-73公斤	63kg級	55-63公斤
73kg以上	73公斤以上	63kg以上	63公斤以上

## 說明

1. 跆拳道競賽的特性是選手雙方之間按照競賽規則，進行身體接觸及強力碰撞的競賽。為能達成減少競賽不公情事以確保參賽選手人身安全並創造一個公平的競賽環境，故建立本量級制度。
2. 基本原則上分為男子與女子二種組別。男性與男性競爭，女性與女性競爭。
3. 奧林匹克運動會的量級區分，必須與國際奧會協商之後，始予定案。

### 解釋#1

超過體重上限：重量限制的基準是到小數點第二位。例如，50公斤以下是指直到50.00公斤，含50.009公斤。50.01公斤則是超重，不符合該量級資格。

### 解釋#2

未達體重下限：50.00公斤以上是以50.01公斤為起始重量。如體重為49.99公斤則不符合量級資格。

## 第六條：競賽分類與方式

### 1. 競賽分類如下列幾種：

1) 個人競賽通常是同量級選手之間的競技。如為必要，可合併量級。在相同的項目中，選手只得參加一個量級的競賽。

### 2) 團體競賽：競賽方式

(1) 競賽選手按體重區分為5個量級。

#### 男子組Male division

54公斤以下

54-63公斤

63-72公斤

72-82公斤

82公斤以上

#### 女子組Female division

47公斤以下

47-54公斤

54-61公斤

61-68公斤

68公斤以上

(2) 競賽選手按體重區分為8個量級。

(3) 競賽選手按體重區分為4個量級。(用八量級制的標準，將每兩個量級合併，整合成為四個量級)

### 2. 競賽賽制分成下列幾種：

1) 單敗淘汰賽制。

2) 循環賽制。

3. 奧林匹克運動會跆拳道競賽為一種特殊形式的淘汰復活賽制。

4. 所有經世界跆拳道聯盟認可的國際性競賽，應至少要有四個以上國家參與且每量級至少要有四名參賽者；若有量級少於四名參賽者，則該量級競賽的結果將不被列為正式成績紀錄。

### 說明

1. 在賽制方面是以個人賽制為設計基礎。可是團體名次可以依據個人賽的成績表現，以各量級之個人積分的總和，來裁定團體成績的名次。

#### \*積分制

依據下列計分方式計算團體成績排名順序。

每個選手過磅合格後進入競賽場地，可得基本分一分

- 每贏一場得一分（長籤）
- 每個金牌得七分
- 每個銀牌得三分
- 每個銅牌得一分

若有兩隊以上積分相同，名次決定方式依序為：1) 依照該隊所獲得金銀銅牌數目之多寡；2) 參賽人數多寡決定；3) 較重量級得分較多者。

2. 在團體賽制中，各隊競賽成績的優劣取決於個人競賽成績的表現來決定。

#### 解釋#1

量級合併：應依照奧運量級的區分模式。

#### 解釋#2

八量級制：依照八量級賽制的競賽，贏得五個量級以上的隊伍即為勝隊。若是兩隊平手（4：4），則每隊派出一名代表進行平手決勝加賽。該決勝加賽不得以候補選手上場競賽。

#### 說明

依據上述賽制，在所有場次競賽都賽完之前，即使其中一個隊確定獲勝過半，原則上，其餘的場次也應繼續賽完。若失敗的隊伍想放棄剩下場次的競賽，應取消該隊資格並裁定是為負隊，同時註明該隊失格而不予計分。

## 第七條：競賽時間

競賽時間為每場三回合，每回合兩分鐘，回合間中場休息一分鐘。若三回合競賽結果為平分，於一分鐘中場休息後，則應進行第四回合驟死賽制的延長賽。

## 第八條：抽籤

1. 抽籤應在賽程開始之前一天至兩天，在世界跆拳道聯盟工作人員與參賽國代表出席下舉行，抽籤辦法需由技術委員代表決定。
2. 若參賽國代表無法出席抽籤時，技術委員代表應代為抽籤或指派一工作人員進行抽籤。

## 第九條：過磅

1. 競賽選手過磅應於該量級開賽的前一天完成。
2. 過磅時，男選手可著底褲，女選手可穿胸罩及底褲過磅。若是出於選手自願，可以裸體狀態進行過磅。
3. 過磅以一次為限，但是若選手第一次過磅沒有通過，亦可以在限定的時間內再過磅一次。
4. 為了讓選手通過正式過磅，應在住宿地點或競賽場地提供選手一個與正式過磅時使用的同款磅秤，以利選手於預先秤重。

### 解釋#1

當日參賽的選手：這是說依據籌備委員會或是世界跆拳道聯盟所訂定的賽程表，選手應出賽的日期。

於該量級開賽前一天：過磅時間由籌備委員會決定，且應在領隊會議上告知所有參賽國。過磅時程以兩個小時為限。

### 解釋#2

女子選手應有個別的過磅室，且應由女性工作人員負責過磅秤重。

### 解釋#3

未通過正式過磅：若選手正式過磅時不合格，則該選手將無法獲得參賽積分。

### 解釋#4

與正式過磅時使用的同款磅秤：預先過磅用的磅秤應與正式過磅時所使用的磅秤為相同的型號款式且為相同的度量刻度，競賽籌備委員會應於賽前確認前述的規格事項。

## 第十條：競賽程序

1. 播報選手姓名：在競賽預定開始前三分鐘應開始廣播選手姓名三次，若選手在競賽預定開始時間後一分鐘，仍沒有出現在競賽區，則以棄權判定。
2. 檢查身體與服裝：選手被廣播唱名後，應到檢錄組接受由世界跆拳道聯盟所指派的檢錄人員進行身體及服裝檢查。選手不應顯露出不當的神情，且禁止穿戴任何可能造成對手傷害之物件。
3. 檢錄後，選手連同一位教練與一位隊醫(若有的話)進入教練指導區域待命。
4. 競賽前與競賽後之程序
  - 1) 開始競賽前，主審裁判會宣告“Chung(青), Hong(紅)”，選手雙方需將護頭盔置於左手臂內，然後進入競賽區。
  - 2) 當主審裁判宣佈“Cha-ryeot(立正)”與“Kyeong-rye(敬禮)”，選手以立姿鞠躬方式互相敬禮。敬禮應為自然站立姿勢並彎腰超過30度角，頭部前額向下超過45度角以上，雙手握拳置於雙腿側邊，敬禮後選手需戴上護頭盔。
  - 3) 在聽到指令“Joon-bi”(準備)與“Shi-jak”(開始)後開始進行競賽。
  - 4) 每場競賽每回合開始，須經主審裁判宣告“Shi-jak”(開始)，待主審裁判宣告“Keu-man”(結束)之後，始得結束競賽。即使主審裁判尚未宣告“Keu-man”(結束)，但是時間已終了，該回合競賽仍應視為結束。
  - 5) 最後一回合結束後，選手需就定位面對面並脫下護頭套，在主審的口令“Cha-ryeot”，“Kyeong-rye”與對方敬禮，並立正等待主審宣佈判決。
  - 6) 主審裁判應舉起貼近優勝者的手臂並宣佈勝方。
  - 7) 選手退場。
5. 團體賽競賽的程序
  - 1) 兩隊各自依照表格上的順序往第一邊界線方向排成一排，面對面站著。
  - 2) 競賽開始前及結束後的程序依照本條文第五項的規定方式辦理。
  - 3) 兩隊退出競賽區並在各指定區域裡準備上場競賽。
  - 4) 在最後一場競賽結束後，兩隊應立即在競賽區內整齊站列相互面對。
  - 5) 主審裁判舉起貼近己側方優勝隊伍的手臂宣告裁定優勝隊伍。

## 第十一條：合法技術及有效得分範圍

### 1. 合法攻擊技術

- 1) 正拳技術：以正拳進行正面攻擊的技術。
- 2) 腳部技術：以腳踝以下之部位達成攻擊的技術。

### 2. 合法攻擊的範圍

- 1) 軀幹：以拳、腳技術攻擊護具保護軀幹之部分，為合法攻擊。但嚴禁攻擊脊椎部位。
- 2) 頭部：只允許用腳部技術攻擊鎖骨上方之區域。

#### 解釋#1

在原本的韓文專用術語中，“Pa-run-ju-mok”可以解釋為正確握拳的方法。所以正確緊握的拳頭以食指及中指的指節前端部位的攻擊是合法的，不必考慮攻擊角度、方向與落點。

#### 解釋#2

腳部技術：任何使用腳踝以下部位進行各種攻擊即是合法的。反之，任何使用腳踝以上部位的攻擊，例如小腿或膝蓋，則是不合法的。

#### 解釋#3

軀幹：由護具所覆蓋的自腋下到骨盆之間的範圍，是合法的攻擊部位。因此，應依照每個量級規定的護具尺碼與每個選手的體格穿著合身之軀幹護具。

## 第十二條：有效得分

### 1. 合法得分區域

- 1) 軀幹中端部位：軀幹護具青色或紅色的部分。
- 2) 頭部：鎖骨上方(即整個臉部、雙耳與後腦)。

2. 使用合法的技術且準確、有力的擊中合法得分區域時，應為有效得分。

### 3. 下列為有效得分：

- 1) 擊中軀幹護具，得1分。
- 2) 以轉身踢擊技術有效擊中軀幹護具的合法得分區域，得2分。
- 3) 有效的頭部攻擊，得3分。

4. 競賽得分計算應為三回合得分總和。

5. 無效得分：當選手使用違規行為攻擊得分，該得分應被取消。

執裁方針：當腳部任何部位碰觸到對手的臉部時，皆認定是為有效得分。

#### 解釋#1

準確：意指以合法的攻擊技術，精準完全的碰觸到對手身上的有效得分部位。

#### 解釋# 2

有力的：

使用非電子軀幹護具：攻擊者之進攻衝擊力度，能讓對手驟然移位，足證明其攻擊力量的強度。

使用電子軀幹護具：以電子軀幹護具的感應器測出衝擊力量，感應器會依照不同的量級、男女組別的受力點強度而自動給分。

執裁方針：

“Kye-soo” 技術擊倒之標準：當選手被擊倒時，主審裁判應先檢查選手的狀況然後讀秒。

被擊倒的標準：“Knock-down” 應依照第十七條的規定。

#### 解釋# 3

無效得分：因違規的攻擊動作得到的分數無效，在此情況下，主審裁判應以手勢示意得分無效，並施予適切的罰則。

執裁方針：

若出現上述情形，主審裁判應立即宣佈“Kal-yeo”（離開），然後先以手勢取消分數再給予適當之處分。

### 第十三條：得分與公佈

1. 有效得分應立刻記錄並公佈。
2. 若非使用電子軀幹護具，各副審裁判應立即將分數載入電子計分器或計分表記分。
3. 使用電子軀幹護具時
  - 1) 因軀幹中端被擊中的有效得分應由電子軀幹護具感應得分。
  - 2) 因頭部被擊中而有效得分時，各副審裁判應立即將分數載入電子計分器或計分表記分。
4. 使用電子計分器或計分表時，得分須經由三位以上副審裁判確認通過，才算有效得分。

說明：

電子軀幹護具須符合世界跆拳道聯盟的規範以兼具提升競技性及確保競賽公平性之功能。

說明：

立即記分是一原則理念，無論採行何種計分方法，都必須遵守此一原則。

解釋 #1

得分應立即記分：立即記分的意旨是得分動作做出後應立即記錄分數。延誤一段時間後再記分視為無效。

解釋 #2

立刻記錄並公佈：副審裁判的記分應立刻顯示公布於記分板上。

解釋 #3

使用非電子軀幹護具：所有得分都是依據副審裁判自己的判斷。因此必須有設備可以立刻顯示得分。但是如果計分顯示設備發生故障，分數也應馬上記錄於副審的計分表上，並在每回合結束後，立即公佈。

解釋 # 4

使用電子軀幹護具：所有觸擊到電子軀幹護具的合法攻擊動作都會自動給分。副審只需要記錄臉部攻擊的得分或是護具感應器以外的攻擊得分。

執裁方針：

無論以何種計分方式，副審裁判都應嚴守立即記分的原則，若是在回合結束才予以記分，是違反規則的。

#### 第十四條：違規行為與判罰

1. 任何違規行為皆應由主審判罰。
2. 判罰分為“Kyong-go”（警告）與“Gam-jeom”（扣分）。
3. 2個警告應為對方選手加1分，但最後1個奇數警告不會列入總分計算。
4. 扣分應為對方選手加1分。
5. 違規行為
  - 1) 下列動作為違規動作，應判罰警告。
    - a. 出界
    - b. 背逃
    - c. 倒地
    - d. 規避競賽
    - e. 抓、抱住或推對手
    - f. 攻擊腰部以下
    - g. 偽裝受傷
    - h. 以膝蓋撞擊或攻擊對手
    - i. 以手攻擊對手的臉
    - j. 競賽選手或指導教練之言語不當或行為逾矩
    - k. 抬膝以避免被有效攻擊得分或妨礙對手。
    - l. 在裁判比出攻擊手勢後10秒，雙方選手仍無攻擊動作或其中一方從原先的位置往後退卻。（編按：此點原文未書列，係我國國際裁判參加WTF研習新版規則時，WTF人員的口述說明）
  - 2) 下列為違規行為，應判罰扣分。
    - a. 在宣佈“Kal-yeo”（離開）之後，仍攻擊對手。
    - b. 攻擊倒地對手
    - c. 於對手出腳攻擊時，在空中擒拿、抓抱住對手攻擊的腳，或以手推擠對手將之摔倒在地
    - d. 故意以手攻擊對手臉部
    - e. 競賽選手或指導教練阻撓競賽進行
    - f. 競賽選手或指導教練出言不遜或行為乖張
6. 若選手故意不遵守競賽規則或是主審裁判的指令，主審裁判有權在一分鐘之後，針對該選手之行徑以該選手失格宣告落敗。
7. 當選手被扣滿四分時，主審應宣佈該選手因處分而落敗。
8. 警告和扣分都應在三回合後與總分合計
9. 當主審裁判因宣告警告或扣分而暫停競賽時，競賽時間應在主審裁判宣告‘shi-gan’（時間）（編按：原文為‘Kye-shi’，參照現行作法，應原文誤植所致）時間暫停計時，並在主審裁判宣告‘Kye-sok’（繼續）時繼續計時。

說明：

制定違規行為與罰則的目的

- (1)保護參賽選手
- (2)確保公平的競賽管理
- (3)鼓勵選手展現適切或理想的技術

解釋#1

2個警告應為對方選手加1分，最後的奇數警告為無效分數。無論是同樣的動作或是同一個回合被判罰，每2個警告都應為對方選手加1分

解釋 # 2

應判罰警告之違規行為

- a. 出界：當選手雙腳踏出邊界線時，主審裁判應給1個警告，若因對手違規而出界者將不給予警告。
- b. 背逃：這個動作是背對選手以逃避對手攻擊，這種行為因為缺乏公平競爭的精神，而且可能會造成嚴重傷害，故應給予判罰。如果因逃避對手攻擊而彎腰或蹲下也應給予處分。
- c. 倒地：若選手故意倒地，應立即判” Kyong-go”（警告）。若選手是因為對手的違規動作而倒地，不應判倒地警告，而應判對手警告。若選手倒地是因為對手不小心的動作，主審應給予倒地的選手口頭警示，若該選手再次倒地時則應以判警告判罰，而如果是在換動作時不小心倒地，則不予以處分。
- d. 規避競賽：低進攻意願、防禦多於攻擊且頻頻後退的逃避行為，應給予判罰，然而，面對此情況，主審裁判須辨別是故意逃避還是策略性防禦，策略性防禦不應予以處分。
- e. 擒拿、抓抱或推對手：包括以手抓對手身體的任何部分、道服或護具。同時也包括抓腿、腳或以手臂勾住前臂。抓住的動作則包括用手、手臂壓住對手的肩膀或用手勾住對手的身體，以阻礙對手的行動。若在競賽中，選手因上述的意圖，將手超過對手的肩膀或腋下，就應予判罰。推的動作包括為了使對手失去重心因而取得攻擊利益，為阻撓對手的攻擊或是阻撓對手做動作，而以手掌、手肘、肩膀、身體或頭部等等的推擠行為。
- f. 攻擊腰部以下：此條款適用於故意攻擊腰部以下任何部位，如果攻擊腰部以下的動作是因為受攻擊者突然的移動或是換動作所造成的，則不予判罰，這個項目同時也適用於為阻撓對手的動作而強力的踢擊或蹬踹大腿、膝蓋或小腿的任何部份。
- g. 偽裝受傷：這個項目是為了懲處缺乏公平競爭精神的競賽選手；該意旨是選手一方非因擊打所致的原因來誇大受傷程度，且該身體部位之受傷，也未能顯出係因對手粗暴的行為所致，其偽裝目的是為誇大疼痛來消耗競賽時間。在這種狀況下，主審裁判應連續二次向選手提醒須繼續比賽，每次間隔時間5秒鐘。該選手仍不聽從主審指示，則應罰“Kyong-go”（警告）處分。

- h. 以膝蓋頂撞或攻擊對手：本條款適用於當選手很接近對方時，故意以膝蓋衝撞阻擋或攻擊對手。但是，若膝蓋攻擊動作發生於下列狀態，則不得據此條款判罰：
- 在出腳的攻擊時，對手突然前衝過來。
  - 因不慎所造成的距離誤差。
- i. 以手攻擊對手的臉：這個規則適用於以手(拳)、手腕、手臂或手肘打對方的臉部。但若導因於不可避免之因素，如頭部低下過度或轉身動作，則不得據此條款處罰。
- j. 競賽選手或指導教練舉止不當或行為不端：在此條款中，不當之言行包括肢體動作或態度等例證，違反業餘運動與跆拳道精神、令人無法接受，此類行為舉止如下列：
- 任何妨礙競賽進行的舉止。
  - 以不合常規的方式嚴格的挑剔主審所做的判決或妨礙競賽進行等行為。
  - 以肢體或是言語侮辱對方選手或是教練。
  - 大聲的或是過度的臨場指導聲量。
  - 競賽中發生任何超出一般可接受之不必要或不宜之行為舉止，皆須予以嚴格限制。
  - 抬膝為避免被有效攻擊得分或阻礙對手攻擊。(編按：原文未書列)
  - 主審裁判在雙方選手5秒內均未做出攻擊動作時，比出攻擊手勢10秒後，雙方選手仍無攻擊動作或其中一方從原先的位置往後退卻。(編按：原文未書列)

\*\*應清楚辨別本項所述於違規程度與行為意圖與“Gam-joem”(扣分)的關聯性，在嚴重的情況下，適用於第4小項處分。在比較不嚴重的情況下，則適用於第四項的處分。對於上述兩項的辨別，皆屬於主審裁判的職權，當競賽選手或指導教練在休息時間做出不恰當的行為時，主審也可依此罰則立即判罰，並列入下一回合之分數累計。

- k. 抬起膝蓋為避免被有效攻擊得分或防止進攻將視為違規行為。

### 解釋 #3

#### 應判罰扣分之違規動作

- a. 在主審裁判宣佈“Kal-yeo”(離開)之後，仍攻擊對手

這是非常危險的行為很可能使造成手受傷，危險來自於：

- 在宣佈“Kal-yeo”(離開)以後，對手那時可能是無防禦狀態。
- 在宣佈“Kal-yeo”(離開)以後，對手受攻擊時所受的衝擊可能會很大。

這一類的攻擊行為不符合跆拳道的競賽精神，因此，不管對手受到的衝擊有多大，對於故意在宣佈“Kal-yeo”(離開)之後做出攻擊的選手，都應判罰扣分。

#### b. 攻擊倒地的對手

這是非常危險的行為很可能造成對手嚴重傷害，而致使危險性提高的理由如下：

- 倒地的對手在那個時候可能是無防禦的狀態。
- 因為選手的位置不同，而可能使倒地的選手衝擊更大，這一類對倒地選手攻擊的行為不符合跆拳道精神，也不適合存在於跆拳道競賽當中。

c. 對手出腳攻擊時，在空中擒抱抓住對手攻擊的腳摔倒對手，或以手推對手以阻礙對手的攻擊。

#### d. 故意以手攻擊對手臉部

任何做出下列行為的選手，應處以“Gam-joem”（扣分）罰則，裁定權責在於主審裁判：

- 出拳的位置是高於肩膀以上的。
- 拳的攻擊方向是由下往上攻擊(上鉤拳)。
- 故意近距離攻擊，造成對手受傷，而其攻擊又不屬於變換動作的過程。

#### e. 選手或教練阻礙競賽進行

- 指導教練在競賽中離開指定教練席製造混亂或是故意離開競賽場地。
- 指導教練為了阻撓競賽進行或是抗議主審裁判所做的判決，蓄意在競賽場地週遭繞行。
- 指導教練或競賽選手威脅裁判人員或是侵害裁判人員的職權。
- 指導教練或競賽選手以不合規定的方式抗議或妨礙競賽的進行。

#### f. 競賽選手或指導教練做出粗暴或激烈的言論或行為

請參考“Kyong-go”（警告）解釋條文的j項

#### 解釋#4

當競賽選手或指導教練漠視或違反跆拳道競賽基本理念，此時可以不管是否到達8個警告或4個扣分，裁判可直接裁定此選手為敗方，特別的是，就算主審裁判給予警示，該選手仍故意使對手受傷或公然違規，此選手必須立即被裁定喪失競賽資格。

#### 解釋5

當競賽選手扣滿四分時，主審裁判應對該選手以負者罰則判罰，扣四分的意思就是指不管是因為警告或是扣分而扣除的分數。當選手扣滿四分時，就自動輸了比賽。在這種狀況下，主審不管競賽情況為何，應宣佈另一位選手獲勝。

## 第十五：驟死賽與優勢裁決

1. 若第三回合結果為平手，將進行第四回合驟死賽。
2. 在驟死賽先得分之選手為優勝者。
3. 若雙方選手於第四回合驟死賽結束後仍為平手，優勝者應由主、副審裁判行使優勢裁決來裁定出勝者，優勢裁決應依據選手於驟死賽中表現的主動積極性來做為評價的依據。

### 解釋# 1

優勢裁決是以選手在競賽時表現的主動積極性做為評價依據，主動積極性判斷須考量較具侵略性的競賽主導性、表現出較佳的技術性動作、使用高難度及高複雜性的動作以及競賽禮節表現較好者。

### 執裁方針

優勢判決的程序如下：

- 競賽開始前，所有的主、副審都要隨身攜帶優勢裁決卡。
- 若必須進行優勢裁決時，主審應裁示” Woo-se-girok”（優勢紀錄）。
- 在主審裁示之後，副審應在十秒內記下優勝者並簽名，再送交給主審。
- 主審應收齊所有的優勢裁決卡並紀錄最後結果。然後，宣佈優勝者。
- 在宣佈優勝者之後，主審應將卡片送交紀錄人員，紀錄組應將卡片轉交至世界跆拳道聯盟的技術代表處。

## 第十六條：裁決

1. 擊倒(K.O)勝
2. (RSC) 主審停賽勝
3. 最終得分或優勢勝
4. 對手棄權勝
5. 對手失格勝
6. 主審裁定懲處勝

### 解釋# 1

#### 擊倒(K.O)勝

當選手被對手以合法動作擊倒且在主審裁判讀秒到” Yeo-dul”（八）之前仍無法表現出想繼續比賽的意願，經主審裁定無法繼續比賽，主審應於讀秒10秒時宣告裁定擊倒勝。

### 解釋# 2

主審停賽勝：若是主審或醫師在一分鐘的恢復期限之後，裁定選手無法繼續比賽，或是該選手無法依照主審的指示繼續比賽時，主審應宣佈比賽停止並裁定宣佈其對手為優勝者。

### 解釋#3

對手棄權勝：優勝者因對手棄權而獲勝。

- a. 競賽選手因受傷或其他原因棄權。
- b. 競賽選手在中場休息時間後沒有繼續比賽的意願或是於競賽開始之前廣播點名沒有出場者。
- c. 指導教練丟毛巾到競賽場內表示放棄競賽權。

### 解釋#4

對手失格勝：結果是因對手過磅不合格或是在賽前喪失選手資格。

### 解釋#5

主審裁定懲處勝：獲勝者取決於主審裁示，當對手累積8個警告或4個扣分後，以依據競賽規則第十四條第6項裁定負者罰則。

## 第十七條：擊倒

1. 由於受到重擊力道影響，致使身體除腳底之外，任何一個部位接觸到地面。
2. 當選手蹣跚搖晃且意識不清或失能無法繼續比賽的狀態。
3. 主審認定選手因遭到強烈的重擊因而不能繼續參賽。

### 解釋# 1

#### 擊倒

選手因受到對手重擊而倒地或是身體產生搖晃且意識不清致使無法繼續比賽者。就算是上述的狀況沒有出現時，但因身體互相衝擊的關係，倘若選手再繼續比賽會有危險發生或是對選手安全的考量，主審裁判也可以決定對該選手以擊倒裁定。

## 第十八條：擊倒狀況的處理程序

1. 當選手因對手的合法攻擊被擊倒時，主審應採取下列處理措施：
  - 1) 主審應該宣告“Kal-yeo”（離開）把攻擊者和倒地者分開。
  - 2) 主審應向倒地的選手大聲讀秒從“Ha-nah”（一）數到“Yeol”（十），每個數字間隔一秒鐘，並同時做出手勢表示已經過的時間。
  - 3) 若選手在主審讀秒的同時站起來並且表示要再繼續比賽，主審應繼續讀到“Yeo-dul”（八）讓倒地的選手恢復意識。主審接下來應該決定選手是否已恢復，如果是的話，宣告“Kye-sok”（繼續）繼續比賽。
  - 4) 若倒地選手在讀秒到“Yeo-dul”（八）以前仍無法表示出繼續比賽的意願，主審應宣告對手以擊倒獲勝。
  - 5) 若發生在回合或比賽時間結束時，仍應繼續完成讀秒。
  - 6) 若雙方選手都被擊倒，只要一方未恢復，主審仍需持續讀秒。
  - 7) 讀秒到“Yeol”（十）時，若兩位選手都無法恢復，優勝者的產生由擊倒之前的分數來做決定。
  - 8) 選手已無能力再繼續比賽，而主審於裁決勝負時，可採取不讀秒或在讀秒過程中裁定對手獲勝。
2. 賽後程序：任一選手遭到頭部擊倒後，必須在三十天之內禁止參加任何競賽，在三十天之後參加新的競賽之前，選手須經由該國家跆拳道協會指定的醫師檢驗後並出具健康證明擔保後，始得再次參賽。

### 解釋# 1

將攻擊者拉開：在這種情況下，站著的對手應回到隸屬己方的選手定位，但若是倒地的選手是在對手的選手定位或靠近對手的選手定位附近，對手需在其教練位置前的邊界線等候。

執裁方針：

主審應隨時因應會有擊倒或遭重暈眩蹣跚等擊突發事件的發生，這通常是發生在特別強且有危險的重擊攻擊動作之後，在這種情況發生時，主審應先宣告“Kal-yeo”（離開），且毫不猶豫地迅速開始讀秒。

#### 解釋#2

若選手在主審讀秒的同時站起來並表達復賽意願：

讀秒最重要的目的是為了要保護選手安全，在主審讀秒到八之前，即使選手表達繼續比賽的意願，主審仍應於復賽前繼續讀到八“Yeo-dul”，因為讀秒至“八”，是裁判的義務。

\*讀秒由“一”數到“十”：

Ha-nah, Duhl, Seht, Neht, Da-seot, Yeo-seot, Il-gop, Yeo-dul, A-hop, Yeol.

#### 解釋#3

主審應該確認選手是否已經恢復意識，如果是的話，宣告“Kye-sok”（繼續）比賽。主審必須在讀秒到“Yeo-dul”（八）以前確定選手是否有復賽的能力。在讀到八之後，最後確認的動作僅屬於程序部分，在繼續比賽以前，主審不可以無謂的延誤時間。

#### 解釋#4

當曾被擊倒的選手在讀秒到“Yeo-dul”（八）以前無法表達繼續比賽的意願時，主審應繼續讀到“Yeol”（十），然後宣告對手以擊倒獲勝；選手應以數次擺出握拳戰鬥的姿勢來表示繼續比賽的意願；若選手在讀秒到“Yeo-dul”（八）之前，無法表示繼續比賽的意願時，主審應先讀“A-hop”（九）、“Yeol”（十）以後，再宣告對手為優勝者。在讀秒到八之後才表現出繼續比賽意願的話，視為無效。就算選手在讀秒到（八）以前表示出繼續比賽的意願，若主審覺得該選手已無能力復賽，主審可以繼續讀秒到“Yeol”（十）並宣告比賽結束。

#### 解釋#5

當選手遭受到高危險的衝擊而出現倒地的危急狀況，主審可以暫停讀秒，並以急救優先，或是於急救時再銜接讀秒。

執裁方針：

- a. 主審應在讀秒時觀察選手的狀況，在讀秒到“Yeo-dul”（八）之後不應再浪費時間確認選手是否恢復，正確方法應該是在讀秒同時亦觀察選手的狀態。
- b. 當選手在讀秒到“Yeo-dul”（八）以前很清楚的恢復了意識，並表現出繼續比賽的意願而主審可清楚的確認選手的狀況但因醫療救護影響，仍處於無法復賽的狀態，此時，主審應先宣佈“Kal-yeo”（離開）和“Kye-shi”（計時）再進行本競賽規則第十九條之程序。

## 第十九條：暫停競賽的處理程序

若單方或雙方選手因受傷而中斷競賽時，主審裁判應採取下列措施，在依據下列程序之後，主審須宣告“Shi-gan”（時間），再宣告“Kye-sok”（繼續）後繼續比賽。

1. 主審應宣告“Kal-yeo”（離開），再宣告“Kye-shi”（計時）指示記錄人員暫停時間。
2. 主審應允許受傷選手在一分鐘內接受緊急治療。
3. 選手在一分鐘之後仍無法表示復賽的意願，就算是輕傷，也應由主審裁定落敗。
4. 若在一分鐘之後仍無法繼續比賽，以違規行為造成傷害並且被判處扣分的選手，應裁定落敗。
5. 若兩個選手都被擊倒，且在一分鐘之後都無法繼續比賽，由擊倒以前的分數來決定優勝者。
6. 若因很危險的狀況倒地，導致失去意識而判定選手的身體健康狀況有危險時，主審應馬上暫停比賽並指示競賽委任醫生進入比賽場地急救。若選手是因為違規動作造成對手傷害且合乎判罰扣分的情況，主審應裁定該選手落敗；若攻擊的選手並不適用判罰扣分的情況，則必須先依據比賽暫停之前記分板上的分數來決定優勝者，再結束比賽。

### 解釋#1

當主審因選手一方受傷或其他緊急狀況裁定比賽無法進行時，主審應採取下列措施：

- 1) 若狀況危急時，例如選手失去意識或受傷嚴重且時間很緊迫的狀況下，競賽委任醫生應馬上進場急救且比賽必須結束，這種情況下的競賽結果依下列方式決定：
  - a. 若是因為違規動作造成傷害並且合乎被判扣分的情況，攻擊的選手應被裁定落敗。
  - b. 若是傷害、意外是由於合法的攻擊動作、無法避免的接觸所造成的，無法比賽的選手應被裁定落敗。
  - c. 若受傷的原因與比賽無關，則依據比賽暫停之前記分板上的分數來決定優勝者。若是在第一回合結束之前暫停比賽，則本場比賽將視為無效。

- 2) 當受傷不嚴重時，選手可在宣佈“Kye-shi”（計時）後一分鐘內進行必要的治療。
- a. 許可的醫療救護：當主審裁判與委任醫生商議後裁定必需要醫療處理時，選手可接受競賽單位委任醫生的治療。
  - b. 要求繼續比賽：當主審裁判決定選手是否可以繼續比賽。主審裁判可在一分鐘內的任何時候指示選手復賽，若選手不遵照指示繼續比賽，主審裁判可裁定其落敗。
  - c. 選手接受醫療或是在恢復中，從宣佈“Kye-shi”（計時）後四十秒開始，主審應每隔五秒大聲的提示時間。若選手在一分鐘時限內無法回到選手定位，主審應裁定競賽勝負結果。
  - d. 主審宣告“Kye-shi”（計時）後，不管競賽委任醫生有沒有空，一分鐘的時限應嚴格執行。但若是需要醫療處理但競賽委任醫生不在或是需要更進一步的處理，一分鐘的時限可由主審自行決定是否暫停。
  - e. 若在一分鐘之後仍無法復賽，比賽的結果應依據本解釋條文1之a項執行。
- 3) 若雙方選手受傷在一分鐘之後都沒有能力繼續比賽或是情況危急，該場次競賽之勝負裁定應依據下列準則：
- a. 若是因為違規行為造成對手受傷並合乎判罰扣分的條件，攻擊的選手應被裁定落敗。
  - b. 若受傷的原因不適用於判罰扣分的條件，則依據比賽暫停之前記分板上的分數來決定優勝者。若是在第一回合結束之前暫停比賽，則本場次競賽當視為無效。競賽籌備委員會應決定重新比賽的時間。
  - c. 若受傷的原因是因為雙方選手的違規行為並且都合乎判罰扣分條件的情況，雙方選手都應裁定落敗。

#### 解釋#2

若競賽暫停的原因是在上述的情形之外，則依據下列程序處理：

- 1) 因不可控制的情形發生必須中斷競賽時，主審裁判應停止競賽且服從籌備委員會的指示。
- 2) 如果在第二回合結束後發生競賽中斷的狀況，且無法完成未竟賽事，其勝負之裁定，應取決於競賽中斷前雙方運動員所得之分數。
- 3) 若比賽的暫停是在第二回合結束以前發生的，原則上將安排重賽，並進行全部三回合的重賽。

## 第二十條：裁判人員

1. 資格：世界跆拳道聯盟(WTF)核發之國際裁判證書之持有者

### 2. 職責

#### 1) 主審裁判

- (1) 主審裁判為競賽的主控者。
- (2) 主審裁判應宣佈“Shi-jak”（開始）、“Keu-man”（停止）、“Kal-yeo”（離開）、“Kye-sok”（繼續）及“Kye-shi”（計時）等口令，宣佈優勝者和落敗者，宣告扣分、警告與退場；主審裁判為整合所有副審裁判評判的結論者。
- (3) 主審裁判有權依據本競賽規則行使自主裁示。
- (4) 原則上，主審裁判不能給分，但如果有一方副審裁判因分數未被記錄而舉手示意，主審裁判得召集副審裁判討論，若有兩個裁判給分但另外兩位沒有給分，主審裁判則有權力決定是否給分。
- (5) 在四回合結束後，無論是平手或是無得、失分，其優勢裁決皆應由所有裁判人員共同依據本規則第十五條第二款裁定之。

#### 2) 副審裁判

- (1) 副審裁判應立即記錄有效得分。
- (2) 當副審裁判回應主審裁判詢問時，應清楚陳述意見。

3. 裁決職責：由主、副審裁判做出的判決應具有共識無爭議性，且應對競賽管理委員會負責。

### 4. 裁判人員服裝

- 1) 主、副審裁判應穿著世界跆拳道聯盟指定之制服。
- 2) 裁判人員不可攜帶可能會影響競賽之物品進入競賽場地。

#### 說明

競賽管理委員會(編按：原文為The Chairman of the Board of Arbitration應係舊規則誤漏更正之處；參照現行競賽規程之組織，正確文義應為前文第3項所示之Competition Supervisory Board)可以要求技術代表替換誤判、執法不公平或是造成不合理錯誤的裁判人員。

#### 執裁方針

若副審裁判對於合法技術攻擊頭部所給的分數不一致時。例如，一位副審給一分，二位給兩分，另外一位沒有給分，結果有效得分變成零分。任何一位裁判人員都可以指出這個錯誤，並且要求再確認。然後，主審裁判得宣告“Shi-gan”（時間）暫停競賽，並集合副審裁判作確認。討論後，主審裁判必須公佈結果。本條款同時也適用於讀秒時的錯誤，任何一位副審裁判都可以在主審裁判讀秒讀到三或四的時候，提出不同的看法。

## 第二十一條：記錄人員

記錄人員應負責計算競賽時間、中場休息及暫停的時間，並記錄與公佈得分、扣分與判罰的紀錄。

## 第二十二條：裁判人員編制

### 1. 裁判人員編組

- 1) 使用非電子軀幹護具時：裁判人員的編制為一位主審裁判和四位副審裁判。
- 2) 使用電子軀幹護具時：裁判人員的編制為一位主審裁判和兩位副審裁判。

### 2. 裁判人員配派

- 1) 於確定賽程表之後，再予以分配主、副審裁判人事。
- 2) 只要與該場次賽任何一方選手相同國籍之主、副審，皆不得擔任該場競賽之裁判。但是，若因裁判人力不足時，副審裁判可以例外。

說明：

裁判之資格、職責與組織等細節應依照世界跆拳道聯盟國際裁判行政管理規定實施。

## 第二十三條：其他於規則中未明訂之事項

若有任何規則中沒有提及之情形發生，應依照下列方式處理：

1. 與賽事相關之事項，應以該場競賽裁判人員之共識裁決。
2. 與賽事無關之事項，應交由執行委員會處理或其代理單位決定。
3. 主辦單位應在每個場地備妥攝錄裝置，錄影存證各場次競賽過程並保留相關之錄影資料。

## 第二十四條：仲裁與懲戒

### 1. 競賽管理委員會之組成

- 1) 成員資格：應由主席與不超過六位的委員。競賽管理委員會須由主席、副主席或者是技術、裁判、競賽或教育委員會成員或是在跆拳道有豐富經驗並由世界跆拳道聯盟主席或秘書長推薦者所組成。
- 2) 技術委員代表須為競賽管理委員會主席。
- 3) 世界跆拳道聯盟技術委員會主席須為奧運技術代表或世界跆拳道聯盟主辦之錦標賽（例如世界跆拳道錦標賽、世界青少年錦標賽、世界盃團體錦標賽、世界跆拳道品勢錦標賽等）之技術代表。同時，世界跆拳道聯盟主席會指派世界跆拳道聯盟主辦之錦標賽技術代表。

### 2. 職責

- 1) 競賽管理委員會應全程競賽協助技術代表管理，若有提出錄影重播要求，應指派一位競賽管理委員（非與選手來自同國家）出席法庭一同觀看錄影重播。
- 2) 檢閱錄影重播審議必須有一位陪審員，此陪審員須與有第一級或S級國際裁判資格，並且同時為該場審議庭之記錄員，觀看即時錄影重播為陪審員與競賽管理委員會委員之責任，並應告知主審裁判最終審議的結果。

### 3. 抗議的程序

- 1) 若在競賽中對裁判判決有異議，指導教練可以對主審裁判要求立即觀看錄影重播。
- 2) 當教練提出申訴時，主審裁判將詢問申訴原因，申訴檢閱錄影重播的理由可包括提出錯誤的運用競賽規則、實際判決錯誤、或是明顯的動作錯誤。
- 3) 裁判應要求陪審員檢閱即時錄影重播，競賽管理委員會其中一人（非與選手來自同國家）應出席審議庭一同觀看錄影重播。
- 4) 觀看錄影重播後，陪審團應告知主審最後結果，若檢閱錄影重播的陪審員與競賽管理委員不能達成共識，將由技術代表作最後決定。
- 5) 陪審團應在申訴後兩分鐘內決定出結論。
- 6) 每個教練在每場競賽中可有一次申訴機會，若申訴成功並且分數進行了修正，教練即可保有原來的一次申訴的機會。
- 7) 在一場錦標賽中，一個教練幫一位選手申訴次數是沒有限制的，但若此選手有三次申訴遭到駁回，那麼此選手將無再申訴的權利。
- 8) 陪審團之結論為最終之裁決，賽中或賽後將不能再申訴，除了結果宣佈錯誤、分數計算錯誤或錯認選手之外，在這些情況下，申訴是允許的。正式抗議得依據第24條之”抗議程序”正式提出抗議申訴。
- 9) 若有申訴成功之案件，競賽管理委員會應在競賽日當天結束後調查該場次競賽，並對該場次失職之裁判進行處分。

#### 4. 懲戒程序

- 1) 當競賽選手或指導教練做出下列行為時，世界跆拳道聯盟主席或秘書長(若前列人員缺席，由技術代表代理)可以要求組成臨時懲戒委員會開會商議。
  - a. 干擾競賽管理與進行
  - b. 煽動群眾或是散播不實訊息
- 2) 臨時懲戒委員會可就該事項商議並立即採取懲處行動；商議的結果應向大眾宣佈並報備世界跆拳道聯盟秘書處。
- 3) 臨時懲戒委員會可召喚相關當事人來確認事件真相。

說明：

競賽管理委員會至少要有五位合格適任的委員所組成，且委員人數應為單數。

解釋#1

競賽管理委員會主席可以要求技術代表更換裁判人員；技術代表應依照競賽管理委員會主席的要求，指示裁判長更換裁判人員。

解釋# 2

競賽後的抗議程序：若競賽計分結果計算錯誤、錯認選手，可提送抗議申訴書如下述：

- 1) 相關指導教練可於賽後15分鐘內向競賽管理委員會提送重新評估決定申請書(抗議申請書)與非償還保證金 200美元。
- 2) 重新評估審議過程中應避免與選手同國籍之成員，且審議結果採多數決。
- 3) 競賽管理委員會成員可召喚裁判人員進行確認，並重新審視事證，例如手寫計分表與計分板之資料。
- 4) 競賽管理委員會應在抗議書提交後15分鐘內宣佈審議結果。
- 5) 決議後裁判人員須修正結果，如分數計算錯誤或是錯認選手。
- 6) 競賽管理委員會之決議為最終結果，將不再接受任何抗議申訴。
- 7) 收到不利之裁定的任何一方可以選擇如奧林匹克憲章規範的條件模式，以書面文件訴請運動仲裁法庭援助。

解釋# 3

排除與兩位選手同國籍之競賽管理委員：若競賽管理委員中有與相關選手相同國籍的委員，應排除在外；在任何狀況下，競賽管理委員會人數應為單數，若主席無法參加審議，應由其餘委員共同推派臨時主席。

解釋#4

臨時懲戒委員會：懲戒審議應符合仲裁的程序，懲戒的細則須依從懲戒規則。

## 附錄一：裁判手勢 Referee' s Hand Signals

### 1. 選手上場

- 1) 兩手握拳舉起，姆指貼在中指上，食指伸出，舉到胸部的高度。
- 2) 兩手輪流放下，先以右手食指指向青色護具選手位置，再以左手食指指向紅色護具選手位置。

### 2. 立正/敬禮

- 1) 雙手掌心向前，姆指彎曲，舉至眉毛高度。上臂與身體呈45度角，下達“Cha-ryeot”（立正）口令。
- 2) 兩手掌心向下，置於腹部心窩上端，下達“Kyeong-rye”（敬禮）口令。兩手指端之間以及手和身體之間都保持一個拳頭的距離。

### 3. 準備

- 1) 舉起右手臂，上臂與右肩呈45度角，手指伸直靠近右耳。
  - 2) 右臂伸直，約腹部心窩高度，以弓步站立(左腳向前一步)，下達“Joon-bi”（準備）口令。
- \*. 在做這些動作時，左手臂靠著身側，微微握拳。

### 4. 開始

- 1) 由準備的動作收回左腿改為虛實步動作，雙臂張開，與肩膀呈45度角，手掌張開。
- 2) 兩臂快速於胸前合攏至25公分，手心相對，下達“Shi-jak”（開始）口令。

### 5. 離開/停止：以左腳在前之自然步站立姿勢，右手掌呈手刀狀，迅速揮下，停在胸口的高度，下達“Kal-yeo”（離開）“Keu-man”（停止）口令。

### 6. 繼續：先作離開的手勢，然後右手掌呈手刀狀，指尖靠近耳朵處，再下達“Kye-sok”（繼續）口令。

### 7. 宣佈優勝者：

- 1) 若是青色護具選手為優勝者，面對青色護具優勝者。
- 2) 將握著的右拳舉至胸口的位置，然後
- 3) 將右手臂伸直與頭部呈45度仰角，手心張開向上，宣佈“Chung-seung”（青勝）。

\*. 在做這些動作時，將另外一隻手臂靠著身側，微微握拳。若是紅色護具選手為優勝者，依照同樣步驟並用左手宣佈“Hong-seung”（紅勝）。

8. 計時：“kye-shi”右臂伸出，前臂與上臂呈135度角，以食指指向記錄席。
9. 時間暫停：“Shi-gan”兩手食指交叉，左手手指在外，置於人中之前。
10. 讀秒：用兩隻手由“Hana”（一）數到“Yeol”（十）。由右手拇指開始，每隔一秒依次伸出一隻手指。讀到“Da-seot”（五）和“Yeol”（十）的時候，向該選手伸出張開的手掌。
11. 判警告
  - 1) 右手握拳食指伸出，置於右耳後。
  - 2) 然後右手臂伸直指向該選手的頭，判“Kyong-go”（警告）。
12. 判罰扣分：垂直舉起右拳，食指伸出，判“Gam-jeom”（扣分）。
13. 注意
  - 1) 伸出右手臂，手肘呈135度角，以右手食指指向違規選手人中。
  - 2) 右手掌心轉向前，由左到右搖動一次，然後
  - 3) 右手握拳食指伸出(告知該選手，主審已給予提醒)。
14. 得分無效：這是關於第12條第5款之規定，在主審宣佈“Kal-yeo”離開之後的得分無效。
  - 1) 立正站姿，右手掌舉起置於人中之前，與人中距離20公分。
  - 2) 右手掌心轉向前，由右到左搖動兩次，擺幅與肩膀同寬，表示取消分數
  - 3) 在3)的動作之後，向記錄員做暫停的動作，且向選手宣佈處分。在處分之後宣佈“Kye-sok”（繼續）後，再開始計時。

示範裁判：中華民國跆拳道協會裁判組\_組長張永昌先生







競賽規則頒布日期：1973. 5. 28	實施日期：May 28, 1973
第一次修訂日期：1977. 10. 1	實施日期：Oct. 1, 1977
第二次修訂日期：1982. 2. 23	實施日期：Feb. 23, 1982
第三次修訂日期：1983. 10. 19	實施日期：Oct. 19, 1983
第四次修訂日期：1986. 6. 1	實施日期：June 1, 1986
第五次修訂日期：1989. 10. 7	實施日期：Oct. 7, 1989
第六次修訂日期：1991. 10. 28	實施日期：Oct. 28, 1991
第七次修訂日期：1993. 8. 17	實施日期：Aug. 17, 1993
第八次修訂日期：1997. 11. 18	實施日期：Nov. 18, 1997
第九次修訂日期：2001. 10. 31	實施日期：Oct. 31, 2001
第十次修訂日期：2003. 9. 23	實施日期：Sep. 23, 2003
第十一次修訂日期：2005. 4. 12	實施日期：May 4, 2005
第十二次修訂日期：2009. 2. 13	實施日期：JUN. 1, 2009

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# COMPETITION RULES & INTERPRETATION

## Article 1 Purpose

The purpose of the Competition Rules is to manage fairly and smoothly all matters pertaining to competitions of all levels to be promoted and / or organized by the WTF, Regional Unions and member National Associations, ensuring the application of standardized rules.

(Interpretation)

The objective of Article 1 is to ensure the standardization of all Taekwondo competition worldwide. Any competition not following the fundamental principles of these rules cannot be recognized as Taekwondo competition.

## Article 2 Application

The Competition Rules shall apply to all the competitions to be promoted and / or organized by the WTF, each Regional Union and member National Association. However, any member National Association wishing to modify some or any part of the Competition Rules must first gain the approval of the WTF.

(Explanation #1)

First gain the approval:

Any organization desiring to make a change in any portion of the existing rules must submit to the WTF the contents of the desired amendment along with the reasons for the desired change. Approval for any changes in these rules must be received from the WTF one month prior to the scheduled competition.

(Explanation #2)

Change of weight category, increase or decrease of the number of International Referees, change of positions for the inspector, recorder and commission doctor, etc. and duration of contest are subjects to be included in the category of items which may be modified after first gaining the approval of the WTF, however, such matters as valid points, warnings and deductions and the competition area are not to be changed under any circumstances whatever.

## Article 3 Competition Area

The Competition Area shall measure 8m x 8m using the metric system. The Competition Area shall have a flat surface without any obstructing projections, and be covered with an elastic mat. The Competition Area may also be installed on a platform 1m high from the base, if necessary. The outer part of the Boundary Line shall be inclined at a gradient of less than 30 degrees, for the safety of the contestants.

### 1. Demarcation of the Competition Area

The 8m x 8m area shall be called the Competition Area, and the marginal line of the Competition Area shall be called the Boundary Line. The front Boundary Line adjacent to the Recorder's Desk and the Commission Doctor's Desk shall be deemed Boundary Line #1. Clockwise from Boundary Line #1, the other lines shall be called Boundary Lines #2, #3, and #4.

## 2. Indication of Positions

1) Position of the Referee: The position of the Referee shall be marked at a point 1.5m back from the center point of the Contest Area to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Boundary Line and designated as the Referee's Mark

### 2) Position of the Judges

The position of the 1<sup>st</sup> Judge shall be marked at a point 0.5m from the corner of boundary line #1 and boundary line #2.

The position of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Judge shall be marked at a point 0.5m from the corner of boundary line #2 and boundary line #3.

The position of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Judge shall be marked at a point 0.5m from the corner of boundary line #3 and boundary line #4.

The position of the 4<sup>th</sup> Judge shall be marked at a point 0.5m from the corner of boundary line #4 and boundary line #1.

### 3) Position of the Recorder

The position of the Recorder shall be marked at a point 2m back from safety boundary line #1 facing the Competition Area and 2m adjacent to the corner of boundary line #1 and boundary line #2.

### 4) Position of the Commission Doctor

The position of the Commission Doctor shall be marked at a point more than 3m to the right side from the safety boundary Line.

### 5) Positions of the Contestants

The position of the Contestants shall be marked at two opposing points, 1m from the center point of the Competition Area, 4m from Boundary Line #1 (red Contestant toward Boundary Line #2 and blue Contestant toward Boundary Line #4).

### 6) Position of the Coaches

The position of the Coaches shall be marked at a point 1m back from the center point of the safety boundary line of each contestant's side.

### 7) Position of the Inspection Desk

The position of the Inspection Desk shall be near the entrance of the Competition Area for inspection of the contestants' protective equipment.

#### (Explanation #1)

Elastic mat: The degree of elasticity of the mat must be approved by the WTF before the competition.

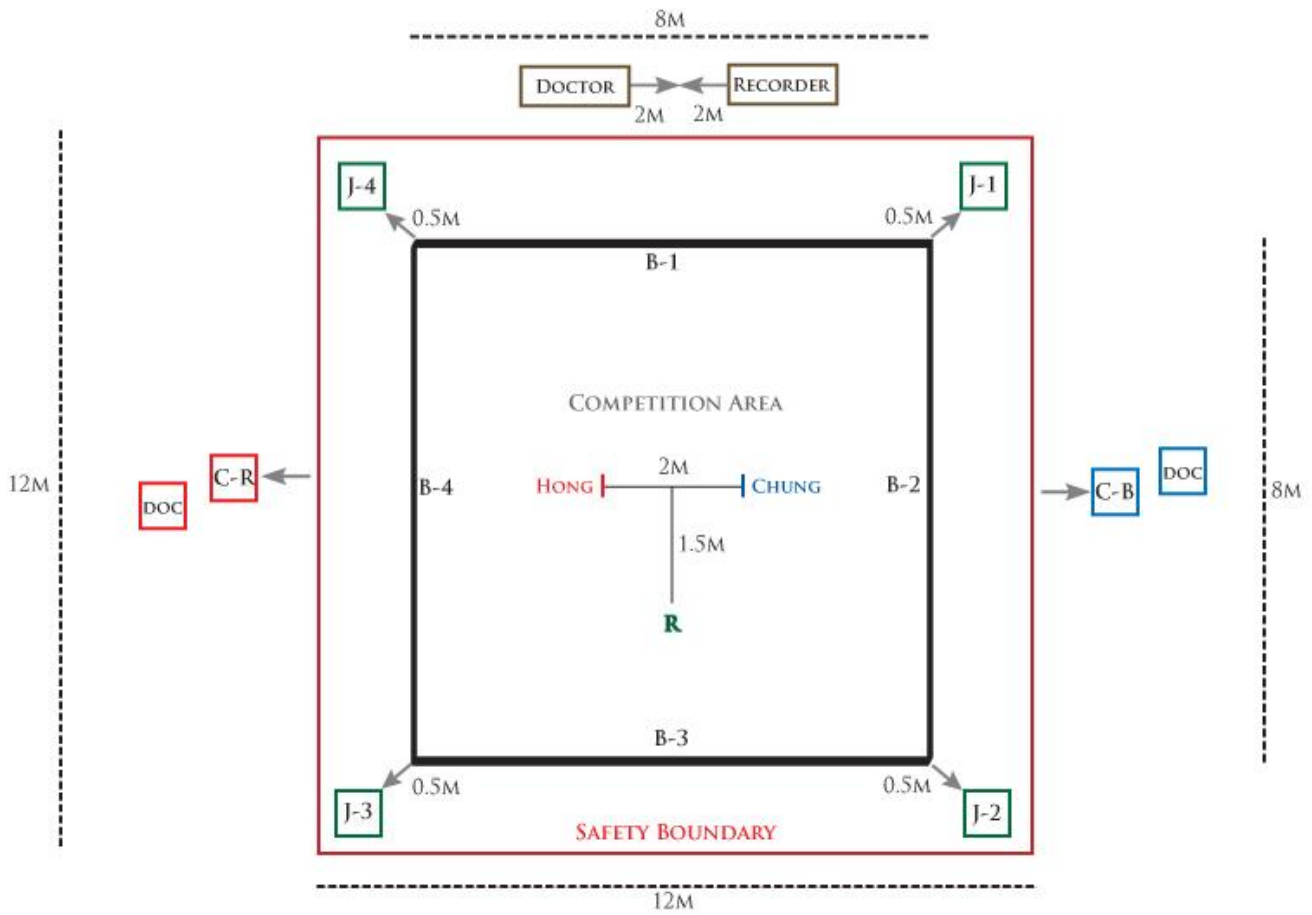
#### (Explanation #2)

Measurement of Competition Area: Competition Area shall have a safety area measuring at least 2m wide surrounding it. Accordingly, a court shall be at least 12m x 12m or 14m x 14m wide.

#### (Explanation #3)

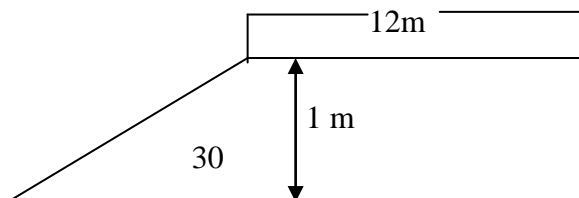
Competition platform: The platform should be built according to the following diagram.

**Diagram 1. Field of Play**



B-1~4	Boundary Lines #1 to #4
J1~4	Corner Judges #1 to #4
R	Center Referee
C-R	Coach (Red/Hong)
C-B	Coach (Blue/Chung)
DOC	Team Doctor
Doctor	Commission Doctor

**Diagram 2. Competition Platform**



(Explanation #4)

Color: The color scheme of the mat's surface must avoid giving a harsh reflection, or tiring the contestant's or spectator's eyesight. The color scheme must also be appropriately matched to the contestant's equipment, uniform and the competition surface.

(Explanation #5)

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

(Guideline for officiating-1)

The referee must have a full understanding of the Contest Area's dimensions and of the application of these dimensions in officiating, and must utilize the full limits of the Contest Area in order to avoid excessive interruption of the match.

## **Article 4 Contestant**

### 1. Qualification of Contestant

- 1) Holder of the nationality of the participating team
- 2) One recommended by the national Taekwondo Association
- 3) Holder of Taekwondo Dan certificate issued by the Kukkiwon / WTF, and in case of the World Junior Taekwondo Championships, holder of Kukkiwon Poom / Dan certificate aged 14 through 17 years old based on the year when the Championships are held.

(Interpretation)

The age limit for World Junior Championships is based on the year, not on the date, when the Championships are held, which shall be between 14 through 17 years old. For instance, if the Championships are held on February 22, 2010, those contestants born on between January 1, 1993 and December 31, 1996 are eligible to participate.

### 2. Contestant Uniform and Protective Equipment

- 1) The contestant shall wear the trunk protector, head protector, groin guard, forearm guards, shin guards, hand protector and be equipped with a mouthpiece before entering the contest area.
- 2) The groin, forearm and shin guards shall be worn beneath the Taekwondo uniform. The contestant shall bring this WTF-approved protective equipment, as well as gloves and the mouthpiece, for his/her personal use. Wearing any item on the head other than the head protector shall not be permitted. Previously approved religious item shall be worn beneath the head protector and inside the dobok and shall not cause harm or obstruct the opposing contestant.

### 3. Medical Control

- 1) At the Taekwondo events promoted or sanctioned by the WTF, any use or administration of drugs or chemical substances described in the WTF Anti-doping by-laws is prohibited. The WADA Anti-doping Code shall be applied to the Taekwondo competitions of the Olympic Games and other multi-sports Games.
- 2) The WTF may carry out any medical testing deemed necessary to ascertain if a contestant has committed a breach of this rule, and any winner who refuses to undergo this testing or who proves to have committed such a breach shall be removed from the final standings, and the record shall be transferred to the contestant next in line in the competition standings.
- 3) The Organizing Committee shall be responsible for making all necessary preparations for conducting medical testing.
- 4) The details of the WTF Anti-Doping Regulation shall be enacted as part of the by-laws.

(Explanation #1)

Holder of the nationality of the participating team:

When a contestant is a representative of a national team, his/her nationality is decided by citizenship of the country he/she is representing before submission of the application to participate. Verification of citizenship is done by inspection of the passport. In the event nationality of a contestant holding more than one citizenship causes conflict, the contestant shall decide which team he/she will compete for.

(Explanation #2 Mouthpiece)

The color of the mouthpiece is limited to white or transparent. However, obligation to use mouthpiece may be exempted upon submission of the medical Doctor's diagnosis stating that use of mouthpiece may cause harm to the contestant.

## Article 5 Weight Division

1. Weights are divided into male and female divisions, and classified into as follows:

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

2. Weight divisions for the Olympic Games are classified as follows;

Men's division		Women's division	
Under 58kg	Not exceeding 58kg	Under 49kg	Not exceeding 49kg
Under 68kg	Over 58kg & not exceeding 68kg	Under 57kg	Over 49kg & not exceeding 57kg
Under 80kg	Over 68kg & not exceeding 80kg	Under 67kg	Over 57kg & not exceeding 67kg
Over 80kg	Over 80kg	Over 67kg	Over 67kg

3. Weight divisions for the World Junior Championships are classified as follows.

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

4. Weight divisions of the Youth Olympic Games are divided as follows:

Men's division		Women's division	
Under 48kg	Not exceeding 48kg	Under 44kg	Not exceeding 44kg
Under 55kg	Over 48kg & not exceeding 55kg	Under 49kg	Over 44kg & not exceeding 49kg
Under 63kg	Over 55kg & not exceeding 63kg	Under 55kg	Over 49kg & not exceeding 55kg
Under 73kg	Over 63kg & not exceeding 73kg	Under 63kg	Over 55kg & not exceeding 63kg
Over 73kg	Over 73kg	Over 63kg	Over 63kg

(Interpretation)

1. A Taekwondo tournament is a competition which is decided, within the rules, by direct physical contact and forceful physical collisions between contestants. In order to reduce the impact of the inequality in relative factors between contestants and ensure safety as well as create equal conditions for the exchange of techniques, the weight division system was established.

2. The division of men and women into separate categories, men competing against men and women competing against women, is a fundamental rule.

3. Weight divisions for the Olympic Games are to be decided in consultation with the International Olympic Committee.

(Explanation #1)

Not exceeding:

The weight limit is defined by the criterion of two decimal places away from the stated limit (in hundredths). For example, not exceeding 50kg is established as until 50.00kg inclusive of 50.009 with 50.01 being over the limit, and resulting in disqualification.

(Explanation #2)

Over:

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

## **Article 6 Classification and Methods of Competition**

1. Competitions are classified as follows.

1) Individual competition shall normally be between contestants in the same weight class. When necessary, adjoining weight class may be combined to create a single classification. No contestant is allowed to participate in more than one (1) weight category in one event.

2) Team Competition: Systems of Competition

(1) Five (5) weight classification with the following category

### **Male division**

Not exceeding 54kg

Over 54kg & not exceeding 63kg

Over 63kg & not exceeding 72kg

Over 72kg & not exceeding 82kg

Over 82kg

### **Female division**

Not exceeding 47kg

Over 47kg & not exceeding 54kg

Over 54kg & not exceeding 61kg

Over 61kg & not exceeding 68kg

Over 68kg

(2) Eight (8) weight classification

(3) Four (4) weight classification (consolidation of the eight weight classifications into four weight categories by combining two adjoining weight classes)

2. Systems of competition are divided as follows.

1) Single elimination tournament system

2) Round robin system

3. Taekwondo competition of the Olympic Games shall use an individual competition system between contestants.

4. All international-level competitions recognized by the WTF shall be formed with participation of at least 4 countries with no less than 4 contestants in each weight class, and any weight class with less than 4 contestants cannot be recognized in the official results.

(Interpretation)

1. In the tournament system, competition is founded on an individual basis. However, the team standing can also be determined by the sum of the individual standings according to the overall scoring method.

\*Point system

Team ranking shall be decided by the total points based on the following guidelines.

- Basic one (1) point per each contestant who entered the competition area after passing the official weigh-in
- One (1) point per each win (win by a bye included)
- Additional seven (7) points per gold medal
- Additional three (3) points per silver medal
- Additional one (1) point per bronze medal

In case more than two (2) teams are tied in score, the rank shall be decided by 1) number of gold, silver and bronze medals won by the team in order, 2) number of participating contestants and 3) higher points in heavier weight categories.

2. In the team competition system, the outcome of each team competition is determined by the individual team results.

(Explanation #1)

Consolidated weight divisions:

The method of consolidation shall follow the Olympic weight divisions.

(Explanation#2)

Eight weight class format:

According to competition in eight weight classes, the team winning five or more divisions is victorious. In the event that the team standings are not decided due to a tie score (Four to four), each team shall designate a representative to fight a tie-break match. In this format, contestants may not be substituted.

(해설)

(Interpretation)

3. In the above format, if before all matches have been conducted, one team achieves a majority of victories, the remaining matches should, in principle, also be conducted. If the losing team wishes to forfeit the remaining matches, the result shall be recorded as loss due to disqualification without consolidation of the accumulated record.

## **Article 7 Duration of Contest**

The duration of the contest shall be three rounds of two minutes each, with a one-minute rest period between rounds. In case of a tie score after the completion of the 3<sup>rd</sup> round, a 4<sup>th</sup> round of two minutes will be conducted as the sudden death overtime round, after a one-minute rest period following the 3<sup>rd</sup> round.

## **Article 8 Drawing of Lots**

1. The drawing of lots shall be conducted either one or two days prior to the first competition in the presence of WTF officials and the representatives of the participating nations. The method and order of the draw shall be determined by the Technical Delegate.

2. The Technical Delegate shall draw or shall designate an official to draw lots on behalf of participating nations not present at the drawing of lots session.

## **Article 9 Weigh-in**

1. Weigh-in of the contestants on the day of competition shall be completed on the previous day of the pertinent competition.

2. During weigh-in, the male contestant shall wear underpants and the female contestant shall wear underpants and a brassiere. However, weigh-in may be conducted in the nude if the contestant wishes to do so.

3. Weigh-in shall be made once, however, one more weigh-in is granted within the time limit to any contestant who did not qualify the first time.

4. So as not to be disqualified during official weigh-in, scales identical to the official one shall be provided at the contestants' place of accommodation or at the arena for pre-weigh-in.

(Explanation#1)

-The contestants on the day of competition:

This is defined as those contestants listed to compete on the scheduled day by the Organizing Committee or the WTF.

-The previous day of the pertinent competition:

The time for weigh-in will be decided by the Organizing Committee and participants should be informed at the head of team meeting. The duration of the weigh-in shall be 2 hours at the maximum.

(Explanation #2)

A separate site for the weigh-in shall be installed for the female contestants whose weigh-in must be conducted by a female official.

(Explanation #3)

Disqualification during official weigh-in:

When a contestant is disqualified at the official weigh-in, the contestant's participation point shall not be awarded.

(Explanation #4)

Scales, identical to the official one:

The practice scale must be of the same type and calibrations as that of the official scale and these facts must be verified prior to the competition by the Organizing Committee.

## **Article 10 Procedure of the Contest**

### 1. Call for contestants

The name of the contestants shall be announced three times beginning three minutes prior to the scheduled start of the contest. The contestant who fails to appear in the contest area within one minute after the scheduled start of the competition shall be regarded as withdrawn.

### 2. Physical and Costume Inspection

After being called, the contestants shall undergo physical and costume inspection at the designated inspection desk by the inspector designated by the WTF, and the contestant shall not show any signs of aversion, and also shall not wear any materials which may cause harm to the other contestant.

### 3. Entering the Competition Area

After inspection, the contestant shall proceed to the Coach's Area with one coach and one team doctor (if any).

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

1) Before the start of the contest, the center referee will call "Chung, Hong." Both contestants will enter the Competition Area with their headgears firmly tucked under their left arms.

2) The contestants shall face each other and make a standing bow at the referee's command of "Cha-ryeot (attention)" and "Kyeong-rye (bow)". A standing bow shall be made from the natural standing posture of "Cha-ryeot" by bending the waist at an angle of more than 30 degrees with the head inclined to an angle of more than 45 degree. After the bow, the contestants shall put on their headgear.

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

4) The contest in each round shall begin with the declaration of "Shi-jak (start)" by the referee and shall end with the declaration of "Keu-man (stop)" by the referee. Even if the referee has not declared "Keu-man", the contest shall be regarded as having ended when the match clock expires.

5) After the end of the last round, the contestants shall face each other at their designated positions. The contestants shall take off their headgears and exchange a standing bow at the referee's command of "Cha-ryeot", "Kyeong-rye." The contestants shall wait for the referee's declaration of decision in a standing posture.

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

7) Retirement of the contestants

5. Contest Procedure in Team Competition

- 1) Both teams shall stand facing each other in line in the submitted team order towards the 1<sup>st</sup> Boundary Line from the Contestants' marks.
- 2) Procedure before the beginning and after the end of the contest shall be conducted as in Item 5 of this article.
- 3) Both teams shall leave the Contest Area and stand by at the designated area for each contestant's match.
- 4) Both teams shall line up in the Contest Area immediately after the end of the final match facing each other.
- 5) The referee shall declare the winning team by raising his/her own hand to the winning team's side

**Article 11 Permitted Techniques and Areas**

1. Permitted Techniques

바른 주먹의 인지와 중지의 앞부분을 이용한 공격

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

2. Permitted Areas

- 1) Trunk: Attack by fist and foot techniques on the areas covered by the trunk protector are permitted. However, such attacks shall not be made on the part of the spine.
  
- 2) Head: The area above the collar bone. Only foot techniques are permitted.

(Explanation #1)

In the original Korean terminology of techniques, the term "Pa-run-ju-mok" can be interpreted as a correctly clenched fist. Therefore, striking with the correctly clenched fist is permitted without consideration of the angle, trajectory, or fist placement of the strike.

(Explanation #2)

Foot techniques: Any striking techniques using the part of the foot below the ankle bone are legal, whereas any others using the part of the leg above the ankle bone, i.e. part of the shin or knee, etc. are not permitted.

(Explanation #3)

Trunk: As depicted in the following illustration, the area covered by the trunk protector between the armpit and the pelvis is the legal attacking area. Thus, trunk protector should be worn according to the rule on the size of trunk protector for each weight category and the physique of each contestant.

## Article 12 Valid Points

### 1. Legal Scoring Areas

- 1) Body: The blue or red colored area of the body protector
- 2) Head: The area above the collar bone (i.e. whole part of the face including both ears and the back of the head)

2. Points shall be awarded when permitted techniques are delivered accurately and powerfully to the legal scoring areas.

3. The valid points are divided as follows.

- 1) One (1) point for attack on trunk protector
- 2) Two (2) points for a valid turning kick to the trunk protector
- 3) Three (3) points for a successful attack to the face

4. Match score shall be the sum of points of the three rounds.

5. Invalidation of points: When a contestant performs a scoring attack that incorporated the use of prohibited acts, the points scored shall be annulled.

(Guideline for officiating)

When any part of the foot touches the opponent's head, it will be regarded as a valid point.

(Explanation #1)

Accurately: This means the proper aspect of a legal attacking technique, fully contacting the opponent within the designated limits of a legal target area.

(Explanation #2)

Powerfully

a. Trunk protector not equipped with electronic sensor: Sufficient power is demonstrated as the opponent's body is abruptly displaced by the impact of the strike.

b. In the use of electronic scoring trunk protector: Force of impact is measured by the electronic sensor of the protector with the level of force by which points are scored varying by weight division and sex.

(Guideline for officiating)

-The criterion of "Kye-soo"

When a contestant is knocked down, the referee should first check over the condition of the contestant and then count.

-The criteria of "Knock-down" shall be in accordance with the Article 17

(Explanation #3)

Invalidation of a point: It is a rule that points gained through illegal techniques or actions cannot be valid. In this case, the referee must indicate invalidation of the point by hand signal and declare the appropriate penalty.

(Guideline for officiating)

If the above situation, the referee shall immediately declare “Kal-yeo” and shall first invalidated the point by hand signal, and then declare the appropriate penalty.

### **Article 13 Scoring and Publication**

1. Valid points shall be immediately recorded and publicized.
2. In the use of body protectors not equipped with electronics, valid points shall be immediately recorded by each judge by using the electronic scoring instrument or judge’s scoring sheet.
3. In the use of electronic trunk protectors
  - 1) Valid points scored on the mid-section of the trunk shall be recorded automatically by the transmitter in the electronic trunk protector.
  - 2) Valid points scored to the head shall be recorded by each judge using the electronic scoring instrument or judge’s scoring sheet.
4. In the case of scoring with an electronic scoring instrument or on a judge’s scoring sheet, valid points shall be those recognized by at least three or more judges.

(Interpretation)

The electronic trunk protectors must meet all WTF requirements for the enhancement of competing ability and insurance of fair match outcome.

(Interpretation)

It is a principle of these rules that points shall be awarded immediately. This principle must be followed regardless of the scoring method used.

(Explanation #1)

Points shall be immediately recorded: Immediate scoring means awarding the point immediately after delivery of the scoring technique. Points awarded after a period of time has elapsed cannot be considered valid.

(Explanation #2)

Immediately recorded and publicized: A point having been awarded by the judges shall be immediately publicized on the scoreboard.

(Explanation #3)

Use of trunk protectors not equipped with electronic sensors: All scoring must be done according to the judge’s own decision. There must be equipment available which is capable of immediately conveying the recorded point to the scoreboard. However, when electronic publication equipment is not available, the points shall be immediately recorded on the judge’s

scoring sheet and publicized at the end of the round.

(Explanation #4)

The use of electronic trunk protectors: Scoring techniques striking the body protector will be automatically recorded. Judges will award points resulting from face attacks or scoring attacks on areas outside of the scoring targets of the trunk protectors.

(Guideline for officiating)

The Judges will abide by the principle of immediate scoring regardless of the scoring system. Awarding a point at the end of the round is a violation of this regulation.

#### **Article 14 Prohibited acts and Penalties**

1. Penalties on any prohibited acts shall be declared by the referee.
2. Penalties are divided into “Kyong-go (warning penalty)” and “Gam-jeom (deduction penalty)”.
3. Two “Kyong-go” shall be counted as an addition of one (1) point for the opposing contestant. However, the final odd-numbered “Kyong-go” shall not be counted in the grand total.
4. A “Gam-jeom” shall be counted as an additional point for the opposing contestant.
5. Prohibited acts
  - 1) The following acts shall be classified as prohibited acts, and “Kyong-go” shall be declared.
    - a. Crossing the Boundary Line
    - b. Evading by turning the back to the opponent
    - c. Falling down
    - d. Avoiding the match
    - e. Grabbing, holding or pushing the opponent
    - f. Attacking below the waist
    - g. Pretending injury
    - h. Butting or attacking with the knee
    - i. Hitting the opponent’s face with the hand
    - j. Uttering undesirable remarks or any misconduct on the part of a contestant or a coach
    - k. Lifting the knee to avoid a valid attack or impede the progress of an attack
  - 2) The following acts shall be classified as prohibited acts, and “Gam-jeom” shall be declared.
    - a. Attacking the opponent after “Kal-yeo”
    - b. Attacking the fallen opponent
    - c. Throwing the opponent by grabbing or hooking the attacking foot in the air or by pushing the opponent with

the hand

- d. Intentionally attacking the opponent's face with the hand
- e. A coach or a contestant interrupting the progress of the match
- f. Violent or extreme remarks or behavior on the part of a contestant or a coach

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

7. When a contestant receives eight (8) "Kyong-go" or four (4) "Gam-jeom", or in the event of any combination of Kyong-go and Gam-jeom that add up to minus four points, the referee shall declare the contestant loser by penalties.

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

9. When the referee suspends a contest for the declaration of 'Kyong-go' or 'Gam-jeom', the contest time shall not be counted from the moment of the referee's declaration of 'Kye-shi' until 'Kye-sok' is declared for resumption of the contest.

(Interpretation)

Objectives in establishing the prohibited acts and penalties;

- (1) To protect the contestants
- (2) To ensure fair contest management
- (3) To encourage appropriate or ideal techniques

(Explanation #1)

Two "Kyong-go" shall be counted as an addition of one (1) point for the opposing contestant. However, the final odd-numbered "Kyong-go" shall have no value in the total score.

Every two (2) "Kyong-go" shall be counted as an additional point for the opposing contestant, regardless of whether the committed violations are the same or different acts, and regardless of the round in which they occur.

(Explanation #2)

Prohibited acts resulting in a Kyong-go penalty

a. Crossing the Boundary Line

A "Kyong-go" shall be declared when both feet of a contestant cross the Boundary Line. No "Kyong-go" will be declared if a contestant crosses the boundary Line as a result of a prohibited act by the opposing contestant.

b. Evading by turning the back to the opponent

This act involves turning the back to avoid the opponent's attack and should be punished as it expresses the lack of a spirit of fair play and may cause serious injury. The same penalty should also be given for evading the opponent's attack by bending below waist level or crouching.

c. Falling down

'Kyong-go' shall be immediately declared in the case of intentional falling down. In the case that a contestant falls down due

to the opponent's prohibited acts; 'Kyong-go' penalty shall not be given to the fallen contestant, while a penalty shall be given to the opponent. In the event a contestant falls as a result of incidental contact with the opponent, "Kyong-go" shall be given to the fallen contestant only for repeated falling. As for unintentional falling down during an exchange of technique, no penalty shall be given.

d. Avoiding the match or passive play

This act involves stalling with no intention of attacking. A contestant who continuously displays a non-engaging style shall be given a penalty. However, the referee shall distinguish intentional avoidance from tactical defense, and the penalty shall not be given for tactical defense. If both contestants remain inactive after five (5) seconds, the center referee will signal the "Fight" command. A "Kyong-go" will be declared: On both contestants if there is no activity from them 10 seconds after the command was given; or on the contestant who moved backwards from the original position 10 seconds after the command was given.

e. Grabbing, holding or pushing the opponent

This includes grabbing any part of the opponent's body, uniform or protective equipment with the hands. It also includes the act of grabbing the foot or leg or hooking either one on top of the forearm. Holding includes pressing the opponent's shoulder with the hand or arm, hooking the opponent's body with the arm with the intention of hindering the opponent's motion. If, during the competition the arm passes beyond the opponent's shoulder or armpit for the above-mentioned purpose, a penalty must be declared. Pushing acts include pushing to displace the opponent's balance for the purposes of gaining an advantage in attacking, pushing to hinder the opponent's attack or hinder the normal execution of technique and pushing with the palm, elbow, shoulder, trunk or head, etc.

f. Attacking below the waist

This action applies to an intentional attack on any part below the waist. When an attack below the waist is caused by the recipient in the course of an exchange of techniques, no penalty will be given. This article also applies to strong kicking or stamping actions to any part of the thigh, knee or shin for the purpose of interfering with the opponent's technique.

g. Pretending injury

Punishing the absence of the spirit of fair play is the intention of this sub-article. This means exaggerating injury or indicating pain in a body part not subjected to a blow for the purpose of demonstrating the opponent's actions as a violation, and also exaggerating pain for the purpose of elapsing the match time. In this case, the referee shall give the indication to continue the match to the contestant two times in five (5) seconds intervals, and then shall give a "Kyong-go" penalty unless the contestant follows his/her instructions.

h. Butting or attacking with the knee

This article relates to an intentional butting or attacking with the knee when in close proximity to the opponent. However, contact with the knee that happens in the following situations cannot be punished by this article.

- When the opponent rushes in abruptly at the moment a kick is being executed.
- Inadvertently, or as the result of a discrepancy in distance in attacking.

i. Hitting the opponent's face with the hand

This article includes hitting the opponent's face with the hand (fist), wrist, arm, or elbow. However, unavoidable actions due to the opponent's carelessness such as excessively lowering the head or carelessly turning the body cannot be punished by this article.

j. Uttering undesirable remarks or any misconduct on the part of a contestant or a coach

In this instance, the undesirable behavior includes physical actions or attitudes which cannot be accepted from a contestant or a coach as amateur sportsmen or Taekwondoists. Details of these actions are as follows.

- Any actions interfering with the progress of the contest
- Any action or behavior severely criticizing the referee's decision or any match officiating using unsanctioned methods
- Physical or verbal behavior insulting the opposing contestant or coach
- Loud or excessive coaching
- When any unnecessary or undesirable act with regard to the contest, or any behavior regarding the contest itself which is not within normally accepted limits, is committed

\*\* This article must be understood in relation to "Gam-joem" sub-article 4 regarding the degree of severity and intentionality of the action. In severe cases, sub-article 4 is applied and in less severe cases, this sub-article is used. However, if the less severe cases are repeatedly seen, sub-article 4 may be used to penalize them. Distinguishing the above cases is the sole authority of the referee. When misconduct is committed by a contestant or a coach during the rest period, the referee can immediately declare the penalty and that penalty shall be recorded on the next round's results.

k. Lifting a knee to avoid a valid attack or impede the progress of an attack is a prohibited act.

(Explanation #3)

Prohibited acts resulting in a Gam-jeom penalty

a. Attacking the opponent after "Kal-yeo"

This action is extremely dangerous due to the high probability of injury to the opponent. The danger arises from the following:

- After "Kal-yeo", the opponent might, in that moment, be in a state of unprotectedness.
- The impact of any technique which strikes a contestant after "Kal-yeo" will be greater. These types of aggressive actions toward a contestant are not in accordance with the spirit of Taekwondo competition. In this regard, penalties should be given for intentionally attacking the opponent after "Kal-yeo" regardless of degree of impact. A Gam-jeom penalty should also be given in case a contestant pretends to attack the opponent after "Kal-yeo".

b. Attacking the fallen opponent

This action is extremely dangerous due to the high probability of injury to the opponent. The danger arises from the following:

- The fallen opponent is in an immediate state of unprotectedness
- The impact of any technique which strikes a fallen contestant will be greater due to the contestant's position. These types of aggressive actions toward a fallen opponent are not in accordance with the spirit of Taekwondo and as such are not appropriate to Taekwondo competition

c. Throwing the opponent by grabbing or hooking the attacking foot in the air or by pushing the opponent with the hand  
Action to interfere with the opponent's attack by grabbing the opponent's foot in the air by or pushing with the hand

d. Intentionally attacking the opponent's face with the hand

A Gam-jeom penalty shall be given at the referee's discretion for any of the following:

- When the starting point of the fist attack was over the shoulder
- When the fist attack was made upward
- When the attack was made from a close distance for the purpose of causing an injury, not as a part of a technical exchange.

e. A coach or contestant interrupting the progress of the match

- When a coach leaves the designated coach's mark during the match creating a disturbance or intentionally leaves the competition area
- When a coach goes around the competition area with the purpose of interfering with the progress of the match or of making a protest against the referee's decision
- When a coach or a contestant threatens the refereeing officials or infringes on the refereeing officials' authority
- When a coach or a contestant protest in an illegal way and interrupt the progress of the match

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

Refer to the sub-article 'j' of Kyong-go penalties.

(Explanation #4)

The referee may declare the contestant the loser by disqualification. The referee can declare a contestant loser without the accumulation of eight (8) "Kyong-go" or four (4) "Gam-jeom" when the contestant or coach ignores or violates the basic principles of conduct in Taekwondo competition, the fundamental principles of the Competition Rules or referee's directives. Particularly, if the contestant shows the intention to injure or commit a flagrant violation in spite of the referee's cautionary directives, such a contestant must immediately be declared loser by disqualification.

(Explanation #5)

When a contestant receives eight (8) "Kyong-go" or four (4) "Gam-jeom", he/she is automatically declared the loser. In this instance, the referee must declare the opposing contestant the winner.

## **Article 15 Sudden Death and Decision of Superiority**

1. In the event the winner cannot be decided after 3 rounds, a 4<sup>th</sup> round will be conducted.
2. The first contestant to score a point in the extra round shall be declared the winner.
3. In the event that neither contestant has scored a point after the completion of the 4<sup>th</sup> round, the winner shall be decided by superiority as determined by the refereeing officials. The final decision shall be based on the criterion of superiority for the 4<sup>th</sup> round only.

(Explanation #1)

Decision of superiority shall be based on the initiative shown during the 4th round. The initiative is judged by technical dominance of an opponent through aggressive match management, the greater number of techniques executed the use of the more advanced techniques both in difficulty and complexity and display of the better competition manner.

(Guideline for officiating)

The procedure for superiority decision shall be as follows.

- 1) Prior to the contest, all refereeing officials take the superiority card with them.
- 2) When a match is to be decided by superiority, the referee shall declare “Woo-se-girok (Record Superiority)”.
- 3) Upon the referee’s declaration, the judges shall record the winner within 10 seconds sign, and give it to the referee.
- 4) The referee shall collect all superiority cards, record the final result, then declare the winner.
- 5) Upon declaration of winner, the referee shall hand over the cards to the recorder and the recorder shall submit the cards to the Technical Delegate of World Taekwondo Federation.

## **Article 16 Decisions**

1. Win by K.O
2. Win by Referee Stops Contest (RSC)
3. Win by final score or superiority
4. Win by withdrawal
5. Win by disqualification
6. Win by referee’s punitive declaration

(Explanation #1)

Win by K.O: The referee shall declare this result when a contestant who has been knocked down by a legitimate technique cannot demonstrate the will to resume the contest by the count of “Yeo-dul”, and when the referee determines the contestant is not able to resume the competition, this result may be declared before 10 seconds have elapsed.

(Explanation #2)

Referee Stop Contest:

If it is determined by the judgement of the referee or Commission Doctor that a contestant cannot continue, even after the one minute recovery period, or when a contestant disregards the referee’s command to continue, the referee shall declare the

contest stopped and the other contestant the winner.

(Explanation #3)

Win by withdrawal:

The winner is determined by withdrawal of the opponent.

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

(Explanation #4)

Win by disqualification:

This is the result determined by the contestant's failure in weigh-in or when a contestant loses contestant status before the competition begins.

(Explanation #5)

Win by the referee's punitive declarations:

This is the result declared by the referee after the accumulation of eight (8) "Kyong-go" or four (4) "Gam-jeom" or by the referee's decision according to Article 14.6 of Competition Rules.

#### **Article 17 Knock Down**

1. When any part of the body other than the sole of the foot touches the floor due to the force of the opponent's technique.
2. When a contestant is staggered and shows no intention or ability to continue
3. When the referee judges that the contest cannot continue as the result of being struck by a legitimate technique.

(Explanation #1)

A knock down:

This is the situation in which a contestant is knocked to the floor or is staggered or unable to respond adequately to the requirements of the match due to a blow. Even in the absence of these indications, the referee may interpret as a knock down, the situation where, as the result of contact, it would be dangerous to continue or when there is any question about the safety of a contestant.

#### **Article 18 Procedure in the event of a Knock Down**

1. When a contestant is knocked down as the result of the opponent's legitimate attack, the referee shall take the following measures:
  - 1) The referee shall keep the attacker away from downed contestant by declaration of "Kal-yeo (break)".
  - 2) The referee shall count aloud from "Ha-nah (one)" up to "Yeol (ten)" at one second intervals towards the downed contestant, making hand signals indicating the passage of time.
  - 3) In case the downed contestant stands up during the referee's count and desires to continue the fight, the referee shall

continue the count up to “Yeo-dul (eight)” for recovery of the contestant. The referee shall then determine if the contestant is recovered and, if so, continue the contest by declaration of “Kye-sok (continue)”.

- 4) When a contestant who has been knocked down cannot demonstrate the will to resume the contest by the count of “Yeo-dul (eight)”, the referee shall announce the other contestant winner by K.O.
- 5) The count shall be continued even after the end of the round or the expiration of the match time.
- 6) In case both contestants are knocked down, the referee shall continue counting as long as one of the contestants has not sufficiently recovered.
- 7) When both contestants fail to recover by the count of “Yeol”, the winner shall be decided by the match score before the occurrence of Knock Down.
- 8) When it is judged by the referee that a contestant is unable to continue, the referee may decide the winner either without counting or during the counting.

## 2. Procedures to be followed after the contest

Any contestant suffering a knockout as the result of a blow to the head may enter competition within thirty (30) days of the knockout with the written approval of a physician designated by the pertinent national federation.

### (Explanation #1)

Keep the attacker away:

In this situation the standing opponent shall return to the respective contestant’s mark, however, if the downed contestant is on or near the opponent’s contestant’s mark, the opponent shall wait at the attention line in front of his/her coach’s chair.

### (Guideline for officiating)

The referee must be constantly prepared for the sudden occurrence of a knock down or situation where the contestant is staggered, which is usually characterized by a powerful blow accompanied by dangerous impact. In this situation, the referee must declare “Kal-yeo” and begin the count without any hesitation.

### (Explanation #2)

In case the downed contestant stands up during the referee’s count and desires to continue the fight:

The primary purpose of counting is to protect the contestant. Even if the contestant desires to continue the match before the count of eight is reached, the referee must count until “Yeo-dul (eight)” before resuming the match. Counting to “Yeo-dul” is compulsory and cannot be altered by the referee.

*\*Count from one to ten: Ha-nah, Duhl, Seht, Neht, Da-seot, Yeo-seot, Il-gop, Yeo-dul, A-hop, Yeol.*

### (Explanation #3)

The referee shall then determine if the contestant has recovered and, if so, restart the contest by the declaration of “Kye-sok”: The referee must ascertain the ability of the contestant to continue while he/she counts until eight. Final confirmation of the

contestant's condition after the count of eight is only procedural and the referee must not needlessly pass time before resuming the contest.

(Explanation #4)

When a contestant who has been knocked down cannot express the will to resume by the count of "Yeo-dul", the referee shall announce the other contestant winner by K.O. after counting to "Yeol":

The contestant expresses the will to continue the match by gesturing several times in a fighting position with the clenched fists. If the contestant cannot display this gesture by the count of "Yeo-dul", the referee must declare the other contestant winner after first counting "A-hop" and "Yeol". Expressing the will to continue after the count of "Yeo-dul" cannot be considered valid. Even if the contestant expresses the will to resume by the count of "Yeo-dul", the referee can continue counting and may declare the contest over if he/she determines the contestant is incapable of resuming the match.

(Explanation #5)

When a contestant is downed by a powerful blow and whose condition appears serious, the referee can suspend the count and call for first aid or do so in conjunction with the count.

(Guideline for officiating)

- a. The referee must not spend additional time confirming the contestant's recovery after counting to "Yeo-dul" as a result of failing to observe that condition during the administration of the count.
- b. When the contestant clearly recovers before the count of "Yeo-dul" and expresses the will to resume and the referee can clearly discern the contestant's condition yet resumption is hampered by the requirement of medical treatment, the referee must first resume the match with the declaration of "Kal-yeo" and "Kye-shi" and then follow the procedures of Article 19.

### **Article 19 Procedures for suspending the match**

When a contest is to be stopped due to the injury of one or both contestants, the referee shall take the measures prescribed below. However, in a situation which warrants suspending the contest for reasons other than an injury, the referee shall declare "Shi-gan (time)" and resume the contest by declaring "Kye-sok (continue)".

1. The referee shall suspend the contest by declaration of "Kal-yeo" and order the recorders to suspend the time by announcing "Kye-shi (suspend)".
2. The referee shall allow the contestant one minute to receive first aid.
3. The contestant who does not demonstrate the will to continue the contest after one minute, even in the case of a slight injury, shall be declared loser by the referee.
4. In case resumption of the contest is impossible after one minute, the contestant causing the injury by a prohibited act to be penalized by "Gam-jeom" shall be declared the loser.
5. In case both the contestants are knocked down and are unable to continue the contest after one minute, the winner shall be decided upon points scored before the injuries occurred.

6. When it is judged that a contestant's health is at risk due to losing consciousness or whose condition after a knock down appears serious, the referee shall suspend the contest immediately and order first aid to be administered. The referee shall declare as loser, the contestant causing the injury if it is deemed to have resulted from a prohibited attack to be penalized by "Gam-jeom". If the injury was not the result of an illegal action to be penalized by "Gam-jeom", the winner shall be decided on the basis of the score of the match before suspension of the time.

(Explanation #1)

When the referee determines that the competition cannot be continued due to injury or any other emergency situation, he/she may take the following measures:

- 1) If the situation is critical such as a contestant losing consciousness or suffering from a severe injury and time is crucial, first aid must be immediately directed and the match must be closed. In this case, the result of the match will be decided as follows.
  - a. The contestant causing the injury shall be declared the loser if the outcome was the result of a prohibited act to be penalized by "Gam-jeom".
  - b. The incapacitated contestant shall be declared the loser if the outcome was the result of a legal action or accidental, unavoidable contact.
  - c. If the outcome was unrelated to the match contents, the winner shall be decided by the match score before suspension of the match. If the suspension occurs before the end of the first round, the match shall be invalidated.
  
- 2) When the injury is not serious, the contestant can receive necessary treatment within one minute after the declaration of "Kye-shi".
  - a. Permission for medical treatment: When the referee determines that medical treatment is necessary, he/she can direct treatment by the commission doctor
  - b. Order to resume the match: It is the decision of the center referee, after consultation with the Commission Doctor, whether or not it is possible for the contestant to resume the match. The referee can anytime order the contestant to resume the match within one minute. The referee can declare any contestant who does not follow the order to resume the match the loser of the contest.
  - c. While the contestant is receiving medical treatment or is in the process of recovering, 40 seconds after the declaration of "Kye-shi", the referee begins to loudly announce the passage of time in five second intervals. When the contestant cannot return to the Contestant's Mark by the end of the one minute period, the match results must be declared.
  - d. After the declaration of "Kye-shi", the one minute time interval must be strictly observed regardless of the Commission Doctor's availability. However, when the doctor's treatment is required but the doctor is absent or additional treatment is necessary, the one minute time limit can be suspended by the judgement of the referee.
  - e. If resumption of the match is impossible after one minute, the decision of the match will be determined according to sub-article 1) a. of this article.
  
- 3) If both contestants become incapacitated and are unable to resume the match after one minute or urgent conditions

arise, the match result is decided according to the following criteria:

- a. If the outcome is the result of a prohibited act to be penalized by “Gam-jeom” by one contestant that person shall be the loser.
- b. If the outcome was not related to any prohibited act to be penalized by “Gam-jeom”, the result of the match shall be determined by the match score at the time of suspension of the match. However, if the suspension occurs before the end of the first round, the match shall be invalidated and the Organizing Committee will determine an appropriate time to recontest the match.
- c. If the outcome is the result of prohibited acts to be penalized by “Gam-jeom” by both contestants, then both contestants shall lose.

(Explanation #2)

The situation which warrants suspending the match beyond the above-prescribed procedures shall be treated as follows.

- 1) When uncontrollable circumstances require suspension of the match, the referee shall suspend the match and follow the directives of the Organizing Committee.
- 2) If the match is suspended after the completion of the second round, the outcome shall be determined according to the match score at the time of suspension if the match cannot be concluded.
- 3) If the match is suspended before the conclusion of the second round, a rematch shall, in principle, be conducted and shall be held in three rounds.

## Article 20 Refereeing Officials

### 1. Qualifications

Holders of International Referee Certificate registered by the WTF

### 2. Duties

#### 1) Referee

- (1) The referee shall have control over the match.
- (2) The referee shall declare “Shi-jak”, “Keu-man”, “Kal-yeo”, “Kye-sok” and “Kye-shi”, winner and loser, deduction of points, warnings and retiring. All the referees’ declarations shall be made after the results are confirmed.
- (3) The referee shall have the right to make decisions independently in accordance with the prescribed rules.
- (4) In principle, the center referee shall not award points. However, if one of the corner judges raises his/her hand because a point was not scored, then the center referee will convene a meeting with the judges. If it was found that two corner judges pressed for a point but two did not, then the center referee has the authority to break the tie by deciding if it was a point.
- (5) In case of a tie or scoreless match, the decision of superiority shall be made by all refereeing officials after the end of four (4) rounds in accordance with Article 15.2.

## 2) Judges

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

## 3. Responsibility for decisions

Decisions made by the referees and judges shall be conclusive and they shall be responsible to the Competition Supervisory Board for the content of those decisions.

## 4. Uniform of the Refereeing Officials

- 1) The referees and judges shall wear the uniform designated by the WTF.
- 2) The refereeing officials shall not carry or take any materials to the arena which might interfere with the contest.

### (Interpretation)

The Chairman of the Board of Arbitration may request the Technical Delegate to replace the refereeing officials in the event that refereeing officials have been mis-assigned, or when it is judged that any of the assigned refereeing officials have unfairly conducted the contest or made unjustifiable mistakes.

### (Guideline for officiating)

In case that each judge awards different score respectively to the legal attack on the face, for instance, one judge gives one point, another gives two and the other gives no point, and that no point is recognized as a valid one, any of refereeing officials may indicate the mistake and ask for confirmation among the refereeing officials. Then, the referee may declare “Shi-gan (time)” to stop the contest and gather the judges to ask for statements. After discussion, the referee must publicize the resolution. This article also applied to the case that the referee makes an error in counting, and the judges may raise a different opinion to the referee while the referee counts “Seht (three)” or “Neht (four)”.

## **Article 21 Recorder**

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

## **Article 22 Assignment of Refereeing Officials**

### 1. Composition of Refereeing Officials' Squad

- 1) With the use of a non-electronic trunk protector, the officials' squad is composed of one (1) referee and four (4) judges.
- 2) With the use of an electronic trunk protector, the officials' squad is composed of one (1) referee and two (2) judges.

## 2. Assignment of Refereeing Officials

- 1) The assignment of the referees and judges shall be made after the contest schedule is fixed.
- 2) Referees and judges with the same nationality as that of either contestant shall not be assigned to such a contest. However, an exception can be made for the judges when the number of refereeing officials is insufficient.

(Interpretation)

The details of the official's qualifications, duties, organization, etc. shall follow the WTF Regulations on the Administration of International Referees.

### **Article 23 Other matters not specified in the Rules**

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

1. Matters related to the competition shall be decided through consensus by the refereeing officials of the pertinent contest.
2. Matters not related to the specific contest shall be decided by the Executive Council or its proxy.
3. The Organizing Committee shall prepare video tape recorders at each court in order to preserve the match contents.

### **Article 24 Arbitration and Sanction**

#### 1. Composition of the Competition Supervisory Board

- 1) Qualification of members: The Competition Supervisory Board shall consist of one chairman and no more than six (6) members. The Competition Supervisory Board shall be comprised of the chairmen, vice chairmen or members of the Technical, Referee, Games, or Education Committees; or persons with sufficient Taekwondo experience and who are recommended by the WTF President or Secretary General.
- 2) The Technical Delegate shall serve as the chairman of the Competition Supervisory Board.
- 3) The chairman of the WTF Technical Committee shall serve as the Technical Delegate in the Olympic Games and in the WTF-promoted championships (i.e. WTF World Taekwondo Championships, WTF World Junior Taekwondo Championships, WTF World Cup Taekwondo Team Championships, and WTF World Taekwondo Poomsae Championships). In the absence of the WTF Technical Committee Chairman, the WTF President will appoint the Technical Delegate of the pertinent WTF-promoted championship.

#### 2. Responsibility

- 1) Competition Supervisory Board shall evaluate the performances of refereeing officials. The Competition Supervisory Board member shall assist the Technical Delegate in the overall management of competitions. The Competition Supervisory Board shall also concurrently act as the Extraordinary Committee of Sanction during competition with

regard to competition management matters.

2) Each court shall have one (1) Review Jury consisting of an international referee with “S” or “1<sup>st</sup>” class qualification. The Review Jury may also serve as the Recorder of the pertinent court. It is the responsibility of the Review Jury to review an instant replay with the pertinent Competition Supervisory Board member and to inform the center referee of the decision.

### 3. Procedure of Instant Video Replay Review

1) In case there is an objection to a judgment of the refereeing officials during the contest, the coach of a team can make a request to the center referee for an immediate review of the video replay.

2) When coach appeals, the center referee will approach the coach and ask the reason for the appeal. Scope of the appeal for the video replay is limited to errors in factual judgment such as impact of striking, severity of action or conduct, intention, timing of an act in relation to a declaration or area.

3) The referee shall request the Review Jury to review the instant video replay. One member of the Competition Supervisory Board, who is not of the same nationality as the contestants, shall be dispatched to the relevant court to review the video replay.

4) After review of the instant video replay, the Review Jury shall inform the center referee of the final decision. In the event that the Review Jury and the pertinent Competition Supervisory Board member cannot reach a decision, the final determination will be made by the Technical Delegate.

5) The decision of the Review Jury shall be made within two (2) minutes after the appeal was reported to the Review Jury.

6) Each coach shall have one (1) chance to appeal per contest. If the appeal is successful and the contested point is corrected, the coach shall retain the appeal quota for the pertinent contest.

7) In the course of one (1) championship, there is no limit on the total number of appeals a coach may make per contestant. However, if any coach has had three (3) appeals rejected for one contestant, he will lose the right to any further appeals.

8) The decision of the Review Jury is final; no further appeals will be accepted during or after the contest, with the exception of errors in determining the match results, mistakes in calculating the match score or misidentifying a contestant. In such instances, an official protest could be submitted according to the “Protest procedure after the match” in (explanation #2), article 24.

9) In the case of a successful appeal, the Competition Supervisory Board shall investigate the contest at the end of the competition day and take disciplinary action against the concerned refereeing officials, if necessary.

#### 4. Procedure of Sanction

- 1) The WTF President or Secretary General (in case of their absence, the Technical Delegate) may request that the Extraordinary Committee of Sanction convene for deliberation when any of the following behaviors are committed by a coach or a contestant:
  - a. Interfering with the management of a contest
  - b. Agitating the spectators or spreading false rumor
- 2) When judged reasonable, the Extraordinary Committee of Sanction shall deliberate the matter and take disciplinary action immediately. The result of deliberation shall be announced to the public and reported to the WTF Secretariat afterwards.
- 3) The Extraordinary Committee of Sanction may summon the person concerned for confirmation of events.

#### (Interpretation)

Competition Supervisory Board shall be composed of at least five eligible members and the number of Board members must be an odd number.

#### (Interpretation #1)

The Chairman of the Competition Supervisory Board may recommend that the Technical Delegate replace the refereeing officials: The Technical Delegate may instruct the Referee Chairman to replace the refereeing officials concerned following the request of the Chairman of the Competition Supervisory Board.

#### (Explanation #2)

Protest procedure after the match: In the event of mistakes in calculating the match score or misidentifying a contestant, a protest may be submitted as follows:

- 1) The pertinent coach may submit an application for re-evaluation of the decision (protest application) together with the 'non-refundable' protest fee of US\$200 to the Competition Supervisory Board within 10 minutes after the pertinent contest.
- 2) Deliberation of re-evaluation shall be carried out excluding those members with the same nationality as that of either contestant concerned, or resolution on deliberation shall be made by majority decision.
- 3) The members of the Competition Supervisory Board may summon the refereeing officials for confirmation of events, and review the material evidence of the decision, such as the written or visual recorded data.
- 4) The board shall announce the results of deliberation within 15 minutes from the time that the protest was submitted.
- 5) When it is determined that the refereeing officials made clear errors in determining the result, miscalculating the score or misidentifying a contestant, the result shall be reversed.
- 6) The resolution made by the board is final, and no further means of appeal will be applied.
- 7) Any party receiving an adverse ruling shall have the option of filing an Appeal with Court of Arbitration for Sport, as provided for in the Olympic Charter.

#### (Interpretation #3)

Excluding those members with the same nationality...: "If there are officials on the Competition Supervisory Board with the

same nationality as either contestant involved, those members must be excluded from the board. In all cases, the number of Board members must be an odd number. If the Chairman is the one who is ineligible, a temporary Chairman must be elected by the remaining members.

(Explanation #4)

Extraordinary Committee of Sanction: Deliberation procedures of a sanction shall correspond to that of Arbitration, and the details of a sanction will comply with the Regulations on Sanctions.

### 주심 수신호 (Referee's Hand Signals)

#### 1. 청, 홍 선수 위치

##### 1. Call for contestants

- 1) 양 주먹을 말아 쥐며 엄지는 중지 위에 놓고 인지를 곧게 편 주먹을 좌, 우 가슴 높이까지 올린다.
- 1) Raise the both clenched fists the thumb on the middle finger and forefinger spread out to the height of the breast
- 2) 팔을 뻗으며 먼저 “청” 선수 위치를 오른손 인지로 가리킨 후, “홍” 선수 위치를 왼손 인지로 가리킨다.
- 2) Stretch down the arms in turn, pointing the “Chung” contestant’s mark with right forefinger and then “Hong” contestant’s mark with left forefinger.

#### 2. 차렷/경례

##### 2. “Cha-ryeot” / “Kyeong-rye”

- 1) 양 손바닥이 마주 보도록 하여 양손을 수직으로 세운 후 양쪽 어깨를 중심으로 각각 45도 바깥쪽으로 팔을 벌린 상태에서 손끝을 눈썹 높이까지 올리며 “차렷” 구령을 한 다음
- 1) Raise open palms facing each other with thumbs folded to the height of the eyebrow. Keep the arms apart from the both sides of the trunk at 45 degrees, giving a verbal command “Cha-ryeot” and then,
- 2) 양 손바닥을 명치 앞에 수평이 되도록 동시에 내리면서 “경례” 구령을 한다. 이 때 양손과 명치 사이 그리고 양손끝 사이는 주먹 하나 간격이다.
- 2) Bring both hands to the front of the pit of the stomach with palms down while giving a verbal command “Kyeong-rye”. Keep a fist-sized distance between fingertips of both hands and between hands and the trunk.

#### 3. 준비

##### 3. “Joon-bi”

- 1) 오른 팔을 어깨를 중심으로 45도 굽혀 오른손을 귀 높이까지 올렸다가
  - 1) Fold the right arm upward at 45 degrees and get the stretched fingers close to the right ear.
  - 2) 왼앞굽이 자세를 취하면서 45도 굽혀 오른손을 명치 높이로 뻗어 내리며 “준비” 구령을 한다.
  - 2) Stretch the right arm down to the height of the pit of the stomach in “Wen-Abgubi” stance (a step forward with the left leg), giving a verbal command “Joon-bi”.
- \* 이 때 왼손은 주먹을 가볍게 쥐고 옆구리 아래로 뻗는다.
- \* While these actions are taken, put the left arm alongside the side of the trunk with the hand slightly clenched.

#### 4. 시작

##### 4. “Shi-jak”

- 1) 준비 자세에서 왼발을 끌어당겨 범서기로 서면서 양 손바닥을 펴고 양팔을 어깨를 중심으로 각 45도 바깥으로 벌린 후
- 1) Take “Bum-seogi” stance from the posture of “Joon-bi” by drawing back the left leg, opening both arms at 45 degree from the shoulder with palms open.
- 2) 양 팔을 양 손바닥이 마주 보이도록 양가슴 앞으로 약 25cm 간격으로 재빨리 끌어 당기면서 “시작” 구령을 한다.
- 2) Rapidly bring both arms before the breast with 25cm distance and with palms facing each other, giving a verbal command “Shi-jak”.

#### 5. “갈려” / “그만”

##### 5. Kal-yeo” / “Keu-man”

“왼앞서기” 자세를 취하며 오른손을 명치까지 뺏어내리며 “갈려/그만” 구령을 한다.

Stretch the right arm with open palm down to the pit of the stomach, taking “Wen-abseogi” stance and giving a verbal command “Kal-yeo”/“Keu-man”.

#### 6. 계속

##### 6. “Kye-sok”

“갈려” 선언에서 오른손을 오른 귀 높이까지 들어올리며 “계속” 구령을 한다.

Get the fingertips of the right knife-hand close to the ear in the posture of “Kal-yeo”, giving a verbal command “Kye-sok”.

#### 7. 판정 선언

##### 7. Winner declaration

- 1) “청” 선수 승자 시 승자 쪽을 향한 후
  - 1) In case “Chung” contestant is the winner, face the winner
  - 2) 오른 주먹을 명치 앞으로 올렸다가
  - 2) Bring the clenched right fist to the pit of the stomach and then,
  - 3) 손바닥을 위로 향하여 펴며 오른 팔을 45도 위로 뺏으며 “청승” 선언을 한다.
  - 3) Stretch the right arm up at 45 degrees with the open palm upward, declaring “Chung-seung”.
- \* 이 때 다른 손은 주먹을 가볍게 쥐고 몸통과 나란히 하여 아래로 뺏는다.  
\* While taking these actions, put the other arm alongside the side of the trunk with the fist slightly clenched.
- \* “홍” 선수 승자 시 같은 요령으로 왼손을 사용, “홍승” 선언을 한다.  
\* In case “Hong” contestant is the winner, follow the same procedure and declare “Hong-seung” using the left hand.

#### 8. 계시

##### 8. “Kye-shi”

오른팔을 팔의 내각이 135도가 되도록 뻗어내리며 오른손 인지로 기록원석을 가리킨다.

Stretch the bended right arm down with the interior angle of the arm being 135 degrees, pointing at Recorder's desk with the forefinger.

9. “시간”

9. “Shi-gan”

양손 인지를 인중 높이에서 왼손 인지를 바깥으로 하여 서로 교차시킨다.

Cross forefingers of the both hands with the left one outside before the perpendicular furrow of the upper lip.

10. 계수

10. Counting

주먹을 쥔 상태에서 큰 소리로 오른손 엄지손가락부터 하나씩 1초 간격으로 편다. “다섯”과 “열”에서는 손을 들어 손바닥이 선수를 향하도록 한다.

Count from “Hana (one)” through “Yeol (ten)” using the both hands. Stretch the fingers one by one from the thumb of the right hand with one-second interval. When the count gets to “Da-seot (5)” and “Yeol (10)”, turn the open palm towards the pertinent contestant.

11. “경고” 선언

11. Declaration of “Kyong-go”

1) 인지를 편 오른손 주먹을 오른쪽 귀 뒤로 가져간다.

1) Get the clenched right fist with the forefinger stretched behind the right ear

2) 오른 팔을 펴면서 인지로 해당 선수의 이마를 가리키며 “경고” 선언한다.

2) Pointing at the forehead of the pertinent contestant, stretching the right arm and declare “Kyong-go”.

12. “감점” 선언

12. Declaration of “Gam-jeom”

1) 오른손 인지를 수직으로 곧게 뻗어 올리며 “감점”을 선언한다.

1) Raise up the right fist vertically with the right forefinger stretched, declaring “Gam-jeom”.

13. 주의

13. Caution (“Joo-eui”)

1) 오른 팔의 내각을 135도가 되도록 하여 들어 올려 오른손 인지로 해당 선수를 지적한다.

1) Stretch the right arm with the interior angle being 135 degrees and point at the forehead of the pertinent contestant with the forefinger.

2) 편 오른 손바닥을 앞을 향하게 하여, 왼쪽에서 오른쪽으로 흔든 후

2) Turn the right palm forward and sway it once from left to right and then

3) 다시 오른손 인지만 펴서 주의를 한번 주었음을 알린다.

3) Get the right fist clenched with only forefinger stretched (to let the pertinent contestant that the referee has given a caution)

#### 14. 득점 무효 선언

#### 14. Annulment of points scored

경기규칙 제12조 5항과 관련, 주심은 “갈려” 선언을 한 후, 즉시 득점 무효를 선언한다.

This is in regard to the article 12.5 of the Competition Rules that stipulates the annulment of the points scored made immediately after the command “Kal-yeo”.

- 1) “차렷” 자세에서 오른 손바닥을 앞을 향해 이마 앞 20cm 위치까지 올린 후
  - 1) In “Cha-ryeot” stance, raise the right palm before the forehead with 20cm distance from the forehead
  - 2) 오른 손바닥을 오른쪽에서 왼쪽으로 어깨 넓이만큼 2회 흔들어 무효를 나타내되, 몸은 자연스럽게 해당 선수를 향한다.
  - 2) Sway the right palm twice horizontally from right to left as widely as the shoulder to annual the point(s) scored.
- 그 후에는 기록석을 향해 “시간”을 지시한 후 금지행위를 한 선수에게 벌칙 선언을 해야 하며, 벌칙 선언을 한 후 “계속” 구령을 하는 시점에서부터 경기 시간이 다시 시작된다.
  - After the motion 3), show the sign of “Shi-gan” to the Recorder’s desk and declare the penalty to the pertinent contestant. Time shall be recorded again from the point of declaration “Kye-sok” after giving the penalty.