



2.

**WEIGHT DIVISION**

1. Weights are divided into male and female divisions.
2. Weight division are basically divided as follows.

<b>Below 14 Years Old/ Studying in 8<sup>th</sup> Standard or below</b>		
<b>Weight Category</b>	<b>Male Division</b>	<b>Female Division</b>
Super Fin	Below 18 Kg	Below 16 Kg
Fin	18 to 21 Kg	16 to 18 Kg
Fly	21 to 23 Kg	18 to 20 Kg
Bantam	23 to 25 Kg	20 to 22 Kg
Feather	25 to 27 Kg	22 to 24 Kg
Light	27 to 29 Kg	24 to 26 Kg
Welter	29 to 32 kg	26 to 29 Kg
Light Middle	32 to 35 Kg	29 to 32 Kg
Middle	35 to 38 Kg	32 to 35 Kg
Light Heavy	38 to 41 Kg	35 to 36 Kg
Heavy	Above 41 Kg	Above 38 Kg
<b>Below 17 Years Old/ Studying in 10<sup>th</sup> Standard or below</b>		
<b>Weight Category</b>	<b>Male Division</b>	<b>Female Division</b>
Fin	Below 35 Kg	Below 32 Kg
Fly	35 to 38 Kg	32 to 35 Kg
Bantam	38 to 41 Kg	35 to 38 Kg
Feather	41 to 44 Kg	38 to 41 Kg
Light	44 to 48 Kg	41 to 44 Kg
Welter	48 to 52 Kg	44 to 48 Kg
Light Middle	52 to 56 Kg	48 to 52 Kg
Middle	56 to 60 Kg	52 to 56 Kg
Light Heavy	60 to 64 Kg	56 to 60 Kg
Heavy	Above 64 Kg	Above 60 Kg
<b>Below 19 years Old/ Studying in 12<sup>th</sup> Standard or below</b>		
Fin	Below 46 Kg	Below 40 Kg
Fly	46 to 50 Kg	40 to 43 Kg
Bantam	50 to 54 Kg	43 to 46 Kg
Feather	54 to 58 Kg	46 to 50 Kg
Light	58 to 62 Kg	50 to 54 Kg
Welter	62 to 66 Kg	54 to 58 Kg
Middle	66 to 70 Kg	58 to 62 Kg
Heavy	Above 70 Kg	Above 62 Kg

(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 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 50 Kt is established as until 50.00 Kg inclusive of 50.009 with 50.01 being over the limit, resulting in disqualification.

(Explanation #2) Over: Over the 50.00 Kg mark occurs at the 50.01 Kg reading and 49.99 Kg is regarded as insufficient, resulting in disqualification.

3. CLASSIFICATION AND METHODS OF COMPETITION

1. Competitions are divided 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) contestants by weight classification with the following category .

Male Division	Female Division
Not Exceeding 54 Kg	Not Exceeding 47 Kg
Over 54 Kg and not exceeding 63 Kg	Over 47 Kg and not exceeding 54 Kg
Over 63 Kg and not exceeding 72 Kg	Over 54 Kg and not exceeding 61 Kg
Over 72 Kg and not exceeding 82 Kg	Over 61 Kg and not exceeding 68 Kg
Over 82 Kg	Over 68 Kg

(2) Eight (8) contestants by weight classification (3) Four (4) contestants by 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 Games shall be conducted in individual competition system between contestants.

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 one gold medal .

— Additional three (3) points per one silver medal .

— Additional one (1) point per one bronze medal

In case more than two (2) teams are in tie 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 I

3) higher points in heavier weight category.

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

(Explanation # 1)

Consolidation of the weight division:

The method of consolidation and the name of the consolidated divisions are as follows :-

DIVISION	DESIGNATION
Fin / Fly	Fly (Consolidated)
Bantam / Feather	Feather (Consolidated)
Light / Welter	Welter (Consolidated)
Middle / Heavy	Heavy (Consolidated)

(Explanation # 2)

Eight Weight Class format:

According to competition in eight weight classes, the team winning five or more division is victorious in the event that the team standing 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.

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 results shall be recorded as loss due to disqualification without consolidation of the accumulated record.

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

#### 5. DRAWING OF LOTS

1. The drawing of lots shall be conducted one day prior to the first competition in the presence of the WTF officials and the representatives of the participating nations, and the drawing of lots shall be done from Fin weight up in the English alphabetical order of the official names of the participating nations.

2. Officials shall be designated to draw lost on behalf of the officials of participating nations not present at the drawing.

3. The order of the draw may be changed according to the decision of the Head of Team meeting.

#### 6. 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 brassiere. However, weigh-in may be conducted in the nude in the case that 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 the contestant who did not qualify the first time.

4. So as not to be disqualified during official weigh-in, scales, the same as 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 Organising Committee or the WTF.

The previous day of the pertinent competition : The time for weight-in will be decided by the Organising Committee and should be informed to the participants at the Head of team meeting. The duration of weigh-in shall be two 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 in charge.

(Explanation # 3)

Disqualification during official weight - in : When a contestant is disqualified at the official weigh- in, that contestant's participation point cannot be received.

(Explanation # 4)

Scales, the same as 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 previously to the competition by the Organising Committee.

## 7. VALID POINTS

### 1. Legal Scoring Areas

1) Mid-section of the trunk: The part covered by the trunk protector 2) Face: The whole part of the face including both ears

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

3. The valid points are divided as follows.

1) One (1) point for attack on trunk protector

2) Two (2) points for attack on face.

3) One (1) additional point shall be awarded in the event that the contestant is knocked down and the referee counts.

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

5. Invalidation of points: When a contestant performs an attack to score through the use of the prohibited acts, the points scored shall be annulled.

(Explanation # 1)

### Legal Scoring Areas

- Trunk: The whole part of the protector except the spine - vertical centre of the back.

Face: The whole part of the face including both ears except the back of the head.

(Guideline for officiating) When any part of the foot touches the opponent's face, it will be regarded the valid point. It is to prevent from contestant pretends injury as if he I she was attacked on the neck.

## 8. 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 "Gamjeom (deduction penalty)".

3. Two "Kyong-go"s shall be counted as deduction of one (1) point.

However, the odd "Kyong-go" shall not be counted in the grand total.

4. A "Gam-jeom" shall be counted as minus one (-1) point.

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 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

- 2) The following acts shall be classified as prohibited acts, and "Gamjeom" shall be declared.
- a. Attacking the opponent after "Kal-yeo"
  - b. Attacking the fallen opponent
  - c. Throwing down the opponent by grappling the opponent's attacking foot in the air with the arm or by pushing the opponent with the hand
  - d. Intentionally attacking the opponent's face with the hand
  - e. Interrupting the progress of the match on the part of a contestant or a coach
  - 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 penalty after one (1) minute.
7. When a contestant receives minus four (-4) 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 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 contestant.
- (2) To ensure fair contest management.
- (3) To encourage appropriate or ideal techniques.

(Explanation # 2)

Prohibited acts resulting in Kyong-go penalty.

- a. Crossing the Boundary Line: Even though one of the feet crosses the Boundary Line, "Kyong-go" shall be declared. In case of crossing the Boundary Line without intention while exchange techniques, "Joo-eui" (Verbal warning) shall be first given and "Kyong-go" shall be declared for the repeated act.
- b. Evading by turning the back to the opponent: This act involves turning the back to avoid the opponent's attack and this act should be punished as it expresses the lack of fair play spirit and may cause a serious injury. Same penalty should also be given to evading the opponent's attack by bending down the 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, and penalty shall be given to the opponent. In (verbal warning) shall be given to the fallen contestant, and "Kyong-go" shall be given in for the repeated act. As for unintentional falling down during exchange of techniques, no penalty shall be given.
- d. Avoiding the Match: This acts involves avoiding the match with no intention to attack, and the one more defensive and stepping back more frequently will be given the penalty.

However, the referee shall distinguish the intentional avoidance from tactical defence, and the penalty shall not be given to those acts made for tactical defence.

- e. Grabbing, holding or pushing the opponent: This includes grabbing any part of the opponent's body, uniform or protective equipment with the hands. Also included in 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 arm with the intention of hindering the opponent's motion. If, during the competition the arm passes beyond the opponent's shoulder or armpit for the above mentioned purpose, a penalty must be declared. Pushing acts include pushing to displace the opponent's balance for the purpose of gaining an advantage in attacking, pushing to hinder the opponent's attack or hinder the normal execution of technique and pushing with the palm, elbow, shoulder, trunk or head,, etc.,
- f. Attacking below the waist: This article applied to an intentional attack on any part of the below the waist. When an attack to below the waist is caused by the recipient of below or occurs 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 game time. In this case, the referee shall give the indication to continue the match to the contestant two times with five (05) seconds interval, and then shall give "Kyong-go" penalty unless the contestant follows the instruction of the referee.
- 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, action of attacking with the knee that happen in the following situation cannot be punished by this article:
  - When the opponent rushes in abrupt at the moment of performing foot technique
  - 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 behaviour includes physical action or attitudes which cannot be accepted from a contestant or a coach as amateur sportsmen or Taekwondoians. Details of these actions are as follows:-
  - Any action interfering with the progress of the contest.
  - Any action or behaviour severely criticizing the referee's decision or any match officiating by using an irregular method.
  - Physical or verbal behaviour insulting the opposing contestant or the coach.
  - Loud or excessive coaching.
  - When any unnecessary or undesirable act with regard to the contest or any behaviour regarding the contest itself which is not within normally accepted limits is committed.

\*\* This article must be understood in relation or “Gam-jeom” sub article 4 regarding the degree of illegality and intention of the action. In sever cases, sub article 4 is applied is 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.

(Explanation #3)

Prohibited acts resulting in “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: -
  - After “Kal-yeo”, the opponent might be in a state of unprotectedness in that moment.
  - 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. With this regard, penalties should be given on attacking the opponent after “Kal-yeo” intentionally regardless of degree of impact. “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 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 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 so are not appropriate to Taekwondo competition.
  - Throwing down the opponent by grappling the opponent's attacking foot in the air with the arm or pushing the opponent with the hand.Action to interfere with the opponent's attacking by grappling the opponent's foot in the air or pushing with the hand.
2. Intentionally attacking the opponent's face with the hand : “Gam-jeom” penalty shall be given to the one who has committed any of the following by the referee's own decision:
  - When the starting point of the fist attack was over the shoulder.
  - When the fist attack was made upward.
  - When the attack was made in a close distance for the purpose of causing an injury, not as a part of technical exchanges.
3. Interrupting the progress of the match on the part of a contestant or a coach.
  - When a coach leaves the designated coach's mark during the match creating a disturbance or intentionally leaving the competition area.
  - When a coach goes around the competition area with the purpose of interfering with the progress of the match or making a protest against the referee's decision.
  - When a coach or a contestant threatens the refereeing officials or infringes the refereeing officials authority.
  - When a coach or a contestant protest in illegal way and interrupt the progress of the match.